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### EUROPEAN EVENTS.

abor Question and Distress in France-The Pact, Cornellis Attacking the Memory of a Celebrated Bishop.

PARIS, Oct. 20 .- The correspondent of the verpool Catholic Times writes :-

The French Chambers have re-opened their jumn session; and the colonial policy of Jules Ferry will be sufficient to occupy ly the Deputies and Senators. The French ine Minister will find it difficult to explain is programme. Even granting that the fete Chinese Empire is 'ikely to be vanquishly Admiral Courbet and General Negrier, would take a very clever statesman to in-ate the sources from which the material quisite to continue an expedition which is tily and eminently unremunerative is to me. Meanwhile the state of home affairs not reassuring. The deadlock at Lyons is, agather from the newspapers, equalled by at of Paris. At a meeting which was held Belleville on Sunday last, to consider the stor Question, it was stated that the numrof workmen in Paris who are out of emogment has already reached the alarming are of eighty thousand, and that this numwill be considerably increased during the ut lew months. The establishment of pubworks is earnestly advocated. But the ialist Municipal Council of Paris, which is ways ready to prate about the improveent of the workingman, hesitates to adopt sures that would have seemed easy in the ws of the much abused Empire.

The enquiry into the distress at Lyons has alled almost grotesquely. Politics have been ired up with the wants of the working tases, and we are gravely informed that the ppression of the Budget of Worship is the remedy for the prevailing hardship. ng that, as a rule, every priest is a giver alms, either from his own pocket or from me of the rich, the suggestion to sturve he clergy is scarcely opportune. The much Budget of Worship is an act of mitution made by Napoleon I., after the tolesule abolition of the Revolution. The wrage salary of the parish priest is the me as that of Goldsmith's parson—forpounds a year; while the curates get nobut the trifling alms given by the faithallor marriages, baptisms and Masses. The electron is that in France the revolutionary uty are impatient. The happy progress of Igion under difficulties is too much them They imagined that with the spublic the reign of anarchy would begin.
by are now met with the rejoiader of their ssful masters that the Church is the only mkwater against social disorder. It is pro-ble that statesmen like M. Ferry will edily find that the fact of their being in wer will not be accepted as a consolation, that the refurbishing of the weapons of e Empire will only hasten the social upaval which is slowly, but surely, approachwin France.

The Corneille celebration at the Church of Roch was followed last Sunday by a seculestival, at which the representative of

THE CORNEILLE BICENTENARY.

e French Minister of Public Instruction s present. It is not surprising to read that Liard, the official in question, was booted hen he declared that Pierre Corneille, if appointed Professor ointed Professor of Civic The notion of the great en a locality. omeille, full of faith and fidelity, acting as her in one of the Colleges of M. Paul Bert probably the most grotesque theory ever ten utterance to by a modern French funcmary. Possibly M. Liard would extend the me compliment to Rucine, Bossuet, and The only difficulty he would have ould be to find modern authors, orators and amatists on the infidel side who can comhe with those ginuts of the past. Even w, Monsabre, Félix, and Didon are the public speakers in France, and they are be found in the pulpit. Of the chief successdramatic authors of to-day not one is in sympathy with the existing state of things except ictor Hugo, who is anything in politics and been everything. When M. Jules Ferry as been everything. when he could be added to they ad his friends have to erect statues they we to fall back upon historical falsehoods he Rouget de L'Isle, upon nonentities and maters. The glory of Corneille was fitly debrated at St. Roch and at the Théatre

## mngais. It was sullied at Rouen.

UNTIMELY QUARRELLING. The attacks of Canon Maynard, of Poitiers, pon the memory of Monseigneur Dupanloup we elicited a reply from the Archbishop of rdeaux, the Metropolitan of the province, hich ought to be written in letters of gold, nd will, it is to be hoped, be matructive to those who forget the spirit Christian charity in the heat and timony of controversy. Monseigneur uilbert blames Canon Maynard for having sailed the good faith of the glorious Bishop Urleans, whose attitude through his pasral and difficult political life was always ist of a valiant Christian Bishop. It is itural that the biography of the Bishop, inten by his former vicar general, should written in a loving and filial spirit, and uon Maynard has shown the animus which chappily prevails in certain French Catholic ipers in his strange pugnacity. The ster of the Archbishop has been answered as spirit of irreverence. The whole contoversy concerning Monseigneur Dupanloup scarried on by the Royalist Press, goes far excuse the adjectives applied by the Reolutionary party to the Catholic papers, thich they call "clerical," reactionary, hich they call "clerical," remember and "bigoted," In the days of Louis suillot himself there was always the lent and wondrous Catholic spirit of

her arms wider than ever to an unbelieving generation. Disputes within the household of the Faith, are, therefore, out of place; and no layman, however zealous or however sincere, can benefit the cause of God unless he follows the spirit of the Holy See and the Bishops of Christendom.

#### PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 30,—The Government of Spain bas made a formal charge against Herr Fliedner, chaplain of the German Legation at Madrid, charging him with using his official position to charging him with using his official position to further the Protestant Propaganda in Spain. It is alleged he has published pamphlets abusing the Spanish clergy, championing a society for the conversion to Protestantism of Spanish Catholics, and soliciting funds for carrying on his work. As it is the policy of Germany to keep on friendly terms with Spain at present, Prince Bismarck has ordered an official enquiry into these charges and Herr Fliedner will probably be dismissed to placate the Spanish Court.

#### THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH PARTY-MR. HARRINGTON'S AMENDMENT TO THE AD-DRESS-CENSURING CHAMBERLAIN.

Lonnon, Oct. 28.-In the House of Com mons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone spoke in strong disapprobation of the Irish members for their strictures on Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. If the charges they made could be proved, he said, nothing less than the impeachment of his lordship was necessary. The Irish members interrupted Mr. Gladstone constantly, He expressed regret that they did not conduct their opera-

tions with more prudence and right feeling. To-night a vote was taken upon the amend-ment to the address offered by Mr. Harrington (home ruler) that the administration of the laws in Ireland was unsatisfactory, and that an enquiry into the Maamtrasna trial would lead to greater contentment among the people, The amendment was rejected by 219 to 47. The feature of the debate was the manner the ministerialist members resented the vituperation poured upon Earl Spencer.

Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope that the house would refuse to grant the proposed enquiry into the Maamtrasna trial. Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice that

he would offer an amendment to the address censuring Mr. Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, for inciting interference with the freedom of political discussion and justifying riot and disorder.

THE KHARTOUM ADVANCE - FRANCHISE BILL PRECEDENCE-THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

on Khartoum would have been made earlier had it been possible.

A motion granting precedence over all other business to the franchise bill was adopted without debate.

Lord Randolph Churchill moved an amendment to the address, censuring Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, for interference with the freedom of political discussion by justifying riot. Lord Churchil charged Mr. Chamberlain with moral and direct complicity in the Aston riots, which made things uncomfortable for his lordship.

Mr. Chamberlain said he did not believe the stories that the Liberals had hired roughs to upset the Conservative meeting at Birmingham. He could not have prevented the coun ter demonstration, and would not if he could. He deeply regretted the annoyance suffered by Sir Stafford Northcote, who was a gene-ous opponent, and promised him, if he visited Birmingham again, that he would have a respectful hearing.

Lord Churchill's amendment was rejected after an embittered debate by a vote of 214 to 178. The result was received with cheers from the Conservatives, to which the Liberals responded with counter cheers. The Parnellites voted with the minority.

## AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

INTIMIDATION OF WITNESSES-THE TRIAL DEFIANT.

Dublin, Oct. 28.—The trial of Cornwall and Kirwan for unnatural offences re-opened to day. Witnesses Johnson and Taylor admitted that Detective Meiklejohn induced them to make their previous depositions under threats that they were liable to life sentence of penal servitude.

The municipal authorities of Limerick by a vote of 25 to 5 have decided to persist in the refusal to pay the extra police tax. There is considerable excitement there. It is expected certain members of the corporation will be arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- It is announced that in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's remarks in refusing to sanction the motion for an investigation the Trish party has determined to raise the Home Rule question before the close of the debate upon the address.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—The jury failed to agree in the case of James Ellis French, who is on trial for felonious practices. He will be tried again.

## BISHOP O'FARREL.

HIS STATEMENT AS TO THE POPE'S ATTI-TUDE TOWARD IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

Therton, N.J., Nov. 1.—Last Sunday Bishop O'Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned the Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned to the Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned the Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned to the Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned to the Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned to the Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned the Farrell, of the Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned the Farrell, of the Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned the Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned the Farrell, of this diocese, having just returned the Farrell, of the he writer to save his pen from the harge of narrow bickering and envy denial of the Bishop's alleged statement that the Holy Father Leo XIII should be followfl by his disciples of the press. The wind is a the direction of conciliation, and the ene hies of God are being taught, perhaps tor the last time, that the Catholic Church is opening ing and asserting them.

#### CATHOLIC MARRIAGE.

An Enunciation of the Church's Boctrine by a Paulist Father.

By Christian marriage, said Rev. Father Scarle, assistant Superior of the Paulists, I mean a marriage in which at least one of the parties is by the reception of the sacrament of baptism a Christian, and therefore by right member of the one true Church, which is entered by the door of the one baptism established by our Lord. It is only about Christian marriage that the Church claims a right to legislate, in the proper sense of that term. The laws of the Church, like those of any other kingdom or society, apply only to her own subjects. It is true that in her capacity of interpreter of the divine law she can and does pronounce au-thoritatively both as to that part of it which is eternal and immutable and necessarily governs all men, and also to that other part which comes from special divine enactment, which may vary with times and circumstances, and may apply, though not necessarily, to others as well as to Christians. Even, therefore, about marriage in general, the Church may have something to say, as, for instance, when she declares divorce unlawful and invalid for the unbaptized as well as for her own subjects; but as her principles on these more general points are pretty well understood and loyally accepted among us, it is hardly necessary to dwell upon them at present. It is Christian marriage and the laws and teachings of the Church about it, as distinguished from marriage in general, which we have now to consider.

It is with regard to it that the special conflict between Church and State arises. The State claims almost everywhere, as it does here among us, that it has the right to fix the conditions which determine its validity and legality; that any parties whom it pronounces able to contract marriage can validly and lawfully do so, and that those whom it forbids cannot; and of course it makes no difference between the baptized and the unbaptized in this respect. The Catholic Church, on the other hand, asserts that it alone has this power where its subjects are concerned. This the issue between the two powers, and a ery important one it is.

"Now, this claim of the Church is Catho-lic doctrine, which we as Catholics must accept. It is not merely an opinion or that of some other priest; it is the voice of the Pope monial causes of Christians belong to the ecclesiastical tribunals, and that the Church Council of Trent; and that the civil tribunals have not this power, except so far as questions of property and the like are concerned, is taught by Gregory XIII. and Pius IX., also by Pius IV., who gives his as the sense of the Council of Trent itself.

"But how is this? Is not marriage a con tract, and do we not recognize the right of the civil power to determine the condition of contracts? This is the argument which the State uses in support of its claim to regulate this matter. Yes, we reply, it is a contract, but it is one which, in the first place, is not of human institution, but established by God himself, and therefore it cannot come fully under the control of the civil power, since the interpretation of the Divine law, which belongs alone to the Church, is concerned in it. Secondly, for Christians, it has been raised by our Lord to the dignity of a sacrament. This is a point of Catholic faith, and therefore for us beyond dispute. And on account of the sacramental character of Christian marriage, which when valid it never lucks, no matter under what circumstances it is celebrated, it is altogether out of the scope of secular jurisdiction, for it belongs to the Church alone to settle all questions regarding

its sacraments. "Be it understood, then, that it is the contract of Christian marriage itself that has heen made sacramental. The sacrament does not consist in the benediction of the priest, or in any ceremonies accompanying the marriage and separable from it. No matter, then, how OF CORNWALL AND KIRWAN-LIMERICK a Catholic is married; if his marriage is a valid one, the sacrament goes along with it. If the sacrament is not there the : marriage is invalid, though all the secular authorities in the land should vouch for it.

"This is the reason why it is so necessary that the marriage of Catholics should take place in the presence and with the knowledge of the clergy, who are authorized representa-tives of the Church. It is not that a sacramental character or blessing may be given to it, which it may, if it comes to the worst, get along without, as some people seem to imag-No, it is that the contract itself may be ine. sure to have all the conditions required for its validity, by being submitted to those who alone can judge of those conditions : and that the sacrament which is necessarily contained in it may be treated with the proper respect, first, by not being frustrated by being performed under circumstances making the contract invalid, and, secondly, by being accompanied by the religious rites and ceremonies which a respect for Divine institutions re-

quires. "This is the most important practical point connected with the matter of the mar-riage of Catholics. In all cases, even when one of the parties is a Protestant or an infidel, the marriage must, according to the law of the Catholic Church, be celebrated in the presence and with the previous knowledge of the presumed to know something regarding the particular circumstance of the parties con-cerned. So strongly does the Church insist on this, that the Council of Trent, by a special decree, even made the presence of the parish priest or his representative absolutely necessary for a valid contract of marriage where Catholics are concerned. This decree, however, was restricted in its ap-

plication to those places in which it should be duly promulgated, and does not bind in the greater part of this country. But though the marriage of a Catholic should be valid when contracted before a Protestant minister or a magistrate, still it would be—not only for the reasons which I have given, but also by the special and often repeated laws of the Church a grave sin to contract it in that way; and to go before a Protestant minister for macriage is an offence for which is incurred, as you have heard in the pastorals of the Bishops of this province last year, the penalty of excommuni.

cation. "Let no one imagine, however, that a subsequent reconciliation with the Church is hopeless in such cases. If any have from any cause, even through malice and wilful disobedience, but still more if under pressure or persuasion, and in ignorance of this excommunication, entered on such a marriage, let them come at once with confidence to the priest and disclose the fact. If they have the proper dispositions and are willing to do what is necessary, the sin will, of course, be for-given, and the sentence of excommunication removed. And, as their marriage may very properly have been a true and valid one, in spite of its illegality, a renewal of it will not always be necessary, though, of course, it will be advisable that it should receive the Church's sanction and blessing.

"It is not in odium of the Protestant clergy or of the secular powers that this law is made, buf mainly to secure what is necessary for a valid contract of marriage and to provide properly for the sacrament which always accompanies such a contract among Christians. If we consider a moment we shall see that however worthy and estimable a Protestant minister or a secular magistrate may be, they cannot be supposed to have that full know ledge of or regard for the circumstances which the laws of the Church may be by i necessary even for the validity of Christian marriage; and as this validity is a matter of the highest importance, it must be considered absolutely necessary to take all steps tending to secure it. Still, it would not, of course, be justifiable to contract marriage otherwise than before the priest, even were one absolutely sure that no impediment to its validity existed in the case; for here again, though the Protestant minister may no doubt be a worthy man personally, he is the representative of a hody which has by its separation from the Church disqualified itself from officially assisting at her sacraments; neither can we admit a magistrate as being fitted to

take charge of them. With regard to the special need of confesspeaking as the successor of St. Peter, and sion tefore contracting marriage, this arises that of our Lord through him. That matri- from the fact that matrimony is a sacrament, sion before contracting marriage, this arises and, moreover, a sacrament which, like holy communion or confirmation, must be received clesiastical tribunals, and that the Church communion or confirmation, must be received that the shock was so great as to drive the has the power of constituting inpediments in in the state of grace if we would not be guilty end of the first one, which was empty, invalidating marriage in certain cases for her of a dreadful sacrilege. It is substantially into the second in which were sected London, Oct. 30.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone said the advance of Commons, to-day, Mr. Gla munion and to come up to it in the ductor J. H. Thayer. The shock hurled same state to be married. And this cannot be avoided by going some-where elso than to the altar. No, as I have said, the marriage of Christians if it be valid of the shattered calcose. The live coals is always a sacrament, wherever it occurs. It from the stove alighted upon the unfortunate is not the altar or the priest that makes it so, victim and scattered over the car igniting There is, therefore, no help for it. If one is it instantly. Before McGregor could estin a state of sin, it is absolutely necessary to cape his feet were badly burned. Willard get out of it before marriage. One should not presume to receive so great a sacrament without a manifestation of conscience, and obtaining advice in confession. There is a special precept enjoining confession on this oceasion.

## A PEST-STRICKEN SHIP.

SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW OF THE BARQUE BASS DRAH ON A VOYAGE TO MONTREAL.

Quenec, Nov. 2 .- Capt. Pike, of the barque Bassorah, for Montreal, reports: Left Sourabaya on 8th May; fine weather first part of the voyage, after which westerly gales. The crew were hid up with fever; only the first and second officers and one apprentice and myself were able to work the ship. Subsequently four of the crew died and were buried at sea. Entered the southeast trades on 30th July, and had fine weather. Arrived at St. Helena on 11th August, procured new crew and proceeded. Had fine weather up to 20th September, when a hurricane lasting eight hours was encountered, from which the ship suffered considerable damage to rigging, &c. Nothing further of note occurred until entering the gulf when a succession of westerly gales were encountered, which considerably retarded the progress of the ship.

## EXCITED WINNIPEGERS.

THREATENING TO LYNCH ATTORNEY-GEN-ERAL MILLER.

WINNIPEO, Oct. 31. - Sensational reports appearing in the newspapers of the whipping of the prisoner McCormack for attempting to escape, aroused the indignation of the citizens, who gathered to-night in front of the Queen's Hotel to the number of 2,000 and burned an effigy of Attorney-General Miller. Two other effigies of the Attorney-General were also burned. The crowd then formed in procession and marched to the jail where inflammatory speeches were made. Some wanted to break in the doors, but nothing was attempted. They then went over to the parliament buildings, where, in response to repeated calls, Mr. Norquay appeared and spoke briefly. He said he knew nothing of the whipping, but supposed the government was responsible. It would not happen again, he assured them, and would order an investigation immediately, and in less than three days the public would be told the whole circumstances. Mr. Norquay was interrupted frequently by the howling crowd, but his remarks were apparently satisfactory. A company of the 90th Battalion was present to protect the property of the government with

crowd headed for Mr. Dundus' house on Carlton street, it being reported that Mr. Miller was in hiding there. Better counsels prevailed, however, and the mob returned to the centre of the city and visited the Free Press office, where cheers were given for that office. The Times office, next door, was surrounded, and grouns given. The mob then moved to the residence of Dr. Benson, who had published a letter explaining away the sensational reports and contradicting many of the newspaper statements. Having grouned at the doctor's they marched through the town and are still singing impromptu sougs to the tune of "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave." Threats were made frequently that if Mr. Miller was caught he would be lynched, but with a few noticeable exceptions the crowd was good natured throughout and was largely made up of spectators who assembled to see the fun. Governor Lawlor of the jail states that he and not Mr. Miller is repousible for the whipping, and that Mr. Miller reduced the number of lashes from 25 to 12, and that the lashing was deserved. Benson, who is juil physician, says in his letter that the prisoner's skin was not lacersted, and not one drop of blood was drawn, nor did the prisoner faint as reported, but that he sat up and cat a hearty dinner shortly after receiving his punishment. He also says he never was interviewed by reporters on the matter, that all the statements of the newspapers are false, and that no reporter was present at the whipping. It is apparent that the reports were greatly exaggerated, and although the Times made an explanation today, it did not set at rest the feeling which

its previous ascount had created. Later -The city is now quiet, and no danger is apprehended. Mr. Miller's friends claim that the whole matter has been misrepresented, and that an unreasoning mob, carried away for the moment by passion, have done him gross injustice.

#### A TERRIBLE DEATH.

CANADA SOUTHERN CONDUCTOR LITER ALLY ROASTED ALIVE.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Oct. 30 .- Details are

to hand of another shocking accident on the Canada Southern Railway which oc-curred about 5:20 Sunday night. A special train of eighteen empty cars arrived at that hour at Montrose station from Victoria. The switchman mistook this for an engine and caboose and switched it on a siding where four cabooses were standing. The back of the train struck these and the jar upset the stove in the second caboose, in which several train men were seated. McGregor over the stove, which was up-Thayer remained beside his brother and endeavored to help him out, but having had his leg broken by a beam falling upon it, as well as sustaining a terrible burn on the hand, he was powerless to aid him, and started to get The imprisoned man held out his hand, and with the words, "Good-bye, old boy, I'm going," took his farewell leave of earth. Wedged between the ponderous mass of timier and unable to extricate himself, poor Thayer was slowly roasted to death, and the trainmen looked on in frantic horror while the dying man perished. At times, crazed with pain, he would shrick out for help, and once begged that some person would for God's sake pour water on his burning limbs. His heartrending shricks and groans gradually grew less and less as death or unconsciousness released him from his sufferings. Finally, when the woodwork of the cabooses had been totally consumed, a bundle fell from between the trucks on the track. They hurried over only to find that it consisted of all that was left of Herbert Thayer. The arms had been burned off to the elbows, the legs were also missing from the knees downward, and a ghastly bone was all that was left of the head. The unrecognizable muss of human flesh and blood, bruised, battered and burnt beyond recognition, was tenderly picked up and conveyed to the station and medical assistance summoned for those who had been injured, McGregor's and Willard Thayer's injuries being very painful

## A SOUDANESE LAUGH STARTLES THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord Randolph Churchill's attack on the Radicals was the signal for a storm of mock applause and interjected comments from the Home Rule benches. It was the first time since the Maamtrasna division that the Irish members had a chance to use ob structive tactics, and as they cared not whether Churchill or Chamberlain got the better of the fight, they seemed to enjoy the fun. Suddenly in the midst of the uprour, there came from the Irish benches the most uncarthly sound that has ever been heard in St. Stephen's. It was shrill, weird, blood-curdling. A dozen Liberals jumped to their feet, and loud cries of "Order!" wern echoed from all parts of the House. A length Mr. James O'Kelly, the member fo Roscommon, who has just returned after some thrilling experiences as the Daily News correspondent in the Soudan, arose and admitted that he was the culprit. He said that he had been away to both the back that he had been away to be the said that he was the said that he only meant to laugh, but he had been away from civilization so long that he had uncon-sciously employed the howl which does duty as a laugh among the Soudaness, and which he had learned while with them. The explanation was received with a roar of laughter.

### WANTED.

A wife who can handle a broom,

To brush down the cobwebs and sweep up the room : To make decent bread that a fellow can eat-

Not the horrible compound you everywhere meet; Who knows how to boil, to fry and to roast-Make a cup of good tea, and a platter of tonst; A woman who washes, cooks, irons and stitches; And sews up the rips in a fellow's old breeches;

And makes her own parments, an item that Quite highly expensive, as every one knows;

A common-sense creature, and still with a mind To teach and to guide—exalted, refined; A sort of an angel and housemaid combined.

#### THE SOUDAN.

THE FALL OF KHARTOUN CONFIRMED-GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE METROPO LIS -- ANOTHER CANADIAN VOYAGEUR DROWNED.

Lonnon, Nov. 3.—The Times states that the Queen and Prince of Wales received tolegrams from the Khedive on Saturday informing them that Khartoum had fallen and that General Gordon was a prisoner of El Mahdi. In response to telegrams of inquiry, Khedive repeated the statethe ments on Sunday. 'The Government's failure to officially announce the capture of Khartoum is supposed to be due to their hope that some information may be received soon which will lessen the seriousness of the dis uster and relieve them from part of the odium involved in the failure to rescue Gen. Gordon.

Great excitement exists over the publication of the despatch. The Conservative members of parliament are using the Khedive's message to damage the Government. It is openly asserted that the War Office received the despatch on Saturday, but refused to make it public, and, in support of the charge, Conservatives point to the fact that the United States press published the Khedive's telegram in all their Sunday morn-ing papers in America, and had the substance of the Sheiks' story of Gordon's capture in the early editions of their afternoon papers

on Saturday.

The Daily News has a despatch from Debbeh, stating that General Gordon attacked . large force of rebels at Andermann and after eight hours' fighting put them to flight. General Gordon had twelve vessels well manned. The rebels numbered 25,000. They had four Krupp guns, one of which burst during the engagement. When the messenger left the rebels were returning to renew the attack, having obtained reinforce-ments to nearly double their original strength.

Care, Nov. 3.—Another Canadian voya geur has been drowned while passing the rapids at Wady Halfa.

A despatch to-day from Dongola makes no mention of the reported fall of Khartoum. It says, however, the Mahdi, at last accounts, was collecting his forces around Khartoum, and had summoned Gordon to surrender. The Mahdi has intercepted two messengers despatched by the British to Khartoum. The same despatch declares that a large force of rebels was at Berber, and the rebels had possession of the wells on the carayan routo between Debbeh and Khartoum. After the crops are housed the Mahdi's forces will be largely increased.

LATER. London, Nov. 3 .- The rumor that the Khedive had sent a telegraph to the Government announcing the fall of Khartoum and the capture of Gordon is authoritatively de-

nied. ORIGIN OF THE STORY OF GORDON'S DEATH -THE SOUDAN GARRISONS TO BE LEFT

TO THEIR FATE.

LONDON, Nov. 4 .- The Times' Alexandria orrespondent states that upon careful inmiry he learns that the report of the fall of Chartoum originated from the following source : A French merchant, formerly French consul at Khartoum, learned from messengers who lately arrived from Khartoum, that Gordon was in want of provisions and forced to sortio. He reached Berber only. Stewart was able to push further north, and Gordon started to return to Khartoum. When near Shendy he learned that Khartoum had been handed over to the rebels. Gordon found himself unable to retire or advance and was killed there. Gen. Wolseley arrived at Dongola to-day and held a conference with the Mudir.

In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon Earl Granville said the Government had no reason to believe that the report of the fall of Khartoum and the capture of Gordon was true. Lord Salisbury, referring to the instructions given by the Government to Gordon, said it appeared to be the intention of the Government to abandon all the Egyptian .: garrisons in the Soudan. Lord Granville denied that the Government had any intention of abandoning Khartoum, but admitted thatthey had no intention to prolong the campaign in order to rescue Senaar or other gar-

## THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 3.—The Presby-terian Synod of Alabama, by a vote of 41 to 19, passed a resolution condemning the teaching of evolution. Two directors of the seminary at Columbia, who upheld the doctrine of evolution, were replaced by those holding opposite

## ROW IN A CHURCH.

belief.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3.-A row occurred in Bethany (colored) Church yesterday. Mr. Juckson, pastor, had been charged with misappropriating funds, and the trustees locked. him out of the church. He crawled in through a window and reached the pulpit. Trustee

A woman has been fined \$20 in Seattle for tending bar.

Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause.

Vermont has two women acting as mail carriers.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults. Frogs' legs sell at 35 cents a pound in New

York. Es there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE will do

Mr. Blaine is six years older than Governor Gleweland.

IN MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER the most debilitated and nervous can find relief. Used freely in the water of the bath its effect is almost marvellous, so strength ening and bracing, and withal so exquisitely agreeable.

One bushel of ashes represents about two and a half tons of dry wood.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

Some New York ladies hire their diamonds for one consecutive evening only.

Holloway's Pills .- Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this neverfailing medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Fills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dull, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever in-duce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive, action.

The dentist to the court of Italy is an American.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

The late Duke of Brunswick left a private fortune of £15,000,000.

#### SERIOUSLY ILL.

A person suffering with pain and heat over the small of the back, with a weak weary feeling and frequent headaches, is seriously ill and should look out for kidney disease. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the kidneys, blood and liver, as well as the stomach and bowels.

Dakota's tribute to the New Orleans Exposition will be a pumpkin weighing 185 pounds.

## A WISE CONCLUSION.

If you have vainly tried many remedies for rheumatism, it will be a wise conclusion to try Hagyards's Yellow Oil. It cures all painful diseases when other medicines fail.

ord Dufferin will get \$125.000 a Viceroy of India. It is said that his finances need repair.

## SURE TO CONQUER.

The most troublesome cough is sure to yield if timely treated with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Pleasant to take and safe for young or old,

The Metropolitan Railroad in London runs 1,211 trains a day.

## A GREAT MISTAKE.

It is a great mistake to suppose that dyspepsia can't be cured, but must be endured, and life made gloomy and miserable thereby. Alexander Burns, of Cobourg, was cured after suffering fifteen years. Burdock Blood Bitters

One-third of all the banking in the world is done in the British Empire.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions

A \$5,000 brick house at Empire, a suburb of Carson City, recently sold for \$105.

The history of Downs' Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds,

Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the conse and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints.

In Victoria, B.C., a fine of \$30 is imposed upon Indians found with intoxicating liquors.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a of it since. changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five

For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt

of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf Emperor William is the oldest monarch in Europe, and Alphonso, of Spain, the young-

EPPS'S COOOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING, -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Scruice Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th and 1th) by grocers, labelled, "James Errs & Co., Homesopathic Chemists, Loudon, Englan ORIGIN OF CARRIAGES.

Control of the Contro

The oldest carriages, used by the ladies of England, were called whirlicotes. These became unfashionable after Ann, the daughter of Charles IV. and queen of Richard Heabout the end of the fourteenth century, showed the end of the fourteenth century, snowed the ladies how gracefully they could ride on a side saddle. Coaches were first knowin in England in the year 1530. They were infroduced from Germany, by the Earl of Armidel. They came into general use among the nobility in the year 1605. The celebrated Duke of Buckingham was the first who rode in a coach and six horses; to ridicule this pomp, the Feel of Northumberland put eight horses the Earl of Northumberland put eight horses to his carriage. Coaches let to hire were first established in London in 1625. There were saused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm only twenty of them kept at the principal inns. In the year 1637 there were fifty hackney coaches; in 1654 there were two hundred; in 1694 they were limited to seven hundred; and in 1755 to eight hundred; there are now eleven hundred .- Farmers' Gazette.

## A VALUABLE PATENT.

The most valuable discovery patented in modern times is that of the best blood purifier and liver and kidney regulator known. We refer to Burdock Blood Bitters, which is making so many wonderful cures and bringing the blessed boon of health to so many homes.

South Carolina tea, cured in a fruit evapor ator, has been pronounced by experts to be equal to imported teas.

### A PERFECT BEAUTY.

Perfect beauty is only attained by pure blood and good health. These acquirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, a fair clear skin and the rosy bloom of health. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy action.

The British Medical Journal reports a well anthenticated case of a canary catching the scarlet fever and dying.

MARY CUNNIFFS FAITH REWARDED Mary Cunniff, an Irish girl, with Mr. Edward Hopper, No. 1206 Spruce street, has enviable fortune. A hard-working domesticshe has \$15,000. She communicated to a reporter that months ago, she heard of The Louisiana State Lottery, and decided on an investment. Her belief in its strictly honest principles were not shaken when she drew a ank for four times subsequent, nor did she fail to invest monthly, by mail, \$1 00 with M. A. Dauphin, Washington, D. C. She has just been notified that the ticket, one-fifth of which she holds, No. 70,468, has drawn the \$75,000 prize. - Philadelphia (Pa.) News, Sep-

James Munroe, who was a British soldier luring the Revolutionary war, died lately in the Edinburgh Poor House.

#### Longfellow's Birthday Book.

s a beautiful present to give any lady. But there is a little book published in pamphlet form, with no pretensions to literary merit, hat would be as appropriate, and might be the means of saving a life. It is called Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on diseases of women, for whose peculiar troubles the "Favorite Prescription" is especially designed. It is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates, and will be sent to any address for two stamps, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

There is a house in Berlin-Weberstrass No. 16-which harbors no less than 130 families, numbering in all 1,025 souls.

A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Man drake Bitters will convince any one troubled with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle.

Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin. Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing.

The United States ship "Monocracy" is shut up in the Min River by the French blockade.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

These are days of political assessments Even the oysters are beginning to shell out Trial proves that honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequalled blood purifier, decidedly superior to

The first watch was about the size of a dessert plate, and was used as a pocket clock. Hundreds of letters from those using Ayer's Hair Vigor attest its value as a restorer of gray hair to its natural color. As a stimulant and tonic, preventing and often curing bald-ness, and cleansing and soothing the scalp, its use cannot be too strongly recommended. @

9 inches in his stockings. Allen's Lung Balsam is the standard cure for Coughs and Colds in the States. - See

A man at Cornvallis, Ore., stands 6 feet

Adr. A fellow down East advertises for 5,000 pairs of old rubber shoes. Is he running a

chewing gum factory? John Hays, Credit P. O., says: "His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack

Astronomers and opera managers hunt for new stars.

Mr. Parpetus Boileau, Ottawa, says? was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and on retiring to bed. In one week I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my life."

It's cruelty to city milkmen to talk to them about the cream of a joke. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites .- For

Rickets, Marasmus and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results.

The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful.

When a coachman marries his mistress. their positions are reversed. Before marriage he drives her; thereafter she drives him.

Premonitions of approaching danger in the shape of digestive weakness, lassitude, inactivity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertigo, should not be disregarded. Use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and avert the peril to health. It removes all impurities and to be heir to, and life has been crowned with yours, embodied and condensed in the gener-gives tone to the whole system.

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## NEWS ITEMS.

French senatorial olections will be held on January 4.

Jean Henri Ubicini, the French political author, is dead. Yellow fever is epidemic on the Pacific

coast of Mexico. Zorilla's movements are again causing un-

casiness in Spain. The Duke of Connaught will return from India in March via San Francisco. - The Socialist vote in Berlin for members of

the Reichstag shows a gain of 38,000. The Communal council of Antwerp voted in favor of the repeal of the school law.

Eugene Bail, charged with passing a 'raised" bill at Ottawa, has been convicted. The total liabilities of the National Bank of Albion, N. Y., are roughly put at \$200,-000.

The Ontario government refuses to approve of the scheme for the re-division of Ottawa wards.

The contract for a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Buckingham village has been let.

The Canadian boatmen have got a hundred and twenty boats over the second cataract of the Nile.

The British Government is preparing to send a force to expel the Boers from Montsioa's territory.

Nine Orangemen, tried at Cumberland, England, for rioting on the 12th of July, have been discharged. An assessment of 100 per cent. has been

made on the shareholders in the failed Albion, N.Y., bank. Lord Marcus Beresford has been committed for trial for assaulting Thos. Bowles, edi-

tor of Vanity Fair. The man-of-war Seignelay has hoisted the French flag at Tojurah, Saggalo and Rodali on the Bay of Aden.

M. Ferry has promised that the French government will send as few convicts as possible to New Caledonia.

Paris journalists want the Press club of that

city to change its name, as it is said to be merely a gambling hell. Burglaries are of nightly occurrence in Tor-onto now, the detectives being apparently

powerless to spot the gang. The report that the window glass factories in the l'ittsburg district will suspend work on January 1st, is denied.

Yarmouth, N.S., is excited over a mysterious disappearance, supposed to be a case of murder, of Mr. H. J. Beemer.

It is reported that Germany offered the Brunswick succession to the Duke of Cambridge and that he has refused it. A Dublin jury has declared Police Inspector

French sane, and he will be tried on Friday on a charge of felonious practices. Baron Rothchild's loan of £950,000 to the Egyptian government, which is due Oct. 31,

has been renewed for three months. A true bill has been returned against the

city of Ottawa for the disgraceful condition in which some of its streets are kept. The police force sent to Michipicoten is

said to be inadequate to quell the riots, the whisky men being armed and determined. Several train loads of munitions of war have been despatched to Hamburg for shipment to the German stations in West Africa. Girdwood and Forest, wool brokers, London, Eng., with houses in Bradford and Glasgow, have failed with liabilities of £306,

A race quarrel over the dedication of a South Carolina church has resulted in the ed the tips of his fingers to Alphonse, who murder of one man, and further trouble is

Negotiations are said to be in progress between England and the United States for imlatter and the West Indies.

Portugal and Spain are reported to have combined to oppose the right of the Berlin conference to enquire into the former's territorial rights on the Congo. The Agricultural Society of France is about

to hold a convention in Paris for the purpose of considering the causes of the present agricultural depression in France. The coroner's jury in the case of the death

of Conductor Shayer, killed on the C.S.R., near Niagara, have censured the switchman and conductor of the colliding train

The contract for the lighting of the city of Ottawa by electric light has been signed by the Montreal Electric Company and will be ratified at the next meeting of the council.

The recent changes in the Belgium ministry will not affect the agreement between Belgium and the Vatican, and diplomatic relations between the two courts will be resumed in November.

Wm. Liddle, a manufacturer of linens in Ircland, and James Girdwood, of New York, have been arrested on a charge of defrauding the U. S. Government of a large amount by means of false invoices.

The report of the chemist of the department of agriculture in reference to the sugar industry of the United States, says the total yield of sorghum for the year will not exceed a million and a half pounds.

The Governor-General has received a despatch from the colonial office conveying to the Canadian government thanks for services rendered in connection with the Canadian contingent for the Nile expedition.

The Duke of Cumberland will return to London, having received intimation that his presence in Upper Austria is not agreeable to the Austrian Government, as the Emperor desires to avoid offending Germany.

Mr. Armstrong, contractor, states that the work on the road from St. Jerome to New Glasgow, a distance of nine miles, on which over 100 men have been employed since July, be in running order by the 1st of De cember.

Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, N.J., last night denied that he made use of the statement ascribed to him in connection with his interview with the Pope on Irish affairs. He said the Pope merely remarked that Ireland had rights, and was justified in maintaining them.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

Why don't women succeed as editors so well as men? It takes them so long to sharpen a pencil.

——Many ladies who for years had scarcely ever enjoyed the luxury of feeling well have been so renovated by the use of

-OR

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER VII. Continued.

Meanwhile, unconscious of the animadversions and menaces of which they were the subject, and the clique whose eyes were ominously upon them with no friendly interest, Miles and Hugh O'Byrne gave all their delighted attention to the gay scene around; entered freely into pleasant converse with Foster and Hussey Burgh, applied themselves to make deeper inroads into the favor of Lady O'Driscoll; and, strange to say, reciprocated merely by a cold, courteous smile and bow the very marked and flattering notice of Flora Esmonde and Ethel Courtney, whose eyes seemed to beam more brightly, and whose cheeks bloomed with deeper radiance, as from their remote positions they exchanged gracious recognition. Unheedful, too, of the more overt addresses with which the less reticent Caroline Damer sought to woo their attention, the eyes of the young men often turned steadily and wistfully to he hesitated, stammered, laid his hand on his where Maurice O'Driscoll, contrary to his wont, sat musing and abstracted, with pensive brow and anxious eye, watching with absorbing interest every look and gesture of Alphonse Fitzpatrick, as in attitude of unconscious grace she leaned forward in low, earnest converse with Guildford Colandisk, with pleading aspect and voice, engaging his sympathy in favour of the poor waman Lanigan and her family, and byand-by, brow expanding in sunshine, and lips wreathed with gladness, attested that her petition had not been vain, while deeper of all that was hypocritical, mean, base, cruel, glow suffuseed her cheek as Colandisk in cowardly, deceiful, and treacherous, and imturn, with eager and impassioned look, appeared to urge in whispered tone some suit which her downcast eyes and mute tongue did not seem to repel or even to discourage. But the curtain rose, and every other

thought for the moment suspended was

merged in the opening scene. beginning to end, to judge by the hurri-cans of plaudits that greeted each favourite actor, the play was a success, and marked by an absence of the tumult and riotous outbreaks too often created by the gods-collegians in the galleries-and sponded to with vigor by the demigods in the pit, to the no small annoyance as well as amusement of the occupants of the stalls and boxes, the audience retired pleased and orderly, without further confusion than the clamor of coachmen that stopped the way, the cries of the orange venders, and the usual hubbuh of the canaile swarming the narrow street. Miles and Hugh O'Byrne, Hussey Burgh and Foster returned to supper with the O'Driscolls, the Damers pouncing upon Guild-ford Colandisk, whom the Misses Higganboggan considered they had honored enough by accepting a loan of his box, did not invite to go home with them, carried the smiling youth, whom Caroline irreverently designated by the soubriquet of "Little Dandy," off in their chariot to Merrion square. The sad-looking parson, Nathaniel Lamb, having been elected to the favor of accompanying the Misses Higgenboggan, and their niece to their residence, with a meek humility that proved his worthiness of the compliment conferred upon him, handed his patronesses into the charlot, then with the timid, beseeching glance of a mendicant craving alms, he offerstepped lightly in, with the airy grace and careless gaiety of one whose life, like that of a bird, was passed in song and sunshine upon the topmost boughs of pleasant wood ds. In vain the reb king visages of the severe aunts in glowering silence chided the fresh, joyous expression of heart, gushing happiness dimpling every feature, tinting the cheek, and giving lustre to the eye, seeing not in these visible signs and tokens the evidence of youthful spirits, a peaceful conscience and a guileless mind, but awful indications of guilty levity, and a worldly

apirit doomed to perdition.

The Rev. Nathaniel also, who, quite sharing the same sentiments, placarded his sanctity in his physiognomy by the outward symbols of sandy hair combed smooth and sleek from off a pale, retreating forehead, behind enormous projecting ears, eyes bleared and hungry, that never dare a bold, straightforward look into any face, yet wary and wise as that of a serpent, watched and noted delighted the godly, who would not believe "when the paupers come now to me fer alms the assertion of some detractors who gave out I tell them I give none except on Friday. that the parson was of penuricus habits, or of others that went further and insisted he was a masterstroke of policy; for on miser, who, preferring to hoard his gold, voice of Nathaniel, too, by nature thin, harsh, and strong, his piety had toned down to a nervous, husky, vibrating quaver, save when in the pulpit denouncing judgment upon pop ish sinners, when it rebounded with clastic energy that appalled; but it was soft and unctuous when, seated down at supper be tween the Misses Higginboggan, and vis-a-vis to laughing Alphonse, he meekly endorsed their opinion while masticating a morsel of roast duck and bread 'that the world was a hot-bed of iniquity; the beauties of creation allurement to iniquity; that genius and talent were the devices of Beelzebub to ensuare souls to ruin: that scenic representations were diabolical mimicry; music an evil whose measure had no limits; sculpture a revival of heathenism; dancing an accursed snare of the Evil One to trip the unwary into the gulf; painting and poetry sheer absurdities and waste of time; literature he did not quite condemn, conditioning it were restricted to self pious reading, and not the vain effusions of you. rhapsodists, ranting about the glory of the sun and moon, the beauty of the stars, the color of the clouds, the sky, the landscape, balmy breezes and floral gems, and all such romantic twaddle, which he never could

understand to see the sense of." "Nor I, Nathaniel," dogmatically exclaimed Miss Higgenboggan. "Let me send you some lobster salad. I never read a novel, or the production of any crack brained poet in my life," she glanced with a look of self.commendation round the table. "Fanny, I think Nathaniel would like some of that Welsh rabbit. No, I haven't the sin of misspent time to lay to my charge like some I could name"—she darted an accusing eye at Alphonse; —"but the young people now are not like the young people of my day—obedient, docile, and modest;— their heads are turned astray, and filled with notions that won't help them to choose good husbands, or become proper mothers fit to have the care of a family like those our respectable grandmothers reared."
"My dear lady," drawled Parson Lamb,

"you are a notable example of the truth Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that of your remarks. Where, indeed, shall we they have triumphed over the ills flesh is said find nowadays sense and wisdom like

applied to the generality of the sex, the fall ng off is lamentable, there are yet some he sighed profoundly, and cast an amorous eye at Alphonse, sipping a custard with much apparent satisfaction "Va aome Pay" he exploded in an oratorial flourish "some who are an honor to their gender, of whom it may be said y unconsciously his eye leered blessed is the man who hath made her his wife, blessed the child who shall call her mother! And such a one is your amable niece, Miss Alphonse."
Yes, if she doesn't throw herself away. on a fool," cried Miss Fanny, taking a pinch of snuff—old ladies and some young ones, in those days, were fond of stimulating their ol-factories with the pungent. Alphonse look-ed up and smiled; she looked so pretty simple, innocent, and merry, the duenna's bosoms and tempers suddenly thawed. Yielding to the inspiration of the moment, Miss Higgenboggan impressively

said, with a frosty-smile, meant to be coax ing, twinkling in her hard eye:
"If Alphonse would only be said by us and marry the man we would choose for her -a good, sensible, fatherly man, who would live soberly, and lead her on the way to salvation by word and example—she would not make a bad wife, and how blessed we should

"Ah, surely, my dear lady, surely," returned Nathaniel, and this time his voice changed to a whine. "If Miss Alphonse would only hearken to the promptings of the Spirit of Wisdom"—meaning to look devoted, he only looked abject-"and-andheart, and quavered, "if she would but only love the most devoted slave that ever sued for grace, what a blessing, what a helpmate how the cause of religion, and charity would prosper. Oh, dear Miss Alphonse, do, do speak : say but one word, one little sentence,

and make me the happiost of men?" Now, if the simple, engaging Alphonse had conceived or entertained for any being a feeling of dislike, which was only alloyed with that of contempt, it was for the Rev. Nathaniel Lamb, the personification, to her mind, cowardly, deceitful, and treacherous, and impressed with which opinion, she had ever shunned his society, as far as lay in her power, and ever maintained to-wards him a most chilling reserve; but to night, too happy to be stern, and secure, as she thought, from the consequences of the wrath of rejected overture, she was in a playful mood; so feigning to misunderstand the suitor's drift, she replied, with much humor:
"I should be very glad to make you happy,
Mr. Lamb, I should, indeed, or to help you in any charity that will benefit the poor, in

whom you take so great an interest, and to whom you are such a benefactor." Nathaniel was in ecstasies. He always admired Miss Fitzpatrick, now he thought her an angel. Such appreciation of himself, such eulogy from her dear young lips! He could scarcely contain his rapture. The aunts, too, were immensely gratified, and smiled complacently upon the maturing fruit of all their labors, developing such unlooked-for result. Nathaniel smiled obliquely, and hastened to rejoin:

"'Tis even so as I expected; the sweetness of honey flows in wisdom from her lips!" His voice, as we have seen, could be flexible, so he now modulated it to a cooing murmur: "But my precious, my dear one, it is not of the poor or of their concerns I now would speak; heaven knows, at least I have ever found them an ungrateful pack of lying knaves, greedy and sticking as leeches, and who, like the bottomless pit, would swallow up all your substance without

making a single return."
"That's very true," chimed in Miss Fanny, with stuttering vehemence; "and I'll engage all your charity and benevolence makes but few converts among them.

"My dear madam," responded the parson, waxing eloquent under the combined influence of delightful sympathy and prosperous love, "you do not know, you cannot estimate the int of my suffering,

rtion for these ingrates. Have I not been emainspring of getting up subscriptions for flannel potticoats, and Bibles handsowely gilt and bound in morocco, to entice them to read the Word? Did I not, with my friend Watkin Waddy, contract with the house of Butcher and Gammon for an unlimited supply of sheeps' heads and hairy bacon to feed the aged and the sickly; and did I not even expend some of the funds placed in my hands by the charitable in bribes of shillings and half-crowns to lure the wretches to church on the Sabbath ;-all in vain? A few humbuggers, indeed, dropped in and off, but the mass stuck to their beggar ly priest; and it would bring the tears to your eyes to see the chapels thronged to suffocation and the house of the Lord desolate and all; scraggy nose and cheeks that betrayed empty. But I've turned over a new leaf"-palpable marks of ascetic mortification that and the parson became sublime and severe:

miser, who, preferring to hoard his gold, that day I have a table in an outhouse grudged himself the bread he eat, the laid out with soup and meat, and them that won't partake of the viands go away fasting besides, it gives me an opportunity to preach the Word. Yes, it is an admirable plan."

"Admirable!" re-cchoed Miss Warbeck Higgenboggan, eyeing Alphonse askance, to

see what impression such display of zeal and piety made upon her. "Do you win many to Christ by that plan?"

"Not as yet," sighed the parson. "A few just come to nibble the bait, and they are not exactly the class we want, being mostly drunken vagrants and bad characters. who infest the streets, and would go to the devil himself for a sop ;-but the decent poor hold aloof. But patience, patience is my motto," and he turned with beguiling smile to Alphonse, and added, in his most insinuating accents: "But when I shall have a helpmate in this dear young lady-

Alphonse tossed her head with a saucy smile. "You forget, Mr. Lamb, I am myself a Catholic, so I could be of no use to

"Tush, tush, my dear child !" responded the suitor, with the good-natured tone and manner of an indulgent father humoring wayward offspring. "You are a Catholic in name, 'tis true; but do I not "You are a Cathoknow the principles that have been instilled by your exemplary preceptors, these charming ladies, your aunts?—and any little shortcomings, any little defect they may have overlooked, trust me, whose office it is to teach and guide, to amend and set right in you. Suffer me, sweet girl, to salute this fair hand." He extended an immense bony fist; but Alphonse, feeling that the fun had gone far enough, retreated a pace or two, and with eyes downcast, and visage rather abashed, yet resolute, she said, in accents half-shy, half-bold:

"I'm sorry for your disappointment, Mr. Lamb, but—but I can't be your wife."—She glanced furtively at her aunts.—"I'm engaged to—to Mr. Colandisk," she exclaimed, with desperate resolution to face the worst, and have it over: nor did she calculate amiss the effect of her denouement.

For an instant all stood petrified and spellbound; then Miss Higgenboggan, recovering breath and self-command, exclaimed austerely as sternly she envisaged the culprit:
Engaged to Colandisk!"

Engaged to Colandink i" reiterated Miss Fanny, with gesture of awe.

Yes with gesture of awe.

Yes without consulting us!" soliloquised Miss Higgenboggan.

Without consulting us!" reverberated Miss Fannynchattering with emotion.

When may I ask, did you commit this unparalleled act of disobedience and wicked ness?" demanded Miss Higgenboggar, now "mistress of herself, though China fall," and glaring upon the offender with pretty much

the aspect and effect of a bitter north-east wind upon a strikking not house plant. Alphonse hesitated, stammered, blushed. she had expected some such scene, and had been arming herself with fortitude to bear the brunt; yet now, somehow, her nerve and spirit seemed to forsake her, her lip quivered, her voice trembled, a tear dimmed her eye, and almost with a sob she answered :

"To night, aunt, at the theatre."
"There, madam! Did I not say," vociferated Parson Lamb, lifting his voice in the pause that ensued, and looking daggers at each one "that the theatre is the devil's own workshop." .

But Alphonse's voice rose, interrupting him, as with passionate appeal she drew near to her aunts, and said, careasingly: " Aunt Sophy, don't be angry; Ant Fanny do say a word for me. You know I always liked Guildford Colandisk, and said if he asked me I would marry him; and you know you have nothing to object against him, in reality: he has a little independence, is a nice young man, moves in the best society, and is of a respectable family. I have not disgraced myself or you by my choice, you cannot say I have, aunty."

Higgenboggan. "If you be content with the miserable income you term independence, of the ape with whom you have fallen in love, and choose to starve with him, we have nothing to object against his respectability of family-that's your own affair."

