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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 11.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1883.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

Tory Ruffianism.

NO CENSURE FOR CONSERVATIVE LAW BREAKERS IN IRELAND.

How Orange Violence is Palliated

WHAT SIR CHAS. DILKE'S ORGAN

Northcote's Mission of Discord and Bloodshed.

The Whigs Wiped Out and Confidence Lost a the Liberal Party—The Tories Without a Porty— Programme of the Na-tionalists.

(Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 8th, 1883.

"The Law and Order Party." The series of rival meetings which have recently taken place in Ireland ought to form an instructive lesson to the foreign student of Irish politics. Both sides of the Irish question have been debated at these demonstrations, and sentiments the most opposite in their meaning and political tendency have been cheered to the echo by Irishmen who are divided, however, into Nationalists and Orangemen. Home Bule would appear to be as repugnant to Sir Staffold Northcote's auditors in Belfast as Oastle Rule is obnexious to the audiences that listen to Parnell in Cork or Dublin, But it is not so much in the divergence of opinion as in the conduct of the two parties, that the intelligent stranger would discover most food for study. The National party is usually held up before public opinion as "the party of disorder," by the English press. We are represented as turbulent, tyrannical and intolerant. We are accused of appealing to the passions of an excitable people so that our ends may be furthered by means of violence and exchement. Our Congervative opponents, on the centrary, are photographed as models of law-abiding offizens, enemies of agar-chy, preservers of the peace and bulwark of society against we, its disturbers. These two pictures are put in the full light of foreign opinion through the medium of London's resources of newspaper photography, and the verdict of other peoples is called for, and is very often given, against us on the sole strength of such representation. There are, however, other mediums which the eye of external criticism is sometimes brought to bear upon the contonding forces in Irish politice, and in proportion as the view is directed upon actions and judgment based upon facts is the decision aimed at favorable to the popular side of the Irish question.

Conservative Rondying. During the week just passed the "Party of Law and Order' has had its innings in the matter of public meetings. They have revelled in open-zir demonstrations; but with what regard to the principles of law or order -what result to the public peace? As a contrast to the Orange assault upon the Nationalist meetings the week previous in Tyrene, no interference whatever was made to those which Sir Stafford Northcote has been addressing in and around Belfast. The National pergue meetings were not only attempted to be put down by the fashing of incendiary placards threatening the use of violence with the view of forcing the Govercment to prohibit the Nationalist gatherings, but by the holding of opposition meetings on the same date and place as those of the other side, and by the inflammatory harangues of "law and order" speakers thereat, every POEsible form of opposition was exhibited by the Conservatives to their political rivals that could incite to a breach of the peace. But the absence of every expected symtom of retalistory feeling against the Conservative meetings of last week was not sufficient to induce "the law and order party" to conduct its proceedings in a manner inoffensive to the rest of the community. Scenes of the most disgraceful ruffianism were enseted in the streets of Belfast by the mob whe cheered the peace—the police, who were ultimately compelled to have the Blot Act read by a magistrate.

## Attack upon a Convent.

"the Convent, which took place on the pre
lish Conservative party and given birth to and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe demonstrations of last week in which the and assisted in caring for the injured. All by the darkness in which they were concentthe darkness in the darkness i "the Convent, which took place on the pre- been the centre figure.

vious evening. When the Orange processielon was passing, the windows of the Con-event were emashed. The noise and slarm that was caused by this cowardly attack, Nationalists and Orangemen "had, it is believed, an injurious effect, there by accelerating death." What a cry of indignation would have gone forth from the press of London and the champions of the iaw and order party, if this ruftian each can lay before the country that will deach the party of Law and order party, if this ruftian each can lay before the country that will deach act had been perpetrated in contermine whether its confidence and support nection with a National League will be given to Nationalist Reformers or nection with a National League meeting! There is no censure for Conservative law-breakers in Ireland. Violence is palliated if it is shown to persons or property in connection with forms of opposition to the national movement, and the Government that national movement, and the Government that problem was touched upon in any should interfere when the peace is threatened of his speeches; no amendment of by no matter what party looks on approvingly when its "law and order" backers are the public disturbers.

One London paper has the courage to draw a contrast between the action of the authoritles in reference to Sir S. Northcote's meetings and the suppressed National League demonstration yesterday at Ennis.
The London Weekly Dispatch, the organ of Sir Chas. Dilke, speaks as follows of the suppression of the Ennis meeting:—"The anmouncement that the Irish authorities have prohibited another Nationalist meeting, which had been arranged for to-day at En-"nis, is all the more unwelcome in that it "follows so quickly Sir Stafford Northcote's "seditious utterances at Belfast. Of course "Sir S. Northcote, besides the fact that as an Englishman he enjoys privileges withheld from Irishmen, is too discreet to use language as violent as much that falls almost unconsciously from the lips of angry Parnellites, but if the motto Noblesse oblige' and its corrollaries were regarded now-a-days, he and all the other Tory incendiaries would be judged not by the exact words used by them, but by the mischievous effect of the words they use. In " the case of the Ernis meeting, as in the case " of the Miltown Malbay meeting, it is just "possible that the Irish authorities may have some adequate reason for preferring to exercise the despotic powers entrusted to them by the Orimes Act, instead of trusting to more regular means of preserving order. But it will be hard to convince the Irish Nationalists that it is so, and unless the Government acts with the extremest caution, it is in danger of falling into grisvous error. It is deoffice should foment disaffection and then "call it rebellion. For the Liberals in office to adopt the same tacties would be far more " deplorable."

The English Liberal press, while estimating at its just political value the visit of the Tory leader to Uister, and while honestly condemning the riotous conduct of the "supporters" of law and order, cannot, however, conceal the approvance that is jelt in the Liberal ranks at the fact of the leader of the Opposition creating such excitement and receiving such evations in that pertion of Ircland where Gladstone's Government was declared to be so popular. It is true, the excitement was of the orthodox Orange kine, and that the addressus with which Bir Stafford Northcote has been welcomed to Ulster emanated from feelings of religious bigotry, femented by landlord intrigue, but the reception, in any part of Ireland, of the political leader of the party that has strenuously opposed every legislative concession to this country and denounced Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, is extremely annoying. It is more than even the author of the Church Disestablishment and Land Acts of 1870 and 1881 could court upon in this seemingly anomalous land of ours. And wherefore? The Liberal party has lost whatever confidence it commanded in Ireland. The motives which prompted the adoption of its policy of concessions to our people, were those of political opportunism and not of political honesty or principle. Irish agitation first brought proposals of Irish reform within the domain of practical legislation before English Liberallem inserted them in their platform, and the party most eager to suspend the constitution against Irish movements, which a Liberal policy towards freland always proved to be necessary, was the very party which made political capital out of Irleh grievances. Our gratitude to the English Liberals has yet to be earned, and if their prominent statesmen aspire to some public manifestation of it, they must show a desire to do what is just in preference to what is expedient, and abandon a regime of coercion for a policy of constitutional rule.

Only Two Parties now in Ireland. One other explanation of the welcome that has been accorded to Bir S. Northcote, and of the absence from Ireland of leading English Liberals during the fall campaign is the fact of there being but two political parties at present in this country. The Nationalist and Sonservative forces are the only real compatants in our political arens, and the recognized leader of the one has evoked at the hands of landlord and Orange supporters to the National movement led by Mr. Parnell. The chief difficulty with which Isaac Butt had to contend is no longer an obstacle in the way of his successor, as a medium party be-This was not the most disgraceful part of tween the extremes of Nationalist and Conthe Conservative blackguardism to which Sir servative forces no longer exists into which Stafford Northoste's allusions to Orange deserters from the popular movement could find a plausible retreat for their backsliding thumphs appealed. To day's Belfast find a plausible retreat for their backsliding life Morning News has the following anmouncement: "We regret to announce altogether or openly espouse the principles of the death of the Rev. Mother (Madame West Britonism. This closing up of the life Chantel at the Community of Nagar replies of the National party, and especially

#### SECRET SOCIETIES. The relative etrength of the National and

anti-National parties is not to be measured by the enthusiasm of followers or the num ber of meetings which each can boast of. Such a criterion would leave nothing to be desired by Mr. Parneli's adherents. It is the programme—the political bill of fare—which termine whether its confidence and support will be given to Nationalist Reformers or Conservative do-nothings. Sir Stafford Northcote has indicated no policy, proposed no reforms, promised no remedial measures on the part of his party. No social sectional strife could be read in the prenouncements of this mild mannered English leader who boasts of the law and order prcclivities of his party while in the very act of inciting his followers against their fellow countrymen. What inducement is all this to the tenant farmer voters of the North of Ireland to go to the poll at the coming general election in the interest of Tory candidates? The barren phrases of the Tory leader will not reduce rents on Ulster farms, no more than will his cheap praise of Ulster loyalty bestow the franchise upon the mechanics of Belfast and Derry. Our canny Northerners will not be blarneyed into the giving of their votes for so profitless a thing as meaningless professions of regard for people whose interests will not be protected against the exections of Tory landlords, except by laws which Sir Stafford and his landlord party will never pass.

On the other hand, the programme of the National party is as full of practical propesals of reform as that of the Conscruatives is conspicuously otherwise. Further land law legislation, extension of the franchise, railway development, reclemation of waste lands and county government are among the many other measures which constitute the platform upon which Mr. Parnell stands, and to the man who gives most will be given most votes when the test of the ballot shall next decide to which of the two Irish parties the present holders of the iran-ohise will incline. The success which has already attended the work of the National League in the revision courts is an indication of what may be expected at the polls. In the city of Dublin alone, nearly two thousand

Nationalist claims have been successfully made for voters who were never on the relater before, while close upon a thousand Nationalist electors have been added to the list for Dublin county. In consequence of this gain over the Conservative party, it is highly probable that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dwyer Gray (editor of the Freeman's Journal) the explicit of association blessed by her. Will stand for Dublin at the general election. She founded the guilds of the Middle with the standard of the guilds of the Middle with the standard of the guilds of the Middle what fellowship hath light with darkness? branch permitting music or readings or enand try to win the Irish metropolis to the ranks of the National Parliamentary Porty.

## A NEW CARDINAL.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Rous, Oct. 20. --- The Pope has summoned the Archbishop of Vienus to Romo with a view, it is stated, to making him a Cardinal.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE AND CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE.

LONDON. Oct. 21 .- At the Irish League meeting last night a resolution was passed expressing surprise and pleasure at the tenor of Lord Coleridge's speech at the reception given him by the New York State Bar Association. The resolution expressed the hope that the principles enunciated in that address will be applied by the British Government to Ireland, and that the American tour of Lord Coloridge will serve to enlighten his views and enable him to advocate celf-government

GROUND TO PIECES IN A MILL'S MA-OHINEBY.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 19 .- Martin Reiderbach, employed in Leinbach's mili near Reamstown, was ground to pieces yesterday in the machinery. Mr. Leinbach's son noticed that the machinery was jerking, and going down stairs he saw blood. Then he found a mun's foot. The mill was stopped and the remains crushed, out of all recognition, were gotten out and placed in a bag. It is supposed the accident occurred while the man was elling the machinery. He leaves a wife and two children.

## A BALCONY COLLAPSES

WITH HARVARD STUDENTS, SEVERELY INJURING MANY.

Boston, Oct. 21 .-- A pletform crowded with spectators watching the scrub races of the Harvard men to day, broke down, and several had their crms and legs broken. A student named Mead, of Boston, had he skull the peace—the police who was affected by the country, which was affected by the country which was affected b The crews were about goideg into line for in the dark to obtain it. When men hate the start, and about 150 students had crowded the light it is a proof that their works are to the front of two balconies which stand out evil, since they love darkness rather than on the their from the Harvard boat house. light. All were eagerly pressing to see the race, when with a crash both balcoules gave way, join cath-bound associations, directed comers, and said that it was the Catholic precipitating many into the river, while by irresponsible leaders, whose orders, Church of Spain that was the first of any ormany standing on the lower balconies were whatever they may be, must be blind-penned down and bruised by the fall of the ly obeyed? To place one's liberly of action upper balcony upon them. Fortunately it at the command of unknown chiefs, to sacriwas but half tide, so those who fell into the | fice one's free will and personal responsibility river escaped with only a wetting. As at the dictation of men without conscience quickly as possible the upper platform was or religion—is not this the most debasing raised, and several men were relieved and kind of clavery? And how often are those carried into the boat house. Physicians were silly supes lured into oriminal excesses and Teth, Ballynafeigh. The ead event its contemplated inroad upon Ulster Tory its place on Saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, has roused the energies of the saturday morning at constituencies, and meast of those seriously insummoned, and meast of those

What the Previncial Council of the Catholic Bishops of New York says about the Nature and the Evils of these Orgamizations.

Another most important question which has occupied our serious consideration dur-ing this Provincial Council has been the nature and the cylis of secret societies. Guided by the example of the Sovereign Pontiffs, as well as by our experience of the past years, which have impressed upon our minds so many sud lossons, we carnestly bessech you to regard secret societies as societies with which you cannot be be cornected, or which you cannot, in any way, abot or succurage.

"By their fruits you shall know them." In the countries of the Old World they seek the destruction of all existing order. They make direct attacks upon Beligion and her ministers. They publish the grossost false-hoods about the Church; they slander and villity her highest dignitaries. In every possible way they strive to undermine her authority. They excite the passions of the multitude against her. They try to with draw the children from her influence and her teaching. They banish religious communi-ties; profane and descerate temples of worship; spread corruption amongst youth; caricature the holies hings; tear the crucifix from the walls of the school-house; cast out the image of the Baviour as an unclean thing. All these things ere now perpetrated by governments in Europe, following knowingly or unknowingly the dictates of secret societies. They have a mania for destruction; they will never reconstruct. Burrowing beneath the earth, shrouded in darkness, they pursue skillfully and perseveringly the work of ruin, while the rulers of the world march on blindly as they are directed. The logical end to which they seek to drive society is well expressed by the term Nihiliam. Chaos is the necessary result of their labors. And to gain these ends everything is lawful. Assassination and toulest murder are openly recommended and

We are well aware that the spirit of the

age tends strongly towards the formation of

associations. We know that in union is strength. Many advantages are expected from membership in organizations populary supposed to possess influence and power. That these arguments have a certain force we are quite willing to admit. But the Catho-lic Church never opposes associations founded Ages and developed the communes and the free cities. She encouraged the glorious bands of workmen, the true, free and Christian mesons, whose skill and labor reared the magnificentGothic churches in the countries of Europe and enriched the world with the poblest specimens of architecture. She established the knights who devoted their sives to the desence of the Boly Land (ATHOLICS AND FREE THOUGHT. and the protection of Christendom against the Turks. She blessed the bands of patriote, who rose from time to time to free their nativo lands from oppression and tyranny. All the religious orders of men and women, all the scoleties canctioned by her, are standing proofs that she knows and values the power of union and associations for legitimate purposes. In every page of her history are inscribed, as worthy of the highest honor and reverence, the founders of confraternities, orders and associations for the relief of suffering humanity and the love of grateful generations is still given to these holy societies. You know this dear brethren; even those who are outside of our Church do not refuse her the meed of their approbation for her wonderful labors in the cause of charity. If, then, you desire to associate yourcelves together for any benevelent object, or even for purposes of mutual instruction, recreation, or innocent pleasure the Church will gladly encourage you in your

All that she requires is that the end sought for be legitimate, and the means to attain that end sanctioned by God's law. Now surely, every Catholic who knows anything of his religion must be aware that no man can lawfully form an association or enter into one for a sinful or wicked surpose. And it is equally certain that no matter how good the end may be, or however desirable, the Ohurch can never sanction wicked or unlawful means to obtain it. Notwithstanding the calumnies so often uttered by her enemies the Church has always held as a fundamental truth that the end does not justify the means. In that the end does not justify the means. In with regard to his relations to his Creator, this free land every legitimate object can be and also to his immortality. We knew all attained in an open manner. Men can here give full expression to their convictions and aspirations, and labor to attain them in the clear light of open day. What need, ther, can there be of secret, oath-bound associations? Something must be wrong in the end propozed, when men, in a free land, must meet

Again, is it not a crime

Secret societies, bound by oath to obsy orders, whatever they may be, given by chiefs oftentimes unknown to the greater number of the members, are dangerous everywhere and evil everywhere, but amongst us they are worthy of contempt, because entirely lacking any plausible justification. The laws of the Republic are just and equitable. Let us obey them faithfully, for they are the bulwark of our freedom. If we have grievances we can appeal to public opinion, and to the spirit appeal to public opinion and to the spirit of fair play and justice which characterizes the American people. Let us, then, avoid societies of which, let, the objects are not lawful; 2nd, where the rights of human conscience and liberty are violated by rash and dangerous oaths. Let us carefully observe and faithfully obey the solemn words of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, addressed to the early Obristians regarding their duties to all civil rulers, under whatever form of government they might live: "Bo ye subject then to every human oreature for God's sake; whether it be to the king as exceling, or to governors as sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of the good, for so is the will of God, that by doing well you may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men as free and not making a cloak for malice, but as the servants of God. Honor all. Love the brotherhood. Fear God"

Besides the societies openly condemned by the Sovereign Pontiffs, into which no Catholic may enter and remain in the Church, there are many others not so explicitly denounced, and of which Catholics oftentimes become members. Yet some of these associations may become equally dangerous, and should therefore be avoided with equal care. To guide the conscience of our faithful people we here propose some raies by which they may form a judgment of the merits of various societies. They should consider as dangerous: 1. Societies which prevent the lawful exercise of liberty, either on the part of employers or om-ployees, especially if to further the end proposed recourse be had to violence. It is an injustice to prevent men from earning an honest livelihood. Societies in which anti-religious infidei doctrines are openly pro-fessed and advocated. No Catallo may remain united with men who assail religion. 3. Societies in which a Ritual is introduced and a form of worship used at variance with Catholic teaching. Such accieties are really religious sects. Again, we would advise all our people to abandon any societies where they find false professions made to blind the public, and various forms of Rituals or Rules prescribed to deceive the unwary. Honest public. It is for each branch to determine prescribed to deceive the unwary.

societies will not need two weights and the measure of its circuiveness in the measures. Finally, we say to you in the words of the great Apostla St. Paul, and the words of the great Apostla St. Paul, and the of this body, however, to see that the branches words of the great Apostla St. Paul, and the or not used as mediums for circulating these And what concord bath Christ with Belial? Or what part hath the faithful with the un-believer? Wherefore, go cut from among them, and be ye separate, saith the

MGR. CAPEL ON THE

## Limitations of the Human Judgment.

Mgr. Capel lectured in St. Patrick's Cathe-

draion "Freedom of Thought in the Catholic Ohurch." There was a large audience. The lecture was delivered for the benefit of the Cathedral Conference of St. Vincent de Paul. The reverend lecturer said that there was no misunderstanding on the part of Catholics when they talked of freedom. It meant the freedom of the intellect as the servent of truth. Intellect was created for the sole purpose of possessing truth. He then referred to the mode by which we obtained knowledge by our reasoning faculties clone, illustrating his position by a reterence to several of the facts in nature, and the limitations of scientific investigation as manifested in modern discoveries in relation thereto. The facts of nature were in existence in all the ages and would remain in existence, but the speculations of mon in relation thereto would ever be changing and developing as the intellect of man expanded. Our other scurce of knowledge, he said, was revelation, and that came to us through the agency of God and had been made manifest to us by His Son. By this revelation man had certitude and absolute knowledge this by the favor of God, and it was upon that we might rest without any doubt whatever, and every Catholic did find in that a solid foundation that could not be overthrown by anything that the more reason asserted. In saying that, the lecturer desired it to be understood that in the realm of nature and outside of those limits where revelation entered the Catholic Church gave the fullest mental liberty. In confirmation of this he adduced many instances of Uatholic ecclesiastics who had held their own as scientists as against all ganization, lay or ecclesiastical, to establish schools for elementary knowledge-New York

THE PROPOSED CATHOLIC COLLEGE IN ENGLAND.

ROME, Oct. 20 .- In an interview yesterday Cardinal Jacobini said that the Pope had de olded to adopt the views of the bishops gonerally with regard to the location of the cut reference to the opposition of Oardinal Boger Welsh, room 81 S. Clarke St., Chicago, Manning to its establishment at Oxford.

## THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

### Timely Circular of the Executive Council.

To Officers and Members of Branch Leagues:

We carnestly appeal to you to make renowed efforts to increase the membership of the organization. During the summer months it was almost impossible to get meetings, but the ceased of the year has come when it is comfortable to hold meetings, and to do all work necessary for the extension of the League and the advocacy of its purposes.

One great error which the branches have fallen into is the belief that there must be a speaker from outside its ranks at each meeting in order to make the branch successful. When a society permits its existence to depend upon its ability to secure speakers from abroad at its meetings, and when it depends upon the momentary enthusiasm thus created, it invites failure. Each branch, in obs-dience to the by-laws, should have a committee on entertainments. That com-mittee should provide dignified, patriotis music, arrange for appropriate readings by its members, and endeavor to establish a debating society in the branch. Thus the branch will be made instructive and attractive. Its members will be made intelligent and effective champions of the cause, and they will receive immeasurable advan-tage from membership in addition to the good they will do for their kindred and home. It is the duty of the efficers of the branch as well as of the committee of entertainments, strictly to prohibit the undignified so-called comic music and entertainments which caricature and belle Irlah life. Our enemy, in addition to her multitude of

other wrongs, has used literature, the stage and the press to misrepresent and degrade the Irish character in the eyes of the world. Our own people, with a love for the apparent-In humorous and without an appropriation the motive which states these infamous susrepresentations, sometimes tolerate degrading carloatures in song and play at their own mestings, and patronize them else-where. It is the duty of the League to create such a sentiment as will keep overy respectable person with Irish blood in his or her velus out of establishments where these insidious and villainous misrepresentations of Irish character are presented to the terininments of the character described-no matter what the pretext or patriotic metive for their permission-will be expelled from the Ltague. We must not be the instruments of our enemies for our own vilification.

Your attention is respectfully called to a resolution adopted by the Council directing branches only to give the support of the League to such lectures as are for the benefit of the League. There is neither the power nor the desire in the Council to prohibit the members of the League, either as individuals or as members of other societies, from giving such support as they please to lectures and entertainments given for other than Leagus purposes. But the League organizations can not only in support of the League.

Our advices from the Irish National League are that a general election is confidently expected within a year, and that the struggle to secure the election of a delegation of men. representing the people of Ireland and determined to battle for the people s interests, and especially for the first demand of the League's platform, namely : self-government for Ireland, will require all the resources that the people at home and abroad can furnish. The people of Ireland are united, hopeful and determined. They sppreciate, as they appeal to us to appreciate, that they are about to enter upon the most momentous contest with the power of the united English garrison in Ireland that has over been involved in a parliamentary issue. They need our generous co-operation. They need our support, moral and financial. They need such a demonstration of this sup-port as will show the world that the Irin race is in earnest; and that its ambition is not merely to relieve distress, but to remove the cause of distress. We have never been appealed to in vain to relieve misory among our countrymen. Shall the appeal to aid in removing the accursed cause and us loss warm, less earnest, less united? Prompt and generous responses to this appeal will enable the Irish people to scoure the right to make their own laws and to so gevorn themselves as to restore the country's industries and place it beyond the necessity of appealing again for the relief of artificial famines and the support of an idle, disreputable landlerd class. Increase the number of branches in the

Loague, multiply the membership, appeal to all our countrymen to aid in making effective the Irish demand for self-government, and the day of Irish deliverance from foreign misrule will soon gladden our hearts. By order of the Council.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, President. REV. CHAS. O'REILLY, Treasurer. BOGER WALSE, Scoretary. M. V. GANNON, BEV. P. A. MCKENNA. J. G. DONNELLY, DR. W. B. WALLACE, JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, JAMES REVNOLDS.

P. S .- In view of the President's frequent absence from Ohlosgo, it would expedite League business if Irquiries on League proposed Catholic College in England, with - matters were addressed to the Secretary,

MENERAL PRYOR AND O'DONNELL'S DEFENCE FUND.

New York, Oct. 18,—The following cable despatch was received to-day by the Irish
World from General Pryer, who is now in
England as one of the counsel for the defense of O'Donnell, the slayer of Catey the in-

ICHEON, Oct. 17.—The rumor that I have advised against further subscriptions for O'Donnell's delence is utterly unitue. The friends of the prisoner must be on their guard against maine points and for other necessary outlay. We are points and for other necessary outlay. We are lighting to postpone the trial till the middle of November. ROGER A. PLYOR.

It is evident from the language of this dispatch that General Pryor has been misin-formed as to what had been cabled to this sountry regarding his advice against subscriptions for the O'Donnell fund. The twa lang weeks an mair; na, ns, I was na a only information on this subject published in the country was in a London dispatch received and turnished to the press by the Cable News Company, which stated that General Pryor advised against | hand. the raising of subscriptions for O'Donneli's impression to gain belief among the English public that the League had beer, or was desirous of being, responsible for O Donnell's act. As far as subscriptions from private individuals are concerned, O'Donnell's coursel are desirous of receiving all that may be mared.

THE TROUBLES OF A REVIVALIST. Conk, Oct. 18 .- Several roughs assembled his revivals, and attempted to interiere. The police guard the hall nightly. Moody's mission in Limerick was a success.

## CONCESSIONS TO IBELAND.

London, Oct. 18 .- The Quarterly Review published yesterday, contains an important paper by Lord Salisbury, in which he reviews the successive concessions made to Ireland by various British Parliaments in 1782, 1829 and 1881. His conclusion is that it is a disgraceful record, showing that the spirit of democracy has always controlled the relations between England and Ireland. Mr. John Bright, in acknowledging the recelpt of Barry O'Brien's book, " Fifty Years of Concession to Ireland,' says he believes that within a reasonable period of time Irish affairs will improve.

PRESBYTERIANS AND CATHOLICS.

Naw York, Oct 18 .- The session of the Presbyterian Syncd was continued to-day. Regarding the resolution offered by Prof. Hopking, of Auburn Theological Seminary, commending the centiments expressed in the recent pastoral letter of the Roman Catholic provincial council, the committee reported that while the substance of the letter commended itself to the Synod yet it was improper that the Synod should take notice of it. A long discussion followed. Prof. Hopkins spoke in support of the position he had taken, and reed extracts from the pastoral actor concerning divorce and Sunday excur-sions, which has emirently proper that ha Synod should notice the progressive spirit manifested by the Boman Catholic Church. Bev. Dr. John Hall opposed these views, gaying that any laudatory statement made by the Syncd would be treated as a concession of Protestantism to Romanism. Finally, the report was modified by an amendment reducing it to a statement that the Synod refused to interfere with the affairs of other denomi nations and it was then adopted.

## FAVORITISM

Prescription" deserves its name. It is a cerwomen. Oldruggists.

The celebration of the disbanding of the Dontinental Army was observed yesterday with great pomp at Newbury, N.Y.

Women with pale colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by neing Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

In The First National Bank of Chicago has notified its one hundred and thirty clerks that they must all procure bonds from \$40,-000 to \$50,000 each.

