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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 12, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CRNTS

EDMOND O'DONOYAN.

Supposed Sad Fate of a Brilliant Irish Journalist—An Adventurous Career— Imprisoned in Ireland-Fighting in France-Sentenced to be Shotin Spain -Stricken with Pever in Asia Minor-Munted by Cossocks at Geek Tope-Crowned Prince in Mery-Saved from the Bastinado in Constantinople to be Slain by Fanaties in Airica.

The telegraphic details of the slaughter of Hicks Pasha's army by the wild Bedouin icross of El Mahdi, the False Prophet of the Soudan, contain one itsm of sorrowful interest to the Irish race. Edmond O'Donovan. the graphic and daring correspondent of the London Daily News, is reported among the glain. The dashing exploits, narrow escapes and perilous adventures of this gifted Irishman read more like chapters from some mediaval romance than the actual experience of a reporter on the modern press. There are few of our resders to whom the name of Edmond O'Donovan will be unfamiliar, but the stirring incidents of his chequered career may not be so well known, and we place the more prominent of them before the public, with the hope, faint but earnest, that we are writing the blography of a living man and not the elegy of one who is no more.

EDMORD O'DDEOYAR was the son of the late Professor O'Donovan, the eminent Irish philologist, whose labors, slong with Professor Eugene O'Curry, in the collectoin, arrangement and translation of the ancient Celtic MSS, in the possession of the Royal Irlsh Academy and of Trinity College, have done more to preserve and encourace the study of Gaello literature and lan- alarm and sensation in England, but brought guage than those of any other scholar, living or dead. Edmond, we are informed, was born near Kilimsh, in the County Clare, in the revolutionary year of 1848, so that he may be said to have perlahed before he had reached his prime. He received a liberal education, and at a very youthful age distinguished himself by his wonderful facility in acquiring foreign tongues. In fact, the O'Donovan tamily been remarkable linguists. The father was not only the greatest Irish scholar of the century, but an unquestioned authority in Greek, Latin, Hebrew and other languages : Edmond spoke with more or less fluency nearly every European tongue; his eldest brother John, who, by a singular coincidence, also came to an untimely end, being drowned in St. Louis a few years ago, was a professor of larguages; and another brother, William, now on the clitorial staff of the *Irish Nation*,

mere stripling when THE PENIAN MOVEMENT

New York, is a master of French and Ger-

began to permeate freland. He threw himself with such ardor into the revolutionary struggle that in a very short time he was high in the councils of its leaders, and, as a natural result, soon found himself the occupier of an English dungeon. He was imprisoned in Mountjoy, Dublin, but the crown failed to procure evidence sufficient for his conviction, and, after nine or ten months incarceration, he was released. Whilst in jail he made the acquaintance of John O'Connor Power, the present member for Mayo, and a warm friendship sprang up between the two prisoners. On his release, in conjunction with Power, Michael Davitt and other Nationalists, he labored strenuous. ly to reorganize the broken ranks of Fenianiam, and for that purpose visited America, and travelled through Ireland, in constant danger of re-arrest. He never abandoned his advanced National views, but, after a time, desparing of any immediate prospect of an insurrection, he accepted the position of Paris correspondent of the Dublin Irishman, and began a carser as journalist which made him one of the most notable figures in that profession. While in Paris the war with Germany broke out, and Edmond O'Donovan, with characteristic impetuosity. discarded a reporter's note-book and travel:ing value to shoulder the rifle and strap on the knapsack of

SOLDIER OF THE LINE.

He joined the Legion Etranger (the Foreign Legion), and a few weeks after underwent his baptism of fire in the first battle of Orleans. The French had decided to evacuate the town, and to the Foreign Legion and a battalion of the Pontifical Zonaves was entrusted the task of covering the retrest. How heroically that duty was performed can be judged from the foot that 800 men held at bay for six hours a corps d'armes et as many thousands. Edmond O'Donovau, J. Lysaght Finegan (lately M.P. for Ennis) and another Irishman named O'Shes, especially distinguished themselves by their cool intrepidity, and were mentioned by name in the official despatches. Few of he 800 escaped with their lives. Edmond O'Donovan was unwounded, but he suffered a fate nearly as bad, for he was captured by the Prussians and subjected to such cold, hunger, fatigue and misery, whilst under escort to the fortress in which he was subsequently imprisoned for months, that he afterwards expressed his own wonder that he outlived it ail. To add to his discomfort, the German commanders declared their intention of shooting all foreigners found fighting in the French ranks, and for some time O'Donovan had the cheer ful daily prospect of being left at the back of a ditch ar on the roadende with half a dozen bullets perforating his lungs. The threats, however, were not carried out, and on the conclusion of the war he was set at liberty. Don Carlos was in arms in Spain, and without a day's name for rest or recuperation. O Donovan hastened to the scene of action in the capacity of special correspondent of the Free man's Journal attached to the army of Marshal

HM BECKLESS BAMBLINGS

luckily into the clutches of the Carlist ve- Bolicitor-General for Ireland.

dettes, and, with a promptitude which was positively startling, those gentlemen sentenced him to be shot as a spy. Thanks, however, to the ceaseless exertions of other newspaper correspondents in the Carlist camp, he obtained a respite of a few days, afterwards the intervention of the late Cardinal Culien with those ecclesiastics who espoused the cause of Don Carlos secured his release, much to the disgust of his captors, who expressed their candid regret at being deprived of the opportunity of exercising their marksman ship upon him.

The outbreak of the Busso-Turkish war found the adventurous Irishman amid scenes of gore and conflict for the third time. He was despatched to Asia Minor as special correspondent of the Dablin Irish Times. He wrote one or two letters to that journal from Erzeroum, but the proprietors of the enterprising London Daily News had heard of O'Donovan's ability and his fearleseness in the execution of his duty, and they decided that he was just the man they wanted. They offered him such inducements as led him to sever his connection with the Dublin Scottish organ, and since then he remained on the special staff of the Daily News. His history in connection with that paper has been so recent that it is tolerably well-known, and needs only brief capitulation. He remained in Enzaroum until its capture by the Russians, when he was stricken with fever and lay for some time

On his recovery he joined the army of General Skobeleff, then fighting against the Turcomans who impeded its advance towards Merv. O'Donovan's letters to the Daily News, describing the movements of the incidious Muacovite advance towards the Indian frontier, and boldly exposing the ulterior designs of the Russian general, not merely created s peremptory order from Skobeleff for the immediate departure from the front of the daring correspondent, and a squadron of Cossacks to see that it was obeyed. O'Donovan did not indorse this step by any means, and instead of quietly accompanying his escort back to St. Petersburg, he managed to give them the slip and made straight for the entrenchments of their Turcoman enemies. He was pursued, of course, and his description of his flight through the snowy plains, with a hundred wild horsemen of the Don, yelling, and firing random shots at his hools, is a thrilling narrative. The Turcomans at first did not welcome him with any great cordiality; on the contrary, they seemed rather inclined to put an end to his ramblings by leaving him pendant from a neighboring tree; but finally they sent him, securely bound as a prisoner, to Merv, which city Edmond O'Donovan was the first and so far the only European to enter. He succeeded man. The hero of our sketch was but still a in satisfying the Khan of Mery of his friendly intentions, and he pointed out to that potentate so many defects in the fortifications of his capital, and suggested so many improvements in the armament and organization of his forces, that in gratitude the Asian monarch created

THE IBISH REPORTER A PRINCE gave him the hand of his daughter in marriage, and entrusted the whole military administration of the country to his control. It was with some difficulty that O'Donovan succeeded in ever leaving central Asia, but he managed to do so by a solemn assurance to the Turcomans that he would return in a iew months. En route home his irrepressible tendency for getting into scrapes brought him within measurable distance of the bastinado of Constantinopie. In a dispute with some Turkish official he expressed his firm conviction that his sublime highness, the suitan, was a sublime humbug, an expression so abhorrent to Moslem susceptibilities that it was with difficulty Lord Dufferin aucceeded in obtaining the remission of the twenty strokes of the bastinado to which a Mussulman had sentenced the flippant foreigner.

On his return to London Mr. O'Donovan was created an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society, and was teted and lionized by all the literary and scientific clubs of the British metropolis. The indian Scoretary and the Minister for War sought interviews with him relative to Russian designs and prospects in Asis, and a dozen publishers vied with each other in efforts to purchase the copyright of his book on Merv. This reached half-a dozen editions in a short time after its issue.

THE ISIN PARLIAMENTARY PARTY

sought to secure him as a candidate on two or three occasions for vacant constituencies, and his unquestioned patrioticm and marked abilities would have made him a powerful ally. But two motives induced him to docline the honor. In the first place, Edmond trial." O'Donovan remained to the last Fenian in his ideas, and, consequently, had a strong objection to the parliamentary oath of allegiance; and, secondly, his love of adventure and travel was an irrepressible and overpowering one. He could no more curb his restless spirit in one place th n an eagle could content itself with the humdrum existence of an owl. The revolution of El Mahdi, the False Prophet, and the subsequent dispatch of the doomed.' Any evidence, howsoever slight, expeditionary force under Hicks Pacha to an English jury would be certain to take as subdue the recalcitrant, promised to open up an excute for conviction." to the enterprising special a new field of desoriptive writing and lay bare a country of which but little is known. His offer to and the reply and remarks of the latter, and venture out to the Soudan with the Egyptian asked, "Do you think Judge Denman was troops was at once accepted by the Daily News. But one or two letters have since appeared from his pen, for there are neither posts nor telegraphs in the remote Egyptian province; but if the latest accounts be true, and they are only too well authenticated, then the arid sands of the African desert cover the remains of a gifted scholar, a polished gentleman and an unswerving patriot. -Republic.

LONDON, Dec 5 .- The Queen has approved of the appointments of Sir Edward Sullivan, Lord Chancelier of Ireland, A. M. Porter, Master of the Bolls, John Naish, Attorney in pursuit of information brought him un- General for Ireland, and Bamuel Walker,

O'DORNELL'S CONVICTION CRITICISED.

The Opinions of American Judges.

JUDGE DENMAN CONDEMNED.

"You Must Convict" was Really What He Said.

Naw York, Dec. 11 .- A reporter of the Irish World has gathered the following opinions of eminent Judges in New York on the conviction of O'Donnell and the illegal direction of Judge Denman to the jury :

There can be little doubt that outside England the opinion of all light-minded and impartial men will be one of emphatic condemnation of the methods by which the conviction of O'Donnell had been secured. We have taken the trouble to ascertain the views of several of the most eminent American judger, and they are practically unanimous in declaring that the trial was a mockery. The toll wing interviews from the bench of the Supreme and Superior Courts of New York will be read with interest :--

JUDGE BARRETT'S OPINION.

A STRONG, CLEAR OPINION. In answer to the inquiries of our reporter

the esteemed Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court remarked: "The statement of Judge Denman to the

make. What an American judge would say is: 'It is for you to say, gen'lemen, whether there is or is not any evidence to show that question of fact entirely to the jury. It is but fair to say, however, tast the two systems of jurisprudence differ somewhat in their applioation. In England it has been customary from time immemorial to direct juries upon the facts; to express their opinions upon the facts, and otherwise to deal with the facts in a manner which would never be tolerated in an American court. The distinction between the province of the judge and jury is more clearly marked with us. The jury with us take the law ex-

facts from the jury, and neither the jury nor the judge is permitted to trespass upon the province of the other. I have no doubt that such a remark as this, even if there was no tended to shoot, would not be considered a proper statement from an American judge to an American jury. As I said before, he would leave the question to the jury, and if there was no evidence in the case to show that Carey intended to shoot, the jury knew that as well as he did, and his impressing that fact upon them at that stage of the case, when they had returned for instruction, seems to me to par take almost of the character of PBEBBUBE. It was equivalent to telling the jury at a criti-

cal moment that the opinion of the court upon a most vital point was seriously adverse to the prisoner, and could not but have had a detrimental effect upon the defence and the hopes entertained by that defence. Reporter-As to the Judge's refusal to al-

low O'Donnell to speak? Judge Barrett-Strictly speaking, it was a question of law. I presume that if O'Donneil neglected to speak when he was saked if he had anything to say why sentence of

death should not be pronounced upon him, his opportunity had passed; but it stems to me to have been hard and ornel, if through indifference and carelessness or excitement or the trouble he was in, he omitted to exercise the legal right at the necessary moment, that when he was recalled to himself, and the poor creature desired to speak, it was ornel, I say, to tell him, "Your legal moment for speaking has passed, and now I will not hear you. There is not an American judge on earth who would refuse to a doomed man the privilege of speaking a few words, even if the legal op-

portunity had passed. JUDGE VAN HOESEN.

NO CHANCE FROM AN ENGLISE JURY. Judge Van Hossen said emphatically that the verdict was "a foregone conclusion." " O'Donnell," he continued, "might just as well have walked to the scaffold without

'Is it your opinion, Judge," asked the Irish World representative, " that a jury of Englishmen was capable of doing justice to O'Donnell ??

"Cartainly net," answered his honor. With an English jury he had not a particle of a chance. The moment I saw that he was to be taken from South Africa and brought to England for trial I said 'O'Donneil is

Our reporter read to Judge Van Hoesen the duestion put by the jury to Judge Denman,

justified in making such a remark?" Judge Van Hossen,- Well, if there were absolutely no evidence whatever offered that O'Donnell had reason to suppose that Carey meant to shoot him, I am inclined to think Judge Denman was within his right in making the remark; but, on the other hand, if there were the least evidence (as was the case) whether well founded or not-offered, then the observations of the judge would be highly improper."

JUDGE DONOHUE. UKGALLED-FOR COMDUCT OF JUDGE DEHMAN-

MAGLISHKER ARYWAY COULD NOT GIVE A PAIR VERDICE."

ed in his condemnation of Judge Denman's conduct. "A most uncalled for and improper remark which I certainly should not have Mayor of Dublin will precide. The first made under the circumstances." He further said that he did not think a jury of English. men could be sufficiently free from prejudice to give O'Donnell fair play. Judge Dunchue's manner also was indicative of anything but 600 guests, and besides these the gallery will respect for the mode in which the British Gov. be occupied by about 500 ladies. Subscripetument secured its latest Irish viotim. The moment the reporter mentioned the object of his calling his honor shook his head and smiled, and remarked in a low voice, "Oh, friendly relations between Parnell and the the trial. Of course, found guilty."

JUDGE BRADY had not yet read the result of the trial, on learning which the reporter read to him the question of the jury to Judge Denman and Judge Denman's reply, and asked His Honor to say whether in exactly similar of roum-stances he would consider he was duing right in making a like observation to the jury. Judge Brady answered, " Certainly not, I think the observation an improper one for the Judge to make."

JUDGE VAN BRUNT. THE JURY WAS GIVEN A CLEAR DESCRION TO

CONVICE." In an inter law with Judge Van Brunt the reporter with an earne question as to the propriety of Julge Denmau's observation to the

"What do I think of it!" exclaimed His Honor. 4 Why, I think it was a direction to nounced Nationalist, Clancy, the late Secrethe jury to covict, that's all. There can be tary of the National League, or Harrington, no doubt wis ever about it," and then Judge | the Nationalist member of Parliament for Van Brunt | > seeded to give his opinion Renerally.

"Evidence or Lo evidance," he said, "the it exactly in that way. At all events they on any evidence no matter how flimsy. As presentative and embodiment of Eng. prejudice. O'Dennell had lish whatever with an English chance Carey intended to shoot,' thus leaving the jury. I don't care how the jury was constituted. They were there to give the very worst verdict possible upon the very least

evidencs." From Judge Van Brunt's tone and manner, apart altogether from his emphatic ex-pressions of opinion, it was evident to the reporter that he considered the trial a mockery and a farce from beginning to end.

NATIONAL VIOTORIES.

ARALLITE CHERIPF-NOMINEES IN DUBLIE, AND EX-SUSPECT COUNCILLORS IN DROGHEDA-WEXFORD AND NEWBY-NO FAIR PLAY-CARLY 8 BLAYER - THE PRANCHISE.

[By Cable from Irish Special News Agency.] Lenden, Dec. 8 .- The popular party ara verywhere pushing extraordinary victories

at the municipal elections. Meesta. Harrington, M.P.., and Clancy, an advanced Nationalist, have been proposed to the Lord Lieutenant by the Corporation as candidates for the office of High-Sheriff of

Dublin. In Drogheda three ex-auspects have been solected as municipal councillors, and in Cork Mr. Galvin, a Parnellite, has whipped a strong combination of Whigs and Conservatives for

the Mayoralty. The Wexford and Newry rlots are the natural result of the impunity given to sectarian violence in the case of the Ulster Orangemen. Pall Mall Gazette points out that the Protestant minority are protected by troops in Wexford, while the Catholic majority are suppressed in Ulster at the bidding of the Orange

rowdies. O'Donnell is calm, and will meet his fate fearlessly. The police are extraordinarily ac-

tive, apparently expecting some coup. The exclusion of Ireland from the new Franchise Bill is now abandoned even by the Marquis of Hartington and the London Times. The Irish leaders meantime maintain an impartial silence. All probabilities point to a general election next year.

Irish Affairs.

Dunlin, Dec 5 .- A true bill has been found against Elliott for the murder of Mrs. Smythe, wife of a landlord of Westmeath, neer Collinstown, in April, 1882, while she was driving home from church with her bicther-in-law. True bills have also been found for conspiracy to murder against four others in connection with the same crime.

Mr. Healy, M.P., presided at the fortnightly meeting of the Irish League to-day. pounds have been received from America since the last meeting. Mr. Biggar, M.P., in a speech, referred to J O'Connor Power, M. P. for Mayo, as the James Carry of Icien politics, and added that no Irishman had the choice of a Government situation who had not first become a traiter to the interests of Ireland. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., referring to the action of the Government in proclaiming Nationalists to interfere with Orange celebrations, but that henceforth, when Orange meetings were announced, the Nationalists would probably hold connter meetings, and thus compel the Government to precisim both. He attributed the present unhappy state of affairs to the recent tour of Bir Blatford Northcote.

The Pope has sent a letter to Cardinal Mo-Cabe, commending his peatoral denouncing scoret societies in Ireland.

The body of a farmer with the head smasted, had been found in the highway at Mil.street, a small village about twenty miles morthmest of Cork.

The corporation of Limerick have resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Mr. Dawson, the retiring Lord Mayor of Dublin. LOUPHERA, Dec. 7 .- The proposed meeting of Nationalists at Beliance has been probiblied.

The New York Times Landon special says: The Irish party is at present chiefly absorbed in its preparations for the banquet to Judge Donohue was scarcely less pronounc. Parnell in Dublin on Tuesday. The Retunds Comperon and Mr. Massellie senstore,

promises to be on that occasion the scene of grand national demonstration. The Lord tosst will be "Ireland a Nation," and Mr. Davitt is expected to respond to it. Leading members of the Irleh National party will be among the speakers. Covers will be laid for tions to the Parnell testimonial fund are incressing rapidly, and it is expected that before Tuesday it will have reached £40,000. The English Radicals is shown by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain has asked him to recommend a person for the existing vacancy on the local Marine Board at Cork. The Tory press furlously assails Mr. Chamberlain for this concession. The victories of National-ists in the last municipal elections have resulted in the appointment of Nationalist mayors in a majority of corporations. These must necessarily be followed by the appointment of Nationalisis in the positions of high sheriff, as the Viceroy is by law obliged to select one of three names which shall be submitted by the corporations. Earl Spencer has hitherto passed over the names of Nationalists in making his selections to fill these offices, but this year, as the corporations will submit Nationalist names and no others, it will be to him a choice of avils. In Dublin, for instance, he will have his option as to whether to selectiAldermen Moore, a pro-Drogheds. Limerick is another place where ex suspects are the nominees.

The Sun's London special says the donvicjury would convict. Furbana I should not put | tion is despended of the success of the Radical section in the Cabinet, and that the session were expected to convict and would convict will open with a franchise bill extending to the three kingdoms. Ohilders and Trevelyan jury was one that no American judge, would for the judge, he was there as the re- have spoken in the same sense as Chamberlain of the Irish claims. The speeches possess greater interest in the light they throw on the chief personages in the political drams which must follow Gladstone's death or retirement.

The Tribune's cable says :- The Tories threaten to question the Ministers at the opening of the session as to whether they will accept or reject Chamberlain's views in favor of manhood suffrage. Childers, while professing to be unable to disclose the Cabinet purposes, asserts positively that reform in and and the murder committed. The the London municipality will occupying the young girl denied it. He asked her them reformed franchise at the next session. Among the speeches, Mr. Trevelyan son Ireland is really the most important, embodying a careful, and, on the whole, successful defence of the Irish policy of the Government, giv- of prison would she swear she was there to ing an encouraging account of the economical | get him out of prison, and he would place condition of Ireland, where rents are now Grundy in a position to marry her. Gentlepaid regularly, outrages have diminished, and men, I do not deny, when being arrested of agricultural prosperity in every province. The political condition of Ireland must be described in far different terms. Recent even's in Ulster and elsewhere show that nothing but the Queen's Government stands between Ireland and civil war.

JOHN J. FINERTY.

The Congressman's conclusions as to Lrishmen and the British—his hopes for the fature of old "Lunuun."

CHICAGO, Doc. 8-The Citizen, whose editor

John F. Finnerty, member of Congress who aided and originated the Parnell Fund and party of violence will henceforth be supreme in Irish politics. O'Donnell's killing of Carey was the "boldest avengement of history and the most honorable," and his cou-viction by the usual English hanging dry and the inevitable partisan English Judge has put an end for ever in the Irish mind to all hope of even ordinary justice from Englishmen. The paper declares it will never again raise a cent to defend any Irls mon in a British Court, and never contribute or advocate the contribution of any more money unless it be for the pur-pose of striking terror in the demon heart of the overgrown dastard that hesitates at no crime to maintain iniquitous power, and that never fails to whise abjectly when forces superior to their own are applied to make her quali. The Irish race failed to save O'Donneil, but must not fail to avenge him. The editorial further declares The secretary announced that one thousand that England shows no mercy and Ireland will no longer show any, and while England points to her ships and cannon Ireland may point to the wreck of the Parliament buildings and the rulus of St. Paul's and suggests that New Zealander may be seen on London Bridge trying to cross it on planks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- "I endorse every word of that article," said Representative Finorty to-night, siter a perusal of the edi-Newry, said it had not been the custom or the | torisi concerning O'Donnell appearing in his paper at Chicago to-day. "In my opinion the Irish will destroy not only the English Parliament buildings but rain other interests as far as possible. I can't say how nor when; if I knew it wouldn't be for me to tell. But I do know that such procedure will happen." " By a postponement of O'Donnell's execution what will be gained?" was asked. "If the President asks that sentence be postponed for a time England will, no doubt, grant the request, for she will not desire to offend America. The fact, then, of O'Donnell being an American citizen will have to be secured and an opportunity gained for giving him a fair trial. I don't want war to be the outcome, for our navy is not in a good condition now for a conflict, but I do want justice for O'Donnell. It looks, however, as if he will hang at the time set, unless this Government can interiore, though the alleged olvillation of England may consider the moral sentiment of America.

The French Senate has elected General

SPEECH FROM THE DOCK

JOE POOLE'S DEFENCE

EXPRATIO DESIAL OF TRE CHARGE)

The trial of Jos. Poole for the murder of John Kenny was ended at Dublin on Nov. 20, with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner did not exhibit the least emotion when he heard the verdict. He looked at the jury and them glanced carelessly round the Court.

When Poole was asked if he had shything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him, he assumed a bold attitude, and, raising himself in front of the dook, he said, in an excited and earnest manner:-"Well, gentlemen, you have found me guilty of the murder of John Kenny. I wish to my, in the presence of this crowded Court, in the presence of my fellow-countrymen that I love, that it is false. The man that says I was guilty of the murder of John Kenny, he is a liar. I have been a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and I am proud to be a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Our objects were not for murde.; our objects were

TO FREE IBELAND FROM THE TYRANNICAL RILE

it is under. They have brought forward my brother-in-law Lamie, the man that tried to have me murdered, the man that tried to murder others-that is the evidence they brought forward to convict me, and the evidenos of another wretch of a man. My counsel has ably deploted him in language that I could not make use of. There are many points my counsel has not brought forward that I wished to have him bring forward. Of course, he knows his own reasons far better than I do. There is one thing that I would bave wished him to bring forward, that is, regarding Superintendent Mallon asking another person to swear false in this case, and if they were guilty of asking one party to swear false they have not been backward about asking another. Shortly after my release from under the Overcion Act, a young girl by the name of Lizzie Kearns, living in Mariborough street, was brought down to the detective office by Mr. Eastwood and Mr. Strattord. Mr. Mallon told her he had recoived information that ste was in Saville-pues on the night the murder was committed. would she admit being there if Francis Grundy, her sweetheart, was released from prison. She still refused. He then asked her it Francis Grundy sent her a message out povectifing has ceased, and there are signs on the 4th July, admitting being alone with Kenny. I acknowledge going home and leaving the place with Kenny that night. My Lord, I am not secountable if the man was struck down by my side, which is false. I am not accountable for the death of the man, even though to was a member of my own party who didlit. I have been a membar of the Irlsh Republican Brotherhood since I was eighteen years of age, but never have I been connected with the Vigilance or any secret club which may be belonging to the organization. My object was simply to wait until such time as my countrymen would be prepared to strike a blow for independence, when I intended to

take part with them. MY OBJECT WAS NOT MURDER. I say again that it is false that I had anything fund for the defence of O'Donnell, says the to do with the murder of Kenny, or knew sequel of the C'Donnel trial will be that the snything about it previous to his being murdered. If I had known about it I would not have gone home with Kenny that night. I would have had it arranged, if I was the party to do it, that Kenny would have been deprived of his life on his way home. It is a mere nonsensical idea to say that if I had known it I would have walked home with the man and left his place with him. E again declare my innoceace. I believe it is on account of teing an enemy, humble as I am, of the Government under which I have the misfortune to live that I have been persecuted in the manner I have been. Still I am not siraid to die, or not ashamed of what has brought me to the scafford. It is not murder; it is being a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood has brought me to the coaffold, and I am prepared to die for it. There is one thing I would like to say to my prople I see here (here the prisoner turned round and addressed the occupants of the gallary, which was greatly crowded, a considerable number of military being at the time present). I am thankful to you for placing such implicate confidence in me, even knowing the temptatations I am surrounded with. I am thankful to you, gentlemen, and if it is not out of place, farewell to all, farewell to Ireland; three cheers for the Irish Republic, and to

with British tyranny.
At this stage the prisoner's father, who was listening to him in the gailery, broke down and sobbed out "Joe," in a very affecting manner, and he continued sobbing and exclaiming, "Joe, my Joe," till he was taken out of court. The prisoner meanwhile kept exclaiming, "Keep up, father, keep up."

Mr. Justice Murphy, addressing the con-demned man, said: —Joseph Poole, after a careful and patient investigation, and after as able, energetic, and sealous a defence as I over heard made in a court of justice, you have been found guilty of the crime of musder, for having taken the life of John Kenny. The jury were compelled by the evidence to come to that verdict. It left them no alter-

metive. Bis Lordship then formally sentenced the prisoner to be hanged in Richmond City Gaol. on the 18th Drosmber.

