

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

ITCHING PILES—Symptoms and Cure

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow.

A woman has been fined \$20 in Seattle, for sending her...

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

Is 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 it.

Mr. Blaine is six years older than Governor Cleveland.

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 strengthening and bracing, and withal so exquisitely agreeable.

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 never-failing medicine.

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.

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 very feeling and frequent headaches, is seriously ill and should look out for kidney disease.

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 Hagedard's Yellow Oil. It cures all painful diseases when other medicines fail.

Lord Dufferin will get \$125,000 a year as 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 Hagedard's Pectoral Balm. 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.

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 Down's 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 "bed breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause 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 changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery.

Empress William is the oldest monarch in Europe, and Alfonso, of Spain, the youngest.

EPG'S COCOA—GRAPEFUL 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.

Mr. Parnepus Boileau, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eucletic Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and 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.

Premotions 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.

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 enjoyed the luxury of feeling well, have been so renovated by the use of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that they have triumphed over the ill-fest is said to be heir to, and life has been crowned with added charms and fresher beauty.

ORIGIN OF CARRIAGES.

The oldest carriages, used by the ladies of England, were called whiffles. These became unfashionable after Ann, the daughter of Charles IV. and queen of Richard II. about the end of the fourteenth century, showed the ladies how gracefully they could ride on a side-saddle. Coaches were first known in England in the year 1530. They were introduced from Germany, by the Earl of Arundel. 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. In Philadelphia this pomp of the Earl of Northumberland put eight horses to his carriage. Coaches let to hire were first established in London in 1625. There were 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 1684 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 evaporator, 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 authenticated case of a canary catching the scarlet fever and dying.

MARY CUNNIFFS FAITH REWARDED.

Mary Cuniff, an Irish girl, with Mr. Edward Hoppen, No. 1206 Spruce street, has a valuable fortune. A hard-working domestic—she 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 bank for four times subsequent, nor did she fail to invest monthly, by mail, \$100 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, September 26.

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

Longfellow's Birthday Book.

is a beautiful present to give any lady. But there is a little book published in pamphlet form, with no pretensions to literary merit, that 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—Weberstrasse No. 16—which harbors no less than 130 families, numbering in all 1,025 souls.

A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Snake Balm 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 finest skin.

Down's Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing.

The United States ship "Monocacy" 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 all others.

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 baldness, and cleansing and soothing the scalp, its use cannot be too strongly recommended.

A man at Corvallis, Ore., stands 6 feet 9 inches in his stockings.

Allen's Lung Balm is the standard cure for Coughs and Colds in the States.—See Advt.

A follow 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' Eucletic Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

Astronomers and opera managers hunt for new stars.

Mr. Parnepus Boileau, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eucletic Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and 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.

Premotions 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.

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 enjoyed the luxury of feeling well, have been so renovated by the use of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that they have triumphed over the ill-fest is said to be heir to, and life has been crowned with added charms and fresher beauty.

NEWS ITEMS.

French senatorial elections will be held on January 4.

Jean Henri Urbain, the French political author, is dead.

Yellow fever is epidemic on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

Zorilla's movements are again causing uneasiness 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.

Engens 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 Montsion'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, editor 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 a 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 hall.

Burglaries are of nightly occurrence in Toronto now, the detectives being apparently powerless to spot the gang.

The report that the window glass factories in the Pittsburg 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. Beener.

It is reported that Germany will offer a 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 £50,000 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 £306,710.

A race quarrel over the dedication of a South Carolina church has resulted in the murder of one man, and further trouble is feared.

Negotiations are said to be in progress between England and the United States for improving the commercial relations between the latter 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 Ireland, 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, will be in running order by the 1st of December.

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 enjoyed the luxury of feeling well, have been so renovated by the use of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that they have triumphed over the ill-fest is said to be heir to, and life has been crowned with added charms and fresher beauty.

ILL-WON PEERAGES

—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 fixed ominously upon them with no friendly interest, Miles and Hugh O'Byrne gave all their delighted attention to the gay scene around them, and to the pleasant conversation 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 Esmond 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. Unheeded, 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 the more reserved 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 woman Lanigan and her family, and by-and-by, broad expanding in sunshine, and lips wreathed with gladness, attested that her petition had not been vain, while deeper glow suffused her cheek as Colandisk, in turn, with eager and impassioned look, appeared to urge in whispered tone some suit which her downcast eyes and mute tongue did not seem to repeat or even to discourage.

