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MONTREAL." WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 24, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CHRISTMAS EVE.

om the Christmas Chant of the Broton Peasants)

Then, in concord, perfect, sweet Tones of youths and maidens meet; And they gladly sing together, This auspicious hour to greet: This auspicious hour to greet : Sing to-night for Christ is born! Lo, on high the stan of morn! Aed it shall not fade forever. Nor its brilliancy be shorn. Sing! deliverance from our woes, By the blood that overflows nd renews the son of Adam, He no longer burdened goes. Sing! because it is His feast; Join the Princes of the East, Bring Him gifts amid rejoicing-He will smile upon the least! Sing! while Christmas crowns ye weave : On the cross a garland leave. Lo, the world's one Virgin-mother Heals the hurt that came of Eve!"

[For THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.] GLAD MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

list to the bells how they're gloriously ringding g'ad music o'er mountain and hill: ut from the Church-towers and belfries swing-

ing,
s if with delight they could never be still. lark! hark! 'tis the morning most blest and in-

viting,
Then Jesus was born in cavern so drear;
h! well may the heavens and earth be uniting, "a glad Christmas and Happy New

o-day where the wayward are sumptuously here the world's void splender is glitt'ring on

way in the haunts of the weak and despairing, here from mis'ry and wretchedness dark

e matter what votaries vice may be winning, ome old man or child, or bright angel is near, scheck for a second the scoff and the sinning. "glad Christmas and Happy New

m the pure stainless snow that round me lies gleaming, om the winter birds perch'd on you high leafless tree; om the faces that pass me so rad antly beam

ing, sleighs that go by me so swiftly and free m palace and cottage where kindly looks erever I pause 'neath the frosty skies clear : same cheery voice sounds to comfort and

greet me, lad Merry Christmas and Happy Ne

ad better than all when my eyes quietly clos-

ing, a back to that first wond'rous Christmas of

nd see the sweet Child in the manger reposing,

Ville Mary and Joseph kneel by and adore; rout on the hills 'neath a star-begemmed th the shepherds, the angels' hosannas I hear

they tell us a Saviour to earth has been given, and wish to the world "A Happy New Year."

beautiful Babe, make us humble and faithh us to seek and to trust Thee alone:

or Thy infinite love to be fervent and grateful, nd give Thee, at least, in return our own.
Il at least through thy mercy the fair pertals

gaining, enter where cometh not sorrow or fear; here Thou art in glory and majesty reigning, and Eternity's ever "A Happy New Year."

Jorea mieral a ari The Christmas Rose.

SOUVENIE

There is a tradition, dating from the period the Crueades, respecting a wild rose bush at had been seen near the spot in Bethlem of cur Lord's nativity. Marvellous les were told by returning pilgrims conrning it-to wit, that its roses bloomed rennially, and that its thorns never stung.
was called the Rose of Jericho, and was eserved as a precious relic in the churches. hen this flower was placed in a vase of ly water during Christmas night service, it owly opened its petals and revived into a auty and fragrance strongely sweet, and en it returned to its faded condition. The ater used in this mysterious operation was od to heal the sick. The first of these ses, again, is said to have been formed from drop of the Saviour's blood, and its seed to we been carried by the wind to the berders Jaricho, where it took its name.

n enteral here percent also (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) Santa Claus. (2) (2) (2)

Santa Claus was one of the oldest ideas of le Celtic west in pagan times, as he was of to pagan cast before. In Christian times he

cave at Bethlehem were brought to Rome. Some one asserted that the transfer was made in the year 352; but the learned Pope Benediet XIV. proved that it was not until the fifth century, at the time that the Saracens, had taken possession of Jerusalem, in the ing 2,940 drafts drawn; while the pre-year 653. St. Jerome, who was buried in sent shows \$40,224 for 3,120 drafts. From monk there, telling him to carry the crib and his remains to Rome, which he accordingly did. The crib, considered one of the most precious relics in the city of Rome, is now kept Maggiore, also known by the title of Our Lady of Snow and Our Lady of the Crib. To the right side of the main altar is a very beautiful and spacious chapel built by Pope Sixtus V., in the year 1586, in honor of our Saviour's crib. In the centre, directly underneath the cupola, is a precious altar, where the Blessed Sacrament reposes. On both sides of the altar are two stairways of stone, leading to a little chapel called the Chapel of the Crib. Formerly the holy crib was taken here, but now only a few pieces of wood taken from it remain on the altar. The main part of the crib is preserved in another side chapel, enclosed in a magnificent silvermounted crystal reliquary. surrounded by a gilt iron railing. Every year, on Christmas night, these relics used to be carried in solemn procession to the main altar of the where they remained during three church, days, for public veneration. Old and young, beggars, and princes, may be seen during these days, like the shepherds and kings of old in Bethlehem, hastening to Santa Maria Maggiore to visit the holy crib.

Ohristmas in Spain

There is no civilized nation on earth in which children are not made happy by the promise of the coming Christmas. But in every country the festival is called by a different name, and its presiding genius is painted with a different genius is painted with a different costume and manner. You know all about our jelly Dutch Santa Claus, with his shrewd twinkling eyes, his frosty beard, his ruddy face and the bag of treasures with which he comes down the chimney, while his team of reindeer snort and stamp on the icy roof. The English Christmas is equally well knews, and the wenders of the German miracle tree, the first night of which no child ever forgets. But you are perhaps, not so familiar with the blessed season of advent in southern Europe, and so I will tell you some of the pleasures of the Spanish Christmas. The good cheer which it brings everywhere which they conduct from door to door, making the dim old streets gay with their scarlet wattles and noisy with obstreperous gabbling. But the headquarters of the marketing in these days is in the Piaza Mayor, where every variety of fruit is sold. There is nothing more striking than those vast heaps of fresh, golden oranges, plucked the day before in the groves of Andalusia; nuts from Granada and dates from Africa; every flavor and color of tropical fruitage; and in the stalls beneath the gloomy arches, the butchers drive their flourishing trade. All is gay and joyous, chaffering and jesting, greeting of friends and filling baskets. The sky is wintry, but the ground is ruddy, and rich, with the fruits of summer. At night the The youth and maiden of the poorer class go, treoping through the town with tamdancing. Everyone has a different song to suit his own tasts of mind. The women sing of love and religion, and many of the men can sing of nothing batter than politics. But the part which the children take in the testival bears a curious resemblance to these timehonored coremonies we all remember. The associations of Christmas in Spain are all of the Gospel. There is no northern St. Nick there to stuff the stockings of good children. with rewards of merit. Why, then, on Christmas eve do you see the little shoes exposed by the windows and doors ! The wise kings of the East are supposed to be journey ing by night to Bethlehem, bearing gifts and homage to the Heavenly Child, and out of their abundance, when they pass by the houses where good children sleep, they will drop into their shoes some of the treasures they are bearing to the baby prince in Judes. This thought is never absent from the rejoicing of Christmas tide in Spain. Every hour of the time is sacred to Him who came to bring peace and good will, to the world. The favorite toy of the season is called the "Nativity." It is sometimes very elaborate and costly, representing a landscape under a starry night; the shepherds watching their flocks; the Magi coming with wonder and nwe, and the Child in the stable, shedding upon the darkness that living light which

as clubs were in pages times, as he was a pages can be decreases that living light, which is a pages can be decreases that living light, which is a page can be decreased to the world.

In the company of the pages of the day, if it would have been allowed to the pages of the day of the world. The pages of the pages of the world. The world will place it would be paged to the world.

Old Folke at House.

Old

the crib and a few pieces of rock from the Irish exchange business for nearly half a century. His figures show that last season ex-celled this one in amount, but the present is ahead in the number of drafts forwarded. The first eleven days of December last year showed \$41,591 sent by him as represent-Bethlehem, appeared three times to a pious this it is evident that an increased number of persons have sent remittances. As the steamer sailing on the 13th of this month is regarded as the latest that reach the old country in time for cashing the drafts before in the magnificent basilica of Santa Maria Christmas, the present may be considered the summing up of the Christmas remit-tances. A large number are, lowever, sent to meet rents that come shortly after New Year's day. The Scotch people, especially, are partial to the latter day, and send the bulk of their drafts with a view of reaching the old country then. It is also stated that the number of persons taking trips to the British Islands to spend the season is unusually large this year on account of the reduction of rates in pas-sage, by which a round trip can be had for \$30. As such persons carry their Christmas remittances with them there is naturally a reduction in the amount of drafts. One of the noteworthy things in this line of ex-change is the tendency of large banking houses to enter it. The Maverick Bank, which four years ago was made the custodian of the Irish League funds, has estab lished an extensive business in sending drafts, varying in amount from £1 to £10. payable at sight, free of discount. The two latter characteristics belong to all drafts of this class as distinguished from the large commercial bills of exchange. Another advantage given to the small sender is that of a receipt which is held in this country to be used in securing a new draft if the first should miscarry. They are payable at the large banks of Great Britain and at the numerous branches, and also at the principal stores in small towns. There are many suggestive and affecting incidents to be noted by these who watch the throngs of humble, selfdenying doners who will not let the heliday seasen pass without sending to gladden the hearts of family and friends at home substantial tekens, which, to paraphrase the words of Henry Giles, are "messengers to the cot where they were bern-the hills, the streams and mountains of old Ireland."

Christmas in Ireland. In no land under the heavens is Christmas celebrated with such fervor, joy and unity as in Ireland. Let every other day in the year The good cheer which it brings everywhere is especially evident in Spain. They are a frugal people, and many a good Spanish family is supported by less than the waste of a household on Murray Hill. But there is ne sparing at Christmas. The Castilian farmers drive the turkeys into Madrid in droves, custom in most Catholic families to sit up in "counteracting the dangerous influences till midnight on Christmas eve, in order to of the public schools." Every Catholic is join in the devotions at that hour. We directed by the letter to make a Christian agree with Gerald Griffin that "few marriage a bounden Christian duty. The ceremonies of religion have a more splendid and imposing effect than the morning Mass. which, in cities, is celebrated soon after the hour alluded to, and long before daybreak." On this eve a candle called the Christmas light (previously blessed), is lighted at sun-set. Griffin alluded to it:

"The Christmas light is burning bright In many a village pane,
And many a cottage rings to night With many a merry strain.'

It is considered a kind of implety to touch, snuff, or use this Christmas light for aught save religious purposes after. 'On Christmas day the Irish people exchange Christmas boxes any gift being termed a box but de-riving the title from little boxes of turned wood stained red, which are given to young people and dependents with a coin to rattle

The houses are decked with holly branches interwoven with ivy leaves. The holly has come down to us from the remotest past as a favorite among the evergreens, and as being allegorically typical of the Redeemer's mission. The following is quoted from an old broad-sheet of a century and a half ago :

"The bolly and the ivy Now are both well grown; Of all the trees, that grow in wood,

The holly bears the crown. The holly bears a blossom As white as the lily flower-And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ

To be our sweet Saviour.

The holly bears a berry As red as any, blood-And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ To do poor sinners good.

The holly bears a prickle As sharp as any thorn, And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ On holy Christmas morn."

All the relatives of an Irish family assem ble at the house of the "head," or sometimes at that of the "most well to do" member,

THE COUNCIL'S PASTORAL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTER TO THE CATHOLICS OF THE UNION.

Education of the Priesthood and the Laits -Dangers from Evil Books, Sabbath Breuking, Loose Divorce, and Liquor selling.

The pastoral letter of the members of the Baltimore Plenary Council to the Catholic clergymen and laity of America was made public yesterday. It is over thirteen columns long, and embraces the entire range of "religious improvements" which Pope Leo XIII. last year invited all the Archbishops in America to go to Rome to discuss with him, and which he desired should be put into practical operation in the United States.

The first improvement suggested in the letter is that the Catholic seminaries of the country extend and enlarge their present cur riculum, so that candidates for the priesthood may have a wide acquaintance with every department of religious learning before they assume the duties of their calling. The faith ful priest, the letter declares, must expect to be a student all his life, and he will have no leisure hours to spend in miscellaneous reading if he is to follow the desire of the head of the Church. The letter recommends the priests to make the increase of the seminary fund one of their most important tasks, and urges wealthy laymen to found scholarships either in their own dioceses or in the Ameri-

can College in Rome. The letter recommends Catholics to pay up all outstanding church debts as soon as possible, in order that the money regularly swallowed by the payment of the interest on the debts may be saved and devoted to educa-tional work. In this work the popular education of the laity, the letter declares, should be made as important an element as the education of the clergy. Religion and morality must be made the groundwork of such popular education. The interests of civilization require that religion shall not be divorced from instruction in the schools. "To shut out religion from the schools and keep it for heme and church is, legically, to train up a generation that will believe the dangerous lectrine that religion is only good for the church or home, and not for the practical business of real life."

To insure perfect education of the Catholic young, the priests are directed to multiply and improve the parochial schools autil every parish is thoroughly equipped to give every Catholic child a complete education with religion as a basis.

The letter emphasizes the value of marriage as an element calculated to insure that Christian home life that will be a perfect aid among a few parcels lying on the floor. From in "counteracting the dangerous influences there it spread with surprising rapidity. It letter reiterates the Catholic doctrine that marriages are to be absolutely indissoluble, and deplores "the havor wrought by the divorce laws" of the United States. These laws, it says, are fast loosening the founda-

tions of society. Parents are exhorted to have prayers and Bible readings at least once a day. They are likewise exhorted to hang the walls with pictures of saints and the great and good men of the earth, so that the minds of the children may be kept pure by such surroundings. This

is what the Bishops and Archbishops say : No indelicate representation should ever be tolerated in a Christian home. Artistic merit in the work is no excuse for the danger thus presented. No child ought to be subjected to temptation by its own parents and in its own home. But let the walls be beautified with what will keep the inmates in mind of our Divine Lord and His saints, and with such other pictures of the great and good as will be incentives to civic and religious virtue.

Immoral, vulgar, and sensational nevels must also be rigidly excluded from the home. The history of the United States ought especially, the letter declares, to be made the subject of home reading and seminary study by the young. No home should be without a copy of the Bible, and the head of the family should subscribe for one or more Catholic periodicals to aid in supporting and widening the scope and influence of the Catholic press. The lefter deplores the growing neglect of

the Sabbath, and urges Catholics to use all their influence against any movement tending toward a relaxation of the reverent ob-servance of the Lord's day.

Even when the pretence put forward is popular convenience or popular a musement, the clamor for larger liberty does not come so much from those who desire the convenience or the amusement as from those who hope to enrich themselves by supplying it. Now, far be it from us to advocate such Sunday laws as would hinder necessary work or prohibit such popular enjoyments as are consistent with the sacredness of the day. It is well known, however, that the tendency is to rush far be-

soon as they can the dangerous traffic, and to embrace a more becoming way of making a

And here it behooves us to remind our workingmen, the bone and sinew of the people and the specially beloved children of the Church, that if they wish to observe Sunday as they ought they must keep away from drinking places on Saturday night. Carry your wages home to your families, where they rightfully belong. Turn a deaf ear, therefore, to every temptation; and then Sunday will be a bright day for all the family.

The letter fires another bombshell of disapproval against the Masonic societies and the other secret societies. It forbids priests, however, from condemning any society merely because it is secret, without first finding out that it deserves to be under ecclesisatical ban. They should assist all Catholic temperance societies, on the other hand, and induce Catholics to join them. The letter also urges the increase in number and membership of beneficial societies designed for the wolfare of Catholic workingman. .

The letter especially commends to the at tention of the clergy and the laity the de-mands of the Cathelic missions among the Indians and Negroes.

The letter refers to the great interest that l'ope Leo has always manifested in America, and repudiates the assertion that Catholicism is opposed to American institutions. It

To be a true American the Catholic has no need to lay aside a jot of his devotion to his Church and his religion. To maintain the in-heritance of freedom which America's founders have left us, should it ever-which God forbid-be imperilled, our Catholic citizens will be found to stand forward, as one man, ready to pledge anew "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.'

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

NERVOUSNESS IN ENGLAND-THE WINDSOR FIRE-A FIND AT HALIPAX.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Every suspicious occurence in the present nervous condition of the public mind is converted into a possible dynamite outrage. About midnight last night two men threw a parcel ever the bridge at Glasgow and made their escape. It is believed the intention was to blow up the bridge.

THE WINDSOR STATION FIRE. The parcel room at the Windsor railway

tation, in which the fire occurred on Saturday, adjoined the covered way over which the Queen passed on Wednesday when she started for Osborne. The fire first appeared is unknown how long the dangerous parcels had been in the room. It is possible the machine was deposited there before the Queen's departure. Search in the debris was continued to-day and several iron caps similar to those used in the making of cartridges were discovered. A box was also found filled with sawdust saturated with a strongly smelling liquid, and in the sawdust were fragments of a bottle made of white glass like the one found on Saturday. The managers of the Great Western Railroad assert that the fire was purely accidental and not due to Fenian agency. They declare no infernal machine has been found and that the illsinciling liquid was horse medicine. The home secretary has ordered an increase of the guards at Windsor Castle to double the present number and that they be armed with rifles. A thorough search of the grounds surrounding the castle has been ordered. Extraordinary precautions are taken at Osborne where the Queen is sojourning. All the public buildings and railway stations are

closely guarded.

Later.—A careful examination discloses the fact that the mysterious wheels found in the debris, and supposed to belong to some deadly infernal machine, were simply parts of somebody's fishing tackie.

A FIND AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Dec. 22.—On Saturday afternoon a man walking along Dresden road had occasion to gc into a yard, and while there observed a package seemingly hid away near his feet. He kicked at and uprooted it. Discovering it to be dynamite, he carried the package to Detective Power, who says the stuff is similar to that found in the possession of the dynamiters last winter. The first time they were here a package weighing four pounds, wrapped up in a piece of shirt was found in the yard of the place where they had resided, and this package is similar in every way, the piece of shirt and weight of package being exactly alike. The place where this package was found is within 100 yards of the Artillery park and near where several military officers are residing.

"THE GERMAN FLAG"

EUROPEAN EVENTS

The Ferecious Instincts of French Society-Plunder by Petition-The Rising Wave of Anarchy

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes :-

Its if a bad sign that all the French papers praise Madame Clovis Hughes as a heroine ecause under deep provocation she deliberately shot her supposed traducer Morin. It is very questionable whether her victim is guilty of any greater offence than of being the clerk of one of those infamous amateur detective offices of which France is full and of which the accomplices may be counted by thousands. Even the French Government subsidises and tolerates many of these agencies for its own purposes. Morin, though speechless when brought to the Hotel Dieu, finally wrote a line declar-ing his innocence and asking for the priest. Madame Clovis Hughes has

undoubtedly laid herself open to suspicion by her use of the revolver. Morin had already been condemued to two years' imprisonment for defamation, and he was entitled in common with every other French citizen to the right of appeal. There are not wanting those in legal circles who say that fear of the revelations likely to be made by her victim made her a murderess. But sentiment in France always takes the place of cool-headed justice, and Madame Clovis Hugues will now rank with Charlotte Corday as another "angel of assassination." This is the second attack made by the wife of the poet deputy for Marseilles, for she endeavoured to force her way into the dying chamber of Madame Lenormand who employed the agency for which Morin worked. The ferocious inatincts of French society seem latterly in the ascendant. The worst phase of the Clovis. Hugues incident is not the woman's inordinate vengeance, but the applause which greets one who has defied the law at the very threshold of one of its highest tribunals, and who will probably be acquitted by a sentimental jury amidst the cheers of the people in court. The moral is that human life will be cheaper in France, that anger will more speedly resort to firearms or the knife, and that the pelice will skulk away, as indeed they de now, when they see a wayfarer attacked by a murderous thief or enemy. M. Clovis Hugues, who is an atheist, declared to the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette that his wife respected the sanctity of the marriage tie, although she believed in no other superstition. This belief is as incoherent in a disbeliever in supernatural sanction as the disregard of human life evidenced by her rash and vindictive act in monstrous. With a generation of women like Madame Clovis Hugues the world would become an unsafe habitation and she will

THE NEXT ANARCHIST MEETING. On Sunday next the Communists and other members of the Revolutionary party will meet at the Salle Favić in the turbulent Belleville district of Paris and as the convocation of the meeting is signed by the chief labor syndicates of the French capital it is not improbable that there will be a renewal of the riotous proceedings of the Salle Levis. Jules Ferry is probably desirous of a miniature insurrection which he can easily crush, and by so doing not only earn some cheap glory, but put of the evil and inevitable day of the social revolution. Secret meetings are, however, taking place nightly at the offices of the Cri du Pouple and olsewhere, and if only the revolutionaries could agree amongst themselves am insurrection might be possible. The anarchists boast that they have adherents in every barracks in Paris and in other large towns. Making allowance for exaggeration it must be confessed that the French soldiers of today take an undue and dangerous interest in politics, and that their favorite theories, judging from the newspapers they read, are subver-sive ones. It is stated that Jules. Valles, the ex-Communist, is seriously ill. but there are plenty of chiefs ready to selze the first opportunity to provoke disorder. The police count upon the traitors in the ranks of the Anarchists themselves, it being a known fact that several of them are in the pay of the Prefecture. A jury of honor has even been called, and five well-known aparchists bave been denounced. One thing is certain. The security of M. Jules Ferry and of every other French Government is a false one. The elements of an outbreak exist, and when these

find plenty of imitators.

PLUNDER BY PETITION. The Municipal Council, of Paris have hi upon a new expedient, for the secularisation of the churches. A petition has been sent round amongst the inhabitants of the district, the demolition of the beautiful church of St. Laurent, and the laying out of a public square on the site. The petition is signed by those outside the parish who happen

outbreaks become confluent they mean not

insurrection but revolution.

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A SCOTT ACT VICTORY

By M. L.O'Byrne. The state of the s

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued "No, Kitty; you weren't to blame at all, shouted Euphemia, scrambling down from her perch. "I wouldn't stay after you were gone; and if I told you you'd have let the cat out of the bag; so I didn't tell her, Miles. but made off, got the morning coach, and overtook her on the road.

"Does Hugh know of your exploit?" grimly demanded Miles, ignoring the buzz of com-mendation around, that extelled in various phrase the " fine spirit of the child—the very moral of the ould stock."

" No; but he will when he goes to dine at the Hodgens' to-day; I suppose they'll tell him, "said Euphemia, unconsciously drawing nearer.