## GIVEN UP BY DOOTORS.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cuted by to simple a remedy?"

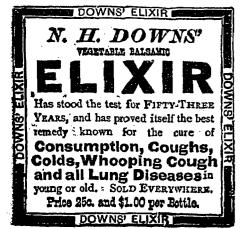
nedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cared, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!" and said he must die!"
"Wel!-a day! That's remarkable!] iI will

go this day and get some for my poor George -1 know hops are good"

Before examining the questions of civil marriage, trial by jury and freedom of the press, the Spanish Government will effect military, administrative and social reforms.

EFFE'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to reslat every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourlehed trame."- Civil Service Gamette. Made simply with tolling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homocoathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of Epps's Ocooolate Es-



## THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

CHAPTER X !-- Continued.

" How so, good mother ?" "Why, yer no sae faithfu and loyal to yer boanie queen as when you sliced the lugs o' Ballie McPherson, twa years ago, for stappin the royal guard at the castle gate, or ye wadna forget her for the first blink o' a countrie laggio."

"Thou'rt mistaken, dame; I but asked-"Out | gae wa' wi' ye, mun | I ken ye weel, frae the spurs to the tappin'. Whin ye were carried to Father Leslie's, wi' a braken airm an a hole in yer side ye might stap a parritch stick in, that ye got frac ane o' black Murray's men, an didna wink yer een, nor ken yer priest, nor ope yer mou, for stranger ti ye then, lad.

"So thou'rt the Nell Gower I heard so much of. By my faith, Nell, I'm right glad to see thee;" and Rodger stretched out his

" Δy, sy, yc'il ne'er be at a loss for the defense by the Irish National League as an sweet word, Pil bargsin on't. Many a crown organization, because he did not want the ye cracked wi' yer cudgel in the castle close, and plastered it ower again wi' that same Irish balsam, twa minits after."

"Why, gadzooks, Nell ----" Reth, it's na wonder," she continued, dis-regarding his interruption, "it's na wonder ye amaist kilt the bairn there, for yo wur aye a neerdowell for a sorts o divility. D'se no recollect, mup, whin ye first landed at Leith, after the storm, wi' yer shein at yer belt, an yer rabbit skin bonnet on yer head, outside the hall in which Moody was holding an ye no in yer teens yet. Diana ye recol-ble varieties and attempted to interfere. lect when the wee chiels on the pier hooted at yer trews, how ye drew yer bit steel and sent them skirlin' awa amang the millstanes ?"

"Thou'lt suffer me, at least," said Rodger, as soon as the old woman had pauzed to take breath-"thou'it suffer me to thank thee, at least, however inadequately, for thy faithful services. I do not remember thee, Nell, for my senses had left me, and only returned when the death of a near relative called thee away. But well I know, and have cit been told, that to thee I owe my life. Here, Nell Grower, take this purse, and my thanks to boot, and if ever-

"Hoot!" said Nell contemptuously, "tak it awa, tak it awa!' and she pushed back his hand, what care I for yer gowd and siller. Gir I wanted siller, it's no to ye I'd gang to look for't, whase wealth is a' yet in his hanger; and as for thanks, O lad, I had the thanks o' ane whate as wee word is mare to me nor a' the thanks o' the hale world beside; so pit yer sliler in yer pouch again, and haste ye back to Embro', where yer mare wanted than daffin' after a lastie wha cares no a bodie for yer company, and tell her ye wot o' that I'm gane to London wi' a dast silly bairr, who'il no be easy till she has speech o' Elizabeth;" and Neil raised her voice and turned a deprecating look at Alice, who stood behind her patting the pony.

"But this packet," said O'Brien, (taking it from his bresst, as a last resource, and advancing to Alice.) "I must give to thee, fair Geoffrey, and beg thou wilt at once acquaint supposing him to be one of Plimpton's thyself with its contents, for if I mistake not they are of some moment."

" Nay, usy,' replied Alice, "it may contain commands which I date not disobey, but which for many reasons I am now disposed to evade. Farewell, sir; we are much be-

nolden to thee for thy good wishes."
"In good sooth, fair lady," responded Bodger, mcodily replacing the packet and assisting her to mount, "I like not this business by the half. What excuse I shall make to my ic a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite mistress for thus describe thee, I cannot conceive. Must I confess that I found so little main cure for those painful maladies and weak. favor with her fair friend as to be deemed messes which embitter the lives of so many unworthy to protect her on such a hazardone journey. Verily, the will scold me rig

roundly for my ungracious behavior. But Alice merely smiled, and bowing to the persevering stranger, shook the reins and cantered off, followed somewhat tardlly by

Whitret Mactairn and Neli Gower. "He's a bra callant, that," began the latter as the came up with her companion.

"A very courtly gentleman, methinks," responded Alice. "Doth he belong to the Scotch court?"

"Ah, that he doer, and ane c' the queen's favorites, forby. He so' the auld stock o' the O'Briens, and fled wi' his father to Scotland, and thence to France some dozen years ago, He has aye been about the French court since, till he came ower again wi Mary Stuart. He's a bra' douce callant, but ower ready wi his weapons for his ain comfort." "That seems to be a pretty general failing

amang his countrymen, is it not? ' "Fallin'," repeated Nel: ; "weel, as for that, I cinna say. It's no jist a failin'----"

"I mean the Irish are easily provoked to quarrel." "Provoked? Ay, Ay; weel ye may say

that, lassie; they're a' downright deevils, ilk Yo canna look them crocked, ain o' thom. or e'en touch their class as pe pass them by, but they'il draw on ye in a clappin'. I wadna doubt but that same chiel will revenge his disappointment on half a score heads yet afore he sees Holyrood."

"Nell, thou'rt surely not serious. He was ight civil and courteous to us, methinks." "On, ay, was he! the deil himsels no civilier to woman folks, like a' the rest o' his race; but gin he see ithers daffin wi them, guid faith, they mann look to their windpipes. Why, it's no a month gane, sin he gaed out wi' a bra' party c' lads and lasses beatin' on the Frith o' Forth, and because young Mo-Gregor o' Esppinheugh sat down beside his ain eister, wi' whom Bodger was claverin', he griped him by the neck an beels, and afore he could mak him sensible o' his mistako, flung him frae the boat, as he'd fling a herrin'.'

Thus conversing the little party travelled now somewhat faster, as the road improved. They had not proceeded far, however, when, turning an angle, they came in front of a small hostelrie, where half a dezen horses stood recking and covered with foam, Lights were in the rooms of the lower story, and mens voices raised in angry collequy both within and without. As our little party came in front of the tavern, they saw three carabineers, in black helmets and long, coarse boots, holding their flagors under a beer can from which woman was pouring the liquor, whilst they rated her roundly for not using greater despatch. Nell Gower, who rode between Alice and the soldiers, stretched her arms round Whitret Machairo, horse. and suddenly reined up her horse, motioning Alice to do the same, as soon as her eye caught sight of the helmets. She recognized in an instant the escort of Sir Thomas Plimpton, and suspected he had

She remained holding the reins for an instant, irresolute whether to advance or retreat. | struct a queen's officer?" If they turned back, they might be overtaken by the soldiers, who would certainly be in the maiden from thy impious hands, were the surrendered himself and his insensible charge feet. The constable, separated from the lady their saddles in a few minutes more; and I queen of England at thy elbow."

taken this unfrequented road in order

to reach Brockton as secretly as possible.

if they rode forward, it must be through that stream of light which must treat, and get into the woods on the roadside till the danger had passed, rather than run so great a risk of detection, and accordingly gave the reins to Whitret, motioning him and Alice to return. But they were not destined to escape so easily; for Pepin, in wheeling round, unfortunately caught sight of the strange horses, and neighed so loudly as to attract the attention of their masters.

"Hillos, there, fair ladies !" cried the tallest Gower's blue cloak; come back, and help us to quaff a can with our friend of the White

"Ride on, lassie," said Noll in an under tone, " and hide yersel among the bushes, while I deff wi' these topers."

"Bestrew me, if ye pass without a Ohristian greetin, fair demokelle!" shouted the same fellow; and throwing down his ale fligon, he sprang forward and caught Nell's horse by the bridle rein "Hos, comrades! Gadnooke, come hither! Here's Beelzebub and his mother on horseback. I say, dame Bluebottle, get thee down, and tell our fortunes. What I a fair lady, too, of thy honorable company? Houghton, in the saddie with thee, man, and bring her back! We would fain have her to speech with our noble master, to snewer for her carly rising. His thee comrade! she runs like a greyhound. "An what's a' this for, guld man i" demanded Nell. "To stop the queen's lieges at this gait's agin a' law an reason."

"Come, come, dame, thou must try a draught of Worcestershire ale this cold morning; it will warm thy heart, and make thee laugh like a jolly midwife at a christening. Out! awa wi' ye, and drink yer bout Master Goodfellow. I'm no inclined to join ye in yer roisterin, and sic sinfu', warldly ways. Is this a time to be spendin' yer hours in drunken revelry, when mair sacred things ought to employ yer thoughts? D'ye

"Down with thee!" he repeated, taking her by both arms and depositing her on the ground; "there's neither honesty nor good fellowship in thee, to pass us by without s pot to the queen's health. And as for the pretty maiden who left Brockton so early, doubtless Waglippit here will find a cold capon's wing and a cup o' sack for her, when she returns."

Nell Gower saw there was no longer a chance of escape. They were betrayed by some one in the village, where she had gone the evening before to meet Whitret Machairn on his return from London. Some enemy had watched her, movements and reported them to Plimpton. She hoped, however, to be able to deceive the half-stupid revellers by some trick or device, and thus gain time for Alice to reach a place of concealment; but that was now impcesible.

By the time the soldier had led Nell by the arm into the house, Alice was half a mile or more in advance of her pursuers. She spurred Pepin to his utmost speed, regardless of all danger from the rough stones and broken branches that covered the road. But when she came in sight of the old farm house already mentioned, she described men, who had taken snother route from the village, she gave up in despair, and slackened her pace. Hardly had she done so, when one of the party from the tavern pasced her at a furious rate, and suddenly checking horse, crossed the road to intercept her passage, and a second, dismounting, laid his hand on Pepin's neck."

"Why, fair lady, thou must not so fast on this dangerous travel road," said the soldier. "I am much concerned for thy safety, and pray thee come back : there's a right noble gentleman at the hostelrie, would gladly be thy companion on the journey."

"I know not," replied Alice, "whom thou Lewellyn meanest, or why thou detainest me thus. Surely I did thee no wrong." And as she let the lady pass. The instant, therefore, he apoke, she dropped her vell.

"But dost not think-(O thou needst not drop thy well, fair mistress; we are all trusty servants of the queen and Sir Thomas Plimpton;)-dost not think it savors of disloyalty, I say, and rank Papistry, to fly thus the company of her mojesty's troops, who, thou must well know, are for the protection of all her faithful and liege subjects."

Pray let me go, good sir," repeated Alice, If I have done wrong I will answer for it." "Why, thou wrongest me even now. Dost not cheat me of a sight of thy fair face?' the veil, it was broken in two by a powerful blow from behind, and at the same instant he fell crushed under a horse's feet.

"Haste thee on, Mistress Alice," said a voice at her ear, " and seek safety in the woods, whilst I cut off the pursuit of these cowardly villains.

Alice, though trembling and confused, recognized the voice of Rodger O'Brien, and without awaiting a moment for reflection, gathered up the reins, and again galloped

forward. Rodger, thinking he had now but one to contend with, had instantly closed with him, when a third voice, more authorative and commanding than the rest, shouted, within a

few feet of him,—
"Hos, there, Lewellyn! Pursue the maiden,
and leave this fellow to me."

"These words were delivered in a tone that indicated as much self-poseession and confidence in the speaker as if he were only about to chastise a naughty boy for contumacy.

O'Brien turned, as the soldier left to execute the order, and beheld a tall, wiry, sharpnosed mar, with a dark countenance, arparently twenty-eight or thirty years of age. He wore a black morion, of the latest fashion, without a plume, a dark-colored doublet, and the long riding mailed boots of the period of the road. But there was no time to stop.

buckled under the kneepan. Rodger, the instant he saw this person, was convinced he was in the presence of Sir Thomas Plimpton, and about to engage with

him in mortal combat. The latter, however, did not give his anbefore O'Brien could wheel his horse round, so as to meet his adversary full in front, he made a desperate thrust of his long rapter (just then introduced by Rowland York), intending doubtless to take his life; but O'Brien foresaw his aim, and sinking the rowels of his spurs in his horse's flant, bounded forward like an arrow, causing the deadly weap on to pass along the back of his coat, and carrying the owner flat upon the neck of his

Whilst Pimpton was recovering his seat, Rodger had turged, and both met face to face. resting the points of their swords for an instant in their stirrups. "Sir Thomas Plimpton, if I mistake not,"

said O'Brien. "And who art thou, Sir Scot," glancing at his Highland bonnet, "who dares thus to ob-

"Scot or not, replied Rodger, "I'll protect

" Now a murrain on thee for a beggarly through that stream of light which must be through that stream to the revellers at for thy unmannerly speech;" and again he the door. At length the concluded to reman, who parried it with an advoitness that made the other pause, and reflect on the ne-

cessity of greater caution.

Had O'Brien fought on equal terms with his antagonist, the quarrel would likely have But, unfortunately, his weapon was a short of the group, as he caught a glimpse of Nell sword, whilst his antagonist's was a rapler, and somewhat longer than the law permitted; so that he found it difficult, under such untoward odds, to do more than defend himself.

They had now been engaged for four or five minutes, when Plimpton made a pass, and O'Brien, to evade the blow, checked his horse so suddenly as to throw him almost on his haunches. Plimpton, seeing the advac-tage, determined to avail himself of it, and advanced with deadly intent; but O'Brien. with his Irish blood and French science, was again too quick for him.

Fearing, however, that more of Plimp-ton's men might come up and over power him, if he dld not soon bring the quarrel to a close,-for he well knew his antagonist never left London with only two or three followers,—he resolved to hazard his life and the capture of Alice on a single chance.

" Now then, Baxon johurl, have at thee!' he orled, dashing forward, as if he would run himself on his adversary's point, and holding up his right arm, so that his side was entirely exposed; "have at thee, and God defend the right."

Plimpton rushed on, aiming for O'Brien's undefended breast, and confiding in the length and strength of his weapon, threw his force into one desperate thrust. The young Irishman saw his assailant's object at a glance, and as the long, deadly blade approached within an inch of his person, he rose in his stirrups, and quick as lightning, atruck his adversary's rapier with both bl des into fragments. Plimpton, confounded by the suddenness of the act, sat motionless for a second, hardly conscious of what had happened, but Bodger, without a moment's hesitation, spurred on, and ere a blow on the head with the hilt of his broken sword, as to burl him from his horse, "Ha! Sir Englishman," he cried, as the

sliver handle crashed against his cheek,

the Celt's arm is curer than thy Toledo." Now, turning his horse, he shook the reins and started after Alico and her pursuer, just as the clatter of feet became audible behind him. On he went, trusting to the strength and speed of the noble spimal he rods to outassist the fair fugitive. In a few minutes, he found he was rapidly gaining ground; for the colse of the pursuing party was becoming every lastant less distinct as he turned io lister, when his heree's feet chanced to fall on the soft turf of the old road. Then he had only one to encounter, and the thought itself was encourage-ment. But with what? His sword was broken, and he had thrown away the hilt. What could be do? Why, do as he often did before-trust to chance. And on he rode, with as much confidence as if he were charging at the head of a troop.
When he came up with Alice, he found

her, as he had expected, captured by her pursuers. Lewellyn was standing on the road by the side of her horse, holding the reins with one hand, while he kept off Peto with the other. Had be reflected for a moment da the possibility of his being so soon overtaken, he would not have ventured to leave his saddle; but he never imagined his master's assailants could have escaped so numerious a party. Now, it happened that, as it was, we must stop to describe. owing to the furlous barking of the dog, proach till he was ordered to stand back and recognized the voice of his late antagonist, he | content, like the fruit sellers of the present made a motion to unsling his carabine; but Peto again sprang forward, and compelled him the public, let buy who will. They found it to defend himself with his sword. O'Brien measure the distance between Alice and her captor, and then, unbuckling his sword belt, he struck Lewellyn's horse such a blow on the head with its heavy mounting, as to make him turn round, like a top, and dash forward at a furious gellop on the road he had just travelled. O'Brien now saw there was a chance to save Alice, and leaving Peto in And as the ruffian raised his arm to tear off ocarge of the soldier, he advanced and laid his hand on the maiden's shoulder.

"Mietress Alice," he said, "I think I can rescue thee. Wilt trust me?" She murmured something, raising her eyes a little to look at the speaker; but O'Brien

interrupted her, half plqued at her herita-"Your horse is already exhausted-mine will carry both-come;' and as he spoke he leaned over, lifted the young girl with wa

much ease as he would a child, and placed her on the saddle before bim. "Now," he cried, "now, Diermod, my boy! thou'st never yet isiled me at a pinch; on with thee, and God give thee strength in the

good canse."

The noble anignal snorted and pricked up his ears, as if he understood every word his muster spoke, and then set off at full speed. Aware of the danger of tripping over the loose stones and broken branches on the road, Rodger was obliged to hold a tight rein with one hand, while he kept Allce in her place with the other. Speed alone could now save them, and on he went. Sud-deply he felt the maiden's bend fall heavily back against his breast, and looking at her face, found she had fainted. At the same moment, he heard the tramp of horses close upon him, as they turned the last angle She might soon revive, and one moment's delay would place her at the mercy of her pursuers. He concluded, therefore, it was better to trust her to God than Sir Thomas Plimpton; and on he drove, spurring his good horse to his very utmost siretch. tagonist much time to take observations, for He had now reached the toot of a hill, where the road divided, one branch running to the left, and the other straight forward. He chose the straight course at a venture, and had passed the junction some half dozen leaps, when he felt his horse suddenly brought up by a high ience thrown across the road to prevent travel. This was an awkward check to receive, just at the moment he began to feel certain of escape. There was no remedy, however, but to return and face the danger. Back he came, without a moment's delay, hoping to gain the other road before the pursuing party could reach it; but, alss! he was too late; the soldiers, seeing his mistake, had ranged themselves across the road, and received him, on his return, with levelled carabines, and threats of instant death if he attempted to pass. Bodger saw in a moment he was fairly caught, and that all further attempts to escape would be madness, He therefore drew in his foaming horse, and

to the hands of his pursuers.

to the tavern.

Whilst Plimpton and his fair captive were engrossing the attention of the host and bostess of the White Hart, and the soldiers re-freshing themselves with sundry flagons of ale after the sharp exercise of the chase, Rodger felt the skirt of his doublet suddenly soon ended; for indignant at the cowardly plueked from behind, and turning round, saw advantage the other had taken, and impatient | a little woman in a grey cloak leave his side to follow Alice, he would have devoted little and pass through a dark doorway in the far-time to the courtesies of honorable fight. ther corner of the taproom. He followed

her. Ten minutes after, neither Bodger O'Brien, Nell Gower, nor Whitret Machairn was to be found.

Sergeant Houghton, who had just received orders to preceed to Brookton his party, asseverated most lustily that the two latter personages were none other than the devil and his mother, who carried off the Scotchman.

And Plimpton, from whose temples Dame Waglippett was washing some blood stains, swore he had good reason to think they were all of the same family.

### CHAPTER XII.

It was the eve of St. John the Baptist, and all London was actir; some in groups, looktops.

First came the oresset bearers and their

numerous attendants; then the regular marching watch, that, in bluft King Harry's time, numbered nearly two thousand men, and which still, though much reduced, presented a goodly array; then came the lances and the demilances, carabineers, and pikemen; then the archers, in their shining corselets and white tinselled coats, carrying sheaves of arrows and bent bows; then the arquebusiers with their antique wheel looks slung round their breasts; then came the constables on their heavy Fiemish horses, prancing along on each side the ranks in their shining armor, glancing from under their scarlet scarls Each constable were a gold chain round his neck, and was attended by six cresset-bearers. On either side were his henchman and mar-Plimpton could raise his erm, dealt him such shal. Then followed the waits of the city; then the morris dancers, jingling their bells and tripping merilly along the sides of the houses, and catching the pennies in their caps as they fell from the thronged windows above. Last of all, and closing the procession, came the mayor of London, in his robes of state, whose deep folds hung down on each side of his horse, covering him almost to the parterce. Around this important functionary sirio the half-drunken soldiers far enough to alone, in those merry days, were attendants enough to make an imposing procession; and to judge from his look of gratified pride, he was fully conscious of the honors with which he was surrounded. On his right and left were his henchman and minstrel; behind him his twelve harnessed footmen; after them his six giante, and interspersed hero and | noble. there his twenty-four pages in gaudy costume. It we add to the above programme the various hands of music attached to the different corps, blowing their trumpets and rattling their drams so furlously that noise, rather than music, seemed to be the object of their amhition, the reader may conceive a faint idea of a midsummer eve procession in the folly days of "Good Queen Bass."

The cavalcade had already marched through a considerable portion of the city. It had passed through Obsapside, along Corn. hill, down by Leaden Hall, and as far as Aldgate. As the last file of the procession, treading on the heels of the lord mayor's escort, had reached the corner of Gracious Street, an accident occurred, which, trifling

It was customary with the costard mongere, then, as well as now, to erect their stalls or station their carts at the corners of the principal streets. But they were not day, to spread their goods before the eyes of expedient to imitate the mercer's apprentices now paused for a single moment, as if to by voolferating lustily the qualities and prices of their stock in trade. And so importunate and annoying did they become at last to the citizens, that the municipal government found it necessary to place them under such severe restrictions, that, in a few years subsequent to the date of our story, they had almost entirely disappeared.

One of those coster-mongers had blocked up the corner of Gracious and Fenchurch streets, leaving barely room for one person to pass at a time, so that a crowd had gathered in consequence, from which arose loud imprecations against the fruit vender for impeding the passage. Amidst the noise and confusion, a constable and his guard, accompinted by a tall cavalier in black costume, rode up, and in a stern voice commanded the co taid-nenger to remove his cart, and

the people pass. Behind this person, or ounded by half a dozen billmen, with heavy bills and glittering aprons of is a lady, whose sombre dress and croly attitude bespoke her one who

work little interest in the festivities of the ildh. Her isce was concealed by a black veil, that fell over her shoulders and covered nearly her whole person. Whilst the con-stable was issuing his orders, a little old woman, in a gray cloak, the hood of which covered the greater part of her face, and tied under her chin, had been observed to crush through the throng, and make her way to the costard-monger. She had spoken to him but a second or two, when one of the crowd bade her begone for an old Scotch beldam, and not stay there babbling her uncouth Gaello. The fruit seller seemed instantly to understand her, for he glanced suddenly across his shoulder at the lady on horseback, and took a rapid view of the position of the constable's guard and the crowd surrounding it. Then, quick as thought, he jumped upon the cart, crushed down his dinged, weather worn hat over his forehead, spatched a hard-favored oudgel from the bottom of the vehicle, and spltting on it after the fashion of scrimmage makers, in a certain "green island of the west," laid on the jaded and sleepy-looking animal in a manner well calculated to dispel his dreams of the manger, if any he indulged in. Whether it was that the man knew his horse's . stubborn disposition, and resolved to profit by it on this special occasion to further his own ends, we have never been able to learn; but certain it is, the animal backed furiously, instead of bounding forward, thereby upsetting a number of bystanders, and breaking the

ranks of the constable's guard. The cresset-bearers and those who stood next, were the first, through whose midst the cart passed, dashing them one against the other, extinguishing the lights, which, as they fell amidst the dense crowd, occasioned a scene of indescribable confusion. Every effort was made to stop the horse, but in vain. One of the bilimen caught him by the halter, and was dragged under his by the waving of the crowd to and fro, and

Alloe soon recovered, on the application of not seeing her in the darkness that now pre-the usual restoratives, and then all returned valled, shouted lusting to his guard to close

up and secure the maiden.

"Bills and broadswords, take heed she eccape not !" he cried, spurring his horse furi-ously through the uproarious multitude. "btab the crazy varlet, Houghton. What's the men doing there?" oried another.

But it was too late. The costard-monger, seeing the moment had arrived, jumped from the cart, and with his stout oaken staff literally broke his way, through cracked skulls and shattered arms, to the velled lady-the crowd receding as he drove on. When he neared the spot, two pikemen, who had still maintained their places close by the side of the prisoner, presented their biades, and were about to rush on the costard-monger, when half a dozen stalwart fellows, in blus blouses, having their hats ornaned down flat on their heads, sprang on them, and wresting the weapons from their hands, laid about them in a most alarming fashion, shouting, as they thrust their pike points through the dense mass, "Irlshmen, to the rescue!" Down with the Sasseneghs.' The horseman with the black morion, who was no other than Sir Thomas Plimpton, having been separated from his captive in the beginning of the melee, now spurred his charger over every ing from the open windows on the majoring obstacle, regardless of life or limb, and was watch as it passed by, and others joining the about to lay hold of the lady's bridle throng in its clamorous progress through the rein, when his horse, receiving a pistol ball narrow streets. The cressets and flambeaus, in the flank, leaped and vaulted through the as they advanced, appeared like a dense crowd, unseating his rider, and adding tenfold column of moving fire, blinding with its to the confusion. The costard-monger glare the occupants of the windows and house had now reached the side of the lady, who, though frembling with fear, and incapable of estimating her danger, still kept her saddle. He had laid his hand on her house's shoulder, and spoke a word or two in an under tone, when the long veil that covered nearly her whole person was sudden. ly torn off by some ruffian of the crowd, and exposed the lovely form and modest blurhing face of Alice Wentworth.

Alice had just reached the city, a priconer in the hands of Sir Thomas Plimpfon, who joined the cavalcade, as the safest escert on such an occasion of riotous and noisy carnival.

Just then a cresset-bearer had relighted his torch, and its broad glare, falling full upon the maiden, illumined her whole person. The moment the crowd saw that countenance, so young and so beautiful, a half-uttered cry of admiration and pity arose from a hundred lips; and then a noble, handsome-looking man, in court dress, wearing a blue velvet cap, whose heavy gold tassel fell upon his shoulder, tight-fitting hose, a scarlet doublet, and cloak trimmed with gold. spurred his horse recklessly through the dense throng. Every eye for an instant turned from the young girl to the horseman. He was then, perhaps, verging on thirty, but seemed much younger. His finely-turned nose, small mouth, so expressive of pride and self-reliance, his eye that seemed to take in every thing at a glence, and his high, ample forehead, over which the cap was pushed back to the very root of his auburn hair, bespoke at once the courtier and the

"Make way there for the noble Earl of Leicester," shouted several voices as soon as he was recognized. "Long live the queen and the Earl of Lalcoster!"

"How now, honest lieges," he demanded. "What game call ye this on a midsummer eve? He, by my halidome, a most comely weach; and pray, my pretty maiden, why art thou here in such a broil and at such an hour?' he added, prencing up to Allos. "Thy name fair one, if it be not over bold to ask thee. Methloks we met before.