The prisoner-Ailow me to thank my conssel who so ably defended me. I am also thankful to the members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood that so kindly subscribed to my defence. Good-bye, gentlemen.

The prisoned was then removed:

All and the second of the seco

NOTES FROM PARIS. Lady of the Students-Outragesupon the elergy in the French Capital.

Pans, Nov 20th, On Sunday last an in-Seresting ceremony took place at St Sulpice. The object of the gathering was the annual inauguration of the Confraternity of Our Lady of the Students which takes place immediate-It after the return of the young men from the country to resume their studies. Many of the younger students who come to Paris for the first time join, the sedality, and are so pre-pared for the great temptations of the French capital. The modern French student has a poor spiritual or even physical chance in Faris. He is generally obliged to live on the Afth or sixth floor of a shabby hotel amongst doubtful characters who prey upon him. He takes no exercise and his evenings are generaily spent in brasseries. In the end his boalth gives way and he either returns to his mative town a wreck, with every sense of early plety destroyed and with the germa of death in his frame, or remains in Paris to swell the Met of young men who gain their living by gambling in third rate clube or even by worse means. The Confraternity of Our Lady of the Students is therefore a most perotical institution. At the inaugural Mass the war. He is reputed to be interested in a sermon was preached by Pere Vallee, a mining stocks, and to be the secretary of Bominican, who urged his young hearers not to lose sight of the generous and robust ideas which every lighteous young man has learnt from a good mother. He added that the service of God was the brightest side of human existence, and that "to serve Him was to reign." The confraternity will meet periodically in a private chapel in the Church of St. Sulpice. Catholic young men living in Paris are earnestly requested by the Chapich to take advantage of the association.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A PRIEST.

A terrible scene took place on Sunday last in the if we Uhurca of Louvenne in the Jura. Voty is and just concluded, and one of the missives had placed the Blessed Sucrament upon the throne for Benediction. According to custom the Abbe Rozet, the parish priest, left the sanctuary to proceed round the church to take up the collection. He had only gone a few steps when a young man named Golllon deried forward and stabled him with a clasp knife. After some resistance he was seized by two or three of the worshippere, and he exclaimed that he had been actuated by a desire to kill cand in some of the daily Franch papers, dose. the action of Guillou may be considered as a legical sequence. With some juries he would probably stand a chance of acquittat on the ground that the sight of Catholic worship had aroused his legitimate susceptibilities Fortunately the people of the Jurc are still skrongly Catholic; and miscresuts may be taught the lesson that even if priests may be insulted they must be protected from the knife of the murderer.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ENDORSEMENT.

GOBHAM, N.H., July 14, 1879. GENTS-Whoever you are, I don't know but I thank the Low and feel gratified to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do. and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to my Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you court a manufacture as honest and good at ... as you do you will accumulate a ... est fortune, and confer the greatest bleesting on your fellowmen that was ever conferred on mankind.
TIM BURCH.

MEASONS WHY THE PREMIER AND HUSBAND OF THE QUEEN OF MA. DAGASCAR EMBRACED PRO-TESTANTISM.

The Queen Basoherms died on the 30th day of March, 1868. Three days before her death she had been at her request baptized by the French Consul Laborde. She also Reft orders to entrust the education of her children to Cathelio Missionaries. She was followed on the throne by her sistor, Ranavulone, on April 2nd, 1868, who was haptized having decided that the rite of baptism together with her husband by a Protestant might be administered, the voung people minister. The reasons which induced her husband, who was at the same time premier, or chief minister, to become a Protestant rather than a Catholic are containad in his address to the Council of Siste: " Catholicism has as foundation obedience. If we become Catholics, then we must obey the Priests, who themselves obey the bishops and in the hearts of these untutored savages pre-through them the Pope, who in his turn pared the way for the admission of the truths sheys Jesus Christ and is taught by the Holy of religion. He mentioned the case of a Shost. In the profession of that religion young boy who, as his parents said, was pormy lowest slave can become a Saint, whilst I am no Saint at all, and his conduct can utterly horrible in character, and as he had swen condemn mine. Thus my slave should never heard the words he made use of he make me blush, and I would most probably must have learned them by direct Satanio be the last and worst among the Catholics. interposition. His Grace stated that he had But Protestantism is the very opposite of all this; this teaching does not require obedience at all. If we embrace Protestantism, then we will hold in our hands the Bible and the whole destrine (Lehrgebaude;) it will be a help for us, to unite in us the spirit- the priest, and ever afterwards he was pernal and temporal powers. In this form of Christianity we are the maker, in the other we would be the subject."

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE, & All persons leading a sedentary and inac-Hve life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-There. Price, 250 per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps,-B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

ZERRN.

BAY.

ABDUCTING A CHILD.

A THIRTEN-YEAR-OLD GIBL DISAPPEARS WITH A GUA CAPTAIN OF 45-A CLERGYMAN WHO

WOULDS'T MARRY THE PAIR.

Naw Yosk, Dec. 4 .- Ada Bresnar, the adopted daughter of Patrick Breenan, a re-Mident of Astorie, left her home for school yesterday morning a few minutes before 9 o'clock. As she falled to return at the usual hour in the afternoon after the close of the school, her family made inquiries, and ascertained that she had not attended the school during the day and that she had not been even by any of her companions. An investigation was at once set on foot by Mr. Bresnar, who was not long in convincing himself that the girl had gone off with Capt. G. I. Gordon, a widower, who has been a resident of Astoria for five

Half an hour after Ada started for school,

she socompanied Captain Gordon, it is said, to the recidence, of the minister of the Baptist church. Gordon told the minister that he and the girl wished to get married, but the minis-ter was not satisfied and refused to perform the coremony. The girl, although womanly in appearance, is only 13 years old. Gordon said he had the consent of her parents and that they would go to another minister. He then left with the girl and when last scen he was in a car with her going toward Brooklyn.

Nothing was seen of them after 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning when the car was charply at the trooper. a few blocks from Hunter's Point bridge. "Faith, it's nearly tin The abduction was reported last evening to takin' care o ye these five years an more; Police Sergeant John Whitcomb of Astoria, who went with Mr. Bresnan and other citizens | any how." to police headquarters in Brooklyn, from which a general alarm was sent out. The Sergeant, Mr. Bresnan and his friends then came to this city, where Gordon is believed to be hiding. The girl has a dark complexion and dark hair. She wore a mixed plaid dress, a felt turban hat, a blue jacket, and old shoes. She was an orphan, and 8 years age she was adopted by Mr. Bresnan, who, as well as his wife, is much attached to her.

Captain Gordon is about 45 years old. He is said to have been a blockade runner during several mining companies. He is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, thick set, with dark hair and moustache. When last seen he wore a long shaggy overcoat and a Derby bat. He often met Ada on her way to school, but was never on visiting terms at her house. It is thought that he has succeeded in marrying the girl. Mr. Bresnan was much excited over the occurrence, and it was said last night that he would shoot Gordon on sight.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 5 .- The retired sea captale. George Gordon, who can away from Astoria with Addie Bresnan, aged 13, and who was found with her in a botel here, was arraigned this morning on a charge of abduction. He declared he loved the child, and handed to the court what he said would be his last will and testament, dated November | treating of the queen's followers would give 10, bequeathing all his property to Addie, and requesting his relatives not to contest the will. The document was valueless, having but one witness. The court remanded the prisoner.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pilis are m priest. Judging from the daily outrages a specific for sick headache, and every mpon the clergy and upon God Bluself to be woman should know this. Only one pill a 132 tts

> MISSIONARY EXPERIENCES IN TEXAS. INTERESTING LECTURE BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF

TORONTO. Last evening His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto lectured in St. John's Hall, Bond street, on his experiences as a missionary in Texas. He gave an interesting account of his travels among the sparsely settled and somewhat mixed population that inhabited the Lone Star State at that time, and enabled his hearers to realize very clearly the self-sacrificing devotion which has made the early Roman Catholic missionary so conspicuous a figure in the history of this continent. Though many of the people were wild and lawless, and though until his visit they were living destitute of religious minisprofions, they were, as a rule, kind and hos-preable, and a great many of them were only too glad of an opportunity of renewing their relations to the Uhnrich of their youth. His Grace stated that while in some few cases he had been delighted to find that the children of families who had been living in that wild country for many years had been carefully trained in the doctrines of the Church, in others there was a painful absence of even the most elementary ideas of moral responsibility. Among the many incidents narrated by His Grace was his introduction to and the doubts expressed, in a barely intellig ible polyglot, by the lady in charge, as to the possession of priestly functions by her visitor. Being convinced at last by the exhibition of a very fine cross, she and all the family maniiested much religious fervour and were very gladly baptized. A visit was also paid to an Indian camp, and it was found that the chief of the band had been instructed by the Franciscans in his childhood, but havin betaken himself to the roving life of the red man, he had finally been appointed to the chiefship. A council of his tribs were all baptised, the chief acting as sponsor for the whole of them. His Grace remarked that in dealing with these Indians he had found it necessary, in order to gain their respect, to clothe himself in the most impositing vestments, as he found that the feelings which these external adornments inspired seased of a devil. He would use language employed the exorolams of the Church for Satanic possession, prayed over the child, and

ed at its consission.—Globe Horsford's Acid Phosphate Invaluable as a Tonic.

sprinkled him with sholy water, amid the

stoutest resistance at first, but all at once the

boy had thrown up his arms and embraced

fectly tractable and well behaved. His Grace

mentioned a number of other interesting in-

cidents, showing the character of the country

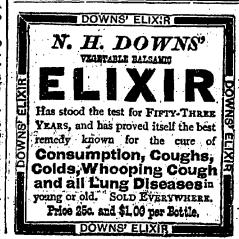
and its inhabitants. The lacture was heard

with close attention, and was loudly applaud.

Dr. J. L. Pratt, Greenfield, Ill., says: "It is all that it claims to be-invaluable as a tonic in any case where an acid tonic is indicated.

O'DONNEL'S FRENZY.

London, Dec. 4. -It is said that O'Donnell's frenzy at the conclusion of his trial was due to the fact that he was not allowed to speak. He falled to hear the Court Registrar when he asked him if he had anything to



CHAPTER XXVI. (CONTINUED.) "Know thee? Why should I know thee? angrily demanded the knight.
"Why shudn't ye though? I'd like ye'd

The American American Company of the Company of the

tell me that." "Know thee; know thee, eh!" and the knight lowered his voice, as he began to look

"Faith, it's nearly time, am thinkin', afther

begorra, I've raison to know you well enough, "Why, fellow, thou'rt not my servant, Reddy Connor—sh—what?"

"And who else id I be?" "Beddy Connor in that uniform!"

"Ay, and by the powers a brave convanient shuit it is, that same, on a pinch." " And pray, Reddy, what meanest thou by this freak?" inquired the old man, recover ing his natural amiability of temper. "How hast come to be a troop sergeant of her majesty so suddenly, eb, man? Tell me that. As, ha! gramercy, and the moustsche—where -where came ye to find it? By my word of honor thou lookest a most valiant soldierhe, ha!" And the knight laughed heartlly at the figure before him.

"Alsy, alsy, master," replied Beddy; "I'll tell ye all time enough; but I'm in a hurry now; so stay there till I come back;" and he vanished round the corner of the old build-

ing in a twinkling.
"Soul o' my body, the fellow hath lost his wits altogether," muttered the knight, half astonished at Reddy's changed appearance. "The villain's never out of mischief; always doing some kind of deviltry; but now I fear me he is mad in right earnest. What! he cannot have killed one of these cowardly troopers, and then assumed his dress. Nay by my good sooth, he would have small scruple on that score; mathinks the malhim but little trouble. Marry, it's but a week gone since he carried that canting preacher under his arm to the horse pond, with as little concern as I would carry a volume of Eusebius. And the villain spoke to the poor fellow as civilly as if he were doing him a favor. Ha, ha! He thought as little of drowning the poor knave as if he'd been an old harrier who'd lost his fore claws; but this trick of his seemeth of a new fashion, and somewhat out of the line of his usual deviltries. So ho, here he comes, and, upon my life, on horseback."

As he spoke, Beddy appeared, wheeling suddenly round the corner, mounted on a powerful black horse, and dashing up to the knight, ordered him peremptorily to mount

on the pillion benind him. "What! art mad?" demanded Bir Geoffrey. "Not entirely," responded Beddy, with his usual coolness; " but I soon will if you hould

on this way." "What way, varlet?" "Why, meanderin' here, an breakin' my heart after ye, when ye ought to be at home

in yer bed." "Thou impudent saucebox," cried Sir Geoffrey, displeased at Reddy's boldness, and shaking his cane at him somewhat in the style of a country schoolmaster, when threatening an insolent schoolboy, "how

presumest thou to speak me thus?" "Come, come," responded Reddy, "ye may threaten as long as ye plaze, but ye know ye'r under my charge; so mount, and come with me." "Thy charge, sirrah?"

"Av course, my charge; didn't I take care of ye these five years past? So lave yer or id thrash iv books there till we send for them, and come home, this minit."

"I'll suffer it no longer," said the knight, oudd; "this is intolerable, sir. I'm most willing to return if I may do so with safety, but I shall not suffer thee to control me. I will not be commanded, sir; no, sir, I tell | witnessed before. thee, fellow, I will suffer no man to rule me.

I must have reason for't, or thou goest alone." "Ay, beggorre," said Reddy, " ye must nave raisons for every thing; faith, it's luckin' afther them same raisons that fixed ye, so it is. Ye spent six months last year to find the raison for a crab havin' a hard skin; an 1'd like to know what good it did ye, and what business ye had to interfere in sich things at all at all. Faith, it'd be filter for ye be mindin' yer own affairs, am thinkin'. There's yer steward an may I niver see pace if ye know as much about his accounts as a child does of Haybrew. Humph! ye'd rather be countin' how many feet a grasshopper had, than how many horses in yer stable, or cows in yer byre. It's no wondher things are gone asthray in spite i' me, when I have such a masther to dale with. An here he's now turnin' agin me, afther all I did for him. O, murther, murther! it's a miracle am livin' at

"I ordered thee off a score of times, ye villain; but it was all in vain."

"Humph! I tould ye that; there's more av it," murmused Beddy. "And here thou'rt still, as troublesome and

persevering as ever," continued the knight. "Troublesome! well, now, that word id yex me, only I know ye don't mane it." "Nay, I tell thee, sirrah, I'm wearled of

thee—heartily tired of thy presumption." "Presumption 1 O, by Jaminy, if that disn't flog the primmer out and out. An will ye tell me now, Sir Geoffrey, jist atween ourselves, have ye any notion of what ye oud do without me?"

"What I did before I saw thee-take care of myself."

"O, powers o' patience, listen to this. Conshumin' to me," cried Reddy, striking the pommel of the saddle with his fist, "but ye'r the most ungrateful master iver mortal man was burdhened with. Here I am, advisin' ye night, noon, and mornin' --

"Ah, marry come up thee," interjected the knight; "advising me! why thou -"Stop !" ejaculated Reddy; don't, or ye'll be sorry for callin' me out iv my name; the laste said's soonest mended, ye know; but answer me this, masther, av ye plaze, answer me this, and then am done: Didn't I give ye the benethought ye needed it, didn't I? Didn't I keep throttin' at yer heels like a lapdog, round the pound, there, five years, day after day, spakin'. Hadn't I to take ye to bed ivery to sell ye the birds an bumbees, didn't I? Hadn't I to guard ye, when ye went out from ithe beggars, that wudn't lave a stitch on yer back, or a penny in yer purse, hadn't I? Is the spirit, an the pith, an the beauty, an the it ten days ago since I had to purshue grandeur o' yer religion, but in the grip it that ould chate from the village, that brings it take o' the hearts o' the poor, and sae ye them livin things in the bottles, and hauds them thegither, when poverty, and distuck yer last new shute o' clothes from undher his arm, that ye stole to him through | and crushed them wi' their weight o' woe. the windy when we gotumy back turned? O, ns, na; it's in the puir widow's Eh, will we answer me that? And now ye smile, and the puir beggar's laugh, ye maun

tell me to lave, ye ungrateful man; and lave

scratching his head, " I'll warrant there's a bould to tell ye this, any way, Bir Geoffrey, that ye'r the quarest kind av an ould gintleman I iver met at home or abroad, and it's a mighty great blessin' yer not fond iv the liquor, for upon my conscience, if ye war, it id take stone walls to hould ye. And afther ye, like a sthray gander after an ould hem!-companion, if I oud reconcile it difficulties. So I ax ye again, civil and quate, as I always threated ye, will ye come home or not? for I can stay here no longer." Sir Geoffrey listened attentively to every

point Reddy advanced to prove his title to his gratitude, and seemed disposed, once or twice, to dispute their applicability; but as the Irishman continued to pile proof upon proof, the old man's look grew more and more submissive, till at length, taking off his hat, he sink down an cower like hairns afore the stroked down his gray locks, as was his habit . laura sa tsetaco

"There's but little use in legitimate reasoning with thee," said he, looking down at reason—wha's the reason? why, een because his shoe; " but I feel it due to myself to deny | it was na religion, but pride, that swelled the the supposition. I never required watching; no, no; I repudiate the idea-Nego supposi-

tum. So let it rest so under protest. " Agreed," said Reddy; and now jump on the pillion. Up with ye, here; step on this flag, and give me yer hand."

"O, but the leaf l" ejaculated the knight, withdrawing his foot from the stirrup, where he had just placed it; "the leaf, ain. O, gie me the simple, pure Reddy; I cannot go without the leaf;" and faith that make na pretence, that

"I don't," replied Beddy, in answer to the look; "ne, bedad, I cudn't at all at all; it's entirely out o' my power. It id be a mortal sin to waste time afther sich a thrifle."

value," pleaded the knight; "it contains the status quæstionss, and the prolegomena." "O, hierna," cried Beddy," "there's more av

"It's the chapter de gratia gratis data. And the Nestorian heresy, which I will explain to thee ic a few minutes." "To the divil with the heresy," cried

Reddy; "my heart's broke with you and it; for't there." come away, sir." "Nay, but I would convince thee of the importance of this leaf. The question in dis-

pute between the Nestorians -But Beddy waited not to hear the knight's explanation. Springing from the saddle, he and squeezing her. disencumbered himself of his long, heavy "O, God forbid," responded Alice, "that I disencumbered himself of his long, heavy riding boots, and climbing the wall, soon secured the leaf. Sir Geoffrey received it faith of my fathers." for the liberty he took he seated himself to his horse, galloped off at a thundering pace to Brockton.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

After the murmurs of surprise, and whisperings of suspicions, caused by the detection of Whitret Macbairn in the cell, had ceased Alice conversed a moment in private with father Peter, and then retired to a remote annoyed, as usual, at Reddy's assumption of corner of the apartment, where she sat down a Mexican camp by a Methodist class leader, authority, and stamping his foot on the to recover her composure, by the side of her old friend and protectress. And now a new goene presented itself to her view-one, indeed, she had often heard described, but never

Along the walls on either side torches were placed at regular intervals to illuminate the apartment. These were made of the bog fir found in the swamps of the Thames, and sent up a thick, resinous smoke to the highvaulted roof, there to seek egress through the fissures and apertures which Nature had left in her hurried and ill-jointed masonry. On the floor of the cell, and leaving a space in the middle to serve as an aisle or passage way, were to be seen a multitude of persons of different ages and sexes. Some were speaking to each other in low, subdued tones, others reciting the rosary together in little groups of five and six, and here and there a solitary individual apart from the rest, praying with upcast eyes and outstretched hands. Beyond, at the further extremity, appeared the altar, with its usual furniturethe chalice covered with the vall, the missal. the antependium falling down to the ground, and showing its gold embroidered cross in front, and the crucifix surmounting and overlooking the solemn preparation. Alice fancied, as she gazed on the scene before her, and thought of the desolate place and midnight hour, she beheld a true picture of the catacombs in the reign of Dioclesian.

"Nell," she whispered, grasping the old woman by the arm, and looking round the apartment, "this truly is an awiul sight; so many driven to seek this poor shelter from the pitiless storms of human passions; so many of God's creatures hidden from the face of their brethren, whilst they stealthily offer homage to the Creator and common Father of all."

"Ay, sy, lassie, to ane like yersel, wha ne'er afore saw sic a meetin', it maun surely be an but to me it's as fameellar as the meetin's in the auld chapel o' Linlithgow, where me and my forbears worshipped lang syne."

"And yet it hath its beauty and its grandour, too," continued Alice.

"Grandeur! hugh! lassle, and what ken ye o' its grandeur?" responded Nell, some-what slightingly. "Ye wha spent yer life mang auld beuks, ploddin' awa, frae leaf to atting the time and place; pray, rather, that leaf, to please an old dait body, that's mare God may convert her from her evil ways, and intent on makin' nice distinctions atween as | save her soul from so terrible a fate." doctor's logic an the tithe, or, may be, huntin' after dates, and names o' places, and sic fit iv my advice and counsel ivery time 1 fusionless things, than studyin' the spirit and the grit o' his religion. Out, woman; ye kennothin' o' its grandeur ava. It's no in the bow-in' down o' crowned heads afore the altar, nor afeared ye'd be dhrowned some time or other, in the costly equipages, wi' heralds and when ye went to catch a throut for yer experiments, didn't I? Stop now till I'm done | swords that begint the sanctuary, nor in the costly vestments whilk the hands o' queens night in the year, for fear ye'd read yerself | has worked for the bishop, and the abbot to blind, hadn't I? Didn't I make a haythin iv read the mass wi' in the royal palace, as ye myself, amost, keepin' them dirty schamin' aft has seen in France. Ns, na, blackguards from about the house, that come my bairn," pursued Nell, whispering to sell ye the birds an bumbees, didn't I? her words with a force and emphasis that showed how much interest she felt in the subject, "it's no in sic things ye can see

grace, and persecution wad has bracken

tell me to lave, ye ungrateful man, and lave ye I will, begore, as soon as I can get a dai to its in the bra honest look of the country tyke afore the heretic judge, threatenin him man die the death will appear.

"Hush, hush! oried Alice, fearfully look place.

"Hush, hush! oried Alice, fearfully look place.

"Hush, hush! oried Alice, fearfully look place.

"Hush, hush! oried Alice, fearfully look no in the proud, scerful face of the high thy overheated imagination hath made away peated the Knight, staring at the fellow in bluided knight what draws his rapier to with thy wits." peated the Knight, staring at the fellow in planted knight was drawn in rapier to with the wits."

surprise. "Am I a lunatic, air? Eb, what? defend it fra insult. O lassie, gin yeld in the beauty and the beauty and the grand with the wits."

ken well the beauty and the grand my bedelde that night, the vera night o's' will in regard o' that," replied Reddy, surprise will the poor, and the houseless and the parts. wi the poor, an the houseless, an the perseis ower guld ox coatly to adorn it; an muckle it gars me greet to see it stripped o' a single ornament : an weel am I pleased to see noble

Catholic faith; an still after a' that, an a' maunna speak mair o' these things now, as their boastin' o' the glories o' the past, an a' the chapel's filling fast. the uphaudin o' the memories o' by-gone times, an their pride o' antiquity, I saw them mock an the leer o' their heretic friends. when obliged to surrender, and gave up the Ay, ay, issue, I saw them conquered contest as usual.

Ay, ay, issue, I saw them conquered by the finger o' scorn that a' the armies o' France cud na quail, An wha's the heart, an nerved the arm; an, when the pride was killed in the scorr, there was naethin' leit. O, I wouldna gie a kail blade for slo faith. When dukes and earls defy ilk other to the outrance for as word spoken in jest, what wonder is't they'd mak the word o' God a cause o' quarrel. But, lassie, it's no God's honor they fight for; it's their he cast a supplicatory glance up at the looks na twa ways at aince,—at God an rider.

the world,—but maks its way right straight on, through a' obstacles, not wi' the angry countenance, but wi' the was modest blush. Look there," continued Nell, pointin to waste time afther sich a thrifle." lug to a peasant girl, who had just entered "A trifle! nay, Reddy, it's a thing of great with a noiseless step, and retired behind a projecting rock, which almost hid her in its deep shadow; "that's the faith that wears

weel; that's the faith an the religion whilk's aye the same, ne'er changing a joi, though fortune, an friens, an hopes, an name, an honor, an respect, an a has left her. That's the beauty an the grandeur o' yer religion, and gin ye want to learn it, gang look

"I know how it is," observed Alice, "but thy words almost terrify me, and make me shudder for myself."

"Ye wudna stagger, bairn, wad ye?" domanded Nell, looking into the maiden's face

should ever waver in my adhesion to the old

with all the joy of a child recovering his lost "Hugh! yet fa hars!" repeated Nell, again plaything, and was hastening away towards resuming her contemptuous tone; "it's for the box to insert it in its place in aye yer fathers. Be constant to yer God, the volume, when Reddy caught him woman, an dinna mind yer fathers: gin yer by the middle, and fairly lifted him on ain father's head lay aside the block, an the pillion. Then, without a word of apology | Brockton an a' its mementoes descorated by the heretic, or may be a heap o' auld ruins firmly before the knight, and, putting spurs like the waa's o' Glastonbury, an yerself a houseless, hameless wanderer, think ye, puir, silly bairn, yer pride o' Catholic ancestors wud sustain ye?"

"Ay, verily would it," replied Alice, turning round to face her companion, whilst her eye brightened, and her cheek flushed at the thought.

"God grant it, God grant it, my bonnie lassie," said Nell; "God grant that ye dinna truet, like mony snither fair lady c' my sin knowin', to what's na better than a boor tree sucklin' that ave bracks wi' the leanin' on't. O, dinna speak too bauld, lassie; ye has na seen the warst o't yet. Noo hearken to Me. I wud gie ten years o' my life to come, mietress Alice, to see ye safe at Holyrood."

"I never shall leave England without my father," firmly responded the young girl.

"Hs, ha !" laughed Nell; hand yer peace, hand yer peace, bairn; if I danr risk the journey, I'd no fash mysel muckle about yer consent. But, alack, than be too mony eyes turned on Whinstane Hollow to mak the attempt."

"Thou'rt a strange being," said Alice, casting a look of wonder at the old woman. "Thou speakest with confidence of ten years of thy life to come, though a reputed witch whom the laws of the land devote to the pile, and who art even now almost arrived at the ordinary term of life."