Miles winced slightly at the intimation of Hugh's dining en famille with persons so uncongenial to his own fastidious taste; but he simply replied: "I should not wonder if he lost his reason when he hears of such an act of desperation, and in the present lawless state of the country. What am I to do with

you, Effic?"
"Nothing at all, Miles," returned Euphemia, solving the problem in the most simple manner possible. "I'm very comfortable here, and I've got as much education as I want," she added, persuasively. "I can read and write as well as anyone, and cipher, and stitch; I can get lessons in dancing from Barney Casey, who comes down here to teach the boys and girls, and he's every bit as good as Monsieur D'Almain; and as for histories of England, and Greece, and Rome, I'm sure I don't care a pin about them, or what they did in them foreign parts: I'd rather read a story any day; and as for learning French, and grammar, and astronomy, it's all just loss of time: I'd rather be doing anything.'
'Yes, I daresay; the rude life of a rilla-

geoise would be more congenial to your energetic mind than the dolce far niente elegance of the saloon," returned Miles, drily.
"You would do beautifully in the back settlements of America as a woodcutter's wife. He turned as he spoke to look at Ned Burke, who the while was regarding him with acute and penetrating observation.-'And so, my lad, you are transferred to my charge by my brother, Mr. Hugh O'Byrne, and, owing to some present cogent motives, must consider yourself at my disposal; wherefore, I shall require you now to follow me to my residence."—Miles rose at the same time. —"Of course, Euphemia, I understand it to be your pleasure to abide with Nurse Doyle till we can make other arrangements. Father Murphy, if not inconvenient, I should be glad of your company a little way. Pray, my friends excuse the trouble I have given you, and with a courtly salutation to the lunble company, who all arose en masse, with a kindly "God save yer honour!" "God bless yer honour !" "An' sure its welcome ye are," withdrew, accompanied by Father Murphy, and attended by Ned, very submissive, but far from happy in his change of masters, and only solated by a sympathising look from his mother, and a saucy smile from Euphemia, as she called after Miles:

'Fill go over to see you to-morrow,

Hardly were they out of sight round a curve of the hill when Shaun Beg O'Leary, the piper, was spied coming up the boreen, and hailed with an enthusiastic cead mille failthe by a dozen eager voices. In an instant the dull stagnation of mirth and humour occasioned by the depressing influence and magisterial presence of the grave, aristocratic visitor, vanished as snow thaws in sunshine : hilarity broke loose from freezing restraint. A tumbler of steaming punch was swiftly browed for the disciple of the tuneful Muse; and, while inhaling and imbibing the aromatic nectar, he sat by the hearth, blithe bosoms and trim figures were pluming up, and making ready to trip in the merry dance, and away to the dancing glen young men and maid-ens, sped frolicking, to display their feats of grace on the light fantastic toe, and their powers of endurance by holding out to tire each other down in jig and reel. And long it was creflagging energies, stimulated no more by the life-infusing strains of O'Leacy's pipes, the vanquished retired exhausted, amid cheers of derision, to rest among the groups of staid, elderly spectators crouched upon the green, umpires and judges of the performance, and be followed ere long by the scoffers, themselves laid prostrate. Then the night shades fell; the moon ascended, like a silver shield suspended on the blue arras of a chieftain's hall; the stars shone out like argent cressets lighting the Arcadian revels of the allvan glade; the ring of melody died away, the voice of mirth was hushed, the sounds of laughter were heard no more, shadowy forms dispersed and vanished in bower and woodland. The piper wended homewards with his music and a full stomach, a ragged coat, and a light heart. Johnny Doyle, truant still, despite the priest's late warning of a crimp-sergeant, with tail and horns, lying in wait for him, would escort safe home a piece of the way the damsel of his predilection, which piece was so circuitous and prolonged that it was late when they came in sight of the lone sheiling where she dwelt. Here they spied a light shining through a chink of the little broken casement

stuffed with rags. "I doubt poor Grandmother Nancy's dead,' said the young girl, gazing anxiously at the hut. "An' sure it's time for her, the crathur

ain't she a'most a hundred?" philosophically argued Johnny.

They hastened their steps, and as they neared the threshold, the voice of a man from within, pitched high in anger, smote their

ear. They paused to listen. "What's your business to meddle here, sirrah? Get out, I say, or you shall be flog-ged and pitchcapped. I believe you're a priest?-upon my honor you've just the cut!

-and, if so, look to yourself sharp."
" Uist!" cried Johnny: "I'll creep in an' see what's up." He gave a glance at his shillelah-a great bludgeon of an oak stick, in which he prided as much as ever did young knight of his shining sword—cautiously lifted the latch, and, followed by Nano, he stole into a corner behind a creel of turf, where, unseen himself in the dimly obscure chamber, lighted by a farthing rush-dip, he could observe what was doing.
Stretched upon a wisp of straw
on the ground, covered with a dirty and tattered patch-quilt, lay an aged woman on the verge of dissolution, at her feet crouched Brockvilled Dec. 18.—Returns of the polling on the Scott act in the counties of promises all the semi-nuclity. In the middle of the will act the doctor of the Scott act in the semi-nuclity. In the middle of the will act the doctor of the Scott act in the semi-nuclity. In the middle of the will act the doctor of the Scott act in the Scott act a temale of middle age, her daughter

that in the very way ye spake ye haven't the token of the diploma on ye." "You cursed idolater, what do you know about diploma; what way would you be lad? Haven't we tried soft words, and seductions, food, clothing, and money, without avail? The churches are empty, and in every town your dirty, idle, thisving brats infect the

light of day."
"God help us I we like good eatin' an' dacency as well as our betthers; but as we can't have it both ways, ain't it betther for us be losers here nor hereafther ?"

"My good woman, in my zeal for your salvation, I will show you the way to be welloff here and hereafter, if you will listen to me, in spite of the canning, wicked priests, whose ignorant dupes you are. I am the Rev. Sardanaplus Pomfret, the curate of your new rector, Parson Lamb, by whose instructions I am acting. You have a lot of naked chil dren: if you send them to our church and school they shall be so fed, and clothed, and taught, you won't know them in a month."
"Arrah, isn't there a timptation for a mother?" exclaimed Mrs. O'Toole, her sorrow-stricken, hunger-pinchod features expanding with a burst of comic hu-mor, as she looked at her daughter Nano, who had silently glided in.
"Not to knowny own childhre in a month! Bad luck to the tongue that said it! I hope to know my own flesh an' blood to the Monday afther the Sunday of eternity, in spite o' swaddler or parson; an' it's a shame for ye, ye wolf in sheep's clothin'," she continued, waxing bold in the presence of her eldest daughter, "to be inthrudin' where ye're not wanted. If we had a notion to be a turncoat, like Judas, we didn't wait for ye to come wid the bribe ; -we wor offered the thirty pieces o' silver

many's the day ago, an' put the sign o' the crass betune us an' it, the Lord an' his Blessed Mother be praised for evermore!—an' though the hearth was cowld an' black the same day there was sunshine in our bosoms, an' we fairly danced to the music of our own hearts on the neck o' throuble; an' if my man Terry was home now it's out like a spinnin'-top he'd peg ye; an' I've sint my girlen to look afther him, an' fetch him home; an' if ye're wise ye'll just take yerself off afore he coomes an' ketches ye tormentin' his mother in law, an' she on

her death-bed, the crathur." "Pray, sir, do have the kindness to withdraw, and not molest these poor people, who do not belong to your flock," said Father Murphy, now joining his voice of entreaty. 'Your interference can only be productive

of evil." " Are you a priest, fellow?" vociferated the Rev. Sardanapalus, literally foaming with fury to meet disappointment and failure where he had presumptuously counted on SII COBS.

"Sir, as well ask me am I a doctor or a lawyer. Am I obliged to answer the impertinent interrogations of a querist who rejects even the courtesy of supposing me to be a gentleman?" returned Father Murphy, with urbane dignity and perfect composure.

"What's the priest saying, Maggie?" suddenly croaked the dying woman, in piping, querulous accents, as an eccentric flush of Thug, all went on as of yore, till one mind lightened through the clouded stupor of age, and revived memory of tones once familiar to her ear. "God bless him! -fetch him to lay his hand on my head, for I haven't long to be wid yez now, aroon. Whin I slept, my Vaura, that I berrid sixty years ago, coome to me, the dawny crathur, clothed in the same light that shines round the sun, an' put her lips to mine, an' b.eathed like a summer wind sweet with the smell o' violets into my soul: Mother, avourneen, we're coomin' for ye, to bring ye home wid us at last.' 'Vaura, my child, siz I, spakin to her in my dhrame, 'how did ye coome? sure it's cowld an' dead ye were whin I seen ye laid in ould dawny comfit churchyard at Celbridge,' an' she laughed. 'It isn't death, mother,' siz she, but a gate;' an' sure enough as she said it I seen a great gate openin' into a fine counthry ; —och, the beauty o' it a'most tuk away my breath an' blinded me. Howaniver my child run through it singin'—singin'—singin'—an' white wooly clouds came an' floated round her, an' she shone through thim like a star, an'-O Blessed Mother! Son o' the Vargin! -wait, wait a minute !- where's the priest -Make haste, acushla!-Fetch the priest an' let me go!"

"Pray, sir," said Father Murphy, now advancing, stole in hand, with authoritative gesture and voice of command, "withdraw. I am a priest, charged to administer the last rites of the Church to this departing soul." "I won't, priest," responded the Rev. Sardanapaulus, with malicious smile of defiance; I will stand here till the breath is out of the old heathen's body; she may be damned before she shall have your illegal ministry. If I can do no more just now than frustrate your conceit and the crone's pleasure, I'll do that."

Up started Mrs. O'Toole from her squatting posture, clenching her fist, and every eloquent feature expressive of inccused emotion. "Put him out !" she yelled, with frantic gesture, looking wildly round for some article ready a hand to hurl at the parson's head; "put him out, I say! it's the cloven hoof is in it!-She squared at the parson.—"Am' I goin' to let my ould mother die widout benefit o' clargy for ye, ye rat-faced villain; coome, skip away afore I lave the prent o' my five

nuils on yer tallow cheeks, inagh! "Come, my man, step out," said Father Murphy; "don't oblige me to try a wrestle with you;" and he reared himself in a menacing attitude.
"No, no!" retorted the parson, drawing a

pistol from his bosom; " don't think to daunt me, priest! I never soil my fingers by coutact with papiet or rebel. By your leave, priest, I'd choose transfer you to the hangman; but, if you compel me to use this-The parson's uplifted arm, while he spoke, dropped powerless by his side, and the pistol, flying to the wall, went off with a loud report, lodging the bullet in the thatch of the roof. Children and women shricked in concert, and Father Murphy, beholding the author of this uproar standing now in the circle with blazing eye and lurid cheek, exclaimed in amazement: "Johnny!" But Johnny, without reply, seizing the parson by the collar, dragged him, kicking, cursing, strug-gling from the little chamber to the

nad existed longs in the accountry at sepandones? Tones? Tones? Tones in her arms, running out.

agency, was now also enlisted in the cause of the Sorra lie in the to en! exclaimed oppression and persecution, to promote assistant as shriveled crone, with dishevelled locks archy, and contribute its quota for misery to escaping through the rents of a cap on her the ferocious cornelities from which, quoting head. ** Troon! Paddy, Evic, an put the Lord Gosford's address to the magistracy of pig into the sty, or they'll dhrive him wid the Armagh, "Neither age, sex, nor acknow rest; an sure its lucky now I have the resate ledged innocence and were exempt; with all in my bosom."

Hoorish, hoorish, amuck!" shouted of the lawless Protestant ascendency and Paddy dashing over a duophil and through of the lawless Protestant ascendency, an eristocratic orange banditti, composed of the oligarchs of Church and State, who constituted themselves at once judge, jury, and rulers of the people, upon whom they perpetrated with impunity horrors and atrocities whose details, but for the corroborative testimony of Lord Moira in Parliament, and many others of equally high credit, would be scouted as horrible fiction, and the verdict of extravagant" be applied to the narration of scenes and delineation of characters set forth in these pages, illustrative of the wrongs and commemorative of the names of mute sufferers, of whom history has left little record or none-martyrs for creed and country, victims among thousands such whose memory has perished with their extinct generation in in the traditionary lore of some kindred bosom, amid the broad savanuahs, and primeval forests, the rude shanties or gorgeous palaces of the western hemisphere, where no bigot intolerance of legislator or potentate dare issue a ukase to blot out liberty of conscience, or the name of Papist, from the archives of the dominion, prominent at this period of '98, among the disastrous incentives, maddening a distressed and tortured people on their native soil, were the tithe forays all over the country, by the Thugs of the Angle Church, wringing with unconscionable exaction and remorseless violence bread from the lips of starving easantry that affluence might banquet, and Anglicar saints clothed in lawn might revel in luxurious state, and in countless instances reddening with bloodshed, the tribute wrested to furnish the tables of the pampered, and minister to the orgies and riots of bacchanalians, when wild resistance to plunder was met by armed myrmidons, empowered by law to enforce the claims of the parson to the Papists' bread. Yet were these scenes of deplorable tragedy betimes also interluded with ludicrons comedy, when the warfare of the Church Protestant occasionally stooped to the exigence of

employing a regiment of Hussars to do battle

for a petty flock of twelve geese, and escort

the screaming prisoners, with the cackling gander at their head, in the county of Kil-

kenny, and again when a solitary donkey or

stoical pig was conducted in state by a guard

of honour no less respectable, to their destined goal. In the little community that dwelt in rags and squalor among pigaties, duck ponds, and dung-hills, in the village of Tubber, much harmony prevailed, and peace was seldom disturbed, save at those stated periods when the absentee landlord's agent pressed for rent, and the proctor came down to levy tithes; nevertheless, neighbour helping neighbour, these troubles were mitigated and got over; and as the people quietly submitted to labour and to starve for the benefit of the evil day brought from Lucan to the village a stranger who, claiming descent from the great De Lacy, one of the early Anglo Nor-man invaders in the time of the second Henry, could ill brook the tyranny much less the insolent contumely with which Lord Carhampton, of later importation, had abused himself, and insulted his fallen fortune; the fact that he had been the Rev. Mr. Berwick's gardener did not shield his family from outrage at the hands of the notorious Luttrell, or his own back from the condign punishment due to his sturdy insubmissiveness to his lordship's pleasure and his ungrateful menaces to revenge: so dishonored, scourged, picketed, homeless outcast flying from the gibbet, he took refuge in Tubber, a ruined man, yet with a sudden revival of the old chivalric spirit in his Norman bosom. Notlong he pined inactive in the genial soil where the warmth of sympathy soon raked together and heated into kindling fire the smouldering embers of a blighted heart. First and feremost in the league, offensive and defensive, which De Lacy rallied around him, in deadly purpose to wreak vengeance—justice he called it—upon the author of his wrongs, and all his affinities of evil breed, yelept Saxon, was Donough O'Brien, the village Solon, one of the numerous posterity of the royal Brian Boroihme, whose spirit of antipathy against all taxes not boroihme, he inherited in a remarkable de-gree. Nevertheless, sic transit gloria mundi. "You blackguard!—do you the vicissitudes of six centuries had borne fruit: the descendant of the crowned monarch of Kincora followed the plough instead of the royal standard to the field, arrayed his princely limbs in corduroy, neither fresh nor whole, in lieu of the ilbrachta of orange, purple, and crimson, pulled a battered caubeen over a bronzed brow, that a cath bharr and plume would have nobly graced, held between his lips a short, grimy dudeen, instead of a martial trumpet, and thus accoutred, he appeared before the equally dilapidated Norman, whose shrewd eve soon discovered in the Celtic representative qualities which his great-grandancestor had unwisely or unfortunately not appreciated in his progenitors, and but for which, in lieu of implacable enemies, they might have become staunch allies, viz., strong genius. courage, fidelity, humor, partiality to justice hatred of oppression and oppressors, sympathy with misfortune, admiration of valor—the more reckless the better—hospitality, impro-

last degree hostile, irreverent, and intracta-ble to the Church of England, the parson and the proctor, chief among whom was Johnny Doyle, the carpenter's eldest son: It was yet early, on the morning of the 20th May, when a little boy of eight years old, clad in tattered corduroy trousers (other

vidence, imprudence, frolic-loving mirth, and

thriftless prodigality. Accordingly, it was not long till these congenial

partners, entering upon business, soon formed a company, of whose principles we

loyal tendency to the paternal government

of Great Britain or King George, and to the

in my bosom."
"Hoorish, hoorish, amuck!" shouted.
Paddy dashing over a dunghil and through a duck pond, with an agility that betokened his anxiety to secure his swine property from the pious grasp of the parson.

"Arrah, Biddy, whose is the cattle they're dhrivin' now: I see em?" said a woman, who was smoking a short pipe beside a lot of men, congregated in silence, some leaning on their spades, and more in various posture, but all with countenance indicative of intense inter-

est watching the proceedings of the miti-ary.

Sorra one o' me knows, Peggy, dear;" replied a scantily-dressed barefooted matron, with unkempt hair, blown about by the wind as she ran gathering in her hens and ducks from all quarters to refuge; while a ruddy nymph at her elbow, whose sole wardrobe the land, or happily perchance yet survives: was a petticoat of patches, and a boy's jacket. minus one sleeve, having scanned the ap proaching booty, with eyes peering wistfully beneath her shading hand, said:
"Musha, thin, if it ain't Mooney's heifer

an' the little dun cow—dts! dts? God help the crathur, wid the houseful o' childhre, an' the brother just coome from Dublin, an' the wife down in the fever."

"Begorri, my heavy curse on yez for tithes and parsons! I doubt, Molly, aroon, will Terry O'Toole be able to show a testher to stop their jaw this time; -an' he's in arrear, morebetoken, for the last quarther,' said a comely-looking young woman, whose costume, original to the last degree, was a piece of carpet stitched together for a petticoat and a fragment of a canvas sack for scarf mantling her shoulders, while masses of beau-tiful soft shining black hair floated like a veil round her shapely head; -"ay, in troth, Sally, asthore; and every pinny just spint on the wake of poor ould Nancy. I dhread, it'll go hard wid Terry;—an' if they take his goat an' bits o' sticks, I dunna what the poor man'il do ;-an' there's plinty more no betther off, God help 'em!-we'll have ructions!" While this collogny was being carried on

among the neighbors, some of whom had paid their tithes, and had immunity from present distress, and others who had not paid, but had nothing to lose; others were running to and fro, in dire confusion, to secure the pigs, poultry, goats, donkeys, and humble property, upon which their subsistence mainly depended, from the rapacity of the Reversend Nathaniel Lamb's and Sardanapalus Pomfret's satellites, in the event of a raid made upon defaulters; while some, with boding hearts, went to fetch the small savings that, wrung from penury, left them without food, surmising that the total amount would yet fail to propitiate total amount would yet fail to propitiate grace till the next quarter. Meanwhile, "Forward!" was the officer's cry; and the Hussars, at full gallop, came dashing in among the people, who recoiled in fright from the prancing horses, scarcely less highmettled than their cruel riders, whose menacing brows and contemptuous eyes the poor childre?" Arrah, plaize don't smash up the churn for sport!" "Och, wirra, wirra, is it churn for sport!" "Och, wirra, wirra, is it churn for sport!" "Och, wirra, wirra, is it ing brows and contemptuous eyes the poor peasantry met with awe, as many a mother pressed her child closer to her bosom, and courtesied with timid, pleading gesture; and many an aged man doffed his hat, in servile token of the homage which his swelling heart belied, to the pampered ruffianism of Britain: dismayed children clung to their parents, and, through tangled tresses of gold and jet, their dirty faces prored at the dreadful redcoats. Captain Rowan, and Major Saunders, of Saunder's Grove, riding to the front, when a halt was ordered, addressed the male portion of the assembly, foremost of which stood side by side two men of scowling and determined aspect, with pikes in each brawny hand, who had just arrived in hot haste as the military came up.
"So ho, my lads!—pikes, eh?" exclaimed

Major Saunders, scorpfully eyeing the cowering forms in the background, and the more prominent, shock-headed Hercules in front, whose blue eyes, cold, hard, and glittering like steel, met his with unquailing glance. "I say, no go! Down with the skivers, and out with the cash; we're come to gather the parson's tithes."

"To gather sthray moonbeams, ahagur, ye are. Let's see how ye'll set about it!' grin-ned the swarthy Cyclons, whose tall, lithe, muscular frame towered like a slender poplar tree beside a robust oak, as he turned ont "You blackguard !-do you defy us?"

thundered Captain Gowan, advancing his horse a few paces, and half-drawing his sword. What's your name, you rascal? "O'Brien's my name, an' I ain't ashamed o'

t, which is more nor everyone can say, avic, sturdily made answer the peasant of regal lineage, with comic grimace. "Enough!" roared Major Saunders.

Don't I know the villain !- one of the worst

characters in the place: a rebel, and ring-leader of the United Irishmon. Fall on, men! Break open every door, search for arms, and distrain goods and chattels, without fear or affection, in the name of our lord the king! "God help us!" ejaculated a hoary man, casting upwards his weak eyes, dim with age and tears; "the foxes' holes an the ravens' nests is more sacred thin the homes o' the poor. Disthrain on me what ye can,

major; ye won't find what ye'll be the

richer of ;-the very rate, the crathurs, don't

choose hare cupboards for their lodgin'." "I've the resate, major, jewel !" screamed one poor woman, holding up a bit of dirty paper to his very nose, as she beheld the soldiery dismount in haste to execute their or-ders; — "and I!" — "and I!" — "and I!" shouted several others, rushing forward discan only as yet say that they were not of tractedly to stand between their frail doors. and the devestator.