"Alice Wentworth, may it please thee, my lord."

"Grantworth, ah! and a right doughty name it was once at the battle of Pinkie," replied Loicester, mistaking the first syllable in the confusion; and he would have pursued the conversation, with as little concern for the safety of the lady or himself as if there was no danger to be approhended. But the costard monger again appeared, making towards Alice at the head of a small party of ill-dressed, yet merry-looking fellows, who seemed to enjoy the sport right heartity, and break more bones with their oak staves and crab trees than the urgency of the case required. Alice, too, caught a glimpse of the costard-monger, and her eye seemed to brighten as she saw him approach.

" Ho, there, varlets!" cried Leicester, suddenly turning in his saddle, and speaking to his squires in waiting, who seemed fitter for the drawing room than a street quarrel; "hoa, there, ye lazy knaves! on with ye, and drive these mad rascals off the stroat. Come, fair lady," he added, in a low tone, let me be thy guardian and slave;" and Leicester had just laid hold of Alice's rein. when, strange to say, he found he was leading a horse without a rider. The costard-monger, who had gallantly fought his way three times to her side, and been so often repulsed, now at last succeeded in snatching her from the saddle, and carrying her in his arms through the throng, his band of trusty followers breaking a passage before him, and covering his retreat behind. As he passed the corner of Gracious street, he cried, "Out with the lights! out with the lights, boys, or we're lost!" and he bore her on, over prostrate bodies and smouldering torches, many of the mob now cheering him right heartily when they saw his noble and gallant rescue of the iair maiden.

"Tak the neest corner, lad, an awa wi' ye through the passage l" cried the old woman of the gray cloak, whom the reader will easily have recognized as Nell Gower; "tak the neest corner, lad, and mind ye dinna harm the bairn," she screamed, through a broken window, as the costard-monger swept past with Alice in his arms.

The passage alluded to was very narrow, affording merely room enough for two abreast to pass. The costard-monger turned the corner, and entered it, his retreat still covered by the blue blouses, with the crushed hats

and caken cudgels. "Out the way, ye sourvy churls!" vociferated Pilmpton again, on horseback, and rushing towards the entrance of the passage at the head of some score halberdiers, his naked sword gleaming in the filokering torohlight. "Out down these traitors and fautors of Papistry! he cried, siming a blow at a man who stood barring the passage. The latter parried it with his staff. Plimpton then spurred his horse closer, and renewed his attack. This time, however, his sword, instead of hitting his man, struck against the wall and broke in pieces; so blinded by passion was he that he did not observe the strait into which he had run.

"Aisy avourneen, machree! aisy, or ye'll spoil yer knuckles agin the wall!" oried the guard, with a slightly foreign accent; and slapping bis dinged hat closer down upon his head, he sprang forward, and caught Plimpton's bridle rein. The horse suddenly fell back, jerking up his head, and the Irishman, taking advantage of the movement followed, and stal holding on

Continued on 3rd page.

by the rein, dealt Plimpton such a blow with his trusty staff as made him reel in the saddle, and would have unhorsed him but for she pressure of the surrounding crowd.

"Heigh!" cried the Celt, as the tough oak crashed against the Englishman's temple, there's a touch o' Irish Papietry for ye; and letting the bridle go, retreated through the passage, now that he had guarded it long enough for the escape of the costardmonger.

Leicester, when he saw how matters stood, and unwilling to embroil himself further in | Master Miliar." a night quarrel, had quitted his fray, and was "Ha, ha, guid gracious me!" chuckled turning down Golden street, on his way home, accompanied by his sulte, when he be praised for this night's scorets ony way. saw the costard-monger spring upon a horse's Ha, hal patience will has its ain reward. back at the south end of the narrow alley, Little kens the puir baira c' the wicked and snatching the lady, place her before him | work that's a doin'; an a' aboot her bit gear. on the saddle.

" Now. Diermod, away once more, my boy, and God guide thee, for I can't!" cried the or Ili mak it worth the nursin'." pretended apple vender, in tones sufficiently audible to the earl and his train. In another minute, the reports of two or three petronels respectfully saluting him, threw open the rung out from the mouth of the passage; but wloket. On turning from the soldier, after siter the noise had died away, the clatter of placing a piece of money in his hand, and horses' hoofs was still heard retreating in the | whilst yet in the act of speaking he struck distance.

#### CHAPTER XIII.

The gates of Hampton Court Palace were securely barred and bolted. The din and bustle that resounded during the day, along the halls and corridors, had long since subsided into slience and quiet. Nothing was now to be heard but the measured tread of the sentinel, as he passed to and tro before the gates, or the occasional screem of the peacock (the queet's favorite bird) from the wails. It was pitchy dark, the atmosphere thick and foggy, and the few lights which gleamed, here and there, in the rear of the royal residence, looked large and dim.

Nell Gower, true to her appointment, had been sitting for a full half hour under the great elm tree, opposite one of the rear entrances to the court. She was wrapped, as usual, in her gray cloak, the hood of which, thrown carefully over her head. left no part of her person visible but the face. She sat, as she herself would say, upon her hunkers, rolled up into a very small bulk, and looking out, from under the hood, like a wessel from its hiding

She had already begun to feel somewhat impatient at the delay of her noble employer. Not that she cared for being alone at so late an hour, within bow shot of Hampton walls; nor that she doubted, from the anxiety he seemed to feel about the affair, he would endeavor, for his own sake, to be punctual to the hour; but she dreaded some unforeseen obstacle might have been thrown in the way of his arrangements.

"Aweel, aweel," she muttered to herself drawing the cloak closer round her arms and shoulders, "there's no use in frettin'. It's his ain business; so e'en let him tak his sin time. I'll bide his comin'."

She had hardly arrived at this conclusion. when the gate before her opened, and two men (as she judged by the tread of their steps on the hard pavement) issued forth, and giving the countersign to the sentinel, passed on to a bench within a few feet of where she sat. "So, Master Millar, thou bringest but small tidings of the wench!" began one of the

"Most gracious sir, I have searched every nook and corner in Fenchurch Street." "Humph! and to no purpose. But what

of the Scot?" "He hath not been seen since he carried

her off." "Nor the old beldam?"

"Report saith she's in the neighborhood

and was seen yesterday at the Peacock Tavern, in the village."

"Report is a very convenient informant of this, methinks, Master Millar. Thou hast even against thy will. Ha! ha; thou're substantial for my gold. I'm sick of reports. One cannot always be awallowing reports. But what sayoth report of the old Papiet, Sir Geoffrey. Hath it been busy with him

"I have already informed thee, Sir Thomas. that he was seen for the last time, sitting in the rules of Glastonbury, replacing the leaves of a great folio, which the party under Houghton had torn and cast away among the Walls."

"The miserable old driveller !" ejaculated Sir Thomas, "I fear I shall never come within reach of him. But hark thee, Millar. The maiden is not far from the Scotch erone, Nell week passes, or thy connection with me ceases. I'll have no more reports."

"And the girl-thou'rt resolved to have her at all risks?"

"Ay, marry am I, should it be necessary to sew up her lips and pinion her arms. Bring out again passed through the wicket. her to me. I'll marry her should she die at the altar."

"But who will hold me scathless in this matter, if her majesty come to hear of our name I have done amiss." maltreating the daughter of so old and honorable a house, Papist though it be, as the Wentworths of Brockton?"

"Have I not already pledged thee my protection, knave? Dost require more?" "Good, Sir Thomas, but may hap thou hast not reflected that the queen's favor is somewhat of the ficklest; and though to-day thou

mayst enjoy her confidence, to-morrow may find thes in the Tower." ' Nay, nay, most cautious Master Miliar I've been too long about court not to have provided against such contingencies. There's

but little danger to me of such an untoward "And her majesty bath promised to forward

thy suit?" "Av. hath she, and would like much to see her under my husbandship, for her own good ressons, not to speak of others which interest myself more immediately. I know full well the maiden doth not affect me, but I care not for that a barleycorn. I need her fortune to repair some recent lesses I have sustained in before daybreak. Keep thee a close mouth her grace's service. As for the rest, I skall bestow her on thee for the asking."

Well, well, noble sir, do not yet panion, turning from the sentinel, entered the despair. I shall risk my neok to find her; and once under my gra
(To be Continued.) clous protection, we shall be able to estimate more correctly the value of the dangers I must needs run in thy honorable service. And now, Bir for the warrant of search."

"Here," said Plimaton, "here's the war-rant. I have taken care to provide it. It giveth thee free ingress wherever thou suspectest recusants, or harborers of priests and mass mongers, to reside. And here's a wellfilled purse to buy thee secrets. And now begone, for it's almost daybreak."

"Dell brack his neck when he is gone," muttered Nell, crouching like a toad at the foot of the tree.

"And whither shall I carry her, noble sir?" inquired Millar, following his employer a step or two, as he approached the gate.

"To Blinden Lan; have I not already told thee so? Buil hark thee, Miller; thou hast so long worn this disguise of a priest, that I icar me thou'lt be discovered. Canst speak Latin and mumble the brevlary?'

"Ay, can I that, master, as well as any long gown in Bome. So Heaven guide thee. most worthy Sir Thomas Plimpton, and long live the queen, to prosper the glorious cause

of civil and religious liberty." "And look thee, Millar-a thing I had almost forgotten. It may happen that affairs of moment detain me in Scotland ionger than I can forecast. Should I return not within a wesk, thou'lt see that the girl or the knight, or both, once in thy power, be strictly guarded till my return. Give thee good den

Weel, weel, bide awee, bide awee; gin I get my hands on the bairs, it ill gae hard wi' me

As Sir Thomas Pilmpton reached the gate he gave the countersign, and the sentinel, against some one coming out, and, irritated by the sudden check, demanded, in an angry tone, who came there at such an hour.

"Give way," said the new comer, in a deep authoritative voice, "and let us pass." Sir Thomas looked closely at the stranger but his face was enveloped in the folds of

his cleak. He then turned to an individual who had retired behind the speaker. "Ha, my certie," he cried, "and a lady too,

"Guard, drive this fellow back," muttered the man in the cleak, without changing his

tone or position. "And who art thou, that speakest so imperiously to the reyal guard? Thy name, Sir

Stranger? "Give way, master," interposed the soldier, coming up to Pitmpton, and pressing his arm significantly. "Give way, and let the lady pass. My lord, he continued, addressing the muffled man. But he had hardly spoken the word when he was commanded to be silent

and execute his orders.

As the wicket again closed, and Pilmpton found himself inside the park wall, he crossed his arms, and gazing at the gate with the feeling one experiences at finding a door contemptuously slapped in his face, began to re-flect en the rencontre. "That man is Leicester," he muttered to himself. 6 I could swear to his voice, notwithstanding its disguised tone. His height, his motion, the prompt obedience of the sentinel, every thing contributes to put the matter beyond question. And the woman! Ah! he called her a lady-a lady removing an infact from the royal palace. I heard its tiny cry under the mufiling. Humph! well, the bere fact is not surprising; if report speaks trutb, it's not the first within the twelvementh. But a lady and the noble Earl of Leicester engaged in such businessi Ay, it's that makes the affair mysterious. Well, we shall see. Most potent Robert Dudley, Earl of Leloester, the court hath been too nerrow of late to hold both thee and me comfortably. Thou'rt a Knight of the Garter, and the owner of many a goodly acro;

what an I could induce thee to barter a portion of thy wealth for my silence. What construction, think'st thou, my noble lord, shall her majesty put on thy night walking with a lady carrying such a love token in her arms? I have long been waiting for some such lucky chance to repay thee for thy slights and rooffs —thy supercilious frowns and contemp-tucus language. It hath failed thee to banish me the court, or bar me the wilt of arrest of the idolatrous old knight and his

thy dreams be of a throne-how my knowl-

knights of degree must hold thy stirrup, and dows or green-house. Weigelas, Forsythis, that he was forced against his own desire to doff their beavers to thy lordship. But thou'lt and Danizla gracilie, if grown small for the fall, Dudley, if I know aught of her majesty. She hath given thee substantial proofs of her condescension; nay—if I may make so bold to say it—she hath not at all times taken pains to conceal her more than ordinary friendship for thee; but take thee heed she yet forget she is a woman, and remember suddenly she is a queen. Take thee heed, my good Lord of Leicester. Didst never

read the fable of the tigress, that was wont, for steps approaching from without, and I must not be caught here."

As Plimpton retired within the shadow of the wall, the two individuals who had gone

"I crave thy mercy, my ncble Lord of Leicester," said the sentinel, respectfully saluting his superior, "if in speaking thy honorable

"Thy duty, fellow,- and thou'lt do well to remember it,"—responded the earl, "is to guard the gates of Hampton; not to busy thy foolish tongue with the names and titles of every courtier who pagesth in and out on the service of the state. See to it that thy garrulity lose thee not thy office. But who is this court gallant we have met just now, Master Guard? Me-

thinks I recocognized him." "Bir Thomas Plimpton, if it so please thee

my good lead." The lady, who clung close by Leicester, utterred a faint exclamation of alarm as the soldier pronounced the name.

"And whither hath he gone?" "I know not, my lord." "Hark thee, fellow, and think on't," said Lelcester. "There be two things I would have thee take heed to; one, that thou forgettest having seen me here at this hour and in this company; the other, that Sir Thomas Plimpton pass not the gates of Hampton again and a close gate, if thou wouldst thrive under my patronage." And Leicester and his com-

MISS FORD IN IBELAND. DUBLIN, Oct 19 .- Miss Ellen Ford, of New York, sister of Patrick Ford of the Irish World, speat the day in visiting the familles of Invincibles who have been punished for crimes alleged to have been committed thicker hair or fur in winter, by order of that organization. To Any thinking man will see

such of them as were in need of assistance she gave money which had been confided to her in America for that purpose. She also handed to the solicitor of Poole, who is charged with the murder of Kenny, by evaporation of moisture from the surface in Saville place, two years ago, a large fund of the body. A dozen cows, for example, in Saville place, two years ago, a large fund which had been collected in the United States to defray the expenses of his defouss. hay if left exposed from October to April, Miss Ford is empowered to use the fund intrusted to her care as she deems most advan-

tageous. It has been decided that the Salvation Army will take up winter quarters in Ottawa.

## AGRICULTURAL

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

In a well-managed garden, as soon as one crop is off, the ground is made ready for arother, if the season allows. In stiff soils, especially, plowing or spading, and leaving them rough through the winter, greatly improves them.

Preserving Boots in Winter.—Parenips, salsify, and horseradish are not injured by hard freezing; all others must be stored for the winter, and a sufficient supply of the hardy kinds should also be taken up. We have described various methods of storing roots in back numbers of the American Agriculturist. If the cellar is not too warm, a supply for present use may be kept in boxes or barrels, and covered with earth, to prevent shrivelling.

Cabbage.—The usual method is to pull the cabbages, set them in a dry place, heads downwards, and on the approach of cold weather, cover with a coating of leaves up to the ends of the roots; light soil is often used instead of leaves. For family use, it is convenient to dig a trench where water will not stand, and set the cabbages, with what soil adheres to the roots, close together, upright, in this. Make a sloping covering with boards. As cold weather comes on place a layer of leaves or straw over the heads. Soft cabbage thus treated will very often form firm heads by spring.

Asparague and Rhubarb .- Though those plants are quite hardy, the beds will produce with a precious burden in her arms; and he all the better and earlier if they have a cover-attempted to peer under her hood. ling of three or four inches of manure. All litter should be first cleared off, and if not already done, the asparagus tops should be burned.

Crops Wintered in the Ground, such as spinach, sprouts, on'on sets, etc., will need two or three inclos of leaves, straw, or marsh hay, as a protection during the wirter, in all but very mild localities.

Cold Frames .- Novices are more apt to injure the cabbage, eauliflower, and lettuce plants wintered in these by keeping them too warm than by too much cold. The object of the frames is, not only to prevent too severe freezing, but all growth, and to keep the plants in a pericot quiet or dormant state. The sashes should not be put on until really freezing weather, and on mild days must be tilted, to allow ventilation.

### FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN,

The principal work here is in preparing for winter quarters. The lawn should not have been mown too late, in order that it may have a protecting coat of grass over the If thoroughly composted manure, roots. sure to be free from weed seeds, is available, a liberal dressing of it this fall will show its good effects in the spring. In the absence of such manure, it is safer to use asher, nitrate of sode, bone dust, and other safe fertilizers. Bulbs Tender and Hardy.—The finer kinds

of Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, etc., must be taken up before the ground freezes, and if any of the Holland bulbs are still unplanted, the sooner they are in the ground the better.

Evergreens for Winter Effect .- Several years ago we advised potting a variety of the low-growing evergreens, to be kept in reserve until late autumn, when they could be grouped in the beds formerly occupied by perishable plants. A bed of such evergreens, in view of the sitting-room windows, is a most pleasing object during winter.

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.

Plants taken up from the open ground should have the transition to the confined air of the greenhouse or dwelling made as gridual as possible. Plecing them at first in a fair daughter. Theu little dreamest-though room without fire, will prevent the sudden change.

Plants to be Forced .- A number of hardy so fed me with reports, for three weeks or caught at last, proud minion! Earl, for shrubs and other hardy plants may be forced, more, that I would fain have something more sooth, so powerful and haughty, that down or green-house. Welgelas Forsythis. shrubs and other hardy plants may be forced, had never married, and was almost friendless | mingle with the water that is drank by man purpose, are excellent shrubs, and the Bleed. ing Heart (Dicentra) and the personnial Cardytuits are good harbaceous plants for the purpose. After potting, they should have a rest of several weeks, in a frame or cool cellar,

before they are brought to the heat. Bulbs in Pots .- While Hyacinthe, Narciesuses, and other buibs may be grown in sand, saw duet, moss, and other substances that will hold water, as well as in glasses of water, many years, to fondle her master, and stroke the bloom is never so satisfactory as when his face and hands with her velvet paws; planted in pots of good soil. The best success is only attained when the pots are kept maiden is not far from the Scotch crone, Nell and yet became so jealous, once on a time, of cess is only attained when the pois are kept Gower. Seek her and find her before another his fondness for a favorite rabbit, as to change in the dark until an abundant growth of roots the velvet for the talons l But hush ! I hear is formed. They may then be brought to the window or green house in succession.

Climbers. - These add greatly to the beauty of the window-garden, as well as of the green-house. Among the rapid growers is the so-called German or parlor ivy, and the trormolums. The European ivy, though slow-growing is useful in the window.

Insects.—If the attack upon these is com-

menced before they appear to be troublesome, they may be easily kept in subjection. A stiff brush alone will do much on hard-wooded plants. Strong scapsuds or tobacco-water will kill the majority.

COLD WEATHER SHELTER FOR STOOK PROFITABLE.

Not one farmer in a hundred understands the importance of shelter for stock. This has much to do with success or failure of tens of thousands of farmers. Animals fairly sheltered consume ten to forty per cent less food, increase more in weight, come out in spring fer healthier; and working and milkproducing animals are much better able to render effective service. The loss of one or more working horses or oxen, or of cowe, or other farm stock, is often a staggering blow to those scarcely able to make the ends of the year meet, and the large majority of such losses of animals are traceable to diseases due, directly or indirectly, to improper protection in autumn, winter, or Of the food eaten, all the animals spring. use up a large percentage in producing the natural heat of the body at all seasons, and heat enough to keep up ninety-sight degrees all through the body is absolutely essential. Only what food remains after this heat is provided in the system can go to increase growth and strength and to the manufacture of milk in cows and of eggs in fowls. When heat escapes rapidly from the surface, as in cold weather, more heat must be produced within, and more food be thus consumed. In nature this is partly guarded against by

Any thinking man will see that an animal either requires less food, or has more leit for other uses if it is protected artificially against winds that carry off heat rapidly, and against storms that promote the loss of heat will consume from two to six tons more of than if warmly sheltered, and in the latter case they will be in much better health and benefited by careful protection.

## DEATH-BED RESTITUTION.

How a Orime Committed a Third of a Century ago was Atoned—The Miss-ing Fortune of an American Consul Accounted For.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 .- " For Mrs. Joseph Ashbrooks." A letter-carrier threw down a heavy envelope, with three or four foreign stamps on the right upper right hand corner, on the marble counter in the office of the Girard House and hurried away, says to day's Times. A clork tapped a boll. " For Mrs. Ashbrooke," he said, as he tossed the letter to a dapper colored servant who popped up in respense to the silver sound. 'A letter for you, Mrs Ashbrooke," said the servant to an elegantly-dressed woman. "A foreign letter," excisimed Mrs. Ashbrooke, looking at the stamps and post mark. "It seems to be from Australia." She slowly tote the envelope open and drew out the contents. She curiously unfolded a long and broad sheet of paper such as she had never received before. Up in the left hand corner she read in neat, precise little letters, Bolton & Bolton, solicitors, Melbourno, Australia. The paper began with a formal "Madame," in a cramped hand. and as it went on the writing grew worse and ended in a long scrawl that the lady took to be the law firm's name again. It was all hard to make out, but some of the words were clear enough to awaken Mrs. Ashbrooke's intense curiosity. She remained at it until she had mastered it all. Ther, pale and trembling, she called her husband and said : I have been made an helress to \$25,000, and eo, too, has such of my two sisters."

"Indeed!' exclaimed Mr. Ashbrooke, a manufacturer of wall paper, and for several very associated with Howall & Bourke. Why are you so pale?'

6 Bacause I seem to have received it out of the grave."

The story that the latter told was a weird omance. Thirty years or more sgo Mra. Ashbrocko's father, Henry Daven, was the American Consul at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. He had in his employ as confidential clerk or agent George W. Anderson, been born in Pennsylwho had vania, and drifted to Bouth America. Mr. Deven had been living in Brazil for many years, and had acquired a large estate. Two daughters were born to him there. Before the one who afterwards became Mrs. Ashbrooke was born his wife sailed for home, and his latest child first saw the light on shipboard. Mrs. Deven had not been at home a month when she received advices that her husband was dead. He had been sick for a few days only. When his affairs were settled up a large amount of money was found to be missing. It could not be traced, nor the amount definitely determined, though it was known that a few days before his death Mr. Deven had a great deal of money in cash on hand. Legal enquiry was made, but without result. The estate was sold out and the matter forgotten.

Mrs. Ashbrocke heard of it in childhood, but it left her mind years ago. She heard no more of it until the letter from Australia came. The letter recalled it all and cleared up the mystery. The lawyers wrote that they had been the solicitors of George W. Andersor, who had died in March of this year in a hospital at Molbourne. He had confessed when dying that he had embezzled \$42,000 entrusted to him by Consul Deven. After Mr. Doven's death his falthless agent wardered restlessly over the earth. He wound diggings there and made a large fortune and lost it. He had after that become the owner of an extensive sheep ranch. He grew rich again rapidly, but lost heavily in specuearned and put by thousands.

in a far-off land. He grew so weak and ill enter a hospital. His nurse here wes a Sister of Charity. She was an Englishwoman, who had travelled much upon her mission in other lands. She was the embodiment of cheerful meshnoss. Sho talked freely and hopefully with her white-haired patient of life on earth and the life be-yond the grave. She seemed to him, the colicitors wrote, to be the only friend that he had ever known. He watched her wander in her black gown and wide white bonnet among the sick beds till his old oyes grew weary. He asked her what made her so cheerful amid her wearlsome tasks, and she answered faith and hope. He added charity. She awakened in him thoughts of religion. At his own desire a clorgyman was called to his bedside, after a time, and he was baptized into the communion of the Roman Catholic Church. In telling of his faults, the embeszlement of thirty years ago found a place.

"The priest told him that no forgiveness

could be had for such a sin until he had made restitution so far as lay in his power. No matter how old the crime, the spiritual director said reparation must be done. If the man from whom the money had been taken were dead his children, if living; were, as his natural heirs, entitled to the money. The penitent, full of zsal, said that he would do everything required. He had a deed of trust drawn up dividing \$75,000 among the children of the man whom he had wronged. Two men during his life had learned of the embezzlement, but never spoken. He required, as a condition precedent to the payment of the money under the trust that the fact of the restitution be published so that he might stand confessed before the world and his memory be cleared before these men. A few days after everything had been arranged he died, and his solicitors in carrying out his wishes wrote to Mrs. Ashbrooke.

"Indeed," said Mrs. Achbrooke at the Girard House last night, "I was surprised when I received that strange letter. My mother, I know, had corresponded with Mr. Anderson after he left Brazil, though she never suspected that he had wronged us. He had kept track of us in that way, no doubt, though the corres. pondence dropped long ago. There were only three children altogether, my two sisters and myself, and Mr. Anderson had known the others personally. But he wished to do justice among us all. Mr. Anderson's will, I learn, has been placed on file in Melbourne. I should not speak of the matter at all, except that it seems to have been his wish. But be kind to his memory. Do not say more than is necessary. Poor man, how thorough must his conversion have been; how strong his faith to lend him the courage to do these noble things !" "What becomes of his fortune beyond

that which he has left to you and your sistera?" "Beyond that? There was no more. He gave up everything for justice' sake."

The personalty of the Duke of Marlborough (largely composed of inalienable heirlooms) amounted to \$730,000. After his wife's death tie, horses, sheep and swine will be equally all that he could will away he left to Lord the marriage service by a Methodist congre- parish of Limehouse pays 68 cents in the benefited by careful protection.

Randolph Churchill.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

M. G. Foussereau has proved by some recent experiments that the electric resistance of glass diminishes on its being tempered. On the other hand, annealing tempered glass restores its higher restatance.

The difficult task of inducing the Victoria Regia, the glant water lily of South America, to grow to perfection in the open air in this country has been encressfully accomplished by E. D. Sturtevant, a florist of Bordentown,

M. Victor St. Paul has placed \$5,000 at the disposal of the Paris Academy of Medicine, as a prize to any person-whatever may be his vocation or nationality-who shall succeed in discovering an infallible means of curing diphtheria.

M. Marcel Desprez's invention for transporting electrical force to great distances has been applied to a waterfall near Grenoble, which is enabled to work, to the extent of seven-horse power, a sand-mill, a printing press, and other machinery at Grenoble. In Breslau a chimney shaft, flity feet high

is composed entirely of paper pulp, which has been chemically impregnated so as to resist combustion. Paper has been put to some extraordinary uses, but this is perhaps the most astonishing violation of precorceived ideas yet attempted. The next thing in order now will be gun-cotion crucibles. Prof. Cohn, of Breslau, believes that slates

lead to short-nightedness, and would substitute pen and ink, or an actificial white state with black pencil, manufactured in Pilsen. Black or white is proved by experiment to stand out most clearly to the eye. The Zarloh School Board forbids states. They are noisy, and invite dirty habits in grasure.