"Haud a care, bairn," interrupted Nell " we maun na speak o' these things noo. But I wud has ye ken, nethless, that o' a' the Gowers that met wi' a fair, strae death, sin' my torbears first followed the Campbell, nane o' them e'er sunk wi' less than a hundher years on the back. And yet gin 1 were come o' a short-lived race, an e'en la. a bedrel in the neuk anent my ain fireside. I had that within me, Alice Wentworth, that gics we assurance I'll ne'er see death till I may the highest head in this lan' bow done before the Scotch spaewife. Ay, ay, girl," continued Nell, in a forced whisper that seethed on the maiden's ear as the woman's lips approached her cheeks, "I can see, e'en noo, the livin' proofs o' her shame and infamy follow her about like vampires, to suck the proud, lecherous bluid frae her heart. I'll live to see her sin misbegotten bairn rise up in judgment 'against her, an stan' atween the anget o' mercy an her saul, when her last hour comes. I see it a' noo," purunco sad and dolefu' sight," replied Nell; sued Nell, gazing as if she looked through a long vista into futurity. "I see them noo; the two red heads grinnin at her, like deevils, in the throes o' her agony. Heh! woman, it's an awiu' sight to look at, and yet it's too mild a punishment for the enormity o' her orimes." "Nell, Nell!" ejaculated Alice, "this is

most unchristian speech of thine, and ill be-

"Malden, I dinns wish for the death o' her saul, nor the scatth o' her body. Na, na; wert possible to hope, I wad pray for ther as we're obleshed to pray for our enemies; but it canna be. Heaven, in its awful' jistice, has decreed her destiny, an I maun live to see it. Fain, fain would I escape the sight o' that dolefu' tragedy; but Heaven maun be obeyed. She hanged my only brither for but aince spakin lightly o' her friendship for Seymour; she drave his twa sons, as donce callants, an as guid, as e'er drew bow or claymore, fras their hearth stane, an then frae their native soil a' thegither, to die fightin' for a foreign prince, unassolled an unhouselled; was's me, was's me; she has na left me kith or kin, in a' the wide world, to house wi' in my dyin' hour ; an last and warst o' a', she noo plots the murdher o' the queen o' Scots, as if she wad na leave a fibre o' my heartstrings unbroken ; an yet I could pray for her whyles, ay, could I, when I think o Him that died for us, an when the guid thoughts come ower my heart; but, alas, alas! it's na use, it's na use ava; CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE. when the guld thoughts come ower my heart;

Ms na bairn; when the voice came to my beliefde that night the vera night o's' 19th o August, 1561, and commanded me to difference in colinion between us; but I make outed, as I has done, an learn it there in the rise, an gang awa to Whinstane, Hollow in school where Christ, yer Redeemer, liked the forest, hear to the royal palace of Hamp-maist to teach it. Ay, bairn, right weel I ton, an hide there in the neighborhood o' the knew that naething, in a' this earth o' ours, court an keep watch o' Elizabeth, that she court an keep watch o' Elizabeth, that she harm not the bonnie queen, an be guard'an appy for the persecuted of the church, an thwart an befile the wicked queen wi' a' my dames tak the jewels and precious trinkets of the kin an race, an no abandon my post I tell what's more, sir, rince ye tuck it out av dames tak the jewels and precious trinkets of the blue han race, an no abandon my post me, that it's not here I'd be now, meanderin' trae their necks an airms and lay them down till I saw the wanton pay the awfu' penalty on the steps of the holy place as an effering other orimes. An speir ye wha that's to be? to our God or his Virgin Mother; but after Bend ye ower, I'll whisper't in yer car: She'll with my religion to lave ye to yerself, and a, Ithis show of the great's nathing mair die mad at the sight o' her ain flesh and bluid.

desart ye to the marcy o' the world in yer nor the outer coverin' o' religion; it's When that voice came and slowly sounded nor the outer coverin' o' religion; it's when that voice came and slowly sounded seen but the shell whilk, when sic words in my ears, it was na imagination; or coked, may have a musty kernel within:

Ay, woman, I have seen nobles, and knights o' as yersel this minute, an wi' the fu' enjoyingh degree, draw their hangers an fight like ment o' my senses. But stan' back, lassie, Acts quently for the ponot, as they ca'd it, o, stan, pack, an let the beoble gand ph. me

CHAPTER XXIX.

As the time for divine service drew near, the people began to flock in in greater numbers. The majority, indeed, were of the humbler classes, as might be seen by their coarse gray doublets and Dutch hose. But now and then a knight, or noble, wearing a rapter under his cloak, appeared, slowly passing through the low door of the chapel, accompanied by his family, and attended by his domestics, and walking up through the aisle more conadently than the rest, knelt down before

"Who may that be?" said Alice, directing Nell's attention to a tall personage of the latter class, wrapped in a dark cloak, who just entered alone, and paused for au instant within the threshold to look about him. Bee, he retires now behind the little group there, near the wall, and keeps his face concealed in the folds of his mantie, as if he wished to avoid recognition. Who may he be, Nell?"

The latter turned to look in the direction Alice had indicated, and in the new corner goon detected the bearing and figure of Rodger O'Brien.

"O lassie," said the old woman, learing up at the muiden significantly, " ye need na ask that question; yer ain twa een can mak him out better than mine."

"No," whispered the blushing girl, "I only thought-I fancied-"

"Ay, did ye noo, I'il warrint," interrupted Nell. "Hoot, toot! woman, dinns be sae dowie wi' me; I'll wager a baubce yer wee eatin' heart felt him comin' fore yer een got the first blink o' his handsome face. Weel, weel, Alice, dinna blush, dinna blush; ye needus be ashamed to acknowledge an interest in the lad, for his like's no to be met wi' ilks day o' yer life. He has as bra a heart an as stout an airm as ye'll find frae here to Brockton. Av, ev, bairn, he's a guid honest chiel, that same Rodger, an come c'a kingly ctock, and wad he ama disgrace to link wi' the best o' them."

"I little expected to see him here," said Alice; "indewil was beginning to think he had left for Southand."

"Na wondher ye'd has thought it, the foolish lad. He shud has been in Ho, wrood by this time, keepin' watch and ward o'er his bonnie young queen, and no whilin' awa his time here, after a wee silly wench that disna ken her ain mind two minutes thegither. But haud ye, woman; look! wha comes here?" she ejaculated, drawing Alice back a step, and directing a side glance at a stout, middleaged man, who appeared at the door in cap

and caseock. "A priest!" observed Alice.

"There's but five in the bale district, an he's nane o' them. An wha gars him bide there, when his cassock gles him right o' piace near the altar?" she muttered, as the stranger mingled with the crowd.

The tingle of a bell was now heard, warning the congregation to for worship; and each one prepare seemed to understand the signal, for all rose simultaneously, and stood awaiting the entrance of the officiating priest. The wexen tapers were then lighted, and the communion cloth spread along the front of the sanctuary. At this moment, and while the people were moving to and fro, each choosing his place to kneel during the service, the stranger in the cassock came close up to where Nell and Alice were standing, and giving them the usual benedicte, and a searching look that seemed to soan them from head to loot, passed

on, and was soon lost amid the throng. "Wha can be be?" muttered Nell; seen him niore, I'll be sworn on't, and na sac vers long since, either. That bullet head and sharp gray eye are no unfameeliar to my 9en,"

" He's of right humble bearing, and enlatiy look," observed Alice. " No doubt, na doubt he's a' that. But the deil can make himself an angel ye ken. Na, na; we maunna trust the outward appearance Mistress Alice, in sic kittlesome times and places. Mony a spy I hae seen as muckle like a priest as that same chiel. But gas wa, bairn; gae wa, an tak yer place by the altar, an prepare for the holy commun-him, for I has somethin' to see aboot, an canna bide here longer; an hark ye, my bonnie innocent lassie, when ye pray, dinna forget the auld spaewife wha's no worthy to pray for hersel, nor the puir queen o' Scots, yer ain bosom friend, that needs yer interest so much wi' God an his blessed Mither. So gae wa noc, and hide yer face in yer mantle; min' that, hide yer face weel, an dinna be glowerin' about ye, for gin I be na much mistaken, there'll be mair nor lover's een peerin' aiter ye the night. Awa noo, and guid be wi'ye, bairn. I maun gae out a while, mysel, but there's ane here that'll no think it muckle trouble to tak tent to yer safety."

The old woman, on quitting her fair protegee, passed close to where O'Brien stood wrapped in his cleak, and whispering a word or two in his ear, made her way on through the crowd to the plane where she had lost sight of the stranger in the osesock. But though she looked sharply and cautiously round for him in every direction, he was nowhere to be seen. Concluding he had left, she again crept through the throng, as quietly as before, to the entrance, and placed herself in a recess of the narrow passage outside, so that she could see distinctly all who passed in or out, without herself being seen. She had not stood there, however, more than mirute or two, when the man in the case sock again appeared, making his way from the ohapel with somewhat more haste than he entered. As he drew aside the curtain, the light from within fell on his face, and revealed the

countenance of one of the drubken revellers' whom Nell had seen at the Whitehorse of Wimbleton, disputing with his comrades on the question of Elizabeth's divinity. He was

Millar; and, doubtless, the same whom onpidity of Plimpton. For herself, she felt Plimpton met at the palace gates on the night

there was no possibility of his recognizing and the capture of recusants, which was

"Who art thou to speak me by that name?" demanded the fallow, attempting to thousand eyes be set to watch it. Even lay hold of her dress.

"Keep thy hands off, sirrah !" commanded Nell, with a voice of authority, and dexereasly dropped his native dialect. "What the cell, but gave no protection to those wouldst thou in this place?". "Thet's my own affair, and doth not con-

earn thee, I trow." "Nay, deny it not, master; thou hast a

warrant to seize the person of Alice Wentworth, and thou'rt now come hither to exe-"Ah! how cam'st thou by that know-

ledge?" "From the same source whence thou hast

thy instructions."

" How ?" From Sir Thomas Plimpton!

"And who art thou?" "Nay, my name matters little if I know

- Art man or woman?" demanded Millar. again groping for her dress. "Keep thy hands off, fellow!" repeated

Nell, airsid he might detect her by the hood of her cloak; touch me not, or l'il poniard thee on the instant !" "Ab, by my fatth! thou'rt bold withal."

" Where may Sir Thomas be? I would see him presently. Answer me, sirrah; I've no time to palter with thee." "And what proof have I that thou knowest,

my business here? Tis but a small part of my secret to have learnt that I hold a warrant for the arrest of a recusant damosel and a mass priest. Such things are common enough, I

"Ab, thourt cautious; well, hark thee! she must be carried off to Blinden Laneeh; what cayest thou to that?" Proceed; what further token?"

"And detain her there till his return from Scotland, should be, indeed, happen to travel "Humph."

"And didst thou not have counsel from Sir Thomas concerning the very garb in which 1 have just detected thee?"

" Enough, enough; what wouldst thou?" "In Sir Thomas here?"

"Ay, within arrow shot of the cave."

"And well attended?" "Some thirty stout soldiers, armed with

sword and buckler, petronel and carabine." "Didst see the maiden in the chapet?" "Ay, she's now under ward of that old hell

pet witch. "Whom meanest thou? Nell Gower?"

play us some scurvy trick ere she parts with

" Doubtless she'll endeavor to protect her but what can she against a troop of soldiers, with a brave knight at their head, and the queen's warrant to give them authority?'

" Marry; folks say she can call up a whole regiment of the evil one to help her in a strait. Gadzooke, I saw her not five minutes and I'll die more comfortably; ough, grace gone, and she looks fiendish enough her- and patience. my back's broken and my self to frighten an army."

" Give thyself little trouble about the old woman," said Nell; "I shall take care of her. But get thee gone instantly to the chapel, Master Miliar, and watch ye well the maiden, that she escapes not, and keep ye near her, that when Bir Thomas and his party come hither, thou mayst point her out without de-

"Nay, but I've had commands to return as soon as I had seen the girl, and marked her the New York Club Stables, 28th street, near dress, and the spot where she may be found, and report accordingly. My certies, stranger, sior Stables, West 29th atreet, New York, the

ter Millar, and thou'lt bring such injury upon for painful allments in horses, such as cute, thyself as thy master will hardly be able to bruises, swellings, lameness, stiffness, St. mend. Away, away, surab, and remember Jacobs Oil is superior to anything they have the knowledge of thy secrets gives me right ever used or heard of. This is also the opinto command thee. Nay, tarry not, but hie ion of Prot. David Roberge, the celebrated thee back to the chapel, and watch well the horse-shoer of the metropolis, and thousands

Millar, though he little doubted the unknown had been admitted to the full confi. has no equal. Mr. Priest recites the case of dence of his employer, yet obeyed with some reluctance; for in those times of plots and one suspected his neighbor. The fact, how- night, the animal was completely cured, and conspiracies, and general went of faith, every ever, of his being placed thus in charge of the girl, gave him strong reason to think the unknown intended no treachery in the

When the spy had again disappeared behind the curtain, Nell made her way noiselessly through the long corridors of the cavern, and issuing forth, ascended the precipice. flaving reached the summit, she paused for a moment to listen. The faint sounds she soon heard coming up from the rocks be- Government are firmly united. All are purlow, in various directions, led her at once to suing the same general object, and are anibelieve that Plimpton stationed his soldiers in front of the entrance in order to intercept It is the bounden duty of the Liberal the people as they came out, whilst he him- party to do its utmost to remove just causes sell, with a small guard, intended, probably, of discontent and disaffection in Ireland. It to enter the cave on the return of Millar, and must no longer tolerate such shams, iraud thus not only capture his long-sought vic. and transparent imposture as the present tim, but the priest, and many of the landed Irleh parliamentary representation system proprietors and gentry of the neighborhood, where only one in 25 has a vote. The perpetrawho were supposed to have assembled there tion of this injustice would justify disaffec-on the occasion. The prospect of so extention and give the leaders of the Irlsh party sive a setzure pleased Plimpton exceedingly; the strongest arguments for separation as not only on account of the profit he would showing that it was impossible to obtain derive from it, but because the arrest of justice from the British Parliament and give Alice would probably be ascribed to the tresh vigor to an agitation which it is our same feeling that prompted that of all the duty to allay. gion, and the welfare of the state; and thus obviate all the odium which naturally would admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreattach to her individual capture.

CHAPTER XXX.

Nell saw that it was now impossible that Alice and the two other personages in whom flatulence, and depression of spirits. It is she felt so great an interest could escape, there being but one point of egress from the cavern. Nevertheless she did not torget that the father of the babe under her charge. who, since her last interview with Grace Goodniff, she no longer doubted, was the Earl of Leicester, had appointed to meet her that very night, at a little hut above the precipice, in order to transfer the infant to the custody of another; and she thought it tion, will find it an invaluable aperient. might be easy for the earl to interpose his authority, and prevent the execution of Plimpton's warrant.

Nell was too known a woman, and had too of surprise or detection of herself or co-religionists, that she bargained with the Earl of he might the more readily intrust the babe | their reason is not tranquil." to her keeping, seeing how great a value she set on the place, and how careful she was Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, likely to be of the child, as the best means tremblings, nervous headsche, cold hands and possession of the babe; on that she founded her hopes for the protection of the specially for the blood, nerves and combatter against the malice of Elizar plexion.

the one who snawered to the name of Master | beth, and of Alice Wentworth against the assured the knowledge of such a secret would Nell carried away the child.

"Harkee, moster Millar," said Nell, plucking his skirt, a come hither;" and she retreated farther into the dark recess, where probably about to take place, would soon spread to the court and the city, and a if the queen had actually signed the license, of which Nell had well-founded doubte, still it guaranteed only certain immunities within going in or coming out. And last of all, if Elizabeth found that her promise of protection interfered with her church policy, or was calculated to create misgivings about the sincerity of her religious professions, or in the slightest degree likely to provoke such inquiries as might lead to awkward suspicions regarding the services for which such sanctuary privileges were granted, Nell was well assured, from long experience, she would break the promise, and withdraw the protection, particularly if she had been deceived by Plimpion, as to the death of the child, which Nell had now every reason to believe. She, however, still hoped that the cell would prove a safe retreat for Alice Wentworth, till such time, at least, as the maiden could be safely conveyed to Scotland, and that those of the reighborhood, who still remained true to the old faith, might continue to meet there, for a little time longer, to practise their religion; but the reckless and brutal impatience of Pilmpton for the possession of the heiress, and the anxiety of the queen to second his wisher, in order that

> pectations. "Weel, weel, it canna be helped noo," she muttered to herself, drawing her hood closer round her head, and preceeding on her course through the woods, "it's bad enough, but it might be waur,—ou; ay, it might be waur; an well see if we dinna balk them yet wi' a' their warrints. They may tak the maiden awa wi' them to the queen, an the queen may send her to the Tower, or may be to the altar wi her minion; but the deli's in their plottin' if I canna match them, and gar them gle her up again without scaith

he might retire with his bride the sooner

from the court, where his ever-watchful eye was continually following her through all her

intrigues, completely disappointed her ex-

As Nell concluded her collicquy, she found herself at the door of the hut, to which she had directed Whitret Machairn to conduct Southron from the Peacock Tavern, and where the latter, now in the company of the Earl of Leicester, waited to receive the child and carry it home to Ashley Park. When about to knock at the door for admittance, she heard some one groan within a The same; and I fear the beldam will short distance above, among the trees, and advancing to the place, demanded to know who was there at such a late hour.

"Oach, heach!" greaned the same voice again the sound dying away, as if the sufferer lay in mortal agony.

"Who's there?" she again inquired. "Ob, ay; ask who's there, indeed. Nell, hugh! give me but a draught of ale,

(To be continued)

WHERE TO SEE THE GREAT TROT. TERS OF NEW YORK.

[[Cincinnati Times-Star.] No two men in America have had more experience with fine trotting stock, and none are better judges than Calvin M. Priest, of Fifth Avenue, and Dan Mace, of the Excelchampion double team driver of the United "An thou do so this bout, I tell thee, Mag- States. Both of these gentlemen say, that of stock-owners throughout the country. As a pain-cure for man and beast St. Jacobs Oil a valuable trotter, so stiff from rheumstism, that he could not move an inch. By one thorough application of St. Jacobs Oil at

> THE LIBERAL PARTY AND IBELAND. IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MB. CHAMBERLAIN-THE PRESENT ISISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRESEN-TATION DENOUNCED-THE DUTY OF THE

was fit for the race-track next day.

LIBERAL PARTY IN THE PREMISES. London, Dec. 5 .- Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Wolvershmpton, said that the members of the mated with equal loyalty to their great chief.

Holloway's Pills-Easy Digestion .- These clated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and stendily work out a thorough cure. and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and restore plumpness to the face which had lost both flesh and colour. These Pills combine every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine; even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupa-

The Monsteur Acadien says :- " The Protestant population of Hallfax and St. John was recently thrown into a fever of excitement by much experience of Elizabeth's duplicity, to the Bev. Mr. Mathurin, of the Anglican rely entirely on her written promise of pro- Ohuroh, before a large congregation of that tection, had she even received it from her own denomination. According to this minister, hands; and it was, therefore, from no dread Protestants must confess and receive absolution if they want to save their souls. He brought so many good arguments in support Leicester for the sanctuary privileges of of his theory that a great many who heard Whinstone Hollow, but simply in order that him have their consciences disturbed and

of preserving it. All she longed for was the , feet, pain in the back, and other forms of

"Ireland's Sufferings Ireland's Hope."

An Elequent Lecture by Rev. B. F. Clarke of London.

A highly respectable and large audience were present in the Academical Hall of the Getu, in this city, on the evening of the 5th inst., to hear the Rev. R. J. Clarke, S.J., M.A., Oxford, lecture on the subject of "Ireland's Sufferings and Ireland's Hope."

The Bay. Father Kenny, in introducing the lecturer, referred to the manner in which Father Clarke had gathered the materials for his lecture. It was by a personal visit to the scenes of those sufferings, having for a companion one who knew best the Eufferings of the Irlah people—the Irish priest. The Month, the periodical which was so ably edited by the Rev. lecturer, had in the time of the great distress, started a fund which had been liberally contributed to, and had driven the gaunt spectre of huufrom many an Irish home. ger The Rev. Father Clarke, on rising to open his discourse, was given a warm reception. He commenced by thanking the Rev. Father Kenny for the kind way he had spoken of him, which he said gave him confidence to speak on the subject he was about to discuss. A country enjoying such freedom as did Canada must surely sympathize with one in which there had been nothing from generation to generation but want, destitution, hunger and misery, and all this through no fault of its own. As Catholics though, they should feel proud of Ireland, that country which had ever stood boldly forward, and never fallen away from the Catholic Church. England herself had given way at the beck of a detestable tyrant, and to the servitude of Elizabeth and King James. France also was now in the hands of an infidel government; in fact, in almost every other country Oatholicism had been trodden under foot. Old Ireland, however, in spite the rack, in spite of the sword and the flames, and in spite of the efforts and threats by the Protestants, then in the ascendant, to drive it into heresy,—old Ireland still remained Oatholic. (Applause.) The lecturer said that he had been brought up and taught according to the English opinion, that the Irlah were but an unthrifty set of people, and that it had been through their own fault they were not treated better. The faults attributed to the Irish people, and for which the English blamed them, he had since learned, were due to the cruel oppressions, wrongs and injustices to which they had been gubjacted. (Applause.) He had lived in the midst of Irish landlords, who were good enough people, but whose ideas about their tenants were very queer. In fact, some of them had gone so far as to say that they were afraid of being knocked down or shot by their tenants, while others stated that their tenants would not pay the rent, although in many cases the rent had been paid. He had visited the most distressed districts of Ireland, the counties of Mayo and Sligo. In these parts he had seen such destitution, poverty and misery as he had never expected to see. Indian meal, he remarked, was the staple diet of thing else. This sort of diet did not supply the human body, and in time only brought on fever and other sicknesses. At Bathlathy. which he also visited, the people were living mainly on the most common sea-weed, which no one would touch except in a case of extreme hunger. Here, also, they eat small animals commonly called " limples," which they found clinging to rooks, and recapitulate:-lecturer, was evident not only in Sligo and Mayo, but in several western parts of Ireland as well. Besides this, he had also noticed, by the depression and the gloom which continually hung over all the districts he visited; by the cottages which, standing empty, were going wholesome commercial activity, which he could not account for, but which he had discovered to have been the result of the manner in which the people had been treated. He could not see why agriculture and manufactures should be depressed when there were hundreds of thousands of people in Ireland

anxious and willing to work. THE CAUSES OF THE DISTRESS.

But what were the proximate causes of all this destitution? One of them had been the show his disfavor towards "Popery" and the our profession to contrive some means of Ontholic people of Ireland. Another cause economizing the items of hotel expenses Ontholic people of Ireland. Another cause people lived on small plots of ground, which were not sufficient to support them. The people lived thus because for many years past it has been the policy of Irish landlords, when they had their grounds put in good condition, to turn the tenantry off and make pasture lands of the property. The system of rack renting and eviction, which had been going on for 300 or 400 years past, had at last caused the Irish people to feel that there was no use in keeping their ground in proper

PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND

Another cause was the Protestant ascendency, by which he meant th t unfair method of excluding all Catholics from places, of any sort of superiority and shutting them out from any position of influence. That curse of Protestant ascendency, although gradually disappearing, was still prevalent, and more especially in the schools. The lecturer then referred to the system of proselytising, and stated that the Protestant ministers grew rich and fat by spreading the Gospel among the Irish people. They had built two schools, one in Dublin and one in Connemars, and done their best to kidnap Ostholic children and to persuade Catholic parents to give up their children, promising that thier religion would not be interfered with. In these schools, he had heard, the children only received mest once a week, and that on Friday, except when they also got a dish on Wednesdays in Lent. Proselytizers (or "Soupers" as they were sometimes called) also endeavored, during the famine, to entice the Catholics to go to the Protestant churches, offering to give them a plate of soup if they went just once, and is a few cases succeeded in their purpose with the starving people.

IRELAND'S FOTURE AND HOPES.

The lecturer then said that this state of affairs could not go on much longer, for pec-ple in other countries would soon get tired of hearing how the Irish people were being swept out of Ireland by: emigration schemes. This was not to be wondered at in a country

and fact that there was less orime in Ireland than in any other country. (Applause). Another of the fallacies of the Englishman, he said, was that Ireland was over populated. It was absolute nonsense to say that it was overpopulated, for it could support instead of its present five million, twenty or twenty-five million inhabitants just as easy. But these miserable systems of emigration, he said, had been and were being promoted by the enemies of the country; and it was principally the people who were driven out of their homes by destitution and want, who were compelled to emigrate because they could not live in their ewn land, -where, however, they could easily keep themesives if treated fairly. The lecturer, continuing, said there were many signs to show that England was yielding little by little, and his grounds of hope were, first, that educated Englishmen were now becoming inclined to look more into the troubles of Ireland. Another hope was the growth and success of the Irish party in Parliament, under its eminent leader; for the Irlsh party led by Parnell had pursued a course of continual energetic notion that was little by little wearing out their adversaries. Still another hope was the sympathy which Ireland met with here and in other countries. Unfortunately, there were a few pretended Irishmen like the fire-eating O'Donevan Rossa, who created an unfortunate prejudice against the Irish people. But everybody knew that the Irish people in the generality would never use any method which the

Church would forbid. The lecturer concluded his elequent address by saying that he looked forward to the time when Ireland's population would be doubled, when Ireland itself would be covered with prosperous farmers, contented and happy with their own land, which no land-lord could take from them. He hoped to see those industries, crushed out by England, gradually renewed and a canal cut out across Ireland. They would gradually find England making concessions more and more to Ireland, and on this side the people would compel England to treat Old Erin better than she had done in the past.

The lecture, which was an exhaustive statement of the Irish question, was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and listened to with great attention.

At the conclusion the lecturer stated that the principal of i ct of his visit to this country was to as to subscriptions for his magazine The Mouh.

THEATRICAL ARITHMETIC.

FACTS AND PINCIES AS TO COMPANIES "ON THE ROAD.

During a pro ont tour the following statis-

tics were collect. d: There are on progressional tours through the United States 227 travelling theatrical companies. Taking the low average of eighteen members to each company our profession has a personnel of 4,086 travellers constantly moving "on the road," for a season of about

forty woeks every year. In this business we expend every season on railway transport, including Pullman sleepers, \$1,221,000; in hotel bills, \$2,800, 000: on sundry expenses, such as transport of company between hotel and railway stations, hauling of baggage, &c., \$560,000. this place, for there were not a dozen per. All this outlay is over and beyond the salaries, sons there who for weeks had tasted any- wages and internal expenses of the business purchase of wardrobe, scenery, furniture, prothe necessary elements for the sustenance of perties, royalties paid on plays, printing, advertising and sundry expenses, which alto-gether amount to \$210,000 a week, or

\$8,400,000 per season. When these figures are examined by expert managers they will be found fault with as being far below the mark in many cases, especially the last item in the list. Let me

Hauling baggage, etc..... Balaries and incidentals..... 8,400,000

Total outlay\$12,981,000 The travelling companies play at the various theatres on shares, receiving about sixtyfive per cent of the gross receipts nightly. It to rack and ruin; by the factories, which is evident that to simply cover the outfit of were stopped in large towns,—a fack of \$13,000,000 during a season, these theatrical companies must draw \$20,000,000 into the theatres. This will not leave one dollar profit on the whole enterprise. It is, nevertheless, well known that leading attractions -of which there are several-realize as profit yearly not less than \$50,000 each, clear of all

The present season has attorded me my first experience of "going on the road;" a theatri-cal process of touring which has grown into a practice quite recently and has developed so rapidly that no one as yet has had time to failure of the barvests, of which the English grasp its extraordinary extent and importpeople and Protestants were always ready to ance. It naturally engages the serious atsay that God had sent a famine on Ireland to tention and interest of those connected with which some people vouchsafed, was that the and railway accommodation, which fall heavily on the smaller salarled performers. Their lives are very hard. Unable to afford a dollar or two dollars a night for Pullman berths, many of them sit up all night. Arriving frequently at a town in athe afternoon between meal times; unable to obtain refreshment until it is time to hurry off to the theatre, from whence they return to the hotel after the supper room is closed, they go to bed hungry, to be aroused at five in the morning to catch an early train and pay their bills before the breakfast room is open.