Let the first that crasses the threshold o Neil More say a Pater an' Ave, if he knows how; an' if he don't, why they won't charge him nothin' for a warm sate by the fire down below there," said a dark-eyed, dark-browed youngman of mien that would be grand and imposing if it partook less of the character. of rowdyism and the desperado, as with a covering he had none) issued, with a potato in his hand, from one of the cabins on the fession, strapped across his stalwart should roadside of the village. At first, intent on ders, he stood, with folded arms, in front of his morning meal, he stood, with naked his homestead, where his young wife had

of the Church got inglanding intervaning to the parameter of the collision and located assed the second parameter of the collision and located assed the second parameter of the every fellow on the head that resists, and he

damned to you hero, it's yorself is a soldier to the backbone, an' ought to get an address o' thanks from the Government for slaughterin' unarmed men, women an' childre !" shout-ed in reply the stentorian voice of Johnny Doyle, as with a reinforcement of some forty or fifty people, guthering from all the re-moter hamlets and sheilings; he hurried down, fall of curiosity, to the scene of uproar, os-toneibly to look on, but not unprepared to help the weak in the very probable event of a soul-inspiriting skirmish with the redcoats. Turning disdainfully from the peasant youth, to gloat over the picture of piles of dismembered stools, chairs, and tables, smashed "chany," wailing children, shuddering women, and unnerveu men, Major Saunders and the ore famile many tables. called to one female, more well-to-do in appearance than the rest, having a comfortable shawl covering the white cap on her head, and a warm frieze cloak tucked round her arms and shoulders :

"I say, missus, get some refreshment for my men; they won't, I daresay, be parti-cular. A smart ride and keen morning air whets the appetite. Some cans of milk and bread and eggs will suffice with your usual Irish hospitality."

"Troth, yer honor," returned Rose O'Brien for it was she who had come down to watch over the safety of her omadhaun of a husband, and see that he got into no danger, in case of a scrimmage, in which she did not share-"it's long sence the likes o' yez left it in our manes to be hospitable. Many's the time our childhre cry to us for victuals, an' we must stop their mouths wid 'Uist, alanna, the praties is growin.'
Pursuin' to the day the Sassenach an' the parsons coome among us; -bedad, while they hung the Bible for a warrant on their soords, they didn't hide the cloven howf, anyway, undher the sheepskin. My heavy curse on yez! Whin the sky weeps rain it grows flowers, an' laves sweetness behind on the earth, but the tears ye bid rain blisthers the land, an'---"

"You vile-tongued beldame, choke you!" yelled Captain Gowan, plunging forward to strike the insolent woman, who effected an op-portune retreat into the swiftly-opening circle of men, and was effectually shielded by the advanced pikes, while with loud imprecations, amid groans, yells, shricks, cries, shouts of derision, and ravings of despair, the work of outrage progressed, and the live stock, pigs, goats, cows, donkeys, ponies, geese, ducks, hous, turkeys, added with yelping dogs their multitudinous notes to swell the babel of din and infinite confusion.
"Peace, you rabble of idiots, you herd of

swine!" vociferated Major Saunders, stunned by the uproar and discordant chorus of-"Ye shan't dhrive my pig; there's the parson's resate; bad luck to him and you!" "Lct go my cow, ye robber; didn't I show ye my paper!" "Where are ye goin' wid the ass dhrag the wisp o' stbraw from undher the sick childhre? Come on, my gossoons; let me see ye put a fut on the thrashold o' my flure, or hurt a hair o' the head o' my wife or baby;—yer wilkim to all ye can get wid a tussel on the outside o' me." "Och, mammy, mammy, they've tuck the

spinnin' wheel an' the banks o' yarn." cess to ye! lay down that creel o' turf an bag o' male; ye've got more nor yer rights in the flitch o' bacon." "O Lord, save us! now we'll have murdher!" "They've dhragged the poor woman an' the babby from their bed in spite o' the husband, an' thrown thim on the dunghill, widout scarce a screed on 'em' for dacency; an' begorra Neil has split the skull o' two 'o em : an' och, och, wirra, roon-roon, take the childhre, Molly!-Murdher!" "Fire!" shouted Major Saunders, as Neil

More, grappling with the assailants of his humble domicile, hurled one with a broken limb to the earth, and with a fearful stroke of his hammer knocked two others senseless at his feet, a roar of musketry that smothered every other sound shook the welking, a lull of petrified silence ensued. "Fire!" again called out the major. A secand volley arose, with shricks and groans. When the shroud of smoke dispersed away, and the order to march was given, driv-ing before them unmolested the cattle, and leaving piles of wrecked chattels in flames and some hovels on fire, the military departed in martial ar-ray, playing the tune, "Croppies Lie Down." The terror stricken people, offering no further obstruction, stood for some moments apathetically still; not a word was spoken, while in every posture of agony the dead and the dying lay around. At length a cry arose that broke the trance of stupor. It was from a child who found its mother, Rose O'Brien, among the slain. At once burst forth, in awful chorus, the wild wail of sorrow for slain friends and kindred, the mournful ulla, ulla of the Celtic caoine, while forgetful of every other calamity and loss, men, and women rushed to and fro to succor the wounded and bear away the dead, among the latter of which, comprising some seven or eight, was the wife of Neil More, the tinker, who, with the infant in his arms, knelt in sullen torpor beside the corpse, while a middle aged man close by filled the air with lamentations over the body of his only son, a fine stripling of seventeen, and defied every consulution of sympathy, till a bold, resolute, looking man, apparently a stranger, and one, who seemed invested with the air of authority and high command, came by, who, waiving all attempt at southing speech, addressed the bereaved father in

Bridget, the Sassenach justly smite as paltry curs men who bond their shoulders to the lash ! Shame shame upon thy manhood, to crouch mouning over this murdered youth, where boldly thou shouldst rise to avenge

Mooney, the blacksmith, with oneeks wet ders, he stood, with folded arms, in front of his homestead, where his young wife had but in the mien and eye of the stranger there that morning given birth to her first child; and savagely manifested every indication of guarding his broad with his life.

"Soldiers, do your duty, and ashoot like a lifeless mother of his weeping children." "特别是我就是一直是你们的一个一个一个一个

drawing nearand surveying intently the person of the surveying intently the person of the surveying intently the person of the surveying with surveying with surveying with surveying the survey of th tered mate thy arm should have shielded from death. Get out for graven hearts whom my eyeight loathes.

the cictor of Clouter accordant in the ploughman's bosom. The conversation of the cictor of Clouter accordant in the ploughman's bosom. The conversation of the conver it flashes out the lightnin' that hits its mark. Anthifo year think it's a craven heart I am, that wouldn't have sthruck a blow for the kith and kin, as was near an' dear to me, jist step out, avic, an' I'll lay the handwritin'o' my fist on ye that Il be a warrant to satisfy ye for many a day, inagh."

"Shake hands, friend; you are the man I want," said the stranger, with triumphant

"An' what the plague call have ve to me. exclaimed the exasper ted Donough, wiping the perspiration from his heated brow "an" where are ye from, at all ?"

"Where I'm from don't signify just now," loftily returned the stranger; "but here I am to tell you; that had your forefathers and mine been true to their country and themselves, we their children had not seen the day rude and herce invaders should have left the taint of their foot upon our holy soil, and tithe and viot in Irish blood; but the time is at hand when we yet may harl the accursed bondage, as a load of thorns, from our shoulders, if we but stand as men, and not crouch like slaves to the yoke. My name, anon, will be familiar to your ear, though now I glory save in being the leader of a band of ill-used men like you, who, denied the commonest rights of humanity. live by violating laws that exclude them from the protection the beasts of the field might claim of justice and mercy. They follow my steps that lead to freedom, they obey my behest that promises redress of wrong. I ask you, in this hour of tribulation, over the bodies of your ruthlessly butchered friends, will you lie down grovelling in the dust in which you have been trampled, slaking it with unmanly tear, or with bold endeavor rise like eagles on soaring pinions, renewed in strength, and enrol your-selves in the champion band of O'Dwyer of Wicklow?"

While thus the chieftain spoke, with fluent eloquence, flashing eye, and graceful action, the tumult of grief wildly surging in every throbbing bosom, lulled like the war of the tempest, as each one paused in deep, earnest attention, drinking in with thirsty car words that fell like drops of balm into gaping heart wounds. Nearer and closer, with burning eyes, bated breath, and suspended emotion, they pressed around the orator, whose discriminating glance appeared to single out for special notice the persons of O'Brien, De Lacy and Neil More. A murmur, at first indistinct and low, arose, swelling ever louder and more loud; then, shaping his thoughts in audible speech, Mooney the blacksmith exclaimed :--

'The vagabonds have dhruve us to it! Let us follow the captain, an' show em the worm that's trod on can turn. Och, my brave gossoon, my only one, my Brian ogue, did I live to see this day that yer ould father 'ud be rainin' salt tears over yer bier, cut down like a flower just openin' in the bud by the bloody hand of the Sassenach? Och, no, no,

" Arrah, whisht, Thady Mooney, an' bear it like a man," cried several sympathising voices around. "Ain't there Neil Mcre and Donough O'Brien bearin' their cross like Christians, widout a murmur?"

(To be continued.)

PILE TUMORS. neglected or badly treated, often degenerate into cancer. The worst pile tumors are pain-lessly, speedily and permanently cured without knife, caustic or salve, by our new and improved methods. Pamphlet and references, two stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffale, N. Y.

Paper bottles are now used extensively in

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

A new shade in hosiery is called Presbyterian blue.

Mind and body alike suffer from sluggish action of the blood, the result of dyspepsia or biliousness. Ayer's Pills will stir up the liver, excite the stomach and bowels to activity, open the pores of the system, and insure health of body, which is indispensable to mental vicor. . @

Ashestos cloth is now used in Europe for fire-proof theatrical scenery.

of the Peace, Company Shops, Alamance Co., N.C., writes, he has used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, cuts, swelled ankles and knees, pains in the buck and sore throat. One or two applications in each case has niways Remedy is the best in the world. "As long as I can get it," he adds, "I never intend to be without it."

of American scenery.

No lengthy advertisement is necessary to bolster up Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Those among us who are suffering with Bronchitis or weakness of the throat or lungs, the directions on the bottle. Always ask for himself willing to give me all the information Robinson's Phosphorized Emulia his power, and the appended particulars sion, and he sure you get it.

use in the manufacture of furniture.

and distinctive property is its adeptability to the uses of the bath ... It is the only pergreat soothing, refreshing, and invigorating effects, is peculiar to itself

The St. Antoine Abbee Scandal

HISTORY OF THE PARISH TROUBLES gardin sin parti l

THE TRIAL OF CURE PEPIN

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE

The Charges Declared False by Eye-Witnesses.

Opposition from Saloon-keepers—Scheming Parishloners Wanting to get Rid of their Pastor—The Reforms Worked by the Cure—Political Feeling and the Payment of Church Buen at the Buttom of the Divisions-interviews with the Curo and Leading Parishtomers.

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

BEAUMARNOIS, P.Q., Tuesday. After a long and disagreeable sleigh drive of over twenty miles I arrived here at day break this morning to execute your commission, viz., to ascertain the true facts of the St. Autoine Abbée scandal, and to place an impartial account of the state of affairs existing there before the readers of THE POST. The duties of a journalist are often unpleasant and objectionable, but perhaps a more unpleasant duty never fell to the lot of a chronicler of current events than the investigation of the relations which at present exist six that a bailiff from Montreal came to put it between Curé Papin, of St. Antoine, and a into execution. The curé was then staying certain section of his parishioners. The at the Beauharnois presbytery. The bailiff readers of the daily papers for the past few weeks have been made cognizant that offences grave and serious and shocking have been laid by a few parishioners against the curé. The public have been informed that divisions exist in the parish, and that whoever is to blame has a heinous

crime to account for. The charge against

Curé Pepin is that he indecently assaulted a

little girl aged 10, and criminal information

having been laid against him, the trial came

off to-day in the District Court of Beauharnois. On arriving at the hotel a rather busy scene presented itself. In a small parlor the witnesses were getting ready to repair to the court house, and mingling among them I was enabled to get some idea of the affairs in St. Autoine parish. The small community from St. Antoine, who were for the time being staying in Beauharnois, was an index of the feeling which exists in St. Antoine Abbée on a more extended scale. There were the staunch friends of the cure and his bitter enemies. Some were preparing to swear home the charges against him, and some equally zealous to prove that those who made the charges were actuated by base motives and

not in wealth, striving might and main to

in denouncing the curé, while there is a

strong Franco-Irish contingent in his favor.

By the friends of the cure it is stated that

the present charge is the outcome of a con-

spiracy amongst certain parishioners (which

has been a long time brewing) to ruin the curé,

and in Beauharnois and the parishes outside

Antoine Abbée the latter belief is universally

adopted by the people. Political questions

have been introduced into the unfortunate

business too, and altogether it is just as com-

Interview with Cure Pepin.

The reverend gentleman is at present stay-

ing at the Beauharnois Presbytery, the guest

of Curé Jasmin. When your commissioner

told his business, a tall stately gentleman,

venerable looking and with features of the aristocratic French type, presented himself. I was at once impressed in the curé's favour

by his fine priestly appearance. He expressed

The Cure Penin

is 51 years of age, and, by a strange coinci-

years ago he succeeded the Curé Valade as

pastor of St. Antoine Abbée, then, as it is now,

one of the poorest parishes and the most diffi-

cult to govern in the diocese. When the cure assumed the responsibility, the Bishop of

worse than any in the diocese; stand

were conspirators against the honor of one whom they looked upon as a worthy and Beauharnois. r. Matters in the pa sumed the same deplorable aspect. It is divided nto two camps-one in favor of Curé Pepin and the other, as far as I could learn, the smaller party of the two in number, though

have him removed from the parish. The position is quite perplexing, and for a stranger it is difficult to form an opinion. The first man I questioned was a farmer, wealthy and comfortable. He is an Irish settler, has one son a priest and the other an ecclesinatical student. He is the bitterest enemy the Curé Penin has in St. Antoine Abbée, and yet he is unquestionably a man who practices

his religion and who seems conscientious. He is a witness for the prosecution against the curé, and, strange to say, the next person I spoke to was this gentleman's unmarried sister, an elderly lady, who is to appear on the trial as a witness for Caré Pepin, and who in conversation with me described the curé as the beau ideal of an

excellent minister of religion. The same gentieman's sister-in-law, who is a rather accomplished lady, is also in favor of the curé, and deplored the action of those who brought about the prosecution. Homes have been divided on the question, and illfeeling exists to a sad extent. Some of the Irish Catholics have joined with the French

COMPANY SHOPS. Mr. M. M. Shoffner, Postmaster and Justice cured, and he believes the Great German

England is to have an immense panorama plicated as it well could be. I sought an

should not delay, but take Röbinson's Phosphorized Emulsion regularly, according to the advice of their Physician, or the directions on the bottle. Always ask for

Mallogany is coming more and more into

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED THAT THERE IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED TRIAT THERE dence, this very day a quarter of a century cannot be anything more exquisitely delicate since he was ordained a priest. Seventeen for perfuming the handkerchief than MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; but its great fume that we know of especially and particularly suited to use in this way. The power it Montreal informed him that the church was has of imparting to the waters of the bath that there was nothing amongst the mountains on the north shore to equal Attone of the conting banquets in St. Louis the parish in poverty. A change has cereally American wines are to be used.

"I" can essily do that," said the cure. "There are many who are not the devout followers of their religion that I exerted myself during my mission in the parish to make them, and I have touched some of their pockete in my endeavours towards a good end. When I went to the parish, there were five saloons there, and I had the number reduced to one, but since then two more saloons have sprung up. This brought a good deal of illfeeling against me on the part of the saloon-keepers who were wealthy, and this class have since been endeavoring to get me removed from the parish for years. I have always had trouble with the richer portion of my parishioners, for I found the greatest difficulty in getting them to pay their tithes. I enforced the payment from the rich, although there are many poor families who pay no tithes. The result of my exertions is that there is a surplus in the church fund after all the heavy expense."

"What is the extent of your parish?" "There are, I think, 1,000 communicants, and altogether about 1,500 residents in the

parish. "Is it true," said your representative, " I have heard stated, and as has appeared in some newspapers, that a great many of your parishioners have left the church?

"It is not true that a great many have left. Only two abandoned the church, and they became 'Swiss' in order to escape paying their share to the building fund of the

church." "Have politics anything to do with the present trouble?" I inquired.

The curé replied: "They have a good deal

to do with the ill-feeling of some of the parishioners against me. The ecclesiastical parish comprises in its limits four municipalities and the consequence is that there are four municipal elections in the parish every year. The cure, in the interest of the schools. is obliged to take the part of some one of the candidates, and the result is that a consider able amount of political feeling is imported into the sad troubles."

The Arrest.

Our representative learned from Curé Pepin the following particulars of the arrest:-Curé Pepin was aware that proceedings rant were issued he was ready for his arrest made every inquiry about the warrant from magistrates and court officials.

Barsh Treatment The warrant was out for eight days, yet, it was not until Saturday evening at half-past came to Curé Pepin at the hour above stated and said he should take him to St. Antoine Abbée before Mr. Edwards, a drive of 30 miles. The curé prepared to go, but Caré Jasmin protested again this, and on the advice of Mr. L. A. Seers, advocate, the High Constable took charge of the warrant, and, against the protests of the hailiff, took charge

of Curé Pepin until the following Tuesday, the day after the feast of the Immaculate Conception. On Tuesday Curé Pepin was brought before Judge Loupret, who admitted him to bail on his personal recognizance. Betore Monsignor Fabre.

The father of the little girl, Noel Surpre-nant, appeared before Bishop Fabre at Mon-treal some time ago and lodged the complaint. He was accompanied by Mr. Robidoux, M. P. P. for the district, who also interviewed the Bishop on the matter. His Lordship examined witnesses and came to the conclusion that there was no charge against Curé Pepin. The curé continues to discharge his priestly functions, and last Sunday he said Mass and preached in St. Autoine Abbée. To-morrow Curé Pepin will officiate at the funeral service of one who has been one of the most respected citizens of

THE TRIAL

The trial commenced in the Grand Jury room of the Court House this morning at 10

District Judge Loupret presided. There were a number of clergymen present. Mr. Seers, advocate, Beauharnois, and Mr.

F. A. Quinn, advocate, Montreal, appeared for the accused. Mr. Brodeur, advocate, Montreal, prosecuted. Curé Pepin occupied a chair behind his ad-

vocates. Refore the Case Opened.

Mr. Brodeur objected to the jurisdiction of the court in the case. The warrant for the arrest of the prisoner, he said, had been issued by Mr. Edwards, J.P. All the depositions were made out before him, and therefore it was Mr. Edwards and not District Judge Loupret who should try the case. He con tended that Mr. Loupret had no power in the matter, and he objected to his hearing the charge. The warrant was issued to bring the prisouer before Mr. Edwards and nobody else.

The judge said that he saw no reason in the world why he could not proceed in the case. He was the District Magistrate, the Crown had sent him there, and the prisoner had appeared in court and accepted his jurisdiction. He, therefore, could and would try the case and overrule the objection of Mr. Brodeur. His Honorcontinued that he would endeavour, as he had always endcavoured, to discharge his duties honestly and impartially, and to see hat justice was done.

The tase Then Proceeded. The Clerk of the Crown then read the charge against Caré Pepin, alleging that he committed an indecent assault on one Melina Surprenant, aged 10, daughter of Noel Surpre-uant, at St. Antoine Abbée, about October, 1883.

Cure Pepin pleaded "non coupable," (not guilty.

The Witnesses.

On the application of Mr. Quinn, all the witnesses were put out of court so that they might not hear the evidence given. The following answered to their names.

Witnesses for the prosecution—Melina Surprenant, Madame Surprenant, Noel Surprenant, Phillip Brady, Pierre Moise, Louis Moise, Narcisse Goyette, Georgina Menryien, Tessie Thibaudeau, and J. B. Gendron, High Constable. Witnesses for the defeace—Miss Maggie Jane Brady, aged 10, Mrs. Brady, Miss Brady, Mr. Jasamin, Stanislaus Huel, Rosalie Gaberion, J. Normandi, Mdlle. Kiel, J. S. Lassales, J. B. Berthiaume, Pierre Daigneau and Hugh Brady.

THE EVIDENCE.

The first witness called was the High Constable, J. B. Gendron. He deposed that Mr. Brodeur gave him at Beauharnois the warrant for the arrest of Curé Pepin, St. Antoine Abbée, on the present charge. This was at nightfall on the 6th of December, 1884. He

certain newspapers, by the enemies of the this case against the curé? Curé that he endeavored to escape from jus- Witness-I did not hear him. tice. They would now prove statements were libels, and that Cure Pepin, from the first time those charges were made against him, sought the fullest and the most speedy trial in order to disprove them.

The High Constable in further evidence deposed that the Curé Pepin did not make any fort whatever to escape arrest, He made no promise or offer to witness, but simply stated that he would remain in Beauharnois to be near his advocate.

Melina Surprenant, the principal accuser. then stepped into the witness box. She is aged ten and apparently more precocious and clever than little girls of her age usually are She was well dressed, and gave her evidence in reply to Mr. Brodeur as fluently as if she | 1884. The priest said, "Is it true, my child were repeating a little sang which she had committed to memory.

Mr. Seers examined her before being sworn

with a view to see if she knew the nature of an oath. She said that she was ten years old. but she had not yet made her First Communion. The priest would not allow her to go to Communion, but she could not tell when he refused the permission. She defined an oath to be to tell the truth and hide nothing, and if she told lies she thought she would go to hell.

Examined by Mr. Brodeur, she deposed as follows:—She knew the Rev. Curé Pepin and she went to confession to him in the fall of 1883. She remembered the 1st of October; she couldn't tell in what year, but she thought it was in 1883 She remembered it. because it was the day Mr. Fontaine had his auction. When she went to confession to the curé he was in the sacristy. The cure was sitting in you say the same about the cure as you told a chair, and she stood before him while making her confession.

Then followed details of the alleged assault which are unfit for publication.

Witness continued-She was crying at the time but the curé said nothing io her. She did not tell her parents that day. She did not know when she told them, except that it was in the summer. How many mouths ago she could not say. She was with Leonie Thibaudeau, Georgiana Meunier and Maggie were being taken against him, and he came Jane Brady, and the latter said that the to Beauharnois and gave notice that if a wardid she tell her mother. She saw Brady in and prepared to answer the accusations. He the window when she told her. It was her mother first asked her about the matter. Her father afterwards took her to the presbytery to see Curé Pepin and witness accused The cure told her to tell the truth.

When she made the charge he said: Don't say that lie or you will go to hell." Cross-examined, she deposed :- When she went to confession there were three or four more little girls in the sacristy with her at the time of the alleged assault by the cure. She did not now remember the names, but on being questioned by Mr. Seers, she said that Leonie Thibaudeau and Maggie Jane Brady were there. The priest was sitting in the middle of the sacristy and the little girls were around. She thought they had their backs turned. The little girls were waiting for confession, and they were standing about three feet from the priest and witness. Witness was crying, but not very loudly, and she does not know if the other little girls heard her or saw the tears the royes. Maggie Brady told her mother the next Sunday. She never went to confession since that. Her father told her why he was bringing her to the presbytery. He told her what to say to the curé and that she was to answer him well, but he did not promise her a new dress or any present for saying it. The curé told her to speak the truth and if she did not no one would hurt her or scold her.