The Moniteur Industriel gives an account of the trial of an electric boat, at Goneva on July 22ud. It was 20 feet long by 14 feet wide. The boat was driven for several bours, at a speed of from 51 to 61 miles per hour, by three bichromatic batteries of six calla each. The motor-which was on the Thury system --- soied directly on a small, two-bladed screw,

there being no intermediate gearing. A physician who writes for the Continent about the curative powers of nature is posttive in his conviction that it is better for a consumptive to stay at home, where he can be comfertable, than subject blue-li to the discomfort of hotel life, or to the greater inconvenience of a camp. He says that the camp ours may be falriy tried by sleeping on one's own housatop. Another medical man replies that the sammer conditions of sprace forasta are eminently isvorable, and consumutives have recovered in the most surprising way living under canvas in them, where the air is impregnated with the healing emanations peculiar to the nondeciduous tree growths. There are consumptives whose lungs crave the salt air of the ocean; others to whom the dry atmosphere of Colorado is infinitely soothing; and others again who are benefited by the climate of Ficrida cr southern California. "To prescribe Florida for one person might mean death, while if he went among the Northern paradise of spruce recovery might follow."

The pagen custom of cremation is threatoned by a formidable rival, quite as pagar, and possibly quite as ancient: this is no other than the old Egyptian system of mummitication. A certain number of advocates of this system in Brussels are about to address a petition to the Chamber, begging permission to mummify the bodies of their friends, up in Australia. He had gone into the gold | which, they observe, would permit the families of the deceased to contemplate from time to time the carefully preserved remains of their ancestors, and thus perpetuate fillal plety and the family spirit for generalation. At last he went into trade. He made itions. They further allege that exemation money more slowly now, but kept what he does not at all destroy the body, but arned and put by thousands.

Age and privation and the wear of wander- deadly mlasmas, which, being suspended in ing, however, broke down his health. He the air, are often preathed by men, or else and beast. Thus, whorever cromation is practised on a large soule, as in India, it is a constant cause of fatal epidemics, such as the cholers, which, it is well known, has its home in Hindoetsn, where that terrible disease is endemic. It will probably be thought that the indictment of cremation is much more convincing than the defence of mummificacation .- London Tablet.

In a paper recently communicated to the Medical Hospital Association of Paris by Dr. Debore, he describes a form of alimentation which has attracted much attention. His system is to apply nourishment in form of powder instead of in bulk. Uncooked ment, from which the fat has been removed, is minced finely and allowed to dry in an oven at about 90 centigrade until it becomes perfeetly hard, without being burnt; it is then reduced to impalpable powder by pounding in a mortar and passing through a fine sieve. The powder so obtained represents about four times its weight in flesh. The fibre and the large percentage of water contained in flesh are thus removed, and the essential properties of the meat retained and presented in a form the least difficult to digest. Other alimentary substances can be prepared in the same way. In cases of consumption, the treatment is said to have proved marvellously successful; and in general debility and nervous disorders, restoration is rapid and permanent. A few spoonfuls of the powder is equal to the moal of a person with a healthy appetite. The powder, when boiled, will keep an indefinate time, and may be taken with a little milk, gravy, wine, water, or other liquid.—Scientific American.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Plea-sant Purgative Poliete." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidney, internal fever, bloated feeling about atomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

#### MRS, MACKAY, THE MILLIONAIRE WIFE'S CHARITIES

One of the most munificent benefactors of the English-speaking Passionists in Paris is Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the Oslifornia millionaire. "Her princely and anonymous charity," said the Bev. Father Isidore, the rector," will never be known this side of the grave. Our work is a strange one. We have occasional worshippers like the Duke and Duchess of Neriolk, the Marquis of Bute, General Charette, whose wife is an Ameri an, and many other rich and fashionable Cathelice. But we have also starving coachmer, young men seeking work in this gay capital and not finding it, and the saddest case of all -young women to whom the temptations of Paris are a constant and appalling danger. In all these emergencies we have been able to render signal help, thanks to the generority of Mrs. Mackey.

The word "obey" has been stricken from



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ENGLISH LIBERALISM.

THE CONTENTION AT LEEDS-THE COUNTY FRAM-CHISE - THREATESING THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LERDS Oct. 17 -At the Liberal conference this afternoon, John Morley, M.P., in opening the conference, was greated with cheers. He announced that five hundred Liberal associations were represented, and expressed a strong opinion that the Government should bring in a county franchise bill at the next session, because the whole Liveral party of the House of Commons, excepting, perhaps, Mr. Goschen, was united in believing that the question could be no longer delayed. If the Lords raised any objection it would be very dangerous for Letters expressing sympathy the objects of the conference were read from Mr. Trevelyav, John Bright and Mr. Crawford, the miners' secretary. Mr. Dale moved a resolution asserting that it was the duty of the Government to introduce a bill dealing with the county franchise at the next session of Parliament. Mr. Ellis, chairman of the Nottingham Liberal Association, seconded the motion. Mr. Firth proposed an amendment in favor of the Government giving precedence to the county government and London government bills. Joseph Arch, the well known labor sgitator, is a member of the

conference. Firth's amendment was rejected by a large majority and the original motion carried. A. motion that any measure for the extension of the suffrage should confer the elective franchise upon women fit to vote was carried. It was reported by Messrs. Cobden and

Bright. LEEDS, Oct 18 .- At the Liberal conference to-day a resolution was adopted declaring that any attempt to secure representation of minorities by the enactment of special laws is a violation of the principles of popular representative government. A resolution by Sir Wilfred Lawson, M P, condemning the action of the House of Commons in recusing a seat to Bradlaugh and favoring the abolition of parliamentary cathe was adopted unanimously with cheers. After the adoption of the resolutions in favor of shortening the time required for the qualification of voters, extending the hours of polling votes, and making constituencies pay the expenses of elections, the conference appointed a deputation to convey the resolutions to Mr. Gladstone and adjourned.

A meeting of Liberals was held in the Town Hall to night, at which John Bright presided. He said it was absolutely necessary if any progress is to be made in parlismentary reform that the question of suffrage should be dealt with first in a coparate bill. He recommended that the Government should deal during the coming session with the county suffrage and London corporation reform bills. There is one question, he continued, which is not very remote, and which will have to be faced, namely, the constant conflict between the Lords and the Commons, a conflict full of peril to one and full of humiliation to both. The two Houses must be reconciled and made equally responsive to the national wants. My political career draws very near to a close, but I cherish the hope that my countrymen will, in the changes that are before them, exhibit that wisdoms and moderation which become an intelligent

people. [Oheers.] Herbert Gladstone approved of the assimilation of the county and borough franchise; but doubted the expediency of making such a bill a primary question at the next session, arguing that Parliament ought to deal with the London corporation and county government bills before dissolution, which must inevitably follow the passage of the reform

It conveys an idea of the inequality of poor rates in London that while the rich and fashionable parish of St. George, Hanover: square, pays 40 cents in \$5, the poor east end

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WEDNESDAY ..... OUT. 24, 1883.

## CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1883. THUREDAY 25 .- Office of the Bleesed Sacrement. 88. Chrysanthus and Daris,

FRIDAY 26 .- St. Everistus, Pope and Martyr. SATURDAY 27 -Vigil of 88. Simon and Jude. BURDAY 28 .- Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost. SS. Simon and Jude, Aportles. Epist. Eph. iv. 7-13; Gosp. John xv. 17-25; Last Gosp. Matt. vill. 1-13.

Monday 29.—Feria. TUESDAY 30 -Feria. Cons. Bos. Loughlin, Brooklyn, and De Goesbriand, Burlington, 1853. WEDNESDAY 31 .- Vigil of All Saints. Fast.

Tursday, the 8th of November, has been appointed by the Government as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the Domimion.

THE Irish people want none of Mr. Moody's quack religion, and they are giving him plain intimations that he is not wanted in the sountry.

A CABLE despatch says that a letter from Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, urging the steppage of Irish emigration to Canade, was read at a meeting of the Dublin Guardians of the Poor. The Archbishop points out that Sanada has more than its share of pauper | It is no wonder that the Scotch tenants and emigrants.

The reception to Lord Leardowns in the Ancient Capital was a very tame affair. Outside of the ceremony of awearing in the new comer, or rather intruder, for he has come where he is not the only extra expression of welcome was the presentation of an true expression of the will of the nation will official address from the Corporation.

Princess Louise has been very unfortunate in her sojourn in Canada; she has received much physical injury while in the country. She came near being killed in one of her first sleigh driver, and now on the eve of her departure for England she is troubled with an allment of the eye. Yesterday Her Royal Highness spent most of the time in bed with of the suffrage should confer the elective her room darkened.

GENERAL PRYOR IS satisfied that O'Donnell killed Carey only in self-defence, and is confiment that he can prove such to have been the case. The great American lawyer says that O'Donnell impressed him as " being a simpleminded, lugenuous Irishman, anything but an assassin." There is no prejudice against the wrisoner, and General Prvor expects, that a fair trial will be secured.

-tom the promoters of the Parnell Testime- a dowry, and the Prince with an annual allowemial Fund to attend a banquet in his honor in ance from the national revenue. Her Ma-December, when the National Tribute will | jesty has appointed her intended grandsonbe presented to the Irish leader. We would in-law captain of the royal yacht "Victoria beg to remind our readers in this connection | Albert," which position is a sinecure. The that only another week remains in which English people are flaming, and the Badical they can send in their contributions to the members will protest in Parliament against Fand, opened in these columns.

LORD COLERIDGE has received a special commendation from the National League in London for his public profession of faith in the Radical party and their politics. His lordship is arged to give his declaration practical effect when he returns to England, by using his influence with the powers that he to apply the principles, enunciated in his New York address, to the Government of Ire-

THE Kingston News calls the editor of Lonndon Truth "a professional liar," and thinks that ought to settle the truth of the story about that little difficulty between Mary Anderson and our inture king. To call anybody a liar is naughty, but to call a brother editor who happens to publish disagreeable facts a professional liar, is ever so much more

AT the International Sisheries Exhibition an England, Canada obtained some eight apid medals, and fifty allver and bronze medals; but it was to the United States that ment much of the glory and substantial Baurels of the exhibition. To American ex-Mibitors, the jury awarded no less than fortysight gold medals, forty-seven silver and ewenty-nine bronze medals, twenty-four allplomas and seven special primes.

Lenn Rossmons, Grand Master of the Or-

expected. Dear, oh dear! Isn't Lord Ross. more awfully considerate to give such fair warping? Meanwhile, what is Mr. Gladstone going to do with these sons of Orange who so threaten to drink deep of their fellow creatures' blood?

Tus English people are said to be jubilant over the fact that John Bright has at last consented to visit America. The vicit, which is reported to be fixed for next spring, will be regarded as an international event, and there is no trlumphel tour.

A FORWARD step in favor of the temperance movement is that taken by a large manufacturing firm in Connecticut. This firm have announced to their workmen their decision to employ no more men who drink, and to discharge all drinking men in their shops. Their reason for so doing is a business one. They point out that heavy losses are incurred through the intoxication of employes. Should this plan be adopted by employers in general, there would soon be a marked decrease in the consumption of strong drink, for no workman with any respect for himself would care to have the reputation of losing work for such a

MICHAEL DAVITT is to deliver a lecture in London on the 30th inst. Application was made to the lessess of bill boards in the metropolis to post placards spmouncing the lecture. The lessees refused to comply with this business demand, and thereupon our morning contemporary the Gazette dubs them "patriotic bill-stickers." The idiots! they ought to see that no bigger advertissment could be given to Davitt's lecture than their cowardly refusal. Now, not only the people of London know that Davitt is to lecture, but the whole world knows it. This is a beautiful filustration of British fair play! Quite patriotic in fact, you know!!

The largest estate ever sold in Scotland in one lot at public auction was disposed of the neat sum of a baif million dollars, aside from the value of the timber thereon, which is to be paid for at a special valuation. It is known as the Meggernie estate, in the valley of Glenlyon, Perthabire, and contains upwards of 32,000 acres, included in an area of 50 square miles. This immense tract of sud future from a Radical so highly placed. land is used for bunting and grazing grounds. cruiters rise in rebellion against the system that encourages such a land monopoly which naturally leads to enforced poverty and results in their final extermination.

Ar the Liberal Conference held at Leeds, a bution of the seats of Parliament by which a longer delayed, and that the Government. should be called upon to bring in, at the next session, a bill which would settle it. Mr tion it would be very dangerous for them. A motion that any measure for the extension carried. The proceedings of the Conference were harmonious throughout.

PRINCESS VICTORIA Of Hesse, grand-daughter of the Queen of England, is about to marry Prince Louis of Battenburg; but as the Prince has no fortune and is not inclined to go to work for a living, it became a question how the royal pair were going to manage to keep house. The Queen has solved the difficulty Mr. Parnell has accepted an invitation by proposing to provide the Princess with the appointment of the foreign Prince as a scandalous waste of public money.

A NOTICEABLE, if not a significant, feature of the banquet last week in honor of Sir Hector Langevin, was a palpable want of union and a complete absence of enthusiasm in response to the usual Boyal teasts. When the toset of "The Queen" was proposed, there was some hesitation before the cheering was started, and when it was set up it was neither unanimous nor very enthusiastic. On the toast of "The Prince of Wales" being proposed, there was no spontaneity about the cheer at all, and it was hard work to give it a decent finish. When 'The Governor General" was proposed, an effort had to be made to give even one single "hurrab," and then it was not very loud. It looks as if Canadians are getting tired of useless and meaningless toasts, and were longing to drink and honor a toast that could inspire a veritable enthuslasm, and that could be responded to with sincerity—the toast of "Canada as a Nation."

THE newspaper discussion in Great Britain regarding Miss Mary Anderson's refusal to private correspondence with O'Donnell. It meet the Prince of Wales is not yet at an end. Some days ago the Kingston News charged Tax Post with reproducing "a slander" sgainst His Royal Highness for which there was no foundation. The Liverpool Catholic Times corroborates the atory and says that the Prince did seek an interview with angemen of Monaghan, publicly declares the distinguished American actress and that and the life of the prisoner. It also charges radical statesman, John Bright. He had the In the sense of teaching anything new the

"bloodshed" and "even civil war" may be will quote the words of Miss Anderson, who, ing that other arrangements for his defence in answer to a question by a reporter, said: had been made. "Yes, I was asked to visit the Prince of Water, but I perfectly understand the light in refused. I have always maintained my digmyself in a position where I might have been compelled to forget them.' Will the Kingston News please correct its mistake ?

MISS RESECCA WILLIAMS, daughter of the President of the Maryland Senate, and Mr. Herbert, an Irish landlord and the owner of | Cabinet Ministers are capable of such wickeddoubt that the veteran statesman will the Muckress estate, the largest in the South | ness? Quite easy of belief, for is it not the receive an unequalled ovation on this side of of Ireland, upon which are located the Lakes the water. It is probable that he will deliver of Killomey, were to have been married addresses in many of the great cities of the the other evening, but the evening continent, and no effort will be spared to passed and there was no wedding. make his journey through the country a Miss Williams has, it is understood, \$300,000 in her own right, and this it seems was the cause of the postponement of the wedding. Mr. Herbert, with his true landlord instinct, wanted to have control of the property together with his wife, but her father was too much for the grasping bridegroom. He had determined that the property should be so secured in his daughter's name that her husband could not touch it. Wise precaution of the old man! The \$300,000 would stand his daughter in good used in case of future eviction. Mr. Herbert now denies that there was any postponement of the marriage and says the day set for the ceremony is not appointed. When it is, he will have to marry the girl and not her \$300,000.

IT is not so certain that the Yankee wouldbe aristocrate and flunkeys would have manifested so much eagernoss to do henor to Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge if his Lordship had, at the beginning instead of at the close of his tour, declared himself to be a Radical. What a source of disgust and disappointment it must be to them to find out that, in feting the Chief-Justice, they were harboring but a common Radical. If his Lordship had declared his colors at the outset, his reception would not have been allowed to remain in the hands of a few aristocratic deadheads, but the mass of the people would have turned out to take a hand in the manifestations of welcome, Canade, in not receiving a visit from Lord other day to a Mr. John Bullough, for the Coleridge, on account of the non-success at tending the beggarly departs of his New York entertainers and guides for free passes over Canadian railways, has lost more than was at first calculated. It would have been such a novelty for Canadians to obtain an expression of opinion upon their past, present

The ranks of the Mormons are swelling to

an alarming extent. Some idea of the contest which the American authorities are engaged in on the Mormon question may be had from a study of the following figures :-At the late Conference in Salt Lake on Saturday the statistics of the Mormon Church resolution was adopted in favor of a redistri- were presented, and showed a membership in Utah of 127,294, Idaho about 5,000, and Ari. mona 2.264, or nearly 135,000 souls steeped be secured. It was also resolved that the in the sin of polygamy. The 127,294 Mormons in Utah are divided into 23,000 families. The and during the past six months there were 23,040 new members taken into the church. ism and to increase the power of the church so that the laws of the country may be defied franchise upon women fit to vote, was also with greater impunity. Proselyting is going on in Europe and in the Eastern and Southern States to an extent little appreciated. Eighty-one missionaries have already been commissioned to go abroad this year to seek Congress does not step in and grapple with the monster at once, it will grow beyond legislative control; and then it will require the

A BERIUSE UHARGE AGAINST THE

HOME OFFICE. A very serious charge has been made against the Home Office authorities in Downing street in connection with the O'Donnell case. On the arrival of O'Donnell in England his friends engaged a colicitor to make arrangements for his defence. Mr. Guy, the gentleman selected, at once set to work to seek an interview with his client, and for the purpose proceeded to Millbank prison. There he was informed that he could not see O'Donnell without an exder from the Home Office. tion which has turned out to be a simple falsehood. Mr Guy was next directed to the American Embassy, and again referred to the Home Office without any satisfactory results. The Solicitor was effectively prevented from receiving instructions from his client, and was not allowed to see him until the prisoner was brought into Court, when the shameless factics were exposed, and the presiding magistrate gave an order, by which Mr. Guy was permitted ten minutes' private conversation with the accused. A very grave construction has been put the conduct of the authorities in this case. The Dublin Nation charges the Government with having intercepted and Grahamized the Solicitor's also affirms that the agents of the Home Office taunted the prisoner that he was desetted and repudiated and had no friends; him by the climens of New York. He dethat they set on foot an intrigue to have him detended by a counsel who would be selected by themselves or the American Minister Lowell, and who would betray the interests

men cannot be reckoned upon, and that the benefit of our Kingston contemporary we purporting to come from O'Donnell and stat-

The object of all this dark and treacherous marcouvring, it is alleged, was to produce which he regards actresses as a rule, and I on O'Donnell's mind the impression that he was without friends, and that the best thing nity and self-respect, and I would not place he could do would be to negotiate with the Government-possibly to confess that he had been commissioned to shoot Carey by Parnell or some of the other National leaders. Can it be believed, asks the Nation, that the mild and gentle Viceroy, the amiable and liberal Chief Secretary, the noble and lofty case that for twelve months past there has been a fixed purpose in Dablia Castle to bring about the ruin of Parnell, Davist, Dillon and Egan by getting them involved in the proceedings of the Invincibles. This most serious charge against the Government, it appears, obtains quite a general credence, and, so far, no action has been taken a ainst the journal that made it, and no attempt at denial has been made on the part of the Government.

DRATH OF MR. JOHN WHELAN.

It is our painful duty to have to record the death of Mr. John Whelan, which took place on 16th inst, at his private residence in this city. The deceased gentleman, who was a retired contractor, was a very old resident of Montreal, having lived here for the past forty-three years. He was born in the town of Nace, in the County of Kildare, Ireland, in the year 1811, and was in his 73rd year when the shadow of death fell upon him. He passed the first fifteen years of his life in his native country, when he emigrated to England. There he was employed in connection with various public works, which at that time were being extensively constructed throughout Great Britain. During bis sojourn in Scotiand he married a Scotch lady, a native of the town of Edinburgh, and in the year 1840 he came out to Canada. Here his business pursuits were attended with considerable success. He enjoyed the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens of all creeds and classes. He was of a very charitable disposition, and was ever ready to give of his means to the poor and needy, without the rest of the world being made any the wiser. The deceased had always been a staunch supporter of and a valuable friend to The Post and Thum Withese, in which he was one of the largest shareholders. It is to his substantial assistance in the hour of need that this paper largely owes its exist ence and that the Irish people of Canada were given an organ to represent them in the field of journalism. On his death-bed he was surrounded by all his children and grandchild. ren, with the exception of a daughter who is a Sister of the Sacred Heart in Halifax, and breathed his last amid the united prayers of a sorrowing family.

PUTTING UP DYNAMITE JOBS. Halifax is uneasy once more. Two dynes. miters, respectively named Holmes and number of children under 8 years old is 37,000, usual they are put down as "Irish Ameri. cans of the dangerous class." They were stopping at a second class hotel. On Mon-John Morley, K.P., who presided, declared These last figures indicate, in rather a start- day night last detectives visited the hotel, that if the House of Lords raised any objecting manner, what immigration is doing to and ascertaining that the two men were out, develop and strengthen the evil of Mormon- they seconded to the room of the "suspects," where two valises were found "hidden behind the bedstead," The detective broke the lock of one and discovered a parcel containing a quartity of dynamite cartridges. Strange to say the officers made no attempt to remove the dangerous explosives or to capture the two men. Noconverts to the faith." If the American thing further was done until yesterday, when another visit was paid to the hotel and another look at the dynamite was obtained, when it was decided to place Holmes and sword to out it from off the face of the land, Bracken under arrest. The priconers denied having any knowledge of dynamite being in their possession. On the strength of these circumstances an attempt is being made by the Halifax press to get up a Fun! or dynamits scare. Now, we are of ophics: that the whole afteir is either a put up job by the detectives themselves, or that the two suspects are nothing more than burglars. Our reason for so thinking is the strange fact that the detectives should have only taken away the so called dynamite three days after they had discovered it. What was the cauce of this suspicious delay? It is quite possible that the object of the detectives' first visit On making application at the flome Office, to the hetel, when they broke the locks he was told that O'Donnell had "made other of the vallees, was to place dynamite in arrangements for his defence," an allega- them, and that the pretended discovery of the dynamite was only made on the cocaaion of their second visit. And another thing, is it credible that the two men should return to their hotel and find their valiges broken open, without making some preparation for flight, or some attempt to do away with the dynamite, if there really was any dynamite in the valises? We do not think so for men are not so reckless of life and lib. erty as to hold on to valises containing dynemite, and which have been broken open by Government detectives. The circumstances of the whole case rather point to the officers themselves being at the bottom of the job, so as to get up a scare for a purpose which can be easily approclated.

LORD COLERIDGE AS A RADICAL

Chief Justice Coleridge delivered a remark. able speech at the farewell reception tendered olared that his sympathy in the administrative and legislative efforts of the leaders of Mr. Gladstone as with a more liberal and

nation ruled by ariatocrats and titled nonentities, he was himself a Radical. This declaration by the Lord Chief Justice has slready produced a great impression among the Liberals. But the light placed upon a mountain, illuminating principal part of Lord Coleridge's speech was and "enlightening every man that cometh that which dealt with the true greatness of into the world." Sustained by the infallible the American Republic. He was neither sur. promise of her Divine Founder, she can prised at the great size of the country nor impressed with the millionaires and their colorcal fortunes. He held that size gressive in a material point of view, in the was but a commonplace incident in gense of encouraging and fostering arts. the history of a nation, while big belence, literature, and in the cultivation and fortunes of a few were no indication of general prosperity and contentment. Men are, in human affair, the great factors of results; ever led the world. She invented the mark acd men are great, not in proportion to the net's compass and the art of printing, imlargeness, but in proportion to the smallness of their notural advantages. It is the products of a nation that are to be rence, Padus, Paris, and Oxford. But in the locked at when one considers whether a nation is admirable or not. What he admired | made any, for the simple reason that she has in his travels through the country was the always been as perfect as her Divine Founder independence and prosperity of what he could make her, and perfection is not capable termed the middle classes. He was profoundly impressed with their character and condition. He had seen among them men who would do credit to any capital in the world. He had seen tens of thousands of houses owned by the men who lived in them. He had learned that the farms of the country were owned for the most part by the men who till them. This condition of things, which shows the general contentment and prosperity of the people, constituted, in the eyes of Lord Coleridge, the chief attraction of the country. He would wish to see the same condition of things exist in his own country, but he doubted if he ever would. But why should he no: live to see the same happy results attained and the same conditions realized in his own country? If the intelligence and energies of such Englishmen as Lord Colorldge, holding high official positions, and exercising inficence in the United Kingdom, could be devoted to the task, is would seen come to pass there, as in America, that the will of the masses would prevail to their own proper advantage.

THE \* PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT" OF THE CHURCH.

In the last week of September there was held in New York city a Provincial Council composed of the Cardinal, Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of New York. The object of the Council was the consideration of the growth and wants of the Oatholic Church and the general welfare of the faithful in the Archdiocese of New York. A joint pastoral letter was issued by the Bishops and addressed to the clergy, secular and regular and the faithful under their charge. The pastoral spoke of the wonderful growth of the Catholic Church in that section of the country, and expressed thankfulness that many of the old prejudices that originated in ignorance were dying out, and that the charges of idolatry, disloyalty to country, base superstition and degrading tenets were vanishing before the advancing light of knowledge. It spoke of the great evils which afflict American society—of the them. It was a timely and an able document, conceived in wisdom and couched in moderate language of becoming dignity and appropriateness. Throughout the United States, the pastoral attracted widespread attention, whilst the reasonableness of its views and the soundness of its teaching commended themselves to the admiring approval of the American press and people. The only journal of note which attempled to belittle the document was the un. clean and unscrupulous New York Herald. But as the pastoral was not intended for the readers of the Herald in particular, it will doubtless outlive the eneers of the metropolitan filth-gatherer.

Among other bodies that took notice of the essional letter was the Presbyterian Synod N.w York, which held its session in that 🕐 wiew days ago. One Professor Hopkins. : Auburn Theological Seminary, brought the patoral before the attention of the Synod, and offered a resolution commanding the Fentiments expressed in it, and asking that the Synod express its formal approval thereof. The Professor spoke in support of the position he had taken, and read extracts from the pastoral letter concerning divorce and Sunday excursions, which were received with general favor. He said "it was eminently proper that the Synod should notice the progressive spirit manifested by the Catholic

Right here is where we have to express our surprise that even a Protestant Professor of Theology should be so weefully ignorant of the doctrines and teaching of the Catholic Church as to suppose that she is just now beginning to show " a progressive spirit." Now, the doctrinal part of that pastoral, which Mr. Hopkins so much admired, is as old as the beginning of Christianity and exactly coeval with the age of the Church. There is nothing new or or respect of Irish exiles. "progressive" in it : in so far as it is doctrinal it is identical with the teaching of the Church since its foundation. The very same doctrine was taught by the Bishops of the Church assembled in the first Council held at Jerussiem, and reiterated throughout all the Counclis down to the last Council of the Vatican, Possessing the entire law of God, and the whole body of revealed truth from the begioning, the Church can neither add to them nor detract from them one tota, and therefore the Church very grave injustice by having the people in England was not so much with | can show no "progress" in the sense in which non-Oatholies understand the word.

she was eighteen centuries ago. Now, as then, she is the sole depository of God's unerring message to man, the defender of the truth, the guardian of society, the beacon. neither eir herself nor teach error to others.