But the curtain rose, and every other thought for the moment suspended was merged in the opening scene. From beginning to end, to judge by the hurrican 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—colleagues in the galleries—and responded to with vigor by the demigods in the pit, to the no small annoyance as well as displeasure 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 vendors, and the usual hubbub of the *canaille* swarming the narrow street. Miles and Hugh O'Byrne, Hussey Burgh and Foster returned to supper with the O'Driscolls, the Dammers pouncing upon Guildford Colandisk, whom the Misses Higginboggan 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 in their *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 Higginboggan, 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 chariot, then with the timid, beseeching glance of a mendicant craving alms, he offered the tips of his fingers to Alphonse, who stopped lightly in, with the airy grace and careless gaiety of one whose life, like that of Alphonse, was passed in song and sunshine upon the topmost boughs of pleasant woodlands. In vain the rebuking visages of the severe aunts in glowering silence chided the fresh, joyous expression of heart, rushing 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 spirit 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 all; scraggy nose and cheeks that betrayed palpable marks of ascetic mortification that delighted the godly, who would not believe the assertion of some detractors who gave out that the parson was of penurious habits, or of others that went further and insisted he was a miser, who, preferring to hoard his gold, grudged himself the bread he eat, the voice of Nathaniel, too, by nature thin, hoarse, and strong, his piety had toned down to a nervous, husky, vibrating quaver, save when in the pulpit denouncing judgment upon popish sinners, when it rebounded with elastic energy that appalled; but it was soft and unctuous when, seated down at supper between the Misses Higginboggan, and in-avoidably to laughing Alphonse, he meekly endorsed their opinion while masticating a morsel of roast duck and bread sauce, "that the world was a hot-bed of iniquity; the beauties of creation allurements to iniquity; that genius and talent were the devices of Beelzebub to ensnare 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 pious reading, and not the vain effusions of 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 Higginboggan. "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 mispent 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 of your remarks. Where, indeed, shall we find nowadays sense and wisdom like yours, embodied and condensed in the general quality of human specimens; but though as

applied to the generality of the sex, the falling off is lamentable, there are yet some who heighed profoundly, and cast an amorous eye at Alphonse, sipping a quard with much apparent satisfaction. "Yes, some I say," he exploded in an oratorical flourish, "some who are an honor to their gender, of whom I may be said to unconsciously have benefited."

"Blessed is the man who can boast his wife, blessed the child who shall call his mother Alphonse," said one of his amiable nieces, Miss Alphonse.

"Yes, if she doesn't throw herself away on a fool," cried Miss Fanny, taking a pinch of snuff—old ladies and young young ones, in those days, were fond of stimulating their factories with the pungent. Alphonse looked up and smiled; she looked so pretty, simple, innocent, and merry, the duenna's bosoms and temper suddenly thawed. Yielding to the inspiration of the moment, Miss Higginboggan impressively said, with a frosty smile, meant to be coaxing, 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 be."

"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 hesitated, stammered, laid his hand on his heart, 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 happiest 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, of all that was hypocritical, mean, base, cruel, 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 towards 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 rejoice:

"This 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 at 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 amount of my suffering, my sacrifice, and exertion for these 'ingrates.' Have I not been flannel petticoats, getting my subscriptions for and bound in masses, to entice them to read the Word? Did I not, with my friend Waddy Butcher and Gammon for an unlimited supply of sheep's 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 beggarly 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 empty. But I've turned over a new leaf—and the parson became sublime and severe—"

"when the papers come now to me for alms I tell them I give none except on Friday. That, you see, my dear madam, is a masterpiece of policy; for on that day I have a table in an outhouse 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-echoed Miss Warbeck Higginboggan, 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 infect the streets, and would go to the devil himself for a sop—but the decent poor hold aloof. But patience, patience, it is my motto, and it is turned up beguiling smiles 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 you."

"Tush, tush, my dear child!" responded the suitor, with the good-natured tone and manner of an indulgent father humoring a wayward offspring. "You are a Catholic in name, 'tis true; but do I not know 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—Mr. Colandisk," she exclaimed, with desperate resolution to face the worst, and have it over: nor did she calculate amidst the effect of her denouement.

THE TRUE WITNESS IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum \$1.50 paid strictly in advance \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 25c per line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post-Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post-Office.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 5, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

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.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay.

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.

Few Canadians are aware that, at the outset, the career of Sir John A. Macdonald was marked and influenced by an unusual amount of romance. A biographical sketch of the Canadian Premier is going the rounds of the American press, and among other interesting and fishy things related of the absent statesman, is the fact that "Sir John Macdonald, the present Premier of Canada, began life as a bootblack."

It will be remembered 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 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 against them is required.

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 which Conservative meetings were broken up with much damage to persons and property, was up for discussion last week in the House.

Randolph helped to swell his minority to the respectable figure of 178, only giving the Ministerialists the small majority of 36 in the total vote. This result was more than was expected and was received with cheers from the 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.

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 faith of the English people in free trade seems to lose some of its strength. The question of Fair Trade vs. Free Trade has already been broached in the House since the opening of Parliament. The merits of the question were entered into and freely discussed.

THE BEAUCE AND MEGANTIC ELECTIONS.

Of the two by-elections held in the counties 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.

THE MAAMTRASNA ENQUIRY REFUSED.

THE demand for an official investigation into the Maamtrasna murder scandal was formally made in the House of Commons by Mr. Parnell, in the shape of an amendment to the address. The Irish leader was expected to deliver one of those speeches which sets the House ablaze and the country a thinking.

admitted that Mr. Parnell's speech was the finest he has ever made since his entry into Parliament. In his arraignment of the miracle of the Castle in Ireland, he touched, briefly upon the revolting scandals that had been brought home to certain officials of the government and sneered at the Ministry's anxiety to retain in his exalted position that "dear good man Earl Spencer, who had winked at or condoned these outrages by his subordinates."

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 berths for certain folks from the old country.

RAILROAD PROGRESS AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

National prosperity in the United States has been closely identified with railroad progress and development throughout the country. The extension of railroad enterprise is the clearest proof that new tracts are being won from the barren wilderness, and that the resources of old settlements have been favourably developed.

capital issued by the several companies up to the close of their respective fiscal years was \$3,708,060,563, an increase from the previous year of \$207,024,759. The gross earnings of the roads for their several fiscal years of 1883 were \$823,772,294, an increase from the previous year of \$53,663,025.