"And let me tell you, my dear girl," cried Parson Lamb, who now considered it incumbent upon him to interfere in the business, and if possible reclaim this exceedingly in judicious young person to better thoughts, by a piece of his mind bestowed upon her, with a few salutary maxims, "let me tell you, respectability alone, not based upon ingredient of substance, won't boil the pot; there is not a man living who has a greater scorn or con-tempt than I of those bambles called titles, and what the world, forsooth, prizes under the name of good family, high birth, ancient pedigree and such bombast. Show me, I -his voice waxed vigorous -" the man who has boxed his way up in the word, from the gutter to the top of the hill—that's the man to be proud of, to beast of, not your pampering puppies, swaddled in fine lines, etc. in pumps, and living upon the labor of them that toiled and spun before them. Look, for example, at my friend Higgins, vulgarly called the Sham Squire by feather headed young coxcombs of the aristocracy; there's a man of worth, there's a man that has raised himself from the condition of a barefooted pothey and shoeblack on the streets to sit in his own chariot, and take his like a prince among the highest in the land. There's merit; there's a subject to honour! Look, again, to others of my bosom friends, whom I am proud to own-Swan, Nirr, Magan, Gifford, Sandys, Heppenstal, and others, all self-made men. Wasn't I myself a Bluecoat boy, the son of a peddler from Dundee in Scotland, who, when my mother went off with a sailer and left him, listed in the army, and left me a legacy to his sister, who, settling with her husband in Dublin got me into the Bluecoat Hospital? Yes, I'm proud to own it, ma'am, I've ploughed my own way up, and am not ashamed of my history," he added, now declaiming more noisily, as through the fumes of the wine, of which he had imbibed rather freely, he had a hazy perception that the biography of himself hitherto studiously avoided, but which now. in the gushing fulness of his bosom, candid ly disclosed, seemed rather to disconcert than delight his patronesses; then, anxious to lead the subject to another channel, and tone down his views to a compromise, more softly he wheezed, with husky tremor: "Yet far be it from me to take honor to myself for retrieving the accidents of life and vicissitudes of fortune, that humbled my family pride: for we were of aucient Scoto-English blood: and I have good connexions on my aunt's husband's side here in Dublin, whom I could not, without sin and shame, disparage-I mean those excellent, estimable ladies, the Misses Hodgens, my cousins, and Miss Medlicott, that good soul through whom I first had the unutterable happiness of making acquaint ance with the Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan, whose undeserved favour I count as the chiefest blessing of all I enjoy, and through whose kind mediation I shall not yet despair of winning their fair niece's hand." graceful bow to the ladies he wound up his peroration, and quatting off the remainder of a glass of claret, rose to depart.

The Misses Higgenboggan, whose intellectual and mental capacities, not of the very highest or most comprehensive order, were, between the disclosure of Alphonse and the talk of the parson, jumbled up into a chaos of bewilder-ment, which baffled their most lucid powers to extricate them from a condition they described as addled. suffered their protegé to depart without response or comment; and as Alphonse speedily lipt away to her room, after his departure, the two sat together, at opposite ends of the rug, blinking and pondering, wise as the birds of Minerva, each waiting for the intelligence of the other to shine out, and cast light upon her own thought, which was, that perhaps, after all, as it couldn't be helped, Guildford Colandisk might not be so bad a match, if there were only more money in question; but, then, the assurance of that impudent minx to presume to think of providing for herself and bestowing her hand without their consent! Such a piece of effrontery was not to be borne, and good care they would take to make her feel that she was not free to act with independence such as that. "Gracious! such a chit of a bold thing they never could have believed her!'

CHAPTER VIII. THE " BEAUX WALK," STEPHEN'S-GREEN. "We cannot find, howe'er we strive,

The meaning of our lot, Amid a spirit world we live Although we know it not : And spirits round about us move, Stirring our hearts to hate and love."

The period of '98 panoramas in vivid hae the scenic glory of the sunset of Ireland's independent nationality, and inaugurates the dethronement of that imperial majesty which had been so lately proclaimed by the herald voice of Grattan, and acknowledged by the combined assent and action of the monarch and the senate of Great Britain. What though red life-drops were falling in plenteous showers, deluging remote localities - Dublin, the ancient hold of Dane and Norman, the camp of foreign factions, the city of vicissitude, now a viceregal fortress, again the tenalia of a regicide demooracy, anon the sanctuary of a king, and again the monopoly of a usurper; Dublin, the old Eblana of Ptolomy, shone resplendent in the full blaze of the ephemeral

splendour that was hers when all the genius, splendour that was ners when all the genius, nobility, wealth, and intellectual power of the land, its cultured grace and mightymind, concentrated in the focus of native parliament, diffused above, below, around, on every side, through its length and breadth, those fervid corruscations, those beams of brilliant light, whose warmth imparted the glow, the sparkle, the vitality of being, into every once languid pulse of the country's lacerated heart, strengthening it with a newborn energy to labor, stimulating its nerveless pinions with recreated hope to scar, and imparting motive.

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for industry long discouraged, by supplanting the penalty of prohibition with the guerdon of reward. What though to still the tocsin of alarm, sounded by the trumpet-pealing tongues of Grattan, Charlemont, Bushe, Plunkett, O'Neill, Hussey Burgh, and countries high-souled patriots an alien faction, whose instincts, from the fountain-head, sordid, base, mercenary, unennobled by one chivalrous sentiment, indifferent to a prestige of fame, and ancestral honor in which they could claim no part—lent themselves to the design and service of a jealons alien Government, and set themselves up to auction, bartering independence for gold? What though the prostitutes, strenuous to achieve their self-degradation, set every engine to work, employed spirits of lampoon and libel. ruffianly humorist, and vulgar and impulent buffoon; engaged the vile traducer and bribed the public journalist to overbear, intimidate. impugn, or sneer down all the combined spirit, talent, wit, and argument of the phalanx of patriotism arrayed against them; and, failing to pierce with their porcupine quills the panoply of giants, now numbered with the mighty of old, and coerce or beguile them into surrender of their high trust and their manhood's crown of freedom, had invoked to their aid a reinforcement of 137,000 troops. to wring by brute force, from noble hands. that which they would not yield to bribe? What though preliminary measures to effect the obnoxious scheme of the Union, then and now, this vast diabolical machine, we cannot individualize its components and designate it human, was in action to goad an unwilling people to insurrection, that, being conquered and butchered, they might feeble death-grasp, which in life's vigorous tension they would have guarded as their heart's blood. What though scenes that would make demons rejoice, and angels weep and shudder, were being enacted in every town and village throughout the country, never was the metropolis an arena of more gaiety and fashionable eclat. Nightly the halls of the senate reverberated with the Demosthenic eloquence, whose thunder, rolling along the terrestrial sphere, with lightning flashes from dark clouds gathered in accumulated fulness by elements of human passions, brewing, seething, and in fierce collision, discharging the electric current in phials of wrath, were reechoed in various minor detonations by those of the world beneath Olympus; and full oft, in stormy uproar, mortals in multitudinous force entered into impromptu debate, and cavalled at the fat promulgated by the deities above them, making the streets lively at midnight, which by day exhibited the spectacle of carriages-and-four dashing along in quick succession and endless variety, swarming with a resident aristocracy end their showy retinues. Peers, prelates contains, officers, castle officials, prelates contains. cials, collegians and autispellaneous population, jostling in the crowded thoroughfares; gaily decorated shop-virdows, stately mansions besieged by pompon cripages, gorgeous dress, princely forms gracing the saloon and the promenade. They mgat again made garish with the exhibitating interlude of theatres, clubs, balls, masquerades, concerts, and all that could units to evidence the prosperity

Dublin before the Union. spring, the then fashionable promenade of surrounded by a bevy of officers on horse-Stephen's green, North, called the "Beaux-back, was intently scrutinising the prowalk," was the rendezvous of a fashionable menaders on the pathway, her chief attenconcourse, leisurely walking, riding or driving tion being engaged by Alphonse Fitzpatrick. In chariots to and fro, while the band of the Her lip was compressed and her brow dark, In chariots to and fro, white the band of the Dumbarton and Durham Fencibles, commanded by Colonel Skerrett, played under an awning upon the Green. Of the well-apparelled motley throng we shall take but a bird's-eye view, as they saunter and flow by that of a handsome fiend, as she observed the contenance by the cont in a continuous stream of variegated colours. approach of O'Driscoll, and the gay, unem-Doubtless in every bosom there is a scroll barrassed greeting of the unsuspecting Alwhose history might record a simple story, phonse as she placed her hand in that which an interesting novel, or touching romance. would have retained it for ever; but at the But let them pass: it is with those of our moment Guildford Colandisk advanced, with own encyclopadia we have only to be concerned; and foremost, not most attractive of cur subjects, obtrudes upon our notice, arm-in-arm, linked between two chosen friends, Buck with meaning, at once, while it extinguished Whaley and Lord Carhampton, dressed in three-cocked hat fringed with swan's down, a of Maurice, and shaded his brow with deeper yellow vest with pantaloons to match, a light gloom, dispelled the cloud from that of Lady green body-coat with sharp tails, spangled Alicia, dressed her cheek with blushes, and with gilt buttous, Hessian boots with gold wreathed her lip with smiles. Her swift tassels, violet gloves, a stiff stock fastened by a diamond brooch, and cane with gold-embossed head, looms in sight our quondam bare-legged, bare-footed foundling of fortune and iniquity, the Sham Squire—With exultation she marked his downcast Higgins. Nevertheless, his aristocratic supporters seem to be proud of their companion, alternately patron and right; her interest would elevate him to a protégé, as in very amicable propinquity they stroll along, ogle this one, criticise that, nod to Dudley Loftus, looking down from his lofty phaeton and six, with well-bred sang-/roid, upon the pedestrian crowd, nudge each other with a grin, as some individual to be hailed or to be avoided heaves in sight, and so on. "Birds of a feather," says the adage, "flock together;" hence, true to the instinctive proclivities that gave rise to the observation, close in the wake of these celebrities followed three, in their way equal notorieties, who, though differing in feature, maintained a family likeness of expression that indicated them all to be of kindred spirit—to wit, Major Sirr of Santry, with Majors Swan and Sandys, his condjutors. Next comes the obese and ponderous form of Lord Clonnel, taking the air in a barouche; he is in declining health, yet a grin distends his mouth as of yore, from ear to ear, appreciative of a sally of wit from the owner of some hob-nailed brogue in the crowd that had sped a barbed dart to the breast of Lord Clare, hurrying by with Claudius Beresford. And here comes Lady Castlereagh in her landau-and-six smil ing bewitchingly upon the friends whom she honoured with a recognition, in chief upon Flora Esmond and Ethel Courtney, driving slowly by on a handsomely-appointed outside jaunting-car. In a cumbrous chariot-and-four follow Mr., Mrs., and Miss Damer, all looking as pompous as a purseproud sense of importance could make them, and superciliously viewing the Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan and Alphonse Fitzpatrick, advancing on foot, the coachman having been discharged the day before for insobriety.

Grimly discharful of the condescending, half-patronising recognition of the millionaires, the Misses Warbeck enveloped

by; while Alphouse, fresh and bright, in pelisse of nankeen and gipsy hat trimmed with wild roses, tripped beside them; untrammelled by conventionalities of fashion, un awed by anticipated lectures on propriety, her irrepressible spirit launched out in smiles brimful of delight, and ready for fun and frolic at the shortest notice. She was happy, very happy; for though she had stood a good deal of badgering on the score of her lately disclosed imprudence, being censured, and scolded, and harassed, the stormy altercation had at length subsided in sullon calm. She had been informed, not graciously, however, that she might do as she pleased for all they cared: her aunts washed their hands out of the bad business. If it pleased her to starve with the donkey, who had also, to their face, professed his eneire satisfaction with the programme of famine rations sketched out, and his willingness to submit to the conditions of partnership, same time that he largely propitiated the adverse deities, and even made some advances to their favor by the present of a speaking parrot, a China mandarin, and a ticket for the opera, what was it to them? They would not have a joint less on their table. Same moment, also—such is the instability of the human mind—there intruded upon theirs a mental comparison quite involuntary, yet somehow most pertinacious. between the imaged reminiscences of Parson Nathaniel Lamb, who haunted them day after day, surfeiting their ears with repining and doleful lamentations of the loss to their church of a precious soul, and to charity of reversionary wealth, which, vested in his hands, could do so much good, while so much as a bouquet of flowers never from his hand expressed acknowledgment of the unbounded hospitality and munificent dona tions lavished upon him, and open liberality of the dashing Guildford Colandisk, who, in a harum-scarum kind of way, was ever making some complaint, which, though by no means wanted or wished for, generally happened to be very acceptable and useful. So, in a quiescent kind of way, Alphonse understood that the barrier was withdrawn and the consent of her aunts im-It was a bitter disappointment, for he had ing all that was in his disfavour-an aliena-

plied to her engagement; hence she was very happy. and totally unconscious of the misery of which her felicity was be plundered, and that wrenched from their the occasion to another. Maurice O'Dristelle death-grasp, which in life's vigorous coll, a few nights before, at the theatre, had seen enough to convince him that Guildford Colandisk was a favoured rival in the affections of the only heart he would have cared to woo, or thought worth the winning. till then cherished a hope that, notwithstandted estate and an illegitimatised name-he had also some inalienable advantages, natural and acquired, and prospects, too, that might embolden him to the enterprise of competing for the favor of one who, after all, divested of mere accidental entourage, was even less ostensibly well circumstanced than himself, an avowed Catholic, one of a pariah class, dependent solely upon the bounty of friends for her support and protection! What difficulty had he to apprehend, what obstruction to his suit? Ambi-

tious he was, it is true, but happiness was at present his pursuit, and allied to Alphonse, he felt his bliss would be complete. Hers was a spirit congenial to his own: with that bright smile gilding his hearth with sunshine, with that cheery voice filling his house "A pumkin-headed dolldowsy, a nettle-with music, for that beauty to cherish with tongued hobbledehoy, that has as many devotion and exhibit with pride, for nicknames for a tellow as would cram a that heart's meed of affection, what vocabulary, and doesn't care a counter that heart's meed of affection, what could he not do and dare? He re-hearsed with rapture the old, old story of lovers from the beginning, and dreamed of ecstasy, till a nightmare, an incubus in the shape of Guildford Colandisk, came upon him and put all the fair vision to flight. Farewell henceforth every beatic speculation of which of a gay, wealthy, and aristocratic city, pro- she was the object. Disconsolate, discontent-

ped upon the foundation of an industrious, pon the foundation of an industrious, and well-harmonising community, and in company with Miles and Hugh O'Byrne, presided over by a court representing royalty who had soon divined the secret, not supported by noblesse, in whom met all the very deeply hidden in his bosom, and charms of high spirit, refined taste, good sincerely pitied the young man, and wished ing with Lady Alicia Luttrell and O'Driscoll,' breeding, coart manner, beauty, eruditie-, they could find some way to be of use to him, replied Sirr, with severe eye, solemnly fixed and accomplished grace person. Such was either to divert his mind from brooding upon subjects of regret, or to divert it to another In the afternoon of one of those halcyon object. Sooner than they were aware that days which are often incidental to the early object presented itself. Lady Alicia Luttrell,

the last tremulous spark of hope in the heart

perception had taken in all; her hated rival did not reciprocate the love of Maurice; she was in love with that egotist, Guildford Colandisk; O'Driscoll was discarded. position worthy of her and himself; for to her mind he was by far the most splendid-look-

ing, attractive young man that could be met with. Yes, she loved him to distraction; woo and win him she would at any cost; she must make him sensible of her predilection without loss of time.

"Gubbins, dear," she called to her friend and companion, who was standing on the kerbstone speaking to an acquaintance, think I'll walk a little." Instantly Captain Esmonde, dismounting from his horse, assisted her to alight, and the next moment she had accosted Maurice, and fairly taking him captive, with a smile of triumph led him off arm-in-arm, without even an apology to the friends she had so unceremoniously ignored in deference to her own pleasure, merely accounting for her proceeding with the nonchalant observation:

"I'm so glad to meet you, Mr. O'Driscoll; I wanted to consult you upon a certain mat-ter; have the goodness to accompany me. How do, Lady Barrington? Come over this evening to a game of whist. How do, Lord Norbury. Charming weather for walking." And she passed on her way with her captive, and out of sight of the party, who stood looking mutely upon their transit, till Alphonse, with a laugh, turned to Miles O'Byrne and

"Well, that was cool." "In Mussulman land," smiled Hugh, "the Turks monopolise the fair sex. Here the system is reversed, and the fair sex hold us in thrall. Tell me, you little despot," he whispered, in lowered tone; as he saw Guild-

purchase in another market. But what ails your friend, Mr. O'Driscoll," she added, to turn the conversation; "I think he looks depressed, and not so well as usual?"

"Got a bad complaint—disease of the heart, I fear," said Miles, with grave, abstracted air.

"Poor fellow, I'm so sorry for him!" claimed Alphonse, in tone of unaffected sur-prise and sympathy. "I hope it is not in-curable;—what does the doctor say?" Even Miles' imperturbable nature, not

prone to mirth or swiftly moved to laughter, was not proof against the ludicrous pathos of the young girl's countenance, and her genuine sympathy founded upon her too literal interpretation of his words; his inflexible muscles re laxed with humor, while Hugh's more sponta neous ebullitious vented themselves in a shout of merriment. Happening to sway himself round he was recalled to a sense of decorum by the unexpected sight of Ethel Courtney and Flora Esmond, whose carhad drawn near the footpath. The former, with benign aspect, was pleasantly smiling upon him; the latter, with more earnest gaze, was contemplating Miles, whose face, turned from her, was bent upon the now blushing and amused Alphonse Hugh and Ethel, as their eyes met, mutually exchanged courteous greeting. Miles, soon as made aware of the vicinity of the ladies, rendered an obeisance, in whose very humility there was an inde-acribable hauteur, and he turned again to Al-phonse; but Hugh approached the ladies, and entered into conversation, which they rather appeared to court, while the surging human tide swept to and fro, and waves of the babble, din, buzz, and chatter of speech, which no one seemed to guard, filled all the space around, and wafted from ear to car a Babel of opinions and sentiments, and as much news, scandal-mongering, and gossip as would supply the pages of a daily journal. Presently the Misses Higgenboggan, who had been chatting with Lady O'Driscoll, came in quest of their niece, whom Guildford Colan-disk had rejoined. The latter did not appear to be quite himself; he seemed unusually ruflled and annoyed. The Sham Squire came up and beckoued him aside.

"See now, Guildford-piffh, hiffh!-here they come, the old tabbycats. 'Gad, a fine opportunity! Come, man, put your best leg foremost, and introduce me to my cousins, whom I yearn to embrace."

"But, Higgins, my dear fellow," pleaded Colandisk, "how do I know what way they'll take it ; -and think of all that's at otake Dem you, can't you have patience till I'm apliced.

" Piffh, hiffn! my dear fellow, no time like now. What's the objection ?- and a good introduction such as yours will clinch the business. You needn't fear I'll cut you out with Polly; for I can see by every look that you are the apple of her eye."
"I'm not afraid of that:—but the fortune

you confounded mill-stone. If the old ogresses whom I had the world of trouble to tame down, and who threw cold water on it when I spoke of you before, turn on me for keeping company not to their taste, and bid me be gone, see what a job 'twill be. The girl without the fortune would make a sorry kettle of fish for us; and these aunts have so much in their power to mar or make."
"There's Carry Damer that's a deal

wealthier," suggested the Squire.
"A pumkin-headed dolldowsy, a nettle for anyone but her own fat self. by'r leave, Alphonse loves me, and I like the girl; -but we mustn't lose the money Find someone else to introduce you to your cousins, and be hanged to ye. What have you done with Buck Whalley? Here's smil-

ing Swan and holy Sirr steering towards us Adieu, I must go. Majors Swan and Sirr, on their way, were interrupted by Lord Norbury, waddling up and asking had they seen Lord Carhampton.

"We just met him and Buck Whaley walk upon the discomfited Sham Squire, hovering about Miles and Hugh O'Byrne, the former of whom was chatting with Ethel Courtney, while his brother stood lounging by. "Have you heard the news?"
"No; — what?—any more arrests?"

cried Norbury, with eager, twinkling eyes, as they kept moving forward, There will be no peace in the country till the class who supply the insurgents be cut off to a man.

"Ay, just so; we're hard at it;—but that's nothing new," cried Major Swan. "The Pomfrets are come to town."

"Pooh! that's no news; we were shaking hands with Mother Hubbert a while since. Children all grown out of the shoe; a fine brood, egad, of lads and lasses. What's become of Toby's half-brother, Prendergast?"

"Know nothing about him But keep your ear open, my lord; we'll have news anon that will set the ropes swinging; Cockaigue's friends have not been misemploying their time over here. Toby l'omfret is a trump ; and Armstrong and Reynolds, who were with me this morning at three o'clock, have made more startling disclosures: in fact, the hounds, I expect, will in a few days be in full

cry after the game." They were near enough now for Miles O'Byrne to hear the last outspoken words. He turned and looked them full in the face. but did not understand the allusion, and at the moment the Miss Hodgens' school of young ladies, whom she liked to exhibit on the promenade, came by.

"A fine handsome lot o' young leedies, sir," cried the Sham Squire, making a bold sally to get into conversation with Miles, who made no response, but, minutely inspecting the train as it filed along, wondered, though he felt pleased, not to see Euphemia stock; sorra lie in't; an' my blessin' among them. The baffled Squire looked hard at the stern, phlegmatic countenance of his vis-a-vis, then, time not serving to further speculation, he withdrew to join more congenial spirits, and, shortly after, the O'Byrnes, making their conge to Ethel Courtney and Flora Esmond, retired.

"Ethel Courtney is a nice, friendly little thing," observed Hugh to his companion, as they walked along Baggot street; "and very pretty, don't you think?"

"Yes, she appears to be unaffected and interesting," briefly responded Miles.
"Her cousin, Miss Esmond, is very beauti

ful, and at first sight more attractive," added Hugh. "I was sorry you appeared so cold and distant in your manner; I think she felt

"I intended she should; I have no wish to ingratiate myself with the family," returned Miles, gloomily.

"Come now, come now, Miles, there's no use in it; what's done can't be undone," said Hugh, with emphasis. "Would you make the present generation responsible for the acts dinner, though maybe not as nourishin' a one of the past?"

"I certainly would," sharply replied Miles; "restitution never comes too late; no make a good paste to night an' have a fine lapse of time exonerates the posterity of the gooseherry ple an' an omelet for my little plunderer from doing justice to the heirs of lady; an' if they'll give me a sole or a piece of the plundered; such is my dogma, let who salmon I'll cook it with all my heart. But not

discharged the day before for insopriety. Grimly dischainful of the condescending, half-patronising recognition of the millionaires, the Misses Warbeck; enveloped in mantles of black silk, that swelled out like sails filled with wind, and gave them much the condescending of banter. 'I ask but for dominion over one; the appearance of walking balloons, swept if more offer I fear they will have to seek of a Rapin agar. But not they indeed !—cock a Rapin agar. But not limp agar. But no

be glad to receive an equivalent, in part or whole, upon whatever terms were offered."

"Well !" rejoined Miles, with sarcasm; "go on; your speech is rather ambiguous to my understanding. I do not surmise that any such proposal is about to be made to us; the bearing of Captain Esmond and his brother toward us is not, to my notion, very

contrite or penitent,"
"Bother!—what a matter-of-fact fellow you are, Miles," cried Hugh, impatiently; "you can't catch at an idea that at her downcast, moody face she saw at once has the least coloring of imagination, the child was out of temper. The cloth was that savors of the faintest romance; nicely laid, and Kitty, seeking to turn the one would think you were a clod-headed Saxon. Well, since I must put the matter in tangible form before you, suppose one Flora Esmond fell in love with you-for of course your highness would not condescend to the first move.

"You need not jibe, Hugh," returned Miles, solemnly; "I would not marry into that family. I might like Flora well enough, ay, love her, too; but did those men, her brothers, cross my path with scorn or insult, I fear me, then and there, on the spot, I would shoot them. No; it can never be; speak of it no more; let's turn to another subject. I no ticed Ethe was not among the Misses Hodgens' young ladies on the promenade; I'd like to know the reason; I hope the child's not ill. Now, as those two letters of our Cousin William of Ballymanus and young Miles Byrne are imperative, urging me to go down at once to-morrow, I would ask you to put off coming with me, as I shall start by the morning coach; and in the course of the day call at the school to see Ethe.'

"1'll do that," said Hugh, and as he spoke his name was screamed out from a carriageand-four, dashing close by. The young men nalted, the carriage drew up with prodigious clatter, and Caroline Damer, who had enviously viewed Lady Alicia Luttrell carry off the finest man on the promenade, and heard the comments, complimentary and flattering, made upon his appearance, had conceived an idea pleasing to her vanity to recruit her own list of admirers by some trophy as signal; to this end she cast about in all directions. Joy of joys! her eye fell upon Miles and Hugh in familiar converse with Miss Esmond and Ethel Courtney; therefore they were not noteless individuals. True, though lofty in stature, and of high bearing, they had not the fair, bright, showy aspect of O'Driscoll: they were too dark, too sedate, but withal they were the next best she saw in the crowd, and perhaps there was in their mien more of grandeur than in that of O'Driscoll. Yes; they would create a sensation, and serve to stimulate the jealous pangs of inferior aspirants or tepid rivals. Anxiously she watched them.

How little people know of what eyes they are the cynosure, or of what sinister speculations they are the theme. Caroline Damor watched with beating heart till she saw them take off their hats to their acquaintances; then, while the jaunting-car moved off, and Flora Esmond turned to say to her cousin: "Oh, Ethel, Mr. Hugh O'Byrne is very agreeable, but I could as soon think of forming a friendship with his brother as falling in love with the Czar of all the Russias!" she gave the word to the coachman-and Caroline Damer's word was law with father, mother, and servants-"to drive on by Baggot-street, hence winding slowly out of the tangle of equipages that choked the thoroughfare, she came up, as we have seen, with the objects of her chase, merely responding to her father's growled

"Where the dickens are you going, girl?" And to her mother's sharper cry: "What's it you're after now, Carry's never saw such a girl : can't sit quiet five

"Never mind; just a friend of mine I want to speak a word to. Father, you must ask them to dinuer to-morrow." "Must I, faith !- that's a good un," laconically grunted the obedient father. "Who

the puck are they?"

CHAPTER IX.

SEEDS OF TROUBLE BEGIN TO SHOOT. Well may'st thou say that these are fearful times, Therefore be firm, be patient!—There

strength And a fierce instinct even in common souls To bear up manhood with a stormy joy, When red swords meet in lightning! but ou

Is more, and nobler !--we have to endure, And to keep watch, and to arouse a land, And to defend an altar."

Siege of Valentia.—Hemans.