She Then Dealed

that the curé had ever assaulted her, but she was telling a lie then (une menteric); she was only once at the cure's with her father: she denied that her father urged her to make the charges against the cure; she did not ay to Maggie Jane Brady: "My father nesses. knows well the priest did nothing, but he wants to get him out of the parish;" she made a complaint before Magistrate Renoie Lama teilleau; she heard them talk about the cure in her father's house; they said that they would get the curé sent away, but she did not hear her father call him "ad—n pig;" they said he should be chased out of the parish because he was not a good priest; when they were returning from the curd's house her father said to her: "Why didn' you say

what you said before?" The Court then adjourned for luncheon.

When the court resumed after luncheon the cross-examination of the witness was con-

tinued by Mr. Seers.
She deposed that Mr. Brodeur, the lawyer for the prosecution, had repeated to her a few times the story she had told the court. She cried before this occasion when she went to confession. She cried most the first time she went but afterwards she used not cry. She lodged a complaint before Mr. Delemerdellière, justice of the peace, and what she stated to him was the same as she now told

the court,
Re-examined by Mr. Brodeur. Witness deposed that no one forced her to lodge the complaint. She was never threatened by anyone about the matter. No one tried to make her state anything that was wrong. She came into court of her own free will.

Marie Suprenant, née Dajenais, mother of the last witness, was then examined. In reply to Mr. Brodeur she deposed that she was

il years of age.
Mr. Quinn objected to the leading manner in which Mr. Brodeur put some questions to witness. Such a thing was nover done by a lawyer in practice, as it was considered uuprofessional, and he asked that the examination he taken out of Mr. Brodeur's hands if he did not desist.

His Honor remarked that Mr. Brodeur should alter his mode of putting questions to witness.

Examination resumed -- She knew the nature of the accusation which was made by her daughter against Curée Pepin. She went to confession three months ago to the prisoner and he told her to send her daughter regularly—once a month—to confession. Witness said "Yes, Father." She asked her daughter to go, and the latter said she would not. She asked her why, and the daughter did not answer. She insisted on knowing the reason, and the latter made the charge against the curé. Her daughter had never spoken of it before this time, three months ago, but in October last year, some days after it happened, little Brady stated the occurrence, but witness' daughter made a sign to her to be silent.
Cross-examined—It is now 14 months since

the alleged offence occurred, and this was the first action taken in the matter. They spoke about the matter in the house, but she could

Mr. Seers said it had been circulated in Phillip Brady gave him money to carry on

Mr. Seers-Did he ever receive money for the purposes of this suit? Witness-Whatever money he received he paid it back.

Mr. Seers-Did your daughter say that the cure did nothing to her? Witness-She did, but she contradicted that.

Witness further stated that her daughter went to make her deposition before the magistrate, but she could not tell who sent the carriage for the little girl or to whom it belonged. Noel Surprenant, father of the little girl,

was examined. He deposed that he brought his daughter to the cure about 18th October, that I did snything wrong to you the last time you came to confession?" She said "Yes!" "Now, child," said the curé, "tell the truth or you will go to hell?" His daughter then began to cry and she then

Denied that the Priest

had done anything wrong to her. The priest spoke kindly to her at the time. Curé Pepin then got a medal and gave it to my daughter. He gave two medals to me—one for myself and one for my wife. Witness said to the cure then, "If I knew my daughter cure then, "If I knew my daughter would tell a lie there is nothing so harsh that I would not have done to her;" then the cure said: "Be calm, I don't want you to scold her;" witness did not scold the girl when he went home, he merely said: "Why didn't you tell the truth at once!" He said also: "If you were put on your oath would me first?" His daughter then answered, "I would." He went to the cure's again and told him that his daughter kept up the accusation: he went afterwards to Father Pepin with Morisse Robeil and Alphonse Gervais and told the curé that if he did not leave within 48 hours he would give occasion for more scandal and have more trouble for the Bishop of Montreal -Monsignor Pabre. He admitted he did not like the curé, but it was since this occurrence. His son bad previously been dismissed from the school, and witness sent him off to the States to be at peace with the curé. He was told by the cure at confession a year last spring that he should send his son away. Philip Brady lent his vehicle to make the complaint against the curé.

To Mr. Brodeur-He went a second time to Montreal to see Bishop Fabre, and not being satisfied with Monsignor's action he brought the present suit.

To M. Seers-I did not tell Rev. Care Pepin that I borrowed \$4 from Phillip Brady for expenses to Montreal to see the bishop. He had also a loan of Mr. Breshin's horse and vehicle. He did not know if Mr. Breslin was against the curé, but he never heard him speak ill of him. Phillip and Hugh Brady did not like the priest; witness did not know if subscrip tions were collected to prosecute the cure ; he penitentiary, but he may have said that he would get rid af him.

Witness continued -- I don't remember that

anyone said if you want \$500 to.

Drive Out the Cure I will give it to you. It may have been said. One or two persons said, "If you want agsistance in the suit you will get it." Mr. Narcisse Hebert said so. Phillip or Hugh Brady did not tell me this. He had Phillip Brady's horse and carriage three times in connection with the lusiness, and Phillip Brady (Hugh's sou) went with him to the

magistrate. This closed the examination of the wit-At half-past six o'clock the court adjourned

until nine o'clock this morning. The case may conclude

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

BEAUGARNOIS, Wednesday night. At nine o'clock this morning the enquete in the serious charges against the Rev. Curé Pepin, parish priest of St. Antoine Abbée, was resumed in the grand jury room of the Beauharnois Court House. District Judge Loupret presided. As on yesterday great interest was taken in the proceedings and there were a considerable number of prominent residents in the Co.rt House. The Rev. Curé Pepin occupied a chair beside his advocates. Mr. F. A. Quirn and Mr. Scers. The evidence went to show the great animosity that a certain section of

the parishioners had for the cure, and to disprove the evidence for the prosecution. Neel Surprenant, father of the little girl alleged to have been assaulted by the cure, was called. He had been under examination yesterday when the Court adjourned, and I fur-

nished you a full report of the evidence. HOW THE LAWYER IS PAID. The cross-examination was resumed. He deposed that he paid no money to Phillip or Hugh Brudy for the use of the carriages in which he had taken his daughter before the magistrate to swear information against the curé. Le aid not tell Pette Thorien nor Chas. Beardeau that his daughter had denied all her statements about the curé. What he did say was that she told differently from what she told first. The Bradys often isited his house. They were the enemies of the curé. The Bradys did not say they had anything against the curé only that they wanted another curé, and Alphonse Gervais, Narcisse Helieré Rouill and Pierre Moise said the same thing. He was a shoemaker by trade, and he paid the lawyer \$55. He borrowed \$25 from Brady, but gave him no seenrity-only a note. He thought that Brady knew that the money was for this affair.

Re-examined—The Bradys did not promise

him money to carry on the charges against the cure, but they said that they would lend it to him. I'm Brady is very rich and lends money. The fact of the enmity of the Bradys to the cure bul no influence on him in the matter.

Leonie Thibaudeau, one of the girls in the sacristy at the time of the alleged assault, was called, but did not appear. She had not been subpossed by the Crown.

THE DEFENCE. This closed the prosecution, and witnesses

for the defence were called.

The Rev. Mr. Seers, cure, deposed—I saw Surprenant twice when this charge was

rumored and I advised him to see Curé At one of the colling banquets in St. Louis but the matter in the house, but also could mark wines are to be used.

Toroup, and Throat and Ling Troubles, are treated successfully with Allad's Long Balt than the could compelled the treated successfully with Allad's Long Balt than the could compelled the treated successfully with the Cord of Bank and the server and gentled than the could compelled to the mark of the satisfance of the basilist Cannet and they arrested the defendant and keep him and they arrested the defendant and they arre Pepin even before he went to the bishop. I Mr. Seers Will you swear that certain before a magistrate. I saw Surprenaut a. Answer Yes, A saw her beside Father persons did not go to your house and ask you second time and I squin told him he had done Pepin confessing her sins. Melina was kneed to have the cure, arrested and put out of the wrong to bring the child before a magistrate. Tug down all the time, (Surprenaut awore year parish?

vour curé." and he asked me to hear his com fession to show his submission to the Church. Surprenant told me that he got no money togo to Montreal in connection with this case, but he afterwards admitted it, as he said he was too poor to go without aid. It is common talk in the parish that Surprenant has get money and presents to carry on the action against the curé. The first time I apoke te Surprenant he did not seem to oppose the cure, but the second time he said he did not like Messieur Pepin for a long time, and he would make him leave the parish. As a Catholic and a confrore of the curé, I take a great interest in this case, but I did not speak to any of the witnesses. I did not speak of Surprenant from the pulpit. I know that the Curd Pepin has

MANY ENEMIES

in the parish who would not stop at anything against the curé. The last time I spoke to Phillip Brady was at the Howick station in summer. He told me he had nothing against Curé Pepin except the support question. He had nothing against his

MORAL CHARACTER, but he would not pay the support of the priest as ordered by the bishop. I said if you had another priest you would pay, and he did net deny it, but left me under the impression that if he had another priest he would not object to support him. He said he would never pay as long as Mr. Pepin was there. When I saw Surprement on one occasion I said, "You do not believe these stories: you are a wretch; you are doing this for money and it is money makes you give the scandal." He get angry and said he did not receive a cent. I told him that Phillip Brady had given him at least \$5, and that he had promised him fine presents if he succeeded in chasing the pricet out of the parish. He afterwards said he got money for the trip to Montreal, and I told Lim he was a mean wretch and ordered him out of my house. Phil Brady told me several times that the

CORE MUST CO,

and he would give anything to put him out the curé; he sent the complaint and he would give anything to put him out made before Magistrate Lamenteilie to of his house. These hatreds existed and these conversations occurred before the present accusations. The differences arose out of the building of the church and presbytery, and especially because of the ordinance of the Bishop that each parishioner should pay one cent on the dollar for the support of the priest; Mr. Brady always refused to submit to this; her is probably the richest man in the parish. Cross-examined-Mr. Pepin never admitted the charge in any way; he always stated that the accusation was the result of a conspiracy and that it was false; he received Supprenant the first visit kindly, but the sceond time finding that Surprenant was behaving badly addressed reproaches to him; the new ordinance of the Bishop increased about double the amount to be paid by Phil Brady; Mr. Brady is not considered a good Catholie as he disobeys the Church; Surprenant told me that he had other reasons against Curé be-

sides those arising out of the prosecution.

Margaret Brady, an intelligent little girl. nearly ten years old, was next examined-She deposed that she remembered on the day of the assault going with Melina Surprenant and others to confession. The cuté sits on a chair to confess small children, and they kucel down beside him on a prie dieu, Melina Surprenant went to confession before witness, and she saw her confessing, but did not see

her crying.
By Mr. Quinn-Do you swear that when Melina Surprenant went to confession on that occasion she was kneeling on the pric dieu? Yes, the was kneeling on the stand beside the others.

Did the priest on that or on any other occasica scandalize you in any way? No, sir, he never did.

Did you over say that the priest had done anything to you? I said to Melina Surprenant that the curt had put his hand on my dress, but that was a

You did not use any other expressions than

No, sir, I did not. Had you say talk about this matter with Melina Surprenant? Yes, sir.
Did she talk about her father? Yes, sir.

What did she say her father wanted her to say against the priest? I don't remember.
Did Elelina ever tell you that her father know well that this accusation was false against the priest?

Question objected to and not allowed.

Old you have a talk about the charges ugainst the priest? Yes, What did she say? Melina Surprenant said that her father wanted her to bring the charges against the priest, but they were not true. I told Aunt Ellen this so that Surprenant should come and visit us.

Did your uncle, Phil Brady, take you out of school and tell you anything? Yes; he took me out of school and told me not to say anything to the priest, as all he wanted was for me to say that he did nothing to me.

UNCLE PHIL THREATENS, He told me not to go near the Black Notary's. He told me to tell the truth, and when I went to tell that the cure did nothing to me, he would shake his hands at me and "You lie, that is not the truth." 80.V. got airaid of Uncle Phil, and I always told him afterwards that the priest did something to me : but I always told Aunt Ellen that the priest did nothing to me, and that is the real truth. Aunt Mary (Phil Brady's wife) promised me a new dress if I told the truth. Then I said Cure Pepin never did anything to me and aunt said that was a lie and she would give me no dress. When we were at confession that day I would have heard or seen Melina Surprenant, but I did not. She did not cry. I was speaking to her afterwards, but did not notice enything. There was plenty of light in the sacristy, as much as there is in the court house now, and I could have seen anything that occurred.

J. B. Gendron, High Constable, deposed

that he served the subpæna on Maggie Jane Brady on behalf of the Crown. Cross-examined -She saw Father Pepin last Friday. He came to the house last with Futher Woods. Father Woods called me aside and asked me was it true that Father Pepin evardid anything to me and witness said Her mother told her to tell the truth if Father Pepin did anything to her, but not to tell a lie. She was afraid of her uncle when she told him that the priest did anything to her. She did not say it until after he

threatened her.
Mr. Brodeur-Where are you living now? Answer-In St. Anicet. Why did you leave St. Antoine Abbee, and who brought you there?
Answer—My mother lives in Anicet and she brought me there. They took me away, afraid of Unole Phil taking me out of the

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WEDNESDAY....DECEMBER 24, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. DECEMBER.

TIMESDAY, 25.-Christmas. First Mass Brist. Tt. ii. 11-15; Gosp. Luke ii. 1-14. Second Mass, Epist. Tit. iii. 4-7; Gosp. Luke ii. 15-20. Third Mass, Epist. Heb. i. 1-12; Gosp. John i. 1-14. FRIDAY, 26.—St. Stephen, First Martyr. SATERDAY, 27. -St. John, Apostle and Evan-

gelist. Bp. Resé, Detroit, died, 1871. Surpay, 28.—Hely Innocents. Less. Apoc ziv. 1-5; Gosp. Matt. ii. 13-18. MORDAY, 29.—St. Thomas of Canterbury, Bishop and Martyr.

TUERDAY, 39 .- Of the Octave. WEDNESDAY, 21 .- St. Sylvester, Pope and Confessor.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate ettlement.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas, with all its quaint charms of

social life and with its inspirations of charity and religion, is again at hand. It is the great family festival given to the world by Christianity. From time immemorial, the Church has marked its observance with extraordinary solemnity, joyousness and thanksgiving. And what more sublime and holier at motive could there be for universal rejoicing and gratitude among men than the birth of a Redeemer ! It is meet that the anniversary of this unique event should be celebrated with all due spiritual fervor and with all becoming manifestations of gladness. Gathering round the Crib of Bethlehem, men may learn that lesson which all inanimate creation teaches, eace and harmony-and which the Infant Saviour had come to inculcate for the happiness and elevation of the human race. Christmas, with its delightful memories, its pure joys and fond hopes, is indeed a stored day to all mankind All love it; the citizen, the soldier and the asilor love it; the absent one love it, because til it brings them back to home and friends; the children love it, as the happiest of their youthful dreams. The Christmas tree, the evergreens, the goodly cheer, the crowds. the happy faces, the jingling toys, the music of the bells, and the language of the affections, are all associated with this grand old festival, the holiest and greatest the world is called upon to celebrate. At this season of thanksgiving and merriment, the mappeals of the poor should meet with warmer and more generous responses than usual. The rich and the well-to-do should re member that they are the stewards and distributors of the wealth which Providence allows them to accumulate, and that the demande of charity are not, to be satisfied by offering a scenty relief to the abandoned and destitute, or by distributing the refuse of their luxury and of their affinence. Works of mercy are, more acceptable to the poor at this time, as they are more in need of them to provide against the wants incidental to a severe winter. If this is done. then Christmas will be a merry one for all; and a merry, merry Christmas, we hope it His little game was spoiled by the unfaithfulwill be for all the readers of THE Post and ness of the tool he had engaged to carry Direct for the Monthlett , a compact state of

printing the leave see I at the most seed of the True Sootch landlords are becoming alarmed at the spread of the no-rent sgitation. The Scottish Land Restoration League is waging, a releatless, war against, the present system. and their labors are having a marked affect by his Castle friends, threatened to drive the Lectives are immediately on the spot, and they evils which follow in the train of the Army. the Highlands of Scotland. Henry George's Government out of Traland by divilging cor- startle London once again by the finding of a Wherever the "Salvationists" have appeared doctrine of the nationalization of land, which tain secrets of the administration of justice.

A CABLE description Rome says in the Osservator Romano theory and the Artificial Action of the organization of the organizatio

A table, prepared after the Bolgian communal elections of 1881; gives the classifica tion of the communes, according to the politi cal complexion of their municipal councils Liberal, 922; Catholic, 1106; independent of neutral, 383; and the remainder of me definite political color, 161. To-day the Gathelics have the majority in 1658 municipal councils, the liberals in 642, and the independents and all the rest put together, in 261, These figures clearly show which party is really progressing in Belgium.

WITH reference to the special despatche that appeared in certain party journals a short time ago purporting to have been sent from London, Ontario, containing absurd rumors of rivalries between the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue and the member for Montreal Centre, it has been ascertained that no such despatches were ever sent from London, but were concocted by sensational newsmongers at Ottawa. The object in dating the despatches at London was evidently to connect them in the minds of the uninitiated with the Catholic Record published there. Party newspaper correspondents may consider everything fair in political journalism, but it is going a little too far when it is sought to compromi e a journal published under the patronage of the Right Rev. Bishop of London and edited by one of the most vigorous Catholic writers in the Dominion.

THERE are now four vacancies in the Dominion Senate. The Toronto Telegram, alluding to the fact, says "they are not being kept vacant because there is a scarcity of applicants, but simply because Sir John has promised the positions to so many different persons, and he finds it exceedingly difficult to reconcile conflicting interests. The many friends of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, have been pressing his claims for one of the vacancies, and if merit and party services go for anything his claims will not be longer overlooked." No more worthy and capable citizen could fill a seat in our Federal Legislature than Dr. Sullivan: but we think the Senate is too idle a place for the distinguished doctor to waste away his time and talents. We would prefer to see Di. Sullivan occupy a seat in the House of Commons where his abilities would have a fairer field and his services he more useful to the country. There should be by these orring individuals that rather than no difficulty in finding a constituency which its representative.

THE Montreal Daily Star says :-

"We are glad to learn that the Rev. Curé Pepin has been honorably acquitted by a court of law of the grave charge brought against him. The public will experience a

There is something refreshingly cool in this expression of "gladness" from a journal that did all in its power to blast the reputation of this worthy Catholic priest and to bring him into public disrepute. We can assure the Star that its gladness is quite superfluous and not wanted. If it were consistent in the slightest degree it would have avowed its sympathy with the did, and could, not find the slightest evidence maligners and calumniators whom it so industriously aided and abotted in their defamation of the Rev. Curé Pepin. We can also assure the Star that the sense of relief experienced by the public "at having so painful a scandal so satisfactorily disposed of" is more than equalled by the sense of supreme disgust at the indecent and uuwarranted role it played all through this manufactured scandal.

James Ellis French, ex-Director of the Detective Department of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was up for trial on Saturday for the part he took in the commission of unmen, tionable crimes with Cornwall, the Post Office Secretary. It was the third time French was arraigned, and the trial resulted in his conviction. He is the same Crown official who, two years ago, concented a plot to have Judge Barry murdered in Cork, so that he could have the honor and credit of pouncing, upon the assassins, and thus add to his reputar tion for cleverness, and render his services more valuable in the eyes of the Government. the scheme through. Mr.: French also played all conspicuous and offective part

Secretary Prelinghidyson is is fully a warcontect in his saurance of a Marie cepre-sentative, which is published this mora-ing that the general sestiment of the country approves the abrogation o Sinery clauses of the treaty which will soon be accomplished. We paid the Halliax award without whimpering. I And we learned a lesson in dealing with Canada which we shall not soon forget. Let our Canadian brethren console themselves by jingling those five, million five hundred thousand dollars in their peckets." I double me ics - William of min in

THE GOOD NAME OF A PASTOR VIN-DICATED.

The public have followed with deep interest, if not with anxiety, the proceedings of the trial of the Rev. Father Pepin, which have been exhaustively and impartially reported in the columns of THE Post and the TRUE WITNESS by our special commissioner. The history of this case must now be familiar. a blush of shame to those who were the foul originators of the terrible charges, as well as to those who were the criminal instruments in giving them widespread circulation. The Rev. Father Pepin has been parish priest of St. Antoine Abbée for seventeen years. During that period he has proved himself an industrious and sealous minister of God. From being the worst parish in the diecese when the Bishop of Montreal placed it under his charge, he has raised it to a standard of comparative excellence. His good work, however, was impeded by a number of malcontents who refused to hold friendly relations with their paster, or even to show him that respect due to his character. Bitter feelings were, in consequence, engendered, and from hatred sprang a spirit of opposition which has overleaped al decent bounds. Their ill-will and animosity rapidly developed into systematic slander and atrocious calumny, for the purpose of ruining him in the estimation of his superiors, and of compelling a ferfeiture of respect and confi dence on the part of his flock. These unchristian tactics reached a climax when these grumbling enemies of the curé prevailed apon a little girl of ten years to publicly charge, before a civil tribunal, the parish priest with an abeminable crime. It was fendly expected face an accusation of so heinous a nature, the cure would give up the struggle and abandon lights of the Conservative party at the To his parish,—the object for which they were route convention contains a plank which will working. In fact, these wreckers of sacerdo de it no good, but will certainly constitute a tal reputation found a willing coadjutor in a source of equal weakness and shame to the sensational contemporary, the Montreal party. That plank is a declaration which Daily Star, which attempted a sensation scorns Canadian patriotism and is antagonby announcing that Cure Pepin had stile to the natural destiny of the Dominion. fied. The statement was as libelious It pronounces against and condemns the sense of relief at having so painful a scandal as it was falso; but it was only the ladependence of the country. This conso satisfactorily dispessed of." due complement to its publication of the charges in a monner and atyle which shocked all decency, and was a positive effence against from the people. The popular ammorality. Instead of taking flight, Curé Penin remained and courted the fullest enquiry. The attempts to blast his character and degrade him in the eves of his fellowmen have failed most ignominiously. After a most searching investigation the magistrate which would justify a committal of the accused for trial. The whole case was the work of a dark, evil conspiracy, and the charges were clearly proved to have had no foundation, but to have been prompted by an unquenchable animosity, and born of the deepest malice. This conclusion of the enquiry is most gratifying, in so far as it confounds the accusers and honorably acquits the accused, but it can never undo or counteract all the harm done to religion; and to the priest by the reckless and unwarranted publication of the charges in the columns of the press. Our contemporary the Star is altogether too eager

FISHING TACKLE TIN CANS AND

to aid and abet slapderers and calumniators.

n their vile work.