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.

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 baggage left for the Democratic camp to support Grover Cleveland, a man after his own heart and ways.

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.

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 Kiltilla 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.

to them he says that they were so drunk that they could not see whom they were bumping with. How did Mr. Beecher know this to be true? Ask Gen. Butler. Has he been around with these men? That, of course, is not possible. Then why state it as a truth coming from the lips of a minister of Christ and a writer of his life? Mr. Beecher appears to be very careless of his language. I heartily wish I could say of him as Felix said unto Paul, "Much learning hath made the mad."

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 progressive sort of body for itself, but pettishly near-sighted, jealous and narrow-minded towards others. That august body has petitioned the Ottawa Government against any further expenditure of public money upon the deepening of the Lake St. Peter channel.

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 traveling in Ireland after a visit to Rome. During his tour His Lordship was welcomed by the Irish people, and had occasion to deliver a series of lectures and sermons on the leading and burning questions of the day.

IMMIGRATION SCANDALS AT SOUTH QUEBEC.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: SIR,—I read your remarks in Saturday's Post hastily, and I was not the paper by me. If I remember rightly, you thought my denials were not sufficiently explicit. I will endeavor 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'Enfer, and re-echoed by you.

Irish National League, to consider the most constitutional means of bringing public opinion to bear on the infamous practice of land-grabbing, have been prevented from holding a lawful and constitutional meeting by a so-called Liberal Government, who indignantly protest against this despotic action of the Government of the 'Even Keel,' which allows Englishmen to assemble to break each other's heads, as recently at Birmingham, but will not allow us to exercise the first right of citizens to assemble in public meeting. The English Government cannot take surer means of having itself thoroughly detested and routed by the Irish people. It is really incomprehensible how a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's calibre and enlightenment can encourage and assume the responsibility of such intolerable misrule and despotism.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE ARGENTINE 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 between the Republic and the Dominion, and showing Canadian manufacturers the splendid opportunity that offered to develop commercial 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.

IMMIGRATION SCANDALS AT SOUTH QUEBEC.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: SIR,—I read your remarks in Saturday's Post hastily, and I was not the paper by me. If I remember rightly, you thought my denials were not sufficiently explicit. I will endeavor 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'Enfer, and re-echoed by you.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

SCOTCH NEWS.

ELECTION FIGHT.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

servant girl, or immigrant girl, on any subject whatever. Having thus, in as plain language as I can command, stated the charge, in which I am confident you will take my final leave of you and your "respectable and reliable" correspondents, who are not anonymous, though he hides his name. If general opinion is correct, that name has already largely figured in the newspapers, and in a way that has not advanced the interests, religious and political, of those of whom it is the owner.

THOMAS W. FYLES. South Quebec, Oct. 28th, 1884.

REPLY TO REV. MR. FYLES.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRAVELER. 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 morality. And such false reasoning comes with a still worse grace from 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 having solicited the official guardians to sign such a statement. He avoids all reference to Mr. Andersen, the interpreter, and his encounter with Miss Richardson in "taking his minister's part," when she called him had 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 will not know 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 she 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 altercation 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 the other, with an open doorway between them. 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 falling in. But why refuse to be on speaking terms before the public? Why communicate by letter?

At all events—and upon this head I appeal 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 acquainted with the facts, are further scandalized and shocked that the reverend gentleman should have been hard-headed 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 Rev. Mr. Fyles is no better than a reverend falsifier. His letter bears the stamp of falsehood. Let him go. Leave him to Miss Richardson. Nov. 3rd, 1884. LEVIS.

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. 39 if

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 32 years ago, settling on a farm near Tingwick, where he remained up to the hour of his death. Mr. Walsh, who was very much respected, was some times 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 deceased leaves a wife and ten children to mourn the loss of a good husband and loving father.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. IN SEASICKNESS. S. S. Parker, Wellington, O., says:—"While crossing Lake Erie I gave it to some passengers who were seasick and it gave them immediate relief." 113

Rev. T. W. Jeffrey, of Toronto, has created some comment in temperance circles by a sermon questioning the value of the Scott act. 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 obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or, what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases—the Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

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 8th 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 been 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 Veillot, daughter of Mr. Eugene Veillot, head editor of the Univers (Paris), has just entered a Religions Community. The ceremony of taking the veil was performed in the chapel of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Sevres street, Paris. The allocation 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 Borromeo, 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, curé 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 touches on his locomotive. In as many days those persevering in the use of Dr. Fiero's "Golden Medical Discovery," have experienced great relief and found themselves on the high road to health. Liver complaints, impure blood, chronic 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 by the ladies of the city of Cork. Like all such precious relics, it has a peculiar history. Colonel J. H. Sherbourne, a prominent Episcopalian, 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 arrangements 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 Orleans. In one of Colonel Sherbourne's letters, dated January 20th, 1848, he speaks of Father Mathew 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 woe. (Romans, xiv., 13, 14). Theobald Mathew Cork, S. 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 satisfactory. 48 if

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 manslaughter. Rose's father was a drunkard 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 Iowa, 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 big as a barrel. The best doctors gave me up. Finally I tried Kidney-Wort. In four or five days a change came, in eight or ten days I was on my feet, and now I am completely cured. It was certainly a miracle." All druggists keep Kidney-Wort which is put up in liquid and dry form.