"Musha, thin!" A few weeks after she had first entertained her young guest, Kitty Burke stood before the dresser in the kitchen, holding in one hand a teacup and in the other three half-crown pieces that she had just quite unexpectedly lighted upon in restoring said cup to the normal position from which some untidy hand, not her own, had displaced it. "Musha, thin," she reiterated with wondering eyes, speculating the coins, "if yez bean't fairy money, where did yez come from?" She paused in thought. "Sure and sartin I didn't lay yez out o' my hand, seein' it's many a long day since I had the handlin' o' so much silver—badcess to the nagurs, they won't honestly pay me even the wages thrifle that's due to me, an' I widout' a stockin' or a shoe to my fut, barrin what I get out o' the kitchen stuff—an' I don't think it was Miss Meelia, or the other Miss, or Misther Jeemes put it in my way, onless for-hould, I have it now -as sure as peas is peas, it's that little new schollard, Miss Phenia, has done it in her own childish way, to give me a surprise; why, thin, good-luck to ye, jewel! Ye've but look in her face to know she's Ìtυ come of a high-hearted, open-handed old on ye and all belongin' to ye, aroun-neen; an' that's more nor I have to give to everyone as calls' 'emselfs quality, inagh! an' puts on fine gear, an' looks big, an' walks an' spakes as if they wor the lords o' the soil instead o' what they are, the robbers an' thieves o' it, the villans! Howandiver," continued Kitty, pocketing the silver, "it's a godsend, an' I'm behoulden to ye, Missy, for the same, 'an pray God an' his Blessed Mother ye may niver want goold galore— an' sure, poor child, if ye had yer own ye wouldn't"—she flercely thrust the poker into the fire, "It's aisy to look fine in stolen gauds, but to my notion an honest face in rags has a purtier look about it. I must get down the pot for the round o' corned beef. and put the saddle o' mutton on the spit. See how fast the weeks come round !--tomorrow'll be Friday again, an' o' coorse little Missy'll be sent down to the kitchen for her dinner, not to offind thim that make a god o' the belly, wid the smell o' fish on Friday. Faix, an' I'll take care she'll have as fine a give the preffer to sweets any day : so I'll

herself, bustled away in quest of the absconded carrots and parsnips.

Dinner hour the next day brought, accord ing to Kitty's expectation, her accustomed guest. Euphemia and Kitty were now on quite familiar terms, and the former felt so much freedom of the kitchen as, without any ceremony, to-proceed at once to the fire, draw over three-legged stool, and make herself comfortable. Nevertheless, she was silent, contrary to her custom; and when Kitty took a glance gloom to sunshine, knowing well by her own maternal experience how little a thing vexes and how small a thing restores the equilibrium of the plastic juvenile spirit, cried cheerfully:

(To be continued.)

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

APPROACHING SESSION OF THE CLERGY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29 .- The time appointed

for the holding of the Plenary Council of the clergy of the Catholic Church in America is drawing nigh. Every arrangement has been made toward making he visiting clergy comfortable during their stay in this city. The growth of the Church in this country will, on account of the great number of that faith now citizens, invest the deliberations of the body with a great degree of interest. This council will be the most noteworthy assemblage of prelates over held outside the city of Rome. On May 9, 1852, Archbishop Kenrick presided over the first Plenary Council ever held in this country. It was attended by six Archbishops and twenty-six bishops. The second council was held Octo-ber 7, 1866, at which Archbishop Spalding presided. This council was attended by seven Archbishops and thirty-eight Bishops Of the Archbishops present at that council, four are dead, namely: Spalding, Purcell, Odin, and Blanchet. Two will scarcely be able to attend on account of age and feeble ness, namely: McCloskey and Kenrick. Of the priests who attended the council of 1886 three will occupy prominent positions in the third, the coming council, namely: Archbishop (iib bons, as apostolic delegate and president Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. The council will be composed of twelve Arch bishops, representing the following sees : Bal timore, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orenns, San Francisco, Oregon, Santa Fe, and Milwaukee. In addition to these over seventy bishops will take part in the deliberations. As is usual to the Plenary Councils, a number of theologians will also attend.

The plenary council will be composed of two branches or houses, corresponding to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. The Archbishops, Bishops, and higher dignitaries will form one house and the theologians, who will be divided into congregations, equivalent to committees of ten or twelve each in number. Each congregation will be presided over by a Bishop, and will have its secretary. To each of these congregations is referred some particular subject or matter which the council is called to legislate upon. One congregation will have, for instance, for its consideration the subject of priests; another education, another canon law, and so on. The different members of the congregation will express their views and cast their votes. The secretary will take account of the opinion or view which a majority or the unanimous congregation sustain, making a report of the result, the reasons for it, and the number sustaining it, which account is referred to the other house, when the Archbishops and Bishops in their turn consider, discuss and vote upor it, approving it entirely, rejecting it or accepting it with some modification as the case may be. Finally the action of the council is returned to Rome, when the questions are again considered by the congregations of Cardinals and eminent theologians. Their action is made known to the Pope, whose approval makes it a finality. The proceedings of the plenary council as thus finally affirmed or mo-ditied by the highest legislative body of the Church are printed and sent to each Bishop, etc., who was a member of the plenary council, for his guidance in the execution of his

office. A new organ, the finest in the city, costing \$10,000, has been erected in the cathedral and will be the leading musical instrument in use during the solemn services of the Plenary Council. The choir will be composed of eighty voices, selected from the different Catholic churches of this city, and will be under the leadership of Professor Graff. The pieces will be those of Palestrina, who is known as the inventor of the tonal system, prior to whose time church music consisted exclusively of chants. Among the pieces to be performed will be his celebrated "Missa Papæ Marcelli," and at the offertory at the mass the beautiful "O Beata Trinitas. The following edict has been affixed to the doors of the cathedral: "A happy and auspicious event, which we pray may lead to the good of religion and of the Catholic commonwealth. The third Plenary Council of Baltimore, proclaimed and convoked by decree duly issued, sanctioned and promulgated by Most Rev. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore and delegate apostolic, will be opened and held with all due solemnity, God willing, on the feast of the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on the fifth day before the ides of November, under the protection of the Virgin Mother of God, in the Metropolitan Church of Baltimore. "By order of the Most Reverend Arch-

bishop of Baltimore, Delegate Apostolic.
"George W. Drving, Chancellor."
The subject which is regarded by the Catholic clergy as the chief and most important one that will come before the Plenary Council is the extension of the canon law to the administration of the church in this country. and especially in regard to the relations of the lishops to their clergy. It is thought that the need of action upon this subject was perhaps the chief influence in moving the Papal authority to convene the council. Under canon law, pastors would become, in the full legal sense, parish priests, possessing more prominence of position and powers within the bounds of their parishes than do pastors where the church retains a missionary character, as it does in this country. The consideration of this subject is urged by the great body of the priesthood, and is un derstood to have the sunction of the highest authority, and will no doubt be profoundly deliberated upon.

The Council will convene on Sunday, Nov. 9, and will c'ose on Nov. 30.

A Wisconsin farmer claims to have discov ered a specific remedy for the ravages of the potato bug. He plants one or two flax seeds in every hill of potatoes, and says that by se doing the bugs never trouble the crop.

Radical members of Parliament are conbining to oppose the Government effecting a compromise with the lords or solving the difficulty by the creation of liberal peers.

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No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

## Ayer's Sarraparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific propara-tion for all blood diseases. If there is a lurk-SCROFULA ing taint of Scrofula about you, dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scofulous Catarrh, CATARRH true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sicken-ing odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin. of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

SORES my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its cyce were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerly considered and recommending ayer's SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. an americane to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was over attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. Jourson."

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FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, OF THE HEART. JAUNDICE, APPOITY OF ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM THE STOMACH **DRYNESS** HEARTBURN, OF THE SKIN. HEADACHE,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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## CHEAP FARMS

NEAR MARKETS. Fig. 18 Markets.

If The State of Michigan has more than 4,600 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no 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 PAMPHLET containing a map, also descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMM'R OF IMMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH.

9-GOOW

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Evelyn Charlotte Samuels, wife of Ascher Ansell, cigar dealer, both of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action, this day, en separation de biens against her said

CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL, & NICOLLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 14th October, 1884. WANTED.—Two female school teachers holding elementary distances holding elementary diplomas, with good references; duties to commence as soon as possible. For further particulars, apply at once to WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Treas., St. Columban, County Two Mountains, P.Q. 11 4



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Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache,
Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or

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History of Anti-Christ, 350; Loyalty plus Murder, by T. M. Healy, M.P., 150; Career and Fate of Lord Leitrim, 10c; RoryO'More, 15c; The Pikemen of '98, 15c. PICTURES' Lakes of Killarney, Meding of the Waters, Slege of Lipperick, 750; Daniel C'Connell, Robort Emmett, Father Mathow, \$1.00 aach; Parnell and Davitt, 50c each; and all-leading books and pictures. Address, J. Hcaran, Bookseller, 2090 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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rough any responsible news agent, when there is one of our local agents in their locality. Address all The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 5, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER. THURSDAY, 6 .-- Of the Octave. See of Baltimore founded, 1791.

FRIDAY, 7 .- Of the Octave. SATURDAY, 8 .- Octave of All Saints. The Four Coronati, Martyrs.
SUNDAY, 9.—Twenty-third Sunday after

Pentecost. Patronage of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi. 27, 28; Last Gosp. Matt. ix. 18-26. MONDAY, 10 .- St. Andrew Avellino, Confes-SS. Tryphon and Companions, Mar-

TURSDAY, 11 .- St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor. St. Mennas. Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 12 .- St. Martin, Pope and Mar-

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

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

MR. T. M. HEALY, who is the wittiest and most vivacious member in the House of Commons and the Premier's most formidable opponent in debate, will take the late A. M. Sullivan's place at the Irish bar, to which he is to be called on the 10th inst. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P. for Westmeath, will sign his tion were entered into and freely certificate and Sergt. Hemphill, the Crown prosecutor in the Castle scandal cases, will become his legal godfather, by proposing him to the Benchers. Mr. Healy will, no doubt, soon become a conspicuous figure in the Four Courts.

Few Canadians are aware that, at the outset, the career of Sir John A. Macdonald was Canadian Premier is going the rounds of the sion by moving an amendment to the address American press, and among other interesting and fishy things related of the absent statesman, is the fact that "Sir John Macdonald, depression of the country. The Government "the present Premier of Canada, began life fought the amendment, but only succeeded in "as a bootblack. He persuaded a wealthy "Canadian girl to elope with him when he Mr. Gladstone seems to be favored, so far, " was only 18, and the influence of her for- with but very modest victories in the lobby. " giving father ushered him into his career."

Ir will be rememberd that James Ellis French, one of the head officials of Dublin Castle, pleaded "softening of the brain," to escape being tried for participation in the unnatural offences which disgraced the headquarters of the English Government in Ireland. The days of the ex-Inspector's insanity have been numbered, for he has just been judically declared sane, and will have to stand his trial before the Commission Court. The decision is said to be a surprise to his friends, who believed that the jury of experts would at least disagree.

THE owners of ranches in the North-West are urging the Dominion Government to increase the mounted police from 500 to 800 men, on the ground that the Indians are troublesome and that greater protection been saved to the Government, the result of against them is required. The real object, however, is to find an increased market for the horses raised upon their ranchers. It is elections. In 1882Mr. Bolduc, the Conservative alleged that certain horse ranches have got candidate, carried the election by the hand private sources, and are busily engaged in of Mr. Taschereau. This indicates a serious looking after the job of supplying the additional number of horses that will be required for the proposed increase in the police force. Winnipeg despatches say that with the exception of an occasional protest against unjust land regulations the country is very quiet, and there is really no necessity for increasing the mounted police.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S amendment to the address, censuring Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, for having justified the riots which occurred at Birmingham, and or which Conservative meetings were brok in up with much damage to persons and property, was up for discussion last week in the House. The debate was extremely bitter between the Government and the opposition, and was much enjoyed by the Irish members as furnishing an example of how British statesmen can fling ugly epithets and charges at one another's heads. The sympathy of the Irish members on the point at issue was naturally with the under dog, as they have had ample experience in the way of being deprived of freedom of speech at their him all the necessary inspiration for an clo- opened in the United States no less than

Ministerialists the small majority of 36 in the since this entry into Parliament total vote. This result was more than was his arraignment of the misrole of th Conservatives

BRITISH INDIA continues to be overrun with wild beasts and venomous reptiles in numbers that never seem to diminish. The statistics for 1882, which have just been issued, show the list of their victims is greater than ever, having gradually risen in seven years from 19,279 to 22,125. Of this number no fewer than 19,519 were killed by snakes. Tigers claimed 895 victims; wolves, 278; leopards, 207, and elephants, 60. Wolves seem to be the only wild animals in India that are in a fair way to become extirpated. The number of cattle killed in 1882 was 46,710. Tigers and leopards were the greatest sinners, the former being responsible for 16,517 and the latter for 15,970; while 8,661 were killed by wolves and 2,167 by snakes. The contra account shows that the total number of wild beasts killed in the Indian provinces was 18,591, considerably less than any year from 1875-1879. The crusade against snakes was more successful, the list of killed having risen in six years from 117,-958 to 312,422.

EVERY effort has been made in the present campaign to conceal or disguise the fact that Governor Cleveland is a believer in free trade, and that if elected he would do all in his power to force that policy upon the country. The Democratic managers and speakers have kept clear of all discussions on the tariff, and have declined to regard it as an issue in the election. The workingmen of the country, however, refuse to be hoodwinked or charmed into a false sense of security. The New York Sun says that since 1884 there has not been such excitement on the tariff issue as prevailed during the past week, and still prevails in the manufacturing districts. And yet the free-traders who nominated Governor Cleveland proclaim that there is no question of the tariff in this contest! For a dead and unimportant issue it shows just now a very singular degree of vitality, when hundreds of thousands of men of all pursuits in every part of the country have awakened to its insidious existence in this canvass with much the same feelings with which they would awake in the night to find a burglar in the house.

THE faith of the English people in free trade seems to lose some of its strength. The question of Fair Tradevs Free Trade has already been broached in the House since the opening of Parliament. The merits of the ques-Kingdom, that capital was leaving England and was invested in countries with a protective tariff, and that England's trade was In fact, the feeling of dissatisfaction with the regretting that the Queen's speech contained no reference to the agricultural and commercial averting defeat by the slight majority of 19. He can scarcely run the session through on such close shaves and narrow majorities.

#### THE BEAUCE AND MEGANTIC ELECTIONS.

Of the two by-elections held in the count ties of Beauce and Megantic, for the local House, the Conservatives carried one and the Liberals carried the other. In Megantic the contest was close, as usual. Mr. Irvine, its former representative, was returned at the general elections by a majority of 38 votes. His successor, Mr. Whyte, retained the seat for the Opposition by polling 31 votes of a majority over the Conservative candidate. In county Beance the two candidates were Messrs. Poirier, Liberal, and Taschereau, Conservative. The full returns show the latter gentleman to have won the election by a majority of 321 votes. Although this constituency has the polls is far from favorable when compared with the issue of the contest at the general wind of the Government's intention from some majority of 1264, or nearly four times that falling off in ministerial support in the county as well as an almost radical change in political opinion. La Minerve sees in this result a lesson for profound meditation and enjoins upon the party to organize and be ready for any other contest that may offer. Our contemporary attributes the marked diminution in the Conservative majority to the divisions in the party, and says that instead of a pajority of 321 votes, the party would have had at least 800 if its forces had been

#### THE MAAMTRASNA ENQUIRY REFUSED.

THE demand for an official investigation into the Maamtrasna murder scandal was to deliver one of those speeches which sets the He did not disappoint his brilliant and atten tive audience. He had to deal with a ques-

া In the tain in his exalted position that "dear good man Earl Spencer, who had winked at or condoned these outrages by his subordinates." The allusion touched the Ministerialists to the quick and prompted them to a display of unusual bitterness and bad feeling. Mr. Gladstone, who knew that Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan had distinctly threatened to resign and abandon the government if an inquiry into their administration was granted. resolved to refuse all concession. The Premier, being afraid of having an Irish crisis in addition to all his other troubles, was deterred from doing a simple act of justice, and in his fear he called upon the House to refuse to grant the proposed enquiry into one of the most abominable outrages in the present century. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his speech, said that if the charges the Irish members made could be proved nothing less than the impeachment of the Lord-Lieutenant would be necessary. But the Premier, blinded by partizanship, would afford no opportunity to prove the truth of the charges, although Mr. Parnell assured the House that there was sufficient evidence at his command to show beyond a doubt that four of the victims of Castle tyranny in the Maamtrasna case alone were made to suffer for crimes they never committed. The discussion finally ended in a refusal to grant an enquiry. By this action the Government assumes the responsibility of the crimes of its subordinates, and all the odium | under which they live while here, are such borne by it. The Irish members will now be justified in throwing their weight and influence against the Ministry on the question of the franchise. If they do, it is more than possible that Mr. Gladstone's majority would be so slight as to prevent him from facing the Lords, and to ultimately force him to resign.

STRANGERS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE

Under the Civil Service Act it is ordained that no person can be appointed to office who has not passed the necessary examinations. But we regret to see that some of the Ministers at the Capital entertain nothing but supreme contempt for this parliamentary injunction, when it becomes a question of finding snug and convenient ber:hs for certain folks from the old country. When instances of this unjust discrimination in favor of strangers have come under our notice, we have not failed to denounce their Ministerial author and to condemn his infraction of the law of the country. To-day we discussed. It was shown and proved find our esteemed contemporary, the Ottawa that rents were diminishing throughout the Daily Sun, asserting on the best of authority that within the last few weeks a number of recent importations from England have been quietly placed in good positions suffering from foreign bounties and restrictive in the Civil Service without examination duties. These points formed the basis of as to qualification, though probably not withloud and serious complaints by many speakers. out a tinge of damnation on the part of old and tired officials. The Sun relates how one marked and influenced by an unusual amount present state of affairs was so strong that it of these foreigners was, immediately after his arrival in the Capital, trotted up to the public buildings and politely requested to do the Canadian Government and the Canadian people the honor of going through the form of working for them. Our contemporary asks if this is fair to the scores of young Canadians who have specially prepared themselves for the Civil Service, who have passed the requisite examinations, and who are anxiously awaiting their turn to be placed behind a public desk? Of course it is not, and we fully agree with the Sun, when it holds that it is "neither fair to their parents nor to the people of Canada, who have to pay the piper, that recently imported Englishmen with letters of introduction from my Lord Tomnoddy or my Lady Fitzpoodle should be shoved into a warm berth, while qualified Canadians are compelled to kick their heels out in the cold." That is a plain square way of looking at the nuisance; but the nuisance becomes more offensive, and the cause for complaint and protest becomes greater, when the fact is taken into consideration that most of the foreigners who thus find their way into office from the stool of favoritism, spend their leisure time, which great, in sneering at Canada and everything Canadian. This is the return the country gets for feeding them. As the Sun forcibly remarks, "we do not want paupers of any sort from abroad. We have more than enough of the native article. Least of all do we want the siry pauper of aristo. cratic pretensions who takes the bread from

PROSPERITY. National prosperity in the United States has been closely identified with railroad progress and development throughout the country. The extension of railroad are being won from the barren wilderness, and that the resources of old settlements have been favourably developed. Commercial relations expand, the population spreads and increases, while new cities and towns spring up fairy-like in regions but yesterday almost unknown. Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1884, which is as ponderous as formally made in the House of Commons by it is instructive, supplies an unlimited Mr. Parnell, in the shape of an amendment to amount of statistical facts and figures the address. The Irish leader was expected concerning the railroads as factors in the House ablaze and the country a thinking, nation. It shows that during the calendar year 1883 the railroad mileage had reached 121,592 miles, 6,753 having been constructed tion of national justice and right which gave within the year. Since 1880 there have been

Randolph and helped to swell his minority to admitted that Mr. Parnell's speech capital issued by the several companies up to them he says that they were so drunk that Irish National League, to consider the most the respectable figure of 178, only giving the was the minority to has every made to the close of their respective fiscal years they could not see whom they were bumming constitutional means of bringing public principles. to the close of their respective fiscal years they could not see whom they were humming constitutional means of bringing public opin was \$3,708,060,583, an increase from the pred with. How did Mr. Beecher know this to be infamous practice vious year of \$207,024,759. The gross earn- true? asks Gen. Butler Has he been of land grabbing, have been prevented expected and was received with cheers from Castle in Ireland, he touched briefly upon ings of the roads for their geveral fiscal years around with these men? That, of course, is from holding a lawful and constitutional the revolting scandals that had been brought of 1883 were \$823,772,294, an increase from not possible. Then why state it as a truth home to certain officials of the government the previous year of \$53,563,025. The coming from the lips of a minister of Christ we indignantly protest against this despotie and sneered at the Ministry's surjecty to re- net earnings for the past year were and a writer of his life? Mr. Beecher appears action of the Government of the 'Even Keel' \$336,911,884, or a sum equal to about 9 per to be very careless of his language. I heartily which allows Englishmen to assemble to cent. on the cost. The American railroads wish I could say of him as Felix said unto during 1883 transported 400,000,000 tons of Paul, 'Much learning bath made the mad.' freight, and Mr. Poor calculates that an ave- I have failed to discover the evidence of that the first right of citizens to assemble in pubrage of \$25 the ton, the value of this freight, would represent the enormous sum of \$10,-000,000,000. Penetrating every portion of the men may get themselves by their vices, which thoroughly detested and routed by the Irish vast area of the United States the railroads have created the condition of a firm and compact nationality, while at the same time adding to the inexhaustible treasures of the country.

> CHINESE CHEAP LABOR. THE question of introducing Chinese cheap labor into the country will have to be discussed and given some sort of settlement at the next session of Parliament. The heathen is not to be objected to solely on moral grounds. His presence is a continual menace to the working man, and as such the Government will assume a great responsibility if it decides to tolerate and encourage the nuisance. Canada cannot afford to have its white labor undersold and driven out of the market Chinese can afford to work for wages that would mean misery and starvation to white men with families. The Chinese may be very good fellows in their own Celestial empire, but the conditions on which the lower classes of them immigrate to America and the conditions people and very poor citizens for the country. The Toronto World does not hesitate to accept atonce the straight and square issue of expelling for people of our own flesh and blood is not to be rested on stories of leprosy, or opiumsmoking, or rat-eating, or any of these argument holds good without any such incidental props. Canadian workingmen object to Chinese immigration on the broad ground that all the work the country affords they want for themselves. Suppose that the Mongolian intruders were to quit opium entirely, and solemnly agree that they would never touch dog-pie or rat-stew any more. That would not settle the question, by any means. All the work that the country affords is wanted for our own people : positively we have not a day's work or wages to spare for the invaders. This is the straight and square issue before us, and it must be

A MAJORITY OF 200,000 SINNERS. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been a most conspicuous figure in the Presidential campaign which is now drawing to a close. He had been a long-life Republican, but when Mr. Blaine secured the nomination the Plymouth orator hauled down his colors, and with bag and Łaggage left for the Democrati camp to support Grover Cleveland, a man after his own heart and ways. Between the Christian pulpit and the political stump his eloquence has had no rest. Mr. Beecher has put forth a vigorous and determined advocacy of Cleveland's claim to the White House. He has defended with pen and tongue the moral lapses and the inco npotency of the Democratic candidate. But at a great Cleveland demonstration in Jersey City the other evening the Christian minister shot past the mark, and startled the nation by a statement of unparalleled infamy. Speaking of Cleveland's private character from a public platform and in the presence of thousands of men, women and children, Mr. Beccher said : "If every man in New York State to night "who has broken the Seventh Command-"ment once, twice or thrice, would vote for "Mr. Cleveland he would be elected by 200,-"000 majority. There are many men in 'Brooklyn who will say, 'I have been bum-'ming with Cleveland at night.' I say to every such man, 'You were bumming on your own hook, and were so drunk that you couldn't see who was bumming with ' you.'"

It is scarcely credible that any man, much less a Christian minister, could give utterance to such language in a public speech, delivered on behalf of a candidate for the Presidency of a civilized nation. Instead of being a judicious defence of Governor Cleveland, it is an atterly unjustifiable attack on the morals of three-fourths of the voters in the largest the mouths of our own children, and then State in the Union. It constitutes an accudespises and abuses the benevolence on which sation worse than that brought against Cleve. land, for the latter has not been accused of RAILROAD PROGRESS AND NATIONAL | the heinous offences of destroying the honor and peace of families. It has become quite evident that Mr. Beecher's hostility would be more helpful than his spurious friendship to the Democratic National ticket. Questioned as to his shameful accusation made enterprise is the clearest proof that new tracts | against the whole people, General Butler said he could not have believed it possible, but he sarcastically added : "As an expert in such matters, Mr. Beecher must know much better than I. And is this the result of his teachings and of the teachings of the ministers of the Gospel all over the State who have been associated with him, and who have been spreading abroad the truths of our holy religion? Is this the State of New York, or is it the Territory of Utah? I trust that a President elected by the votes of such men as Mormons, because their conduct is at least more decent than that of the 200,000 disciples

of Mr. Beecher." Again, Mr. Beecher says that there are men own I ublic meetings. They voted with Lord quent and powerful pronouncement. It is 28,405 miles of railroad. The amount of share bumming at night with Mr. Oleveland, and Holyford and Cappawhite branches of the caused to be taken down, the evidence of any

surplus of learning in Beecher's case; but I lie meeting." The English Government can have evidence of other conditions into which tend toward madness."

If Grover Cleveland obtains a majority in New York State after that, it is to be presumed it will be because the Seventh Commandment is not held in respect by the masses of the people, and that their sympathy lies with him who breaks it. Beecher has put his hoof in it, and none will suffer more from the unpardonable accusation than the Governor for whose benefit it was made.