For this Lenten entertainment they pay \$2 or \$2.50. In an ordinary tour of forty weeks a company will visit about eighty cities, and it is needless to point out the great and unnecessary strain such a life must be on very willing, hard worked people, especially on

delicate females. I have been in communication with the leading firms that build botel cars and sleepers to ascertain if special cars could be constructed to accommodate our travelling companies on which they could live and travel with more coonomy, comiost and less fatigue. Without entering into details, we found that such a car could be run for about \$175 per week. That is, the entire gross expense which figures the present comfortless system at \$2,800,000 per season would be reduced to \$1,600,000; the difference—that is, \$1,200,000—would be saved, and, what is most important, it would be saved for the actors and go into their pookets, exclusive of the comiorts assured by the private car, in which each of them would enjoy sleeping accommodation without charge. It may be interesting to add that there are in the United States, so: far as I have been able to obtain record, 1,817 theatres and halls equipped with scenery and furnished for theatrical performances and used for that

purpose. DION BOUCICAULT. Yours

GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS, the best onic ever introduced. A sample package of the Golden Fruit Pills goes with every bottle, and when used according to directions the result is unprecedentel. Sold by ali

TORTURING A PUPIL. TEACHER'S CRUELTY TOWARD A LITTLE GIRL WHO WOULDN'T SIT WITH THE BOYS.

CLEVELAND, Dec 6 .- Tony Laymiller is a teacher in a country school in Stark county, five miles south of Canton. He was arrested vesterday, charged with assault and bartery. Mrs. M. Oglethorpe is the plaintiff She alleges that her daughter Mary, 11 years old, was a pupil in the school, and on Wednesday last, for some trifling violation of the rules, Laymillor, as a punishment, ordered her to remove her seat to the boys' side of the room. This she refused to do, when Laymiller threw her upon the floor and tied a heavy cord about her wrists. He then dragged the girl to the wall, and putting the cords over two of the books used for holding wraps, drew the girl up antil her toes barely touched the floor. In this condition she hung from 9 o'clock in the morning until 31 o'clock in the afternoon, when her mother, having been told by one of the pupils, hastened to the school and ordered the teacher to cut her down, which he did. The girl, when released, was unable to walk, and it is feared has sustained serious injury. Laymiller gave ball for hie appearance on Saturday next for a hearing.

PAPAL APPOINTMENTS. REPRESENTATIVES TO CANADA AND THE UNITED BTATES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-It is stated that the Pope has appointed Dom Smuelders as Papal representative in Canada, and Mgr. Seppiaci as Papal representative in the United States. The latter appointment has been hinted at in despatches from Bome. It is now officially announced. The appointment of Dom has not heretofore been Smuelders announced. The two appointments, though similar in nature, are entirely discon-nected from each other. The latter is one of the results of the visit of the American bishops to Rome, while the former is the result of a Papal investigation of the peculiar condition of affairs in the Church in Canada The official title of both of the Papal representatives will probably be that of apostolic commissioner. Their office and their mission are entirely ecclesiastical. The report that a Nuncio was to be sent to the United States was absurd. The experiment wastried once and failed. Neither Dom Smuelders nor Seppical has any mission to the Governments of Canada or the United States. To the Catholic Church in those territories they will, doubtless, bear the powers of ablegate. Dom Smuelders is a Belgian and is a member of the Cistercian Order. Among other things he will settle the old controversy to Canada in regard to the Laval University, and enquire into the assertion that numbers of the French Canadian Catholics are members of the Masonic Society. Mgr Seppiaci is a prominent member of the Augustinian Order, and has held several important offices in the Church. He has considerable acquaintance with the English language, and is fairly well rend in American history and literature. He will be accompanied by several secretaries, the chief of whom has already been named, and is Dr. Stanton, O. S. A., of Philadelphia. Mgr. Seppiaci will preside over the Council of the Church in America, which will be held in Baltimore or New York in 1884, and which will settle important queetions of discipline. To properly understand the matter it should be remembered that the United States is a missionary country; that the lines of discipline are not so tightly drawn as they are in countries where canon laws and the decrees of the Council of Trent are strictly enforced; that the relations between bishops and priests have been defined, and depend mainly upon the will and disposition of the bishops. The report that the American bishops were considering the Irish question has only the foundation that the Ancient Order of Bibernians and other Irish 560,000 and condemued in others. This was a mat-

A JUDGE CRITICIZED.

ter of consultation.

London, Dec. 6 .- SirHonry James, the Attorney-General, has written a letter to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge taking exception to the conduct of the counsel for the defence in the O'Donnell case. The Attorney-General suggests that should counsel in future cases attempt to interject statements whice are in the nature of evidence, the justice before whom the case is being tried shall inform counsel that such pleading is inadmissible and will not be permitted. Should an appeal be taken from this ruling the question to be decided by the full court. Had Mr. Justice Denman, he says, objected to the statements made by Mr. Churles Russel in his opinion of the O'Donnell case, the defence appealed and the full bench decided the words admissible, O'Donnell would have been acquitted. The Lord Chief Justice in reply, says that in November, 1881, the judges decided by a vote of nineteen against two that such statements should not be allowed, which decision had probably escaped Mr. Justice Denman's memory.

MONTREAL'S PROGRESS.

In 1851-2 the population of the island of
Montreal was as follows :-
Montreal City 57,715
Montreal County 19,666
Population of Montreal Island 77,381 In 1881 the population of the island was
as tollows :
Montreal City
Hochelaga 40,079
Jacques Cartier 12,345
Population of Montreal Island193,171 These figures show an increase of 250 per

cent. in thirty years. In manufa terprise the development has been in a still greater ratio. According to the census tables the following were all the industries of the city and county of Montreal-the county at that time extending over the whole island: City County

Grist mills..... Saw mills..... Carding mills..... Wool cloth mill Brewerles..... Distilleries Foundries.... Pot and Pearl asheries 18 Tanneries..... Other manufactures...... 55 36

The total number of industries were therefore 91. Now, in 1881, there were in Montreal city

and on the island 1,762 manufacturing and industrial establishments, employing 35,000 persons, turning out \$55,000,000 worth of finished product annually, and paying out about \$10,000,000 a year for wages alone. How many cities in America—especially in the older settled portions of the continent can show such gains as these?—Herald.

Dr. David Ward owns 2,200,000,000 feet 0 standing pine in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Review of Books, &c.

THE YOUTH'S CARRET. - The November number is replete with interesting and instructive subjects for young readers. It also contains several five illustrations. P. O'Shes, 45 Warren street, New York.

THE PANEY. -This is the title of a lively magazine for young people. Its pages are well calculated to amuse and instruct the young once. It is full of short and bright sketches both of pan and panell. It is adited by Mrs G B Alden, who seems to know what is especially required and adapted to usr patrons. Published by D. Lothrof & Co. 32 Franklin street, Boston of Doomber numer

ber of Donahoe's Magazine has come to hand. It contains its usual variety of interesting reading. Among the principal contributions and selections are :- Miracles, an expose by Rev. J. A. Harrington; The Post Priest of the South, by H. P. McElrone; Centuries Ago, by Rev. A. J. Ryan; New England; The Irish Question, etc.-T. B. Noonan Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE AVE MARIA. -A rich table of contents is offered by this sterling. Catholic magazine in its November number: The Church of God: its Evidences and Characteristic Traits, by the Very Rev. Jos. Saris, S. J.; Episodes of Lourdes. hy H. Liserre; Letter from Paris; Montfleury; Martyrs of 1883; The Doctrine of Purgatory Thoughts of Profestant writers; etc. etc. several Poems. Notre Dame, Indiana.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE, an illustrated monthly, is a new undertaking by the Pistorial Associated Press of New York. Among some of the characters sketched is Carey's slayer, O'Donnell. In this first number we find twenty-six portraits and brief blographies. Among which are those of Mgr. Capel. Blemarck, Alfonso XII, Lord Coleridge, Henry Irving, Chang Li Hung, H. J. Hastings, etc. Pictorial Associated Press, Clipper Bullding, New York.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—The December number of the Catholic World contains the following table of contents: -1 Hendrik Conscience; 2 The Four Sons of Jael; 2 Infalibility and Private Judgment; 4 Benjamin Benneker, the Negro Astronomer; 5 A Post of the Reformation; 6 Ireland under Elizabeta; 7 Dynamic Sociology; 8 English Catholics and Public Life; 9 Armine; 19 New Publications. Price \$4 per annum. Single copies 35 cte, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Daran street, Montreal.

ARRICAN TOUBIST GAZETTE. -The November number of this journal is to hand, and presents, as usual, a valuable amount of information for travellers of every desoription. Its object is the promotion of pleasuretravel in America. The Gazette is a carefully compiled and fair guide, containing the rates and routes to the various summer and winter recorts in the United States, Canada, Fiorida, Bermuds, Mexico, Cuba, etc. It moreover contains topics of general interest in regard. to the movements of railway companies and steamship lines, and all matters destined to increase the comfort of the travelling public. Published by Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' MAGAZINE .-For variety, liveliness and interest the contents of the December number will send the Commercial away up in the estimation of its readers. Frontispiece: "An Alpine Lurelet." Frontier Life (with several magnificent illustrations), by B.T. Prescott; Cleopatra, (with full page illustration ; The Ocean Dream, by W. M. Briggs; The Treasure of Treasure Island, by Josquin Miller; In Ambuscade, by O. Harper; Old Joddrell; That Boyal Oath; In a Steeper; A Woman's Trlumph, by C. E. Blob; The Missing Link. "Samples," Noter, etc. commercial Travellers' Magazine Co., No. 1 Park Place, New York. ABBOT'S U. S. MONTHLY .- This filustrated

magazine comes to us for the month of ed contributions, which cannot but command the attention and interest of its readers. The articles are entertaining and instructive, and are : nilvened by appropriate illustrations. In its table of contents aubjects of blography, poetry, history, fiction and other topics are treated. The editor's sanctum is also a prominent feature. In his appreciation of Mgr. Uapel as a preacher, we do not think that full justice is done to that distinguished churchman. On the whole, however, the U. S. Monthly gives every indication of progress and prosperity. W. S. Abbot, 232 Wabash Avenue, Ohicago.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for December closes the forty-second volume of this leading farm journal with a most excellent number. It contains over ninety fine original exgravings by Forbes, Trumble, Folsom, Halm, and other artists. There are in all over one hundred original engravings, of which four are full-page, namely: "Home from the Wood-lot," "Typical Horses at the N.Y. Show," "Christmas Comes but Once a Year," and a truly beautiful first-page cover. A Remodelled House; Hints on Hog Killing; Chinese Farming in California; Prize Poultry, and A Prize Sheep-Barn are a few of the very valuable articles presented. Mr. David W. Jadd continues his Editorial Notes on many topics, with engravings. Miss Carr's touching Ohristmas story will be read the second time by many, both old and young. All of the several departments are unusually full, and we only wonder that so much costly reading matter, and so many fine engravings, can be furnished for the price (\$1.50 per year). of this sterling journal of the Farm, Garden and Household. It should be found in every home.

A STATE GOVERNOR IN TROUBLE. Washington, Dec 6.—The guests at the Bigge House were startled last night by a repost that Adjt. Gen. Dalton, of Governor Butler's staff, had come to Washington with a warrant for the arrest of Governor-Elect Robinson of Massachusetts. Dalton appeared in full uniform, and said he was commanded by the Governor to serve the notice upon. Robinson officially, that the people of the State had chosen him to be the executive of the commonwealth. He had no difficulty in serving the notification. Robinson will resign his seat as Congressman and leave before the holidays.

The London General Omnibus Company, who have given a fair trial to the experiment of using Belgian horses, have given it up. It has been ascertained that the serviceable life of a Belgian horse (costing \$200) does not average more than six years; while a British horse (costing on an average no more) will last double the time. When the Belgian last double the vime. When can only get horse is used up, the company can only get \$40 or \$50 for him. The British horse un similar conditions will realize \$75.



The Post Printing & Publishing Company

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TEUR WITNESS" for 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion, for the control of the

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TEUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

MOTION TO SUBSORISHERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the they Post Office. Bernittances can be safely made by Registered Vester or Post Office Owles.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company

MONTRRAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY......DECEMBER 12, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

DECEMBER 1883.

TRUBSDAY 13 .- St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr. PRIDAY 14.—Of the Octave. Fast. Con-secration Bishop Brondel, Vancouver,

BATERDAY 15 .- Octave of the Immaculate Conception. Sumpay 16 —Third Sunday in Advant. Epist.

Phil. iv. 47; Gosp. St. John i. 19-28. MONDAY 17 .- St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martvr.

TUREDAY 18.—Expectation of the B. V. M. WEDNESDAY 19 .- Ember Day. Fast.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The success which has attended the efforts of our agents and patrons in extending the circulation of The Thus Withhis during the present year is unprecedented in the history of any journal of its class in the Dominion. Recognizing its claims as the oldest, ablest and most useful Catholic journal in Canada the people everywhere are extending to it that generous and hearty support which its long, and faithful services in the cause of truth, justice and right so amply merit. Our best Shanks are due to our enthusiastic friends who are each week adding so largely to our list of supporters, and we request them to use even greater exertions drift with balance of the present month, in ever nat the canwass may be fully completed by the end of the murder of the Queen's officials, and we the year. Each one of our present subscribers can, with very little effort, secure the name of ane more subscriber before New Year's, and thus enable the TRUE WITNESS to send its greeting to twice the number of its present patrons. We trust to hear from each one without fail.

ACCOUNTS.

We are now sending accounts to all subscribers in arrears, and request their immediate attention thereto. As we desire to en-Herce payment in advance in all cases in future, we request each subscriber to remit scription in advance for the coming year.

NEW AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly congented to act as agents for THE POST and Taus Wirmss in their respective localities. They are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll anbscribers :- Mr. M. E. McNeil P. M. Irish Cove, N. S.; Mr. D. Allan, P. M. Marlbank, Ont.

Tan Forty-eighth Congress, which has just begun its first session, consists of 325 members, exactly five times as many as sat in the First Congress under George Washington.

THE English Tory press are furlously assailing the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade, for having mone so nded to ask Mr. Parnell to recommend a person for the existing vacancy on the local Marine Board at Cork. While demonstrating the influence and power of the Irish Reader, the incident shows, beyond a doubt, the friendly relations which exist between Parnell and the English Radicals.

THE Catholic Herald, formerly of Lawrence, Mass., but now of Boston, comes to us in a fine new dress and form. We congratulate our worthy contemporary on the advanced step it has taken, and hope that its many signs of prosperity will go on increasing with its usefulness. Boston ought to be proud of containing within its learned precincts three of the most able and brilliant journals devoted to the cause of religion and fatherland in the United States, such as the Pilot, the Republic. and the Catholic Herald.

Tan Botunds in Dublin promises to be the scene of another grand national demonstration to-morrow evening, on the occasion of the presentation of the Testimonial to Mr. Parnell. Bix hundred covers will be laid for the guests who are to attend the ban. quet in honor of the Irish leader. Michael Davitt is expected to respond to the first toest, "Treland, a Nation" and Mr. Parnell of commercial and financial circles to the 1099 to various banks in the shape of endorsa. bigotry and prejudice?

made the English press feel so uneasy, will, last session. This act gives liquidators ex- count, the total liability aggregates \$3,470,959 no doubt, avail himself of the opportunity to traordinary, powers in the winding up of a To meet these liabilities the Bank presents unfold at judicious length the policy which bank; their will is almost supreme and their a table of assets which are worthless to an the National party intend to follow during action cannot be practically restrained. It the next session of Parliament.

In a recent issue of this paper our Toronto correspondent called attention to the fact that a prominent Orangeman had become editor of the Canadian This will explain to the readers of the weekly reprint of that sheet the disgraceful attack made in its last issue on the Catholic Record and its editor, Rev. John Coffey, a priest who is esteemed and respected in every portion of the Dominion. The Irish Canadian refers to him as Aminidab Sleek," "a slanderer of very low degree," "a sanctimonious hypocrite," and a pious fraud-that he always was and always will be." Comment is unnecessary. The public are accustomed to see such terms appiled to pilests or bishops in the columns of the Orange Sentinel, and need not be surprised to see the same language used in a journal edited by another member of the same famfly.

THE Cubans are stubborn people to deal with on the question of slavery. Elaves they have had, and slaves they think they should always have. Slavery in Cubs is the cause of much trouble to the Spanish Government, and all efforts in the direction of stamping it out are sternly resisted by those who thrive on the sweat, sufferings and misery of human beings. That the poor slaves were in sore need of protection from their brutal owners is fully evidenced by the fact that the Spanish Government has found it necessary to publish a decree abolishing absolutely all corporal punishment of negroes, especially stocks, collars and chains, and limiting punishment to a deduction of a month's salary, or imprisonment for twenty-four hours on fast days. This is a step in the right direction, but the spirit of the age clamors for more and will not be satisfied with less than total abolition of slavery in

THE Daily Witness does not consider consistency much of a jewel or a thing much to be prized. For instance, it takes the greatest delight possible in reminding its readers how the English people used to "cut off kings' heads," and nothing but words of praise and admiration flow from its plous pen for the brutal regicides. But let a perverse Irishman kill, not the occupant of the throne, but a servant of ft, and the Daily Witness changes its tune from praise and admiration to interminable taunts and distribes, launched not so much sgainst the criminals actually implicated, but against the foreign carrying trade footed up only the whole Irish people. Our esteemed contemporary holds the entire nation and the whole people responsible for the crime of a few, and never ceases to attach the blame and to heap its vilifications affairs, and the public men of the Union do on the race at large. Now we don't find any | not deny it. They find that the mercantile more virtue in the murder of a king than in | marine has dropped so low upon the scale as fail to see why the Daily Witness should come a matter of national interest glorify the one crime to the exclusion of the

the dynamite conspiracy to blow up the German Embassy in London. There is evidently no monopoly in the "informing business" by the Irish. This Kalnborn has testified that Wolff, the central figure of the plot, had intended the explosion should exceed in effect the explosion at the Praed station of the Underground railway, and that there was no denger of their being arrested, because the police were accomplices, and intended to obtain all arrears due and add the amount of sub. a reward which they would share with the other conspirators. This corroborates Mrs. Wolff's testimony, which was to the same of feet and to which we alluded at the time. Our theory, that the explosions and other outrages (which were attributed, without the least consideration or evidence, to the Irish) were largely the work of Government employes and detectives, apparently contains more truth than poetry. We would invite the attention of some of our anti-Irish confreres to these new developments, and ask them how they feel on the subject. Their opinions would be quite interesting.

JACOB KALNBORN has turned informer

THE London Fimes, in its bigotry and prajudice against the Oatholic Church, suggested that Lord Ripon, the Viceroy of India, was a poor and narrow-minded person because at the mature age of 50, or theresbouts, he apostatized from the religion of his fathers." The Thunderer says :- "Men of sense make up their minds on these subjects at an early age, and it is only rather poor and narrow brained persons who are troubled at 30 with any question about the form of religion they have lived under." The London Echo takes exception to this sweeping generalization and asks:-" Is Nawman a 'poor and narrow brained person?' Yet Newman was nearer 50 than 30 when he went over to Rome. What, too, about Baptist Noel, nearly as great a man among the Evangelicals as Newman among the High Church party? And Cardinal Manning? Is he a poor, senseless creature, as the Times would make out Lord Ripon to be?"

The Echo could also have asked if the founders of the various sects of Protestantism were poor, narrow-brained persons, as they all abandoned the religion of their fathers?

THE APPOINTMENT OF LIQUI-DATORS.

as liquidators to wind up the affairs of the an indirect liability on the part of the bank temporary please tell us on which side toler- lenged or to exercise an unwarrantable in-bankrupt concern, must attract the attention of \$92,555 to the Federal bank, and of \$228,- ance and fair play are, and on which side fluence with the powers that be in the settle-

who has been wisely keeping counsel with unwise and deficient legislation conhimself, and whose prolonged allence has takined in the Banking Act, passed is, therefore, periectly clear that the position nal and oulpable manner in which the conof liquidator is one which should be filled by a person recognized as competent, reliable and disinterested. It would be scandalous amount \$671,963 represents discounts overto give the powers of a liquidator to a man whose interest it would be to conceal transactions, misrepresent facts, and color proceedings which may have led to the collapse of the institution. Now, among those who would be so interested, and who, in consequence, should be incompetent to act as liquidators, would be, above all, the directors who are responsible for the failure of a bank. To appoint a man who has co-operated actively or passively in wrecking a financial institution as liquidator of its affairs, would be much like allowing a criminal to hold an inquest over the body of his victim, or a prisoner to act as judge and jury in his own trial. It is plain, therefore, that the Banking Act which permits the men responsible for the failure of the bank to act as its liquidators is lamentably deficient, and opens the way to grave and scandalous abuses. No time should be lost at the next session of Parliament to introduce an amendment to the Act, to the effect that no director, official or other person, directly or indirectly responsible for the collapse of a bank, will have the right or power to act as liquidator in the

> THE MARITIME DECADENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

winding up of the institution

During the last fiscal year the United States exported domestic merchandise to the value of \$804,223,632. The imports during the same period amounted in total value to \$723,180,914 on which customs duties aggregating \$210,637,293 were collected. This represents the high average ad valorem duty of 42.8 on all the dutiable goods imported. In connection with these official figures, the American pecple see a dark contrast between them and the figures that represent their shipping interests. Upon an interchange of commodities valued at over \$1,500,000,000 during a single year, there is manifestly a large profit for the ocean carrying trade; Int this profit, which would enrich American capitalists, sustain splendid fleets of American vessels and give work to legions of hardy American sailors, nearly all goes into the pockets of foreigners. Prior to the civil war fally three-fourths of all international commerce was carried on in American ships, but last year the American vessels engaged in 1,269,681 tons, or 21 per cent. of the total tonnage entered at the various ports of the United States. This is a humiliating and disastrous condition of compared with other nations that it has beand importance to enlist the aid and support of the Government in its revival. The Republican party must bear the blame of the maritime decadence of the United against the men arrested in connection with | States ; the policy they followed in the enactment of laws on commerce and navigation was enough to drive any American vessel from off the sca. To remedy this situation, is one of the great works which lie before the Democratic party.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE EXCHANGE

BANK. THE shareholders and creditors of the Exchange Bank, and the general public, have at last been afforded an opportunity of contemplating the ruin of that financial institution, and of ascertaining the causes of the disastrous collapse. Yesterday a meeting of the shareholders was held for the purpose of appointing liquidators to wind up the concern, the proceedings of which were given in our last edition of yesterday's issue. The meeting was decorous but stern in its attitude towards the directors under whose sway the Bank has schools, which are, in the end, and for all come to grief. The creditors and shareholders | practical purposes, Protestant schools. What felt and saw at once that their fortunes, or the | the Catholics want is simply to have these portions thereof, which they had confided to advantages divided between the two systems the Bank for safe keeping and fructification had been wrecked lost beyond recovery by shameful mismanage. the Daily Witness, rather unwisely and unment and systematic misapplication of the gratefully objects to any consummation of the funds. There was consequently grave and abundant reason for indignation of a warm description, but there were no outbursts of violent and actimonious feeling against the Board of Directors. The general feeling seemed to be tempered by the thought that these gentlemen were among the largest nolders of the stock, and though less innocent victims than the ordinary shareholders, that thing as making an assault on the common they still would be the greatest sufferers. The school system of Ontario, and the Witness shareholders, however, protested strongly against being forced to vote in the dark for to interfere with their Protestant system, the for the other three provinces, Leinster, Munliquidators. They wanted some light thrown on the situation before casting their votes, and demanded explanations from the chair about the only want and demand what the is actually inferior to the other parts management which had reduced the Bank to its present condition. The chairman, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, declined to enter into any explanation that would reveal the position of affairs. This was naturally the cause of much dissatisfaction at the meeting. The statement of the bank's affairs, read by Mr. Greene, contained, however, a bitter surprise for the shareholders. The direct liabilities of the bank amounted to \$2,329,996 on November 17th, of which \$1,009,392 consisted of public slone of rights and privileges to others which the so-called Loyalists is run. Their mu-The successful attempt of two of the Di- deposits, \$397,856 of Government deposits, rectors of the late Exchange Bank to have \$235,041 of bills in circulation, and \$495,476 self by the adherents of the very Church of Ulster, and their antagonism to the themselves nominated, elected and appointed of leans from banks in Canada, and there is as liquidators to wind up the affairs of the an indirect liability on the part of the bank | temporary please tell us on which side toler-

tions on paper. If the capital and nominal reserve fund are taken into acenormous extent, and which show the crimicern was managed. These assets on paper reach the total of \$3,150,304, but of this due, \$440,000 over-drawn accounts secured, \$670,358 over-drawn accounts unsecured, and

It would be difficult to make a worse showing than the above. It clearly proved the necessity of going into immediate liquidation. The responsibility of this condition of affairs lies primarily with Mr. Craig, the President and Manager of the Bank, but all the blame must not be attached to him. It was the duty of the Board of Directors to watch according to their own public confessions, they did not do; in fact, they were totally ignorant of the abyss into which the bank their laisser faire policy has produced results as disastrous as if they had themselves been actively engaged in sapping the foundations of the Bank. Dishonesty or crooked dealings of an officer of a bank may hurt the institution; but when aided by the absence of competent and adequate supervision on the part of the Board of Directors, the bank must eventually come to

AN ENGLISH MINISTER'S DECLARA TION.

grief and ruln.

WE would recommend the few Canadian journals that still are given to the miserable and contemptible work of persistently misrepresenting facts in connection with Irish affairs, to study and ponder well the following declaration made by a loyal member of the English Government. The Bight Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Bord of Trade, in speaking at Wolverhampton esterday declared that " it is the bounden duty of the Liberal party to do its utmost to remove the just causes of discontent and disaffection in Ireland. It must no longer tolerate such a sham fraud and transparent imposture as the present Irish parliamentary representation system, where one in 25 has a vote. The perpetration of this injustice would justify disaffection and give the leaders of the Irish party the strongest arguments for separation, as showing that it was impossible to obtain justice from the British Parliament, and give fresh vigor to the agitation which it is our duty to allay." The significance of this declaration at the approach of the opening of Parliament cannot be over-estimated, especially in view of the further statement by Government are firmly united, that they are proved, the Presbyterian farmers are in in that would be about as foolish and idle a they are animated with equal loyalty to League. It is certain that if Lord the Premier, Mr. Gladstone. What a Rossmore and his fanatical followers were not triumph for the Irish agitation to have aided and encouraged by the soldiers and a minister of the English Crown admit that discontent and disaffection in Ireland are not without "just causes;" that the system of ing the day in the major part of the provincesham fraud and a transparent imposture," and up by the pretensions of the Orange that the leaders of the Irish party would be justified in rebelling against the Government of England if such injustice was to be per-

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN ONTARIO.