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

SHERIFF OFFICERS IN SKYE.—Sheriff officers 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 site.

HEALTH OF LEITH.—The health returns for the week ending October show a death-rate equivalent to an annual mortality of 14 per 1,000, 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 Alanton, near London Hill, while suffering from delirium, occasioned by typhoid fever, cut his throat in presence of the nurse before his hand could be arrested. He died instantly.

EPISCOPAL MARRIAGE IN ST. GILES' CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH.—At a marriage on Tuesday, the Rev. Father Levesque, curé of St. Joseph's parish in Paris, and several other pairs of the residence of the venerable Archbishop, at Saint-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 60th anniversary of his consecration. Besides the clergyman, His Grace received many calls from personal friends, who joined heartily in the wish that he might still live for years to come.

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

SALE OF A FIREHIRE 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 GLASGOW.—A correspondent informs us that on the farm of Provan Mill, at Loggansfield, 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 from its Paris correspondent—"Dr. Wolfe, of Glasgow, is at present in Paris, where he has been invited to come by several distinguished French oculists, who offered him cases, 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 League, 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 HURTLENDING 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 10 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 officers 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 cry 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. The 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 identified 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 Apostolic delegate, will preside. The only American cardinal, the Most Rev. John McCloskey, of New York, will not be present, owing to ill-health. The council will be 80 archbishops, bishops, and abbots, 10 other prelates, about 52 heads of religious orders, which, with the theologians allowed each of the for-

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. Conference of the archbishops 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 labors will be forwarded to the Pope. Whatever may be decided on will not have force until approved by him.

MONSIEUR BOURGET.

EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE VENERABLE ARCHBISHOP. On the 30th ult., His Grace Mgr. Bourget, Archbishop of Marianneopolis, celebrated the 85th anniversary of his birth. On this joyful occasion His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, Rev. Father Caille, Superior of the Redemptorist Order in this city, the Rev. Fathers Leclerc, curé of St. Joseph's parish and several other pairs of the residence of the venerable Archbishop, at Saint-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 60th anniversary of his consecration. Besides the clergyman, 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 unrespected person. Some years ago Jim Bennett went to a shebang here with his boon companions, and broke looking glasses, smashed chandeliers, and otherwise behaved like a wild jockey. Williams not only took him into the station-house, but sent him down to the prison next day in the common van. He was threatened 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 they 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 if there should be a row here on the sidewalk raise 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.

ATER YEARS OF SUFFERING A WOMAN IS SUDDENLY RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

SANDESVILLE, Ga., Nov. 1.—Fifteen years ago, A. J. Jernigan, of this county, married 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 stupor, but in silent prayer. She threw her whole soul into her appeal to God to save her for her daughter's sake. It was the fourth hour of the prayer when her attendants retired. Suddenly she imagined she heard words repeated—"Arise, thy faith hath made thee whole." Offspring up on one fervent prayer, she found that the power of motion had returned to her, and the conversion came to her that God had indeed answered 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 fatigued. The incident excited the whole 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 has 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 medicines 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 cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims, the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are attested. 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 once treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. NEW IBERIA, La., Nov. 1.—At a political meeting at Lakeview to-day some negroes got into a difficulty. Joe Giffaux, 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. Giffaux 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 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 jumped into the bayou; some being wounded did not get out. Others ran dripping along the road and in the woods and died. One negro was found dead without a bruise on him. Captain Bell and Joe Giffaux were buried to-day. No further trouble is expected.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—A later despatch from Lakeview states that Miss Brown and Louis Fricke, colored republicans, were among the killed. Additional wounded are St. Clair Dugas, A. F. Dugas, and one Democrat. The engagement lasted only four minutes, but in that short time over 1,000 shots were fired. The negroes, as soon as they realized 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 continued 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 died.

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 Foster and the Spanish Commissioner for a special treaty of commerce with 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 Zollverein, 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 dispensation of the American Convention stipulates that its advantages shall apply to trade between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico which is carried under the American and Spanish flags respectively. America will admit sugars, molasses and raw tobacco free of duty, and the duties on the other articles imported from the West Indies will be reduced. Spain will place American flour and 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 houses, harbor and sanitary regulations and fines in her colonies. Only a strong government like that of Canada and Castile with due 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 coast forts and batteries has been to prevent hostile fleets from approaching near enough to our important harbors to destroy public establishments, etc., and to lay our cities under contribution. The contribution which could be levied from New York alone would probably pay for or five-fold the cost of all fortifications in 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 defenses on the land side were reduced to a minimum. Between 1812 and 1831 the transition from stage coaches to steam cars and the increase of population to fifty millions developed such really means of throwing large forces upon threatened points that hostile delinquency 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. Here 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?" asked the master. "Trash!" said the connoisseur. 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 bawled, and all over Italy." And so it was!—Manchester Times.

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 Florida by the usual democratic majority, although returns are not to hand except in a few places. At this hour, 12.40, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Virginia 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-night.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Sun says Connecticut has gone Republican, Florida Democratic by 3,500, that Indiana 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; negro returns yet to hand indicate democratic gains. Massachusetts is reported as close. New York very much in doubt. Later returns make a small democratic plurality likely. Nothing from Indiana. 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 at 3 a.m. point in that direction. The composition 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 GIBRALTAR—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 took advantage of the opportunity. An enjoyable day, and I had an am getting fat. Am prospecting for gold, or I would write you. I was told that you were in Montreal.