The Church is, and has always been, prodiffusion of general knowledge. In science sculpture, painting, poetry, music, she has ported literature from Constantinople and established an asylum for her at Rome, Flosense of doctrinal progress, she has never of progress. It would be well for Prof Hopkins and those who think with him, as well as non-Catholics generally, to study the dootrines and teachings of the Ustkolic Church, before congratulating her on her "progressive spirit," because some of her bishops issue a pastoral to their flocks, warning them against the evils and dangers of modern society.

THE TORY PRESS ON THE COMING OF LANSDOWNE.

Even the Canadian Tory press are divided in their opinions of the coming successor of the Marquis of Lorne. Their sentiments of loyalty are by no means alike, and their appreciation of the usefulness of Lanedowne varies considerably. Thus we find the Toronto News, an evening edition of the ultra Tory Mail, the accepted organ of the Federal Government, giving vent to the following: The departure of the Marquis of Lansdowne," says the News, "to become a pensioner on Canade, affords the London Zimes and Standard an opportunity of eulogizing Canada and Canadian loyalty; Canada, presumably, because it affords an official asylum for impecunious lords, and Canadians because they are proud to be ruled by any kind of a lord at any kind of a price. Canada owes much to the Times and Standard for pointing out the decility of the people and the fertility of the soll. They are right in prophesying a great future for this country, but wrong in supposing that that future depends upon the quality of the Governors who are imported from Great Britain to boss Bideau Hall."

It is some days since that article has been written, and we have not yet seen any attempt to disavow the "di-loyal" apirit that runs through it or to denounce the News as a "malicious" and "rabid" sheet for publish. ing it. But listen to the gentle cooing of the smooth-tongued Gazette. It exclaims:-"Welcome! This day the new Governor. General of the Dominion of Canada is expected to set foot at Quebec. He will receive a cordial greeting both in his representative capacity and on personal grounds. The Irish will salute a kindly landlord, deriving growth of infidelity, the laxity with which his title from his estates among the hills of Kerry. The French will view with favor the alarming increase of divorce. It dealt with grandson of the Count de Flahaut. English the questions of education, literature, secret | men will hall the able son of an able sire, the societies, Sunday pionics, moonlight excur- Lord Lanedowne, who has helped to make sions, and the duties of the faithful regarding British constitutional and parliamentary his tory."

The Gazette may ask for a cordial greeting to Lansdowne in his representative capacity, but on personal grounds it has no right whatever to demand the feeblest tribute. If Lansdowne's claim to the respect of a large section of the Canadian people was based on personal grounds alone, he would have to forfelt it instanter ; for his character, his public dealings, and his private relations with the Irish people are such as cannot stand the light of investigation, as the eminent staterman and lawyer, Mr. Charles Bussell, Q.O., M.P., has unwillingly but abundantly proved: There is not the slightest doubt that the Marquis of Lorne had in his mind's eye the coming of Lansdowne when, in replying to the Montreal civic address, he said, concerning the Governor Generalship: "It would be a matter to be deplored if the esteem in which that high office is held should depend on any individual's capacity for capturing public sympathy." The Marquis evidently saw what was coming. He knew that Lanedowns's "capacity for capturing public sympathy" was not great, so be appealed to the Canadian people not to rest their esteem for "that high effice" on such a contingency. The Marquis was more politic than the Gazette. But the impertinonce of our contemporary passes all limit when it invites the Irish to salute Lansdowns as a "kindly landlord," The Irish will do no such thing, dear Gazetie; they are not socustomed to lick the hand that smites them, as you would seem to imply. Lord Lansdowne, or his father, "who has helped to make British constitutional and parliamentary history" that recalls some of the bitterest periods of Irish life, when the people ware ground down and driven from home, cannot find a place either in the affections, cateens

THE "DAILY WITNESS' AND THE INQUISITION.

WHAT plous hypcorites do not like they are very apt to revile and condomn. Now the Montreal Daily Witness, as is well and commonly known, has no special liking for the Ohurch, in fact it entertains for her an almost cordial detestation, so that it comes very casy and natural to our pious contemporary to de undue recourse to misrepresentation and even slander. Of course the shafts of the Dally Witness will do her neither extensive nor that henceforth the self-restraint of Orange- she rejused the proposition point-blank. For that they fabricated lying letters to Mr. Guy, courses that in England, a Church is no more "progressive" to-day than permanent harm. What it has to say against

TANKER TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

her has been said a thousand times before by much more evil-minded people than our contemporary. But it seems a matter of regret that in our own little community irrational attempts should be made to stir up religious gotry by inflaming the public mind against sented to not as treasurer. the Church, and that, on no better grounds than defamation and slander. In a recent letter to the Catholic Church Pops Leo XIII. aliaded, in glowing terms, to the great ser vices rendered to religion by St. Dominic, to whom is due the introduction of the worldwide devotion of the Bosary.

This papal utterance has faralshed an exouse to the Daily Wainess to munch forth in a column of abuse and falsehood against the Church, her history and her teaching, and all to the account of St. Dominic and the Inquisition. It paints the Inquisition in the blackest colors; shows it up as a bloody t ibunal, coudemning innecent persons to death for more thoughts and opinions, as an institution whose, proceedings are the most terrible that human bigotry and malice could suggest; and then it tells its readers that this institution was the offspring of papal ambition and ecclesiastical tyranny. In answer to this attack, it will suffice to remark that the Inquisition forms no part of the Ca. tholic creed and of the obligatory discipline Post of 31st July lest. of the Church. The Inquisition was established in some countries as "a political means" to maintain the unity of religion mithin their limits, and to remove from them the disturbances occasioned by newly-invented systems, just as the United States Government is to day seesing to wipe out the Mormons. The Inquisition was not established by the authority of the Pops, but by that of the temporal sovereign, as in the case of King Ferdinand in Spain in 1480 and of improvement. It appears to be the rage or John III. in Portugal, in 1557. Consequent. fashion now-a-days to tear and slash down ly this institution was rather civil than ecclesiastical in its origin. It is true that its chief members, particularly in Spain, belonged to the ecclesiastical order, but they were selected and appointed by the Governments or Kings of the time, as men competent to judge the acts of persons accused of violating, not ecclesiastical, but civil law. Now, is it to be maintained, that the severity, the imbecility or the injustice of a law are to be straddled on the Judges of the law? The contention would be dimissed as preposterous. Well, that was the position of the ecclesiastical members of the Inquisition, and to assert the contrary is to give history but a very ineffective lie. The Inquisition, moreover, never had the power ner ever was authorized by the civil authorities to pass sentence of death upon any one or to inflict any kind of punishment. All that the Council of the Inquisition had to do was to prenounce the prisoner arraigned before them guilty, or not guilty, of a crime declared capital by the law of the State. In view of these hirtorical facts it is amusing to hear the Daily Witness fume and indulge in vilo threats. Listen to it :-

"Taking it for granted that is the nineteenth sentury, as in the thirteenth, the Church would like to persecute if it could, and that it would be thankful if there arose another Dominio of Guzman to-morrow, who could found another Inquisition and raise another Crusade—what advantage can there be in saying so? It seems to us that such declarations can only have for their result to redouble the vigilance and suspicion of such governments as might be seriously affected by an effort to restore the Inquisition. cion of such governments as might be seriously affected by an effort to restore the Inquisition, to cause all nen-Romanists to look upon themselves as in intention doomed to the stake and to diminish any hopes there might be of the severity of any laws against which the Pope and his ministers may have to complain being relaxed."

the vaporings of its heated imagination, it waters above; then passing the unknown would not fill its columns with such nonsense. The Witness takes "too much for granted." when it says that the Church would like to persecute if it could. The Catholic Church left "persecution" for others to carry out all through the ages, and it is not likely that she is going to cloud her record at this late hour. In the name of common sense what does that plous daily mean by warning " all non-Romanists to look "upon themselves as in intention doomed to the "stake?" Such language is simply slokening. As for its suggestion to the governments to redouble their vigilance the young, the learned La Salle, learned and their suspicions ogainst the Church in all the deep and sacred learning and, as for its demand that the severity of the of the Jesuit Fathers, waiked or paced, laws egainst the Pope and his ministers should not be relexed, we pass them over with the contempt they deserve. The governments are not likely to change their policy or their first greeting borne on the early morning air course at the solicitation even of the Witness. It is strange that our contemporary cannot

## LAID TO REST.

The funeral of the late John Whelan, Esq. took place on Friday morning from his late residence, 85 Durocher street. The cortege was name La China given to Luchine. very long, and included many prominent citizens. The remains of the deceased gentiemen were enclosed in a magniticent metallic casket, encased in a rosewood coffin, richly mounted with silver approfuse and beautiful. The Church of the Gesu, where the funeral services were held, also deeply draped in the sombre hue of

After the last sad rites had been performed the funeral procession reformed. The chief of a bygone age.

The question is: What shall we do with

Mourneys were the three sons of the deceased

The question is: What shall we do with mourners were the three sons of the deceased gentleman, Messrs John P Whelan, James Whelan and Joseph Whelan. The pall bearers were Messrs P Sherldan, P M Groom, M Farmer, J J Curran, Q C, M P, P McCrory and Joseph Cloran. Amongst many other prominent gentlemen following the hearse were M P Byan, H H Goddes, Edward Muiphy, William O'Brien, Robert McCready, John O'Leary, Walter Kavanagh, J G Kennedy and others. A large number of the mourners, in carriages, followed the deceased to the cemetery, where the remains were placed in the family vault. Requisecut in

### PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

AM subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of Ter Post and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-

Previously acknowledged..... \$664 55 Per James Fine, Port Lewis..... 13 00 D. Downey, Ohlppewa Falls, Wis.... Per Michael Wallace, Dawson P. O. Oagocde, Oai..... Per J. W. Kennedy, Richmond Sts-

Per J. W. Kennedy, Bichmond Station, Que., (further resulttance). Waubaushene, Midiend, Oat...... John Byan, Point St. Charles . . . . . . M. J. O'Flaberty, Montreal..... M. Loughman ..... Andrew Guldon, Belleville, Oat .....

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOME OF BOBERT DE LA SALLE. To the Editor of The Post and Thus Witness.

Sin,-My attention has been directed to "Nestor's ' letter in the Guzette of 15th respecting our old Canadian laudmarks, more particularly the old Canadian home of Robert de La Salle, crected over two bundred years ago, and allit standing on the Freeer Homestone Farm, on the Lower Lichine Hind, of which I gave a full description as contained in THS

I heariffy enderse " Nestor's" concluding remarks in the Gaestie, namely :- "It is, 1 "think, the less we can do for the memory of "so distinguished a man (as La Salle) to " sizber restore the old building or have it "rbotographed." Bluce my description of the old building appeared in THE POST, Beveral akotches of it have been taken for the Century and Hurver's.

There are few now of the carlier old landmarks of French Capada remaining. Those in the towns and olties are, our by one, tast disappearing before the march of modern every relic that reminds as that Canada has a history, and that the had pioneers centuries ago, cutstrippers of all in tracing the outlines of trackieus Western wilds, and the shores of then unknown rivers, of whose almost remantle exploits the historian, Parkman, has devoted nearly a lifetime, by writicg volume efter volume, to instruct the Canadian reader in the history and lives of our early explorers.

La Salla needa no monument along our Mountain slope, " no storied urn nor snimated bust," to perpetuate or transmit to future generations the great deeds of his purely urselfish life. This whole northern continent, boundless and vast, bears unmistakable traces of his footsteps! His life was devoted to and finally sacrificed in the endeavour to extend the boundaries of his native land-Old France. His discoveries and explorations were all made in the interest of the Jana of his birth -the country he loved! Therefore, so long as the noble St. Lawrence winds its course seaward, and our vast inland lakes exist as feeders thereof, or the great and broad Missiesippi rolls its mighty waters to the main. these river banks and those lake shores will ever silently testify to the almost superhuman endurance of that youthful explorer, La Salle, who first trod and traced their far west ern or southern sheres.

Even over one hundred years ago, when those two cumbrous boats or rafte, as pictured by Longfelicw, were floating upon the golden stream of the broad and swift Misstesippi, laden with the wrecks of a nation-the Acadians; one bearing Evangeline with her guide, the Father Felician, in full pursuit of the fleeing and wandering Gabriel,-even a full century before that time the youthful La Salle had traced those shores and marked the course of that great river. Wonderful the sands of time!

Carriages full of American and other touriste, every day during the summer travelling season, roll along that splendid tumpike on the Lower Luchino Boad, passing and admir-If our contemporary were not so reckles | ing the grandeur of the Lachine Rapids-the of historical truth, and were more heedless of old Sault St. Louis, and reaching the quiet lowed to remain. and almost forgotten and totally neglected home of the most remarkable explorer recorded in Causdian or American history, the Osnadian home of Robert de 1.4 Halle, Walch still stands at the foot of the Fraser Hill, two miles above the Lachtne Rapids.

Imagination carries me back through the dim mists of over two centuries; a scene is pictured before me; it is the primeval beauty of that now historic spot selected by La Salle for his home, which I fail in words to paint. Take that part of the road from the foot of the Fraser Hill along the river bank Westward two miles to the present Windmill Point. The bank is about two hundred feet high between these two points. How often, methicks, perhaps thousands of times, had companionless and slone, in deep meditation over these two short miles of read during his four years' sejourn there? From his home, at the foot of the hill, the the roar of the rapids two miles below. Then we might infer that his daily stroll would be yet see or feel that when it attacks the Church it runs its head against a stone wall.

we stward to the Windmill Point. What a magnificent view there presents itself! It was there, and there only, where La Salle could have had the first full view presented to him of the broad surface of Lake St. Louis, pointing the road for some daring spirit like himself to lead the way in search of a water channel through Canada to Chins, hence the

The question now is: What shall we do with this old place? It has been in our family for four generations, and it has been most religiously preserved. Not one stone of that old building has been disturbed during pendages. The floral offerings were most the many years it has been in the Fraser family. Three sides of the walls are quite firm yet; the other has given way a little. was draped in the deepest mourning, and a The inside timbers are nearly as sound tosolemn Requiem mass was sung by the Rev. day as when built, except where min has Father Jones, assisted by deacon and subbroken up, having been used for many years deacon and a full choir. The catafalque was broken up, having been used for many years placed in the centre of the sacred edifice, as a cider house. The old mill and cider presses are still there. Three of the La Salle elm trees still stand on the river bank at the religion and their religious duties .- N. Y. head of the old stone wall, as silent sentinels

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

Several Bedemptorist intheir are at present holding a mission in the Catholic Churches of St. John, N.B.

The St. John, N.B., Sun says an insane woman named Mrs. Gillesple, of Portland, has been restored to reason during the mission there by the blessing of the priest.

The pligrimage to Bie. Anne d'Yamachiche, organized by the Rsv. Mr. Thibodeau, cure of Battsoon, took place on Thursday last. Several gentlemen of the clergy were present and a large number of the faithful.

Two young French Canadian priests of the Dominican order, Fathers Cote, of L'Ange Gardien, and Dallaire, of St. Charles de Belle chasse, have just returned to this country from Austrie, where they have spent the last elx years. It is their intention to enter the house of the Dominicuas at St. Hyacinthe.

Bishop Sheehy, condjutor to the late Archbishop Vanghan, of New South Wales, has been appointed Archbishop of that See, subject to the approval of the Bishops who would become his subordinates by the appointment. Out of 94 Outholio priests in the archdiocese, 74 are Irisb, and this is less than the propertion of Irish to all other Catholics in New South Walce. The last two prolates were Englishmen.

Mr. Eugene Seers, sou of Mr. A. Seers, advocate of Benubarnois, and Mr. Letellier, of Riviere Ocolic, nechew of the ex-Lieutenant- | PHILADELPHIA. - A rich assortment of valuable Governor of Quotec, have just entered at Brussels the Society of the Rev. Fathers du Saint Secrement, after visiting a part of Europe, especially Italy and Belgium. Messis. Pierre Payette, Loranger and Eugene Prevost, son of Dr. Prevost, have already joined this Society.

One of the greatest attractions for a strange: who visit s Washington city is a Colored Untholic Church, one of the most costly in the city, resting upon a solid financial basis. The choir, all colored, is regarded by the best judges as equal to that of any choic in the country. Visitors from all parts of the country, when in Washington go to this church on Sunday evening to hear the singing of Vespers, unsurpassed anywhere.

CATHOLIC TEACHINGS ABOUT LIQUOR. 1. Whoseever drinks deliberately to such an extent as to lose his reason commits a mortal sin.

2. Whoseever knows by past experience that when drunk he is accustomed to blaspheme or utter improper language, or to injure others about him, besides the sin of drunkenness, is guilty of those other crimes committed during the state of intextention.

3. Whoseever does not adopt the proper means for the correction of this violous habit of drunkenness remains in a continual tate of sin.

4. Whospever entices and urges another to excess in drinking, who he foresees will be intoxicated, commits a mortal sin.

5. Any seller of liquor who continues to supply liquor to any individual that he knows will become intoxicated therewith commiss a mortal sin, because he deliberately cooperates in the grievous sin of another.

6. Whosoever is guilty of excess in drinking, though not to intoxication, in such a way as to cause distress to his family by squandering that which is needed for their support, commits a mortal sin against charity and justice. In like manner whosoever thus renders himself unable to pay his lawful debts, although he may not drink to intoxication, commits a mortal sin .- N. Y. Times.

SOME SPECIMEN ENGLISH CAWTHO-LICS.

At West Hartlepool, England, on a recent occasion, the furniture and effects of St. Joseph's Catholio Church, under distraint for rent, were up for sale by auction. Amongst the lots sold were a large brass crucifix from the centre of the altar, which brought 8s; the man! Truly, he has left his footprints on holy water vat and gong, 2s 2d; oaken lecturn, 1s 2d; and fourteen paintings representing the Stations of the Cross, 2s each. The Host and chalice were seized, and were about to be removed, when the priest dared the auctioneer's man to disturb them at his peril, and, after some demur, they were al-

> Bo says the London Universe, but such a shameful sacrliegious sale would never be permitted in poor, faithful, pauperised Ircland where even the maimed mendicants would sell their crutches to raise money cooner than see the sacred Host profaned by the hands of an auctioneer. Such a scene as that depicted shows the shallowness of the faith of those Caw-tholics who permitted such au outrage to be perpetrated rather than pay their honest debts.

## MIXED MARRIAGES.

Harper's Weekly thinks that the late Pastoral Letter of Cardinal McCloskey and the suffragan Bishops is open to the severest oriticism because it opposes mixed marriages, or the marriages of Roman Catholics with Protestants. "It is by constantly ameliorating sectation differences," says our weekly contemporary, "not by exaggerating and in-flaming them, that the general welfare is promoted."

But do marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics help to mitigate sectarian differences? It seems to us that such marriages rather tend to add bitterness to rollgious animosities. More than that, they are likely to introduce life-long contention into the family, and contention over a subject which of all others is most provocative of discord. If the parents are in total opposition, so far as concerns religion, and each is earnest in conviction, the children are pretty sure to be brought up amid ceaseless broils. There is no peace in such a divided household, and the characters and dispositions of the children suffer in consequence of the

parental quarrels over creeds and doctrines. Altogether, apart, therefore, from the re-ligious objections the Pastoral Letter makes to mixed marriages, there are grave social reasons for restaining from such unions, especially where both the man and the woman are fixed in their respective religious attachments. Uproar reigns throughout the house and love files out of the window when theological war is waged around the hearth.

The first great requisite of the household is harmony between its heads, and that cannot exist long after the honeymoon if they have totally discordant convictions touching

Taking The Veil.

The question is: What shall we do with this historic old building? I am sure there is patrietism enough in Canadians, particularly in French Canadians, to come to the rescue to preserve the old home of Robert de La Salle from being blotted out of existence!

On Tuesday week at St. Hyscinthe a very touching eremony took place at the Convent of the Presentation, when the following young in French Canadians, particularly in French Canadians, to come to the rescue to preserve the old home of Robert de La Salle from being blotted out of existence!

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George Hamilton Chichester, Ourgan, as Sister Marie Saint Mr. A.J. Perry, son of Mr. Alfred St. Mr. A.J. Perry, ban been a sufference of Saint Since, presided at this pions of St. Hyscinthe assisted the ship the Sister Marie Saint Mr. A.J. Perry had been a sufference of Saint Since, presided at this pions of St. Hyscinthe as the preserve of Saint Mr. A.J. Perry had been a sufference of Saint Since Mr. A.J. Perry had been a sufference of Sain

## Review of Books, &c.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE,-The November number of this Megazine presents an interesting table of contents. Among the principal articles are: The Effects of the Lost Cause, by Rev. A. J. Ryan; Obligations of Protestant Williers to Catholice, by Rev. P.A. Treacy; The Murderer's Friend, by H. P. McEirone; Brownson's Works, by W.J. Dennehy; Row Lawyers received a Patron Saint More Miracles; A Nutshell History of Ire-; land, by A.M. Sullivan; Ireland a Nation; The Personality of Batan; Two Hundradth Anniversary of the Defeat of the Turks, etc., etc. Patrick Donabee, Boston, Mass.

THE SIDERAL MEUSENGER for October contoing: -- Memorial address to F. W. A. Argolander: Reduction of Star Catalogues to a common system by Prof. W. A. Rozers New Proof for Differentiale, by Prof. J. Ficklin; of Independence scatiment has been some-Reports of Observatories for 1882; Habitability of the Planets, by Prof. R. W. McFarland; Errata in Coffin's Refraction Tables, by W. U. Winlock; Notes and Notices-Carleton College Observatory, Northfield, Minn.

Pastoral Letter .- The Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D, Bishop of Kingston has addressed a valuable and instructive pas toral letter to the clergy of his diocese. The subjects treated are the Church, the Bible and the Pope.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE-VIEW-HARDY & MAHONY, 505 CHESTKUT ST., articles are contributed to the October issue of this able magazine. The subjects treated are live and full of interest to the thinking and reading public. The contents in as follows :- (1) The Law of Prayer, Most Ray. James Gibbons, D. D., (2) William Makepeace Thackersy, Prof. Faust, (3) The Church in Spain, (4) Who Wrote the Imitation of Obrist ? Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud, S J., (5) Bancroft's History of the United States, John Gilmary Shes, (6) Martin Luther, (7) What has Ireland Gained by Agitation? John Boyle O'Reilly, (8) The Origin of Civil Authority, Bev. John Ming, B. J. (9) The Philosophy of Introspection, A. de G. Book Notices.

WRECKED AND SAVED. A book for boys. By Mrs. Parsons. Boys and Girle' Library. Boston: Thes. B. Noonan & Co., 17 Boylston street, 1883.

HOLY LIVES, or Stories of the Blessed. From Approved Sources, Oatholic Reward Library, Boston: Thos. B. Noonan, 17 Boylston street, 1883.

PRABL OF ANTIOCH. A picture of the East at the end of the fourth century. By Abbo Bayle, Professor of Bacred Elcquence in the College of Aix. Catholic Leisure Hour Library, Boston: Thos. B. Noonan, 17 Boylston street.

Toese three books are all richly and ele gantly bound and beautifully printed. The firm of Noonan & Co. are Edoing excellent work in publishing such books as these, which afford both pleasant and instructive reading.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.

Mr. John Haraard, of Caledon, Ontario agent for " Bargent's Load Lifter," which took first prize and was the centre of attraction to the large number of farmers who visited the recent exhibition at Toronto, received a considerable number of orders for the instrument during the show. The "lifter" is fitted up and composed of pulleys and ropes, which are attached to the frame of the waggon, which is drawn in to the battery of the barn The horses are then detached from the waggon and the ropes of the instrument attached to the horses, when the load is noisted as high as desired and precipitated into the mow. The invention is undoubtedly an ingenious one and will save considerable time, labor, and in a word, is a boon to the farmer during the harvest, when labor is so scarce. Mr. Hassard the sgent, who resides at Caledco, Ontario will be pleased to send circulars containing numberless testimonials, price of the machine, and all necessary information to any address, on application. We bespeak success for Mr. Hassard, there being a large fleri to canvess in the interest of "Sargent's Loan Lipter."

## WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

From Shipton, Danville, Tingwick, Richmond and elsewhere, over one hundred of the friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Davitt assembled at their house in Shipton, P.Q., on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., to congratulate them upon the 30th anniversary of their marriage. The anspicious event was celebrated right royally, a sumptuous supper was enjoyed, a large number of valuable presents were made, and an address to the esteemed couple from and in behalf of all the assembled guests was read by J. W. Kennedy, Eeq, of Richmon, in which reference was made to the deserved esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Davittare held by their hosts of triends, not only in this country but also in their dear native land together with the hope that they may long live in the enjoyment of happiness and comfort, and that many now present might, by a kind Providence, be spared to still further honor them by being present at the celebration of their golden wedding, twenty years hence. Mr. Davitt, in behalf of himself, his wife and family, feelingly and heartily thanked all the good friends present for their very kind visit, their many and valuable precente, and for the many good wishes.

## OBITUARY.

James Miller, a well known stovedore of Quebec, died suddenly in that city on October

Gen. James B. Stedman died en October 18th at Toledo, O., of pheumoula. He was made a Major-General for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Chickamauga. At the time of his death he was chief of the police of Toledo.

Rev. Dr. Moody, rector of Trinity Church, Yarmouth, N.S., died very suddenly on October 18th of apoplemy. He was in the 80th year of his age, and had been rector for about thirty-eight years. He was in his usual good health up to a few minutes before his Col. Silas Lyman, a veteran of 1812, died

on October 18th at Polaski, N. Y., aged 90. He participated in all the battles on the northern frontier, and was one of the first abelitionists in the State. He was a great friend of Garrett Smith, and assisted in hiding negroes escaping to Canada.

Madame F. Baby, widow of the late Hon. Francois Baby, member of the old Legislative Council of Canada, and mother in-law of the Hon. A. P. Caror, Minister of Militia, died in Ottawa en the evening of October 18th. For some time past the deceased lady had been suffering from illness, and it became evident that hope must be abandoned. The members of the family will have general

George Hamilton Chichester, Marquis of Donegal, is dead. Donegal, 18 dead.

Mr. A. J. Perry, son of Mr. Alfred Perry, died at St. Lambert on Saturday, October 22th. The late Mr. Perry had been a sufferer for several years, bearing his great sufferien with wonderful patience and courage.

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP. A CHANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY.