A movement has been set on foot in Ontario to obtain for the Catholic population of that Province the same rights and privileges that are enjoyed by non-Catholics in the matter of education. The principle of separate schools is already recognized there, but all the advantages, material or financial, are on the side of the common in proportion to the numbers that patronize and { each system. Our esteemed contemporary, sort. It says:-"At present the Romish "Church is making an assault in that pro-" vince on the common school system, and " demands that everything that is done for "the people at large shall be done over " again for Roman Catholics under ecclesi-" astical supervision."

The "Bomish" Church is doing no such Wainess say if we were to hold that the rights and privileges which are denied to the Cafrom the Protestants of Quebec? and remember, the Protestant minority is much smaller here than the Catholic minority is in Ontario. That is why we say that the Witness is both which it attempts to sneer at. Will our con-

PROTESTANTISM IN ULSTER. " Protestant Ulster" is a phrase which has been made to do considerable work and to weigh heavily against the efforts of the Irish people, as a whole, to achieve their political freedom and to advance the social and material interests of the country. Orangemen and their leaders have always boasted of the staunch Protestantism of the North, and element the prosperity, enlightenment, peace and order claimed by them as the world was allowed to believe that it was based on undeniable facts. But the game of deception and hypocrisy has gone too far, and the "Protestantism of Uister," which has the national demands should not be granted or even discussed, has been thoroughly ridover and supervise his dealings and to obcok | died with the figures of the Government staof the Bank or the laws of honesty. This, in on the position of affairs in the province. Instead of being able to sway the destinies of Ulster and to make its ascendency effective, Protestantism is found was being surely plunged. Their sin is not to be in the minority and to be withto be condoned because it is one of omission; out any right to the boast or claim that Ulster was the exclusive domain of so called Loyalists. In the future, Orange

bigotry and intolerance will have to calm

down and assume a subordinate position;

while the Catholics and Nationalists will ad-

vance to the front and take their rightful

rank in the public affairs of the province.

The other day we published a table of figures, compiled from official returns, from and an erroneous one. But if it was which it is clear that the appellation of Pro- proposed that the Bishop of Algoma should testant Ulster is quite unwarranted, for in the whole province the Catholics are in a decided majority over Protestant Episcopal ians and Presbyterians combined. The figures are: Catholics, 833,566; Protestant Episco- makes the following contradictory and abpalians, 379,402; Presbyterlans, 451,629. Taking the nine counties of Ulster " neither English nor Canadian, but catholic. separately, the table shows that in all "and it is not in accordance with its catholiof them, except two, the Catholics number more than any other single denomi- " tempt to hedge itself in from the remainder nation, and in all except four the Catholics | t by a sort of clerical national policy," number more than all the other denomina- Clerical National Policy is good! It is on a tions united. In the County of Tyrone, for | par with its "American Catholic Home Rule." example, where Lord Rossmore and his Orange rowdies assembled to disperse a Home ing "verbal cocktails" which must greatly Bule meeting, the Catholic population num- puzzle the philologist as to what their exact bers 109,793 as sgainst 87,907 of all other meaning is. But where did it get sents-Protestants, Fresbytesians, Methodists | its authority to announce that the Church of and nondescripts. Fermanagh, where the England is Catholic, and not English? Orangemen have been also boasting, blustering and threatening, contains 47,359 Catholics while the total of all other denominations in now, universality is no trait and no characthe county is but 37,502.

While the Catholics can be counted on to endorse and support, as one man, the national demands, it must not be imagined that the sense to talk about the Church of England whole Protestant population of Ulster is opposed to the policy of the National League. The Orange faction, which makes all the or that a branch was the whole tree. The noise, forms but an inconsiderable portion of Church of England is distinctly English. the Protestant minerity. Then again as Mr. composed of English, confined to English. Mr. Chamberlain that the members of the Heaty's victory in Monaghan has abundantly and nothing else. To look for Catholicity pursuing the same general oblect, and that thorough sympathy with Parnell and the task as to look for the St. Lawrence river in police in their riotous conduct, the Nationalists would have but little difficulty in carry-Irish parliamentary representation is "a Another popular fallacy engendered and kept "loyalists," is, that superior intelligence and greater prosperity exist in Uister on account of its Protestantism. They proclaim to British etatesmen and to all the rest of the world that they are the only industrious, educated, truly religious and loyal people in Ireland, and that the rest of the Irish people are sunk in ignorance, idleness and orime. But when these pretensions come to be subjected to the test of serious examination and enquiry, their statements turn out to be baseless and their claims to be purely fictitious. Ulster is neither the most wealthy nor the most intelligues of the Irish

> Taking education as the standard of intelligence, the statistics show that the number of persons who can read and write is five per cent. greater in Leinster than in Uister. The percentage for Munster and Ulster is about equal, so that in the matter of education and intelligence the "Protestant North" is not superior to the "Papist South," while it is much inferior to "Papist Leinster,"

Now, as to the question of wealth, which naturally springs from industry and which is a sign of prosperity, the ter again lags behind the rest of Ireland. The proof of this is found in the figures of the Blue Books. Thus the amount assessed for Government income tax in Leinster is nearly four million of pounds sterling in excess of the amount assessed for Uister. Averaging the income tax charged as per head of the whole Irish popuknows it well. In fact so far from wishing | lation, the figures are: For Ulster, 3s 5d, and "Romish" Church wants to leave it ster and Connaught, 5s. This suffices to severely alone. The Catholics of Ontario show that, instead of being superior, Ulster the Protestants of Quebec enjoy in the mat- of Ireland as regards the annual ter of separate schools. What would the value of its property and prefits. From these facts and figures it remains amply evident that Ulster does not enjoy a monopoly. tholics of Ontario should be taken away either of intelligence or of wealth, to the exclusion of the other provinces, and further, that Ulster Protestantism, or rather Orangeism, is not the overpowering giant that it was generally supposed to be. Orange brag and unwise and ungrateful in opposing the concer- impudence have had their day, and the race of have been so unhesitatingly conceded to it- tinous voice will no longer be taken for that political and social emancipation of Ire-land will no longer be allowed to go unchal-I ment of the Irish question.

A CONTEMPORARY'S RELIGIOUS ABSURDITIES.

The Star, in discussing questions of a religlous nature, is very apt to emit strange and peculiar views. It was only the other day that we were under the necessity of correcting the errors and of pointing out the nonsense that found their way into the columns of our contemporary while have persistently attributed to this religious discussing the "relations of American Oatholics with the Papacy." To-day we have again to draw its attention to a few only \$205,941 can be classed as immediately distinctive features of their province. more absurdities, this time written in favor of This claim, in the past, was never properly, Protestantism. Commenting on certain obor, at least, successfully, challenged, and the jections made to the proposition by members of the English Church, " that the Bishop of Algoma be requested to select from the Church in England or Ireland a successor to Dean Baldwin in the rectorate of so often been put forward as a reason why | Christ Church Cathedral," our contemporary says "we do not wish to say anything for or against the proposition." And why not? We think that the proposition is highly objechim when he violated either the regulations tistics. A flood of light has been let tionable; not because power would be given to the Bishop of Algoma to choose a successor to Dean Baldwin in Christ Church Cathedral, but because His Lordship would be sent on an equivocal, if not a useless mission, If the Bishop of Algoma were to select one from the Church in Ireland, for instance, it is very probable that Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal would have for Dean a Catholic priest of very pronounced views on the Irish question, and that, you know, would not suit; or if the Bishop sought a successor in the Church in England, he might select a Jesuit. which wouldn't suit much more. No. the aforesaid proposition is a bad select from the Church of England, then his Lordship might secure the services of a minister that would be more acceptable to Christ Church Cathedral. The Star next surd statement : "The Church of England is " cism for one branch of the Uhurch to at-Our contemporary has a happy knack of mak-

> Does our contemporary know the meaning of the word Catholic? It means "universal"; teristic of the Church of England, as a bird's eye view of history and of the geography of the world will disclose. Then it is nonbeing Uatholic. You might as well assert that London is England, that Paris is France

THE "IRISH CANADIAN" AND ITS " AUTHORITY!

THE Irish Canadian is very augry because our Toronto correspondent told the general public who its editor was. It is, of course, not unnatural that a journal, which depended for support upon its claims of being an exponent of Irish Catholic opinion, should be annoyed at having the unpleasant fact revealed that it is edited by one so closely related to the Orange Sentinel. It is a blending of Orange and Green that perhaps will not be considered happy by the subscribers of our contemporary, but assuredly we are not responsible for the fact, and most people will be inclined to believe that it was only fair to the readers of the Irish Canadian that they should be made aware of it. So much we have done, and have but one regret in the matter, and that is, that the proprietors of the Irish Canadian should have found it necessary to abandon the principles or which it was supposed to be the exponent.

Being angry, the Canadian must vent its wrath, and proceeds to do so in a virulent attack on the Managing Director of Tan Post Printing and Publishing Company, whom it accuses of "having attempted to effect the sale of "other people's property without their con-" sent or even knowledge, and which attempt " tailed because the avarice of the Managing " Director would not consent to the payment " of the commission of the intermediary."

We might be pardoned for asking what bearing this has on the question at issue. But the Managing Director of this paper has no desire to shirk any issue his enemies may raise. We say then on his behalf that this accusation is an absolute faisehood, and we demand most seriously that our contemporary name the "intermediary" referred to, and the pretended "authority" it has for the statement. It will by no means surprise us should the latter prove to be a notorious individual who, doubtless, has unpleasant recollections of former encounters with THE POST and its manager. Whoever is responsible for the statement, let our contemporary name him, and we assure it he will find that we have put the question seriously, and moreover that this calumniator will be afforded every opportunity of substantiating his charge.

By the way, is the Irish Canadian not only edited by a gentleman open to suspicionto put it mildly-of Orange sympathies, but is it also controlled by the unsavory individual above referred to, whose usefulness being gone, groans in spirit and in pocket at being bowed out of their presence by the

members of the Ottawa Government? It would almost seem so, to judge from the insane nonsense about Carey, with which our contemporary coneludes its article. On the matters therein referred to, we have but a word to say. It the Irish Canadian be the organ of that individual, or the latter be the inspirer of the that all his villany has not been made krown. Notwithstanding his vaunted skill in suppressing testimony, the charges made against him by THE POST in the past were pronounced true by a thoroughly representalive jury, whose verdict was endorsed by the public opinion of the city that knew him

Having done its duty in the matter, THE Post has no desire to sully its columns by further mention of his name. It might, however, be advisable for one occupying his position to consider whether it would not be wiser to secure immunity for himself by remaining quiet in that obscurity, to which, by common consent, he has been relegated. "People who live in glass houses," &c., &c. Perhaps the individual knows the rest of the quotation. If not, his friend, the editor of Orange proclivities, will please furnish at to him, and advise him to ponder it well.

THE "EVENING CANADIAN" AND THE " IRISH CANADIAN."

The Toronto Evening Canadian says it regrets that The Post has seen fit to state that the editor or the former journal is a member of the Orange body. Our contemporary thinks that "the object of THE POST in doing a so is unquestionably, by confounding the s names of the Evening Canadian and Irish the 2nd instant. Forty-five men had re-" Canadian together, to hurt, if possible, the turned to Suakim by the 4th, including fifreputation of both journals in the minds of uits readers." Such was not our object, but wounded blacks. our contemporary seems to look upon itself in a much darker light than its friends have been the Egyption officers. The fall of the garrison forced to do by its "new doparture" towards in-tion. It is stated that Othman, chief of the dependence in matters of religion and nation- slave dealers, was killed in the fight. The ality. How could we hurt the reputation of British ship Banger holds this town, and there either journal by confounding the names of is no fear for the safety of Europeans. the Evening Canadian and Irish Canadian to- despatch says the defeat proves that he rebels gether, unless one or the other was are firmly established south of the Suskimdisreputable. It the Evening Canadian Berger frontier. News of the revolt at Senaar was an honest, upright and unwavering journal, surely there could be no harm in identifying it with its weekly reprint; or if the Irish-Canadian was all that the Red Sea if it will act in concert with the its name should imply, we fail to see how British squadron. the reputation of the daily edition could despatched an ald-de-camp to Hedjase and suffer by indicating their relationship. Up two to Soudan on errands relating to El to the time of the "new departure" no fault was found with THE Post cr with any other journal for quoting the Evening Conadian and attributing the quotation to the Irish Canadian or vice perso. Now, we fall to see why any objection Deputies to-day, the debate upon the Tonshould be made to this, to-day, for the Even quin credits bill was resumed. Pelletan reing Canadian and the Irish Canadian continue proached the Government for its colonial in the same relationship. They are owned by the same parties, edited by the same par- declared that so far from leading the country ties, inspired by the same parties; one is fed from the other; they are addressed to the colonial adventures, the colonial policy of same class of readers. Why, therefore should the Evening Canadian turn view solely the security of Algeria, and it around and say that THE Post is doing it an went to Tonquin for the sake of the security injury by confounding the names of the two journals? This, it is not our business to explain, and we leave it to both our contemporaries to settle among themselves. It looks nac, Minister of Marine, as far back as 1875, like a family quarrel or misunderstanding. | pointed out the necessity of establishing a What led us principally to lay stress upon the fact that the Evening Canadian was edited by an Orangeman was the unfair and China would go so far as to resort to armed and disgraceful attack made in the Irish Canadian on the editor of the Catholic Record, Rev. John Coffey, a priest who enjoys goneral esteem and respect. The Post, as was quite natural, stated that this attack upon a he did not regret. quite natural, stated that this attack upon a exhausted every combination and system clergyman was not to be wondered at, seeing of conciliation. The treaty was withheld in the source from which it was supposed to come. We are now, however, more than gratified to find that our supposition as to the authorship of the attack was baseless. The tinue them. It was impossible to accept the editor of the Evening Canadian disowns the proposition of China's occupying the left disceputable production of the Irish Canadian bank of the Red River, and the establishment disreputable production of the Irish Consdian in the tollowing terms:—"Until we saw of a neutral zone. Ferry then referred to "the name of Rev. John Cottey in THE French forces went in the direction of "Post's article, we never knew such a gentie- | Sontay and Bacuinh they might encounter "man existed, but from information which Chinese troops. He said it was for the "has since been supplied us regarding that to Chins, but that would be a i him, we think the gentleman who made re- singular way of avenging the death d ference to him in the columns of the Irish of Captain Riviere. It was impossible to " Canadian knew whereof he spoke." Then order the French troops to suspend their who is the author of the attack on Father Coffey? Has the Irish Canadian so far forgot what it owes to itself, its name, and to its readers, by publishing what even an Orange editor would not soil the columns of his paper with? The editor of the Evening Canadian personally regrets that THE POST should have mentioned the fact that he was an Orangeman on the simple information received from our Toronto correspondent, and says that we should have had it corroborated from a more authentic source before having referred to it.

knew to be false. In the second place, it is almost a moral impossibility to prove in an cess to the secrets or records of the Orange lodges. The editor of the Evening general admission been considered, and is net. A vote of confidence would mean considered, a member of the Orango body, and, Credits bill was then adopted by 381 to 146. unless the gentleman doules in plain and un- Ferry accepted the order of the day proposed mistakable terms that he is not and has not | by Bert, that the Chamber is convinced that been an Orangeman, he must continue to be the Government display unnecessary energy been an Orangeman, he must continue to be an defending the influence and honour of so classified. It will not suffice for him to express regret that we made such a statement, of the day. This was carried by 315 to 206. and that it is misleading. We wants pointed and straight denial of the accusation. As soon as we have that we will not be slow in doing justice to our Toronto contemporary by correcting our statement and publishing his denial at full length.

ANOTHER EGYPTIAN DEFEAT. 650 TROOPS OUT TO PIECES AT SUAKIM—CONSTRU-

NATION AT CAIBO-THE TURKISH PLERT. CAIRO, Dec. 9.—A great force of hill tribes on Thursday attacked five companies of Egyptian troops which were reconnoitering ogside of Suakim. Severe fighting ensued in which the Egyptians were completely annihilated and their artillery captured.

Another account says, sples entered Sua-Irish Canadian, we would beg to remind him kim and reported that the hill-men were hovering near the town. Mahmoud Toper Pasha, anxious to efface the defeat at Tokkar, on account of which a court-martial was pending, sent forward 500 black troops and 200 Bashi Bazouks against the hill tribes, he himself remaining at Suakim. Three hours' march from the town the Egytlasus were attacked by several thousand men. The Egyptians fought stubbornly but were cut to pieces fifty, of whom half were officers, escaped, This defeat of troops which have been regarded as the flower of the army, caused great consternation here, as it tends to show that the task of opening the route from Suskim to Berber with the material at Baker Pasha's disposal is nearly a hopeless one.

Later—Twenty cavalry men accompanied the Egyptian force which was defeated near Suakim so that the total loss was 690 men. There were two European officers with the force and the whole was under command of an Egyptian major. The surviving officers say they were surrounded by 5,000 men. The Egyptians formed a square, the black troops being stationed on three faces and the Bashi-Bazouks on the fourth face of the square. The latter fell back, throwing the black troops into disorder. The blacks fought with great bravery. One gun and all the arms and ammunition were lost. In consequence of the disaster the garrison at Suakim is reduced to a thousand men. Dervishes are appearing in Upper Egypt who propose to preach a war. The whole country beyond Egypt is

ableze. The blacks fought back to back in groups or pairs, some with clubbed muskets. Many rebels were killed. The fight occurred on teen cavalry mer, two officers, who ran all the way with news of the disaster, and ten

SUARIM, Dec. 8 .- There is a panic among

LONDON, Dec. 10 .- The Standard's Cairo leads to the expectation of an attack on Dongola or Khartoum.

Great Britain has informed Turkey that no objection will be made to sending her fleet to

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9 .- The Sultan has Mahdi's revoit.

FRANCE AND OHINA.

THE TONQUIN CREDIT BILL PASSED -- WILL THERE

BE WAR? CONFLICTING OPINIONS. Paris, Dec. 10.-In the Chamber of policy, and compared the events in Tonquin with what has been done in Tunis. Ferry into the four quarters of the world in quest of the Government was entirely Conservative In going to Tunis the Government had in of the Republic in Cochin-China. M. Ferry also said that the Republican Government of Crookston, N.Y., since the spring only, a fine France was not responsible for the present | presbytery has been added to the church, and expedition to Tonquin. Admiral Montaig-French protectorate over Annam. The Government, far from entertaining any illusions regarding the attitude of Onica, believed intervention. A supture between France and China has not occurred, but the Cabinet had never ceased to act as if a rupture was possible. The Government had treated China as a great power, which course The Government had consideration of the possibility of conciliation. France might have broken off negotiations when China proposed that France should evacuate Tonquin, but France desired to con-Chamber to say whether it would leave Sonmarch on Sontay and Bacninh in the absence of a serious basis upon which an arrangement of the difficulty might be effected. "It the Chamber," he said, "believes there is auother course to pursue to maintain the honor of France and the safety of Cochin China, let it gay so distinctly. Diplomacy not having ended, military action will remain within the limits indicated. It is necessary for France to be strong in the Delta and to hold strategical points in order to negotiate advantageously. The present force in Tonquin will not be increased until Admiral Courbet requests it." Ferry asked the House to give a vote of confidence in the interest of the army and of the negotiations carried on by the Government. Andrieux declared that dissimulation ex-In the first place, we consider our Toronto isted in regard to the acts of the Governcorrespondent a thoroughly reliable journal- ment. Ribot denied that voting the credit ist, and one who would not state what he would imply an approval of the entire conduct of the Government. It was now impossible to advise the abandonment of Tonquin, and a new cabinet would disauthentic monner that an Otangeman is an astroughy affect the army. No other cabinet Orangeman, as the vulgar public have no ac- was ready to take the reins of government. Clemenceau declared that nobody dreamed of abandoning the soldiers of France in the presence of the enemy, but negotiations could Canadian has by public fame and no longer be confided to the present Cabi-

the South.

A letter from Pekin states that at a meet-

ing of the Imperial family and Ministry the

opinion was unanimously against war with

France.

a declaration of war with China. The

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The French Canadian church at Cohoes, N.Y., was recently destroyed by fire.

Mgr. Lafleche went to Warwick last week to bless the new convent built in that parisb. The Rev. Charles Dauray has been elected chaplain to the Institut Canadien, Woonsocker,

On dit, that Abbe Daido, deacon, secretary to His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner, will be ordeined priest this month.

Mgr. Jacquement (Jean-Baptiste Marie-Simon), Bishop of Gap, is named Bishop of Amiens, in place of Mgr. Lamazon, deceased.

The retreat preached by the Bay. Father Dese at Point aux Trembles closed on the 9th inst. 250 people took the temperance

On Thursday last a Requiem Mass was sung In the Oburch at Saint Colomb de Billery for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Mr. Harkin.

The Bev. Father Boome, S.J., rector of the College of Sainte Croix, is transferred to the College of St. Louis de Gounague, at Washington, D.C.

Every evening last week the church at St. Jean Baptiste village was filled by a devout congregation, composed of men, to hear the Bev. Mr. Auclair preach the annual retreat. in Montreal.

The Rev. Gouzot (Jean-Leon), titular Vicar and Oure of the catheoral at Perigneux, is appointed bishop of Gap, in room of Mgr. Jacquemont transferred to the bishoprick of

Le Travailleur, of Woonsocket, says Mgr. O'Reilly, on Thursday, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 312 children at Fiorence. The ceremony was attended with much pomp. The Roman Catholic Church authorities in

Quebec have acquired a large piece of property in the adjacent village of Stadacona, on the banks of the River St. Charles, and will build a new church thereon. The Catholic population of Beichshoffen

bas suffered a great shock. The Rev. Abbe Kratzmeyer was at the altar chanting Grand Mase, when at the moment that he intonated Dominus vobiscum, he tell dead. The nuns of the Congregation here intend

to establish a branch of their institution at Minneapolis. The spot has already been chosen upon which to erect the edifice and work will be commenced next year.

The Rev. Redemptorist Fathers have returned from their fruitful mission in the Saguenay district. They preached retreats in the Cathedral at Chicoutimi and Notre Dame de Laterriere, St. Dominique, Ste. Anne, St. Fulgence, etc. They left yesterday for St.

It is said that the Rev. Abbe L. T. Adam was to have succeeded the Rev. Father Eudistes as officiating olergyman to the congregation of Troy, N.Y., when he was called by Mgr. Fabre to take charge of the vicarage at Hochelaga.

At the Cathedral at Three Rivers last Sunday, upon the occasion of the Forty Hours. Mass was chanted by the Bev. Mr. Belano. assisted by the Deacon and Sub-Deacon. Mgr. Laflsche was accompanied by the Revs. Messrs. Rheault and Richard.

On Monday last the Grand Vicar Cyrille Legare, the Rev. Mr. Gosselin, cure of St. Roob, Quebec, the Bev. Mr. Pampalon and Mr. Blondeau, notary, went to the village of Stadacona to take possession of a site upon which a new chapel will be built.

According to a decree issued by Mgr. Mc-Mierney, the two fine Canadian parishes of Glen's Falls and Sandy Hill, N.Y., have become separate. Rumor has it that the Rev. Abbe G. Huberdault will assume charge of the congregation of Sandy Hill.

Through the zeal and exertions of the Rev. vho has been in the vi it is proposed to build a convent and school, in which education will be imparted in the French language.

The annual retreat for young men at St. Vincent de Paul, ended on Saturday night last. The cure, Mr. Lavallee, preached an eloquent sermon, and over 60 young man took the pledge. The retreat for men will commence on the 18th inst., and will close

on Christmas Day. The Circle Catholic, of Quebec, had the honor of a visit at its room of His Excellency the Apostotic Commissioner, who was presented with an address, after which he blessed a statue of St. Joseph and gave his benediction to all present. An immense throng of people collected in the building to receive his blessing.

On Saturday the Rev. Mr. Cloutier, at Three Rivers, after grand mass, gave the Papal Benediction to the members of the Congregation of l'Apostolat de la Priere, he having been authorized to exercise this privilege by His Holiness the Pope during his last visit to Rome. The Rev. Mr. Basil, of the asking that his sentence be commuted. The Seminary, delivered an appropriate sermon.

An interesting ceremony took place on Thursday morning in Quebec at the chapel of Saure de la Charite. Several young ladies renounced the world to take religious habits. Mgr. Taschereau received their vows and said Mass, assisted by Rev. Abbe Bonneau, chaplain; Rev. Abbe Lecours, brother of one of the young ladies, Abbes Lessard, Bouffard and Boissinot also assisted.

The Manitoba of the 29th ult. says that the Hev. L. N. Larche, who recently arrived in that dicease to devote himself to mission work in the North and, has been appointed by Mgr. Tache, management cure to officiate at the different missions from Virdon to Qu'Ap. pelle. The rov. gentleman for several years past exercised his religious functions in New Brunswick and Nova Bootia.

The L'Orignal Roman Catholic church is to be enlarged to 170 feet in length. The contract has been given out to Mr. Ouillette, of Cap St. Ignace, for \$11,000. The addition is to be of stone similar to the present building, and the interior to be remodelled and ornamented. Rev. Father Berube, the pastor, is entitled to great credit for his efforts in

bringing about this extensive improvement.

The annual reunion of the union of St. Joseph, of Ottaws, was an important one. Mgr. Duhamel, Abbe Bouthier, Vicar-General, Abbe Campeau, and Dr. Valade addressed the meeting and congratulated the society upon the good work it was accomplishing. The union numbers 241 members, and the bishep said he would not be satisfied till 500 had been enrolled. He also advised his hearers to encourage the Canada, as that paper was sincerely devoted to the cause of religion and to its country.

The pigrimage to the Holy Land is now un fait accomplit. The programme is out, giving details of the excursion, accompanied with a map of the Mediterranean. The departure takes place from New York on the 27th of February. The pilgrims will be in Rome during the fourth week in Lent, and Texas produces half the cotton raised in at Jerusalem in Holy Week. They may re- just, and urging the President to interfere as

ranges from \$425 to \$684. By sending 10 cents to the Director, Rev. Abbe Provencher, a complete programme will be received giving all necessary information.

Cardinal Newman is now the oldest member of the Sacred College, having been born in 1801. Cardinal Guibert Archbishop of Paris, comes next, having been born in 1802. Twenty-seven Cardinals are between seventy and eighty years of age, 14 between sixty and seventy, 15 between fifty and sixty, and one only, Cardinal Czacki, is not yet fifty. The senior cardinal, by date of creation, as well as the senior bishop of the Church, is Cardinal Von Schwarzenburg, Prince Archbishop of Prague.

The Mission inaugurated by the Oblate Fathers some years ago among the Indians at Lake Temiscamingue, has been the means of attracting a large number of white settlers to that locality. The land in the neighborhood is very rich and the water facilities are excellent. It is now decided to build a steam yacht to ply along the lake, for the purpose of conveying the mails to the different settlements, which at present is done by means of cances. The whole distance across the lake is seventy five miles; as the yacht is expected to run at great speed, the distance will be covered in about four hours. Lake Temiscamingue is about 90 miles from the C. P. B. railway. The yacht is to be built

L'Union des Cantons de l'Est says :- A Protestant savant gives the following figures representing the increase of the Roman Oatholic population from the first century to the year 1876:-let century, 500,000; 2nd, 2,000,000; 3rd, 5,000,000; 4th, 10,000,000; 5th, 15,000,000; 6th, 20,000,000; 7th, 25,000,000: 8th, 26,000, 000; 9th, 40,000,000; 10th, 56,000,000; 11th, 70,000,000; 12th, 80,000,000; 13th, 85,000,-000; 14th, 90,000,000; 15th, 100,000,000; 16th, 125,000,000; 17th, 185,000,000; 18th, 250,000,000; 19th, 260,000,000. L'Union remarks that the Church prospered the most during the centuries when it was most persecuted—the last four.