BISHOP OF IRELAND SPEARS.

NO RETURN RECEIVED FROM ROME, AND NONE EXPECTED. TRENTON, N.J., Nov. 1.—Bishop O'Connell has not yet received any telegram from the 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 bishop adds: "The statement of my last Sunday's remarks, as telegraphed to me 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 materially different from the language of the dispatch. It could not be expected that the Pope would declare himself so positively against England. There are many sincere Irishmen, 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 unobscurable habits of Englishmen who travel. An old American gentleman was travelling from Liverpool to London. Three gentlemen in all occupied the carriage, and for an hour after the train had begun its journey never once exchanged a syllable with another. At last the American broke silence and said: "Gentlemen, I am LeDuc." "I have come from— I have been a merchant for fifty years, and now I am living in ease. 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, gentlemen, you will not look upon me as a pick-pocket." 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. Irwin, are as follows, the figures being the majorities:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Majority. Includes names like Ste. Julie, Lyster, Telford, Leeds East, Ste. Sophie, Inverness Village, No. 1, Somerset.

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.

A SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded his Government an interesting account of a surgical operation performed by Professor Billoth, of Vienna, 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 saliva collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar fastidiousness; 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 sufferer feels tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes thin and feeble, gloomy, and filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels become, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood circulating thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. At a time the patient emits a food odor after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. 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 swollen, or nearly so, although this is not usually 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 best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by the chemists and apothecaries 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, 1883.

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

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White.

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

Pathfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Willis,
Chemist, Dentist, Merchants' Tailor.

To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family medicine that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure constiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these pills I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it." The sale keeps wonderful, in fact, one would fancy almost the people who begin to take breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. Bowker.

To A. J. White, Esq.,
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1882.

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 tried 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 pious that they "come as a lion and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "lion and a blessing" 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,
A. J. White, Esq.,
Dapst Missionary,
Henaichuan, Whit-haven, Oct. 16, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White—Dear Sir—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was induced to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health—I remain, yours respectfully,
(Signed) John H. Lightfoot,
A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 17, 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 vouched for by several people. The facts are: About twelve years ago Annie Mallock, of Hayter street, fell while crossing King street, injuring her neck, and such a case that doctors who attended her failed to effect a cure, telling her she would be a cripple for life. For ten years she could not move without the aid of crutches. About two years ago she read a book by C. Judd on prayer and faith which impressed her so deeply 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 regained 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 is 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 Congregation in regard to the affairs of the diocese of Three Rivers. Until further orders the diocese will not be divided, nor without a new investigation. Although the integrity of the diocese is not assured for all time to come, and the arguments presented have not been formally rejected, the satisfaction will be great at Three Rivers and among the Catholics of Canada, who admire the courage and virtues of the venerable Bishop, Mgr. Lafliche. The immediate division of the diocese would have been regarded there (as all the testimonials coming from Canada show) as a material and moral disaster.

HIS EXCELLENCY DOM HENRY SMEULDERS

AT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

On Tuesday, at week His Excellency Dom Henry Smeuldere, Apostolic Commissioner, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. F. de Bie, paid a visit to the Mother House of the Christian Schools, Cotté street, Montreal. After the 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 upwards of 130 members of the household. The exercises in the chapel being ended, His Excellency proceeded 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 Paris.

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 not based on religion was not properly speaking education, as it prepared men neither for time nor for eternity. He saw 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 hall of St. Lawrence school, where about 700 pupils, representing the different schools of the city, were assembled. His Excellency was accompanied by the following: Rev. F. G. F. De Bie, his secretary; Rev. L. Colin, Superior of St. Sulpice; Rev. P. J. E. Antoine, Provincial of the Province; Rev. A. Smeuldere, S.S., curé of Notre-Dame; Rev. B. Gratton, S.S., Chaplain of the Christian Brothers; Rev. J. Lanigan, P.P., of St. Bridget's; Rev. J. M. Lucier, P. P., of St. Joseph's; Rev. R. Desrochers, Curé St. Henri; Rev. M. Cuisé, Curé of Saint Sulpice; Rev. Fr. C. Tuttle, C.S.S.R., P.P., Saint Ann's, and Rev. Fr. Gatz, C.S.S.R.; Rev. J. C. Caissé, Chaplain, Hoshelaga Convent; Rev. M. Faubert, Chaplain, Good Shepherd; Rev. A. Gibaud, S.S.; Rev. J. Leveille; Rev. P. J. Bernard, O.M.I.; Rev. P. Laporte, O.M.I.; Rev. P. Kiernan; Rev. M. Levesque.