(From the Toronto Advertiser, Oct. 20.) There are several influential newspapers in Canada which are outspoken in their advecacy of Canadian Independence and others not quite so trank in their atterances on the subject, which frequently contain articles equinting in that direction, and suggesting a severance of the colonial tie as a consummation devoutly to be wished. The existence of these two classes of journals, which have considerably increased in numbers of late years, indicate a growing popular senti-ment in favor of independence. An event is rapidly approaching which will test the sincerity of those editors who have sought to tarn this development of public opinion to account, and to trim their calls to catch the favoring braces. For many years the growth what retarded by the personal popularity of our Governora. Lord Dufferin was an able and eloquent man, whose Barney stone cratery captivated the popular heart; and during the vice regal term just closed the prestige of the institution was kept up by the occesional

All this is now altered. Instead of having Governors of exceptional personal standing we are to have as our constitutional figurehead a one-horse Irish nobleman, who is detested by his own countrymen, who know him as an oppressor and an extortioner, and despised by the English people. The Imperial policy of Beaconsfield, which conteniplated the establishment of a court at Ottawn, has falled, and Gladstone is apparently detaimined to show how little England cares for Canada by the character of this appointment. For this we thank him. We are always re-joined to see loyalist lick-splitles get the contemptuous snubbing which their actions

prisence of one of the Queen's daughters at

Ottawa.

Never was there a better opportunity for the ec-called Independence press to prove their sincerity than now. Lansdowne's appointment is unpopular, no question of it, and with no class more than his own countrymen. True Canadians of all origins are disposed to resent the clur cast on the country by sending such a man as Lord Lerne's successor. Everything is favorable for such a blow at the colonial system as will give it its eternal quietus so far as Canada is concerned. All that needs to be done is simply to de nothing-to retrain from making the customary demonstrations of welcome, to give the "loyal enthusiasm' buelness a rest; let Lansdowno come and go un noticed : let our city councils reluse to vote any appropriations for his reception ; let our public bodies and institutions maintain a self-respecting ellence; let us hang out no bunting, prepare no addressee, and attend to our ordinary business just as it no such being were in existence. The moral effect of such a reception would be tremendons. It would do more to gain respect in England and elewhere for us as a nation, and basten the day of full-blown Independence, than any other cause could accomplish.

egra terry conebrential relies-os add lilW this step upon their : lors? Will they seize the opportunity thu presented of emphasizing their professed principles? Will they join in protesting against the expenditure of the people's money in doing honor to this parrow-minded and selfish cristograt? Will they hold up to the public scorn and execution those whose pecuniary interests or ingrained love of toadylem may prompt them to raise the usual chorus of Lo this crisis, they will show themselves to be

It they do not, if they fail in their duty at the most contemptible and self-seeking set of hypocrites and impostors that ever masqueraded in the garb of patriotiem. It is now or never. If the Independents permit Lansdowns to have the usual loyal receptions without a vigorous protest, they may as well hold their tongues about Independence for good and all. If they really mean Indepen-

## THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

Quanto, Oct. 22.—The Papal delegate, accompanied by the clergy of the city and surrounding parishes, made his solumn ontry into the Basilica this afternoon. The pro cession left the Arobbishop's palnos, passed by Buade strict and entered the Basilics by the main door. In the church the delegate gave the Papa, benediction and officiated at the elevation of the Host. The Archbishop was on the throne, His Grace being attended by Rav. Messis. Hamel and Mober. The church was crowded to excess. A half hollday was granted at the seminary and con-

### THE NEW VICEROY. . The Swearing-in Process...The Ministerial Address and Roply.

QUEBRO, Oct. 23 .- The Marquis of Lancdowne has just been sworn in with considerable pomp. The ceremony passed over without casualty of any, kind. The enthueinsm of the populace was very great. The Governor-General landed about ten and drove direct to the Departmental buildings escorted by a military staff. The programme was strictly adhered to, and the address of the corporation is now being delivered by the Mayor in the Music Hall, The following is the address and reply:

" May it please Your Excellency :

"May it please Your Excellency:
There was a time when the office of Governor General of Canada, like other colonial appointments, was only regarded as an important item of Ministerial patronage, and when the nomination to the same was sometimes made without respect to the fitness of the person appointed. Happily such a state of things no longer exists. Not to go further back than the last few terms Her Majesty has sent as her representatives to this country, first one of the most

BRILLIANT EUROPEAN DIPLOMIASTS, and then a member of her own family, whose talents would have rendered him conspicuous even had he not been so near the throne. The appointment of Your Excelency as his successor is conclusive proof that the Imperial Government intends to continue this system, and Her Majesty in selecting Your Excelency for the purpose has sent us a statesman, who although still in the prime of life, has already filled important political offices and is universally admitted to have a DISTINGUISHED CARRER

DISTINGUISHED CABERE

before him. Your Excellency's position is not an easy one; of course you may rely upon the goodwill and the hearty support of the olitzens generally of this country in the discharge of the ardnous duties to which Her Majesty's confidence has catled you, but the marked success of Lord Dufferin and of Lord Lorne's administration has unquestionably made the task of their successor a difficult ene. We have no doubt, however, that Your Excellency will perform it in a manner to prevent us from regretting your predecessors, if not to lead us to forget them, and we have our conviction in this respect on the great talents which Your Excellency has inherited from a glitted ancestry, and the success which you have achieved in the important positions you have already filled. Our best wishes are that you may have a

EUCCHSTUL ADMINISTRATION, and that your residence in our midst may be as pleasant to Your Excellency and Lady Lansdowne as we trust it will be useful to our

REPLY. :

To His Worship the Mayor and Council of the City of Quebec: "
"ME. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN, I have listened with feelings of the ulmost gratitude to the courteous and hospitable terms in which

you have been pleased to welcome our arrival on Canadian soil. I thank you for the reception you have given mo.

I SHALL NOT EASILY FORGET

I SHALL NOT EASILY FORGET
it, and I trust that I may regard it as a nappy augury of the relations which will innerforth exist between myself and the citizens of Quebec. I accept the address which His Worsnip the Mayor has lizaded to me in the name of the illustrious sovereign whose commission I have the honor to hold, and to whom the people of the Ibominion entertain feelings of loyalty and of devotion not less profound than thos; of her subjects on the other side of the ocean which we have traversed. I accept it also if the name of the people of England united to you by the patriotism which alike inspires in both, and by the feelings of the mutual consideration and extern which you entertain towords each other. Of myself, sir, I will but say this, that I feel only too well

THE DISADVANTAGE U DER WHICH I SHALL LABOR THE DISADVANTAGE U-DER WHICH I SHALL LABOR in following the two distinguished men who have been my predecessors and of whom you have spoken in language at once appreciative and just. If I do not shring from the responsibilities which attach to the high office to which I am called; if I can claim any qualifications for a position so honorable, it is because I undertake its duties with a sincere admiration of the qualities which have carned for the people of the Dominion so conspicuous a place smong the civilized communities of the world, with a deer-seated fith in the political institutions under which that place has been won, and with an earnest desire to descrive the confidence which you have reposed in my predecessers, and to work hand in hand with you for the advancement of the

HEST INTERESTS OF YOUR COUNTRY, which I shall regard as my own. The words of your address leave no doubt in my mind that I may count upon you

TO ASSIST ME

TO ASSIST ME to the utmost of your ability in the realization of this wish. I have, ir, lastly, to acknowledge gratefully the wish with which your address concludes, that our residence amongst you may be at once agreeable to Lady Lansdowne and myself and useful to your country, and I can assure you that we shall long preserve the most agreeable recollections of the manner in which we have been received in your historical city."

## Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Lord Salisbury's daughter is to marry next work a son of the Liberal Lord Chancellor. Prince Jerome Napoleon announces his in-tention of Issuing a manifesto to the French The French Government have determined to

oppose the demand for the expulsion of the Or leans Princes. A severe shock of earthquake lasting three

of Cadiz and Huckya.

Camperon, the new French War Minister, is devoting his attention to reforms in the system of mobilizing the army. On Saturday the mountain, which is five miles from Collingwood, was white with anow, and looked quite wintry.

It is reported that on the reassembling of the French Chambers the expulsion of the Origans princes will be demanded.

Mr. James Russoll Lowelt, U.S. Minister, will be nominated a crudidate for the rectaship of the University of St. Andrews. Intense excitement provalls over the discovery of gold by a Chicago man on his pince near Lisbon, Dak. Ban ples assay \$20 to \$250 to the

Count be can Bathlany and Dr. Julius Rosen. beig fours: a duel with pistois yesterday. The Court was shot through the temple and killed.

The Popo is preparing an allocution upon the condition of the Catholic Church, Mgr. Van-nutelli has been appointed Papal Nuncio to Portugal.

Several prominent citizens in the northern part of Toronto are trying to start a new gas company, the works to be located near the Ontario & Quetec Railway. The Dake of Argyle's decoration with the Order of the Garler is bitterly opposed by the Libera's, whom he deserted. Mr. Gladstone is accused of preferring his personal friendship to political expediency.

political expediency.

Patrick Egan, the Irish agitator, yesterday

tyled papers in Lincoln, Neb., preliminary to
becoming an American citizen. He will engage

in the grain business here. Later details show that the first account of the earthquake at Analotin, Asia Minor, was exaggerated. At Vouria, where 200 huts were jured.

Thirteen striking plasterers have left Toronto, to accept situations elsewhere. The men have determined to start a cc-operative association in their own interests, to take work against the

Unless stringent measures are adopted to prevent amuggling Chinese into Washington Territory the thousands now employed on the Caukedian Pacific will soon find their way into the United States.

Two hundred and staty-six persons are ill with trichinosis of Eirmsleben, Germany. Only fifty out of one hundred and thirty-four houses are free from the disease. Twenty-three persons have died.

Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament by the four Methodist bodies in Causadarcently amalgamated for an act of incorporation under the name of the

fethodist Church. Two bands of mounted gipsies encamped near Wessenberg, in Hungary, became involved in a fight, in which both women and children joined. Four of the participants were killed and many wounded.

The successor of the late Lord Mount Cashel, nonogenerian, who was about to marry a young lady on his deathbed, is hopelessly insane. He has long been an inmate of an asylum near Bristol. His estates are worthless.

The Brooklyn Eagle publishes a four-column letter from James McDermott. He denounces O'Donovan Rossa as a traitor to the Irish cause, and asserts that some dynamite prisoners have made a proposition to the Government.

have made a proposition to the Government.

From late advices it has been learned that the fishery on the Cape Bieton coast har, as a whole, not proved very profitable. Along the northern part of the Island considerable success has attended the cod fishery, but all along the coast the herring fishery has proved a failure. The officials in the Post Office Department at Ottawa claim that the business of the department is increasing amazingly. The clocks in the dead letter office have been engaged for nearly a week returning registered letters addressed to the Louisiana State Lottery, but which were refused by the American postul arthorities.

READ THIS.

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

A TERRIBLE DEATH AT ST. JEROME.

A COLT KICES IN A LANY'S SKULL.

Intelligence comes from the village of St.
Jerome of the horrible death of Madame Lasentaisie under the following painful circumstances:—The deceased, who was well advanced
in years, owned a colt which she was in the
habit of feeding cut of a plate she would hold
in her hand. Whenever she wanted to call the
trisky animal all she had to do was to put some
oats on a dish and the colt would come galloring up to her. Unfortunately she did this cnos
too often, for on Friday week upon finishing his
meal the colt selzed her by the heir with his
teeth, threy her down, and turning around
like lightning, he planted his hind hoofs upon
her with such force as to break in the poor
woman's skull. She was unconscious when
ploked up, and died on Sunday night without
having come to her renser. Deceased was from
Riviere a Gagnon. A COLT KICKS IN A LADY'S SKULL.



## Personal Narrative of O'Donnell.

## GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE SCENE.

The Central News has been allowed to transcribe from documents now in the possession of O'Donnell's friends the whole story of the tragedy on board the SS. Melrose, as narrated by the prisoner in the course of a lengthoned interview. O'Donnell is described by the interviewer as an exceedingly simple and straightforward man, of great intelligence for one unable to read or write. The rough and hazar-dous scenes of his life in America have stamped on his character resolution and determination, but the Donegal peasant is still noticeable in many rather prepossessing traits. To be hanged for shooting Carey has in itself, apparently, little terror for him; but he is in-tensely excited at the idea of having it supposed he was a person detailed, or sent, or moved to do anything of the kind deliberately. At every opportunity he invelghs bitterly against the version of the shooting as a premeditated and unprovoked affair, put forward by the Crown. He positively asserts that young Carey has invented in afterthought the most important parts of his evidence. "That "Every two minutes" that Sunday morning toy is as cunning as a cayoto," he declares. he changed between thinking Power was On the voyage out to the Cape he formed quite an attachment for other of the Power children, but this youth was "too old and too deep" for his years. The prisoner talked freely of his movements for years past, and described his visit this year to his native county, Donegal. He never was in Dublin at all. From Londonderry, he says, he went by way of Beliast to Scotland, and thonce straight on to London, where he booked in his own name for the Cape. He declared with constant emphasis that until after they touched at Capatown he knew no more about Oarey or thought about him "no more than the man that never was born." "Did you not hear him discussed when you

were in Ireland?"

"Ob, a hundred times; and I said about him what everyone was saying. I heard so much about him that I knew the Phonix Park affair was only a small part of the murders he did or had a hand in, and I used to say hanging was too good for him." "It was no idea about him carried you to

South Africa? "That can be proved; for I had told my friends soon after I came to Ireland this year I would give up America and go to the Cape or Australia. I would not go in one ship with Carey for a hundred thousand dollars gure, if I knew of it. I would expect the

ship to sink." "Rad you no suspicions on the voyage out?

"No. The thought of his being Carey never once occurred to me; but once or twice, I'll own, I noticed things that would make me think he was a detective or else a man on the run for something."

"For a crimo?" "Yes; but then I used to say to myself. again, 'iwas dreaming I was against the man.

"You get to e friends with him?" "Very soon. There were not a great many on board, and he and I soon found we were both Irish; I believe there were only four or five on board that were Irish; and except a few times he'd get moody and black like, or mess agreeable, and he would make up to any stantaneous that he hardly did anything but both Irish; I believe there were only four or was agreeable, and he would make up to anyone. In fact he would force his company on you. He forced himself often on me, and I got somehow to feel for them; they seemed poor, and I liked the children." "Did you not talk on politics?"

"We did, or rather he did. I am not a brother's gun and went out fowling on the mountain. I think the police could tell that, for, I suppose, on account of my being an Irish-American, they seemed to be watching me, having the gun."

"Then Carey sometimes talked politics!" "Yes, and whenever he did he used to be cursing and damning the English. In fact

he used to get into rows over it." "Didn't you ever talk of the Carey affair in Dublin?"

"There was twice we mentioned about the Phonix Park business; but somehow we got away from it. To tell you the truth, he would give you to think he was on the run for some of those murders in Ireland, and I should say he was a man who would take a life as soon as he'd shoot a rat."

"Well, you heard the evidence given by some of the witnesses, that while you were quietly sitting down you shot Uarey in their presence, and said you were sent to do it?'

(Prisoner, very angrily)-"But you don't mean to tell me anyone believes that? My God! mustn't they all know that if I was sent to do harm to him, or wanted to do harm or hurt to him, I had a hundred good chances on the voyage out, and any of them can tell you that. Many a dark and stormy night we used to be alone, smoking and chatting, in nooks and corners of the deck, till eleven c'clock at night. Ask any of the ship's people about that. It was a terrible rough passage out to the Caps, and if anyone who was after Carey was on board, God help us, he could have been shot and pitched overboard twenty times many of these nights without anyone seeing it. Sure the witnesses swore that before the ning of the alternation but my wife; and magletrate."

"Mr. Greenhough certainly did; but the Crown say you were on board to do it.!

"Do they say why I'd wait to do it public. ly in a cabin, where Carey could lay hold of me, and everybody catch me? Why, I'll tell you what—the very night we sailed for Capetown it was a bad night, stormy and dark and bad, and Carey stopped late with us in the second-class cabin, as they call it. When he started to go off to the steerage for the night | was out before the first shot." he said he was afraid to go alone, because he thought he might be washed overboard, and he asked me to go along with him, which I did. You just inquire and you'll find that that is God's truth. I tell you I know no more than the child unborn about him being Carey till the rumor was about the Melrose, after we were ashore at Capatown.

"But you knew it then?" "Yes, I knew it then, and then I'd rather | the story he told?" have been under the sea or away somehow out of the ship; but I would not be sure till I proved it."

I think the Kinfauns people knew this before ve got to the Cape."

" You went ashore with him at Capetown?" "Oh, yer, and my wife and some of his children; and, in a way, I was sorry because he was so quarrelsome, and I thought he would shoot a man that he was rowing with there. I'm sure if anyone wanted to shoot Carey he could have done it easily that night on shore, for 'twas pitch dark and no lamps, and I had trouble enough helping him along, for he had something taken."

"Was he armed?" "Oh, yes. I know he did not go ashore, either at Madeira or Capetown, without a pistol or two, and I saw a revolver with him at other times as well."

"Did not that arouse your suspicion?" "Not much. I carried my own revolver often in the same way, and, in fact, it remained in my pocket after being at Cape trunk?"

Town. Where I come from one is used to do "I had no newspaper things at all, except,

"What happened when you did find out

who he was? In reply to questions on this point the prisoner snewered apparently with the utmost rendiness and candor. In his own way he described his utter disgust and horror at the thought that he had been "chumming" with "the greatest monster on earth," English could really be the man. O'Donnell after being so intimate, without a row; for he had circady seen that Power, or Carey, was a viciont and dangerous sort of man. and was not Carey. He reroly and for a long time never, touched drink, but he took some with Carey that afternoon. He says he tried to avoid Carey that Sunday, but he followed him about and clung on to him. He made some excuse ts shake him off on deck, and was going below when Carey told him to order some ale for him and call him down when 'twas ready. Carey came down soon after not in good humour and asked for his sie and sat down to drink it. As they sat at the table, Carey, decidedly excited with liquor, or else some way nervous, noticed O'Donnell's mauner to be strange, and seemed suddenly to suspect something.

"What did you do with your pistol? Have you got it?' said Carey.
"I sold it at the Cape," replied O'Donnell

evasively. "Why do you ask?"
"Because I can tell you it might have got

you fired at the flying fish."

"It alarmed no one who had not cause to have fear in his heart," replied O'Donnell.

Carey started as if stung, and went off, returning in a while. sianding a moment mood-After ily, he suddenly taxed O'Donnell in a oballenging tone with his changed manner. O'Donnell most enmostly asseverates that at this instant (as far as ever he was afraid of any man, a which was not much ', he realized he was in the hands of a bully and a murderer, who would fasten a quarral on him if he found out he was discovered. Carey, on the other hand, according to O'Donnell's description, fulfilled the sentiment that "the thief doth fear each bush an officer;" and appeared as if he expected that any Itishman that found him out was surely tent to kill him. Scarcely had O'Donneil nitered some bitter observation as to the rumor about " Carey" (which if the man were Power could not offend him), than, "in the clapping of your hands," or, he saye, " while von'd be marking M," the two men were on

of the table, seeing him put his pistol to my face, I made a grab at it and fired. My belief is, though I may be mistaken, that at the about getting it out of the bag."

"He certainly did not say he so got it when questioned by the second officer, but did anyone see him plok it up?

"I believe someone did, but there the pistol was on the floor, and what has happened it? The one taken from the young chap was a six-chamber with one barrel discharged."

"Do you mean to say Carey fired at you?" "I always thought he didn't till I heard his revolver was found with an empty chamber. Even still I don't know about that; I certainly felt no shot, and once I saw he was up to shooting I was not going to be last if I could help it."

" Was your dispute with him loud?" "No; only we were looking black into one another's eyes.'

"Did you make a great noise?" "Of course we must have made some in our short soufile, but not much. 'Twas all in

a moment like." "You knew there were people about?" "I knew they were close about; but perhaps no one was in the cabin at the beginwhen she heard us nagging, she went off round towards our berth; but the minute she

heard the first shot she rushed out and threw

her arms round my neck, crying in alarm." "Was not Parish there?" "No; he was in his cabin till he heard the shots. I have an idea that as the last shot was fired he was out and ran to hide under a fettee; but I was not fully facing that way. He swears falsely if he swears he

"Was Jones, the boatswain, there?" "He was at the top of the companion, on deck, just a moment before our disputs. If he was down, and looking our way, he'd have seen all I've told you."

"And young Carey ?" The prisoner emiled bitterly, and said, That young chap will come to trouble yet. Do you mean to tell me anyone could believe that all men may know that the Catholic

"It is hard to say; but, unfortunately, you have no persons to tell another."
"If they saw it they could. But surely

But why did you book on to Natal when they all don't take me for a madman to do you had booked in London only to Capc- what that young fellow told in court—that before them all I put out a pistol to his father "I had all through an idea I might make standing over me, who could double me up up my mind to do that; and long before we in a jiffey, and without rhyme or reason be- to these words by increased zeal in the diffugot to Capetown Carey persuaded me to come | gan firing at him? I don't believe any jury. Sion of good books.

taken many a life before."

"Did Mrs. Carey come up to you?" "She did, and I was sorry for her, and I tell It is not to the credit of the Catholic body you I was sorry for the children. I took her that these efforts have not proved more suchand and said, Mrs. Carey, I had to do it in self-defence; I didn't do it otherwise.' Then I quietly gave up of my own accord my revolver to the officer, and held out my hands to be ironed."

"Mrs. Carey says you told her you were" sent to do it?"

"Likely she or her husband would say anyone was sent to do it; but I never said anything of the kind. I couldn't say it. All the other witnesser, every one of them, say she swears false in this thing about what I said.

"What about the things found in your

I believe, a picture. I can't read, and I had nothing except my citizenship papers. If my wife didn't happen to have them, someone put those things in my trunk. It was never locked."

The prisoner throughout expressed himself not alone hopefully as to his acquittal, but periodical literature, such as the Catholic ridiculed the possibility of any other result. World and the American Quarterly, in which He varied between anger and hilarity in talkalternating with doubt that a man so strong about religion and so fierce in cusing the English could really be the man. O'Donnell idiot, do they? In a few days more Carey said he scarcely slept that night, thinking and I would be schore in the bush, and in and planning "how to pull out of him," fifty places where I could shoot him unknown after being so taking to without a restriction of the school of the sc fifty places where I could shoot him unknown if such a thing was in my mind. I suppose they think I'd prefer to do it in a public cabin on board ship, with people all round, so that I might be hanged? Do they say I'm a madman or a fool? No, sir; if I get fair law I'll he a free man before long."

### CATHOLIC LITERATURE

From the Pastoral of the Cardinal Archbishop and the Bishops of the Province of New York in Provincial Council Assembled, Sept. 39, '83. [\*]

In close connection with Catholic education, and necessarily contributing to it as a most powerful auxiliary, comes the impor-tant subject of good reading and the development of a sound Outholic literature.

It is difficult to overestimate the power of the press. No mightier human agency can you into trouble; you alarmed people when be found to day for good or for evil. Its influence extends everywhere. It acts upon society at large; it enters into the bosom of the family. The creature of public opinion, it directs and moulds the minds of men, and so in turn contributes to form and govern this same public opinion. What St James says of the tongue, that "from it proceed both blessing and cursing, Laden with bless-ings and curses, like the lightning flash, it lead to anarchy. We would be wanting in speeds on its way from the great cities, the our most sacred duties to fold to our deeper centres of industry and commerce, reaching love for you, if we failed to point every fireside, lighting up or darkening out, dear brethren, such dangerous foes, and every home, dropping along its track deadly poison or healing balm. When directed by truth and honesty the profs becomes a most valuable auxiliary to the Church of God; when animated by the spirit of falsehood, malice, sedition, or immorality, it is a fearful ourse to society, the

deadliest foe to religion.

Let us recall in this connection the words of Pope Plus IX, of holy memory: " Divine Providence has given us in our day a great mission to the Catholic press. It is its duty to preserve the principles of order and of faith where they still exist, and to draw them forth from the obscurity into which implety or religious indifference may have consigned

them." Hence you can understand the immense importance of good reading for training and developing of the minds of your children. Beading sids and continues the work "I distinctly recollect I gave a glance to of the schools. It supplies the food with see was it a pistol or a knife or what thing he which the mind is nourished. To secure, drew; but it was a revolver. When I whipped then, the fullest results of a Christian cduospolitician, and don't mix in them things, out mine with my right hand, my left hand ton, we must have such reading as will fortify come when maybe I ought. If you write home you can find that the day of the Land Leauge meeting, or some meeting, while I was beard as theme, I didn't go to it, but took my mas at home, I didn't go to it, but took my brother's gun and went out fewling on the table, seeing him put his plated to my one reveletions the strength in two seconds I was beat. As he we see the vast number of workless, poison-brother's gun and went out fewling on the table, seeing him put his plated to my our, revolutioary, treligious, immoral publications constantly brought out to cater to the cravings of the vilest passions, should we not moment I snatched or dashed the pistol out tremble lest some of these fall into the hands of his hand, as I fired; or it may be it fell from of our pure, innocent children, and soil their him; but it went on to the floor six feet hearts and corrupt their minds forever? It away. He pushed, partly stooping, as if to is, therefore, your bounden duty to provide pick it up, and I fired again, not deliberately, the antidote to the poison and the remedy for for my life. I really thought I fired but the the disease, by supplying them with sound one shot the second time. I tell you his son (Catholic books which will enlighten their Uatholic books which will enlighten their picked that pistoi off the floor afterwards, understandings, purify their hearis, and make and there is not one word of truth in his story them brave, and pure, and upright. Wholethem brave, and pure, and upright. Wholesome, pleasant and instructive reading will serve admirably thus to train our boys and girls. To do this efficaciously we must have good Catholic literature. What a lesson is taught by the enemies of the Church! Through the medium of the press they sow broadcast their evil principles. They spare no pains to entice the minds of the young. They furnish books for every taste; they render them most fascinating to the eye by the beauty of the Illustrations. And we stand idly by doing nothing. We see our children swallowing this poison and we fold our arms. "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light," Immortal souls are perishing through vile books, and we make so little effort to save them! Even Ohristlan fathers and mothers lock on with apparent unconcern. Their children are devouring some infamous production, their hearts beating with unboly excitement, and Christian parents are not alarmed. A terrible battle is raging around

> many millions of our countrymen, we fail, either through spathy or cowardice or selfishness, to utilize in our behalf the mighty engine of the press. Are we really awake to the dangers of the times? Your enemies have often exultantly declared that the Catholic Church hates knowledge. In: this true? We, your bishops and chief pastors, ask you most earnestly to prove its falsehood. Prove it by your love for good books; prove it by encouraging your own literature; prove that you follow the teachings of our present illustrious Pontis, Leo XIII., himself a mest distinguished scholar, who has opened the treasures of the Vatican library to the whole world. Ohurch fears nothing from true learning and knowledge. How admirably he thus describes the true method of writing history! "The first duty of the historian is never to venture on a false statement; next, never to shrink from telling the truth; so that his writings may be free from all suspicion of

favor or malice." Let us seek to give effect

us; deadly weapons are forged against us by

the press, and many Catholics seek no pre-

tection against these assaults, but blindly

rush, unarmed, into the very ranks of the enemy. In this free land, where we have

numberless occasions of making known the truth to the inquiring minds of so

on with him there, as we had got to be chums. | man will listen to that, if I get fair law. I | Many efforts have been made by enterprise

tell you I never touched a pistel till I saw tog publishers to cheapen and popularise my life in danger from a villain that had Catholic literature, and they have given to our people really admirable works suited to the tastes and circumstances of every class. It is not to the credit of the Catholic body cessful. We have also several Catholic newspapers and journals. But how little support they receive! You complain oftentimes of their inefficiency and shortcomings. Who is in fault? Give the publishers and writers more encouragement by your patronage and they will soon be enabled to furnish you more interesting reading. Our best writers have to labor for the secular press; they would gladly devote their talents to higher purposes, if they were only properly supported by those whose cause and whose rights they would rejoice to defend. If every Oathclie family had one or two Oatholic newspapers your children would know how to reply to objections often speciously presented against their faith; difficulties would be solved and doubts dispelled. Now, there is scarcely any family so poor as not to be able, by practising a little economy in other ways necessary, to contribute at least to one Oatholic journal. We also recommend to you World and the American Quarterly, in which questions of the highest importance are treated with marked ability. But the Catholic journals which we recom

mend to you, dearly beloved brethren, should be truly Catholic in deed as well as in name. For there are journals in this land, parading the title of Catholic, intended for our Catholic people and supported chiefly by them. which defend the most anti-Uatholic principles, and which assail even sacred truths and the clearest teachings of their Church. Nominally Catholic, under the mask of patriotism trading upon the generous listincts of our people, they endeavor to subvert authority and law. Making loud professions of false love of country, they led setray many sincere patriots. They preach the werst kind of socialism and communism; they excuse murder and the foulest deeds "They poison the wells," for they pervert the noblest instincts of the human keart. They disobey the laws of their Oburch. They try to bring into contempt their pastors, who are compelled by duty to denounce their wicked course; but neither priest nor bishop, nor the Sovereign Pontiff himself, is safe from their ravilings. Such papers, under whatever name they may be published, whether in pretended Catholic or national interests, are more dangerous to your gouls than the most bitter revilers of your race or creed. A treacherous friend is more deadly than an open foe. "The cremies of a man are those of his own household."