The Rev. Mr. Philippe Sylvain, whose departure from the Seminary of Rimouski conjointly with the Beys. Lougis and Couture had been announced, but who has consented at the request of the Bishop of that place to remain another year, has definitely obtained Mgr. Langevin's consent to his resignation as Director of the Grand Seminary of Rimouski, and also as Professor of Dogmatic and Moral Theology. The Rev. gentlemen does not yet know his future destination as his departure will leave but two priests at this Seminary, Mgr. Langevin to re-organize this institution ordained on Sunday, 22nd ult., two young ecclesiastics already occupying positions, one as teacher of intellectual and moral philosophy and the other as instructor of rhetoric. Their names are Augustin Gagnon, of Sandy Bay, and Antoine Berube, brother of the cure of St Simon. The new organization is now as follows :- Canon P J Saucier, who is already assistant superior, purveyor and director of the scholars, has assumed the position of director of the ecclesiastics and professor of theology, dogmatic and moral, in the room of the Bev Mr Sylvan. Mr Alphonee Belanger is prefect of studies and teaches all the natural sciences. Mr August Gagnon, who is professor of intellectual and moral philosophy as well as economy, becomes assistant purveyor. Mr Antoine Berube, professor of rhetoric, will be assistant director of the pupils. The Bishop of Rimouski has not yet officially appointed a superior to replace Canon Langis, who is now cure at Isle-Verte.

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

PATRICK O'DONNELL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- A delegation of Congressmen called upon the President this afternoon and requested him to intercede in behalf ef O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey. The President said the Department of State would at once telegraph to Minister Lowell to obtain all possible information regarding O'Donnell's citizenship, and he (the President) would do all he could with propriety to further the wishes of the delegation, which included Congresemen Cox and Robinson, of New York, Morrison, Springer and Finerty, of Illinois, Gen. Lefevre and Foren, of Ohio, Murphy, ot Iows, Maybury, of Michigan, Lamb, of Indians, Meade, of New Jersey, Collins, of Massachusetts, O'Neil and Burns, of Missouri. Cox was spokesman, and in the course of his remarks alluded to the many distinguished men of Irish descent in this country, concluding, "and you, Mr. President, are proud to he reckoned among the descendants of this gallant race." Here the President smiled and

bowed his assent. London, Dec. 10 .- It is contemplated among the friends of O'Donnell to pre sent a memorial to the Home Secretary grounds on which the plea would be based are that it was not established at the trial that the murder of Carey was premeditated. There is no truth in the report that Minister Lowell is making an effort to obtain a respite for O'Donnell. Mr. Lowell has received no instructions from the United States Government which in his judgment would justily him in interfering. It will be seen, therefore, that the hopes that a commutation will be granted must be extremely feeble. The general feeling is that O'Donnell will suffer the penalty at the appointed time. It is very significant in this connection also that the present Home Secretary, ever since he entered upon his office, has shown an unvary. ing predilection for executions. The demeanor of O'Donnell in his prison continues to be exemplary. When informed of the date of his execution he received the intelligence with the most complete composure, and said to Father Fleming, who was with him, "I am quite ready to meet my fate. I have done my duty." As he cannot read his prayers are read to him daily. In his conversations with the wardens he is self-possessed and cheerful. Binns will officiate at his execution. Since the bungling work done by that hangman at Liverpool, the method of taking-off criminals has received much attention. Dr. Richardson states that Binns' performance of his duty was much more humane than Marwood's. The Liverpool culprit was asphyxiated, and there is no reason to suppose that he experienced any suffering during his convulsions, or while his pulse was still beating. Marwood, on the other hand, killed by a shock to the spinal cord below the medulla, and it is impossible to conceive of anything that could give mors exquisite torture, or that would produce more awful sensations in the victim.

Washington, Dec. 10 .- Secretary Frelinghuysen has cabled to the American Minister in London concerning O'Donnell, under sentence of death for killing Carey.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 .- A mass meeting, at which the Mayor presided, passed resolutions to-night declaring O'Donnell's sentence unturn either singly or in groups. The price it is as he can to prevent the execution.

Telegraphic Summary,

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS. Bowman and Lister, the eminent British

surgeons, have been made baronets. Cornellsville Pa., roughs stoned Mrs. Langiry's car while passing through that

The total vote in Suntury County N.B., was

-Glaster, 608; Morrow, 374; Glaster's ma iorltv 234. A German decree has been issued author!-

zing a loan of 28,387,000 marks with interest at 4 per cent. The Spanish budget estimates a deficit of 78,000,009 pesetos in the finances for the

next fiscal year. St. John N. B, has three time standards, with an hour's difference between the railway and telegraph clocks.

During November the British imports increased £1,600,000 over last November. The exports decreased £238,000.

A petition was fyled in court yesterday by Mr Desault against the return of Mr Beileau, M P, for the County of Levia It is reported that the Zaiu chief Octowayo

will be restored to power over his tribe under the protection of British troops. Yesterday in Monterey Hernandez, a Mexican was shot on the public pleas for the mur-

der of another Mexican two days ago. The New York State Attorney has decided that the licenses of salcon-keepers convicted of breaking the law are rendered void.

The Prince of Wales is said to have sent an agent to Kansas for the purpose of making

large investments in land in that State. Hon. Arthur Wellesiey Peel, member Parliament for Warwick, bus been appointed speaker of the British House of Commons.

Neustojewi, a popular teacher at Irkutz Russis, has been arrested and shot for striking the Governor-General for an affront given by the latter. A quarrel has broken out between Church

and State in Peru, the Archbishop of Lima refusing to accept nominations made by the Government. The Governor of Peansylvania has vetoed

all the appropriation bills, holding that the Legislature has not done the business it was called to do. A number of workmen on the Lake St.

John Bailway have returned to Quebac, and complain of rough treatment and poor accommodation. The Crown Prince of Germany loft gifts of

25,000 pesetas to the servants of the royal palace at Madrid and 50,000 for the Spanish military asylums. The Solicitor of the Treasury of Washing-

ton reports adversely on the application of Mrs. Miller, New Orleans, for a Resease as master of a steamboat The Australian delegates at Sydney are

now discussing a scheme for a federal courcil to deal with interests common to the whole of the colonles. Five police agents in Constantinople

charged with blackmailing innocent persons have been convicted and sentanced to terms of ten to twelve years. A Philadelphia firm of brokers, held for

appropriating stock left in their care by a customer, pleaded the usage and oustom of brokers as their defence. The Journal de St. Petersburg denies the report that the Uzar had selected Count Tolstoy

and two privy counsellors to draw up a constitution for the empire. The immigration agent at Ottown has left falled. on a tour of inspection up the Ottowa Vet

ley to enquire as to the probable 'abor requirements of the next season. The sentence of death passed upon Greenwood and Harding, for the murder of Mahar

at Sandwich, Ont., last spring har been commuted to imprisonment for life. The boys employed in several collieries in the south and west of Yorkshire have struck

for increased wages, and nearly 5,000 men have been compelled to quit work. Mr. Schreiber, Government Engineer, is

making an inspection of the Pleton brauch of the Intercolonial Railway. He will complete his tour in the course of a week. The Niagara Park Commiscioners met in

New York on Saturday and adopted a nien prepared by their engineer, showing the area to be comprised within the property park Wennemacker, a Belgian, has been arrested

at Nice on suspicion of being the author of the attempt to murder De Lesseps by an infernal machine sent to him some time ago.

Great Britain has informed the Poice that she has no objection to the presence of the Turkish fleet in the Red bes, provided it acts in conjunction with the British squad-

The statement is made that 3,000 Chinamen in British Columbia are in destitute circumstances, with no means of aubsistence except by plundering, which they have already begun.

1mmigration returns for November show the arrivals in the Dominion during the month to have been 9,033; previously reported 166,933, making a total of 175,9c6 for the 11 months.

There is now in the Quebec jail hospital for no crime except age and povorty, an old man who worked at the construction of the Royal William, the first steamer to cross the Atlantic.

John Flemming and Frank Loring were yesterday found guilly of participation in the "Fund W." frauds in Chloago. It is estimated that they collected over one million dollars.

A telegram from Paris orders that all available transports be despatched to Algerian ports, where they are to embark at leat 12,000 men, with provisions for seventy days, and large supplies of ammunition.

Rumors are current in Berlin of another meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria, as the result of the recent conference between M. de Giers, the Bussian Foreign Minister, and Prince Bismarck.

A summary of the November report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries just issued says the total crop of hay and clover exceeds last season's by 2,036,793 tons. The failure of fruit is general throughout the province. According to advices from Madagascar the

French have bombarded Mohambo and Fenerif, on the north-east coast, and two French frigates have gone to bombard Fort Dauphin and other places on the south

In the Legislative Council yesterday, at Calcutta, the Marquis of Ripon, Governor-General, stated that an amendment to the libert bill would be made removing cases from pefore native magistrates to European magistrates when a fair trial appeared un-

A secret agreement has been concluded between Germany and Spain against "revolu-tionary eventualities." It also has the adhesion of other monarchs, but is not aimed against France, but only against the revolutionary propaganda.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPLIMENTS FROM A READER. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHESS.

SiB .- I am much pleased with the evidences

of prosperity and "goaheadativeness" shown

by the Post in the enlargement of its boundaries," as well as in several other respects. A great future lies before the call Irish Catholic daily in the Dominion of Canada, if not in America! and I only voice the hope of thousands throughout the length and breadth of this country when I express the wish that your peerless iournal may long continue to flourish, disseminating correct principles, enlightening its not-inapt and fast-increasing constituency, exposing falsehood, and teaching morality by the enunciation of Catholic truth, while it hurls defiance at the enemies of Ireland, of the Irish race, and the Church of St Patrick, without ceasing for a day until these children of the Father of Lies are brought to acknowledge the justice of the sacred cause of Irish Home Bule, and the imperishable right of the Irish people to be governed by a parliament of their own selen-

Liffey, in that grand old capital-Dublin! The Irish Canadian, always a wayward child of varying fortunes, has at last fallon from grace, has in fact lost case among its own people, and to day owing to the venality of its founder, and the wretched crookedness of a character never far removed above suspicion, scinks in the very nostrils of its quendam and old time friends and supporters. Alas! how low has the mighty fallen !The " man in the gap" has vanished like the baseless tabric of a vision ; the "only voice" has been stilled forever, and the avenger of centuries of wrongs has "gone over to the enemy" with a vengeance! Sic transit gloric

tion in College Green on the banks of the

THE POST deserves the hearty thanks of the Irish people of Canada for its consistent advocacy of their views, for its manly defence of their rights, and for its timely exposure of the "new departure" of its Irish (?) contemporary of the Queen Oity; and, no doubt, it will receive the warm support and substantial encouragement of all those Irishmen in Canada who despise hypocrisy and value a reliable, bold and unpurchasable exponent of their opinions on all the leading questions of the day, touching the best interests of their Onurch and fatherland, in this "Canada of

READER.

Toronto, Dec. 7, 1883.

THE BANQUET TO PARNELL.

Dunin, Dec. 11 .- The barquet to be given to-night in the Retunds at which the national tribute will be presented to Mr. Parnell will be attended by persons from all parts of Ire-Isnd and Great Britain. Five hundred and sighty tickets to the banquet have been sold. Great precautions are taken to prevent any but members of the National League from entering. Lord Mayor Dawson will preside.

ox-Father Hyacinthe has had no success among the Catholics in the United States. Latest despatches state that he was badly recelved everywhere except by a few highplaced Presbyterians, who have taken him under their protection.

Le Constitutionnel of Three Rivers, says that

'fone up the system by the use of Ayer's Saranparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health and relief from enflering by the use of this great blood puritier when all other means

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John

Murphy, into agent of the G. T. R. at Bowman-ville, at the early age of 44 years. For the past five years deceased was in deli-For the past five years deceased was in delicate health, but nother his family nor immediate friends expected his sauden demise, which occurred at Bowmanville on Sunday, December 2nd. He was buried at Tronton (his widow's family burying place) on Tuesday, December 4th. Deceased's mother, Mrs. Murphy (then a widow), together with five sons, emigrated to this country about 27 years ago, and are natives of Kanturk, County Cork, Ireland. The sons made railroading their occupation. One brother, W. P. Murphy, is at present Hondmaster Eastern Thylsion G. T. H., Elemand to Portland. Another brother, D. J. Murphy, is Roadmaster of Eastern Counties Railroad, Nova Scotla. Another brother, Eugene, is at present Roadmaster of the Credit Valley Railroad, and still unother brother, Edward, on the C. R. I. still another brother, Edward, on the C. R. I.

and P. R. R.

John Murphy was in the employment of the
G. T. R. for the past twenty years or more.
Serving in the capacity of agent at Trenton,
Hearboro, Duffin's Creek and Bowmanville, at
which latter place he has been agent for the
past nine years. As a father and husband he
was kind and affectionate. As a business man
he was capable, courteous and obliging. In religion a zealous and plous Roman Catholic. In
politics a Conservative, though taking no active part.

He leaves a widow and a voung family to
mourn his sudden and untimely end.

Dr. Joseph Gibbons, publisher of the Friend's Journal, of Philadelphia, is dead. He was a strong abolitionist and took a prominent part in the underground railroad scheme to ald fugitive slaves to escape.

Captain Charles Logie Armstrong, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Sorel, died on Decomber 5th at the age of 80. He had been identified with the navigation of the St. Lawrence for over half a century.

A. T. Howell, one of the oldest printers in To-A. I. Howell, one of the other principal arternity, dropped down dead on Richmond street on Monday, December 10th. He was a native of Augusta, Maine. About 35 years ago he had charge of the job room of the New York Tribune, and subsequently of Butler & Godwin's well-known New York job office.

Hon. Charles Fox Bennet, at one time Premier of Newfoundland, is dead, aged 90 years. He was a native of Bristol, Eng., and commenced life in Newfoundland in connection with the fishing business. In recent years he has taken a great interest in the development of the mineral wealth of Newfoundland, and was most successful in the department of copper mining. He was the principal owner of the celebrated Betts' Cove copper mine. He took a prominent part in Newfoundland politics at the time it was proposed to bring the island into the Canadian Confederation, and probably did more than was done by any other man to prevent the consummation of the scheme. Mr. Bennet always enjoyed the confidence of a large section of the people of Newfoundland, and was repeatedly elected to the House of Assembly. Hon. Charles Fox Bennet, at one time Pre-

READ THIS.

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

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বিবৰবাৰৰ বৰ্মনাৰ কৰা বৰ্মনাৰ বৰ্মনাৰ

THE BRIGHT AND DARK SIDE RICHES AND POVERTY!!

How Monarchs are Abused. ROYALTY IN ENGLAND. THE QUEEN'S PENSION of £550,000

The bitter cry of outcast London has at last, let us hope, smitten the dull ear of society. The journals teem with suggestions, and the pulpits follow suit. It is conceded on all hands that the poor are altogether too poor and miserable, and that something must be done for them, and done quickly. But where to begin is the difficulty. The rich and powerful are willing to give charity, but the dwellers of the slums ask for something very different. Their demand, however institution, is for political equality and social justice, and these are precisely the concersions that the so-called upper classes never do make, except on compulsion.

The community is divisible into three great classes—beggars, robbers and workers. The robbers make the beggars, and the workers toll for both. Now, is it not very remarkable that among so many philanthropic advisers it should seemingly occur to none that the first thing to be done is to get rld of the robbers? Who are the robbers? Anill defined company, doubtless, but their chief, their shield and buckler, is, as a matter of course, the occupant of the throne. Hereditary royalty, at the top of society, implies hereditary poverty at the base.

Here we have a single family of perfectly useless royal people making away with a millien per annum in the very teeth of the apostolic injunction which forbids them who will not work to eat. A million per annum would support 20,000 East end of London families in comparative affluence. Yet philanthropists stand aghast at the inadequacy of the remedial means at their disposal. The Queen and her family must already have cost the naiton considerably over forty millions sterling-an almost fabulous sum to pay for purely imaginery services. How any people not absolutely demented could ever have permitted such a senseless expenditure is well-

nigh incomprehensible. Before Norman William landed in England there was hardly a manor or ecclesiastical likeliest occupation for him. When the benefice in the country that he had not by noblesse were happily cleared out of France, his fellow robbers. His own share was, to be sure, a liandsome one, and though repeat. be sure, a handsome one, and though repeat. but the heir apparent is altogether too edly confiscated and largely allenated, the clumey to compete in any such line of life. Orown Lands were still of considerable value As for any form of intellectual labor, that at the Ecvolution of 1688. If they ever did belong to the kings of England—that is to life would be closed tohim. In the United say, as private estates—they completely lost that character when James II. fied to France.
They then reverted to the nation, and
Parliaments representing the nation,

They have no chance of being elected even a parish constable by reason of his "record."

As for the Duke of Edinburgh, does anyone Parliaments representing the nation, used them as it had a mind. The pretence that the Guelphs have some personal right to the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, from which they are permitted to attended to the state and dignity of an AB; draw large revenues, is as hollow as their but it is extremely doubtful if he would have more general claim to all the Crown lands. The had talent or perseverance to get further up more general claim to all the Urown lands. The Grown lands are in the strictest sense national lands, and ought for the sake of accuracy and clearness, to be always so designated. Any revenue according to royalty from these sources is contributed by the nation as surely as if it is contributed by the nation as surely as if it is a surely as it is a surely as

If the whole of the royal salaries were taken directly from the Consolidated Fund the cost of the Orown would then appear in all its shameful enormity. But its exact amount it is all but impossible to set down, so numerous and varied are the royal perquisites that turn up in the most unexpected section of the national accounts. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Bradlaugh have both gone into the matter energetically, and both have in a measure been folled. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to be made to furnish an exact balance sheet, setting forth every farthing of royal income and expenditure. Patriotic Mr. Broadhurst will perhaps see to this when he can spare time from the more pressing duties of coercing Ireland and preserving working men from the abominations to be seen in art museums on Sundays.

Let us now look for a moment at the little bill, so far as we are permitted to know it, and with the aid of Mr. Bradlaugh's lynx. eyed researches.

THE QUEEN.

Civil list.....£385,000 Perpetual pension in lieu of prisage and butlerage on wines in Duchy of Lancaster..... Ancient fee voted in civil service eatimates..... Net income from Duchy of Lancas. ter.... Repairs of palaces and appurtenances occupied by the Queen..... Repairs of palaces partly occupied by the Queen..... Royal yachts, as estimated by Sir Charles Dilke..... 100,000 Naval sides-de-Camp to the Queen. Military
Queen's Plates for Scotland..... " lreland..... Queen's bounties in Scotland..... lreland..... Queen's limner.....

41 41 historiographer.... clockmaker..... Windsor Castle turncock...... Albert Memorial attendants...... Raicatcher, turncock and laborers at Buokingham Palace..... Expenses of royal household in naval estimates

1,300

Altogether this retiring German lady cannot cost the nation less than £550,000 per annum. She receives from a grateful people for doing nothing as much in one year as an American chief magistrate does in fifty-five years for being about the hardest-worked man on the Continent. Truly, "Always a wonderful people the English!" as the late Mr. Carlyle would have said.

Nor is this robbery-and it would be a misnomer to call it by any other name-perpetrated in a straightforward Captain Kidd like manner. When the House of Commons settled the amount of the civil list was careful to divide the vote into so many fixed portions. Thus: for the Queen's privy purse, £60,000; for household salaries, £131,000; for trademen's bills, £172,500; for bountles, said that some day a commonwealth will be £13,200. It was intended by parliament— our Government. Now history and experifoolishly intended, no doubt—that all the ence show that you cannot have a republic moneys not appropriated to Her Majesty's privy purse or private use should be deed, so careful were the faithful Commons general education? Well, if you can show to secure this object, that they inserted a mea fair chance that a republic here will be when it was six years old.

clause in the Act to prevent savings in any one category from being carried to any other Now, it is well known that a good many sinecure offices in the royal household have been abolished; but what has become of the savings? Have they gone back to the Exchequer, as they were clearly bound to go?
Not at all. They have, in defiance of the Act, found their way into the privy purse or the Queen is very much belied. But what is worse, the £172,000 sllocated for "tradesmen's bills" have notoriously never been spent. For many years there has practically been no Court; consequently it is ease to conclude that a good £100,000 a year have gone into the privy purse from that source alone. Ministers who have been parties to such breaches of trust, whether Liberal or Conservative, deserve not merely moral reprobation, but legal impeachment; and there have been times in the history of England when they would have been impeached. They are very much more to be blamed than the Queen, who, according to "our glorious constitution," can, of course, "do no wrong."

It is one of the many perfections of the said constitution that If the Sovereign were to commit a murder to morrow, there is no provision for bringing her to justice. The Queen against the Queen, in an indictment at the Old Balley, would be a constitut's all reductio ad absurdum, which would nonplus the united wisdom of bench, bar, andparilament.

But though it is surprising enough that the nation should have to pay £550,000 a year to a Queen Do-Nothing, it is yet more astounding that the lady canto: maintain her own family out of that sun. With a grasping availee that nothing can exceed she has called on Parliament time after time to quarter her sons and daughters on the taxes wrung from the suffering, tolling masses. The sin of bringing into the world children whom they cannot or will not support is one frequently hurled at working men and women. When their offering come on rates, there is not a voice lifted up in their justifi-cation. But what does this soyal person do with impunity? She charges the nation some £170,000 per annum for the maintenance of her able-bodied sons, daughters and relatives.

Now, the amazing feature of this unheardof imposition is that the whole family are absolutely unfit to render the State any responsible service whatever. The royul su-perstition, aside, what part, for example, in is world's business would any discerning man be disposed to assign to the Prince of Wales? Could he be trusted to drive a bus or a hansom? If so, that would be about the would clearly be beyond him. Political States it is not too much to say that he would imagine that he could never have become admiral of the fleet had he had to rely on his merits instead of his birth? He might have important to remember this, as apologists of the monarchy have succeeded in breeding considerable confusion in the public mind on the subject.

be a copying cierk; nut beyond that anything. I set have a grateful and anything. Yet let us see how a grateful and starving people delight to reward such celebrities.

1	DITTI 66.	
ı	Crown Princess of Prussia	£8,000
	Prince of Wales	40,000
ŋ	Princess of Wales.	10,000
1	Dake of Ediaburgh	25,000
•	Princess Christian	6,000
,	Marchioness of Lorge	6,000
,	Duke of Connaught	25,000
1	" Albany	25,000
١.	Duchess of Cambridge	6,000
	" Mecklenburg-Strelltz	6,000
וי	Duke of Cambridge	12,000
1	Princess Mary of Teck	5,000
1	The state of the s	

If these indisputable figures represented the entire cost of the Guelphic brood there would be less to be said, though much to be condemned. But there are, as in the case of the Queen, sundry tantalizing perquisiter, difficult—nay, impossible to fix, and indeed almost surreptitions in character. For example, the Prince of Wales has £55,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, which, by a fiction, is treated as his private property. He has like wise, as Duke of Cornwall, a snug perpetual pension of £16,216, granted in lieu of post groats and white rents.' When this little job was perpetrated in 1838 the entire revenue of the duchy was £11,506; so that the compensation was given on the principal that the part is greater than the whole, a discovery that would have rather astonished Euclid.

There are, beside, innumerable other thoughful provisions made at the expense of the taxpayers for the convenience of travelling royalty; and when they condescend to take up their abode in public buildings it is amazing what sums have to be expended in "repairs." These tenants of the State are the worst imaginable. They are about twenty degrees wome than the worst Irien tenant ever known. They not merely pay no rent, but they recklessly destroy their landlords' property. They are Socialists with a vengeance. The State does everything for them on a scale of magnificence, and they do nothing for the State. Is there a Socialist working man in Soho or Clerkenwell who ever in his wildest dreams made such heavy demands on the State as these insatiable Guelphs, whose muddy German "blood' constitutes their sole claim to public consideration? It may be asserted without exag. geration that there is scarcely a family in

England with a less creditable record. Is it possible that this degrading monarchi cal superstition can survive in England much longer? Has the school-master now been abroad so long in vain? Will the English people never take their destinies into their own hands, and close the long era of monarchical and aristocratic robbery? Are we never to have a Government that can hear the bitter cry of the outcast, and hearing, act? We know the goal. The goal is the Demo cratic Republic. Every minor reform is a delusion and a snare. Let us therefore walk in faith, and listen to the prophets. Listen more especially to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke at Newcastle-on-Type (6th November, 1871);—"There is a wide-spread belief that a Republic here is only a question of education and of time. It is without you possess at the same time the republican virtues; but you answer: Have we rigorously spent in maintaining the dignot public spirit? Have we not the practice nity of office of the chief of the State. In of self-government? Are we not gaining

free from the political corruption that hange about the monarchy, I say for my part—and I believe that the middle classes in general will say-let it come ! Amen. - London Ex.

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

There are 11,000 onc-legged men in the United States.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine.

The Austrian budget shows a deficit of 6,000,000 floring.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every

Over forty weddings took place in Cincinnati on Thankegiving Day.

The most discouraging Cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIR. Pamphlets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Montreal, Que.

Samuel Carson, a son of Kit Carson, has struck a rich mine in Casifornia.

THE SIGES OF WORMS are well known but the remedy is not always so well determined. Worm Powders will destroy them.

President Arthur cannot wear a stand-up collar, because his neck is too short.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incu: dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and salest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Putifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood.

D. C. F., Doctor of Cock Fighting, is suggested as a new degree for Harvard to confer.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes :-A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seems to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of billous fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

Annie Weeks, six years old, fell into an eighty-toot Oswego well, but olung to a pipe, and was saved.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: "I am requested by several irlends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last let I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' madicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."

Mr. Bergh is after the New York millionaires who pin butterflies to their dinningroom bouquets.

Jos. Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes:
"Dr. Thomas" Eelectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly hopeful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it mysolf to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain."

Cardinal McCloskey and the late John Mc-Keon were bosom friends. "I am left alone, now," the Cardinal says.

WORMS often cause serious fliness. The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It destroys and expels Worms effectually. Mr. J. R. Outhbertson, Toronto, writes:

My wife had a very severe attack of Pieurlay and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe colds on the slight of exposure; in fact, they were so much frequent that her system was quite reduced. She tried several remedier, but without any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of God Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a Royal Remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Con-

stitutions." Mr. Burroughe, Corone, N.Y., celebrated the fittieth anniversary of his wedding in the house in which he was born.

FOR THE COMPLEXION-For Pimples Bistches, Tan and all Itching Tumors of the Skiu, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Scap.

Plunger Walton not only lost heavily in England on his late betting tour, but he had to borrow money to get home with.

Much of the food we consume is worse than lost by the inability of the stomach to digest and assimilate it. Leading scientists have lately concentrated much attention upon the chemical composition, preparation and physiological effects of diet, and in this connection it has been admitted by experts everywhere that JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF 18 the most important achievement of the present day as a concentrated aliment combining in the most approved proportions and conditions every element essential to the perfect nourishment of brain, nerve, bone and muscle.