His Excellency gave the following answer to the address presented to him: I am happy to be in your midst. You represent, my dear children, not only the pupils of the Christian schools of this city, but the *élite* of the city of Montreal. I know that the pupils of the Christian schools of this city number 4,000, and I am not mistaken, there are over 5,000 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 formerly was saved by the daughter of Pharo. This princess, guided by a divine inspiration, found herself on the bank of the Nile, where she herself that child, who was, by a marvelous law of Pharo of Egypt, condemned to death before his 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 his 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 enmity between the serpent and the woman, and she will conquer. This mysterious woman 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, to finish the work of our redemption. This infallible Church is the daughter of Pharo, who on the bank of the Nile 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 household. The child, on growing up, finds itself again under the protecting wing of the Church which adopts it, and sows in its soul the principles of her elevated doctrine. Thanks 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 end Providence raised up the venerable De La Salle, whose admirable mission was to give to the noble Congregation of the Brothers 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 De La Salle. He was a man who, to instruct youth, renounced his aristocratic and devoted himself at the expense of great personal sacrifices to the laborious mission of popular education, laying, by the power of his transcendent genius, the basis of a system of which the brilliant success excites general admiration. I am 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 examine 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 Schools. Honor to those judges whose noble independence thus proclaims with such laudable equity the merits of the method of the disciples of the venerable De La Salle in awarding them the first prize in the awarding of teaching, an honor which redounds not only to the Institute, but also to the Universal Church. Thanks, then, to those generous men, who, to give you instruction, impose on themselves great sacrifices in adopting a mode of life in which the education of youth is their only solace. For you, my dear children, your religious

teachers renounced the pleasures of an agreeable life; to think only of your intellectual and moral welfare. Thank you, parents, who so well understood, the needs of your souls, and whose enlightened views inspired them with the thought of confiding you to religious teachers whose mission of deputedness gives to your intellects the bread of truth, and who instill into your hearts the esteem of a pure and honorable life. Thank your dear parents for having sent you to these 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 this fine institution which forms the subject of these remarks. His great priestly heart, always seeking for new works of charity to accomplish, has interested itself in a particular 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 education 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 blind 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 aims given in aid of these blind children is far from lost to the contributor, even in a material sense, since each pupil of Nazareth would otherwise be ignorant, and add no more to the long list of those whom we meet every day on the streets corners and church doors. There is no mistaking the matter, such, with few exceptions, would be the lot of the poor children generally 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 must 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 support 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 assistance 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 numerous 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 advancement 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 inaugurated at Paris, in 1834, by its inventor, Louis Braille. This system was unanimously adopted by the International Congress, at Paris in 1837, which was attended by delegates from every European country, also by the Congress of Berlin in 1879, and that of Frankfurt in 1882. It is needless to add this is the system pursued with so much success at the Nazareth institution.

visit to the Nazareth Institution. He could not conceal his astonished satisfaction at the advancement of the pupils, notwithstanding this lamentable want of appliances; but on his return to England he sent to the Mother Superior a set of geographical maps, also tables and slates for the study of arithmetic. Whilst thanking the English savant for these proofs of sympathy, it would certainly have been more preferable had he found those necessary articles in the hands of the pupils on the occasion of his visit.

The annual bazaar 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 enlivened by an excellent band of music. As this bazaar is one of the principal sources of revenue to the institution, we hope its friends and the public generally will show the same zeal and generosity which they have extended to it upon all former occasions.

THE COLLERY 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. Sapp, Albert Taylor, Al. Wilson, Frank Nieldow, Willie Nieldow 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 burned to a crisp, and many badly 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 gathered in a portion 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 RETURNS.

HE EXPLAINS THE OBJECTS OF HIS RECENT VISIT TO IRELAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Father John D. Riordan, the Catholic missionary, returned to his post at Castle Garden yesterday, after a sojourn in Ireland, on the steamer "Germanic." He made a thorough tour of that country, and spoke in high terms of its 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, to prevent assisted and reckless emigration and make perfect 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 informed 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 mistaken one.

To an assemblage of Bishops in Cloniff, Dublin, he explained the objects of his mission, and was given assurances of a co-operation 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 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 services 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, however, 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 overgrown 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.

A 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 terrible spectacle revealed itself to his horrified gaze. 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 in a stupor, and beyond his stentorian breathing made no noise. The doctor pronounced his case almost hopeless, and advised his removal to the Winnipeg hospital. As soon as he was moved, he waked to consciousness and pain. His cries were terrible and he constantly cried

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 smoking when he first entered the waiting-room, it is supposed he must have put it in his pocket, while, still lighted, and it set fire to his clothes.

"GIRLS, HELP FATHER." "My hands are so stiff I can hardly hold a pen," said Farmer Wilber 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, laughing. "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 accounts in my best days, and it does not grow any easier since I have put on spectacles." Very patiently did the helpful daughter plod 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 I 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 pardonable pride. "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 or 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 fretting 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 Reader.*

RETURN OF A WAR SPECIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Mr. James O'Kelley, M.P. for county Roscommon, and the Sudan correspondent of the *Daily News* has just returned to London. He looks thin 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 Sudan 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 Sudan at the request of the *Daily News*, to take the place of a 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 Pasha'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 emity was said to have been caused by some letters in the *Bohore Egyptian*, which aimed at severely upon English rule in Egypt, and which Mr. O'Kelley was credited with writing. The charge, however, upon which he was arrested was that of seeking the Mahdi, with the treasonable intention of co-operating with him against the English. 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 severity.

SLAUGHTERING THE NIHILISTS.

St. Petersburg, 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 errand and nothing more is heard of her. They have all been arrested as Nihilists, tried in secret, convicted in secret, imprisoned, banished or executed, all in secret. The recent trial of fourteen Nihilists, including six officers and the celebrated female revolutionist Figner, *alias* Vera, Filippova, 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. Sentences of death, since commuted, and hard labor in Siberia, were delivered in secret and not a word of the proceedings has appeared 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 expected.