We might pass over their silly ravings as the cries of impotent enthusiasts, who could only lead a few dupes to their ruln; but they strike at the root of all authority, buman and divine, destroy all respect for law, san the very foundation of society, and logically call upon you, in the secred name of Beligion and Country, to avoid them as you would a past. Keep such journals from your homes and from the hands of your children; keep all seditious, revolutionary, immoral publicatlone far away from them. Then you will not have to deplore, as many parents now bitterly do, the rule and degradation, both moral and physical, of your children. Give them, on the other hand, moral, entertaining, useful books and good Catholic newspapers and you will have reason to expect that they will grow up pure, honest, unselfish and manly, determined to do their work well for their country and for God.

DAVITT AND THE BILL-PO TERS.

London, Oct. 19 .- The lessues of the billboards in London refuse to post placards onnouncing the lecture that Davitt is to give on the 30th instant. Daviti's friends sue the lessees to test the legality of their refusal. The major portion of the boardings of London are leased by Messrs. Willing & Co.

MARTHA LIVINGSTON'S INVESTMENT.

Mre. Martha Livingston, a thrifty colored woman, was Martha Green before Uhes. Livingston married her in New Orleans, La., some ten years ago. They went to Morgan City; there he successfully commenced dealing in moss on a small scale, and about three years ago opened a general merchandise establishment. She put her money away, and invested one dollar in onc-fifth of ticket No. 69,519, in the September drawing (the 160th) of The Louisiana State Lotters, by writing to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and received \$15,000 cash, which she invested in U.S. Registered Bonds.—New Orleans (La.) Picayune, Sept. 20.

## STATISTICS.

The United States Government pays persions to 244,505 persons, of whom 28,973 bclong to the State of New York, 27,100 to Ohio, 24,953 to Pennsylvania, 22,820 to Illinols, 21,136 to Indians, 11,159 to Kentucky, 9,093 to Missouri, 8,810 to Iows, 6,925 to Maine, 5,813, to Tennessee. There are but two in South Carolina.



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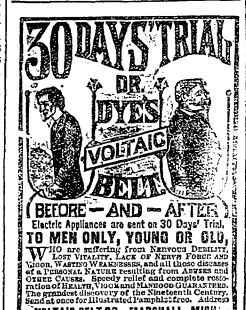
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Itis reported that Von Moltke Chief Marshal the German Empire, is seriously ill.

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The sale of Mr. James McLaren's timber pits on Georgian Bay at Ottawa fetched

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And Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, has on elected president of the Western Associ-d Press.

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lalt for Carleton.

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Trouble is feared at Usete, where the Obris-Ins are resisting the imposition of tithes ered by the Porte. John's ...\$15

POTEDAM, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1881. Genilemen: -I bave sold DOWAS' ELIXIB, great remedy for coughs and colds, for enty one years, and I have to-day a large derry descadily increeing number of customers id ho have used it, and whose trade in cough medies could not be retained if I did not vs from top it in stock. While I am exceedingly authous what I state, I will ask the reader if his judgment it could be possible to so ng retain and increase the sale of a preuation that did not possess real merit. H. D. THA POHER, Druggist.

> A scheme is on foot to amalgamate the erchants Bank of Hallisx and the Maritime ank of St. John, N.B.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and luscwe life are more less subject to derangeents of the Liver and Stomach which, if glected in a changeable climate like ours, see at ada to chronic disease and ultimate misery a occasional dose of McGale's Compound atterant Pills, will etimulate the Liver to althy action, tone up the Stomach and gestive Organs, thereby giving life and gor to the system generally. For sale everyhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. falled free of postage on receipt of price in loasy or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, hemiet, Montreal.

Mr. John Brady, of Manchester, has been ppointed general secretary of the Irish Naoral League of Great Britain.

DID SHE DIE?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining way all the time for years." The doctors doing her no good!' "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters

apapers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that me

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

beamatic trouble and Nervous debility. "Under the care of the best physicians. "Who gave her disease various names. "But no relief.

"And now she is restored to us in good selth by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, hat we had shunned for years before using THE PARENTS.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL. "My daughters say:

How much better father is since he used top Bitters. "He is getting well after his long suffering

om a disease declared incurable." "And we are so glad that he used your Miters.'-A LADY of Utica, N.Y.

The body of Mr. Page, surgeon-dentist, of Three Rivers, who disappeared in March last as been found opposite Gentilly.

SITTERS is a certain ours. Buy a bottle or 75 cents, including sample package of liter Pills. Take according to directions, add be cured. Sold by all Druggists.

PAROUHIAL SCHOOLS. BEV. DB. MIGLYNN MAKES A CORRECTION AND DEFINES HIS POSITION.

At the opening of the school year in New York, an announcement was made in some of the newspapers that Bev. Dr. Edward Mc-Glynn, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty eighth street, would celebrate the opening day of the public schools by religious services in his church, at which the

school children were requested to attend. There is no parochial school in Dr. McGlynn's parisb, and his known partiality to the public echool system has called forth commerts and exaggerated reports, which have given much pain to the reverend gentleman. The paster was met yesterday by a reporter for the New York Star. He said his ideas on the education of the youth of his congregation were well known to the members of his flock and to his ecclesiastical brethron and superiors; that he had nothing to cenceal, but that he felt palace at being misrepresented. When asked to define his position in the premises he said :--

"Oa Sunday, September 9, a notice was read by the clergymen efficiating at the va-rious services at St. Stephen's to the effect that as the following morning would be the opening of the school year, the children of the parish were invited to attend the 7 ciclook mass, efter which they would sing the hymn to the Holy Spiris to invoke a blessing upon the school year. At 7 a.m. on Monday there was an attendance of about 1,000 children. A low mass was said by Roy. Dr. Ourrae, efter which the children sang the hymn to the Holy Spirit, and went their ways. There was no choir of little girls dressed in unseasonable white, there was ro bigh mass, there was no instrumental music, there was no speece or address of any kind. I was not present at the service, and it is logical, therefore, to infar that I made no speech. No distinction was made between the children attending public or private schools; the aunouncement was for the beginning of the school year, including all. Pienty of the children of the parish attended private schools, and 500 little ones are receiving education from Bisters of Charity in the St. Stophen's Home for children.

"Have you a parochial school in your parish? 'asked the reporter.

"None except the Home for Children, in which a majority of the pupils receive board and lodging, while a certain number of the children of the parish also attend school thera."

"Why have you no parochial school?" "An all-inflictent reason is that it takes a great deal of money to buy ground and erect an edifice cultable for a school for so popuions a parish as this. In my opinion a much more urgently needed charity was that of providing a home for homeless Catholic chilneistent with observation, experience and dren, where they might receive, with secular mmon sense. The publication of the education and support, also religious in-

Dies not the Cardlust Archbishop wish you to have a parochlal school?"

" No doubt his Eminence earnestly wishes that in this parish, and in all the parishes of RVICE it is understood that Sir John Macdonald his diocese, it were feasible to have schools in which, besides an education in secular which, besides an education to that of branches fully equal or superior to that of the public schools, religious instruction and influences and careful and authoritative instruction in morals should be constantly brought to bear upon the children. Yer, being the prudent man that he is, he has never intimated to me an opinion or a wish that in the past, recent or present cloumstances, pecuniary or otherwise, of this parish, I should forthwith proceed to provide a parochial school."

"But have you not in the past defended in principle the system of public schools and condemned the system of parochial schools?" "No, never. While it is true that many years ago I was betrayed, by an unauthorized a private conversation, into the necessity of a and inaccurate publication in a newspaper of fuller explanation of my views, in which it clearly appeared, as I have stated to you now, that it was with me in this parish a question not of principle, but of practical prudence and expediency.

GRADUAL INCREASE OF THE CATHOLIO POPULATION

The following interesting statement has been published by a savant giving the grad. ual increase of the Catholic population insufficient clothing. toroughout the world from the first century to the end of the year 1877 :- First century, 500,000; second, 2,000,000; third, 5,000,000 fourth, 10,000,000; fifth, 15,000,000; sixth 20,000,000; seventh, 25,000,000; eighth, 30, 000,000; ninth, 40,000,000; tenth, 56,000, 000; eleventh, 70,000,000; twelith, 80,000, 000; thirteenth, 85,000,000; fourteenth, 90,-000,000; fifteenth, 100,000,000; sixteenth, 125,000,000; seventeenth, 185,000,000; eighteenth, 250,000,000; nineteenth, to the end of 1877, 300,000,000.

MARWOOD'S SUCCESSOR.

selected a man to fill the post of public hangmar, vacant by the death of Marwood. Ont of the many applications they selected twenty of the most likely and requested the applicants to meet at the Central Criminal Court. Eighteen responded to the request, and two-Berry, of Bradford, and Taylor, of Lincoln, Marwood's sesistant—were selected, and the question of their eligibility was adjourned for further consideration. The sheriffs afterward deolded not to appoint either of these candidates, but summoned a mun named Blans by telegraph. They finally determined their selection in his favor. Bertholomew Blnns, of Gateshead, is a man forty-three years of age and is a platelayer upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bailway, residing in the Danton road, Dewsbury. In reply to inquiries he stated that he had not assisted at any execution, but had witnessed several. Marwood's successor is thin, but strong and healthy looking, and slands about five fest nine inches.

CANADA AT THE FISHERIES EXHI-BITION.

TORONTO, Oct. 18 .- The Globe despatch from London says by the official list of awards at the Fisheries Exhibition, Canada obtains gold medals for the best collection of cured tinned fish, shipped fish, salmon nets, deep sea fishing gear, fishing boats, artiseptics, whale oil, signalling telegraph system, most complete breeding establishment, and steam fishing tug. The Dominion exhibit was also awarded five medals for distinct varieties of fish of commercial value, and also fifteen silver medals, six bronze medals and four diplomas. Special mention was also made in the award list about twelve other awards in reference to which decision has not been reached. Newfoundland obtained ten gold medals, eight silver madals, five bronze medals and three diplomas.

An English collector of curiosities wants to For General Debility, Nervous Prostration, buy the Pope's old gala coacnes, and it seems out of Appetite, the GOLDEN FRUIT that the Pope's business manager is quite buy the Pope's old gala coaches, and it seems ready to sell a magnificent railroad car made especially for Pio None, and only used once when he inaugurated a new line. This cars thus: "Forbiende to touse inthing in this riage is very richly decorated.

RICH BLOOD And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill cach night from 1 to 13 weeks, may be restored in seiled health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pili Carre no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b 1824 for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON \$113.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN: Sinstantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases ent of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.

Prevently is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ARODYNE LIFE FOR EACH Conduction and Ex-ternab Cech. CURES Neuralgia, Induenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hearsenes, Hocking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rhedmatism. Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Ch. Jera Morhus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pampillet to I.S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist.

now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Catile Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Southern Fowders are headactery pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make nons lay like Sheridan's Common Powders. Dose, I teasp'n-ful to I pint food. Self everywhere, or sem by man for S letter-stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boscon, Blass. KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS,

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

And Their Opinions on Diseases.

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS. Beveral medical gentlemen from the Eag? lish and French armies having recently become associated with M. Souvielle, of Paris, and ex-side surgeon of the French army, at his International Throat and Lung Institutes, Phillips Square, Montreal, and 173 Church street, Toronto, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs by Spirometer the present opportunity is embraced of making known to the people of Canada this fact, and also the opinions of these specialist surgeons connected with the International Throat and Lung Institutes on the symptoms attending the following prevalent and dreadful diseases, in language devoid of technical difficulties :-

Hemorrhage of the Lungs. As a general thing hemorrhage from the lungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. True it is seldom patients recover from lung disease who have had severe hemorthagee without the very best care and treatment. Still many cases have recovered fully under properly directed treatment who have had goveral severe attacks of bleeding from the lungs. In the majority of cases the hemorrhage occurs early in the disease, and is oonsequently amenable to treatment. But when it occurs late in the course of the disease the prognosis is very unfavorable.

Consumption.

This dreaded disease is seldom developed in a few months. It is slowly and gradually creeping upon the patient, sometimes very incidiously, but often as a result of other die eases of the air passages or which the patient is perfectly cognia ant, but foolishly allows to run and advance until the fatal disease, consumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that no earthly power can restore them to health. After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is al ways an uncertainty in the prognosis. We find cases even advanced in the second stage, where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to the individual case and such constitutional treatment as the case demands. We also find cases in the first stage that the best directed skill cannot make any impression uponhence the necessity of applying early, either before the disease has reached what we call consumption even in the first stage, or if that a specialty of diseases of the air passages:

Causes.—The most important causes are catarrb, laryngitis and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs, or pleure, or both, debility of the system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, syphilis. scrofule, self-abuse or anything that lowers the tone of the system, even poor living and

Symptoms-The most important symptoms are a regular cough, it may be very little, but at a certain time every day, generally in the morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying down, expectoration of white, frothy material or a yellowish substance, sometimes mixed with blood, shortness of breath upon exertion, night sweets, chills and fever, the obili: generally being irregular, but the fever regular at a certain time every day. The temperature rises slowly but surely in consumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble, the patient becomes emsciated and weak, the eyes are sunten, the nose pinched, and a peculiar appearance is given to the mouth The sheriffs of London and Middlesex have in advanced cases which cannot be mistaken by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not least, the voice has a changed and peculiar sound which speaks very positively to the specialist (who sees so many cases), and who becomes so familiar with the sounds articulated. This is a decease not to be trilled with. On the first indication of anything that would lead to consumption, have it attended to. And don't despair even il your family physician tells you that you are beyoud help. With our present knowledge of the new and scientific modes of treating disease, applying the medicine directly to the part affected, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach, hundreds of cases are being cured that are even far advanced in consump tion and pronounced beyond the skill of man to save.

Asthma.

Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the muous membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nasal mucus membrane and larynx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spasmodics to relieve the paroxysm. This latter will only relieve the spasm-not cure. Our applications contain medicines which will not only relieve the spasm, but also remove the inflammation, which is the principal cause. When the cause is complicated with derangement of the blood, the stomach or the heart, we give suitable remedies to remove those causes also. Our treatment will cure asthms, not simply relieve it.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instruments at the offices free of charge. Persons unable to visit the Institutes can be successfully treated by letter addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists are in charge. 12-45.2.

At Hautevills House, Guernsey, the house of Victor Hugo, on the drawing room mantelpisce, an educated hand-is it the post's ?has written a warning to English visitors 100m."

NEW OBLEARS, AUGUST 1, 1882. to the public!

Investigate for Yourselves! Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

present date :

present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Manager Paid to Louislana National Bank, Jos. H. Ogle-by, President.

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

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

Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier.

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

Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President.

Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Char Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Char Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Char Paid to Bank, Char Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier. 88,550 64,450

\$?,253,650

Total paid by all..... \$1,581,560 

M. A. DAUPRIN. President.

RECAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 65.



Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Animal Drawings of the Lontsiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and any good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Lisements." 1.1 Emly

Commissioners. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis-inture for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming ropular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Desember 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

It never scales or postpones. Its Graud Single Enmber Drawings take place monthly. A SPLENDYD OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L. AT NEW ORLEANS, TUSBAY, Rovember 18th, 1883—162nd Monthly Draw-

CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 ..... \$6,750 9 do do 500 ..... 4,500 9 do do 250 ..... 2,250 1967 Prizes, amounting to......\$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, 9 5 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

CHEAP FARMS REAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and ho debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest, Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMM'R OF IMMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH.

A LDERIC BLEAU, butcher, of Hochelags, in the District of Montreal, has this day been sued by his wife. Maris Georgiana Paquin, for separation as to bed and board and as to property.

LONGPRE & DAVID, Attorneys for Plantiff.

Montreal, 6th October, 1888.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTIN TELLS A REMARKABLE TALE OF HER WEDDED LIFE. (From the Chicago News.)

Elizabeth Martin, a brunette, tail and stately, and of far more than ordinary beauty, told a remarkable tale of her life with John Tift Martie, the evangelist, who has been performing such remarkable "faith cures" in Michigar, in the divorce court before Judge Tuley to-day. They were married in 1875, Martin being then a life insurance agent, and went to Elkhart, Ind., to live. There she says he failed to pay their board bill, and they next went to Datrolt. From thence they jurneyed to Toronto, Canada, her husband being afraid of being arrested in the United States on account of some money he had ombezzled. In Toronto he had a lecture, entitled "The Ideal and Real of Scripture," written for him and tried to deliver it, but it was not popular. Their life in Canada consisted principally in moving from one boardinghouse to enother, Martin never paying a bill. Thence they went to Detroit and thence to Buffalo, a trail of unpair Loard tills being the principal track behind them. In Buffalo Martin was arrested and his wife

walked the streets that night seeking a place where she could lay her head. But he got out of his Buffalo trouble and went to New York, where he returned to the insurance business. They stayed there a year and during that time lived at twenty different places, Martin objecting to the paying of his bills, and the landlords being equally averse to keeping them more than a fortnight at a time. Finally they were without a home of any kind, and then the wife managed to get home to Chicago and seek refuge with her mother. Martin followed and went into the coal business, but his old habit of not paying bills stuck to him, and he soon fall into the habit of living entirely with his mother-in-law. The wife then went to Calltornia and escaped bim. During all this time he treated her with cruelty. A copy of an Adrian (Mich.) paper of late date was read in court, in which the efforts of "Rev." John Martin in an evangelistic work was described in two columns, and also an account of how he saved the life of a Miss Holmes at that place by praying beelde Lier sick bed for a period of four hours. The decree was

Two young French Canadians, priests of the Dominican Order, Fathers Cote, of L'Ango Gardien, and Dallaire, of St. Charles do Beliechasse, have just returned to this country from Ancieta whera they have then the last six Austria, where they have spent the last six years. It is their intention to enter the House of the Dominicans at St. Hyseinthe.

WITH

30,000

37,000

8,500

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Ducal Brunswick Government Bond. which Bonds are issued and secured by the above German Government, and are red on abioin drawings

THREE TIMES ANNUALLY.

Until each and . . . bond is drawn, The three high. prizes amount to 150,006 Reichsmarks, 90,000

60,000 And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 69 MARKS as there are NO BLANKS.

Our Bright and Blanks.
The next drawing takes place on the

1st NOVEMBER, 1893. Country orders sent in Registered Letters in-closing Five Dollars, will secure one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing 1st November. For circulars and other information address

IMTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, New York City.

New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

\*\*EThe above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States

United States

N.B. In writing, please state that yousaw this in the Taur WITKESS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. Superior Court. No. 2375

Dame Elizabeth Smart, of Lachine, District of Montreal, wife of James Howley, of the same place, contractor, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for separation as to properly against her said husband.

T. 4 C. C. DELORIMIER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 26th September, 1883.

8 5

DR. KANNON, D.M.M.D., M.O.F.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Coltorne Street.

ADVERTISING Contracts made for the paper, which is kept on file at office of

LORD & THOMAS McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady nabits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply, with references, to BENZIGZE ERROTH 2 RS, S11 Broadway, New 2 ork.

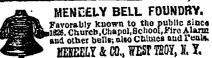
DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET

NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Sutcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Ad-vortisements for this Paper.

By return mail. Fall Description Moody's New Tatlor System of Dress Cutting HOUDY & CO, Clasinant, O. 7 G

Bells, &c.





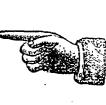
Clinton H. Menecley Bell Company, TROY, N.Y.,

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Chames for Churches, Towel Clocks, &c. &c. Prices and catalogues sent free. Address, H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.





Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles includent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's I rite Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, caring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all directors of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cared

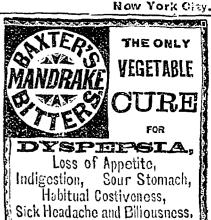
Ache they would be almost praceles to there vio suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills value. able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we

nake our great boast. Our pills cure it white others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In viuls at 25 cents; five for \$1.50 dt by denging registry were gent by me. by druggists everywhere, or sent by mei...

CARTER MEDICINE CO...



ONTATIO PULMOTARY INSTITUTE, AND HEALTH RESORT,

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.



274, 276 and 278 Jarvis Street. (corner Gerard), Toronto, Opt.

Proprietor.

Permanently established for the special cure of all the various diseases of the HEAD; THROAT and CHEST, including the EYE, EAR and HEART, viz., Catarrh. Throat Diseases, Bronchitts, Asthma and Consumption, also Catarrhal Ophthalmia (sore eyes), Catarrhal Deafless, and the various Heart affections. We also treat all Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

Blood diseases, also diseases pectifications females.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved. Medical Inhalations, with the addition of the Eteam Atomization, cold compressed air, spray, ofc., when required. The above appliances are in every care coinsided with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems. We also administer the various baths when needed, such as the horand cold water baths, slix, picand, shower, clectric and medicated or mineral baths. Bringing all these appliances into requisition we besitate not to say that we have the most complete institution of the kind in North America. We also have accommodation for a large number of patients who desire to remain in the Institute while under treatment.

trealment.

During the past eighteen years we have treated over 40,000 cases. CONSULTATION FREEL.

Those who cannot remain in the city for treatment may, after an examination, return home and pursue the treatment with success. But if impossible to visit the Institution personally, may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise," both of which will be sent free of charge. charge. Address,

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUT AND HEALTH RESORT.

Cor. Jarvis and Gerard sis. , Toronto, Ont. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. But during he Exhibition our Institute will remain open until 9 o'clock every evening.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISI TRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of this Superior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintiff, and the said Adolphe Goldstein. Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

KERR & CARTER.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 17th July, 1883.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This (Breat Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Secesso-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy the constraints that the contribution of weakened, they are wonderfully effications in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a OENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Propertionare

Known Throughout the World. FOR THE OURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

Bad Logs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,
Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If entectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, itcures SORE THEOAT, Bronchitis, Coughs,
Colds, and even ASTHMA. For GlandularSwellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gont, Bhenmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, ithas never been known to isil.

Both Pills and Chimment are sold at ProfessorHolloway's Establishment, 588 Oxford street,
London, in boxes and pots, at is. 1jd. 2s.
4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s, and 88s each, and by all medicinevendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hoursof 11 and 4, or by letter

Inspector French, of Dublic, sues United Ireland for damages for the publication of a statement that he absounded with moneys belonging to the Secret Service Fund.

At the meeting of the Dublin Guardians of the Poor, Oct. 18th, a letter from the Arch-bishop of Toronto was read, urging the stop-page of Irish emigration to Canada. The Archbishop says that Canada is now crowded with pauser emigrants.

A farmer named Spence, living near Cork, was attacked and murdered with a pitohfork on Monday. Ten persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the

The Chief of Dublin Police has been retired and Chief Detective Mallon has been appointed to succeed him. The appointment is looked upon as a reward for his services in the arrests and prosecution of the Phoenix Park murderers,

Dr. Webb, Q. C., and Mr. McIner-ney, defend Poole, the informer, at the November assiss for the murder of Kenny. Large same have been received from America to aid in the defence. The informer Lamic, arrested last week to prevent his leaving the country, will, it is expected, give important testimony.
The threatened trouble between the

Orangemen and National Leaguers, on the occasion of their rival meetings at Roseles, did not occur. Two large processions, headed by bands, marched and counterms rehed through the town, but all attempts to brieg them together, which were evident on the part of the leaders of both factions, were frustrated by the activity and determin. ation of the military and police. A few small rows occurred, however, in one of which the son of the proprietor of the Monaghan People's Advocate, a National League journal, was terribly beaten, and will dis from the effects of his injuries. The Orangemen finding the military force too strong abandoned their intention of attacking the Nationalists and

quiety left the town.

Previous to Mr. Sullivan's application for the postponement of the trial, on Ost. 19, O'Donnell was frought into court, and in response to a question of the Judge as to the charge of murder preferred against him pleaded not guilty in a careless and indiffer-

General Roger A. Pryor, O'Donnell's American coupsel, was present in court to-day and was present in the rest of the junior counsel's seat. He was the object of much attention on the part of the spectators.

At a meeting of the Orofters' Commission, held in Gissgow on the 19th inst., Mr. Graham, emigration agent for the Dominion of Canade nrated that it was the desire of the Dominion authorities that all Government assisted enigrating croiters should be sent to the northwestern portion of the Dominion. where good land was plenty and success must attend intelligent exertion. He said that Lady Cathearl's plan was undoubtedly the best yet proposed.

Mr. Parnell has accepted an invitation from the promoters of the Parnell Testimonial Fund to attend a banquet in his honor in December.

A number of Irish Lesgue meetings, an-nounced to be held in the county Cork have been prohibited by the authorities.