A Nebrasha man has been placed in a lu natic asylum because he drove his wife out into the field with a shotgun and compelled her to plant corn.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND,-National Pills are a good blood purifier, liver regulator, and mild purgative for all

Henry Irving said at a dinner in New York that the only quarrel he had with the reporters was for saying that he reminded them of Oscar Wilde.

A DIFFICULTY OVERCOME. It is often very difficult to get children to take medicine, and especially Worm Bemedier, which they often require. Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is not only agreeable to take, but a safe and certain oure for all varieties of worms, including tape

children and adults. Jay Gould testified in court the other day that the way to win in Wall street "is to find out which way the wind blows, and then get in the current."

worms, that produce serious disturbance with

AFTER TWENTY YEARS. A Lough of Alpens, Michigan, was afflicted for twenty years with dyspepsia and general debility. All treatment failed until he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which gave him

speedy and permanent relief. ര Governor Butler's old war charger, "Little Phil," is thirty years old, and is still a lively buckskin. The Governor bought the animal THE JAVA DISASTER.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The barque Wm. H. Besse, from Manils, May 25th, via Batavia, which has arrived here, brings an interesting story of the Java earthquake. She reports:—"On August 27th—Bable Island bearing N. by W. distant five miles at daylight, noticed a heavy bank rising from the westward, which continue to rise, the barometer suddenly falling to 29.40, and again suddenly rising at one jump to 30.70. Had everything furled, and had no sooner let go the port anchor when heavy showers of sand and ashes began falling about noon. Then it became darker than the darkest night, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, and the sea perfectly smooth, A heavy rumbling like thunder was heard continually, the sky was lighted by flashes of lightning and a strong smell of sulphur pervaded the air, making it difficuoit to breathe. Altogether it formed one of the wildes: and most awiul experiences imaginable. The tide was setting strongly to the westward throughout the gale at the rate of 14 knots. The sky became clearer at 3 p.m., though the ashes continued to fall. On the 26th, while passing through the Straits of Sunda, we saw a large number of dead bodies, and the water for miles was covered with trees and ashes, the sea for 600 miles being a field of lava. aNov. 27, lat. 35 degrees 5 minutes, N., long. 74 degrees 28 minutes. We took a hurricano from N.N.E., with tremendous seas running, lasting three days, during which had decks swept and the cabin flooded with water. Everything moveable on the desks, with portions of bulwarks, was washed away.

A writer in the St. James Gazette is of the opinion that Prince Bismarck will provoke a wir with Russia in order to convert Poland into an independent kingdom.

AN AFFLIOTED CLEBGYMAN. The Rev. Wm. Stout, an English clergyman, of Wiarton, was for 23 years a terrible sufferer with Scrofulous Abscess, which the best medical skill failed to cure. The in-ternal and external use of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and for nearly three years he remained hale and hearty.

In the neighborhood of Agra, in India, sixty-five children, from a few months to four years old, are stated to have been carried off by wolves during the past half-year.

A OURE FOR BORE THEOAT. Mrs. Wm. Allen, of Acton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Yellow O'l as a household remedy for colds, sore throat, stiff neck, croup, etc., as well as for burne, scalds, and other injuries of common occurrence in every

Edmund Yates, speaking of Matthew Arnold, says he "is a pretty poet and clever critic, though heavily handicapped by prcfassional affectation and personal conceit."

A GOOD REFORM.

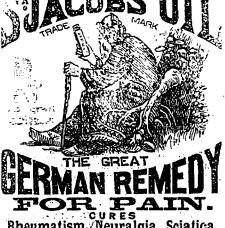
Children are not often tortured now-x-days with bitter Alces, Brimstone, and Treacle, and the many nauseous remedies of the olden times. Freeman's Worm Powders are pleaseant to take, contain their own purgative, and safely and effectually remove all ordinary species of worms afficting children or adults.

The dentist of Mendocino City, Cal., suddenly threw off the garments of his trade, like Grindol in "The Miller and his Men," and flamed forth in his second dress as a Captain of banditti. A stage coach robbery was followed by a long chase in the hill country, involving much desultory fighting, in which the dentist was killed. "He had been unwell," said an apologetic speaker at his funeral, "and the doctor told him to take something; so he took the express box."

A TALE OF HOBBOB.

LONDON, Dec. 7 .- The Times publishes another letter written in blood, by a Nihilist in the Troubletekol Bastion at St. Petersburg. It says the food of the prisoners is often mouldy, and sometimes putrid; dysentery and scurvy are prevalent, and the doctor is airaid to touch the patients. The prisoners rot away, and exhale the odors of dead bodies before life is extinct. The number who go mad in consequence of their sufferings is daily increasing. Mad men are strapped down and whipped. Fierce yells resound throughout the night. Many prisoners have committed suicide. It is said one woman was outraged and then poisoned. Bats are the worst enemies of the prisoners, and a women with a babe was obliged to fight night and day to prevent the rats devouring the child. The use of combs and soap is forbidden, and the prisoners, especially the women, are literally devoured by vermin. The jailors are only kind to those having money. The prisoners who refuse to suswer questions are tortured, and cases of violation of women are frequent. The writer appeals to the civifized world in behalf of the women, whose situation, he says, is far worse than that of the men. The Times says these allegations demand serious investigation.

The trial of Wesley Bosey charged with rape, commenced at nine o'clock yesterday morning at Birmingham, Ala. The case was given to the jury at 5 p.m., and at seven a verdict of conviction and the death penalty was prescribed.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
soro Thrond, Swellings, Sprains, Brulaes,
Etterns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BOBILT PAIRS AND ACIES.
Sold by Druggist and Dealors corrabore. Phy Centra bottle,
Directions in 11 Laurunges.

THE CHARLES A. VOCELER CO.

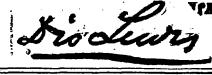
Buildings, Md. U.

All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, unnerved, by apirited, physically drained, and unable to perform life's dutiles properly, can be certainly and permanently curse, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by dooder, ministers and the press. The Medical Weekly says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Publitry, Physical Decay, data, is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON BOLUS." Even hopeless causes assured of certain restoration to full and perfort manhaced. Simple, effective, cleanly, plassant. Head for treatine. Consultation free. HARSTON REMEDY CO., 75 Youge St., ? oreste, Out.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Gure published in the editorial colums of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these sentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Gure and analyzs it. Besides, I took a me, swallowing three times the prescribed quantify. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious and will frank y add that if I and myself the wictim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is the medical profession stands duzed and he piess in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that mr. H, H. Warner has falled upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to sufferling humanity. The very marked testimonials from College log humanity.



THE WINTER CARNIVAL

ADOPTION OF THE PROGRAMME-COMMITTEE MEETINGS-CAB. NIVAL NOTES.

The Executive Committee of the Winter Carnival met Friday night at the Windsor Hctel, Mr. B. D. McGibbon in the chair. The sub-committee appointed to draft a programme submitted their report, which was adopted. The following was the report, and will therefore be

> THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME. Menday, February 4.

Morning and afternoon-Commencement of curling bonspiel, if practicable. Grand hockey tournament on out door

sketing rink. Evening-Inauguration of Ice Palace on Dominion Square, illuminated by electric light with pyrotechnic displays every evening during the week.

Special lilumination of the grounds of the Monireal Tobogganing Ciub, Sherbrooke atrost west.

Hockey match at Victoria skating rink. Tuesday, February 5.

Morning—Carling bonspiel continued. Hockey tournament continued. Contractorss' drive and banquet.

Afternoon—Snowshoe races Montreal Lacrosse Grounds.

Evening-Fifteen mile race, Victoria Bink. Fancy dress carnival, Orystal Skating Bink. Grand opening and illuminations of the Cuque B'eue Toboggan Olub Grounds.

Wednesday, February 6tb. Oivic holiday and grand gala day of Carn!-

val. Morning-Skating and promenade concert, Victoria Skating Riuk. Trotting races at Driving Park. Curling bonspiel continued.

Hockey tournament continued. Afternoon-Grand sleighing parade, marshal on Dominion Square. Lacrosse, the national game of Canada, on

Evening-Grand torohlight procession of snowshoe clubs of the city and vicinity, and impromptu concert on return.

Attack on and defence of Ice Palace, with special display of fireworks.

Thursday, February 7th. Morning—Carling Bonspiel continued Hookey tournament continued. Afternoon-Trotting Baces at Driving Park continued.

Snow Shoe steeplechase over Mount Royal. Evening-Grand fancy dress carnival at Victoria Skating Rink—loe temple, grotto and fountains. Groups of skaters will illustrate the chief historical plebrities of Canada the leading pursuits and the principal sports of the Dominion. Grand opening and illumination of the

grounds of the Park Toboggan Club, Mount Royal.

Friday, February 8th. Morning-Hockey tournament continued.

Ourling Bonspiel continued. Skating and promenade concert at Victoria

Afternoon-Trotting races continued. Races and games on the out-door skating

Evening-Grand ball at the Windsor Hotel. Skating competition, ten-mile race, C:ystal Rink.

Baces and games, Victoria Stating Bink. Saturday, Pebruary 9. Termination of Hockey tournament and

Ourling bonepiel. Afternoon-Montreal Snowshoe Club ananal games on Lacrosse Grounds. Tandem Club meet, Dominion Square.

Evening-Hockey match, Victoria Rink. Grand pyrotechnic display at Ice Palace. Special illumination of toboggan hills. Several other novelnes are under the consideration of the committee, and a detailed programms of each day's proceedings will be issued during Carnival week.

Other auggestions were also offered, such is sham fights on Fletcher's Field, ice arches in Victoria Square, and bonfires in Mount Royal Park, also a general illumination by citizens, upon which no decision was reach.

After routine business the meeting adiourned.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was also held last night, at which Mr CR Hosmer, the chairman, presided. Several matters of detail were disposed of, and the reports of subscriptions handed in. Mr. W. B. Salter chairman of the lodging

committee has secured extensive accommodation for strangers, and information may be btained at 178 St. James street,

Special Carnival excursion trains have been arranged for by the railways entering Montreal. Full particulars as to reduced fares, etc., may be obtained at railroad ticket offices in Canada and United States. The toboggan hills of Montreal, Tuque

Bleve and Park Oluba will be at the disposal of visitors during Carnival week. Special tickets for Carnival, admitting

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1883 - Winter Arrangements - 1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

	~•	
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders. Bullding.
Numidian	8,100	Rullding.
FULISIAL	D.4UU UAMI	.Tomas Wylia
Saruinian	4,650 Uani	JE Dution.
rolynesian	4.100 Capt	R Brown
Sarmatlan	B.600 Capt	J Graham
Circassian	4.000 Lt V	H Smith, R N R.
Peruvian	8.400 Cant	J Richie
Nova Scotian	8.800 Cant	W Richardson.
Hibernian	3.481 Cant	High Wella
Caspian	8 200 Tal 1	Thompson. R N
Austrian	2.700 Lt R	Barrett. R N R.
Nestorian	2.700 Canf	D.I.lames
Prussian	8.000 Cant	Alex McDougall.
Scandinavian	3.000 Cant	John Perks
Hanoverian	4.000 Can	J G Stenhen
Buenos Ayres	138.800 Can	James Scott
Corean	4.000 Cant	R P Moore
Grecian	8.600 Can	CE LeGallais.
Manitoban	8.150 Cant	Mac. icol.
Canadian	2.t00 Can	O.I Menzies
Phœnician	2800 Cant	John Brown
Waldensian	2,600 Cant	W Daleigli
Lucerne	2 200 Can	Warr
Newfounglan	11.500 Cent	John Mulina
Aosdian	1 850 Cap	T Machath
TANKSMITTER	······	T DECUTION T

THE STEAMERS OF THE -iverpool Maii Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every THURSDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on boart and land Malis and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in ended to be despatched

FROM HA	LIFAX :
Sarmatian Sardinian Circassian Polynesian Parisian Peruvian	Saturday, Dec. 8Saturday, Dec. 12Saturday, Dec. 22Saturday, Dec. 29Saturday, Jan. 5
At TWO o'cl	CCK P.M.,

or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West. From Portland to Liverpool via Halifax.

or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland: Cabin\$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (According to accommodation.)
Intermediate\$45.00 Steerage\$31.60

Newfoundland Line. The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. Johne, N.F., are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX. Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:

Cabin.......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 06 Steerage.......\$6 00

Grasgow Line. During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Hallfax when occasion requires), and saub week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM BOSTON.

Waldensian.....Saturday, Nov. 24
Nestorian.....Saturday, Dec. 8
Prussian....Saturday, Dec. 22 FROM PORTLAND. Manitoban.....Saturday, Dec. 1 Scandinavian....Saturday, Dec. 15 Waldensian....Saturday, Dec. 29

THROUGH BILLS OF LEDING. granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Con-tinental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glas-

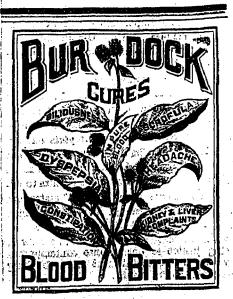
Via Boston, Portland or Hallfax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Cen-tral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for Kast-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railnuy of the Agents of the above named Rall-Ways.
For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Hayre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns. Ant-werp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdum; C. Hugo, Ham-burg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Helfast; James Scott & Co., Queens-town; Montgomera & Workmau, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Oc., 72 Lasalle street, Ohi-cago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 15 State street, Boston. Or to

H. & A. ALLAN, 1 India Street, Portland. 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

colders to all privileges of membership, will be issued by the Victoria Skating Club. Visitors to the city bringing fancy dresses will be allowed to participate in the grand Carnival to be held on February 7th.



2

AGRICULTURAL

BETTER THAN BUTTER!

W. D. Boynton, Esq. of Appleton, Wis.,

writes to the American Agriculturist: When a

farmer is remote from markets which give

fancy prices for fresh "glit-sdge" butter, does

it pay to take the milk from the calver, hire

extra belp, neglect other important farm work.

and take a day every little while to go to

market? It seems to me that at twenty cents

a pound for butter the margin of the profit is

pretty small. In a large, well-equipped dairy,

handsome profits no doubt are realized, but

not where one has only eight or ten cows.

The early morning hours, when he should be

in the field, are occupied in milking and,

churning, and the time spent in marketing

often compels neglect of other farm work,

let the calves have the milk, and thereby

double the value of the stock grown? A

large stock raiser of my acquaintance recently wave it as his experience that one good cow

to pursue that method altogether hereafter.

He gives the calves all the feed they will

stand, from the very first, and cells them for

beef when about fourteen months old, at

which age they weigh about three hundred

and fity pounds. At seven cents per pound,

IMPROVING FARM HOMES AND

GROUNDS.

tive in appearance as they can easily be made.

Indeed the rural front yards are, as a rule,

much less beautiful and interesting than those

of people in the same general circumstances

in towns and cities. In the latter, lawns are

well cared for, and choice ornamental trees,

shrubs, and fo vers, are much oftener met

with than about country homes. There is no

valid reason for this. Such embellishments

are not more cashy acquired in the city, but

just the reverse. The farmer has teams, implements and manures for putting the house

groupds in the best cendition for ornamental

treatment; labor is quite as cheap as in town,

while sodding a lawn costs far less in the

country. Trees and plants are as cheap to

the farmer as to any one, while in many

places some of the best kinds for ornament

excels him. It is often wondered why

the boys to the farm, and that they grow up

longing for the city. If more attention were

more cheerful and attractive for the sons and

heard of this trouble. And in all such work

the wife; while nothing is more natural for

work. Such improvements of course re-

quire some outlay, but this can hardly

prove otherwise than a good investment.

Every dollar judiciously spent in this

way will soon be returned many fold in the

increased valuation of any place, should it be

desirable to sell, to say nothing of the greater

happiness and love of home that will thus be

Now that long evenings are at hand, this

aubject should receive due consideration.

Plans may be drawn up for an improved arrangement of walks, drives, flower beds, shrub-

bery, borders, and other matters. Every de-

tail of these can be decided upon, and entered

upon a map, long before winter is over, so

that when spring opens the work can go on

intelligently and to the best advantage.-

Elias A. Long, Architect, Buffalo, N. Y., in

PREPARING FOR SPRING IN THE

GARDEN.

Wherever a crop is taken off, it will be a

great gain to manure and plow or spade the land, leaving it rough during the winter. All such work as making paths, laying drains,

eto., is more advantageously done now than

new frames are needed, or straw mate, or

crates for marketing produce, or garden labels

are required; if implements are to be made,

repaired or bought—whatever can be done in the present months—will save much valuable

time in spring. Now, and all through the

winter, add everything to the manure pile

that will decompose and increase its bulk

and value. Among the preparations for

spring is the pricking out into cold frames,

the cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce plants from seeds. It is important to set the

plants of cabbage and cauliflower down to

the first leaf, so that the stem, the portion

most readily injured by freezing, may be

covered. The sashes should not be put over

the plants until there is danger of severe

freezing weather. Other frames should be

made ready for very early lettuce. The soil

is to be spaded and enriched and made ready

for planting, and the frames then filled up with leaves. If there are shutters at hand to

cover them, all the better. Earth is often

wanted for hot-beds, seed-boxes, cts., at B

time when the ground is still frozen. Lay

in a good supply of fine, rich soil, under a

shed, or where it can be had when needed .-

Dr. Thurber, in American Agriculturist for

HE SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE.

B. N. Wheeler, of Everton, some six years ago was attacked with a severe form of in-

December.

American Agriculturist.

inspired.

the children to be enthusiastic helpers in this

Tie immediate surroundings of farmers'

Would it not be much more profitable to

resulting in serious loss.

dollars and fifty cents.

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Iny person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored 2 sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pil. 2220 no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b mil for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN. instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

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Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. YOUNG SHAMROCK LACROISE CLUB

Habitual Costiveness,

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(INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONS.) RECORD FOR 1883.

For Intermediate Championship. WON BY YELD. let match, 2nd June, Mechanics, of Montreal, 3 games to 0. 2nd match, 23rd June, Brantfords, of Brantford,

by default. 3rd match, 14th July, Independents, of Toronto, Sgames to 0. 4th match, 28th July, Mechanics, of Montreal, 5th match, 11th August, Cornwalls, of Cornwall, 8 games to 0. 6th match, 1st Sepes mber, Maitlands, of Toron-

to, by default.
7th match, 8th September, Thistles. of Quebec, 3 games to 0. 8th match, 26th September, Garrys, of Winniper, by default.

Sth, 6th October, Shamrocks, of Quebec, 3 games to 1.

10th, 13th October, Cornwalls, Cornwall, by de-

lith match, 19th May, Montreal 2nd twelve of Montreal, 3 games to 2.

Net for Championship.

Total number of matches played for cham-lonship, 10. Tatal number of matches won for can be had from the woods for the digging.

Of the above matches, as will be seen, 4 were won by default, 5 by 3 straight games, one was 3 games to 1, and one friendly match with the farm lacks the attractions common to town Mr. Weber's planes; it cannot be otherwise farm lacks the attractions common to town life, but in charming home grounds the farm.

This dealer, writing to the Star, who signs to 2.

J. E. MORRISSEY, HOD. Sec. Y.S.L.C. Montreal, Nov. 8.

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, Ostarth, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 10-19 eow

SOUTH AMERICA.

INDIAN BARBABITIES-BOLIVIA AND CHILI. PANAMA, Nov 24. - The mails from Peru bring advices of a serious uprising of Indians ness Huarcayo, where the most barbarous outrages have been committed against the whiter, fire and lance having been indiscriminately employed. Flourishing haclendas were reduced to ashes, cattle were stolen, children led off into captivity, men butchered in cold blood and their heads placed on high poles to mark the scenes of slaughter and women subjected to the most terrible treatment.

News comes from Bolivia that Dr. A. Niceto has published a card declaring that when the press of spring work is at hand. If although he is a friend of peace, he does not consider that any terms Chili may propose should be accepted, but rather, that if she persists in exacting too rigorous terms, all the Bolivians should continue to struggle. Should this emergency arise he offers to serve personally in the ranks and give \$500,000 to the Treasury.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPOSTING. _uBy a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diges-tion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocca Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle, maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourlahed frame."—Civil Service Ga-sette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Bold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled. "James Epps & Co., Homesopathic Chemists, London England. Also makers of EPPS's Onocolars Es-

The value of the metallic products of the United States in 1882 was \$219,756,000, and flammation of the lungs, leaving him with a the value of non-metallic mineral products, severe cough. He speaks highly of Hagyard's such a local, petroleum, lime, building stone, Pectoral Balsam, which cured him, the comde., was \$226,168,000.

MGR, CAPEL SAYS IT'S A FALSEHOOD THE CATROLIC CHURCH IS NOT OFFOSSD TO MOD-REM THOUGHT AND EDUCATION.

Every seat in Central Music Hall in Chicago was filled to listen to a lecture by Mgr. Capel on " The Catholic Church and Modern Thought." After a graceful introduction by the president of the Union Ustnolin Library Association, Mgr. Capel and he again presented himself before a Ohicago audience with great pleasure. The statement that the Catholic Onurch is opposed to intellectual liberty is wrong. One of the great decisions of the famous council at Rome in 1869 was to defend human reason from the agnosticism and rationalism of this ago. In this country there were 3,500 Catholic schools, with helf a million children attending them and they were entirely supported by Catholics, who also have to pay taxes to support other schools.

"I do not." he said, "like to be rude, but, in face of these and similar facts, the assertion that the Catholic Church is opposed to education is a distinct falsehood." The lecturer gave instances of the cruelties and brutalities formerly practised against Catholies in England and the hostility to their efforts to establish institutions of learning, and yet, he said, to-day it is the habit of the inspectors of education there to turn to the Sisters of Notre Dame for the most perfect teachers and model schools. In Europe they had no professors of finger-nails, and of this and of that, as in this country, but they had some eminent scholars there, and among them the leading ones are Catholic, men who uphold Christianity against certain rationalistic doctrines of the day. He maintained that the common school system was founded by a Catholic priest in Rome, and that the elementary system of education for the poor was the thought and glory of the Catholic Church. To the monks of the middle ages we owed the preservation of the classics. In face of these jects and of the efforts of the glorious order of the Jesuits and other Catholic orders of education, who dared say again that the Catholic Church clips the wings of education.

The lecturer showed that the wondrously beautiful cathedrals, palatings, masterplaces of art-works that certainly manifested higher intellect than the building of grain elevators and Brooklyn bridges—were the products of the Catholic Church. The thinking people outside of the would raise two calves, and that he proposed | Church in this age are, he said, necessarily and logically agnostics and rationalists. "When revelation is contrary to facts, as announced by eclence, we must stand upon revelation." He closed his lecture with a magnificent eulogy on Cardinal Nawman and an eloquent appeal in behalf of the sisters and little ones they bring the nice little sum of twenty-four | of St. Vincent's Foundlings' Home, for whose benefit the lecture was given.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sin-"Tis pitiful, 'tis wondrear pitiful," that some musical instrument der era will, homes generally are far from being as attraclike " dogs, delight to bark and bite ' each other. I never do, "I go for " the plane, and sometimes for its maker, which, in a sense, is public property; but the poor little dealerwell, he is not public property, and unless he does something very wicked, such as importing pienos from New York by way of Hamburg, or abusing the Weber, I let him pass. When these dealers have the good fortune to procure a genuine old Weber to help their standing by advertising it, I do not complain, but this plane, of which mention was made by your correspondent, had been used for nearly a quarter of a century, and carned in that time, if rented, over \$2,000. Yet now it is, with its number and legs removed, offered at a reduction of only \$150 from its original cost. Ah, yes! Messieurs dealers, in spite of yourselves, you are com-pelled to tell the story of the capabilities of

mer is certainly to blame if the city dweller | himself "Another Bide," unfortunately for him, alludes to Miss Thursby. It is dangerous country life has not charms sufficient to hold to bring forward a great artist or vocalist against the Weber plano; it will not work. If Mr. Miller sees fit to pay \$150 to have his given to making their home surroundings | piano used at one of Miss Thursby's concerts, that is his business; I don't complain; others of the family, there would be less I know that this great artist's opinion of WEBER leaves no room for comparison with any other: here is her own words:

evary proper effort is sure to be seconded by DEAR MR. WEBER .- After years of experience with your planes in my conest tours, I must join in the praise all great artists have bestowed upon them. The tone of the Weber Plane is sevent, rich, sympathetic, yet so full, that I SHALL ALWAYS RANK YOU AS THE GREATEST MANUFACTURER OF THE

Very truly yours, EMMA C. THURSBY.

That is just what I claim. Whether it be Thursby, Patti, Albani, Nilsson, Carreno or Reveking, all the leading artists or vocalists, in speaking of Weber, do so in the superlative degree, and the other plane men know this. Hence they set "All the little dogs barking at him."

The personal allusions are not true, and, therefore, will not be noticed further.

H.

Denver is organizing a liars' club.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. B. FITZPATBICK.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters!

The plasterers strike in Toronto con

That poor bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters. Will you let them suffer? when so easily oured!

A few days ago a London clerk slipped on a piece of crange peel, broke his leg, was taken to hospital, became delirious, and died within twenty four hours presumably from shock to the system.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp Price. free mail, 25 cents. Price, free mail, 20 cents.

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

SICK

Headsche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pillsare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and erry easy to take. One or two pills mrken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got
sick again, with terrible pains in my back
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I shrunk
From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did
not expect to live more than three months. I
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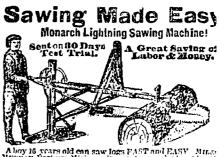
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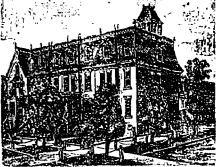
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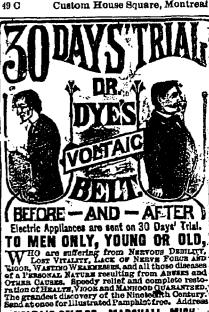
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AT THE VATICAN.

Am Interesting Letter from Bishop Cleary -His laterview With the Pope-Enquiries About the Kingston Diocese and the Catholic People of the Dominion.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHESS Sir,-The following letter of His Lordship, so expressive of his great mind, so full of the outpouring of his paternal heart, should not, I think, be kept from the public. I feel persuaded that His Lordship will not be displeased at my asking the press to publish the good words spoken of his priests and people, and of the state of affairs in Canada generally. Kindly then publish and mush oblige Your humble servant, J. FARRELLY.

> 8. Maria in Posterula, 143 Via di Tordinona, Rome, 15th November, 1883.