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' 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, writes. Persons who in early English history were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, who 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 jagged, 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.*



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Hoisache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, AND ALL OTHER PAINFUL AFFECTIONS. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle.



ALLEN'S LUNG BALM.

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-nine per cent" are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal. It contains no OPIUM in any form. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED) SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, 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

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Asche they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their action is so gentle and their effects so valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

In the hands 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 grip or purge, but by their gentle action place all who use them, in vitalist's center; five for 5¢ sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy. "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 AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. "I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WATKINS.

Thousands of testimonials testify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

BOOK AND JOB-PRINTING, 761 CRAIG Street.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Toronto is agitating for a new drill shed. Sir Moses Montefiore's illness is becoming serious. Two more sudden deaths are reported from Quebec. There is a severe outbreak of cholera in 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 police 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 Northbrook 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., coal mine was the work of incendiaries. Mary Ann Smith, a patient in the lunatic asylum at Kingston, committed suicide on Sunday. The Presbyterian synod of Alabama has condemned the teaching of evolution in its summary. During the Moharrum festival at Hyderabad serious rioting occurred, eleven policemen being killed. The student of King's College, Nova Scotia, have apologized to Canon Durr, 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 a market for Canadian manufactures. The Toronto police have arrested eight of the Michigan whisky 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 steamers are insufficiently supplied with life-saving apparatus. Mr. Taschereau's (conservative) majority is now placed at 215. Later details from Meagan state that the majority for Mr. Whyte (liberal) is 81. The British Ministry has abandoned the Australian federation bill in consequence of the opposition displayed by the assembly of New South Wales. Turkey has demanded representation at the Congo conference, claiming that the Sultan has sovereignty over the territory in which the Congo river has its source. The French minister to Morocco threatens reprisals unless outrages committed on Jews, who are French subjects, are stopped and the outraged parties indemnified. The Canadian voyageurs in Egypt are awaiting the arrival of further instalments of whaleboats. Thus far they have successfully passed over all the rapids they have met. 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. The world's exposition at New Orleans is to be formally opened December 16th. Demands for space largely exceed those of former years, and 700,000 feet additional accommodation has been provided. Professor Schweinniger, 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-in-law of Mayor Harrison, W. J. Clingon, clerk of the police court, and Frank A. O'Connell, on a charge of aiding and abetting in false registration of voters. The elections for members of the Reichstag have resulted as follows:—Conservatives 65, centre 95, imperialists 24, nationals 35, German liberals 31, Poles 16, socialist party 2, Alsations 14, Guelphs 9, people's 10, including Liebknecht. Ninety-seven second ballots are necessary. Patrick Ford Saturday withdrew a warrant for the arrests of Patrick Reilhan and others. Ford avers that the heading of the Irish World has been surreptitiously copied and published over an apocryphal edition of the paper, and also libellous articles on his personal character have been circulated. He has commenced a civil suit for \$200,000 damages.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

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 Commercials 1164, 1 Montreal 107, 25 Gas 1754, 50 Richelieu 574, 4 Telegraph 1114, 7 do 1104, 50 Passenger 116. The money market was unchanged. Speaking of the New York market Henry Clews & Co. in the course of their weekly letter, say:—"It is satisfactory to note a better feeling at some of the Western trade centres, where complaints are fewer and business is really more active. The latter, moreover, 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 of our crops, which, combined, give us ample assurance of an outward movement that sooner or later will do much to stimulate trade and furnish traffic for the railroads. The monetary situation, while reflecting the inactivity of business and lack of new enterprises, presents no reasons for solicitude; loanable funds are plentiful, rates of interest on good collateral low and promise to so continue for some time to come."

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 trade 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 restoring itself into better shape, and the Stormont mill at Cornwall will resume operations. The production of all the mills was so reduced that we can reasonably look for the springing up of a fresh demand, and none will be greatly surprised to hear of more resumption of work at partly idle factories. For bleached goods there is a restricted output, as the supply is sufficient to supply the demand for four months to come. There is one important feature in the trade, however, and that is that the millers are the holders of surplus stock and not the members of the dry goods trade. This fact should have the effect of holding prices from going any lower. The 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 woolen and clothing trade is concerned. Money is, however, abundant at the banks and accommodation is readily secured by sound houses. The American speculative markets have not shown their customary activity 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 4c per lb. in granulated on the part of refiners, but buyers have not responded very freely. Granulated is now firmly held at 64c to 65c, and bits of 63c for several round lots were refused to-day. Demand, while not active, is fair, and a steady regular trade is passing. Yellows are also firm, ranging from 44c up to 54c for exceptionally fine lots. The movement of syrup has been less active than the market steady at 30c to 50c per gallon as to quality. Molasses has slightly stiffer tone, without any actual addition to cost. The sale of 300 punchons Porto Rico is reported at 26c. Brindsons are held more firmly without much business. We quote:—Habsadoes, 32c to 33c; Porto Rico and Trinidad, 26c to 27c; Cienfuegos, Cuba, and sugar house nominally 25c. Tea and Coffee.—The views of holders of tea remain quiet 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 9d to 15d 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 is no Jamaica under 13c. We quote:—Mocha, 22c to 26c; Java, 18c to 22c, and Jamaica, 14c to 18c. FRUIT.—A good inquiry exists for Valencia raisins, of which offerings are light, and the market very firm at 7 1/2 to 8c. We hear of sales of several thousand boxes at 7 1/2c. The Dracons has only about 12,000 boxes for Montreal, 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. Sultanias are plentiful and almost unsaleable. We quote 7c to 8c. Currants have been in good request and easier at 6c to 6 1/2c. Prunes remain unchanged. Turkish figs are in full supply at 10c to 12c for ordinary qualities. Malaga figs are quoted at 6c. Filberts and almonds have been in demand, and are firmly held. Sales of Levant filberts have been made at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 in round lots. Ivica almonds are at 13c and Tarragonais at 14c to 15c. Walnuts are dull at 6 1/2 for common French and 1 1/2 for Grenoble. Spices and Rice.—The distribution of spices has been of a more active character at steady prices, some dealers having had a fair trade. Some large lots have been placed at 12c for common cloves, 5 1/2 to 6c for pimento, 12c to 16c for ginger, 17c for black pepper, and 25c for white. We quote:—Black pepper 17 to 18c; white 25 to 26c; nutmegs 45 to 70c; cloves 12 to 18c; ginger 12c to 18c; chillies 14 to 18c; cassia 8c to 9c, and pimento 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c. Rice has ruled quiet and unchanged, at \$3 50 to \$3 60.