HORSE MEDICINE There appears to be a regular dynamite carnival in London, and there is getting to be as much fun in reading the descriptive reports of the alleged explosions as there is in witnessing an exciting pantomime at a dime show. The poor Londoners and their gallant protectors, the police, take every passing shadow for the reality of a dynamite fiend.

stronger with the lapse of time, and the Extraordinary pressubions have been taken present apriety of the Guern is flow solours. ing, to insure the safety of Hen Majesty

anumber of detectives have been detailed to protect the other members of the Royal Family All the Bublic bulldings and rail. hunt for expresives la going on an a number of them. Several Scotland Yard descrives. with oldcers who have been there for some time at sandfield out or onds it different Now all this fuss, expenditure of money,

soft jobs in the secret service, junketing trips through Europe, etc., are exactly what these alleged dynamite outrages are intended to bring about. THE Post has held that there is nothing genuine about these so-called explosions, and that they are feigned for the purpose of alarming the Government. the country and the people, and in their ala-m to bleed them unmercifully. This is just what is being done. These explorions, we have steadily maintained, are a huge practical joke, cracked for the benefit of the detectives, police and secret service employees generally. to our readers. It is one which should bring | That this view is correct, and that THE Post is justified in taking it, has been time and again demonstrated by subsequent events. But it is seldom that we have so early and so opportune a confirmation of that view as we now place before our readers in the shape of a cable despatch bearing on the Windsor Station explosion.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The alleged dynamite plot to blew up the Windsor Railway Station turns out to be a ludicrous mistake on the part of the police. The fragments of the socalled infernal machine, with American clockwork attachments, have been examined by Col. Majezdie, Chief Inspector of Explosives, and he reports that they are parts of somebody's patent fishing tackle. The tin cans said to have contained dynamite have been found to be harmless, being filled with ordimary oil paint. The bottle in the saw dust box, which the police asserted was filled with nitro-glycerine, contained a patent horse

Fishing tackle! Oil paint !! Horse medioine!!! Could the ridiculousness of the situation be more supreme? England, a mighty nation, with a strong government and a rebust people, scared out of their wits ! And by what? By a little fishing tackle, a few tia cans and a bottle of horse medicine ! Really, it makes one sick !!

INDEPENDENCE UNWISELY CON-DEMNED. The platform drawn up by the assembled domnation will certainly not meet with any general or marked approval bition and desire are to see Canada what it ought to be-a nation, and not a mere colony. Loyalty to the Crown was all right enough in its day, but loyalty to ourselves and to the State must be the motte for the future. Under national auspices a fuller and more rapid development of the country would be assured than in our present condition of dependence. Englishmen themselves recognize this fact, and bluntly admit its truth. Mr. Labouchere, M. P., gives two reasons why Canada is about the very worst spot that the intending emigrant can possibly go to.". The first reason he gives is the severity of the climate, the second is that Canada is nothing but a colony. which, like all colonies, more or less, is a " one-horse place, without that 'go? and vigor which seems to be inseparable from "independence. If emigrants want to presper and make money let them emigrate to the United States." That is the whole situation in a nutshell. The enemies of Canada have only to circulate throughout Europe the Conservative platform containing the denunciation of Independence and the recommendation of perpetual vassalage for the Dominion, to keep hundreds of thousands out the country, as well as to force equally

large numbers to move across the border.

THE EVILS OF THE "SALVATION

Some of our contemporaries are wasting nervous that the detectives and others who the "Salvation Army." That respectable are working the game, have no difficulty in journals can be found to champion their tle judges and solicitors to bring inno-dynamite outrage. After the bogus attempt their work is as regrettable as it is strange, centimen to the gallows. A few months ago on the London Bridge, comes a fire at and is only to be explained by an assumption. French, who considered that he was deserted the Windsor, Railway Station. The de that hese journals are not aware of the great

ity result from the excitement, late hours and all night meetings. | territory. There is also to be reciprocity in Originally strengly in favor of this movement, I have seen so many ill effects that I am fully assured the good is more seeming than real and that in numberless cases the last state of the converts is worse than the first. This up the American Executive had no other ides as Lord Shafteshary, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and others; men so liberal that they sympa-thize with every really Christ-like work." European power! The United States ap-parently intend "to boss" this continent,

Do you hear, esteemed confreres, who love according to their own pleasure and needs virtue and religion ! Much false teaching. irreverence, blasphemy and positive immoralty, result from the excitement, late hours, is very much a fact. and all night meetings of the "Salvation Army." Such people and such a cause are scarcely deserving of the encouragement and support extended to them by our contempo-

THE UNITED STATES AND NICA-

RAGUA. The Nicaragua canal treaty, from all apbone of contention between the United States and England. The project arouses fierce this treaty, ase far as known, would indicate on the part of the American Government an intention to inaugurate a traditional policy of the Republic. The Munres Dectrine, which dictates that no European power shall be permitted to scquire a stronger influence or foothold in Central America than the United States, is at stake in this proposed treaty.

The London Times protests against it, and says that it is a more direct and distinct vielation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty than Blaine ever contemplated. The mavigable Thunderer, is not a petty master of sale and barter between a couple of States, and Englishmen cannot afford to look of such a waterway for its personal advanworld. The St. James Guzette also sounds carry out the project. Will this "loud talk" to forege an assertion of predominance ever this continent and bend, the knee in submission to European power and influence? We scarcely think that the American Government will yield, in the present day of its strength and wealth to any foreign importunities or interference. American sentiment was faithfully voiced by a prominent Senator when he said that "it was simply a question of time when we shall be obliged, in self-defence, to control a of the United States. Not in mame, perhaps, but when it is built we shall neither know nor allow any hostile territory between us and it. This question is before us, and we DeLessups goes on with his, we shall either have to parallel it or seize it in case of: war. In such an emergency its control by a foreign power would cost us ten times as much as to build one of our own. If we go to work on the Nivaragua Canal that of DoLesseps will fail! He can raise no money to invest in the enterprise from people who want a profit on their money against the competition of a government like ours, which has plenty of money, and has political, more than financial, success in view. If we start in time, ours will be the only isthmian canal; open to the world in times of peace or in case of war. It is expensive, but we must have it as the necessary corollary to our Pacific railroad. What will be the exect? Well, we shall control Central American politics. These little States can have no foreign relations except such as are approved in Washington . They will retain their local governments, but the canal will be their chief In fact, the condition of the public mind is so great deal of their time, zeal and eloquence on interest abroad and lighting can be allowed projudicial to our interests. It is a great responsibility, but we must take it sooner of in aiding Earl Spender and the Cas making every suspicious occurrence pass for a cause and lavish praise and admiration on later, by peaceable means now, by war per hops, if Delesseps, canal is the only one built. oil the language composite in is-

taken. Congress and the Executive mean is the triphands of Socilard. Heavy (people's Lyverment, oth of the administration of the limit and several countries and several countries and several countries. The limit leads of th business, and do not dread any complications

the Protestant minister the Beys bituated respectively on the Atlantic and Partor to the Wardville Ont., whose officer coasts and read lands and Partor to the Mardville Ont., A carry descend from Romers without the continuous of the continuo Crys, and from converse with many of their of the dans? The lands granted to the people, I unhositatingly say that United States become its property and part much false teaching, irreverence, of its domain, Micarague retaining, however, blasphomy and postsive land or all certain rights of police legulation to prevent smuggling or illegal irruptions, into her own trade between the two countries, and in all respects the commerce of the two nationsis to be on an equal footing. It is clear from the provisions of this treaty, that in drawing it is the publicly expressed opinion of such men' but that of pleasing itself, and had but little care whether it pleased England or any other That they have a right to do so may be a question; that they are able or willing to do it

BISMARCK BEATEN AND SNUBBED.

The power and influence of Prince Bismarck are on the wane and are fast becoming a thing of the past. The imperious Chancellor of Germany had long ago formulated the design of suppressing or completely abolishing the Reichstag, the representative body of the pearances, promises to become a pretty large German nation, but now the Reichstag, which was for so long a willing toy in his hand, has turned upon him and threatens to crush him hostility on the one hand and wins enthusi- out of the pelitical arens. Within the rast astic favor on the other. The terms of few weeks the Reichstag has taken two or three deliberate steps toward, not the suppression or abelities of itself, but towards the annihilation of the overbearing Chanceller. new and radical departure from the The "May Laws," which were one of the pet exactments of Blamarck, and by which he: fondly imagined that the Catholia Church could be eradicated out of Germany, have, under the influence of salm considers tim, come to be regarded by the people as engines of exclusive tyranay. The representatives of the people also came to see that these May Laws were more than a blunder, that they involved a narrow bigotry amounting to a crime. An agritation was set on foot highway between two oceans, says the ex- for their repeal, but Bismarck strenuously resisted all action in that direction. He was not yet ready to "go to Canossu" and bend in obedience to the Papal power he had on and see the Republic purchasing control striven so much to subvert. A signal defeat was in store for the tyrant and the persecutor. tages and not as trustee for the benefit of the the significance of which was rendered all the more deep and important by the largeness of the tocsin of alarm, and appeals to the the majority under which he fell from his Powers new assembled at Berlin to ce- position of dictator. Dr. Windthorst, the operate with England to eppose the leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, project. It thinks that with a proposed the repeal of the enactment which strong auxiliary force opposing America, it empowered the Government to expel or imwould be made difficult for this country to prison priests or bishops found exercising their ecclesiastical functions. In the course prevent the American Government from pur- of the debate which ensued Bismarck was azing the even tenor of its way? Will it handled without gloves and without reserve. scare the Republic into an abandonment of The fear of the man of "blood and iron" had the project, or will it force the United States | disappeared and the popular representatives, accustomed to be lashed into submission, now lashed and pricked the mighty statesman. He who had built up the German empire was new accused of endangering its stability by interfering with the legitimate freedom of the Church. Bismarck, infuriated beyond measure, resisted the motion and vindicated his policy with all his energy. But the Reichstag was no longer to be bulldozed. It refused to be dictated to, and resolved on asserting itself. This it did by repealing the canal across the Isthmus. That canal oppressive exactment by a vote of 217 to 93. will practically make the southern boundary | In this result; the, world was given the evideace of a waning power, a well defined symptom of departed macininess and a promise that in a constitutional Government ir responsible dictatorship shall no longer precannet escape it. A canal is to be built. If | vail, nor autocracy be permitted in the exercise of inordinate ambition. Another states man would have abdicated his position at once, but not so with this modern Louis XI. A firstners second rebuke or defeat will ferce him to relinquish his hold on the reins of government. He is blind to the humiliation of his position and seems insensible to the slap in the face which the Reichstag has so vigorously dealt him, Last, week the House, aimed a blow at his policy and defeated him; this weekgathe House trampled on his eelings and laughed him to scorn. Bismarck had come before the Reichstag on Monday last with an application for a grant of a paltry three hundred dollars, needed for his assistant in the ministry of foreign affairs. In any other parliament, prime minister would only have to mention the need of such a petty sum for the purpose indicated, and it would be passed without further ado; but in the German House, the members took advantage of the request to teach the Imperial Chancellor another lesson of highility and to bring him to the dust which he, in days gone by had made them hite twithout compuntion and ware act endnies What a Bitiable speciacle to see the great Chancellor pleading for a few dollars to keep his department in running order. 1341 L. have a sortificed my health, and he strongth, in the sessid, "in the service w of a pothe seemeeror and

THE TRUE WITNESS TAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

proven in the law courts. This interruption allowing their judgment to be stilled by cultivating their entired of the support tentioned his going this relucal was worse than a defeat oncongression of policy, it was a direct personal shub from the iteichitag, and a more galling one was never administered to any legislator. The House dould not have ill made the haughty Chanceller delighe weeks ness of his power and the littleness of his in fluence, nor have demonstrated the fact to the world: by a more signal discomfiture.

ACENTS WANTED FOR "ON WHITE OF PARTY

THE ERENCH PRESS AND THE DYNA. MITE EXPLOSIONS.

Bresse does not coincide with the view of " certain Irish Canadian papers, which, in "speaking of the attempt to blow up London "Bridge, persist in attributing all these in-" didents to the English police," and it adds, "the Dublin papers appear more prudent, and "regret the perpetration of this act in a man "ner which sufficiently indicates that they "do not mistake its origin."

La Presse is perhaps the most live paper among our French contemporaries, but we are afraid that it is not yet sufficiently wideawake. We are disposed to give it all due eredit for its simplicity and ingenuousness, but when La Presse will have added to its

years and to its experience, it will not be so ready to place its confidence in appearances. Our contemporary's acquaintunes with Scotland Yard detectives, Dublin Castle minions and secret service spies and informers is evidently very limited. As the French would have it: Il connait pas son homme. La Presse, owing no doubt to this ignerance, and not through any sentiment of malice, thinks that the blame and responsibility of these "incidents" should be placed on Irish shoulders and not on the English pelice. If these crimes could be traced to the Irish people there would be no objection in so doing; it would only be their just deserts. But in the absence of all evidence in that direction, we protest against saddling the Irish people with these "outthe Irish people with these "out-rages" and thus play into the Rev. F. I. Colin, Superior of the Seminary, hands of their coercion rulers. THE Post has held, and has for the past three years been justified in holding, that these explosions or attempts at such are the work and doings of the detectives, police and spies, first for the purpose of filling their pockets with secret:service money, and secondly to serve as an excuse for coercion against Ireland. The blewing up of a Foreign Embassy in London was arranged by the English police as was proven in court. The explosion in the Metropolitan Underground Railway was also their work, as was the blowing up of a part of Scotland Yard itself. The Parliament buildings in London were blown up by enemies of the Irish people, and now the attempt to blow the Irish people, and now the attempt to blow F. X. Trepanier, Hon. Joseph Royal, M.P., up London Bridge is, according to the latest Mr. Jasmin, etc., etc.

cable advices, put down as the work of the river police, just as THE Post stated when the first intimation of the incident was sent across. The blame and responsibility of all these "outrages " were at the time laid at the door of the Irish people, but unjustly so as events and time have proved. When we learned that Hussey's house had suffered from dynamite, we at once placed it to the credit of the police. Now there is evidence that it was a apy in the British service-who managed the affair. The blowing up of our own Parliamentary build- the mutual joy of scholars and teachers will rebound up of our own Parliamentary build- dound to the welfare of our country and the glory eredited to the Trish, although it is now well main, gentlemen, was Canadians who L. Com had their hands win the business. We can assure our esteemed contemporary 1884. 44 Presse that our theory is the correct one. All these explosions owe their origin either to the hatred of the Irish people whom they are intelided to injure, or to the desire for

gain which the authors of the crime invariably derive from their perpetration. There are some curious and authentic cases in point. Some time ago Arthur Crean, an agent for a a number of estates in County Mayo, was fired at on his way home, and subsequently shots were ulred, through his bedroom win. dows. There was a great fuss and excitement rand as vigorous search; for the Fenian perpetraters, who were never found; whit Mr. Crear made the startling statement that he saw the men who fired at him, or rather over leg, that kept continually discharging for him, and they were Irish constabulary, and twenty years. Nothing did me any good exam investigation showed that address the cept Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. saw the men who fired at him, or rather over case. a portion of the local detachment had fired, net te injure him, but to be retained in titled to our readers' careful consideration. the district. The rebbety of cannon ammunition from the Martella towers in 1867, of

especially La Presse, friendly warning against allowing their judgment to be warned and their tentiment to be warned and their tenti of the deputies hip distribut official oather we accordingly give our French confreres, and were worthless and fall already been especially La Presse, friendly warning against proven in the law courts. This interruption allowing their indoment to be a law to the law courts.

The following subscriptions have been received for the National Miribute to the family of the lateral M. Sulfivan:

Edward Murphy

S10 00
United O'Brien

10 60
C. G. Shidughnessy

Bernard Tansey Bernard Tansey.
Alderman Farrell J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P. 5 00 Owen McGarvey)
William S. Murphy
P. Wright
Denis O'Connor, Drummond, Perth. 1, 00

THE ST. ANTOINE ABBEE CASE.

A CORRECTION. In the report of the evidence of Melina Surprenunt, published in another part of this issue, she is represented as saying on crossexamination "that Mr. Brodeur had repeated her evidence to her," this should have read "Mr. Brodeur did not repeat the evidence." By a typographical slip the negative was omitted, and it very materially changes the

... 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 satis

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION OF THE OLD PUPILS OF THE COLLEGE.

The idea of a general conventum of the old pupils of the Montreal seminaries of St. Sulpice was first suggested at the reunion of the members of the class of 1850, held on the 2nd and 3rd July last, at the residences of Mr. Girouard, M.P., at Dorval, and at Mr. Jasmin's, curé of Beaubarnois. On the 4th of that month the assembled friends wrote to the Superior of the Seminary a letter, which is given below, and, to which, we are pleased to learn, Mr. Girouard has just received a favorable reply. A general conventum of old pupils will therefore be held next summer, and there is every reason to believe that it will be the largest and most distinguished gathering of the kind over seen in this country. The two letters are as follows :-

Montreal:
DEAR SIR,—At the conventum of the old classical course of 1850, in the Little Seminary, a unanimous wish was expressed, which we take the liberty of now submitting to you for your approbation. Why not call a conventum of all the old scholars who have studied at the Seminaries (both great and little)? How large and influential a gathering this would be and how excellent an opportunity it would furnish to do honor to our eligion and our father land! Allow

us, dear sir, to express the respect and devotion with which we remain faithfully yours,
D. Girouard, M.P., F. X. Trepanier, P.P., Mr. Jassain, P.P., F. A. Luberge, P.P., Hugh McMillan, M.P., A. Valis, M.D., J. B. Duverger, Joseph Leclerc, P.P., Joseph Royal, M.P., B. Globensky, L. H. Trudeau, W. Leets, P.P., P. Francis Exercit P.P., Francis Benoit. ...

REPLY. Messrs, D. Girouard, M.P., Joseph Lectere,

classinates held some months since, where the influence of old college associations was blended with affection for your Alma Mater and with religious feeling, you expressed to us by a collective letter a desire to organize a conventum of all former pupils who, like yourselves, have studied in our college, or our Grand Seminary. This cordial disposition towards St. Sulpice has deeply touched us and we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to von all.

Your project has its difficulties; if, however, you think that, in consideration of the advan-tages it offers, you should undertake the execution, you have our heartiest wishes for its suc of God. With sincers respect and esteem, I re-

Montreal, Seminary of St. Sulpice, Nov. 21st,

A preliminary meeting of old pupils to organize the fete will be held in one of the rooms of the Seminary of Montreal on Notre Dame street some time during the first fortnight of January It should be understood that not only the pupils who passed through the full curriculum, but all who at any time studied at the college, are inited to attend. Further notice will be given of

lie day and place appointed.

Canadian and American papers are requested to republish the above correspondence, or to make mention of the matter in some way.

"He who is false to present duty;" says Henry Ward Beecher, breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause." A case in point occurs to as ! Mr. Wm. Ryder, of 87 Jefferson street, Buffalo, N. You recently told a reporter that, "I had a large abscess on each It cured me." Here is a volume expressed in a few words. Mr. Ryder's experience is en-

TROUBLE OVER PAIN

people. Continued from Third Page. historian it does not the THE TRIAL magnet

| HONORABLY *** ACQUITTED.

CHEERING IN COURT.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.

Parther evidence for the defence - The Judge says "It would be an outrage on justice to declare the fure guilty."

(From our Special Commissioner.) left St. Antoine she told Uncle Phil that the priest did something to her after he threatened her. Witness thought she would say it to please him, and deny it before other

peopl**e.** : Rosalie Goborian, for 15 years housekeeper to Curé Pepin, deposed :-- Sho remembered the second visit Surprenant made to the cure's house. The cure said, "What are you coming here a second time for when your child denies the statements she made at first." Surprenant said, "She had repeated her story, and you must leave." The curé said, "You are doing this through malice, or because others are pushing you on to it," and Suprenant replied, "No, but I do not wish now to be put down as a liar." She would not believe the oath of either Surprenant or his daughter, because she knew they had great animosity to the curé.

Cross examined-She always found the cure to be an excellent priest, and she knew very well he would do nothing wrong; she visited at Surprenant's house this summer and there was never any talk of the affair. It was now six o'clock and the court adjourned until nine to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

BEAUMARNOIS, Thursday night. The trial of Curé Pepin, parish priest of St. Antoine Abbée, concluded at eight c'clock to night, after a hearing of three days. The result will be a cause of joy in the hearts of every true Catholic, and the enemies of the Church and of religion have to rest contented with an ignominious defeat. The objects of the curé's enemies have been confounded, and everyone will be glad to learn that the venerable cure has come through the trying ordeal "without a stain on his character." The witnesses for the prosecution swore true to speaking he would believe Surprenant under their frightful accusation. They left not a oath, but in this case he would not believe stone unturned to disgrace and ruin the curé, but from the time that the first witness in the case for the defence gave her testimony it was clear that the Judge had no alternative but to acquit the cure of the foul accusations and

The re-examination of Mr. Phillip Brady was the dernier ressert of the prosecution, but even here their tacties failed. The essence of what he said was that he was an enemy of Curé Pepin, and that it was his wish the pastor should be removed from the parish. We append details of the evidence given in the case to day and a report of the Gentlemen, -At the close of a reunion of old judgment given by Judge Loupret. This judgment will be read with interest and a feeling of relief by all lovers of justice. Apropos of the judgment I may, say that as far as I learned it coincided with the wish of every impartial observer who had gone through the details of evidence. This evening at five o'clock the case on both sides closed, and on the application of Mr. F. A. Quinn, advocate for the cure, His Honer announced that he would give judgment. Half an hour after the time fixed the judge took his seat on the I with him. He considers him an honest man: bench, and the little room where the trial was held was crowded with anxious citizens of Beauharnois. The judge in giving judg-ment referred at length to the law of the case, and the moment he pronounced the

NOT GUILTY. an enthusiastic and

WARM-HEARTED CHEER burst from the people. The expression of delight was spontaneous, but it was somewhat inopportune as the judge had not concluded his judgment, and with due regard for the decorum and proper conduct of the court,

His Honor thought it necessary to "SUPPRESS THE APPLAUSE."