QUEBEC'S POLICY OF BLOCKADE. The Quebec Board of Trade appears to be a generous, whole-souled, go-ahead and pro- opportunity that offered to develop comgressive sort of body for itself, but pettishly near-sighted, jealous and narrow-minded to. wards others. That august body has petitioned the Ottawa Government against any to satisfy the greed of capitalists. The further expenditure of public money upon the deepening of the Lake St. Peter channel. The Board of Trade imagines that if the channel was blocked, Montreal would be done for, and that Quebec, which lies like a corpse on the Canadian seaboard, would be granted a new lease of life. Fond, but foolish dreams! If the resurrection of the Ancient Capital depends on the decapitation and discredit which spring therefrom must be as to make them very bad company for our of Montreal as the head of navigation, we can assure our aged sister city that the day will be a long time coming. By the way, would not the village authorities of Gaspe or them on these grounds. It says: "the case | Father Point or Tadousac be justified in imitating the unselfish and generous conduct of the Quebec Board of Trade by imploring and petitioning the Government against fixthings. These are incidentals merely, ing up any more light-houses below Quebec, and, though they do tell pretty by discharging the coastguards that are now heavily against the Chinese, the main employed, and by generally leaving the channel to take care of itself? It is quite possible that if these undeveloped seaports, which are so much nearer the ocean, had half the chances and opportunities Quebec has had to permanently become the leading maritime port of the Dominion, they would be able to show more for their time and labor than the Ancient Capital can at the present day. Dear old Quebec would like exceedingly to see the Canadian metropolis nothing but the headquarters of barges and schooners, and even then it might petition the Government against further expenditure of public money in repairing the canals and keeping enough water in them to float a bark cance.

WHAT BISHOP O'FARRELL DID SAY. Some six or seven weeks ago Mgr. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, N.J., and formerly a member of the Montreal clergy, was travel. former or increase the prices against ling in Ireland after a visit to Rome. Dur- the latter. Consequently the Winess ing his tour His Lordship was welcomed by is quite wrong when it asserts that the Irish people, and had occasion to deliver a series of lectures and sermons on the leading and burning questions of the day. In an interview with a reporter of the Dublin Freeman Mgr. O'Farrell related his Roman experiences, and specially dwelt upon | take advantage of such a market except the feelings of affection and sympathy which Pope Leo XIII. entertains towards the people of Ireland, and to which His Holiness gave expression in an audience with the Bishop of Trenton. Mgr. O'Farrell was not slow in making known to the world the exact thoughts and feelings of the Pope on the Irish question. To destroy the effect of His Lordship's announcements, the English newspaper correspondents exaggerated their nature and misrepresented their meaning, which was the next best thing to denying His Lordship's statements. These correspondents represented Mgr. O'Farrell as stating that the Pope favored the Irish movement to cut free from England. The meanest tyro in diplomacy would not be guilty of such an avowal. The Pope never uttered the sentiment and Mgr. O'Farrell never said he did, but the object of the misrepresentaton has been attained by forcing the organ of the Vatican to make a denial of the statement fabricated by the English newspaper correspondents. Bishop O'Farrell, speaking on the subject. has also denied he had made use of the statement imputed to him, and explained what he said was "that the Pope declared Ireland had rights and was justified in maintaining and aserting them."

THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETING IN IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Liberal Government continues to ignore the right of public meeting and to refuse freedom of speech to the people of Ireland. Last week two public meetings were called at Kiltulla and Doon to give the people a chance of discussing certain questions which affected their interests; but strong squads of police were sent to both places by Earl Spencer to intimidate and prevent the people from assembling and expressing their opinions in open day. There was not the shadow of an excuse for such brutal interference with constitutional rights. This policy of repression is eminently calculated to exasperate the people and to drive them into secret societies. The parish priest of Doon, Canon O'Donnell, see | your correspondent to make me believe that ing the turn affairs had taken, invited a nummaterial development and prosperity of the Mr. Beecher refers to will not disturb the ber of delegates to his own house, where the following protest against the action of the Government was adopted :- "Whereas, we, the priests and laymen delegated by the Tipperary, Pallasgreen, Sologhead, Cappamore, in Brooklyn who will say that they have been Kilteely, Murroe, Newport, Kilcommin, have never, on any occasion, taken down, nor

meeting by a so-called Liberal Government. break each other's heads, as recently at Birmingham, but will not allow us to exercise not take surer means of having itself people. It is really incomprehensible how a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's calibre and en. lightenment can encourage and assume the responsibility of such intolerable misrule and

#### CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE AR. GENTINE REPUBLIC.

Mr. J. A. Maguire, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic in Canada, published a letter in the Quebec Chronicle the other day commenting on the lack of trade relations be tween the Republic and the Dominion, and showing Canadian manufacturers the splendid mercial intercourse and to secure a profitable market for their goods. To score a point against the National Policy, the Daily Witness deals dishonestly with Mr. Maguire's letter.

In answer to his query why Canadian man. ufacturers do not introduce their wares, such as cotton cloth, edge tools, agricultural implements, etc., etc., into the Republic, our esteemed contemporary says: "There are several " reasons why they do not, but the principal " one is because our paternal government, in " order that the manufacturers of agricultur-" al implements and cotton cloths should get " rich and prosperous very fust, has created. " by means of Customs duties, an artificial " dearness in this country, which makes it "impossible for these manufacturers to sell "their goods where competitive prices pre-"vail. Neither we nor the United States " can take advantage of such a market ex-" cept for slaughter purposes." That is not the reason and much less the

"principal one" why our manufacturers have little or no business dealings with the Argen tine merchants. If the reason put forward by the Witness was an honest and correct one, how will our contemporary explain, and why did it pass over the fact stated in Mr. Ma. guire's letter that "the Argentine Republic took during the past year from the port of New York alone four million dollars worth of manufactured goods, nearly all of which are manufactured in this country (Canada). such as agricultural implements, edge tools, machinery, barb wire fencing, tacks, boots and shoes, prints, towellings, shirtings, preserves and canned goods?" What are we to conclude from this? If Canadian manufactured goods can be sold to New York merchants and then resold to Argentine consumers, it is clear that direct and immediate relations between the Canadian manufacturer and the Argentine consumer would not tend to diminish the profits in behalf of the the national policy makes it impossible for these manufacturers to sell their goods where competitive prices prevail, and the concluding statement of its misleading paragraph that "neither we nor the United States can for slaughter purposes," is altogether unwarranted. Mr. Magure concludes his timely letter as follows: - "It therefore behoves our Canadian manufacturers to at once take steps towards introducing their wares into the republic which in a very short time might be made a large and very valuable consumer. All information regarding the cost of transportation, duties, &c., could be obtained at any of the republic's consulates in the Dominioe, and I shall be more than pleased to give not only all information in my power, but will also personally assist by every possible means favorable introduction of any of Canada's products, and the development of a trade in manufactured goods be tween the two countries."

#### IMMIGRATION SCANDALS AT SOUTH QUEBEC.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

Post hastily, and I have not the paper by me.

SIR.—I read your remarks in Saturday's

If I remember rightly you thought my de-nials were not sufficiently explicit. I will en deavor to make them more so. You blamed me for my reticence. Doubtless I could say much, on many things, if I chose to make you my father confessor. What I am concerned in is the charge into which my name was dragged, made against Miss Richardson in l'Elec car, and re-echoed by you. That charge was that the lady was continually holding altercations with me in the agent's office and on the wharf, to the hindrance of public business and the annoyance or amusement of the bystanders that she called me, on such occasions, "cad," "blackguard," "hypocrite," &c.; that, in all this, she was taking her revenge, because I had given her "a piece of my mind" for her refusing to allow me to give religious instruction and to hold religious services with the servant girls under hercharge. This accusation in its several counts, and in toto, I deny. 1 denounce it as a base fabrication—as a Lis. Miss Richardson has never had an altercation with me, in the office or out of the office; on the wharf or off the wharf. She has never addressed to me such words as "cad" and the other choice selections from your correspondent's repertoire. I have never heard her use any such words of any person; and

it would take far better evidence than that of

she had used them. I have never intended to

give, nor sought to give, religious instruction in the Home, nor to hold religious services

with the servant girls placed therein. I have

never received instructions from my superiors

to do so. ... The Home is in the parish of Levis.

and it would be the duty of the rector to hold such services, if they had been required.

whom its owner, is the tool, THOMAS W. FYLES. South Quebec, Oct. 28th, 1884.

#### REPLY TO REV. MR. FYLES.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS SIR,—My attention was only called this day to another letter from Rev. Mr. Fyles, which escaped my notice, in The Post of Thursday. If his preaching be no better than his letter-writing, Miss Richardson acted a really meritorious part in keeping the immigrant girls from his religious services.

Mr. Fyles's general denial to my charges is not enough. I have given, circumstantially, the facts. I have given the time, occasions, places and particulars of the miserable squabbles between Miss Richardson and this reverend gentleman, and I have furnished the names of the responsible and very respectable gentlemen whose testimony is at hand to sustain every statement that I have made. In the face of evidence such as this (which can be given under oath), what weight can be attached to general denials? And how can the tu quoque argument, saying that your correspondent is "another," serve for a defence for Rev. Mr. Fyles?

Because my neighbor does wrong, therefore I may, is very bad logic and worse moral-And such false reasoning comes with a still worse grace trom the mouth of this paid reverend evangelizer.

On no single charge, it will be observed. does Mr. Fyles dare join issue. He avoids the charge that he went to New Brunswick to get immigrants to sign a statement against Miss Richardson. He avoids the charge of havingsolicited the official guardians to sign such a Andersen, the interpreter, and his encounter with Miss Richardson in "taking his minister's part," when she called him bad names. He keeps back what Mr. Lamontagne, the chief guardian, said when Mr. Fyles wanted Mr. Lamontagne to sign a statement charging Miss Richardson with keeping the immigrants from attending his religious services. He well knows that Mr. Lamontagne and others refused to sign that statement (presented to them by Mr. Fyles) stating that they did not wish to be mixed up in the quarrel. He avoids the charge made by Miss Richardson against him of spiriting away a little Roman Catholic immigrant girl. He avoids the charge that he made complaint of Miss Richardson's conduct to Mr. Stafford, and that he afterwards reported her to Ottawa. And he dares not question the truth that the gentlemen whose names I have given can prove all the statements I have made. Beyond his own mere ipse dixit he offers no evidence to controvert my statements. As to the main charges against the government and the official recognition by the department of Rev. Mr. Fyles, they are left untouched.

What he says is :—That he never sought to give religious instruction in the Home. No one said he did.

He says that he had "never any alterca tion with Miss Richardson," and that "he never heard her use the words" given by your correspondent. He does not deny that he was not on speaking terms with the lady, and that he would only communicate with her by letter, although they were both engaged in doing their work in the same office.
To be sure, the lady was seated at one end of the office and he at other with an open doorway between. But everyone else (except the Rev, Mr. Fyles) heard her openly expressed opinions of the "cad," the "hypocrite," and scoundrelly fellow," and how she wished she were "a man, so as to give him a good pounding." But, perhaps, as there was a doorway between the pair, they might be only a doring each other. Perhaps, that instead of falling out, this was their mode of by the ladies of the city of Cork. Like all falling in. But why refuse to be on speaking such precious relics, it has a peculiar history. terms before the public? Why communicate Colonel J. H. Sherbourne, a prominent Episterms before the public? Why communicate by letter?

At all events-and upon this head I appea to Mr. Stafford and his staff-the falling out, (or falling in) and a doring of the lady and the reverend gentleman was a hindrance and a great annoyance, and a public scandal.

And the scores of persons here, well ac quainted with the facts, are further scandalized and shocked that the reverend gentleman should have the hardihood to deny facts so

publicly notorious.

Raising little side issues and resorting to sneaking equivocations only serve to show with greater force the complete truthfulness of my allegations, and prove that this Revd. Mr. Fyles is no better than a reverend falsitier. His letter hears the stamp of falsehood. Let him go. Leave him to Miss Richardson. Nov. 3rd, 1881.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

## OBITUARY.

An old and respected farmer named Patrick Walsh died on Monday, October 27th, in the 68th year of his age. The deceased was born near Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, and emigrated to this country 42 years ago, settling on a farm near Tingwick, where he remained up to the bour of his death. Mr. Walsh, who was very much respected, was some time ago attacked by a serious malady, which eventually culminated in dropsy and death. The funeral was one of the largest seen in the county for many years, there being no less than sixty teams in the mournful procession. The demand largest largest than sixty teams in the mournful procession. ceased leaves a wife and ten children to mourn the loss of a good husband and loving father

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. IN SEASICITNESS.

S. Parker, Wellington, O., says :-"While crossing Lake Eric I gave it to some passengers who were seasick and it gave them immediate relief." 11.3

Rev. T. W. Jeffrey, of Toronto, has created some comment in temperance circles by a sermon questioning the value of the Scott

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

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

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A monument is to be erected by former students at Nicolet in memory of the late Rev. Thomas Caron, for many years Superior of the college.

A tablet in memory of the late Father Levesque will shortly be erected in the Nazareth Church by the Congregation of the Young Men of Nazareth.

His Grace Archbishop Seghers left this afternoon for Baltimore, Md. He will attend the Plenary Council of the Bishops of the United States, which opens in that city on the 9th of November.

A despatch from Rome to the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec announces that His Grace Archbishop Taschereau will leave the Eternal City on the 14th of November next to return to Canada.

The Rev. Father Aubin, Curé of Pointe Claire, has purchased two bells, a splendid organ, twenty-eight statues and several other articles for the new church at that place, at a cost of several thousand dollars.

The Congregation of the Young Men of Nazareth propose to place shortly on the tower of Nazareth Church a bell bearing the name of "Demetrius," in memory of the regretted founder of the congregation.

Work on the new church at Longueuil has ocen suspended for the winter season. It will be resumed as soon as the spring opens. The old walls have been nearly all demolished, and the foundation of the new edifice nearly finished.

Mlle. Marguerite Veuillot, daughter of Mr. Eugene Veuillot, head editor of the Univers (Paris), has just entered a Religious Community. The ceremony of taking the veil was performed in the chapel of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Sevres street, Paris. The allocution was given by Mgr. Freppel, Bishop of Angers.

The tenth anniversary of the consecration as Bishop of His Lordship Mgr. Racine, of Sherbrooke, occurred on Saturday, but the celebration was postponed until Tuesday, 4th of November, Feast of St. Charles Borromee, statement. He avoids all reference to Mr. patron of the seminary. On that occasion, the students of the seminary will give a grand soiree, when a musical and literary programme will be carried out.

The annual solemn service of l'Union de Prières will be sung this year on the 11th of November in Notre Dame Church, at 9 a.m.. by His Lordship Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. The sermon of the occasion will be preached by the Rev. Father Larocque, cure of the St. Hyacinthe Cathedral. Souvenirs will be distributed among all who assist at the service.

The Rev. Father Corkery, who has been parish priest of Cantley, Ont., for the past six years, was presented with an address by his parishioners on the occasion of his leaving to take charge of the parish of Huntley, a position rendered vacant by the departure of the Rev. Father O'Malley for Galway, Ireland, where he will pass the remaining years of his life. Huntley is in the diocese of Ottawa.

#### AN INVENTOR'S ADVICE.

George Stevenson when advising young men how to get on would finish by saying "Do as I have done—persevere." For fifteen years he plodded and worked before giving the finishing those persevering in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," have experienced great relief and found themselves on the high road to health. Liver complaints, impure blood, chronie lung diseases and many others yield to its healing influences never to return. All druggists.

#### REV. FATHER MATHEW'S ORIGINAL TEMPERANCE BANNER.

The original temperance banner of Father Mathew is at present in the possession of Mrs. T. W. Young, of South Washington, Columbia. The banner is in an excellent state of preservation, and shows but few marks of its age. It is of heavy white watered silk, about three feet square, magnificently decorated and appropriately inscribed. This banner was presented to Father Mathew copalian, and an ardent temperance advocate, made a tour of Europe, and happened to meet Father Mathew in Cork. They became firm friends, and it was through Colonel Sherbourne that Father Mathew was induced to visit the United States.

Colonel Sherbourne made arragements for his reception in the different towns of the Union, and secured for the visitor the hospitalities of the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleanc. In one of Colonel Sherbourne's letters, dated January 20th, 1848, he speaks of Father Matthew having made him a present of his portrait and also "two banners beautifully embroidered by the ladies of Cork." Mrs. Young has also some of Father Mathew's letters to her grandfather, Colonel Sherbourne, and a card bearing the following, in the great preacher's own handwriting: "It is good not to eat flesh and drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother is offended or scandalized, or make weak. (Romans, xiv., 13, 14). Theobald Mathew Cork, 8, 7, 48.)"

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

## DIVORCE AND DRUNKENNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Some of the London papers -the Sunday Magazine among others-are advocating an alteration in the divorce law, so that habitual drunkenness may be recognized as a sufficient cause for divorce. It is contended that adultery, which is, of course, a strong reason why a marriage should be dissolved, does not cause more misery in the home than habitual drunkenness. This view is strengthened by the case of William John Rose, committed on a charge of man-Rose's father was a drunkard slaughter. who continually ill-treated his wife. On a recent occasion, while indulging this disgraceful propensity, young Rose was awakened by the screams of his sisters, who shouted that their mother was being murdered by their father. He rushed into the room with a pistol and shot his father dead on the spot. It is already proposed to move amendments to the Divorce Act during the present session of Parliament; but there is too much business of greater importance before the House to afford any hope that this subject can be reached this year.

## From Death's Door.

M. M. Devereaux of lonis, Mich., was a sight to behold. He says: "I had no action of the Kidneys and suffered terribly. My legs were as big as my body and my body as Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, the Aposbig as a barrel. The best doctors gave me up. Finally I tried Kidney Wort, Infour or five can cardinal, the Most Rev. John McCloskey, days a change came, in eight or ten de a I of New York, will not be present, owing to was on my feet, and now I am compistely ill-health. In the council will be 80 archived a cured. It was certainly a miracle, All bishops, bishops, and abbots, 10 other predruggists keep Kidney-Wort which is put up lates, about 52 head of religious orders, which, in liquid and dry form.

### SCOTCH NEWS.

FORESTRY EXHIBITION. -The International Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh was closed on Saturday. During the three months in which it has been open the exhibition was visited by about half-a-million people.

GIFT TO QUEENSFERRY. - Captain Dundas of Inchgarvie has offered to restore and fit up the Carmelite Monastery at Queensferry as a reading-room for the use of the inhabitants. The Town Council has accepted the offer.

SHERIFF OFFICERS IN SKYE .- Sheriff offi cers are becoming scarce in Skye. For some months the island has had only two on it. One of these has resigned, and it is said that the remaining officer also intends to resign.

THE PROPOSED NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS FOR PAISLEY.—At Tuesday night's meeting of Paisley Town Council, Mr. Scott, measurer, gave in details of the proposed new municipal buildings, showing a total estimated cost of £28,220, exclusive of sites.

HEALTH OF LEITH.—The health returns for the week ending October show a death-rate equivalent to an annual mortality of 14 per 1000, the deaths being 11. The births numbered 42, two of which were illegitimate. Six new cases of scarlatina are reported.

SUICIDE AT NEWMILNES. -On Wednesday Maxwell Scott, married, and residing at Allanton, near London Hill, while suffering from delirium, occasioned by typhoid fever, cut bis throat in presence of the nurse before his hand could be arrested. He died instant-

EPISCOPAL MARRIAGE IN ST. GILES' CATHE-DRAL, EDINBURGH.—At a marriage on Tuesday in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, the Episcopalian service was performed by an Episcopalian clergyman. This is said to be the first occasion on which such a service has been performed in the cathedral.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICER DROWNED AT LOCHBOISDALE .- James Sharkey, inland revenue officer, Lochmaddy, was drowned on Monday night while crossing the ford be-tween the islands of North Uist and Benbe-cula. The body has been found. Starkey was a young man, and a native of Ireland.

SALE OF A FIFESHIRE ESTATE.—The residential estate of Hilton, of about 204 imperial acres, within a mile of Cupar, has just been sold by Mr. Robert Methven, the proprietor, to a Dundee merchant at a little over £12,-000. A few years ago Sir David Baxter, then a neighboring proprietor, offered £20,000 for this estate.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS NEAR GLAS-GOW.—A correspondent informs us that on the farm of Provan Mill, at Hogganfield, where a squad of laborers has been employed for a long time past, recently in the course of digging operations they came upon 70 coins, all bearing the date of 1300. One of them is gold, while the rest are silver and copper.

HONOR TO A GLASGOW DOCTOR.-The Medical Times gives the following paragraph trom its Paris correspondent:— Dr. Wolfe, of Glasgow, is at present in Paris, where he has been invited to come by several distinuation in the common van. He was threatenguished French oculists, who offered him eases, to show his operation for detachment of the retina, which has excited so much interest. He has already operated on several patients, and proposes to address the Academy of Medicine on the subject."

THE SCOTTISH LAND RESTORATION LEAGUE. -A largely attended meeting of the Executive of the Scottish Land Restoration League was held on Saturday afternoon, in the rooms of the association, Renfield street. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a candidate in sympathy with the objects of the League, and of advanced views generally, should be brought forward for the representation of the city, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. William Forsyth, of the Cobden Hotel, Glasgow, president of the Lague, to request him to allow himself to be put in nomination.

## PANIC IN A THEATRE.

SIXTEEN PEOPLE KILLED --- A DRUNKEN MAN'S CRY OF "FIRE" --- A HEARTREND-ING SCENE.

GLASGOW, Nov. 1 .-- A panic occurred this evening at the Star Theatre, caused by a cry of fire being raised. During the rush by the audience to escape from the building sixteen people were killed and twelve severely injured. The performance had proceeded without intermission till 9 o'clock, when some person shouted fire. The whole audience rose to their feet and made a rush for the doors. The mass of people who occupied the pit met the crowd descending the stairs from the galleries and a fearful block ensued. Loud cries of distress and shouts for help arose from the panic-stricken and struggling people. The crowd was adjured by the offiers of the theatre and police to hold back, but the warning and appeals were unheeded.
The crowd frantically rushed towards the outlets, trampling and jumping over each other till they reached the street. When the theatre was finally cleared sixteen corpses were found on the stairs leading from the gallery and twelve persons were badly hurt. The only evidence that life was not extinct was a piteous moaning. The whole fire brigade with the police did their utmost to allay the panic and rescue the crushed victims, but they were too late to be of effective service. The ambulance conveyed the victims to the hospital, the wounded and the dead all being so mixed that it was only possible to recognize them after arrival at the infirmary. It was subsequently learned that the author of the ery of fire was a former employee who was dismissed. The audience numbered 2.000. Another account says the alarm arose while a trapeze performer was taking a dive from the ceiling to a net hanging in mid-air. One of the audience shouted fire, meaning

that the performer had gone too near the footlight. GLASGOW, Nov. 2.-The man whose cry of "fire" caused the panic in the Star theatre last evening has been arrested. He was drunk at the time. The scene on the staircase is described as terrible. The steps were strewn with ribbons, hats and shawls. victims were first suffocated and then trampled to death. The panic lasted fifteen minutes. The authorities had disapproved of the means of exit and it was contemplated to construct an additional exit from the gallery. The scenes outside when the relatives identi fied the dead were most appalling and affecting. Among the victims were eight females.

## THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1 .- Next Sunday week will be a great day in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. Although the meeting proper of the Plenary Council will not begin till the following day, the grand religious ceremonies to take place on Sunday, in which all the prelates and hundreds of clergymen will take part, will really mark the opening of the council. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, the Apos-

going, will make up about 250 active participants in the labors of the council. In addition to these, the council will draw to the city hundreds of Catholic priests from all parts of the country, who will be constantly coming and going during the sessions of the council, which is expected to last three weeks, or even longer. A conference of the urch-bishops of the twelve provinces of the United States has been called by Archbishop Gibbons to meet at his residence on Thursday next. The decrees formulated by the distinguished theologians at their recent meeting at St. Charles' College and St. Mary's Seminary will be laid before the Archbishops, and other details presented, so that they may be thoroughly familiar with the work before the meeting of the council. Of course the business sessions of the council will be private. The discussions will be in the English language, but the acts and decrees will be written in Latin. After the meeting of the council the results of its labours will be forwarded to the Pope. Whatever may be decided on will not have force until approved by him.

#### MONSEIGNEUR BOURGET.

EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE VENERABLE ARCHвізнор.

tulle, Superior of the Redemptorist Order in this city, the Rev. Fathers Leclerc, cure of St. Joseph's parish, and several others, repaired to the residence of the venerable Archbishop, at Sault-au-Recollet, where they dined with His Grace and spent the day in happy greetings and thanksgivings to Divine Providence for having spared him so long to his people. Only a short time ago it became our pleasant duty to record the 47th anniversary of his episcopal consecration, and many and fervent are the wishes that His Grace may be spared to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his consecration. Besides the clergy-men, His Grace received many calls from personal friends, who joined heartily in the wish that he might still live for years to come.

#### A RENOWNED CANADIAN.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN AT THE HEAD OF THE NEW YORK POLICE.

(Gath in Cincinnati Inquirer.)

He is to-day the best police captain on this continent. He is an absolute unrespecter of persons. Some years ago Jim Bennett went to a shebang here with his boon companions, and broke looking glasses, smashed chande. I the conditions agreed upon between Minister liers, and otherwise behaved like a wild jack. Foster and the Spanish Commissioner ass. Williams not only took him into the ed with the terrors of the Herald. Williams said "If I am afraid of newspapers I had better resign my badge. The Herald for years pursued him with the impotent idea hey could destroy him in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. He is to day the strongest name in the police influence of New York. He never sends an officer to do anything in a crisis, but goes himself. He is an athlete, has the strength of one, and i there should be a row here on the sidewalk before the hotel now, and somebody should raise the cry "Captain Williams is coming," you would see them scatter as if a lion was at hand. Above all men in the city he has proved his superiority of efficiency and character to merely manufactured clamour.

AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING A WOMAN IS SUDDENLY RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH. Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 1.—Pitteen years

ago A. J. Jernigau, of this county, macried Miss Fannie Thompson, one of the most beautiful belles that ever reigned in Georgian society. For a couple of years Mr. and Mrs. Jernigan were leaders in social circles, but after the birth of a daughter the mother found herself completely paralyzed, and for years her condition has been such that not only was she unable to move a limb, but her tongue was paralyzed so that she could not speak, and she had to be fed on liquid food. A few weeks ago Mrs. Jernigan was given up for dead. The watchers stood around her bed momentarily expecting the expiring breath, while the sufferer lay almost without a respiration. She seemed at length to fall asleep, and the watchers left the room. During the whole morning the sufferer, without the knowledge of her attendants, lay, not as they supposed in a stupour, but in silent prayer. threw her whole soul into her appeal to God to save her for her daughter's sake. It was the fourth hour of her prayer when her atshe heard words repeated:—"Arise, thy faith hath made thee whele." Offering up one more fervent prayer, she found that the power of motion had returned to her, and the conviction came to her that God had indeed answer d her prayer. Getting up, she felt as strong as on the day she was married. Hastily dressing, she opened the door into the adjoining room, where she appeared before her husband and friends as though risen from the grave, "Fear not," she said, "God has restored me to life." The whole company knelt down and thanked God for what had occurred. That afternoon she walked half a mile to church for the purpose of praying, at the end of which she was not in the least The incident excited the whole fatigued. county and hundreds have been calling on her, all of whom she assures that her cure has come from God.