To the Rt. Rev. James Farrelly, Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston-

My dear Monsignore:

Myself and Father Kelly arrived safely in the Eternal city on Tuesday, the 30th ult., having had, thanks be to God, fair weather throughout our journey on sea and land. We have had also the unexpeoted pleasure of the society of five Prelates from the United States during our voyage across the Atlantic in the noble ship Gallia. After a few days of rest, I visited His Eminence, Cardinal Simeoni, Preject of Propagands, who gave me a whole hour's interview on Saturday, the 3rd inst, and expressed much church has been marked by courteous condelight in meeting me, all the more when His sideration. His Holiness expressed a hope Eminence had heard the excellent account that the new Governor-General, the Marquis I gave him in reply to his enquiries concerning the Diocese of Kingston. Last Mon- the Italian tongue to pronounce) will act in day I had the privilege of an invitation to a morning audience from Pope Leo XIII. After fidence of the Catholics of Canada. the manner of Boyal Courts, there was considerable time spent in the anta-champer among officials and visitors, whilst Sovereign of the Universal Dominion was engaged suc. cossively with Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of prescribed obeisance, and offering to the Vicar of Jesus Christ my own and my people's dewout homage of allegiance and reverence and warmest filial attachment, I took my seat, as directed, in front of the throne. The Holy Father asked whether our conversation should proceed in Italian, Latin or French? Italian was agreed upon. His first interrogations referred in a general way to the state of religion in the Diocese of Kingston; after which he made the following particular en-quiries concerning my clergy: "Do you find them obedient to you?" said he. My reply was there is not one priest in my diocese disposed to resist the authority of his Bishop, and that my arrangements are faithfully carzied out by them all. " Are they zealous in the

pondence with my efforts to promote religion in the Diocese of Kingston. In presenting the Peter's Penes to the Sovereign Pontiff, I called his special attention to the three bills of exchange rcpresenting separately the contributions of Pope Leo XIII. enjoys good health, not clergy (£414 23 5d) of the faithful Laity of withstanding the severity of his labors and my Dlocere (£1245 48 9d), and of the little trials and the weight of seventy-three years. troys and girls of the schools of the city of May God be graciously pleased to prolong Kingston (£21 148 7d), making a total his life for the benefit of the Ohurch i (£1681 Is 9d), equivalent to 42197 Italian You will understand that, besides Lire, or france, the present exchange bal communication made by me to the Pope being 20 lire and one penny for every and the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda in pound sterling. The venerable Pontiff expressed by his looks, more than by his words, the pleasure he derived from this splendid token of the devotedness of his Kingston subjects, who, I told him, meant to signify by the generoilty of their tribute, the depth and warmth of their religious allegiance to his Sacred Person and office, as Vicar of Christ and Supreme Pastor of the Fold. He enquired whether my people are wealthy; and I made answer that few among them possess much worldly wealth, most of them being dependent for subsistance upon their industry in trade and agriculture; but that they are rich in faith and generosity of Catholic spirit, and are all glad to share their substance with the Father of the Christian Family, to enable him to meet the manifold requirements of his august office in the trying circumstances of his present position. The remark draw forth a series of blessings from the heart and lips of the aged Pontiff, He prayed benediction upon the bishop, the priests and the people of Kingston, upon the family of every donor and upon the diocese at large.Referring to his present painful situation and the consequent need of assistance from the children of the church for adequate fulfilment of the duties of the Papacy, the Holy Father observed that he could not think of accepting the stipend offered him by the despoilers of the church, and that he relied with complete confidence upon the fidelity of his children all over the world. It being their duty to sustain their Spiritual in that distant section. Immediately on my Father and Ohief Pastor in main return to Kingston I propose forming it into taining the rights of religion and the efficiency of his ministry for the preservation and spread of the faith. On my informing my him that I had instructed my clergy and people carefully on these subjects by a pastoral letter, His Holiness graciously expressed a desire to see it, and, as I had not one to

This intelligence seemed highly pleasing to

the Dear Holy Father; and, I hardly need to

tell you, it gave me sincere pleasure to have

been thus particularly interrogated by the

Pastor of Pastor; and supplied with a fitting

occasion to bear testimony to the worth of

my Clergy in return for the loyalty they have shown to me and their earnest corres-

In the next place, I was questioned upon the state of education, religious and literary, the Separate School system, which, despite its i have great confidence that Jesus, Mary Pacific 57, 100 do 56‡, 25 do 56, 75 Gas 167, seeming fairness, whon regarded from a distance, is very inadequate, being limited to tinually invoked with special ferror and 168½, 150 do 168‡, 105 do 168‡ primary education, and lader with obstruct prayer and praise in all parts of the Dio. Ido 168%.

Bome.

practically inoperative in most of our rural missions, and tend necessarily to lower the standard of Catholic education in the districts where it is availed of.

The second second the second of the second s

Our social relations with the Protestant communities was the next topic of enquiry, and it gave me pleasure to inform Pope Leo XIII, that we live peacefully with our neighbors everywhere in social and companyed. commercial life, and are treated with respect by all religious denominations, who, although reared in dislike of our holy faith and confirmed in their prejudices by sectarian education and the ouriously erroneous representations of Catholic doctrine and discipline with which their popular literature abounds. are not unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of our Catholic people and their orderly demeanor as neighbors and loyal citizens. His Holiness asked me how we are treated by the Government and the Gov.-General, his reference to His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and his Royal Consort being couched in terms of distinct regard. In reply he was informed that apart from the disadvantages we suffer on the score of education, we have no complaint to make, as a religious body, against our civil rulers, who seem anxious to deal charitably with all sections of the community regardless of distinction of creed, and are, we hope, not indisposed, should a favorable opportunity aries, to consider our educational disabilities and afford us relief without injury to the rights of others. The Holy Father seemed pleased to learn that the Marquis of Lorne has, in conjunction with Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, exhibited a kindly interest in our institutions of charity and multiform public utility, and their bearing towards the authorities of the of Lansdowne (whose name is difficult for a similar spirit and entitle bimself to the con-

In conclusion the following message of fatherly effection and benediction was given to me by the Vicar of Jesus Christin tones that thilled my heart and awakened the tenderest feeling: "Say to your priests Blate, the Cardinal Secretary of Memorials, the and people that the Pope loves frem and Secretary of Briefs to Princes, and Cardinal sends them his blessing through their Simeoni, Pretect of Propaganda. The last Bishop: Say to them that ardently as named dignitary, in passing out from the you tell me they love the Vicar of Christ, Hall of Audience, said to me: "I have told their spiritual father, my love for them is the Holy Father that my son, the Bishop of | tentold more intense: Say to them that the Kingston, is the next to come in" (the allusion love of my heart for my children does not being to my consecration by His Eminence), spring from flesh and blood, nor is it and immediately I was introduced by the founded on temporal interests, but is a Chamberlain to the Sacred Presence and re- love purified by God's spirit invoked conceived with marked cordislity. After making | tinually in prayer, and is enkindled within me by meditation upon the duties of my office and my relations, as the representative of Jeesus Christ, with the children of Redemption." The pathos and solemnity attending the utterance of these sentences exceed my power of expression; they touched me profoundly, and shall not be forgotten, whilst they cannot be described.

The audience had by this time extended to the unusual length of nearly half an hour, and the carriage awaited His Holiness to take him to the Vatican Gardens for his customary exercise before dinner. He there. fore bade me good-bye, taking my hand in his and bidding me not to fail to come to him again before my return to Kingston, that he may renew his benedictions and speak cause of religion?" To this I answered that a parting word of encourage-they are, as a body, zealous in the discharge of ment. Passing the adjacent half,

their duties, and they cheerfully endure the | where several persons from various courhardships of their missionary work through- tries knelt to receive the Holy Father's blessout extensive districts. He further asked, ing he enquired of the Chamberiein " where s Do they give edifying example of life to is the Bishop of Kingston's Secretary? their people?" Whereupon I assured His And on Father Kelly being presented to him, Holiness that their priestly demean the Holy Father spoke to him with great beour has earned for them generally the nightly of manner, inquired about the counesteem, not alone of the Catholic people, try of his birth, and the nature of his work in Entering a sedan chair uphoistered in purple and gold, the Pontiff was then borne by six attendants to the carriage in the court yard, followed by his Suite of Prelates and other occiesiastics and mititary officers in glittering uniform. He raised his hand as he proceeded. and blessed the spectators on either side, the several companies of soldiers and Swiss guards, who lined the passage, presenting arms and bending the knee as they saluted their sovereign with the words, " Viva il Papa Be!" (Long live the Pontiff King.) My Oatholic people will be glad to hear that

> You will understand that, besides the verand the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda in reply to their interrogations, I have yet to make my formal report in writing upon the | twenty-five years, and the lows pool will state of my Diocese, the preparation of which will require not a little time and labor. The new form of report, handed to me last week in the Propaganda, is very comprehensive, the heads of the subjects being fifty-five in number; ito which has been more recently added by the present Pope another form, termed statistical, in which thirty-three important questions are set forth for answer. These two papers conjointly embrace all subjects relating to the formal and material condition of the missions all over the world.

Last Sunday the new Bishop of Hamilton, Dr Carberry, was consecrated in the ancient and magnificent Church of 8 Morla Supra Minervam. About twenty Bishopa were present in the choir, and it was my happiness to be assistant Bishop on this solemn occasion with which the future prosperity of the diocese of Hamilton and the Torontine province shall, please God, be happily associated. His Lordship of Hamilton is recognized by the authorities in Rome as an able, pious and prudent prelate, whose connection with the Central Government of the great Dominican Order for the past four years has afforded frequent opportunity of discerning his superior gifts of intellect and spirit.

Your gratifying letter was delivered to me this morning and rejoiced me much. The ceremony at Sharbot Lake must have given great comfort to the poor Catholics residing

a missionary District and appointing a resident priest. It will gratify my good and faithful Scotch people of Glengarry to learn that I am endesvoring to secure the services of one or two Gæler-speaking ecolesiastics for them. The superiors and students of the Scotch present to him at the time, he ordered me to College in this city make eager enquiries let him have a copy before my departure from concerning their kinsmen of Kingston diocese, and express great delight on hearing of their faith and piety and their loving obedience to their blahop and n my Diocese; upon the Separate and clergy. When you write give me an ac. Public School systems and the institutions count of the progress of the series of misfor higher education. With much regret I sions undertaken by good Father Barber, was obliged to give an unfavorable account; and his fellow oblates; also of the extenof the intermediate institutions, and even of sion of the Holy Family Confraternity.

tive and unjust conditions that render it | ceee by the confraternity, will sencilly the hearts and homes of my people in the likeness of their life in Nasareth. But it is not enough to have begun well. It is perse verance alone that crowns the work; and the grace of graces on which salvation immediately depends, though it cannot be condignly merited by any, even the most holy, is assured by divine promise to those who continue to pray for it. Where fore, let me again repeat the advice I have so frequently given, that every family—parent and child, master and servant-should kneel down together each

evening and pray, all for each and each for all, that God's holy fear and love may abide with them to the end. Let them present their petitions at the Throne of Mercy through our Lord Jesus Christ, the sole atoner of man's sinfulness and sole author of saving grace; and let them not forget to approach the God-man through Mary and Joseph, our all powerful intercessors, to whom His final heart can refuse nothing, that for love of them He may voucheste to secure for each of us the special glit of perseverance reserved by God's mysterious counsel, not for all true believers, no for all the just, but only for his favorite children. This is my constant prayer, as pastor of my people, at home and abroad, in my morning sacrifice and evening resary, and frequently throughout the day, and here at the shrines of the Blessed Apostler, the founders of the Holy Catholic Church, I make repeated supplication in the same spirit. In return I hope my clergy and religious communities and all my people give me a share in their daily prayers for my personal sanctification, fruitfulness of my ministry and final Dersaveranca.

Desiring to be most affectionately remembered to them all,

I remain, my dear Monsignor, JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston

DUBLIN, DSc. 10 .- Notwithstanding that the Government had issued a proclamation forbidding the holding of the Nationalist meeting at Loughrea yesterday, the meeting was held near the town. The authorities despatched the police to disperre it, but it adourned before they arrived. A motion was passed denouncing emigration from Ireland. A letter from the Bishop of Cloniert was read, saying that there is room in Ireland for double the present population.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. NEEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- The Herald's Washington special says: Frelinghuysen is preparing to transmit to Congress correspondence relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty begun by Blaine. It is understood that our Government adheres to the position that the United States has never and does not assent to the recognition of the so called colony of Britain. It is stated at the State Department that no imformation has been received of Great Britain taking possession of any island near the proposed terminus of the Panama Canal or of any fortifications being erected in that vicinity. She is, however, seeking to establish naval etations at different points.

EARNINGS OF THE FEDERAL BANK The half-yearly statement of the Federal Bank shows net profits of \$181,000 during the past six months on a paid-up capital of about \$2,900,000. Some \$50,000 was added to "rest" account, which makes that fund now stand \$1,500,000. The profit and loss account is \$34,000, or about the same as at the end of the previous six months. The percentage of profits in less than for the corresponding period of last year.

Forty years' experience in every clime on and all lung diseases. Neglected colds often 80c to \$1 25; misses do, 70c to 90c; children's become incurable silments. Deal with them in time, and prevent their becoming deep. seated in the system.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1883.

New York stocks, from the opening up to 1 p.m., were very weak and sickly looking. Canada Pacific opening at 561, dropped to 568 Manitoba from 100} fell to 99%. A special The stock market was heavy and lower this morning on the announcement that the tripartite agreement between the Union Pacific, Bock Island and St. Paul Companies per 1,000, \$2 to 350. has been signed. The agreement is for cease to exist on January 1st. Obicago, Burlington and Quincy, Northwest and Wabash will be permitted to join alliance. The street accepts the new agreement as meaning war.

The money market remains easy, with a sources. Bates of discount are 7 to 71 per cept, and call loans 5 to 51 per cent. Stertween banks, 8% to 81 prem cash over the 12; raccoon do, 60c to 70c; skunk do, 75c. counter, 83 to 9 prem for demand bills.

Drafts on New York are sold at 1-16 to 3 discount in round amounts, and at par over

the counter. The stock market this morning was very irregular. Bank stocks were strong despite the announcement of another failure in the city, that of J. H. Mooney & Co., wholesale leather, wool, etc., with liabilities of \$135,-000. Ontario and Molsons are interested, but as usual the banks are reported amply secured. Montreal drags, but on the morning's transactions gained one haif per cent. The fea-ture of the market was the "break" in Gas which opened at 167, sold up to 169 and closed at noon at 1683 bid, 1683 offered, a drop of five per cent since yesterday. The "break" by some is said to be due to the decision of the Council yesterday afternoon, which reterred the whole matter back to the Light Committee, and places the whole question exactly where it was a month ago. Some think the prospect is bet-tered considerably for the Citizens' Gas Company hy this move; others that it is worse. as the three Hochelaga aldermen to come into Council will oppose the new company. Bioballen was offered down to 55%, a drop of la per cent since yesterday. extraordinary fact that Biohelieu invariably declines on the declaration of a dividend; we presume this result is due to the immense quantity of floating stock that may at any time come down like an avalanche on the market

Stock Sales-25 Montreal 173, 252 do 173 80 do 1732, 100 do 1732, 50 Merchants 1062 70 Commerce 121, 12 do 122, 100 Ontario 103], 25 de 104, 10 Federal 123], 25 Passenger 1112, 25 do 112, 25 do 1112, 25 do 112, 50

COMMERCIAL. WEERLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The unsettled weather and the breaking up of the snow roads just as they were beginning to get into good shape, has kept business with the interior in limited compass. Advices to city merchants are to the effect that stocks in country stores have been extensively broken into and consequently must be replaced at no distant date. tunately the probabilities are that good sleighing will be delayed later into the fall than usual, and we do not look for much increased activity until the holidays are well on. Since the disclosures connected with the Exchange Bank, the flight of the President etc., banking and business circles have teen disturbed by no events of great importance, and failures have been few. The banks report payments good and remittances to wholesalers are fair in most branches. The dry goods trade has ruled exceedingly dull, sorting up orders showing very limited volume. In iron and hardware the stagnant condition of the market remains as emphatic as ever, and values continue to favor the buying interest. There is also an absence of activity in the leading lines of grecories, in the place of the stir which usually precedes the holiday season. Travellers who are out with spring samples of Canadian tweeds, continue to send in a few orders, and one gentleman has started for the West Indies to push trade in that quarter. GRECERIES, -Sugars have been slightly re-

duced, sales of round lots of granulated having occurred at 850, and we quote 850 to 82c, Yellows are quiet at somewhat easier rates. In fruit a fair volume has taken place in Valencia raisins at 610 to 610, as high at 610 having been obtained for choice brands. Sales of off-qualities, however, have been made at lower figures. Currants are easier, and lower prices have been accepted, owing to the receipt of weak cables from Greece Sales have taken place at 6c to 61c in round lots and at 61c to 61c for smaller quantities. Prunes are easier, with business at 52c, to 64c, as to quantity and quality. Malaga fruit is in small supply and prices are firm, layers at \$1 90 to 2, loose muscatels \$2 to 2 15, London layers \$2 45 to 260, second grades do \$2 25 to 2 40. Fine grades of blue fruit range from \$3 25 to 5 50 per box. Valencia layers are in good request at 840 to 9, and prices are firm. Figs are dull at 121c to 14c for round lots as to quantity and quality, extra choice Eleme figs selling as high as 200 in small boxes. Malaga figs 410 to 6c. New Bordeaux wainuts have been placed at 7c. Tarragona almonda, 17c : Provence do, 15; Levant filberte, 8c. The tes market was quiet but steady. Greens are cabled from London firm and advancing.

BOOTS AND SHORS, -- Manufacturers have had a quiet week, stock taking being the orexpect any improvement in trade until business has transpired in rubber goods waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots \$1 50 to \$2 25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to \$3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 to \$4; do buff and pebbled morals, \$1 00 to \$1 50, do split do 85c to \$1 10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1 50; do congress do, 50c to \$1 25; buckskins 60c to 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 600 to \$1 00; do congress do, 600 to 70c; do 60c to 80c.

LUMBER.—Only a moderate demand is felt as buyers do not believe in the maintenance of present prices. Altogether the trade is much the same as is usually experienced at this season. We quote !-Black walnut lat & 2nd per M, \$100 to 110; do 1st per M, \$110 to 120 90; do culls per M, \$60 to 65; cherry per M, \$60 to 80; oak per M, \$40 to 45; birch per M, \$20 to 25; maple, hard per M, \$20 to 22; ash per M, \$18 to 25; basswood per M, \$18 to 20; elm, rock per M \$25 to 30; pine, first quality per M, \$35 to 40; do second, \$22 to 25; do shipping culls, \$15 to 17; spruce per M, \$12 to 14; do culls, despatch from Wall street at 11 o'clock said : \$9 to 10; hemlock per M, \$9 to 10; elm, soft per M, \$16 to 18; maple, soft per M, \$16; cedar, round per foot, 7c to 10c; do flat, 4c to 6c; laths per 1,000, \$160 to 170; shingles

BAW FURS.—Skins continue to arrive in fair quantities, and sell freely at within range of quotations. The market has been well established in a satisfactory condition, and it is likely will continue so for some time longer. Local demand is still good for otter, bear, skunk and coon. We quote:-Beaver per 1b, \$3; bear very moderate demand for money from all per skin do, \$10 to 12; bear cub do \$5 to 6; fisher do, \$6 to 7; red fox do, \$1 to 125 cross fox do, \$2 50; lynx do, \$2.50 to 3 ling exchange is inactive, and rates nomi-marten do, \$1; mink do, \$1 25 to 1 50; nel at \$1 to 8 5-16 prem for 60-day bills be-muskrat do, 10c to 121c; otter dc, 810 to

Wool .- While the number of buyers having positve wants is not very great, the feeling on the market is steady, and the busine s moderate. A cargo of woolfrom the Cape on Montreal account has arrived at Boston. Foreign is quoted at 170 to 190 for Cape, and 22c to 30c as to quality for Australian. Do-mestic is quoted at 28c to 30c for A supers, 23c to 25c for B, and 23c for black. At the London wool sales on Monday 8,198 bales of Sydney and Port Philip were sold. At Saturday's sales Tasmanian flecce sold at 8d to 18 9 3.

Ous .- The oil market is quiet and generally steady. A few lots of steam refined seal are reported sold at 72}c to 750. Cod oilis quiet and linseed inscrive. Ood liver oll is strong, but without much business at \$1 90 to 2.

PETROLEUR,-The market is steady. There is a fair demand for consumption. We quote :- Oar lots, 160; broken lots, 1640; single barrels, 16c to 18c.

Figu. -There is little change in the fish market, nearly all trade passing at present being of a jobbing character. No 2 Labrador herrings are plentiful, and quoted at \$4 to 4 25.

Hors.-The past week in the hop market has been a dull one for those disposed to sell. In fact, trads appears to be suspended. There are buyers of choice lots at about 200, but holders ask more.

IRON AND HARDWARD, -- Market heavy and depressed, sales being of a retail nature and mostly in car-load lots, Siemens having changed hands at about \$20, Coliness, Langloan and Calder at \$20 50 to \$21 Summerlee and Garteberrie \$20, Dalmellington \$18 25 to \$18 50, and Eglinton \$18 00. In some instanors, however, it is stated that these figures have been shaded. Ingot copper is

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

" Calvert, Texas. May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march wa came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER's CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung J. W. WHITLEY." diseases.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of Aver's Cherry PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Tone. Touch,Workmanshipand Durabiliiv. WILLIAM HNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. V.

here at 22½c to 23½c. Tin plates move slowly at \$5 10 for I U charcosl and \$4 50 for cokes. Bar iron firm at \$1 90 to \$2, and prices are likely to advance as stocks become depleted. In general hardware, outside of a fair enquiry for shelf goods there is very little doing Window glass is firm and prices have an upward tendency.

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions. December 11, 1883.

The grain and flour markels continue quite

nominal. Some sales of coarse grains are reported in the country for shipment. Canada red winter wheat, \$1 20 to 1.23; spring, \$1.18 to 1.20; white winter, \$1.15 to 1.17. Corn, 65c to 70c; oats, 33c to 35c; peas, 89c to British Honduras as a dependency of Great | der of the day, but retailers have done a good | 91c; rye, 600 to 63c; barley, Province of business. Leather dealers say they do not Quebec, 55c to 60c; Ontario, 65c to 70c per 48 lbs. Flour. -There are very few sales after Christmas, when the boot and shoe reported. Some lots have changed manufacturers will commence on their hands on private terms. Oatmeal conepring goods generally. Quite a brisk tinues quiet at \$4 60 to 4 90 for ordinary. as to quantity, and granulated at \$5 15 to 5 20. at steady prices. Hides have ruled quiet. Fiour .- Superior extra, \$5 55; extra super-We quote prices steady:-Mens thick boots fine, \$5 40; sprice extre, \$5 15 to 5 20; superfine, \$475 to 480; strong bakers (Canadian) \$5 50 to \$5 80; atrong bakers' (American), \$600 to 670; fine \$390 to Balmorals, \$1 75 to \$3, do split do, \$1 25 to \$3 50; pollards, to \$1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to \$1 25; \$3 50 to 3 60; Ontarlo bags, medium, long do \$1 25 to \$2 25; women's buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to \$1 50, do split do 85c to 2 50; superfine, \$2 25 to 2 35; city bags delivered, \$3 00 to 3 05. Receipts of produce posted yesterday were :- Wheat 450 bush. peas 1,100 bush, barley 1,000 do, flour 1,436 bris, ashes 24 do, butter 64 pkgs, dr. ssed hogs 120, leather 100 rolls, spirits 50 cisks. children's pebbled and buff Balmorals. 60c to Provisions—The rise in pork in Utildago the keenest judges to buy. Ladies' daily express wonder that our prices should be so low. but also of the various dissenting com. Canada; and then laying his holy hand upon earth has proved Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to to 75c; infants cacks, per dozen, \$3.75 to about 50c. We now quote Western mess munities among whom they reside, his head imparted the Apostolic Benediction. be the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs, \$6.50, women's summer button and the shoes pork at \$16.50 to \$17; Western fard, 11½c to 120; Canada, 1040 to 1140; bacon 130 to 50 cents per pair reduction off all CANADIAN 140; barns give cured, 130 to 150; dressed 140; hame, city cured, 13c to 15c; dressed hogs in car lots, \$6 25 to 6 50; in jobbing lots, \$6 50 to 6 80. Butter-Market firm for fine goods; medium to poor grades are quiet. Creamery, 250 to 27c; Townships, choice, 21c to 22c; do fair to good, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, fair to choice, 18c to 211c; Brock-ville, do, 18c to 21c; Western, 15c to 18c.

> firm at 27c in cases; fresh, 29c to 30c. Ashes. -Pots have sold at \$4 70 to 480. LITTLE FAILS, Dec. 10 .- Cheese firm at 110 to 11\$c. Butter firm; 79 packages sold at 20 to 22c for winter; 23c to 24c for grass.

> Cheere is steady at 11% to 12c for choice

late makes; other lols, 10 to 10 c. Eggs

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Demand good, but supply inadequate consequently, business is light. Mr. Jas. Maguire, of the College street market, reports the following sales :- One pair brown horses | per yard. at \$325 and one horse at \$110. At the Horse Exchange there was no business of importance except a few shipments to the United States. The shipments of horses to the United States for the week ended December 8 were 60 horses valued at \$7,150, and 12 mares valued at \$1,725.

MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET. The export trade keeps very dull. The ocal business at Viger market was feir with 300 cattle under offer. Butchers were free

buyers, choice sales of which were made apidiyat 42c per lb. live weight. As regards other grades from inferior to fair, a fairly ready sale was experienced at 3c to 34c per lb. live weight, which are considered fair figures for the class of cattle offered. Sheep and lambs were in good demand and the 100 head effered were all disposed at the following prices, viz, sheep \$5 to 8, and lambs \$2 50 to 4 50 each as to quality. A few calves were offered at \$5 to 15 each as to quality.

BIRTH.

BOYLAN—At No. 113; Colborne street, on the 2nd December, the wite of John Boylan, of a daughter. MASON.—At 527 Oraig street, December 1st; the wife of John Mason, of a deughter. 185 2 DOSHRTY.—In this city, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Doherty; of a sor. 188

MARRIED.

DOOJEY-HOLMES-On Saturday, the 1st instant, at St. Ann's Ohureb, by the Rev. Fether Whittaker, Jeremiah Booley, to Miss Mary Holmes.

DIED.

FARRELL.—In this city, on the 8rd inst., James Farrell, grooer, aged 34 years.

HARVEY.—At 91 Hypolliz street, on Thursday, the 6th inst., Guy Windham, youngest son of Henry Harvey. Funeral on Friday, the 7th 1351

wilLY.—In this city, December 5th, at 4 a.m. (caused by the fall or lee from a roof previous evening), Gertrude, beloved daughter of Oscar Willy, and grandcaughter of Thos. Donahue, aged 8 years and 25 days. DONOHUE.—In the city, on the 9th Inst., Catherine, daughter of Jno. Donohue, aged 19 years, 11 months, 18 days.

years, 11 months, 15 days.

COUGHTIR—At his uncle's residence, 178
Canning Street, on Saturday, December 8th.
John Coughlin, aged 20 years, 5 months and 18
days.

139 1

steady in London at £87. Here 170 to 180; inst., John Rulledge, aged 52 years. of Newlogot tin firmer in London at £37 10s, and

TO SELL

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The Life of Martin Luther, by Rev. H. A. Brause, D. D., 8vo., paper.
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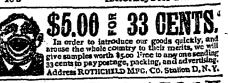
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Max, of the City and District of Mon-treal, wife of Louis Levy, formerly of the same place, and now of parts unknown, daly authorpiace, and now of parts unknown, duly authorized a ester en justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

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