The cheering and clapping of hands continued for a short time above the remonstrances of the magistrate, and the friends of the cure cordially shook him by the hand and congratulated him on the happy result of the trial. When the news spread through Boauharnois the same spirit of joy and good feeling was evinced, and expressions uncom-plimentary to the prosecutors and favorable to Curé Pepin were made on all sides.

Curé Pepin returns to his parish in a few days as free from blame and reproach as the first day he entered on his duties there seventeen years since. I have learned that some of his parishioners intend to present

COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS , minh

welcoming him back to the charge of his flock, and assuring him of the good feeling of the majority of his parishioners:

EVIDENCE CONTINUED. 11 3

na Surprenant the day the latter, alleged "the ns Surprenant the day incluster, alleged the priest assaulted her. There were three other little girls, there, and they saw Surprenant telling her confession to the Curé. She was kneeling on the priest dies at the time, not, standing up, and the priest was sitting on a chair beside the confessional. Malia was prices was sitting on a chair beside the con-lessional; Melina was only a few minutes at confession, and she was sure that the pricet did not do anything to her; Meline was on her knees and the pricet had his right hand behind her back, the same as with any other child going to confession; his left hand was by his side; she was certain the Surprenant girl was not crying, for she would have heard her or seen the tears; the care never did any-thing to wimeas; Neel Surprenant spoke to her once and gave her candy, asking her to say the same about the priest as his daughter did; when Surprenent gave witness candy at his house and saked her to speak against the

cure his little daughter was present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brodeur—A few days ago the curé asked witness did she know anything about the affair; Surprenant sold candy, but he gave her the candy for nothing when he spoke about the case; he never befor it is pushing matters very far. It is quite fore gave her candies; she never said that natural that a priest should treat little children in this paternal way. As far the cure did the same to her as he did to Melina Surprenant.

Re examined—The curé could not have put as the law is concerned, the judge, in applying the law, makes no exception of persons

his hands under Melina Surprenant's dress without the other children seeing it.

NOT BELIEVED ON OATH. Charles Bourque, bailiff, 33 years of age, leposed that he was a bailiff residing at St. this case he would not believe Surprenant on | innocence and order his discharge. his oath. Under the circumstances of the case, he had the same opinion as regards the wife of Noel Surprenant and his daughter

Cross-examined--He had no personal knowedge of the facts of the case. He never heard that Surprenant was convicted of a crime, but he never passed as a respectable man. He did not know if Noel's wife was ever convicted, but she had a better reputation than her husband. He used to beat his first wife and go with

OTHER WOMEN.

Witness had seen him beating his first wife. His present wife complained that he maltreated her and that he went away to the States for four years.. Witness had seen Surprenant with other women for immoral purprenant with other women for immoral purposes. The curé spoke of liurs from the pull question, is my family doctor. I was in St. Chrysostom on business, when Mr. Lamer others. I took my share of the charge along with the rest. I easy have said that the cure was a liar, but it was when I was excited. THE NOTARY.

Stanislaus Huer coposed that he was no tary at St. Autoine Abbee. Generally speaking he would believe Surprenant under

Cross-examined -- Surprepant had not the werst nor the best reputation in the parish. Would not take such a matter as this before a vivil court if I were concerned in it. would go before the ecclesiastical court. I believe that Surprenant, his wife and daugh-

ter have CONCOCTED THIS STORY.

F. D. Lassalle, 28 years, has been residing in St. Antoine Abbée seven years, and he would not believe Surprenant

ON HIS OATH

in this case. He considered the accusation Mr. Brodeur then made a rebuttant case

for the Crown. Philip Brady, aged 55 years, deposed that he had lived 42 years in St. Antoine Abbée. He had been a Justice of the Peace, but he was not now, as he did not core to qualify under the new commission. He was a councillor in St. Antoine Abbée. He never heard anything against Noel Surprenant, although he knew him well. Surprenant did business for him and witness had dealings

notwithstanding the accusation Surprenant brought against the priest, witness would believe him under outh. Surprenant's wife was an honest woman and he would believe her oath, but not knowing anything of the daughter he could not speak for her. He had no reason not to believe her under oath. Vitues saw Rev. Curé Seers at Howick station on the 24th June, 1884. The latter spoke about Father Pepin. He said, "the only difference between you and your curé is money matters.' said "No, that is, the way Father l'epin deceives you; our complaints have nothing to do with money matters." Father Seers said the Bishop offered Father Pepin the parish of St. Hubert, and I said he should have taken it, as the people would like him to leave the parish. It was untrue that I told Father Seers that I would give money to see the Curc Pepin out of the parish. I never gave money to Surprenant for the pur-

pose of the trial, I lent bim some, but he was to do with it as he wished.

Cross-examined—I refused to pay tithes to Father Pepin, but I am good for it, and he could sue me in two hours. I neverthreat-ened Maggie Jane Brady. She had no cause

to be afraid of me. I never promised Noel Surprenent money if we won this suit. Pierre Moise believed that Surprenant was

an honest man.
This closed the case is a representation. Mr. Quinn, in an able address, pointed out to the Court the improbability of the guilt of the accused. He directed the attention of the judge to the weakness of fact, the absence of all evidence to sustain a presecution, and the fact that the witnesses who ought to be relied

lar importance, yet he must judgo with moderation and justice. All the law authors lay it down as a principle that these offences are At nine o'clock this morning Judge I oupret town as a principle that these offences are took his seat on the bench and continued the especially difficult to prove and Mr. Quinn, Montreal, and Mr. Seers, Beauthard, All the law at thorse are took his seat on the bench and continued the especially difficult to dofend. The first procaution laid down is that first procaution laid down is that a female thus assaulted would make an immediate complaint to her husband, her father, or other natural protector; and the went to confession to Curé Pepin, with Melities of the day the latter, alleged the authors say that if such complaint is made long liter the offence, the presumption, and a very strong presumption, exists that the accusation is false. The Judge will attend specially to the facts of the case. Here it took place in the Sacristy, in the day time and in the presence of three witnesses. It is laid down that the evidence of the complainant must be corroborated. The complainant lays her complaint a year after the offence, never having in reality mentioned it before. It seems strange that in the same Sacristy were three other persons, and yet she alone proves the fact. All the evidence is enly hearsay, except that of the two other little girls who were there. They describe the position of the accused and of the complainant, and these witnesses on this point contradicted her. He can not believe that the complainant's story can be true; those facts could not have happened without their knowledge. It would be a gross outrage on justice and common sense to declare such a story as this to be true. As to the position taken by the accused with regard to these children, under ten years, that a priest or minister may, like a father or mother, put his arm around a child's shoulders or back, and to blame them

sion of the accused, and it is in that spirit that he looks upon the facts proven in this case and he gives his judgment accordingly. On looking at the facts, he finds that he can Antoine Abbée. From what he knew of not, without the greatest injustice, consider Noel Surprenant and all the circumstances of the defendant guilty, and must proclaim his The result was received with loud applause and the Caré left court with his friends. Thus ended the case, in the triumph of

truth over mulignant conspiracy and anda-

cious slander.

and cannot consider the character or profes-

LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE "POST." Sir. -- Permit me to make a statement relative to a part of the evidence published in your issue of yesterday on the trial of Curé Pepin, and which might lead the public to gather a wrong impression as to my connection with the matter. The report of Noel Suprenent's testimony contains the followsuprenent's testimony contains the tonou-ing: —"Hugh Brady (Phillip's son) went with me to the magistrate." The facts are as fol-lows: —Mr. Lamertieller, the magistrate in tieller came to my hotel and told me that Suprenant's little girl was to make a deposition before him "to send to the Bishop only." He said that he would like to have some one present as a witness, and asked me to go, as I knew something of the case I refused, and then he pressed me to go, saying that it would save scandal, as he would have no clerk. I then went to the magistrate's house and heard the deposition. At the time there was no talk of bringing the case into court, and I considered in going I was acting for the welfare both of the cure and the church.

Faithfully yours, HUOR BRADY. Beaumannois, Dec. 18.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY

AND WEBER PIANOS. "For pure, sympathetic richness of tone, with great power and singing quality for sustaining the voice or for the purpose of Opera Company.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY AND WEIGH PIANOS.

"The tone of the Weber instruments is so pure and prolonged and of such mexhaustible depth that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. The action is so line, they are so strong and stand so well in tune, that we accord to the Weber planes the title pur excellence. We consider that every musician is fortunate who owns a Weber piano. They are undoubtedly the finest pianos in the world."-Italian Opera Company.

The same testimony is borne by Patti, Lucca, Nilsson, Albani, Gerster, Carreno, and all the leading artists of the present day. N. Y. Piano Company, 228 St. James street, Montreal, wholesale and retail agents for the Dominion.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Tribuna publishes the text of the Nicaragua treaty. It says the synopsis published a few days ago was incorrect. The document shows that the sovereignty of Nicaragua is not involved, that the United States do not propose an acquisition of territory or the right of eminent domain or to secure the political control of Nicaragua by treaty, and that with the exception of favoring tolls to coastwise commerce carried on by vessels entirely owned and commanded by citizens of the United States and Nicaragua, all other nations are to enjoy its peaceable use on equal terms. The Tribunc also publishes a message in which Presi dent Arthur commends the treaty to the favorable consideration of the Senate. The Times Washington says: The disposition at first manifested to class the Nicaragua treaty with the Mexican and Spanish treates appears to be wearing away: The news that Great Britain is likely to resent the attempt of the United States to act upon the treaty in disregard of the Clayton Bulwer agreement seems to and to the popular ity of the treaty.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT THE NEW

ORLEANS EXHIBITION. NEW ORLHANS. Dec. 21 .- This morning three hundred feet of iron frame work of

tendance at the exposition to-day. Divine service was held in the music hall, followed by a sacred concert this afternoon by the Mexican band.

A SEA OF FLAME.

DESTRUCTION OF PART OF PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL WORKS.

New York, Dec. 21.—This afternoon a naphtha tank at Pratt's Astral oil works, which occupy an entire block at the foot of Twolfth street, exploded with a deafening report, and fragments were sent high and far. the burning oil scattering in every direction. Every available engine in the city was despatched to the scene. A few minutes after the first explosion another tank burst. These two sent 10,000 barrels of flaming oil into every nook and crevice where it could make its way. The burning oil flowed into Bushwick creek and continued to burn on the surface of the water, giving it the appearance of a river on fire. The shock eccasioned by the explosion broke the windows of all the houses in the neighborhood, and sent people flying into the street in terror. The heat was so intense that the firemen could not get close enough to render needed service. Tug boats took up positions on the river, and sent heavy streams into the flames, but the wind carried the flames out at them, and they were compelled to steam away, giving the fire complete control. The members of one engine company on shore were forced to retreat rom their engine to escape death. Explosion followed explosion, and burning masses were carried up and away for long distances by the wind. Thousands of spectators gathered in the heavy rain, and stood watching the great conflagration. All the buildings and tanks at the works, excepting a large brick building in which the couning is done, were destroyed. The loss will reach \$500,000 to \$600,000. It is estimated that over 100,000 barrels of rotined and crude oil were burned. It is now reported that there is fire in the tunnel connecting with other tanks, and it is expected all will explode.

CHRISTMAS ORDINATIONS.

The Grand Seminary of Montreal, under the direction of the Society of St. Sulpice, was the scene of a most imposing and impressive ceremony this week. The Saturday before Christmas is selected by the Catholic Church us one of the two principal days (Saturday before Trinity Sunday being the other) upon which her Bishops throughout Christendom confer the various degrees of Holy Orders upon the candidates who are found worthy to aspire to the ranks of the Catholic priesthood. Grand Seminary of this city stands at the head of all similar institutions on this contiment, and furnishes more candidates for the priesthood than any other. At the ordinations this morning there were 105 participants. Thirty-one of whom were ordained priests; nine were made deacons; twenty-three sub-deacons; thirty received minor orders, and twelve the

tonsure.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre officiated in full pontiticals, and the grand chapel was crowded with a large number of the clergy, and of the friends and relatives of the candidates.

ORDINATIONS AT THE SEMINARY OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS.

On Saturday, Dec. 20th, Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, officiated at the ordinations in the Chapel of the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, and conferred the following orders :-Priesthood, Diocese of Brooklyn : Rev. John F. O'Hara. Sub-Deaconship, Diocese of Buffalo: Rov. William T. Wilber, Rev. James M. Bustin, Rev. Michael J. Kean, Rev. Francis J. Naughten, Rev. Thomas Hairo, Rev. Thomas R. Milde Diocese of Brooklyn: Rev. William T. McGuire, Rev. Joseph E. McCoy cultivating it, the Weber piano is superior to Diocese of Hartford: Rev. Thomas W. Brady. any instrument known to us."—Her Majesty's Tonsure, Lectorship and Portership: Diocese of Albany: Mr. William W. Ponneh.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. Father Fitzgerald, who was ordained on Saturday morning at the Grand Seminary, celebrated his first mass at the cathedral Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. His Lord ship, Mgr. Fabre presided at the episcopal throne. Many friends of the reverend gentleman from the city were present, as well as some from Boston and Halifax. Father Fitzcerald leaves for the latter city to-night, where he will spend a few weeks with his family, after which he will enter on the scene of his labors at Trenton, N.J., -Bishop O'Farrell's diocese.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE NICA-RAGUA TREATY.

LONDON, Dec. 17.-The Times says the terms of the Nicaragua treaty excite profound amazo-ment in England and America. If the publish-ed version is correct it will undoubtedly slicit a distinct protest from both countries as being in direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, It presents a more district violation of that instrument than Blaine ever contemplated. Americans must not suppose Englishmen will deprecate the treaty owing to any alarm at the extension of American dominion or from any mistrust that the advantages gained will be used to the injury of British trade, but they can not suppose that the example afforded of one State purchasing control of such a waterway for its personal advantages and not as a trustee for the benefit of the world. The navigable highway between two oceans is not a petty matter of sale and barter between a couple of States.

DAVITT AS AN AUTHOR.

HIS LECTURES TO A SOLITARY AUDIENCE. LONDON, Dec. 23.—Some of the political proposals advanced in Michael Davitt's back, "Lectures to a Solitary Audience," area cursing bitter discussion. The book itself, which is nominally claimed to be a menuity of Davitt's recent fail life, has turned out to be a great literary success, and its matter is al and searching him of the good feeding of the missing through the particulours.

TACORDEOOTE RAIN.

**TACORDEOO

sire to compete, we give the plan in detail.

To the fifteen hundred persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be given, without extra charge, except for freight and packing of goods, beyond the regular lialf-dollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and costly rewards named below. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered first.—

THE RIBLE QUESTIONS.

Where are nouses first mentioned in the Bible? They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up. So don't delay; the sooner you answer them the better. Here you have the list of the first rewards. Number one in this list will be given to the sender of the first correct answer to these two Bible questions. Number two to the sender of second correct answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given out.

THE FIRST REWARDS. Six Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin... \$ 600

2. One Grand Square Piano, by a celebrat-

winding and Stem-setting Genuine

winding and stem-setting Genuine

case or Opened faced, Coin silver Watches
41 to 50—Ten Solid Quadruple Silver Plate

Cake Baskets, elegant designs.

51 to 100—Fifty Dozan Sets of Heavy
Silver Plated Tea Spoons.

101 to 310—One Hundred and Thirty Elegantly Bound Volumes of Tenny-

200

300

442

dia, a library in itself..... 570

Then follows a series of middle rewards which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons, when to the sender of the middle correct answer (of the whole list) will be given number one of these middle rewards. To the next correct answer following the middle one will be given number two, the next correct one number three, and so on till all those middle rewards as enumerated below are given away. Here is the list of

MIDDLE REWARDS. 1. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in

Square Pianos, by a celebrated makar 5, 6 and 7.—Three fine-toned Cabinet

5, 6 and 7.—Three nne-toned Galanst
Organs, by a celebrated maker.

8, 9, 10 and 11.—Four Ladies' Selid Gold
atem winding and stem setting
Watches

12 to 17.—Six elegant quadruple plate Hot
Water or Tea Urns.

18 to 30.—Thirteen elegant, Heavy Black
Silk Drag Patture

Silk Dress Patterns.

31 to 50.—Twenty elegant Black Cashmere Dress Patterns.

51 to 60.—Ten pairs fine Lace Curtains.

61 to 90.—Thirty Quadruple Plate Craet Stands.

90 to 257.—One hundred and sixty-seven
Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches....

258 to 600.—Three hundred and fortythree beautifully bound volumes, Shakespeare's poems. 1,829 After these follow the Consolation Rewards,

when, to the sender of the very last correct answer received in this competition will be given number one of these Consolation Rewards named below. To the next to the last correct one will be given number two, and so on till all these are given away.

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS. 1-Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin. \$ 500

2, 3 and 4.—Three Fine Grand Square Pianos...

5,6 and 7—Three elegant Cabinet Organs,
by a celebrated maker...

8 to 10.—Three Fine Quadruple Plate Tea Services.

11 to 18.—Eight Ladies' Solid Gold Hunt-

ing-case genuine stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin Watches 19 to 29.—Eleven Heavy Black Silk Dress

Dress Patterns.
91 to 150.—Sixty dozen sets silver-plated

spoons

This altogether forms one of the most attractive and reasonable plans we have ever seen. The aim of the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal is of course to increase his circulation. In fact, he says so, but adds that he also hopes to encourage the study of the Bible, but frankly states that this part of the plan is not his sole aim, and goes on to explain that he has lost so much money by dishonest agents, and has spent so much in valuable premiums to encourage them to send large lists, that hereafter he has decided to give all these things direct to subscribers, for answering those Bible questions. Aside from the rewards offered you are sure to be pleased with your half dollar investment, as the Ladies' Journal half dollar investment, as the Ladies' Journal consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains the sum and substance of many of the high-priced fashion papers and languages published in the States, and all for the low price of half a dollar, or one year's subscription. It also contains two pages of the newest music, short and serial stories, household hints, fashion articles by the best authorities, finely illustrated. In short, it is about the best illustrated. In short, it is about the best monthly publication we know of anywhere for fifty cents, and it is as good as many at a dollar. Be sure to remember that everyone competing must send with their answers fifty cents by

premptly now, and you may doubless secure one of the first resards. If you answer any time between row and fittent if of Henry you, may, secure one and fittent if of Henry you, may, secure one and fittent if of Henry you, may, secure one and fittent if of Henry and you have not the last day (15th Reb.) and you live a good distance from Toyou of fitten day; being allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the office from the tant points, you are almost certain to secure one of the one of the consolation awards. A tall even the consolation awards. lent opportunity of securing at once an excel-lent opportunity of securing at once an excel-lent publication and a bossibility of appano, or gan gold watch, silver itea set or some other of the many rewards offered. The address is Edi-tor of the Ladies Journal, Toronto, Canada Don't delay attending to this, but do it now, and you will not regret it, you may depend.

HOW FRANK DUTFY AN EIGHT YEAR BOY GETS \$5000.

Frank K. Duffy, an eight year old son of Thos Duffy, dealer in gents' furnishing goods, purchased a one-fifth ticket in the November drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Com pany, and received an express package containing \$5,000 in cask. The number of the winning ticket was 13,023, and the whole prize was \$25,000. A Times reporter has verified the case of this Hartford boy.—Hartford (Conn.) Times, Nov. 29.

The naval cadets at Annapolis are dissatisfied with the management, and a supremacy revolt is threatened.

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold—how necessary, then that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs. Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—one of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and disorder. The origin of this malady is indi-Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes: "It

A Berlin house is making cravats and scarfs of paper.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and idults.

The Baxter iron works at Peekskill have shut down. Sixty hands are out. Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to

remove all kinds of corns and warts. 🧦 🔭 🐣 It is rumored at Shanghai that the Chinese cruisers have gone to Corea.

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspopsia, &c., relief is sure. I'he only nerve medicine for the price in market. In vials at 25 cents.

The Dominion Parliament will be called to gether on the 29th of January.

...The woman who seeks relief from pain by the free use of alcoholic stimulants and narcotic drugs finds what she seeks only 300 so far as sensibility is destroyed or temporarily suspended. No cure was ever wrought by such means, and the longer they are employed the more hopeless the case becomes. Leave chloral, morphia and belladonna alone, and use Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Patti cried when she heard of Brignoli's death.

THOSE TWIN FOES to bodily comfort, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Its use also insures the removal of Kidney and Uterine maladies, and promotes unobstructed action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a wrifter it has no equal. It is also a great favorite with the ladies. * .* A paper chimney fifty feet high has been

erected at Breslau. To lessen mortality and step the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia; I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

The wife of the ex-faster, Dr. Tanner, used to earn \$3,000 a year as a physician.

Geo. Andrews, overseer of the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years, before his removal to Lowell, afflicted with saltrheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 188?.

It is said that 22 per cent. of the violent

Holloway's Pills.—Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, it is the right time to take some alterative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindy, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood is rendered richer and purer, the muscles become firmer and stronger and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

A New York bride is indignant because one of her wedding presents, an alleged seal skin sacque, proves to be dyed beaver.

To Remove Dandruff.—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet. It is estimated that at least one half of the

exhibits displayed at the London Health Show will find their way to New Orleans. Worms often destroy children, but

Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the Chauncey M. Depew, New York's favorite

after-dinner speaker, has fifty invitations a read. National Pills are the favorite pur-

gative and anti-bilious medicine they are mild and thorough. A Connecticut woman sent a feather cushion to endow a chair at Princeton Col-

A Crying Evil.—Children are often frettul and when ill worms are the cause Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

Gladstone prefers a pair of pantaloons that bag at the knees and wears abnormally high collars.

must send with their answers fifty cents by post-office order, scrip, or small coin. They therefore; pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards, as fifty cents is the regular vearly subscription price to the Journal. The competition remains to the Journal. The competition remains the ough and soreness can be oured by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local as the letter is post marked where mailed by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local as the letter is post marked where mailed by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local as the letter is post marked where mailed by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local as the letter is post marked where mailed by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local as the letter is post marked where mailed by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local as the letter is post marked where mailed by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local as the letter is post marked where mailed by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local as the letter is post marked where mailed by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local as the letter is post marked where mailed by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local the local as the letter is post marked where mailed by Hagyard's Petroral Balsam, the reliable local the local transfer of the

gives relief from suffering. Life disease is often mistaken for fother. Complaints; but if the freeder will ask himself the following questions; he will be able to deter mine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I district eating! If there as dull, heavy feeling attended by drownings; Have he eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagree able taste! Is the congrue coated? Is there pain; in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right aide as if the liver were enlarging is there occurrences? Is there vertigo, or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kid we neves canty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment as oon after eating, accompanied by flatulence we

soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stemach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread.