#### CATARRH-A NEW TREATMENT. (From the Montreal Star, Nov. 17, 1882.)

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that nas been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medi-cines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his oure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permenancy is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple, and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs, A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street West, To ronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh

### ELECTION FIGHT.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

NEW IBERIA, La., Nov. 1. -At a political meeting at Laureanville to-day some negroes got into a difficulty. Joe Gilfaux, a prominent citizen, stepped in to quiet them, when he was fired on by a negro, the ball penetrating his hat. He returned the fire without result. A general resort to fire arms followed. Gilfaux was first to fall, shot dead. Sheriff Viaton was seriously wounded and R. Bell and Abner Bouttee, negro politicians, and three other negroes, killed. A large number of persons were brought in to-night by armed men and lodged in jail. Judge Theo. Fontelien and Alphonse Fontelien are among the prisoners. An impartial report says the republicans expected trouble and that it commenced among the negroes. It is generally admitted that six negroes were night.

killed. The number wounded cannot be ascertained as the negroes stampeded after the first fire.

The prisoners are still in jail. Reports differ as to the number killed and wounded. Courier Mainville came in late this evening, and says there are sixteen negroes dead and two white men. The jury hold an inquest to-morrow A great many negroes stood and fought until they emptied their pistols. The majority, however, stampeded. Hundreds Archbishop of Martianopolis, celebrated the S5th anniversary of his birth. On this joyful occasion His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, Rev. Futner Catulle, Superior of the Redemptorist Order. jumped into the bayou; some being wounded

nected. NEW ORLEASS, Nov. 3 .-- A later dispatch from Lorenwillo states that Louis Brown and Louis Frelat, coloured republicans, were among the killed. Additional wounded are utes, but in that short time over 1,000 shots were fired. The negroes, as soon as they re-alized that there was really a fight, fled in all directions, leaving hats, shoes and horses behind. Many received fatal shots, ran a great distance and died in out of the way places Bodies are being found now in the fields and woods. Between fifty and sixty negroes rushed into Bayou Teche, where some sank from wounds and exhaustion and were drowned in the confusion and struggle, but many reached the other side and con-tinued their wild flight. Three were found dead in the field on this side of the bayou. One made his way five miles below here and

A PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATY.

London, October 31. - A Madrid despatch says that at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the King presiding, the Minister of Foreign Affairs submitted for consideration the conditions agreed upon between Minister America. The treaty would be the starting point for a new colonial and tariff policy in the Spanish West Indies. It would open the Castilian colonies to American competition against Spanish imports, but also admit Cuba and Porto Rico in the Zollevrein, which America is gradually forming with Mexico and the other Spanish-speaking countries around the Gulf of Mexico and in Central America on the basis of reciprocal concessions and discriminating duties to exclude European competition. Canada, the British West Indies and the Central American Republics will receive the same advances from this Yankee diplomacy shortly. The special dispano of the American Convention stipulates that its advantages shall apply to trade between the United States and Cuba and Port Rico which is carried under the American and Spanish flags respectively. America will admit sugars, molasses and raw tobacco free of duty, cereals imported into her colonies upon the same footing as those imported from Spain, and will make a large reduction in the duties on cattle, salt and fresh fish, and on all but very few American manufactured goods Spain will also suppress the consular tonnage duties now levied at American ports, and promises to reform the custom house, harbor and sanitary regulations and fines in her colonies. Only a strong government like that of Canovas del Castillo with docile majorities in both houses of Parliament could venture to attempt such a departure from prevailing Castilian ideas of colonial policy and the old system of protective tariffs.

U. S. COAST DEFENCES. Washington, Nov. 3 .- General Newton, chief of engineers, in his annual report, says the whole object of the seacoust forts and batteries has been to prevent hostile fleets from approaching near enough to our importent scaports to destroy public establishments tendants had retired. Suddenly she imagined etc., and to lay our cities under contribushe heard words repeated:—"Arise, thy faith tion. The contribution which could be levied from New York alone would probably pay four or five-fold the cost of all forcitications of the important harbors of the country. In early periods these forts on their land sides in certain important cases were projected so as to resist siege for a length of time sufficient to gather and concentrate a force to drive the invaders back to their ships but in proportion as the facilities of communication and population increased, the defences on the land side were reduced to a minimum. Between 1812 and 1884 the transition from sail vessels to steamers and from stage coaches to steam cars and the increase of population to fifty millions developed such ready means of throwing large forces upon threatened points that hostile debarkation with a view of capturing our forts by regular siege on land is not considered practical. This secures the advantage of being attacked only by ships, and our forts and batteries need protection on the land sides only sufficient to prevent a successful attempt from boating parties to take them by surprise and disable the guns and blow up the small magazines intended for the services of the guns. He recommends an appropriation of fifty millions to put the coast sites in good defence.

## THE SIGN OF SUCCESS.

While Verdi was putting the finishing touches upon "Il Trovatore" he was visited in his study by a privileged friend, who was one of the ablest living musicians and critics. The latter was permitted to glance over the score and try the "Anvil chorus" on the pianoforte. "What do you think of that?" nsked the master. "Trish!" said the con-noisseur. Verdi rubbed his hands and chuckled. "Now look at this, and this, and this," he said. "Rubbish!" The composer rose and embraced his friend with a burst of joy. "What do you mean by such strange conduct?" asked the critical one. "My dear friend," responded the master, "I have been composing a popular opera; in it I resolved to please everybody except the judges and classicists like you. Had I pleased you, I should have pleased no one else; what you say assures me of success. In three months, 'Il Trovatore' will be sung, and roared, and whistled, and barrel organed all over Italy."

And so it was !—Manchester Times.

### THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—Cleveland has undoubtedly carried the following states:—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Delaware. It is believed Cleveland has also carried the text of the possel of the control of the con Florida by the usual democratic majority, although returns are not to hand except in a few places. At this hour, 12.40, Connecti-cut, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Vir-ginia are doubtful, and Massachusetts, if it goes Republican, will do so but by a small plurality. The solid Republican northern states have not yet reported fully, and New York will be so close that it is not at all likely we shall have decisive returns to

ticut has gone Republican, Florida Demo-cratic by 3,500, that Iudiana has probably gone Republican, and it now looks as if New York state is very much in doubt.
Senator Jones, of the Democratic National

Committee, says there is no doubt New York State has given Cleveland 35,000 to 50,000 majority, New Jersey 5,000, and Connecticut 3,500 majority. Meagre returns from Indiana show material Democratic gains over 1880.

The South at this writing seems solid for Cleveland; meagre returns yet to hand indicate democratic gains. Massachusetts is reported as close. New York very much in doubt. Later returns make a small demo-cratic plurality likely. Nothing from In-diana. Iowa show Republican gains and Michigan shows Blaine holding his own.

3 a.m. -Cleveland appears to have the call and is very probably elected. All indications St. Clair Dugas, A. F. Dugas, and one De- at 3 a.m. point in that direction. The commoco. The engagement lasted only four min- position of the next house is unknown. Betting was 10 to 3 at 4 o'clock that Cleveland would carry his own ward, 10 to 4 that he would carry the city, and 10 to 5 that he would carry the county, each of which he failed to do. Betting is 10 to 6 that he would carry the state, which he did. Betting was 100 to 85 that he would be defeated in the general result.

#### A CANADIAN VOYAGEUR.

THE BOYS GET FULL AS GOATS AT GIR RALTAR-A SPECIMEN LETTER.

One of the Canadian voyageurs now in Egypt writes to his brother in Toronto as follows: ALEXANDRIA, Oct 8, 1884.

DEAR BROTHER: I am at last in the land of Moses, but have not as yet found his grave. We had a beautiful voyage over, especially down the Mediterranean Sea. The nights on the sea are something grand. The moon is so beautiful. Had a day and night at Gibraltar. Talk about your fortifications: I had my head and shoulders in the 101 ton gun. It is a great gun. The boys all got full as goats there. You can buy about a quart of wine for 10 cents, and the boys tool adventige of the opportunity. Am enjoying the ese of health and am getting fat. Am pressed for time or I would write now. Test.
P.S.—Was robbed of everydaing i had in

Moatreal. BISHOP OF AUGULT STEAKS 10.1...

NO REBUKE DECEIVED FLOM BOMP, AND NONE EXPRETED.

TRENTON, N.J., Nov. 1. Bishop O'Fairell has not yet it wised any callegram from thee Pope. The Bishop says he does not expect to receive one. The Pope, in the first place, would not take such a course if he were offended, and, in the second place, he would know that he (the bishop) would not say what had been charged to him. The and the duties on the other articles imported bishop adds: "The statement of my last from the West Indies will be reduced. Sunday's remarks, as telegraphed to one Spain will place American flour and and only one paper, was not strictly accurate. I did not say that the Pope expressed a hope that the Irish people would soon be able to free themselves from the government of England. I said that the Pope took great interest in Ireland, and loved her people dearly. The notion that he opposed the late agitation in the Emerald Isle was erroneous, and that in point of fact he had declared to me his belief in Ireland's rights and the justice of her efforts to assert and maintain them. This, as you will observe, is mater ially different from the language of the dis patch. It could not be expected that the l'ope would declare himself so positively against England. There are many sincere Trishmen, you know, who do not look forward to the absolute freedom of Ireland. Her legislative independence would be all that they would desire. With that light thrown on the subject, any one can see how unreasonable it would be to suppose I would make the statement imputed to me."

> THE EXCLUSIVE BRITON. The following anecdote is told in relation to the unsociable habits of Englishmen who travel. An old American gentleman was travelling from Liverpool to London. Three gentlemen in all occupied the carriage, and or an hour after the train had begun its journey never once exchanged a syllable with another. At last the American broke slience and said : "Gentlemen, I am L--D\_\_\_\_. I have come from\_\_\_\_. I have been a merchant for fifty years, and now I am living in case. I am eighty years of age, and I have two eyes and one tongue, and like a great many of my countrymen, I take a pleasure in using them. My eyes feel the period in which they have done me service, and I cannot read for the motion of the train. Having introduced myself, I trust, gentlemeu, you will not look upon me as a pickpocket." At this one of the gentlemen drew out his card-case and gave his card. The example was immediately followed by the other: "What, gentlemen!" said the American, " you do not seem to know one another, let me introduce you;" and with that he crossed his arms and presented the card of one to the other. This was the beginning of a warm friendship.

THE MEGANTIC ELECTION.

WHYTE, LIBERAL, ELECTED BY FORTY-THREE MAJORITY.

QUEBEC, Oct. 29.—Returns from Megantic in the election to fill the vacancy in the legislature caused by the retirement of Hon. Mr. Irvine, are as follows, the figures being the majorities :-

Hume. Whyte. 

 Ste. Julie.
 3

 Lyster
 28

 Thetford.
 81

 Leeds East.
 34

 Somerset..... 146 110

Halifax and Ireland give Hume a majority of 179, with three or four places to hear

from. 1 a.m.—Latest accounts say Whyte (Liberal) is elected by 43 majority.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. The American Ambassador at Vicina, Mr. Kason, has lately forwarded to his Government as interesting account of a remarkable surgical eperation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vicina, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant tasts. Food ing, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbedly from the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings.

bodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something from to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood become ing thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the tasto. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and host remoder in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, regetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 20th, 1881. Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you

of the benefit I have received from Suigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, ite. William Brent. Mr. A. J. White.

September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—1 find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a " Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Raithfully come.

Fairly second to with condidence.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,

Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

Te Mr. A. J. White,

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They
deanso the bowels from all irritating substances
and leave them in a healthy condition. They
surf costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st. 1833.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still way pear sir,— Your Syrup and I has are still your popular with my customers, many saying after are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Soigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these lattles I am sending fifteen miles away to a brand who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning, to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Eyrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, doar Sir, yours faithfully.
(Signed) W. Bowker. To A. J. White, Esq.

Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24,

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having fried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" they "come as a boon and a biessing to mean and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness to however, of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a bessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very gratefully,
(Signed)
Carey B. Berry,
Baptist Missionary.

A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary. Hensingham, Whit-haven, Oct. 16, 1882 Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,
Montreal.

A TORONTO FAITH CURE.

REPORTED HEALING OF A CRIPPLED GIRL

THROUGH PRAYER. TORONTO, Oct. 28 .- A remarkable case of faith cure has occurred here, the truth of which is veuched for by several people. The facts are: About twelve years ago Annie Mallock, of Hayter street, fell while crossing King street, injuring her kace to such an extent that doctors who attended her failed to effect a cure, telling her she would be a eripple for life. For ten years she could not two years ago she read a book by C. Judd on prayer and faith which impressed her so deep-ly that she asked several Christian friends to join her in prayer for the recovery of the use of the disabled limb. She states that almost immediately she felt'a change, and at the end of six months was able to dispense with one of her crutches. Her limb gradually reguined power, and last Sunday for the first time in twelve years she was able to walk without assistance to and from Elm street Methodist church. She has still a slight limp, but feels sure it will soon disappear.

To break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, use Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed or Water Pepper. It is diaphoretic, or sweating and strongly anodyne and sedative. 50 cents. By druggists.

THE DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS.

The Paris Univers says :- The Sacred Cou gregation of the Propaganda has rendered its decision in regard to the affairs of the diocese of Three Rivers. Until further orders the Schools. Honor to those judges whose noble diocese will not be divided, nor without a independence thus proclaims with such Catholics of Canada, who admire the courage . , as a material and moral disaster. .

HIS EXCELLENCY DOM HENRY THE SMEULDERS

AT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

On Tuesday at week His Excellency Dom Henry Smeulders, Apostolic Commissioner, Christian schools, Cotté street, Montreal.
Afterche usual ceremonies appropriate to

such circumstances he was introduced into the chapel, which was very neatly decorated for the occasion. During Mass he distributed Holy Communion to appeared of 130 members of the household. The exercises in the chapel being ended, His Excellency pro-ceeded to the hall of the Senior Novitiate, where he was most cordially welcomed by all the Brothers of the city, who assembled for the occasion. They were introduced to His Excellency by the Director of Novices, who represented the Provincial, the latter being at a general Chapter of the Institute in

His Excellency, in his ever paternal way addressed them at considerable length, dwelling chiefly on the importance of the work confided to the disciples of the venerable De La Salle. He said it was the most necessary work of the day. The church is constantly raising her maternal voice in favor of religious training in school. Education this fine institution which forms the subject not based on religion was not, properly of these remarks. His great priest's heart, speaking, education, as it prepared men always seeking for new works of charity to neither for time nor for eternity. He saw accomplish, has interested itself in a particular here the Brothers of the Christian Schools faithfully acquitting themselves of duties attached to their calling.

From the Senior Novitiate His Excellency was conducted to the Study Hall of the Primary Novitiate, where a very hearty greeting awaited him. Before leaving he addressed a few words to the pupils, whom he styled the privileged members of the Church. Separated from the world in their tender years, they were initiated to the duties of the religious state with greater facility.

His next visit was to the hell of St. Lawcence school, where about 700 pupils, representing the different schools of the city, were assembled. His Excellency was accompanied by the following: Rev. P. G. F. De Bie, his secretary; Rev. L. Colin, Superior of St. Sulpice; Rev. P. J. E. Antoine, Provincial of the Oblates; Rev. A. Sincenne, S.S., curé of Notra Dame; Rev. B. Granjon, S.S., Chapitan of the Christian Brothers; Rev. J. Lonergan, P.P., of St. Bridgets; Rev. J. M. Leelere, P. P., Saint Joseph's; Rev. R. Decaries, Curé St. Henri : Rev. M. Cuisse, Curé of Saint Sulpice; Rev. Fr. Catulle, C.S.S.R., P.P., Saint Ams, and Rev. Fr. Godtz, C.S.S.R.; Rev. J. C. Caisse, Chaplain, Hochelaga Conveut; Rev. M. Faubert, Chaplain, Good Shepherd; Rev. A. Giband, S.S.; Rev. J. Leveille; Rev. P.J.P. Bernard, O.M.I.; Rev. P. Laporte, O.M.I.; Rev. P. Kiernan; Rev. M. Levesque.

His Excellency gave the following answer to the addresses presented to him: I am hap-py to be in your midst. You represent, my dear children, not only the pupils of the Christian schools of this city, but the elite of the city of Moutreal I know that the pupils of the Christian schools of this city number 4,000, and if I am not mistaken, there are over 5,500 including those on the outskirts of the city. But you represent, moreover, the mission of your religious teachers, who inculcate into your minds sound Catholic doctrine, which will make you good citizens, men of conviction, fit to do honor to the Church, and useful members of society. It is you, who are the object of the solicitude of the Church, I compare to Moses, that Miraculous Child who tormerly was saved by the daughter of Pharo. This princess, guided by a divine inspiration, found herself on the bank of the Nile, where she saved that child, who was, by a barbarous law of Pharo of Egypt, condemned to death before its birth, but Providence to withdraw him from certain death, because it destined him to be the restorer of the worship of the true God, operated his deliverance miraculously, as you know, my children. The human race was also condemned to a spiritual death by the sin of our first parents. God, in creating man, had raised him to a supernatural state, in which he adorned him with the most magnificent endowments. Unhappily, by original sin we fell from that state, but God, in his mercy, and in the transport of his love, raised our fallen, nature. to which he returned its first grandeur, placing us, according to Scripture a little below the angels. He wished also to re-establish it in its first state by promising the fruits of an abundant redemption, I will put, said He, an eternal emnity between the serpent and the woman, and she will conquer. This mysterious wo-man who will crush the head of her enemy is Jesus Christ, who, in the economy of his eternal designs, established His Church which was to replace Him on earth, and tinish the work of our redemtion. This infallible Church as the daughter of Phare, who on the bank of the Nile doctrine. Thanks to her teaching,

picked up the child, takes each succeeding generation and regenerates it by Holy Baptism to make them the adopted children of God. The first education the child receives comes from its father and mother, who instruct it in the law of God, and guide its steps in the Christian atmosphere of the paternal house-hold. The child, on grewing up, finds itself again under the protecting wing of the Church which adopts it, and sows in its soul the principles of her clevat-al doctring. Thunks to her teaching and to the lessons of piety that the child receives in school it becomes fortified in virtue, that a Christian atmosphere makes it relish it more and more every day. It is for this eripple for life. For ten years she could not move about without the aid of crutenes. About two years ago she read a book by C. Judd on prayer and faith which impressed her so deeply that the relief saveral Christian friends to of the Christian Schools, whose beneficent influence admirably illustrates the love of Jesus Christ for little children. As far as the Church extends we find the children of the venerable Dc La Salle. He was a man who, to instruct youth, renounced his canonicate and devoted himself at the expense of great personal sacrifices to the la-borious mission of popular education, laying, by the power of his transcendant genius, the basis of a system of which the brilliant success excites general admiration. I um happy, my dear children, to bear testimony to the remarkable results obtained by the mode of instruction followed for upwards of two centuries by the disciples of the Venerable De La Salle. I am also pleased to observe the spirit of impartiality of the jury charged to ex-amine the school exhibits sent to the London Exhibition, where a Protestant jury is after giving remarkable testimony as to the superiority of the pedagogical methods of the institute of the Brothers of the Christian

new investigation. Although the integrity of | laudable equity the merit of the method of the diocese is not assured for all time to the disciples of the venerable De La Salle in year obliged to refuse a great number. It come, and the arguments presented have not been formally rejected, the satisfaction will art of teaching, an honor which be great at Three Rivers and among the redounds not only to the institute, instructresses sufficiently hard without and virtues of the venerable Bishop, Mgc.

Lafleche. The immediate division of the dioyou instruction, impose on themselves great

teachers renounced the pleasures of an agree

of devotedness gives to your intellects the bread, of truth, and who instill into your hearts the esteem of a pure and honorable accompanied by his secretary, Rev. F. de hearts the esteem of a pure and honorable Bie, paid a visit to the Mother House of the life. Thank your dear parents for having sent you to those schools whose worth you are too young to appreciate, and which are more commendable than those from which the religious spirit is banished, or in which you would be but indifferently taught the great principle of your eternal destiny. Love and appreciate your schools, there you will find the road to happiness, and all your life you will rejoice on account of the education you received from the disciples of the Venerable De La Salle.

> Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

NAZARETH INSTITUTION FOR BLIND CHILDREN,

It is now about twenty-three years since the Rev. M. Rousselot laid the foundation of of these remarks. His great priest's heart, manner to improve the lot of this portion of humanity which claims by so many titles the pity and help of their fellow-creatures. As a result of his boundless generosity and of the indefatigable zeal of certain charitable ladies who became patronesses of this work, the Institution for Blind Children developed if not with a very rapid progress, at least with that holy continuity which marks as a distinctive character all that owes its origin to God himself. For the carrying on of this work, which requires so much devotion and so many continued sacrifices from those charged with it, the rev. founder naturally cast his eyes upon the good Sisters of Charity, those heroic ladies to whose Christian bravery and entire self-sacrifice the cause of suffering humanity never appeals in vain. Thus, notwithstanding obstacles of every description, and in spite of pecuniary difficulties almost constant since its foundation, the Nazareth Asylum has never ceased for one single instant to fulfil the noble mission for which it was created—that of giving a careful educa-tion to those unfortunate children who seem to have been placed amongst us by Providence in order to furnish charitable and holy souls with opportunities for doing good. Indeed, when we think of the sad lot which would be the inevitable portion of those poor blind children without the instruction which they are receiving from Nazareth and which transforms them at once into intelligent and useful citizens, it is excusable on the part of the press, it is even a sacred duty, to appeal to the public generosity on behalf of such an important and sublime object. From a social point of view the progress of

this institution for the blud possesses many special points of interest. Admitting the hypothesis, very just in other matters, that each country, each nation, and each city is in some manner obliged to maintain its own unfortunate population, it follows that the alms given in aid of these blind children is far from lost to the contributor, even in a material sease, since each pupil of Nazareth would otherwise be indigent, and add one more to the long list of those whom we meet every daynt the street corners and church doors. There is no mistaking thematter, such, with few exceptions, would be the lot of the poor children general ly admitted to the institution for blind children on St. Catherine street, Montreal.

From a public point of view the question of the education of the blind is no less urgent. and in this connection there is something which has always seemed strange to us. Our legislators give proof of the most paternal sentiments in voting the necessary sums for the proper maintenance of prisons and other asylums, and in this we heartily endorse them. But at the same time the question may be asked, should not the unfortunate blind receive a greater share of the public money given to our institutions of charity?

Without saying anything against the sup-port accorded by the State to criminals and insane, we have the right to ask in what way are the blind less worthy than the two above mentioned classes? Can it be, for instance, because those afflicted with blindness form the most delicate and sensitive portion of the human race, and consequently feel all the weight of their misfortune? Most assuredly not. In acting on our suggestion the government would only be following in the footsteps of those of the principal countries of Europe. In England, in France, also in Germany and in Austria, the intellectual development of the blind occupies a prominent part of public attention.

Scientists, nobles and royalty lend their as sistance in all that tends to ameliorate the condition of the blind. The British and Foreign Association for the Blind in London has for its chief patroness Her Majesty, and counts among its vice-presidents such names as the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury, as well as the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries.

Besides the institutions for the blind being liberally treated by the State, there are num berless philanthropic societies who see that they want for nothing materially, whilst learned men are continually at work to improve the system of study in order to give the utmost facilities for the intellectual ad-

vancement of the pupils. The blind have now within their reach the principal works of the great masters in literature and music printed after the system in-augurated at Paris, in 1834, by its inventor, Louis Braille. This system was unanimously adopted by the International Congress, as Paris in 1837, which was attended by delegates from every European country, also by the Congress of Berlin in 1879, and that of Frankfort in 1882. It is needless to add this is the system pursued with so much success at

the Nazareth institution, Enough has been said to show the importance of the subject, and more than enough to prove that the institution for blind children of Montreal is far from receiving that support which its worthy objects merit as of right, the consequence being that Nazarath. notwithstanding the real prodigies it has achieved, can never rise while its state of pe-

cuniary want continues. The reason is too clear to need explanation. Whilst the resources of the institution are barely sufficient for the absolute needs of thirty or forty pupils, to increase the number would be nothing but imprudence. The Rev. Mother Superior assures us that she is each year obliged to refuse a great number. It seems certain that the task of educating the

visit to the Nazareth Institution. He could able life to think only of your intellectual not conceal his actorished satisfaction at the and moral welfare. and moral welfare. (1) and out of the model of sound of confiding you whose enlightened aviews (inspired them perior a set of geographical maps, also tables with the thought of confiding you whose religious a teachers whose mission Whilst the English as a satisfaction at the model of sound in the model of set of geographical maps, also tables and slates for the study of arithmetic to religious a teachers whose mission Whilst the English as want for these proofs of sympathy, it would certainly have been more preferable had he found those ne-cessary articles in the hands of the pupils on the occasion of his visit.

The annual baznar for the benefit of Nazareth Asylum will be opened on Monday. November 3, and will last ten days. Nothing will be spared to make it interesting.

Every evening an oyster supper will be served to visitors, and the proceedings en-livened by an excellent band of music. As this bazaar is one of the principal sources of revenue to the institution, we liope its friends and the public generally will show the same zeal and generosity which they have extended to it upon all former occasions.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

TAKING OUT THE BODIES—SCENES AT THE MINE --- PROBABLE CAUSE.