Daniel Lucz, a ballift, has been found dangerousis woulded in the county Cork; sup-

posed to be an agrarian outrage. Lord Rossmore, Grand Master of the Orangement of Monagham, writes to the Lordon newspapers calling attention to the serious state of affairs in Ulster. He says that henceforth the self-restraint of the the utmost efforts of himself and other lead. ers prevented the Orangemen storming the hill at Eoslea during the Parnellite meeting. If the Government allows such disloyal in Ulster the resuit will be bloodshed, and, perhaps, civil

Davitt, Heaty, Sullivan, Leamy and Small attended the National Longue demonstration at Wexford. Davitt de-nonnoad landlordism. He regretted that the National League did not present the solid front it possessed three years ago. He asked the manhood of the country to push forward the organization until victory should crown, defeat or overcome & enests. Healy maintained that the rate of interest under the Laborers' Act was too high. He warned the people against land-grabbing. At a banquet Healy was presented with £596 from the residents of the county.

General Pryor says he is fully satisfled that C'Donnell killed Carey in selfdefence will be proved beyond question. O'Donnell went to Africa with no design of killing Carsy. According to Pryor's theory Carsy, finding himself discovered, provoked a quarrel in order to anticipate the blow he expected that O'Donnell, as an Irishman, would strike. Manslaughter, in Pryor's opinion, is the utmost O'Donnell can be found guilty of. "I believe," Pryor eaid, "O'Donnell will have a fair trial. I find there is no prejudice dropping to 512. Jersey Central sold at 85, against bim. I do not expect to take a public part in the trial, but simply to help the to 962. Western Union opened at 754 adother occursel by consultation and suggestion. I shall remain in London until the trial is finished. I have seen O'Donnell. He impresses me as being a simple minded, ingenuous Irishman, anything but an assassin." The trial will cocur in the middle of November, and last two or three days.

The Freeman's Journal says that the Government should prosecute the leaders of the Orange meeting at Rossies. It states they

### DYNAMITE SCARE IN HALIFAX. ARREST OF TWO SUPPOSED FESIANS WITH A LABOR

AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVES. HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 17.-There was considerable excitement in the city this evening over the arrest of two men with a large quantity of dynamite in their possession. In May last the authorities here were informed that an attempt would probably be made by Fenians to destroy public property, and precautions were taken by the appointment of extra Police and other means to irustrate any such work. Nothing occurred, and the matter was laughed over. About a menth ago Lieut, Governor Bickey get a warning from Ottaws, informing him of the departure from New York for Halifax of a suspicious character, supposed to be con-nected with the dynamite branch of the Fenian Brotherhood. The detectives here were informed of the expected arrival, but nothing occurred to arouse their suspicions until a few days ago. Two men, giving their

WILLIAM BRACKEN AND JAMES HOLMES,

arrived here last Friday and put up at a second-class hotel, known as the Parker House, Barrington street. It is believed they came from the States. They gave no names to the hotel people, and paid a week's board amounts. in advance. Suspicions were aroused by their actions, and Detective Power watched
Afternoon Stock Sales—75 Montreal, 1882; lower at 235 Copper is quiet and unchanged.
their movements. On Monday night, accom25 dc, 1882; 1 do, 189; 58 do, 183; 50 do,
London cabled at £68 10s for selected ingots.
panied by a policeman, he went to the hotel, 1872; 25 do, 188; 36 Morchanie, 116; 100 Lead is dull and weak at \$3.75 to 3.80.

and ascertaining that the strangers were out. visited their room, where two valises were found hidden behind the bedstead. The lock of one was broken, and on examining its contents a parcel covered with canvas, and containing a quantity of dynamite cart-ridges was found. Nothing further was done until to-day, when the city marshal with the detective and policeman went to the hotel. A cartridge was taken from the value and sont to a hardware store, where it was pronounced dynamite of a powerful nature

#### "TRIPLE CHARGE."

The marshal then ordered the arrest of the two men. The detective soon found James Holmes, and charged him with having dan-gerous explosives in his possession, which Holmes denied, and also that he had any friend rooming with him. He was taken to his room, wh re Power asked him what the packages in the valises were. He replied that he did not know, that they did not belong to him. Creelman, proprietor of the hotel, said the room was occupied by Holmes and his friend, and the valises were brought there by them. Holmes was then taken in charge, and the detective proceeded to Lower Water street, where he found Bracken in a bar-room. On being arrested he denied having any room mate at the Parker House or any dynamite there. He was also taken to the station. Holmes, when searched, was found to have two revolvers, both loaded; Holmes also had nine dynamice cartridges

#### TOOL OL THE ISTER MOSTD

purchased in the city, and about twelve dollars in money. No weapon was found on Bracken, but after his arrest the keeper of the bar in which he was arrested gave the police a revolver that had been left with him. Bracken had in his prokets a key opening one of the valises and ten dynamite cartridges. With the key found on Bracken the other trunk was opened and still more of the dangerous explosives found. In both of the valises also was a small round clock, stamped

" AMERICAN CLOCK CO."

A city watchmaker says that connected with them was machinery for causing explosions. One of the wespons found on Holmes, on being discharged at one end of a they stated they had no money, but placed their baggage as security for their board. After boarding there some days they said they had received a draft for \$100, paid their board regularly and remained about five weeks. They shortly afterwards turned up in a hearding house in Spring Gardens, where they stayed until about three weeks ago, when they disappeared. Both deny the charge against them, and claim the

PROTECTION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

They are evidently Irish-Americans of the dangerous class. Neither would admit, when arrested, they knew each other. They were clad in working clothes. Holmes looks about thirty years of age, and Bracken two or three years younger. The latter is of fair complexion, five feet eight inches high. Holmes is six feet high, dark and black moustache. Among the articles found on Holmes was a baggage check, which was presented at the railway station to-day, and for it was returned a parcel covered with canvas, stamped inside "Gregg & Co, New York," with a Boynton rubber swimming suit. Both men remain in custody.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 19-Since the airest of Holmes and Bracken the British war ships in port are more excelully guarded from any secret operations that might be directed on them, at high same particularly, exam preof men being placed around and about the ships. found on the prisoners, and stated that they siness until the arrival of the steamer Moss were exactly suited for the execution of in. Brow from the Mediterranean. In Valencia tentions such as the men are suspected of, raising there have been some farther large Tc-morrow he will order the chief gun instructor on the flagebip Northampton to ful. at the moment is somewhat unsettled in ly explain to the law efficers the serious harm sympathy with New York. Private advices that could be caused by the proper use of the from New York say that there is a strife bethat could be caused by the proper use of the confiscated explosives and apparatus.

## Finance and Commerce

## FINANGIAL.

TRUE WITKESS OFFICE, TUREDAY, Oct. 23, 1883.

At New York at 1.20 p.m stocks were irregular, but generally firmer than at the close last night. Northern Pacific common opened at 27%, and advanced 1 per cent, the preferred stock advanced from 611 to 621; Oregon & Trans-Continental opened at 421 and rose to 44. Canada Pacific sold up to 511; Manitoba to 105; Central Pacific to 64g, and Union Pacific to 89. Canada Southern opened at 50, going to 52 and then vanced to 76% and then backed down to 75%. Money 2} per cent.

At this morning's Stock Board there was not much activity, but prices were steadily maintained. It was known that several of the banks were likely to declare their halfyearly dividends during the day, and before the afternoon session, and consequestly matters were in a suspensive condition, There was some anxiety as to whether the Bank of Montreal might not reduce its dividend and pay four per cent instead of five. The stock of the leading bank was steady at 189, and Merchants Bank stock was higher. Peoples sold at 63. A small block of Federal was placed at 1473. An effort was made to "break" Telagraph, which failed. Passenger and Gas

were both stronger. The following half yearly dividends were declared-to-day: Bank of Montreal, 5 per cent; Federal, 5 per cent, and Banque Ville Marie, 3} per cent.

Stook Sales .- 13 Montreal 189: 20 Merchanis 1161; 265 People's, 63; 75 Ontario

prem. bid. 81 asked for 60 day bills between

Local stooks close weaker.

Ontario, 104; 32 Moisons, 1184; 25 Commerce, 124; 109 Toronto, 1744; 50 Passenger, 112; 550 Gas, 1684; 25 do, 1684; 25 Rich, 544; 50 Pacific, 514; 225 do, 514; 200 do, 51.

BANK DIVIDENDS TO DAY. MONTENAL, PROBRAL AND VILLE MARIE.

The banks have commenced to declare their fall dividends, which is the proper thing for them to-do at this season of the year. All this morning financiers throughout Canada were awaiting the result of the deliberations of the directors of the Bank of Montreal at the head office in this city. They declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent, which makes 10 per cent for the year. The declaration to-day means a disbursement to the stockholders of \$600,000 for the half year's business, or \$1,260,000 for the year. The Federal bank directors at the head office in Teronto declared the large dividend of five per cent; last half year it was only three and a half per cent. The capital of the head was the large dividend of the per cent. this bank paid up is \$2,800,000, so that the shareholders get \$140,000 this hali year. Ville Marie came next to-day with a dividend of three and a half per cent, or an increase of a half per cent, making alx and a half per cent for the year.

#### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEYIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Since our last, many dark clouds, which overspread the commercial horizon; have rotted away, and there is less uneasiness apparent. Business matters have not yet recovered their usual aspect, and it is clear enough that the winter will not pass over without trouble; however, for the time being, there is nothing serious to complain of. It is a pity that many mills will have to reduce their production and throw their skilled operatives out of work, but thus it must necessarily be, as we cannot, it is said, export our surplus goods to compete successfully in foreign markets with other countries. The crisis in the cotton trade is over with the arrangements entered into between the firm previously referred to, and its bank. ers. Good may spring out of the trouble, as the business will not be confined to one or wire will ignite a fuse at the other end, and thus explode any dynamits with which it would be connected. Holmes and Bracken were in this city early in July, and put up at Lower Water street hearding house where miles of Gande Davies the miles of Gande a Lower Water street boarding house, where mills of Canada. During the week there has been no market fluc-tuation in values that calls for special mention. More complaints over the manner of payments are heard, especially of the apparent difficulty with which some country of payments are heard, especially of the aptorishment difficulty with which some country lynx do, \$2 to 250; marten do, 750 to 900; storekeepers meet their obligations. Apart mink do, 750 to \$1; makerat do, 80 to 100; from this the commercial situation contains of the do, \$8 to 10; raccoon do, 400 to 500; no really unsatisfactory features. In dry goods the movement has been individually moderate, but, collectively, fair, but the property of trade in winter goods are satisfactory, and will doubtless take more definite shape as the weather becomes colder.

Boots and Shora .- The record of the boot and shoe trade shows a healthy development of business, and the fall output turns out much more satisfactory than was expected at its commencement. A feature of the trade this fall has been the development of the demand for felt boots, of which it is estimated some 300,000 pairs were sold this sesson, These have gone to replace the cowhide boot formerly used so extensively. This has diminished the demand for waxed upper in the leather market, which, in turn, may be held

tween the large jobbing, and the regular importers. The latter are placing their stock marrival at auction, and in one day the market broke from 550 to 50, but later rallied 30 for O Moraud's & Co's brand of Valencias. Loose Emuscatels sold at \$1 42}. In currants no trade has been done, and prices are therefore nominal. Filberts and almonds are scarco and firm. We quote:—Baisins, Va-lencia, 630, filberts 73 to 93c, almonds 14 to 160, currants 61 to 71c, walnuts, Bordeaux, 61 to 71c. fige, Eleme, 15 to 16c, loose muscatels, \$1 40 to 150. Spices—Pepper, white, 25 to 26 kg, do black, 16 to 17c, do shells, 84 to 910, ginger, Jamaica, 14 to 210, cloves, 18 to 24c, nutmegs 55 to 80c, pimento 81 to 91c. Sugar.-The tone of the market for refined augar has cantinued strong, and buyers have to pay rather higher prices to secure their orders. Some large western buyers have been operating here and have cleaned out most of the supply available. Refiners are sold up very closely and have only a few hundred packages to offer. The local demand for all

grades has been good. Yellows have advanced another eighth of a cent per pound, now worth 7½ to 8½c as to quality. Granulated firm at 8½c to 9½c. Molarses-A better inquiry for molarses has been experienced, which has resulted in an increased movement, several 50 puncheon lots of Barbadoes selling at 462c. The tone of the market is steady, and holders do not manifest any inclination to force matters, refusing bids made below our quotations. quote: -Barbadoes 464c to 500; Trinidad 420 to 440; Porto Rico 440 to 460, and Ouba 30c to 3210, all as to size of lot. Tea is quiet and coffee dull. Moohs, per lb 2610 to 300; Java, superior 210 to 280; Java, fair 170 to 21c; Maracalbo 11c to 15c; Jamaica 10c to 20c; Plantation Ceyton 18c to 21c; Bio 93c

to 140. IRON AND HARDWARE .- Warrants are cabled at 46s 3d, but the market has been affected by a stribe among coal miners. By private cable we are informed that stocks in Glasgow are steadily accumulating at the rate of over 1041; 10 Federal 1472; 150 Commerce, 125; 1,000 tons per week, which tends to counter-50 Richellen 55; 100 Telegraph 118; 10 do set the effect of the sirike. At this port 1171; 20 do 118; 25 Passenger 119; 25 de, considerable quantities of iron have arrived 25 do ex-eight per cent dividend, 1114; 25 during the week, a fair proportion of which Gas 169. The crop movement is not taking enough situation is to be found in the fact that makmoney to cause any scarcity here. The de-mand for diccount is not increasing in consignments. The finished iron market volume, and good paper is readily discounted may be written firm and anchanged, without at 7 to 7 per cent. Money en call is obtained new developments. Timplates are firmer. at 5 per cent. Sterling Excharge was inactive, and quotations are as last reported:—8 of coke wasters, which are in request. Character and the state of the country of of the cou prem. bid. 8½ naked for 60 day bills between coals have moved out fairly well at \$5 to banks, 8½ prem. cash over the counter, 8½ to \$5 25 for I O, as to quantity. Cokes are at 8½ prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New \$4 25 to 440. Outward freights have ad-York are drawn at ½ prem. in small amounts, vanced to 15s. Canada plates continue in par being bid, 1-16 prem, asked for large good demand on the basis of \$3 10 for round lote. Ingot tin is weaker. London cabled at £93 15s, while Straits ingots here are to

Lumes.—The local market has been quiet to \$1.70 here, as to quality. In other grain during the week, but former prices are sustained. There is a good demand for hard lows, which are, to a great extent nominal wood for the American market, but supplies Canada red winter wheat \$1.47 to 1.20; do during the week, but former prices are susare not excessive bare, and dealers, therefore, do not care to sell. Laths have again advanced 15 cents, being now up to \$1.85 per thousand, and are likely to go higher still; as they are very scarce. We quote prices here at the yards as follows:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; dc, 2nd, \$22 to 24; do, shipping cuils, \$14 to 16; do 4th quality deale, per M, \$11 to 12; do, mill culls, per M, \$11 to 12; do, mill culls, per M, \$11 to 12; do, mill culls, per M, \$12 to 12; do, mill culls, per M, \$13 to 12; do, mill culls, per M, \$14 to 16; do, mill culls, per M, \$15 to 12; do, m deals, per M, \$11 to 12; do, mill oulls, per M, \$10 to 12; spruce, per M, \$10 to 13; herelock, per M, \$9 to 10; ash, run of log culls out, per M, \$20 to 25; bass, run of long culls out, per M, \$20 to 25; bass, run of long culls out, per M, \$17 to 20; oak, per M, \$40 to 50; walnut, \$60 to 190; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35:40 40; birob, per M, \$10 to 25; hard maple, per M, \$25 to 30; lath, per M, \$1.85.

devoid of any animating . teatures, manufacturers confining their purchases strictly to Cheese. Within the last two days there has immediate requirements. A round let of been a fair business in cheese. Bigher figures B & sole was sold to-day at 25 to. Black are now asked, and the market has a stronger BAsole was sold to-day at 251c. Black leather is quiet and values rule in favor of buyers. A few splits are being shipped both from here and Quebes to the English market. Prices are quoted as follows:—Spanish sele, No. 1, BA, 25c to 100 No 2, BA, 22c to 24c; China No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; Buffelo No. 1, 22c to 23c per dozen. Ashes—Pots are quiet and about steady at 34 60 to \$4 70 as to 21c; do No. 2, 18c to 19c; slaughter No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough elight elanghter No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light)
25c to 26c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 37c; do do, medium and heavy, 33c to 25c; grained upper, long, 35c to 37c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow 12c to 15c

ion, as prices have not yet been established. Among the first skins expected are beaver, bear, ofter, raccoon and skunk. Of course toe quality of the fors will depend a great deal upon the nature of the comics winter. Beaver is popular this season, and in brisk demand, which has resulted in a material advance in prices, the rise reported in our previous re-view being well sustained. We quote prices as follows, which, however, must be regarded more or less nominal for most kings:-Beaver per 1b, \$2 50 to 3 50; bear per skin, \$8 to 10; bear cub, \$4 to 5; fisher do \$4 to skunk do, 40c to 69c.

Hipes .- The hide market has been quiet during the week, although there has been more doing at the late decline, which was caused by the Quebec tauners maintaining a firm front in relusing to pay more than 80 per lb for No 1 inspected. The lower values of green butchers' bides have had a bad effect on foreign descriptions, Western States hides having been a dragging sale. We quote prices as follows: -Green butchers' hides, 70, 6: and 50 for Nos I, 2 and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at 10 acvance upon the foregoing figures. Toronto hider, 820 to 90 No 1, and 80 to 840 No 2. Western green saited—No 1 buff, 90 to 940 No 2, 80 to 840. Dry saited, 1640 No 1, and 1440 No 2. Lambskins, 580 to 600; calf-

business, but it is sale to say that the high prices contracted last winter will not be repeated this year. Over 16,000 tons have been shipped from this port since the opening of navigation, and several shipments have yet to be made. Advices from Liver-pool are still anything but encouraging, and one of the best London firms cautions buyers here against paying high prices, as the agricultural outlook in England is for from being a bright one. We quote prices here at from \$14 50 to 16 50 per ton as to grade.

Oils. -The market has been quiet during the week, the only thing of importance being the advance in ood liver oil, previously mentioned prices being now up to \$1 60 to \$1 70. It is quoted at \$1 67 at point of shipment. We quote: — Linseed, bolled, per imperial gallon, 58 c to 60c, and raw 55c to 57c; clive, \$1 to \$1 05; cod, Newfoundland A, 60c to 62/c; Halifax, 5710 to 600; seal, refined steam, 700 to 7210; land, extra, 900 to \$1 00; do No 1, 750 to 800; cod liver, \$1 60 to \$1 70.

Hers.-There is a stand-off between buyers and growers, a dealer just returned from a tour through the Eastern Townships stating that farmers are all holding for 250, but 180 to 20c are the best figures bid. The Conadian crop this year, it is estimated, will be a good average as to quantity, owing to increased acreage, but the quality, judging from the samples already submitted, is below the average, and some of the most competent judges in the trade state that it will not be good enough for export.

Wood,-Considerable sales were made last week of Canadian wools to home manufacturers at within range of our quoted rates. In foreign wools very little has been done, the only sale we hear of being a lot of 3,000 lbs of scoured Cape at 48c. We quote: - Greasy Cape, 17c to 1910; Australian, 22c to 30c Canada pulled supers A, 300 to 320; do B, 240 to 26c; black, 24c; flesce, 22c.

Salt.—The market for coarse salt is firmer

and prices have an advancing tendency. We quote :- Coarse, 500 twelves, 550 elevens, and 600 tens; factory-filled is steady at \$1 30 to 1 50; Eureka, \$1 40, and Turks Island, 350 per bush.

Pernousum.—The market rules steady at the late advance, and quote prices as follows:
—Petroleum, refined; 70 to 171c in cars; in
broken lots, 171c to 171c, and in single barrels, 180 to 195.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL, -OCT. 23.

The only transactions reported in wheat are a few chance lots for milling purposes. There was a fair demand for peas at lower prices, and s lot of 20,000 bushels was reported sold an p.t., but said to be under 92c, and quotations range from 910 to 920. A lot of hight and plump Montreal maiting barle, was sold to a brewer at 60c, delivered. Brans are in good request, \$1 40 to 1 50 per bushel having been paid in the country, and we quote \$1 55

evinced very little change. About 2,000 bris of flour and 10,000 bushels wheat were destroved by fire to-day in McDongall's elevator. The only sales reported were 100 bris extra at \$5.50 and 50 do superfine at \$4.75. Butof long culls cut, per M, \$17 to 20; tra at \$2.00 and 50 desperime at \$4.75. Butcak, per M, \$40 to 50; walnut, \$60 to 100;
cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35.40
do, fair to good, 19c to 22½c; Townships,
40; birob, per M, \$10 to 25; hard maple, per
M, \$25 to 30; lath, per M, \$1.85.

LEARWEER.—The market appears to be still
devoid of any animating leatures, manualscturers confining their purchases strictly to

Cheese—Within the last two days there has
been a fair huminess in cheese. Bigher formers

> Urroa, Oct. 22.-Eight thousand two hundred boxes cheese were sold to-day at 11% to 11fo, the bulk at 11fo; 1,000-boxss were consigned.

## MONTEEAL CATTLE MARKET.

buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 22 to 27c; do, junior, 19c to 21c; calfskin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskin, \$1 05 20 \$1 35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16ic.

Fuss.—The season for trapping having commenced, country dealers are making enquiries as to the outlook for the coming season, but it is yet too carly to give any definite opinion, as prices have not yet been established.

MONTREAL UATTLE MARKET.

The warket for export cattle is firm at 5 to 5c. Export sheep sold at slightly stronger prices at 6ic to 6c per lb. live weight. A large supply of butchers' cattle was offered of the cattle was offered at 6ic to 6c per lb. live weight, as to quality. At Viger market the receipts were fair, about 400 head. Prices keep steady at 3c of sheep and lambs were offered and sold at slightly stronger prices at 6ic to 6c per lb. live weight. A large supply of butchers' cattle was offered at 6ic to 6c per lb. live weight, as to quality. At Viger market the receipts were fair, about 400 head. Prices keep steady at 3c of sheep and lambs were offered and sold at slightly stronger prices at 6ic to 6c per lb. live weight. A large supply of butchers' cattle was offered at 6ic to 6c per lb. live weight, as to quality. At Viger market the receipts were fair, about 400 head. Prices keep steady at 3c of sheep and lambs were offered and sold at slightly stronger prices. Export sheep sold at slightly stronger prices at 6ic to 6c per lb. live weight. A large supply of butchers' cattle was offered at 6ic to 6c per lb. live weight. A long to 4ic per pound. live weight as to 4ic per lb. live weight, as to 4ic per lb. live weight, as to 4ic per lb. live weight, as to 4ic per lb. live weight. About 600 head of sheep sold at 4ic to 5ic. Export sheep sold at 5ic to 6ic per lb. live weight. About 600 head of sheep sold at 4ic to 5ic.

The following were the export	DR OI 114	70 elco
from the port of Montreal for the	10 week	endia
Oot. 20 with comparisons :-		
· Per To	Cattle	Sheer
Quebec Liverpool	81	196
F. R. Lingham		343
Hanoverlan Glasgow	314	149
Ocean King. London	50	974
F. R. Lingham	204	3/2
Reed and Killot	65	
ConcordiaGlasgow	375	506
DOWNORME !!! (ATTO: 90 !!!! !!!! !!!!!	9/3	600
Totals	1,099	3.163
Last week	1,553	
Clow which 1000		2, 088,
Cor. week 1882	905	1,827
Cor. week, 1831	2,003	2,585
Total to date	40,851	88,232
Total to cor. date 1882	39,905	69 342
Total to cor. date1881	49,087	53,031
PATY NEW CO.		

#### BIRTH.

Mograth.—At 52 Latour street, on the 19th October, Mrs. T. H. Mograth of a daughter.

O'NEILL.—At 151} St. Autoine street, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. T. H. O'Neill of a daughter. BASTIAN.—In this city, October 22nd, the wife of William L. Bastian of a son. 96 1 CONTANT—On the 15th inst., at No. 55 Notre Dame street, the wife of Mr. Charles Contant, Deputy Higu Constable, of twins, a boy and a girl. The boy expired at 3 this a, m. 91 1

#### MARRIED.

PEARSON-BOYDEN,—On October 23, 1883, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Hogan, P.P., George A. Pearson, son of William Pearson, of Richmond, Que., to Miss Mary Ann Boyden, daughter of the late James Boyden, of this city. Sherbrooke, P. Q., papers please copy.

JETTE—NAUD.—On the 16th int., at the Church of Notre Dame, by Rev. M. Gibaud, C. T. Jette, Merchant, to Muss Georgias Naud, second daughter of John Naud, Assistant Chief of the Montreal Fire Brigade.

Boston, Ottawa, Joliette, P.Q., papers please copy.

please copy.

McGILL—GAVAGAN.—At St. Ann's Church,
on the 16th inst., by the Rev. M. Callaghan,
Hugh McGill to Miss Margaret Ann Gavagan,
921

## DIED.

AHEARN—In this city, on the 22nd October Mary Casey, relict of the late Patrick Ahearn, aged & years, mother of John Ahearn. MURPHY.—In this city, on Saturday, October 19th, Bartholomew Murphy, native of the County Wexford, Ireland, aged 55 years. KELLY.—In this city on the 15th inst., James Kelly, aged 63 years, a native of the County (salway, Ireland, late caretaker of the Standard Life Insurance Co. this city.

HUBERT.—In this city, on the lath inst. Louis Hubert, aged 38 years. McClelland, aged 5 years and 2 months.

McClelland, aged 5 years and 2 months.

TREANER.—Died, at Suisun, California, on the 3rd instant, Thomas Tranner, aged 83 years and 11 months, eldest son of the late Patrick Treaner, of this city. 93 1

WHELAN.—In this city, on Tuesday, the lifth inst., John Wholar, aged 72 years, a native of the town of Mazs, Kildare Co., Ireland. RICHARD. — On the 19th Instant, Delphine Barcelo, widow of the late it. Richard and mother of Sergeant Richard, of the City Po-

MOONEY.—On the 19th inst., Laura Elizabeth aged 4 months, infant daughter of L. Mooney MULVAN.—In this city, on the 18th inst. Catherine Mulvan, aged 19 years and 6 months

## MANADA SHIPPING CO'Y. Beaver line of Steamships,



Sailings between MONTREAL and LIVER-POOL, and connecting by continuous Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West. and the West.

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EATES OF PASSAGE,

CABIN-Montreal to Livemool, \$50; return, \$90. An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess carried on each steamer.
For Freight or other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping Co., 21 Water street; in Quebec to HY. H. SEWELL, Local Manager, St. Peter street, or to

H. E. MURRAY. General Manager, Custom House Square, Montreal.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

Superior Court. Dame Marie Lectore, wife of François X. Trepanuler, trader and hotel-keeper, of the City of Montreal, and duly authorized, has instituted against her husband an action en separation de biens.

Kiontreal, 23rd October, 1883.

ARTHUR DESJARDING.

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CARADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Conf. No. 2690. Dame Celina Brodeur, of the City and District of Monreal, wife of Romnald alta: Leon Veilleux, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, plaintiff, ya the said Romuald altas Leon Veilleux, defendant. An action en separation de biens has been in stituted in this cause.

J. C. LACOSTE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 15th October, 1838. 115



Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. N. V.