ONE SWINDLE LESS ful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys be come more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising gestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease gives general satisfaction and sells splendid if taken in its incipiency. It is most import ant that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every restige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very

> and branch, out of the system. Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

foundation of the disease, and drives it, root

Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dyspensia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise aryone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,
R. Tunner. Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Vhite. William Brent. Mr. A. J. White. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White - Dear Sir-I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me would main, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfoot. it has restored me to complete health.—I re-

15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb,

Chemist, Calne. September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir, -I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup deaths in Ireland are caused by burns or steadily increasing. All who have tried it scalds, due to the open peat fires on the floors speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist.

To Mr. A. J. White. te. Merthyr Tydvil. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir, -Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fiscen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have

much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so con-stant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. BOWKER. (Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq.
A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St. James street, Montreal.

P. T. Barnum says that the receipts of his show for the season of 1884 were \$1,400,000.

AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS SUFFERING. Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, was cured of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all im-

purities of the system. The news boys would like the election excitement to keep up if it takes all winter.

Prof. Barrett of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says : Not one death occurs now where twenty died before Down's Elixer was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies.

The reason why Arnica & Oil Linimentis so

3 sta. 350 1. 11

was who had dared to tell him how to treat his horse, went all the more fiercely to work with his with, and it was with considerable difficulty that the man was madel to deem! Waffer returning from his exating, Tord Landownelst once sent word to the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of what had happened, and informed him that he swould; if necessary, go in the witness for and give evidence against Desjarding. The secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals visited the Government House to day to secure the names of witnesses, and the matter will probably comemp before the Police Gourt during the week. There would be something novel in seeing the Governor General in the witness box.

witness box.
OTTAWA, Dec. 18. A man named Desiardina

ONE SWINDLE LESS

COLLAPSE OF THE ROYAL NEW BRUNSWICK

LOTTERY. CALAIS, Me., Dec. 18 .- The concern known as the Royal New Brunswick lottery has finally collapsed, and will probably never exist again in this section. Nate S. Read, of Philadelphia, the leading man in the lottery company, was arrested last Wednesday in St Stephen for the wrongful use of the mails, and held in \$2,000 to appear for trial to day. He then went to his farm, 25 miles above this city, where he has an elegant residence. Since his arrest the remaining members of the company have made themselves scarce, and are supposed to be with Read. Here all are safe from arrest. A large crowd was in at-tendance to-day at the court room, but Read did not appear. This is the first time the Dominion Government have taken hold of the case, although numerous complaints have been entered against the concern during the past few years. The principal field of their operations was in the Western States. They were never known to have a drawing or give ı prize.

A RECTOR'S REVENCE

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A horrible story comes from Dorsetshire of the revenge of an enraged parent for a distasteful marriage contracted by his son. The father is the rector of one of the most aristocratic churches in the south of England. His son fell in love with his cousin, an orphan, who also resided at the Phosphorized Emulsion taken when rectory, and proposed marriage. There seems to have been no serious objection to the match, except the unreasonable opposition of the rector, but he was inexorable. Finally the young people eloped, and were married secretly, but in strict accordance with legal requirements, by a dissenting minister, whose chapel is close to the church. When the rector learned of the clandestine marriage he became furiously angry. The offenders, however, were beyond his reach and he vented his spite by shooting thefavorite horses and dogs which his son had left at the rectory. The London newspapers print the facts in the case to-day, but without stating the names of the parties. In their editorial comments, however, they apply the newly coined epithet "atrocitist," and stigmatise him us a ferocious savage: An appeal is also made to the Royal Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals to have the rector in-

Mitchell, the pugilist, has been arrested for murder, it being alleged that one Mul-doon has died from injuries received in a re-

dicted and punished for his brutal crime.

TO FARMERS.

Farmers coming to Montreal, before the holidays, for the purchase of their winter goods are respectfully invited to pay us a visit.

look out for the store where they can buy the best goods at the lowest prices. As we import all goods direct from Europe, we retail them as cheap as any other merchant can buy in wholesale houses.

We have just bought at auction Turgeon & Co's. Bankrupt Stock, and these goods, togeth er with our regular assortment, must be sold apidiy. We, therefore, sell them at exceedingy low prices, so as to dispose of the whole be We are now distributing to our customers a magnificent Calendar for 1885. It is a nice

piece of lithographic work in seven colors and We give it free to all who ask for it. When you come to Montreal do not fail to favor us with a visit. DUPUIS FRÈRES,

Cor. St. Catherine and St. Andre streets. 18-3

A POWERFUL GUN. SANDY HOOK, Dec. 17 -- A shot weighing

.52 pounds was fired from . Haskell multicharge gun this morning with 116 pounds of powder. The velocity of the shot was 1,801 feet per second, the elevation 81 degrees, range 654 yards. The muzzle energy of the shot was 3,422 foot-tons. This is the most powerful shot yet fired from this gun, and much exceeds that of any gun in the world of the same calibre.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly ob structs the perspiration as sudden tran sitions from heat to cold. Hear rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive 2 18th 18017

The Alabama Legislature has a bill pending providing that persons carrying concealed weapons shall wear a badge with the words "I

OUR HABITS AND OUR OLIMATE All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chipping disease and ultimate inisery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthis action tone. 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 everywhere. 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. Montree

Victors in Eastern slugging matches are now escorted home by brass bands. The beaten party probably takes this way to get even.

THE SECRET OUT.

The secret of success of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts upon the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the skin and the blood removing obstructions and imparting health and vigor.

Pianos are played and corn popped by electricity at the American Electrical Exhibition in Boston. Pretty soon bashful men can pop the question by electricity.

Cough and Colds that we so frequent ly neglect, and which so often prove the seeds sown for a harvest of consumption, should have immediate and thorough treatment. A teaspoonful of Robinson's ever the cough is troublesome, will relieve the patient and persevered in, will effect a cure in the most obstinate. 6-135mwf.

FIRE IN AN ORPHANAGE.

BROOKLYN CATHOLIC ASYLUM DESTROYED ---FEARS OF LOSS OF LIFE. BROOKLYN, Dec. 18 .- A fire broke out this

afternoon in the large building of the Catholic male orphan asylum, containing seven hundred and eighty-five orphans, sixty of whom were in the domitory on the top floor. Whether or not all escaped caunot be told until the roll is called. It is thought some were lost. Sister Mary Josephine, who was in the dormitory at the time the fire broke out, made heroic efforts to save the little ones. She remained in the room until burned out by the flames; then she ran to the window, where she stood upon the cornice until a fireman from the roof swung his coat to her. The sister caught the coat, but when the fireman tried o pull her from her perilous posi her grasp and fell headlong to the ground. An eight year old boy jumped from the third storey and was severely injured. There was great excitement among the inmates, but it is believed the children on the lower floors escaped. Hundreds of little fellows ran out into the falling snow hatless and coatless and took refuge in the adjoining residences. The building, which occupied the entire block. is

destroyed. A spectator says he is confident he saw a woman fall back into the smoke. There were thirty sisters in the asylum at the time, but it is believed they all escaped. Father Mahoney, who was in charge of the building, thinks all the children escaped. Several thrilling incidents occurred while the children were being rescued. Two civilians handed seven beys down from the second story window, when the flames compelled them to retreat. Two firemen fell from the ladders and were severely injured. The excitement in and around the building was intense. Hundreds of partially clad children forced themselves through every conceivable avenue of egress, and rushed shivering to the nearest place of shelter. The fire originated in a trying room, where a boy with a candle accidentally ignited some clothing. The loss on the building is \$200,000. Sister Mary Josephine has since died from her injuries.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT'S DIARY.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17 .- The diary in which Mr. Michael Davitt records his prison experiences at Kilmainham has just been published under the title, "Lectures to a Solitary Audience." The book is dedicated to the pet blackbird "Joe," which is apostrophized by the author in affectionate terms as " "The comrade, whose, playful I moods, and, loving, familiarity helped to cheer the solitude of the convict cell."

ttching Piles symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, i.ke perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious regults may follow: "SWAYNES OINTMENT" is a pleasant sure cure Also, for Tester Lea. may follow: SATRES OINTMENT a pleasant, sure cure. Also, for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1:25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.

HAMILTON, Dec. 17. The Rev. T. B. Fuller Bishop of Niagara, died at three this morning.

EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocos; Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious, use to issuch 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 its ready

The Beton Globe celebrates the election of a Democratic mayor by printing is picture of six roosters, one standing on another back.

This is a great year for Democratic roosters.

Chamist, Italian is a great year for Democratic roosters.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 268. Dame Célina Caillé, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jean alias Jean-Baptiste Maranda, carter, of the same place, duly authorized à ceter en justice, Plain-tiff, rs. the said Jean Maranda, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause,
Montreal, 13th December, 1884.
ETHIER & PELLETIER,
Attorneys for Plain





WILL OURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS. DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY. INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS. **40 YTICAN** THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS

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The man with rheumatism can feel the approach of that weather in his aching joints.

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may be gradually out up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds (Obstinate skin) disease, hundred of the constitutions and disease, hundred to the constitutions and to strong and the constitutions and to attack wherever there is a weak point. We body Blood Blood Blitters, which purify and may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our regulate all the secretions.

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here is no member of society to whom this k will not be useful, whether youth, parent,

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on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it as Sore Throat, Broughitis, Coughs, Colds, even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, resses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, levery kind of Skin Disease, it has never akor at to fail.

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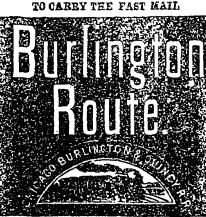
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Canada. Superior Court. No. 2220. Dame Annie Stevenson Anderson, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. David Morrice, of the said City of Montreal, merchant, Defendant. An action for separation des biens has been entered in the above cause.

Montreal, 15th November, 1884.

A. W. ATWATER,

16-5 Attorney for Plaintiff





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| İ | | | James Wylie, |
| | Sardinian | 4,650 Lt V | V H Smith, R N I |
| | Polynesian | 4,100 Capt | R Brown. |
| | Sarmatian | 3,600 Capt | J Graham. |
| | | | W Richardson. |
| | Peruvian | | |
| | Nova Scotian | 3,300 Capt | Hugh Wylie, |
| | Caspian | 3,200 Lt R | Barrett, R N R. |
| | Hanoverian | 4,000 Lt B | Thompson, RN |
| | Siberian | | |
| | | | J G Stephen. |
| | Hibernian | 3,440 Capt | A Macnicol, |
| | Austrian | | |
| | Nestorian | 2,700 Capt | DJ James. |
| | Prussian | 3,000 Capt | Alex McDougall |
| 1 | Scandinavian | 3,000 Capt | John Park. |
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| Į | | | C E LeGallan. |
| i | | | R Carruthers. |
| 1 | Canadian | 2,600 Capt | John Kerr. |
| ı | Phœnician | 2,800 Capt | John Brown, |
| I | Waldensian | 2,600 Capt | W Dalziell. |
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| ļ | Polynesian | Saturday, | Nov. 29 |
| İ | Peruvian | Saturday, | Dec. 6 |
| | Sardinian | Saturday | " 13 |
| ı | Sarmatian | Saturday. | " 20 |
| | Parisian | Saturday. | . " 27 |
| 1 | Circassian | Saturday. | Jag. 3 |
| Ì | At TWO o | clock P.M., | |
| | or on the arrival of t | he Intercolonial n the West. | Railway |
| | FROM PORTLAN | D TO LIVE | RPOOL, |

| | predict (Chr and 14 Can- |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| FRO | OM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, |
| 1 | VIA HALIFAX. |
| Polyr Sard Paris | nesian |
| l | OM BALTIMORE TO LIVERPOOL, |

VIA HALIFAX. Peruvian.....Tuesday, Dec. 2

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Steerage At lowest rates. Rates of Passage from Montreal vie Portland:

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 Nova Scotian
 Monday, Dec
 1

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 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's Cabin\$20.00 | Intermediate...\$15.00 Steerage......\$6.00

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IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CHICUM-* AST ITS PURPOSE IS SO LELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE DEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADIET TESTIFY. EQ. # 3 # FOR THE OURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN "" I'OH THE CURE OF ALDREY COMPLAINTS IN
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It is one of the most powerfu and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found sufficier t to scent a handkerchief or even a room. It is put up in a new style of glass-stoppered bottles and sold by all perfumers and druggists.

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Regulate the Stomach and Liver. KIDNEY-WORT DOES

WONDERFUL WHY
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licenuse it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poison-ons humors that dovelepe in Kidney and Uri-nary Diseases, Elliousness, Jaundies, Constipa-tion, Piles, or in Rasumatism, Neuralgia, Ner-yous Disorders and all Fenals Complaints. IT WILL SURELY CURB

CONSTIPATION, PILES.

and RHEUMATISM,

By canding FILEM ACTION of all the organs CLEANSING the BLOOD

toring the normal power to throw off di THOUSANDS OF CASES vorst forms of these terrible dis PERFECULLY CURE DE LA COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DE LIQUID OR DULT, BOILDE DE DUCARDA DE LA COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DEL

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR ON SACRED MUSIC.

The Secretary of the Congregation of Rites, Mgr. Lorenzo Salviati, has addressed to the Bishops of Italy a circular on the important liturgical question of sacred music. The nim of the document is to bring an efficacious of the document is to bring an emcacious remedy to the serious abuses which have been introduced into sacred music for soveral churches of Italy. The regulation accompanying the circular has been drawn up by the St. Cecilia Society, in accord with the ecclesiastical authority, and has already been executed in the Archdioceses of Naples. Milar, and elsowhere, and has obtained the full approbation of the Sovereign Pontiff. It is divided into five sections : General rules for figured sacred music, vocal and instrumental, permitted and for-bidden in the Church; special prohibitions for the music of the chant in the Church; special prohibitions of organ and in-atrumental music in the Church; recommendations concerning the published music to be used, and dispositions for the future improvement of sacred music and of that used in schools. The regulation contains twenty-three articles, embracing particular applica-tion of the matter contained in the titles of the five sections. Amongst the directions given is one to the effect that the only tigured vocal music permitted in the Church is that of grave and pious chants suit-able for the house of the Lord and the Divine praises, and serving, according to the sense of the sacred words, to excite the faithful to devotion. Instrumental music should worthly support, not crush by its noise, the chant; the Latin language, being that which is proper to the Church, should be employed in the composition of financed sacred music and the motetite should figured sacred music, and the motetts should be composed on the words of Holy Scripture, the Breviary, the Roman Missal, the hymns of St. Thomas Aquinas or some other saintly doctor, or on other hymns and prayers, approved and employed in the Church. The music prohibited is that which tends to distract worshippers in the house of prayer. All singing music, composed on motifior reminiscences of the theatre or other profane music, is expressly forbidden, as well as recitatives in a theatrical manner. All music in which the words of the sacred text are omitted, even in the least part, or transposed or abbreviated, or too frequently repeated or rendered unin-telligible, is interdicted. It is also inter-dicted to make a disorderly mixture of figured music and plain chant; all music which will prolong the Divine offices beyond the prescribed limits of the Holy Sacrifice is likewise forbidden. A severe prohibition is uttered against introducing into the church even the smallest reminiscence of a theatrical work, of dance music of all kinds, of national hymns, popular songs, &c. Instruments which are too noisy, such as drams, cymbals, and the pianoforte, &c., are prohibited. Exception s made in favor of flutes, tymbrels, and other instruments of this species, which were in use amongst the people of Israel to accom-pany them in the praises of God, the songs and Psalms of David ; but they must be used with ability and moderation, especially at the Tentum Ergo at the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. In compositions the Gloria must not be divided into three parts, separated with solos, in a dramatic manner. Let the Credo also be composed in a continuous manner, and if it is divided into concerted pieces, let them be so disposed as to form a well united whole. Solos, cadences in theatrical style, not to say cries, which distract the faithful in their devotion, are to be avoided as much as possible. The remaining articles concern published music, and the future development of sacred music in Italy.

MORE FREEDOM FOR IRE LAND.

THE NEW POLICY BELIEVED TO BE FORE-SHADOWED IN SECRETARY BANNER-

MAN'S SPEECH. London, Dec. 16.-The politicians have found a new topic for wrangling in the speech delivered last night by Henry Campbell Ban-nerman. Mr. Bannerman succeeded Mr. George Otto Trovelyan as Chief Sceretary for Ireland on Oct. 21 last, and this speech is his first public utterance of moment since then. He openly advocated a more liberal form of government for Ireland, and said that the great mistake made by the English in their treatment of Ireland lay in the fact that their policy was of Ireland lay in the fact that their policy was to obviously one of benevolent condescension. The Irish, he contended, being a proof and sensitive people, resent this attitude of patronage, whereas if they had the laws and institutions, which their needs require, and to which the country is peculiarly adapted, they would become as loval as the Scotch.

This address was delivered at Stirling, Scotland, and in Edinburch it has created much

land, and in Edinburgh it has created much commotion. The Scotch claim that the Irish in many essentials are more favored by the Government than they are thomselves, and they attribute this to the fact that the loyalty of the people of Scotland has been mistaken by the Government for satisfaction, while the Lush, by manifesting dissatisfaction, have received many valuable concessions, although their agitations have been looked upon in most instances as out-

have been looked upon in most breaks of disloyalty

Among the English politicians, Mr. Bannerman's speech is accepted as a trustworthy indication that the Government has decided to make a new departure in its Irish policy in the disastion of greater liberalism. The Home direction of greater liberalism. The Home Rulers are inclined to attribute this change to the necessity the Government finds itself under of properly recognizing the unity and strength of the Irish party in Parliament.

The followers of Mr. Parnell are not, however,

allowing themselves to be lulled into inactivity by any hopes held out to them by the Chief Secretary's speech. In fact, it seems to have inspired them all with fresh vigor, and they are putting forth all their energies to increase their representative strength by skilful use of the changed condition of affairs which must tollow under the enlarged franchise and the change in the boundaries of constituencies. Under the supervision of Mr. Parnell himself all the wards containing great Irish popula-tions in the large English cities are being or-ganized in the interest of the Home Rule idea, ganized in the interest of the Thome Rule idea, and the Parnellites feel certain that the immediate result of this organization will be a considerable increase in the Irish party's strength throughout England. Charles Russell, Q.C., the present member of Parliament for Dundalk, has already been invited by the Parnellites to contest the next election for the representation of an Light word in Theory and representation of an Irish ward in Liverpool which has just effected a Home Rule organization. If he accepts it is believed he will be elected, and no doubt is cutertained that his place in Dundalk can be filled by some other

This Liberals look upon this new aspect of Irish politics with apparent unconcern, but the Conservatives find in Mr. Bannerman's speech Conservatives find in Mr. Bannerman's speech a new cause of grievance against the Government. They decry any further concessions to the Irish as a waste of gifts. They say the Irish will take all they can get and use it to increase their strength in disloyalty. They pronounce all attempts, to conciliate the Parmellites as foolish and futile, and, denounce the polloy forshadowed by Mr. Bannerman as one of thinly welled Nationalism and shameful subserviency to the Irish implaciables.

A committee is being formed, representing the whole of Irish and which is to consider and reportupen the details of the redistribution bill and ask assistance of the Conserva-

tion bill and ask assistance of the Conservative leaders to amend the measure.

day nightitives stated that the unemployed in town numbered from 2,000 to 3,000.

A specimen of the angel his was brought into Aberdeen by a trawler. The length is 3ft, the breadth 25in while the weight is 13lb.

Mary Ann M Gowan, six years of age.

Loches, died in Dandes Thairmary yesterday from injuries sustained through her clothing being set on fire by her younger brother while they were playing with burning sticks. The Police Commissioners, who recently acquired the Gas works, have reduced the price of gas from 5s 5d to 4s 7d per 1000 feet, and the quality of the gas to be 28 candle

light. Meter hire is also reduced Is per meter per annum. A School of Art, which has been gifted to Dumbarton and completely furnished by Mr. P. Denny, Mr. Jonn McAusland, Mr. R. Mc-Millan, Mr. W. Brock, and Mr. W. Denny. was inaugurated on Tuesday night. An ad-

dress was delivered on the occasion by Sir. Cunliffe Owen, a great thing & Sadd Andreas It appears from the annual returns of the army that the number of recruits raised and finally approved for the service in the North British district last year amounted to 2,803, viz.: — Glencorse, 599; Hamilton, 1,084; Perth, 289; Fort George, 162; Aberdeen, 125; Stirling, 225; Edinburgh, 192; and

Ayr, 127. It has now been ascertained that the Shetland herring fishing for this year yielded the enormous total of 300,000 barrels, being the brand.

In consequence of the promulgation of an actual or pretended dream foreshadowing disaster to one of the steamers that ply between Fortrose and Inverness, the great majority of the visitors from the Black Isle to the Inverness feeing market on Friday preferred to make a roundabout journey of about 20 miles by land rather than run the risk of going as passengers in any of the two steamers placed at their disposal.

The Executive of the Edinburgh United Liberal Association on Monday empowered a sub-committee to memorialise the Government to legislate permanently on the question raised in the report of the Crofters' Commissioners, and in the meantime to introduce a suspensory act against evictions in the Highlands

A GIRL SIX DAYS WITHOUT FOOD .- An extraordinary discovery was made on Tuesday week at Burntisland, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth A straw rick was being removed when, in the centre of it, a girl, who at first was thought to be dead, was found, but subsequently she was discovered to be unconscious, and in a fearfully emaciated condition. Restoratives were applied, and yesterday she was able to state that she is an orphan, eighteen years of age, lately employed at Porth Dye Works. She started to tramp for Edinburgh with only a few coppers in her pocket, and reached Burntisland on Wednesday of last week. Having spent her last halfpenny on food, she was unable to eross the ferry, and at night she crept into the straw rick, where she lay without food or drink for six days and nights.