Uniontown, Pa., Oct. 28.—The worst fears touching the fate of the men imprisoned in the coal mine are realized. Six miners were taken out last evening soon after the disaster. Two men were dead and two fatally wounded. Search for the remainder continued throughout the night, and by this morning the bodies of two of them had been brought out and delivered to their relatives. It is not known whether there are any more in the mine, but it is believed all have been found. It cannot be stated whether the explosion was the result of the carelessness of the company or not. The mine was considered a dangerous one. The miners claim that the fire boss was incompetent.

The names of the killed are Joseph Zebris, Solomon Vansical, Wm. Miner, James Price, sr., James Price, jr., Thomas Cole, Jesse Miller, sr., Jesse Miller, jr., H. J. Sape, At-bert Taylor, Abe Wilson, Frank Niclow, Willie Niclow and George Cunningham. Taylor and Cunningham were found with locked arms, their faces buried in the water. The bodies were found in every conceivable position. The greater number were suffocated by the after-damp. Some were ourned to a crisp, and many bodly bruised by being knocked against the sides of the pit. Those not killed instantly showed evidence of great endeavors to escape. Seven were gotten out alive, but were burned and bruised, two probably fatally. One had his right arm broken and his face burned to a crisp. If he lives he will be blind. The explosion shook the earth for more than a mile. An investigation into the cause will be made on Thursday. The general impression among the miners is that it was unavoidable. Fourteen killed and seven injured are believed to be all in the mine at the time of the explosion. Most of the miners injured and nearly all the killed were married and had families. There is great excitement here, and the scene is one of profound sadness. The interments take place to-morrow.

The generally accepted theory as to the cause of the explosion to night, is that gas, which was known to have gethered in a por-tion of flat No. 6, escaped into where the men were working, through the door left open by a careless driver. Several men working at the place had open lamps, and it was from these the gas ignited.

REV FATHER RIORDAN RE-TURNS.

HE EXPLAINS THE OBJECTS OF HIS RECENT VISIT TO IRELAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- Father John D. sojourn in Ireland, on the steamer "Gering the Mahdi, with the treasonable intention manic." He made a thorough tour of that of co-operating with him against the English. country, and spoke in high terms of his reception there, and was highly enthusiastic over the success of his journey. The object of his trip was to inform the Irish people of the general condition of affairs in this country, prevent assisted and reckless emigration and make periect a system recently inaugurated by himself, whereby emigrants here shall bring with them a letter of recommendation from their parish priest or other authority as to their character. He secured audiences in the different parts of Ireland, whom he in-formed of matters concerning this country, and took especial pains to impress on the people of Ireland that the idea of America, viz.: that it was merely necessary to be a resident to be possessed of unlimited means and secure every comfort of life was a mis-

taken one. To an assemblage of Bishops in Clonliff, Dublin, he explained the objects of his mission, and was given assurances of a co-opera-tion by them. He also acquainted them with his project of establishing an institution for the benefit of Irish emigrants as well as people of that nationality in distress. In connection with this he has already instituted the Society of Our Lady of the Rosary, which it is proposed will maintain the institution in view. This also met with the hearty approval of the Bishops, who passed resolutions expressing their deep sense of gratitude for the service that will result therefrom.

Speaking of the condition of the Irish people at home, as he observed it, the priest said that in no part of Ireland did he see such utter wretchedness as existed among some of the nationalities in this city. Throughout the year there had been large crops, which, how-ever, were a little affected by the drought which prevailed. In some places the evicted tenants were a heartrending sight. The poor people for want of a better habitation, made a home of a ditch overspread by some shrubbery. This, however, was a rare sight. Generally the people were contented and happy, though the dreams of their lives were to emigrate to America or Australia.

FATALLY BURNED.

C. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEE LITERALLY ROASTED ALIVE.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 28.—Jas. Cunningham, who was brought here from Hawk lake, on the C. P. R., died in terrible agony. It appears that deceased got off at Hawk lake intoxicated, and lay down behind the stove in the waiting room. Shortly afterwards the operator on opening the door was horrified to find the room full of the frightful odor of burning flesh. Seizing a lamp he rushed to where Cunningham was lying when a ter-rible spectacle revealed itself to his horrified gaze. The unfortunate man was burning to a crisp. His clothes were a mass of smouldering rags, and one side of his body from the hips to the top of his head, was blackened and burned away. One eye was completely destroyed, and there were other fearful injuries too sickening to mention. He appeared to be been formally rejected, the satisfaction will be great at Three Rivers and among the great at Three Rivers and among the Catholics of Canada, who admire the courage and virtues of the venerable Bishop, Mgr. Laffeche. The immediate division of the diocese would have been regarded there (as all he testimonials coming from Canada show) he testimonials coming from Canada show) he testimonials coming from Canada show) as a material and moral disaster.

The satisfaction will art of teaching, an honor which blind is sufficiently arduous, the work of the institute, blind is sufficiently arduous, the work of the redounds not only to the institute, blind is sufficiently arduous, the work of the instructresses sufficiently hard without obliging these poor Sisters to almost beg for the food and clothing of their dear pupils. It is needless to add that the appurtenances are incomplete Quite lately Dr. T. Armitage, of London, England, Secretary-Treasurer of the waked to consciousness and pain. His tude. For you, my dearchildren, your religious "British Association for the Blind," paid a cries were terrible and he constantly cried to sufficiently arduous, the work of the institute, obliging these poor Sisters to almost beg for the food and clothing of their dear pupils. It is needless to add that the appurtenances are incomplete Quite lately Dr. Armitage, of London, England, Secretary-Treasurer of the least of the control of your religious to the food and clothing of their dear pupils. It is needless to add that the appurtenances are incomplete Quite lately Dr. Armitage, of London, England, Secretary-Treasurer of the less, and advised his removal to redounds in a stupor, and beyond his stentorious obliging these poor Sisters to almost beg for the food and clothing of their dear pupils. It is needless to add that the appurtenances are incompleted Quite lately Dr. Armitage, of London, England, Secretary-Treasurer of the less, and advised his actions in a stupor, and beyond his stentorious obliging these poor Sisters to almost b

out: "Shoot me for God's sake." On raising him from the floor a pipe was found lying among the ashes of his clothing, and, as he was spoking when he first, entered the waiting room, it is supposed he must have put it in his pocket whilst, still lighted, and it set fire to his clothes.

Egg. "GIRLS, HELP FATHER." "My hands are so stiff I can hardly hold a

pen," said Farmer Wilher as he sat down to figure out" some accounts that were getting

behindhand.

"Can I help, you, father?" said Lucy, laying down her bright crochet-work. "I shall be glad to do so if you will explain what you want."—"Well I shouldn't wonder if you can, Lucy," he said, reflectively. "Pretty good at figures, are you?"—"I would be ashamed if I did not know something of them after going twice through the arithmetic," said Lucy, langhing.—"Well, I can show you in five minutes what I have to do, and it'll be a wonderful help if you can do it for me. I never was a master-hand at for me. I never was a master-hand at accounts in my best days, and it does not grow any easier since I have put on spec-tacles." Very patiently did the helpful daughter plot through the long lines of figures, leaving the gay worsted to lie idle all the evening, though she was in such haste to finish her scarf. It was reward enough to see her tired father, who had been toiling all day for herself and the other dear ones, sitting so cozily in his easy chair enjoying his weekly paper.

The clock struck nine before her task was over, but the hearty "Thank you, daughter, a thousand times!" took away all sense of weariness that Lucy might have felt.

"It's rather looking up when a man can have a clerk," said the father. "It's not every farmer that can afford it."—"Not every farmer's daughter is capable of making one," said the mother, with nardonable said the mother, with pardonable

"Not every one would be willing, if able," said Mr. Wilber; which last was a sad truth How many daughters might be of use to their fathers in this and many other ways, who never think of lightening a care er labor! If asked to perform some little service, it is done at best with a reluctant step, and unwilling air, that robs it of all sunshine, or claim of gratitude. Girls, help your father. Give him a cheerful home to rest in when evening comes, and do not worry his life away by fret ting because he cannot afford you all the luxuries you covet. Children exert as great influence on their parents as parents do on their children. - Young Reaper.

RETURN OF A WAR SPECIAL.

London, Oct. 30 .-- Mr. James O'Kelley M.P. for county Roscommon, and the Soudan correspondent of the Daily News has just returned to London, He looks than and is so changed in appearance that when he reached the House of Commons this evening the door keeper failed to recognize him and refused to admit him, till some of his colleagues came out and identified him. Mr. O'Kelley's experiences in the Soudan during the past year have been terribly exciting and rivals in interest his adventures during the Cuban war, when he was correspondent of the New York Herald. He went to the Soudan at the request of the Dailg News, to take the place of its former correspondent, Mr. Edmund O'Donovan, who had been killed with Hicks Pasha at El Obeid. Mr. O'Kelley made every effort to penetrate to the False Prophet's camp, so as to give personal descriptions of that chieftain's conduct and forces. In this attempt Mr. O'Kelley met with disasters of many kinds. One of them was his arrest by order of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, then the Egyptian Under Secretary of the Interior. Mr Lloyd's enmity was said to have been caused by some letters in the Boshore Egyptian, which animalverted severely upon English NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Father John D. rule in Egypt, and which Mr. O'Kelley was Riordan, the Catholic missionary, returned to credited with writing. The charge, however, his post at Castle Carden yesterday, after a upon which he was arrested was that of seek-sojourn in Ireland, on the stormer "Ger-Mr. O'Kelley was detained at Dongola for some time, but the charge against him was finally dropped without explanation. After this he had some wild experiences among the Arabs, many of whom took him for an English spy and treated him at times with great

SLAUGHTERING THE NIHILISTS.

Ss. Peterseurg, Oct. 28.—It is reported that another batch of Nihilists has been arrested in the city, including several officers in the army, but it is impossible to obtain any particulars. Every step taken by the authorities in connection with Nihilists is now shrouded in the profoundest secrecy. A husband goes out in the morning and returns no more to his wife, a student leaves his university and is missed. A young girl goes out on some trivial errant and nothing more is heard of her. They have all been arrested as Nihilists, tried in secret, convicted in secret, imprisoned, banished or executed, al in secret. The recent trial of fourteen Nihi lists, including six officers and the celebrated female revolutionist Figner, alias Nera Fili-pava, was conducted in one of the halls of the St. Petersburg Palace of Justice. The tribunal was strictly a court-martial and carried on its proceedings behind closed doors. Sen tences of death, since commuted, and hard labor in Siberia, were delivered in secret and and not a word of the proceedings has ap peared in any newspaper. And while the present Minister of the Interior, who has shown so much aversion to the publicity of the press and who has lately forbidden three foreign newspapers to enter Russia, holds office, no change from this system of lettres de cachet arrests and secret trial may be ex pected.

HOW MUCH SLEEP,

On this question, every one is a law unto himself. The only true rule is, take enough Old Mother Means, in Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster," advised her husband when buying cheap land: "While yer gettin, get a plenty." So say we in regard to sleep, a full quantity of which is more valuable than the grandest farm the sun ever shone upon.

It is during the wakeful hours that the muscles and the nervous system and brain expend their energies. Muscles are partially recruited during the day by nourishment taken, but the great recuperating work of the nerves and brain is done during the sleep. Such recuperation must at least equal the expenditure made through the day, or else the brain is ill nourished, wastes, writhes Persons who in early English history were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs. Persons who are starved to death, suffer brain starvation also, and pass into hallucination

and then into insanity.

Get plenty of sleep then. Better an hour too much than half an hour too little. Don't carry to bed a day's business, the supper of a gourmand, the whirl of a ball-room, or the cares that should be passed to God's merciful keeping. Free mind and body from these, lie down and rest in quietude, and so awake refreshed next morning for the duties

of the day. — The Standard.



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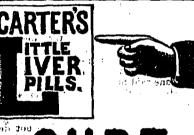
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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles is dent to a bilious state of the system, such as i giness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eat Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remain

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Headsche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and 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 vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere, or seat by mail.

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

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Thousands of testimonials certify to the . prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of Aven's Church's PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the yetted est children take it readily.

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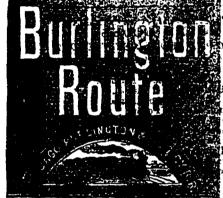
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FROM QUEBEC: Peruvian ...... Saturday, Sept. 13 Sarmatian Saturday, 20 Sardinian Saturday, 27 Parisian ..... Saturday, Oct. Direassian . . . . . . . . . . . . Saturday, Polynesian . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Saturday, Peruvian.....Saturday, Rates of Passage from Quebec: 

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Service are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:—
Buenos Ayrean .....about Sept. 8 Manitoban 15 Corean 22

Hanoverian, Monday, Sept. 22 Caspian Monday, Oct. 6 Nova Scotian Monday, Oct. 20 Rates of Passage between Hulifux and St. John's: Cabin ......\$20 00 | Intermediate...\$15 00 Steerage ......\$6 00

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YOLTAIG BELT SO., MARSHALL, MICH. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 1621.
Dame Cezilia Newman, of the City of Montreal, wife of Isaac Davis, of the same place, trader, duly authorized à ester en justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against

her said husband.
Montreal, 2nd October, 1884.
T. & C. C. DeLORIMIER. Attorneys for Plaintiff

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 Scandinavian
 " 20

 Prussian
 " 27

 Hibernian
 Oct. 11

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H, & A, ALLAN, 86 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. Sept. 9th, 1884



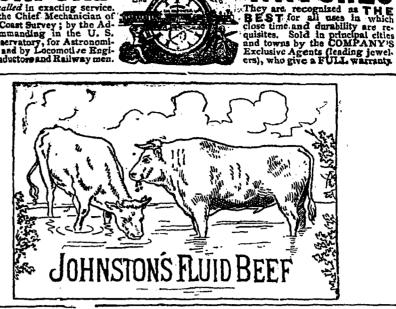
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Together 7,700 premiums, amounting to acce.
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And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of November is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly in-stalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

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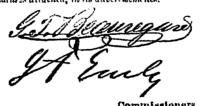


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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion,

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For all of those Painful Complaints and \* \* Weaknesses so common to our best \* \*
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IT WILL CURE ENTINELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DISFLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND 18, PARTICULABLY ADAPTED TO THE
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THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN,
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AGIDS FURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIUS CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. LADRIS CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. 53 \*

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## TELEGRAMS.

OBIL.
Chicago, Oct. 27.—Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago Times, died at his residence in this city to night. He had been incapacitated for business for the past two years as the result of a stroke of paralysis received while in Europe four or five years

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.-Lieut. Stoney, who has just made a second exploration of a great unknown river in Alaska, descended the river 500 miles where he reached a large lake through which the river flows. He brings specimens of gold, copper, and coal which he discovered.

FATAL MINING ACCIDENT. HALLEAN, Oct. 29.—This afternoon, as the cage was being lowered in the Dufferin shaft of the west mine of the Canada steel company's works near Londonderry, containing Richard H. Perry, Thomas Vipond, Nathaniel Bushton, Oliver Rushton, Dautel Chisholm and John McInnis, some of the gearing broke, and it was precipitated towards the bottom. Some distance down the cage caught and overturned, throwing cut the men, who fell a distance of a couple of hundred feet. The three first named were killed, two others fatally injured, and the other one very seriously hurt. An inquest was began at the mines this evening. So far as can be learned to-night no blame is attached to anybody.

BLOCKADE OF FORMOSA.

London, Oct. 29. —In consequence of the statement made in the House of Commons by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that neutrals must regard the French blockade of Formosa as a notification of the existence of war between France and China, it is expected that British ports will be closed to transports taking French troops to China. Hong Kong will be closed for the refitting of vessels after naval engagements, or as a base of applies and stores.

THE EVOLUTION THEORY.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 29. The presby-tery of the synod of North Carolina has been discussing the Darwinian theory of evolution. The issue arose from the fact that Dr. Wood row, professor of Columbia theological semi nary, with the avowed purpose of fortifying young ministers in scientific knowledge, set forth the theory of evolution, expressing his own belief in it in a modified form and de claring that it was not inconsistent with scriptural preaching. The discussion was warm and spirited, most of the leading divines of the synod participating. A resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 50 to 45, declaring that in the judgment of the synod the teaching of evolution in the theological seminary at Columbia, in a purely expectation program with no intention of inculclaring that it was not meonsistent with pository manner with no intention of incul-

eating its truth, is disapproved. THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT. LONDON, Oct. 29. The first of a series of meetings in behalf of the Tichborne claimant was held to night. The claimant delivered an address, declared his persecution by the lovernment was ascribable to the fact that Gladstone's daughter had married into the Tichborne family, and that he had determined to devote his life to obtain justice for him self and children. A resolution was passed demanding that the claimant be restored to

his rightful position.

A CHICAGO HOLOCAUST. Chicago, Oct. 29. - A large building at the corner of Lasalle and Michigan streets, the lower floors of which were occupied by hide dealers, and the upper portion by fisher's eight box factory, caught fire at noon and was completely gutted. One man was killed by jumping, and two smothered on the stairs. The factory girls escaped with the greatest difficulty. It is believed all are safe. The loss will be \$100,000. The foreman of the box factory, James Carr, got thirty-seven employees together and led them to the fire proofstairs and safely to the ground. Reing in doubt as to whether any were left behind Carr returned to the lifth story. The flames out off his escape and he hurried to the roof. A rope was thrown him from the adjoining building, but while he was descending it broke or was burnt and Carr fell through the tarpaulin which was held below and broke his neck. Another thrilling scene was meanwhile taking place at the fire escape from the chewing gum factory. Eighteen girls, panic stricken, came down pell-meil, and when within twenty-five feet of the ground the last eight jumped to the pavement falling in a confused heap. Three were painfully cut

and bruised. A TERRIBLE CONFESSION. GLEASON, Tenn., Oct. 30 .- Intense excite ment exists here over the arrest of one Taylor for poisoning John Swain, a prominent citizen. It appears that he poisoned not only Swain, but men named Jones and Growness and a fourth man. The poison used was cantharides. He attempted to poison the guard on his way to jail. It is thought he will certainly be lynched to-night. He took the matter with the utmost nonchalance, and declined to talk. He said he had killed thirteen men with the same kind of poison. He appeared of sound mind. All his victims

vere men of prominence. MAAMTRASNA MURDER TRIALS. LONDON, Oct. 29.—This has been another Irish field day in the House of Commons The debate on the Irish demand for an enquiry as to the Maamtrasna murder trials was resumed, and was even more bitter and excit ing than it was last evening, whon Mr. Pernell made his attack on the Government. The event of the evening was a long speech by Mr. Gladstone, which occupied nearly an hour. He said that the Lord-Lieutenant enjoyed the confidence and commanded the veneration of everybody who knew him. At the statement there were lond groans from the Home Refers and cries of "Not in Ireland." Mr. Glad stone did not heed the interruption, but went on to say that to grant the enquiry asked for would be to prove that the Liberal Government had betrayed the confidence of the prople and that Lord Spencer was the unworthi est of men. "So he is," shouted Mr. Biggar, the Home Rule member for County Cavan. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P. for Gal way, replied to Mr. Gladstone in a powerful oration, in which he repeated the arguments of Messrs. Healy, Harrington and Parnell.

THE BIRMINGRAM RIOTS. London, Oct. 30.—The Conservatives naturally feel very sore over the disgraceful conduct of the Birmingham mob, which was without doubt organized to prevent the Conservative demonstration in that town, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, is credited with having been the instigator of the disturbance. In the House of Commons today, Lord Randolph Churchill, who has all the ardor of a Hotspur in debate, gave notice that he will offer an amendment to the speech, censuring Mr. Chamberlain for ineiting interference with the freedom of political discussion and for justifying riot and disorder. It is not for a moment supposed that thi amendment will be carried, but it will give Lord Churchillan opportunity of making one of his fiery philippics and in bringing before the House and the country the outrageous acts of the Liberals at Birmingham, and in showing the connection of the president of the Board of Trade therewith

aerions.

Quebec.

Madras. It is reported that the French chambers will shortly be dissolved.

The city of Wheeling, W. Va., has defaulted in the interest on its debt.

Serious coolie riots are reported to have occurred on the island of Trinidad. A young man of Cleveland has swindled

his mother out of \$200,000 and fled. Frederick J. Allan has been arrested at

Dublin on a charge of treason-felony. Lord North brook recommends that England shall pay the Alexandria indemnity.

Prof. Nordenskjold is preparing to undertake an expedition to the South Pole. A destructive fire in the Knoxville. Pa,

cosl mine was the work of incendiaries.

seminary. During the Mohurrum festival at Hydera bad serious rioting occurred, eleven policemen

being killed. The student's of King's College, Nova Scotia, have apologized to Canon Dart, and lectures

are to be resumed. Mr. Chamberlain will resign if the motion censuring the composition of the shipping commission is carried.

Mr. Maguire, the Argentine Consul at Quebec, draws attention to Buenos Ayres as s market for Canadian manufactures. The Toronto police have arrested eight of

the Michipicoten whiskey rioters, and the gang is now thought to be broken up. The Toronto grand jury recommended the

use of the lash in the punishment of persons convicted of criminal assaults on females.

Allen, the Fenian, arrested at Dublin, was shown to have been in correspondence with the headquarters of the organization in Paris. It is estimated that between thirty and forty thousand people were in line in the

Cleveland demonstration at New York on Saturday. Complaint has been made to the U.S. authorities that many of the transatlantic steam-

Mr. Taschereau's (conservative) majority is now placed at 215. Later details from Megantic state that the majority for Mr. Whyte (liberal) is 31.

the opposition displayed by the assumbly of New South Wales.

Turkey has demanded representation at the Congo conference, elaiming that the Sultan has suzerainty over the territory in which the Congo river has its source,

The French minister to Morocco threatens who are French subjects, are stopped and the ontraged parties indemnitied.

The Canadian voyagenrs in Egypt are

awaiting the arrival of further instalments of whalehoats. Thus far they have successfully passed over all the rapids they have Men digging trenches for sewers at Shenectady, N. Y., found at a depth of

sixteen feet an old corduroy road laid in 1690, which led to the fort at the time of the massacre by the Indians.

to be formally opened December Alogu. mands for space largely exceed those of former years, and 700,000 feet additional accommodation has been provided.

Professor Schweinninger, Bismarck's physician, has challenged Dubois Reymond to fight a duel on account of remarks made by the latter on the appointment of the professor to a chair in the Berlin university. Reymond refuses to fight.

The federal authorities at Chicago Saturday night arrested John Stearns, brother-inlaw of Mayor Harrison, W. J. Clingen, clerk of the police court, and Frank A. Owens, on a charge of aiding and abetting in false registration of voters.

The elections for members of the Reichstag have resulted as follows: --Conservatives 69, centre 95, imperials 24, nationals 35, German liberals 31, Poles 16, people's party 2, Alsatians 14, Guelphs 9, socialist 10, including Liebknecht. Ninety-seven second ballots are necessary.

Patrick Ford Saturday swore out a warrant for the arrests of Patrick Rellihan and others. Ford avers that the heading of the Irish World has been surreptitiously copied and published over a spurious edition of the paper, and also libellous articles on his personal character have been circulated. He has commen ed a civil suit for \$200,000 dam-

## "DANDY DUDES"

#### WHO FLEECED THE MERCHANTS' BANK OUT or \$10,000.

keeper of the Merchants' Bank, but at that time their accounts were reported to be correct. It is believed now they have confidence in them. They spent money lavishly quiet and unchanged, at \$3 50 to \$3 60..... at the saloons and billiard parlors, and were seen almost every night at the theatre. They aspired to be "swells" and they succeeded. Yarwood received a salary of \$500 and Scott, it is reported, got \$400. Yarwood asked for two days' leave of absence, which he was given. He had left on Saturday or Sunday for the other side. The salary of Summerlee, \$18.50 and \$1 at the saloons and billiard parlors, and were on Saturday or Sunday for the other side. to 19,00; Dalmelington, \$17.50; and Eg. His books and eash were at once examined and found correct as far as could be ascertained then. Later in the week Scott was granted permission to go to Consecon, ostensibly for the purpose of visiting his uncle, but he likewise forgot \$2.50; and plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Tintered by the second are supported by the supported by the second are supported by the supported by to return. The exact amounts of their defal-cations are unknown, but a parcel of money sent by a depositor from Napauce, containing \$2,500 and marked "private," is missing. at \$4 50 and cokes at \$4. Canada plates have It is presumed Scott took this. How many been wanted at firm prices, and with the exmore parcels of this character stolen it is hard to say, but there is a firm belief in the minds at \$2.90 to \$3.00. Ingot tin continues dull of those who ought to know that the swells at 30c for Straits, and 21c for Lamb & Flag. on at least \$5,000 each. Yarwood's mother, while copper is dull at 12c. Lead is quoted who is a widow, is one of the young culprits? at \$3 25 to \$3 50. sureties at the bank

The local stock market today was quiet, but steady. The following were the sales at the morning board:—1 Montreal 1894, 70 do (ex div) 185, 25 Commerce 1168, 1 Molsons 107, 25 Gas 1754, 50 Richelleu 574, 4 Telegraph 1114, 7 do 1104, 50 Passenger 116.

The money market was unchanged.

Speaking of the Newt York market Henry

Clews & Co., in the course of their weekly letter, say:—"It is attifactory to note a better feeling at some of the Western trade centres, where complaints are fewer and business is really more active. The latter, more-over, once relieved from them any distractions of a Presidential election, will be free to resume its natural course and recover or compensate for past delays. Drawbacks still remain, but nothing can contribute more to their being overcome than the abundance, cheapness and high grade oi our crops, which, combined, give us ample assurances of an outward movement that sooner or later will do much to stimulate trade and furnish traffic for the railroads. The monetary situation, Mary Ann Smith, a patient in the lunatic | while reflecting the inactivity of business and asylum at Kingston, committed suicide on lack of new enterprise, presents no reasons for solicitude; loanable funds are plentiful, The Presbyterian synod of Alabama has rates of interest on good collateral low and condemned the teaching of evolution in its promise to so continue for some time to

## COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE PRICES.

A general glance at the city wholesale markets before reviewing them in detail leads at once to the announcement that trule has continued moderate with no perceptible increase or diminution, but with no indications of any improvement this fall, except, perhaps, a slight augmentation of the produce exports for about the space of a fortnight. Though values are low the distinguishing trait of buyers continues to be limited orders and keen discrimination in the selection of goods. Remittances have, in most instances, exceeded expectations and the 4th turned out much better than the majority thought it would, still there is an undefined feeling of uncertainty about the future, and unpleasant developments will, we fear, occur during the winter. The cotton industry has been resolving itself into better shape, and the Storment mill at Cornwall will resume operations. The production of all the mills was so reduced that we can reasonably look for the apringing up of a fresh demand, and no one will be greatly surprised to hear of more resumptions of work at partly idle factories. For ers are insufficiently supplied with life-saving apparatus.

Mr. Taschereau's (conservative) majority is mand for four months to come. There is one important feature in the trade, however, and that is that the mills are now the holders of surplus stock and not the members of the dry The British Ministry has abandoned the Australian federation bill in consequence of the opposition displayed by the assembly of weather keeps mild for the season and the winter trade is likely to be delayed, which is a matter of great importance as far as the woollen and clothing trade is concerned. Money is, however, abundant at the banks and accommodation is readily secured by sound house. The American speculative markets have not shown their customary acreprisals unless outrages committed on Jews, | tivity this week either at New York or Chicago, as the elections are engrossing the attention of everybody. The grain markets yesterday displayed a firmer tone, while stocks were irregular.

GROCERIES.—There has been a further advance of ic per lb. in granulated on the part of retiners, but buyers have not responded very freely. Granulated is now firmly held at 64c to 65c, and bids of 65c for several round lots were refused to-day. Demand, while not active, is fair, and a steady regular trade is passing. Yellows are also firmer, ranging from 43cup to 54c for exceptionally fine lots. The world's exposition at New Orleans is The movement of syrup has been less active and the market steady at 30s to 500 per gallon as to quality. Molasses has a slightly stiffer tone, without any actual addition to cost. The sale of 390 puncheous Porto Rico is reported at 26c. Barbadoes is held more firmly without much business. We quote:

—Barbadoes, 32e to 33le; Porto Rico and
Trinidad, 26e to 27e; Cienfuegos, Cuba,
and sugar house nominally 25c.
Tea and Collec.—The views of holders of tea remain quite steady if not firm, but the demand still exhibits more or less reluctance, and confines itself to small lots. There has been a moderate movement in English teas at from fid to Is 5d as to quality. Advices from Japan are firm. The feature in the coffee market is the good demand for low grades, valued at 10c to 11c, of which there are none here. Otherwise the market is quiet. There here. Otherwise the market is quiet. There is no Jamaica under 13c. We quote—Mocha, 22c to 26½c; Java, 18c to 22c, and Jamaica, 14c to 18c. FRUIT.—A good enquiry exists for Valencia raisins, of which offerings are light, and

the market very firm at 72e to 8c. We hear of sales of several thousand boxes at 73c. The Dracona has only about 12,000 boxes for Mont real, from which it would seem that the supply is going to be very limited. There is no Malaga fruit offering of any consequence. A private cable from Malaga quotes the market there stronger at an advance owing to the deficient crop. Sultanas are plentilul and almost unsaleable. We quote 7c to 9c. Currants have been in good request and easier at 6c to 64c. Prunes remain unchanged. Turkish figs are in full supply at 10c to 12½ for ordinary qualities. Malaga figs are quoted at 6c. Filberts and almonds have been in demand, and are firmly held. Sales of Levant Belleville, Nov. 2.—A few days ago the suspicious departure was reported of Robert Yarwood, teller, and Walter Scott, book.

Tarragonas at 14c to 15c. Walnuts are dull round lots. Ivica almonds are at 13c and Tarragonas at 14c to 15c. Walnuts are dull at 65c for common French and 115c for Grenoble. Spices and Rice—The distribution of spices has been of a more active character stolen large sums of money from the bank, aggregating probably \$10.

One of spices has been of a more active character at steady prices, some dealers having had a steady prices, some dealers have been placed at 12½c for common cloves, 5½c to 66 for piexcitement in the city over the affair, and the bank has put detectives an the trail of the two youthful absconders. Scott and Yarwood were well known in Belleville.

They had been employed in the bank for cingon 12c to 18c; chilies 14c to 18c; cassing 8c. They had been employed in the bank for ginger 12c to 18c; chilies 14c to 18; cassin 8c some time and the manager appeared to have to 9½, and pimento 5½c to 6½c. Rice has ruled

IRON AND HARDWARE. - Pig iron has re-

remain at about 50s to 52s 6d. The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower.—Pine, lst quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$12 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$10 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$13; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$9; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$9 to \$10; ash. run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$16 to \$20; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$1.76; shingles, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$1.75; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$3.00. CANNED GOODS .- The market for caunod

goods has ruled quiet and without feature.

Lobsters continue firm at \$5.75 to 6 per case

of four dozen, the supply being limited. Mackerel are unchanged at \$4.25 to 4.50 per case. Sardines have advanced to \$11.25 per Salmon is quoted at \$1.40 to 1.50, and C880. finnan haddies at \$1.55 per dozen. Tomatoes have been in fair request at \$1 to 1.10, the sales including a lot of 50 cases. Peaches are quoted at \$2.80 to 3 per dozen. Canned meats are quiet and unchanged. Corned beef in 2-lb tins sells at \$3.50 per dozen; roast beef in 2.lb tins at \$4.25 to 4.50 per dozen; dried beef in 1 lb tins at \$2.80 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2 lb tins at \$6.60 per dozen.

Oils.—The general market has been moderately active, with but few specific changes. Advices from Newfoundland report an advance in cod oil, which has served to stiffen this market a little. Sales of 150 brls. were made at 56c to 57c, but we quote the market firm at 57c to 60c. Linseed oil has developed a weaker feeling due to larger arrivals for which there is not so much demand as was expected. Prices are lower at 57c to 58c for raw, and 60c to 61c for boiled. Steam refined seal is quiet at 60c to 621c; pale at 55c to 57c, and straw at 52jc to 55c. Cod liver oil is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petroleum—The late advance in prices has been firmly sustained, and it is thought that refiners are about to estab-

lots, 171c; broken lots, 171c, and single barrela 18c to 18kc. FURS .- A few skunk are coming in, but show poor quality. A good inquiry exists for beaver, bear and otter. Advices from London and Leipzic state that large stocks are carried at these centers and that the outlook is not very favourable. We quote :-Beaver, per lb., \$3; bear, per skin, \$3 to 10; bear cub, per skin, \$4 to 7; fisher, per skin, \$4 to 6; red fox, per skin, \$1; cross fox, per skin, \$2 to 5; lynx, per skin, \$2 to 3; marten, per skin, 90c to \$1; mink per skin, 75c to \$1; muskrat, per skin, 8c to 10c; otter, per skin, \$8 to \$10; raccoon, per skin, 50c; skunk, per

lish a still higher range. The demand for

oils has been fairly active, a good business being done at firm prices. We quote:—Car

skin, 50c. LEATHER-BOOTS AND SHOES .- Stocks of sole leather on hand, while not excessive, are ample, and afford room for a good selection. Choice lots of selected Spanish B B command 27c. In black leather trade has been quiet. Receipts are light with nothing left over to add to stocks, which are well in hand. There is a fair movement on export account. Some scarcity of light and light medium splits is to be noted. Long grained upper is quoted a shade lower. Otherwise prices are unchanged. Boots and Shoes.—The manufacture of boots and shoes progresses with a fair degree of spirit for the season. The direct trade with jobbers is good, and the tone of business is generally described as healthy, a moderate number of fresh orders being received. In the matter of payments few complaints are

HIDES .- Tanners are careful operators, but as stocks are light prices are well maintained. Small lots only have been dealt in. We quote: -No. 1 Toronto, 95c to 92c; No. 2, 9c; No. 1 Hamilton, 94c to 94c; No. 2, 84c; Western buil hides 9 c for No. 1, and Sc to 8 c for No. 2. Dry hides are unchanged; No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14c, and dry flints at, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 13c. Green butchers' hides remain steady at Sic 71c and 61c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Lambskins are

Wook -- General business of late has been of light volume and the market virtually as before. A few lots of native pulled have been placed, but the movement has not reached arge proportions. Prices are steady:-A supers, 27c to 28c; B, 21c to 23c; and unassorted, 21c to 23c. Foreign stock has been inactive at 16c to 17 jc tor Cape, and 19c to 30c for Australian.

FISH .-- Receipts have been fair, but do not move off very rapidly, demand being only moderate. Prices as a general thing are steady. Labrador herrings are held steadily at \$6.50 for No. 1, and Cape Breton have been dealt in at \$5.37½ to 5.50. Mackerel are quoted at 4.00 to 6.00 per brl. There has been a fair movement in green cod, a lot of 150 brls, No. 1 selling at 550. Dry cod is quoted at 4 25 to 4 50. Salmon continue dull and slow of sale; British Columbia at 13 00 and North Shore at \$13 00, 12 00 and 11 00 for Nos 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Trout are in moderate supply at 4 373 to 4 50 per

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS .-- Most lines of beavy chemicals have had a moderate demand at about former prices, but as a whole the market is quiet, nearly all the goods being offered ex store. Private cables announce the continuation of the combination of bleaching powder manufacturers, formed last year, to restrict production to a point where prices will show some profit. The agreement is continued for a year from January 1 next. Consequently the market is firm and a shade higher here. Other kinds have been in moderate jobling request at steady prices. We quote existore: Bleaching powder, \$2.35 to 2.45; bicarb soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to 1.15; caustic soda, \$2.25 to 2.35; soda ash, \$1.50 to 1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; sulphate of copper, \$4.75 to 5.00 for American and \$5.50 to 5.75 for English. Drugs—Trade in general drugs has been fairly active, and as far as the volume is concerned there is no room for complaint. The demand from the country is good, and dealers have enough to do in getting out orders. Private cables from Marseilles report a strong market for tartaric acid and cream of tartar, with a decided upward tendency on prices. In this market prices have made an advance, and are now quoted at 52c to 60c per lb. for tartaric acid, and 31c to 35c for cream of tartar. There has been a fair movement in quinine at \$1.25 to 1.75 for Howard's, and \$1.10 to 1.20 for German in bulk. Opium is at \$4.25 to 4.50; morphia at \$2.20 to 2.30; and iodide potns. at \$1.75 to 1.80. The only unsatisfactory point in the market is that payments are indifferent and rather poorly

COAL .- The coal trade has remained unchanged in every respect. The movement of anthracite has continued fair at prices which are low for the season. We quote—\$6 for stove and chestnut and \$5 75 for egg and fur-

#### OITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRO-DUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Ocean freights continue too high to suit exporters, but the market has a declining tendency as a number of steamers are due in the next two weeks, which will not get much grain at 3s 3d to Liverpool, the figure which is now asked. Very little stuff is coming this way, but there is some in store which would be shipped if a reasonable freight rate could be obtained. We quote— Canada red winter wheat, 83c to 84c; white winter, 83c to 84c; Canada spring, 83c to 84c; peas, 73c to 74c; oats, 31c to 32c; rye, 63c to 65c, and barley, 55c to 65c. Flour. Spring extra and grades below are in light supply. Two cars of superior sold at \$4.05, and a lot of extra at \$3.90. Spring extra and fancy are held at \$3.80, and superfine at \$3.50. On A lot of the latter brought \$3.45. 'Change 100 brls medium bakers' sold at \$4. Butter.—In the townships fancy selections for the American market are being picked up considerably above our quotations, but there is nothing doing here. Western is quiet, with selections quotable at 174c. The accumulation of medium butter is becoming serious, as there is no outlet. Creamery, good to choice, 24c to 261c; Townships, choice, 22c to 221c; do, fair to good, 18c to 21c; Morrisburg, 16c to 214c; Brockville, 16c to 21c; Western, 14c to 174c. Cheese.

The cheese market has a lifeless tone, and scarcely anything was done in the way of fresh business. So far as can be judged, no immediate change is anticipated. We quote fine to finest September and October 114c to 112c, and earlier makes 9c to 101c. Provisions—Mess pork, western, per brl., \$18.00 to \$18.75; hams, city cured, per lb, 14c to 14½c; lard, western, in pails, per lb, 10½c to 11c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 10½c to 10½c; bacon, per lb, 13c to 14c; shoulders, 10 to 11c; tallow, common refined, per lb, 7c to 8c. Ashes—Further weakness hus appeared in the market for pots, which has re sulted in another decline. There was little demand, and prices declined to \$4 to 4.15 per hundred lbs as to tares. A lot of seconds sold at \$3.45. Pearls are nominal at \$5 Eggs -There was no stir in the trade, but denand was well up to the supply, which was light, the market being steady at 20c to 22c per dozen as to quality.

#### MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle freights are unchanged and quotable at 60s to 65s, but there is very little room to be engaged. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles since Thursday were 90 cars; of which 39 cars were export cattle, 9 cars sheep, 29 cars local stock, and 13 cars hogs. The export cattle trade has been dull and without new feature, no sales being reported. Prices are quoted nominally at 41c to 51c per lb. live weight. Sheep for export were also quiet at 35c to 4c per lb. live weight. Receipts of hogs have been heavy and prices was a ready sale at firm prices, but about 300 head of common remained unsold at noon. Prices of fair to choice grades ranged from 34c to 44c per lb., live weight. Commoner grades ranged from 2c to 3c. About 1,100 sheep and lambs were offered, for which there was a fair demand. Lambs sold at \$2 to \$3.75 each, and sheep at \$2.50 to \$4.50 each, as to quality.

from Montreal during the week ending November 1, with comparisons :--Cattle. Sheep.

rer	10	Catone.	"TOOUL"
Manitoban	Glasgow	264	
L Huron		371	1,877
Escalona	. London		476
Erl King		198	
	-		
Total		833	2,352
Last week			2,426
Cor. week 1883.		1,265	3,880
Cor. week 1882.		111	465
Cor. week 1881.		821	625 (
Total to date		54.377	51,226
To same date 18	83	49,224	95,401
To same date 18	882	41,011	70,753 j
To same date 188	1	41,662	59,713
The week's shi	pments wer	re distril	buted as
follows :	•		}
To		Cattle.	Sheep.
Liverpool		371	1,877
Glasyow			

W...... The Lake Huron took out 786 quarters beef,

making the total shipments to date 14,313

#### THE LEADING CHEESE MARKETS. LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 3.—To-day 965 boxes

of cheese were sold at 11½c to 11¾c; 506 boxes were sold on private terms, and 200 boxes were consigned; 243 boxes farm dairy brought

UTICA, N.Y., Nov. 3.—To-day 540 boxes of cheese were sold at prices from 11c to 13c; the bulk at 11tc to 12c; 400 boxes sold on private terms and 575 were consigned. Market dull and declining

## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Sugar has advanced an eighth of a cent per pound.

The British cattle markets are cabled one cent. per pound higher. Sheep show a like advance. Export cattle yesterday were inactive.

There were unusually large offerings to the local trade. Hogs have sharply declined. The cattle exports to date this season are the largest in the history of the trade. Sheep

on the contrary show a marked falling off. It is intended that the following steamers carrying live stock will sail from Montreal during the week ending November 8th; Avalona, Corean and Lake Manitoba.

The horse trade of the past week has been dull and featureless. Offerings, however, have been larger, but few sales have resulted. Good working and driving animals are not very plentiful.

The market for cordwood has been fairly active and steady at unchanged prizes, which are us follows for good long wood, delivered ex yard :- Maple, \$7.00; birch, 6.50; beech, 6.00; tamarac, 5.50, and soft wood 5.00.

Choice/hay continues firm under a small supply and good demand; Sales were readily made at \$9, and some holders asked \$10. We quote \$7 to \$9 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw was unchanged at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles.

The barque Bussorah, which had such an unfortunate voyage from Java, strived in port | the dairy business in Great Britain, England at \$3 25 to \$3 50.

stove and chestnut and \$5 75 for egg and fur- at noon yesterday with a cargo of sugar to still continues the great cheese market of the Lumber Dealers are busy getting in stock nace. The trade in soft coal is about over. Messrs, Anderson, McKenzie & Co. After world Parliamentary returns show that last

as reported by L. A. Boyer, flour inspec-

tor:-	. •	• • •	4 1 ( 5)	
Superior E Extra Supe		•		Bris.
Superior E	xtra			0,907
Extra Sup	erfine.			407
Fancy, Sup	erfine.			266
Spring Ext	TR	<b>.</b>		454
Superfine.	<del>,</del>			517
Fine		• • • • • •		408
Middlings.				,
Pollards				27
Rejected				19
Sour				
7				
Total .				9,269

#### THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Beef, 1st quality dressed, per 100 lbs \$10 to \$10; veal, per lb, 10c to 12; mutton, per lb, 9c to 12c; lambs, each, \$2 to \$4; fresh pork, per 100 lbs, \$8 to \$9 50; do per lb, 10c; salt do do, 12c to 13c; fresh hams, per lb, 10c; smoked do do, 14c to 15c; Hungarian roller process, per bri, \$460 to \$650; superior extra, \$440 to \$4.60 per bri.; extra, do \$4.25 to \$4.40; strong bakers, do \$5.00 to \$5.50; spring extra, \$4.10 to \$4.25 to \$4.40; tra, do \$4 10 to \$4 25; superfine, do \$3 80 to \$4'00; fine, do \$3 40 to \$3 60; bag flour, 100 lbs., \$2.00 to \$2.20; oatmeal, per barrel, \$5.00 to \$5 25; cornmeal, white, per brl, \$3 80 to \$4 00; cornmeal, yellow, do, \$3.40 to \$3.50; salmon, No. 1, per brl., of 200 lbs., \$13 00 to \$14 00; salmon, per lb., 10c to 11c; codfish green per brl. \$475 to \$550; do do, in draft \$5.25 to \$5.50; dry codfish, per quintal, \$4.00 to \$4.50; cod oil, per gallon, 56c to 57c; Labrador herrings, No 1 per brl., \$4.50 to \$6 50; fowls, per pair, 70c to \$1; chickens, per pair, 40c to \$1; geese, per pair, \$1 to \$1 40; turkeys, do, \$1 40 to \$4; ducks, do, 50c to \$1; partridge, per brace, 40c to 60c; snipe, do, 40c to 45c; plover, do, 40c to 45c; woodcock, do, \$100 to \$105; wild duck, do, 30c to 70c; black duck do, 75c to 90c potatoes, per bushel, 30c to 40c; oats, do, 34 lbs. 37c to 38c; salt butter, per lb., 18c to 18c; fresh do do, 19 to 19 do do do (prints) 23c to 27c; checse, per lb., He to 12c; eggs. per dozen, 20c to 25c maple sugar, per lb., 8c to 10c; apples, per brl., \$2.75 to \$3.00; lemons, per case, \$12 to \$12; oranges, per box, \$4.50 to \$4.55; onions, percase, \$2.25 to \$2.25; hay, per lookally \$2.25 to \$2.25 to \$2.25; hay, per lookally \$2.25 to \$2.2 100 bdls., \$600 to \$700; straw, per 100 bdls., \$3 to \$4; wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.) \$2.50 to \$4.00; wood, per cord, (3 feet) \$3,00 to \$4.75.

#### TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 73c to 77c; wheat, spring, do, 73c to 77c; wheat, goose, do, 58c to 62c; barley, do, 55c to 73c; oats, do, 32 to 33c; peas, do,58 to 60c; rye, do, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; chickens, per pair, 40e to 60e; ducks, do, 55e to 75e; geese, each, 600 to 80c; turkeys, each, 750 to \$1.50; butter, pound rolls, 22c to 24c; butreipts of hogs have been heavy and prices have sharply declined about \$\frac{7}{2}c\$, sales being made to day at 5c to 5\frac{1}{2}c\$ per lb. At Viger market there was a big supply of butchers' cattle, about 900 head being received, of which 300 head were from the Canadian Pacific. For the best animals there per bag, 40c to 50c; carrots, do, 40c to 50c; tomatoes, per peck, 12c to 15c; bects, per doz, 12c to 15c; melons, do, 50c to \$1.00; beans, per peck, 30c; hay, per ton, \$9 to \$15; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$10.

Keep This in Mind. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more ors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c.

## THE DOMINION REVENUE.

The following were the customs and inland revenue returns at Montreal and other principal ports for the month of October, with comparisons for the same period in 1883:—

	1884.	1883.
Montreal—Customs	\$557,898	\$667,377
Excise	125,005	154,683
Ottawa-Customs	25,647	14,457
Excise	13.573	15,339
Toronto-Customs	259,673	261,769
Excise	89,217	60,948
Halifax—Customs	174,586	180,963
Excise	16,607	16,161
		~

"I Have Suffered!" With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Angerson, recommending

"Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recom-mend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker Buckner, Mo.

I writ . his as a Token of the great appreciation I have of

your liop

Bitters, i was afflicted

With inflammatory rheumatism!!

For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemen to do

me uny Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success"

"In this great and" Valuable medicine:
Anyone! wishing to know more about my cure!

Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington,

Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney -Complaint "And nervous debility. I have just" Returned

"From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more Good 1

Than anything else;
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated!!!" And scarcely able to walk. Now I am And scarcery and Gaining strength ! and "Flesh!" And hardly a day passes but what I am,

complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson, - Wilmington, Del.

27 None genuine without a hunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

ENGLISH CHEESE IMPORTS. Notwithstanding recent efforts to increase

TELEGRAPHIO SUMMARY FINANCIAL for their winter requirements and the amount of the article. In analyzing the list of an east coast port.

The local stock market to day was quiet, production be market to day was quiet, of the offerings. Exporters have shown a fail serious decline in prices is expected, next the offerings. Exporters have shown a fail of the offerings. Exporters have shown a fail of the decrease from the largest amount in comprehence with a small movements. Rosins the offerings. Exporters have shown a fail of the decrease of interest. Alout of 150 shown a fail to day was quiet, the offerings. Exporters have shown a fail of the offerings. ing that her product is less popular than the American. The average price paid for foreign cheese was a little less than 11c per

#### BIRTH.

ELLIOTT.-In this city, on 31st Oct., the wife of E. Elliott of a daughter. SMITH.—On the 25th inst., at 103 St. Hubera treet, the wife of C. F. 5 mith, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

CONNELY—HARDIGAN.—In this city, on the 28th October, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P. of St. Patrick's Church, J. F. Connely, of Mon. treal, to Mary P. Hardigan, daughter of the late Thomas Hardigan, and niece of Mrs. Thomas Brown, of Brockville, Ont. [Brockville and Boston, Mass., papers please copy.] 102-1 MURPHY.—HANGLETON.—On Monday, Oct. 27th, in St. Patrick's Chu ch, Quebec, by the Rev. Father Cronin, C.S.S.R., Denis Murphy to Mary Ann Hangleton, both of

DUQUET—QUINN.—At Longue Pointe, on the 22nd inst., E. E. Duquet, M.D., to Rosie A., daughter of the late Edward Quinn, of Longue Pointe.

KANNON-BURNS.—At the residence of the bride, 391 Tenth street, Troy, N.Y., M. M. Kannon, M.D., of Montreal, to Josephine Delaney, widow of the late George Burns.

#### DIED

McCALL.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Katie, aged 17 years and 3 months, second daughter of Edward McCall.

LILLY.—On Tuesday evening, at the residence of her, brother-in-law, Patrick Henchey, Esq., Quebed, Margaret Cosgrove, aged 59 years, widow of the late John Lilly, Esq., and a native of the County Sligo, Ireland.—R.I.P.

O'HARA-On the 1st inst., of congestion of the lungs, John Paul, aged 1 year and 11 months, son of John P. O'Hara, H.M.C.

BROWNING.—At his late residence, 165
Amherst street, on Thursday, 30th inst., James
Henry Browning, late of Chelsea, London,
England, born at Lamberthurst, Kent, England. March 4, 1807. BURKE.-In New York, on the 29th inst.

Michael, aged 23 years, 4 months and 27 days, son of Michael Burke, 22 Richardson atreet Point St. Charles. MOORE.—In this city, Nov. 2nd, Jeremiah, son of the late Dominick Moore, aged 26 years McCONNELL—In this city, on the 31st October, William McConnell, G. T. R. freight depot, aged 61 years and 11 months.

## CHEAP AND HANDSOMELY-

BOUND BOOKS THAT NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT.

Arabian Nights Entertainment. Children of the Abbey.
Scottish Chiefs; Bits of Blarney.
Willy Reilly; Life of Curran,
'48 and '49; History of Ireland.
Burns and Moore's Poems. Advice to Irish Girls, by the Nun of Kenmare; Rob Roy. Life of Mapoleon Bonaparte.

Ireland and Land League. The above books will be sent free, by mail, on eccipt of one dollar each. Address,

J. McARAN, Bookseller, 2090 Notre Damo St., Moutreal.



## TADIES UMBRELLAS!

The store for Ladies' Umbrellas, in Paten Twill, Alpaca and Silk, prices from 25c to \$15, S. CARSLEY'S.

## MEN'S UMBRELLAS!

The store for Gentlemen's Umbrellas, in Gingham, Alpaca and Silk, prices from 50c up to \$10 such. Made to order for presentation, Umbrellas up to \$100 each.

## S. CARSLEY'S

S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS! Boys' and Girls' Umbrellas, in Patent Twill, Alpaca, Union and Silk, prices from 25c to \$3

## RUBBER CIRCULARS!

The store for Edglish-made Rubbes Circulars, in all the new colorings, prices from \$1 up to \$10 each. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S

BRUSSELS CARPETS AND RUGS.

S. CARSLEY'S

TAPESTRY CARPETS AND RUGS.

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WCOL CARPETS AND RUGS.

S. Carsley's

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.

## S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777

Notre Dame Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Marie Ophra Hermine Lebrice de Keroack, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Albert Joseph Corriveau, of the same place, manufacturer, duly authorized to ceter en justice, Plaintiff, ex the said Albert Joseph Corriveau, Defendant. Action for separation, as to property has been instituted in this cause.

ARCHAMBAULT, & ST. LOUIS,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, October 27th, 1884. 13-4