Words of Warning and Comfort.

" If you are suffering from poor health or "languishing on a bed of sickness, take "cheer if you are simply ailing, or if you "feel weak and dispirited,

without clearly know-" ing why, Hop Bitters " will surely cure you."

I you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of buisness or labor, weakened by the strain of your most surely strenghthen you.

drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or cation. Buth she and her boy perished in the are young and growing too fast, as often the flames. Jas. Sullivan, who had been given

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the "farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel "that your system needs cleansing,

"toning, or stimulating, without in toxicating, if you are old, " blood thin and impure, pulse "feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties

" waning, Hop Bitters is what you need;

"to give you new life, health, and vigor. If you are costive, or dyspeptic, or suf fering from any of the other numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is

your own fault if you remain ill. If

-tem against the scourge of all countires, -Malaria, Epidemic, Bilions and Inter--mittent Fevers by the use of Hop

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. \$600 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear "and soft as yours," said a lady to her "friend "You can easily make it so," an"swered the friend. "How?" inquired the " first lady.

"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health." It did it for me as you observe."

None gen uine without bunch the white labe 1. Shun all the vile with Hop or "Hope" in their same

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—United Ireland says the English exhibit admirable patience under the senseless and wicked frights to which they

Ten or Twelve Lives Known to be Lost Reliveyering the Dead Bodies The limmates.

Scattered Over the City-Semic or the
Victims

New York Day of Blackered walls in live moking running wars at that remained this when your less blacked walk and her death when and morning consequently that remained the later of the morning consequent there to day to will be a like the free covered the free morning they came on the charres which here to covered the morning they came on the charres with here to covered the morning they came on the charres with here to covered the morning they came on the charres with her to covered the morning they came on the charres with her to covered the morning they came on the charres which here buried beneath the death the death the death the death were likely boys who were sick. It is not known whether all of these were as well as a crisp. This mide displays were likely boys who were sick. It is not largest Monday.

A late hour three more bodies were discovered to the covered t

known whether all of these were saved of Ate a later hour three more bodies were discovered near where the passage to the main building was located. Shortly after nine colock two more bodies were found. These were burned to a crisp and their identity destroyed. The children are scattered all over the city and until collected it will be impossible to identify the bodies of those who perished. The police found many orphans on the streets half frozen and took them to the station house. Citizens also took them to the station house. houses. Citizens also took charge of some of them. The sisters are unwilling to be inter-viewed, but it is plain that their list of inmates who have been rescued does not come up to the full numbers. This is explained by the statement that some of the children may have been cared for in private houses, and that the chances are that they will turn up. The fact is that last night only one child was

round at the southeast corner of the drying room, burned beyond recognition, and from the cramped position in which they lay it is believed a coil of steam pipes fell on them and prevented their escape. This made a total of eleven bodies recovered. This afternoon it was learned that Mrs. McCaren and Mrs. room this morning are supposed to be one of these two ladies. This would swell the list of victims to 13. This morning the burned buildings were like a ruined palace of ice, Huge icicles hung from the little that remained of the roof. The walls that stood were coated with a sheet of ice, and the surrounding grounds are like an immense skating park. Of the infirmary building, in which the fire broke out, two walls were eft, with a towering chimney, all threatening to full with each fresh gust of the wind that blew fiercely across the unpretected grounds.

The least damaged part of the building was at the southeast corner, and on the ground floor of this lay the bodies. The water dripped through the board ceiling, and the floor was a sheet of ice two inches thick. From the number of children in the infirmary yesterday, and the number of those known to be saved, it is believed the firemen have recovered all the remains, but the Brooklyn Eagle this afternoon combats this The Eagle says that when the rubbish that chokes up the basement of the laundry building can be removed, the chances are that the loss of life will be increased. The bodies thus far discovered were on the surface The fact remains that there are children missing from the hospital ward, of which Sister Mary Josephine was in charge, who cre not account

Several of the trustees visited the ruins this evening with the intention of learning as far as possible how many lives were lost. Col. Carroll, after the close of the inspection of the remains, came to the conclusion that only ten bodies have been found. A closer examination corroborated this view. No more bodies have been found up to dark, when the searching closed. It has been ascertained that the body of a woman found in the ruins is that of a widow named Mrs. heard every day duties, or a man of letters toiling Mary McCarren, of New York, who had over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will been to visit her fatherless boy, after leaving a younger child at the maternity home, say. ing she would call for the latter in the even-If you are suffering from over-eating or ing. Her failure to return led to he identifi up, was found to-night at the residence where his mother is employed as a servant.

The board of management met this evening to take steps for providing for the homeless. Several charitable institutions made offers of assistance and the county charity commissioners sent word that they had several buildings vacant which the asylum people were welcome to. A committee appointed to collect the orphans could not find all the youngsters, as they have gone to every part of the city. The building committee was directed to proceed at once with the rebuilding of the west wing, which it is thought may be completed in a month.

your own fault if you remain ill. If

you are wasting away with any form of
Kidney disease, stop tempting death this
moment, and turn fer—a cure o Hop Bitters.

If you are mick with that terrible sickness,
Mervousness, you will find a "Balm in
Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of,
—a miasuratic district, barricade your sys—tem against the scource of all counties. plians dress, and thus enable them to face the fierce storm that was raging outside. There, were sixty in all on the two infirmary floors, She-sent Sister Anthony to the lower floor and sent sent Sister Antipony to the lower noor and sent the boys after her as soon as they got their clothing on. A cloud of smoke rushing into the apartment warned her to hurry, and she got all the children she could see in the big dormitory out and down stairs under the charge of Sister Anthony.

The boys were then in a panic and Sister Many Loophing said her mail arm healt state.

Mary Josephine said she would run back to the third floor, next to the mansard roof, to see if any boys were in the wards. The next that was seen of the brave Sister was when she threw up a window and, standing upon the sill, clung to the cornice work of the manard roof.
The flames were then roaning all around ker.
The roof was on fire, and at times the smoke hid,
her entirely from v.ev.

A. DHATH LEAP.

Foreman McGroarty, of Engine company 14

ran to a third story window of the main build ing. The window was almost parallel with the sales of 2 window on which the Sister was hanging for 1711.

life, and was only divided by the passageway marked in the diagram. Foreman McGrearty took off his coat.

"Catch the end of my coat when I fling it toward you?" he cried: "Hold on to it tight, and then jump toward me. The catch you Canada. Don't be afraid I have good hold of my end of the coat."

Messrs.

House was packed from floor to ceiling by Conservatives from all parts of the Province, and several from of the Dominion. Among those obsurved present were Sir Beonard Tilly, Sic Hector Langevin, Hons Mack-paie Bowell, Caron and Carling. Hon. John Norquay and many Senators and members of Parliament and of the Local Legislature. The first proceeding was to elect a chairman, and Dalton McCarthy proposed Mr. W. R. Meredith, which was carried manimously amidst vociferous cheering. Mr. Meredith briefly returned thanks, and explained the objects, political and national, of the convention. He also and nerring using for this year yielded the second state of the convention. He also enormous total of 300,000 barrels, being the admitted to be missing, and this morning a took occasion to reply to charges made in the admitted to be missing, and this morning a took occasion to reply to charges made in the dozen bodies have been found.

At 12.30 this afternoon the remains of two extended a hearty welcome to the convention, and proposed as secretaries. 117,000 barrels received the Covernment found at the southeast corner of the drying. Messrs. Carruthers, of St. Thomas ; McGuire, of Kingston, and Popler, of Barrie. Senator Plumb then proposed the adoption of an address from the Liberal Conservative party of Ontario to Sir John, which was seconded by H. E. Clarke, M. P. P., of West Toronto, and carried. Sir John not having yet ar-Halligan, whose addresses are unknown, rived, the Chairman called for the addresses were, at the time the fire broke out, visiting to constituencies to be handed in. This was the institution, and were in the section of the about 2.15, and while the addresses building where it commenced. The were being handed in Sir John arbones of an adult found in the boiler rived. On making his appearance on rived. On making his appearance on the stage the whole audience rose and cheered lustily again and again, Sir John bowing his acknowledgments. On entering, he was preceded by an old piper carrying a beautiful banner, on which was worked in letters of gold, "North Bruce venerates 40 years of Statesmanship and patriotism," and on the other side, "For Canada and the Empire." The addresses were then prosented to Sir John, and he commenced his speech about 2.40.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.-The Conservative Convention opened this morning at ten, when an address was presented to Sir John by Hon. Mr. Norquay, from Manitoba Conservatives. The address was enclosed in a case covered with plush velvet and having silver shield thereon with an presented from Portage la Prairie and Regina. Mr. Norquay, in a brief speech, expressed the confidence of his Province in the policy of Sir John and the affection of the people for him personally, and pledged him their support. Sir John briefly replied and accepted an invitation to visit the Northwest. He intended shortly to make a tour from Quebec to British Columbia. Hon. Alex. Morris then spoke, enlogizing Meredith, the leader of the Opposition in the Local House. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who delivered an elo-quent and stirring speech eulogizing Sir John and expatiating on the alliance existing between the Liberal-Conservatives of Quebec and Ontario. He was repeatedly cheered. Colonel White and Robillard, M.P.P., as representing French Canadian constituencies in Ontario, delivered

humorous speeches as to French domination, stating that there were 100,-French Canadians, but so little of them nobody 00C French they A resolution was then read and adopted and the formation of a union resolved upon and appointing Sir John president, W. R. Meredith vice president, and a central com-mittee of leading gentlemen from all parts of

the Dominion. Resolutions were submitted by the committee appointed yesterday laying down the platform of the conservative party and embracing the National policy, Canadian Pacific railway, development of the canal system, freedom from taxation of tea and coffee, reduction of public debt, condemning the independence movement and all annexation proclivities and expressing gratification at the settlement of the boundary question, and condemning the action of the local govern ment re the bribery case.

At noon the City Council met, when S John was presented by Mayor Boswell with civic address. Sir John briefly replied, ex pressing his thanks. The members were then introduced by the Mayor.

The banquet was the most distinguished and brilliant affair of the kind ever held here. The galleries were crowded with ladies and those delegates who were unable to get tickets for the banquet. Banners hung from every conceivable point bearing appropriate inscrip-

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to the toast of "Our Guest," spoke for nearly two hours, being frequently interrupted by continued applause. "The Ministry" was responded to by Sir

Hector Langevin and Sir David Macpherson, "The Senate" by Sir Alex. Campbell, and The House of Commons by Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Thos. White and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P. s.

FINANCE.

The local markets were duli. Consols in London were steady and firm at 99 15-16 money, 99 9-16 account; Erie was weaker at 143; Illinois Central fell to 1221; Canada Pacific to 45% and New York Central to 883. New York stocks this morning were steady The morning sales of the Montreal Stock

Exchange were: 5 Montreal at 1873; 1 do, 1871; 9 Merchants, 1081; 325 Gas, 1811.

The local stock market closed dull, with sales of 25 Montreal, 1872 and 175 Gas at

CLOSING PRICES. Messrs. J. L. Forget & Co., stock and English erhölt Achite Anti-rable patience on Air the searches and witched fights to which the search of the police direct the dynamic compinence on the police direct the dynamic compinence on the police direct the dynamic compinence on the police direct the dynamic compinence on the police direct the dynamic compinence of the police direct the dynamic distinct the search of the police direct the dynamic distinct the search of the police direct the dynamic compinence of the police direct the dynamic distinct the search of the police direct the dynamic and the police direct the dynamic and the police direct the dynamic and the police direct the dynamic and the police direct the dynamic and the police direct the dynamic police direct the d grain brokers, report the closing prices of New York stocks this afternoon as follows:—

There has been additional depression in the ce-covered runts of the burned the politic part of the burned the politic part of the burned the politic part of the burned to concluded there were no more bedies, buried beneath the devis, they come upons buried beneath the devis, they come upons centiper pound, but the additional depression in the politic part of the follower of the f fairly healthy tone at the decline, the demand being steady and more active than on last Monday! The offerings were fair, and a more satisfactory clearance was effected than for several weeks Prime steers sold at ic lower 13jc, against 14c on December 15, 14c on December 8, 14jc on December 1, 15c on November 24, 141c on November 17, 14c on November 10, 141c on November 3, and 131c on October 27. Lower grades show a similar decline. Fair to choice were quoted at 13c, poor to medium at 12c, and inferior and bulls at 9c to 104c. The sheep trade has been dull and without new feature. At Liverpool to day there were ample offerings and a glow demand. Prices were ample onerings and a now, comand.

Prices were nominally unchanged. Best sheep
were quoted at 13c, against 13c on December
15, 14c on December 8, 14c on December 17,
16c on November 24, 14c on November 17,
16c on November 10, and 15c on November
2 Secondary qualities were dull and de-3. Secondary qualities were dull and de-pressed at 11c to 12c, merines at 10c to 21c, and inferior and rams at 8c to 91c. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled lower at

44d, while mutton is unchanged at 41d. MONTREAL, Dec. 23. The trade, in shipping cattle on spot has been inactive, and the market featureless, prices being nominally quoted at 41c to 5c per lb. live weight. The exports from Boston last week were 497 head. Live hogs were in light supply and steady, at 50 per lb. for good lots, At Viger market there was a good supply of butchers cattle, about 425 head being offered. The quantity, too, averaged better, and good to choice heifers and steers could be bought more easily, sales of such being made at 5c to 51c per lb., live weight. One or two extra choice animals, however, sold higher. Some very fair lots sold at 4c to 41c, and there was a large supply of inferior and common quali-ties at 2c to 3c per lb.

MONTREAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE. Peas are changing hands at 60c per 60 lbs. along the line, and there is a small movement in oats at 31c. Wheat is inactive but steady, with rye and barley nominal. We appropriate inscription. Addresses were also quote:—Canada red winter wheat, 83 to \$4c: white winter, 82c to 83c; Canada spring, 82c to 83c; peas, 70c to 71c; cata, 31c; rye, 57c to 58c; barley, 50c to 60c; and corn, 55c. There was no perceptible change in the market for flour, but millers' prices are above quotations. Consequently there is no pressure to sell, which gives a steady tone to values. Business in a local way continues of fair proportions, but no large lots are selling. Flour-Patents, \$3.80 to 4.50; superior extra, \$3.70 to 3.75; extra superfine, \$3.55 to 3.60; fancy, \$3.45; spring extra, \$3.35 to 3.40; superfine, \$3.20 to 3.25; Canada strong bakers', \$3.70 to 3.80; American strong bakers', \$4.00 to 4.25: fine, \$2.90 to 3.00; middlings, \$2.70 to 2.80; pollards, \$2.50 to 2.60. Ontario bags—Medium, \$1.70 to 1.80; spring extra, \$1.65 to 1.70; superfine, \$1.45 to 1.55; city bags (delivered), \$2.15 to 2.20. Dressed hogs have inproved in value under a better demand and light receipts. To-day there was a fairly active demand, and sales of car lots were made at \$5.70 to \$5.80 per 100 lbs. The quality of the hogs is much superior to last year, chiefly owing to the abundance and cheapness of feed, which has enabled farmers to send their hogs to market in much better condition. The hog crop this year is a large one, and large receipts are ex-pected after the new year. Ashes.— Trading in pots to day was light on an un-changed market, although the drift of opinion still favours lower prices. We quote: \$3.60 to \$3.65 per 100 lbs. Game—Venison was in fair supply and steady, sales being made at 5c to 6c for carcases, and 7c to 9c per lb for saddles. Partridges were easy at 45c per gair. Poultry—The heavy shipments from country points to the United States have materially diminished the receipts here, especially of turkeys and geese, which are positively scarce and not equal to supply the demand. Chickens were in fair request and steady. Early in the day most of the receipts were cleared off, and in the afternoon good poultry was not to be had. Prices were firm. We quote:—Turkeys, He to 12c; ducks, 10c to 12c, geese, 7c to 9c, and chickens, 7c to 9c per lb. Eggs.—The market for eggs wassteady, with a fair demand and emult receive. and small receipts. Good stock was wanted and sold well. We quote 20c to 22c per dozen. Provisions.—The market for pork was dull and unchanged, and very few transactions were made. Canada short cut is held at 316, but there are no buyers at that figure. Western short cut is quoted at \$15.25 to

\$15.50, and western mess at \$14.75 to \$15. Lard is in moderate jobbing request at 104c for western and 91c to 10c for Canadian. Green hams sold at \$1c; Canada short cut, per bri, \$15.75 to \$16; mess pork, Western, per bri, \$14.75 to \$15; short-out, Western, per bri, \$15.25 to \$15.50; hams, green, per be bri, \$10.25 to \$15.50; name, green, per lb, \$1c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 10½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 9½c to 10c; bacon, per lb, 13c to 14c; shoulders, 10c to 11c; tallow, common refined, per lb, 7c to 8c. Butter—The jobbing trade is taking a fair amount of butter just new, but when it comes to wholesale business the market is positively dull and without feature; in fact our top quotations could not be realized. On the whole the situation has not varied, and does not present any favorable symptoms. Roll butter sold at 17c to 19c for good qualities. Messrs. W. Heapy & Sons, of Liverpool, write us as follows on De-cember 9:—The demand continues only for the finest creameries and those fresh landed, fresh flavored parcels. Holders of summer lots are showing more anxiety to realize, and the market for such is lower. Quotations are: Extra fine creameries, 112s to 110s; finest; Extra fine creameries, 112s to 110s; mest; Brockvilles and other selections, 100s to 110s; fine western dairies, 90s to 110cs; useful and secondary grades; more plansitul at 75s to 85s; a fair, enquiry for useful parcels between 56s 10,60s, which are rather scarce. Creamery, good to choice 22 to 24c; Townships, choice 22c; Townships, choice 22c; Townships, fair to 28c; Morrisburg, 16c, to 28c; Received to 20c; Western, 140; to 1

A PREMIUM FREE FOR ALL SUMMENT ARABIN TO THE PROPERTY OF THE P

The one of the neglest and Admisorates (Halteners, Paper to Boys and First view published; It is a page as filled with subjects of the fall to the Louis but to older persons with including Life Reminiscences, of Original and Sciences Stories Sparking Sketches.

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BIRTH.

MELGUND-At Ottawa, Viscountess Mel-gund was safely delivered of a daughter on Saturday, December 13th.

DIED.

DOHERTY—On Wednesday morning, 17th inst., Kate, second and beloved daughter of Patrick Doherty. MULLIN-In this city, on the 15th instant

James Thomas, aged 8 years and 6 months, eldest son of Phillip Mullin. POWER -On November 9th, at Ballyculane, Co. Wexford, Mr. William Power, after

a lingering illness, aged 68 years; deeply and deservedly regretted.—R. I. P. 144 MURPHY -A her father's residence, 1107 Notre ame street east, Ellen, daughter of Mathew Murphy, trader, aged 16 years, 6 months and 7 days.

MATHIEU-At Grondines, Quebec, on the 10th instant, suddenly, P. M. Mathieu, Esq., Pilot, at the age of 65 years and 4 months. HARVEY-On Dec.: 16, at London, Ont

Wm. Harvey, in his 85th year. MATTHEWS.—Died while on the passage on board the Steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, from Japan to San Francisco, on the 8th of November, Mr. Thomas Matthews, late of Montreal and brother of Mr. P. Matthews, 83 Juror street. [New York papers please copy.] KELLY.—In this city, Wednesday, Dec. 17th, Catherine Murphy, aged 58 years, widow

Murphy. POWERS.—In this city, on the 17th inst., Ann Healy, beloved wife of the late Patrick Powers, aged 52 years, a native of the County Sligo, Ireland.

of the late Michael Kelly, and sister of Michael

McKEOWN.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Catherine Collins, beloved wife of Robert Mc-Keewn, aged 58 years.

KENNA.—On Saturday, the 13th November, at 670 Dorchester street, Mrs. T. Kenna, of a daughter.

QUINN—In New York city, on the 8th November last, Mary Elizabeth Harty, wife of M. J. F. Quinn, advecte, Montreal.

COONEY.—In this city, on the 19th inst, Jane Kelly, aged 45 years, a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, beloved wite of Michael Cooney, master carter.

CROWE—In this city on the 19th inst., John, aged 22 years and 6 months, eldest son of the ate Patrick Crows.

TWOHEY-At North Stratford, N.H. on Saturday morning, 20th December, at the residence of her son, Mr. James Twohey, Mary Somerset, aged 66 years, relict of the late John Twohey, and mother of Mr. E. H. Twohey, this

TURNER-In this city, on the 20th inst Ann Champ, aged 46 years, beloved wife of MURPHY—At Toronto, December 19th, 884, John Morris Murphy, aged 66 years 7

DOYLE.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Daniel, aged 45 years, a native of County Kerry, Ireland.

BRODRICK.—Suddenly, in New York; on Saturday night, the 20th inst., James I. Brodrick, cabinet maker, son in law of the late James Quinn, toll collector, Cote des Neiges. [Boston] papers please copy. [49.1]

MULLINS—At Quebec, on the 19th, inst., at

the age of six years and seven months, Peter Joseph, son of Mr. Bernard Mullins, while read SLEAN—On December 17th, att Toronto John Slean, of H. M. C. (late of County Ar-magh, Ireland, aged 54 years

EARLIER THAN USUAL.

In past years we have sold all Surplus Stock of Mantles during our Annual January Cheap Sale at Reduced Prices.

GREAT SUCCES.

The present has been the most successful season in our Mantle and Costume Rooms that we have ever had. Through our buyer visiting the London and Paris Markets late in the Autumn, we have been able to show later novelties than previous years, also to offer better value.

A GOOD FINISH

In order to make a good finish to a successful season's business in this popular. Department, and also to give the public an opportunity of buying Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets and Ulsters in time for Christmas and New Year's presents, it is decided to hold a grand clearing sale of our entire stock of Winter Mantles, &c., at greatly and a Prices during the present month. reduced Prices, during the present month.

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SALE BEGINS. g y de service aux e la

This Mantle Sale commences on Monday morning, December 8th.

THE PRICES. YMACAROD A ALTER

The reductions will be larger than we have ever made and the stock being new and at original marked prices; the best value in Montreal. The reduced prices will, we think, surprise Ladies for cheapness.

S. CARSLEY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

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Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.



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