for their winter requirements, and the amount now on hand shows a good assortment. The market for the out this season are being advanced with some interest. Should the production be maintained at last year's level a serious decline in prices is expected next year, but should the production be curtailed in the manner that lumbermen promise a good steady market is looked for. Deal freights remain at about 60c to 52c 8d. The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$32 to \$34; do, shipping culls, per M, \$10 to \$12; do, 4th quality deals, per M, \$14 to \$12; do, mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$9; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$12; hemlock, per M, \$9 to \$10; saw, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18; pine, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18; cherry, per M, \$30 to \$30; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, 1 1/2; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$3.00. CANNED GOODS.—The market for canned goods has ruled quiet and without feature. Lobster, continue firm at \$7.75 to 8 per case of four dozen, the supply being limited. Mackerel are unchanged at \$4.25 to 4.50 per case. Sardines have advanced to \$1.25 per case. Salmon is quoted at \$1.40 to 1.50, and sardine 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 \$2.50 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2-lb tins at \$3.60 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. Lined 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 oil, lineal oil, 60c to 61c; 60c to 62c; pale at 65c to 67c, and straw at 52c 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 establish a still higher range. The demand for oil has been fairly active, a good business being done at firm prices. We quote:—Car lots, 17 1/2c; broken lots, 17 1/2c, and single barrels 18c to 18 1/2c. FURS.—A few skunk are coming in, but show poor quality. A good inquiry exists for beaver, bear and otter. Advices from London and Leipzig 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, \$3 to \$10; racoon, per skin, 50c; skunk, per 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 2 1/2. 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 spits 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 heard of. 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, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; No. 2, 9c; No. 1 Hamilton, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; No. 2, 8 1/2c; Western bull hides 9 1/2c for No. 1, and 8c to 8 1/2c 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 8 1/2c to 9c, and 6 1/2c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Lambskins are at 65c.

Wool.—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 large proportions. Prices are steady:—A super, 27c to 28c; B, 21c to 23c; and unsorted, 21c to 23c. Foreign stock has been inactive at 16c to 17c for Cape, and 18c to 30c for Australian. FISHERY.—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 \$4 50 for No. 1, and Cape Breton have been dealt in at \$5 37 1/2 to 5 50. Mackerel are quoted at 4 00 to 6 00 per barrel. There has been a fair movement in green cod, a lot of 150 brls. No. 1 selling at 5 50. 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 37 1/2 to 4 50 per half barrel. CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.—Most lines of heavy 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 bleach powder manufacturers, formed last year, to restrict production to a point where prices will show some profit. The old 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 jobbing request at steady prices. We quote ex-store:—Bleaching powder, \$2.35 to 2.45; bicarbonate, \$2.35 to 2.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to 1.15; caustic soda, \$2.25 to 2.35; soda ash, \$1.50 to 1.6c; 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 2.50; and iodide potas. at \$1.75 to 1.80. The only unsatisfactory point in the market is that payments are indifferent and rather poorly met. 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:—\$8 for stove and chestnut and \$5 75 for egg and furnace. The trade in soft coal is about over-

discharging all will load deals and phosphate for an east coast port. There has been a fairly steady market for apples, with about demand enough to absorb the offerings. Exporters have shown a fair degree of interest. A lot of 150 barrels old to-day at \$2.10, and a carload at \$2.15. Prices are quoted at \$2 to \$2.50 as to quality for winter fruit. The following is a statement of flour inspected for week ending 1st November, 1884, as reported by L. A. Boyer, flour inspector:—

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE 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, 65c 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 \$3.60. A lot of the latter brought \$3.45. On 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 17 1/2c. The accumulation of medium butter is becoming serious, as there is no outlet. Creamery, good to choice, 24c to 26c; Townships, choice, 22c to 22 1/2c; do, fair to good, 18c to 21c; Morrisburg, 16c to 21c; Brockville, 16c to 21c; Western, 14c to 17 1/2c. 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 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c, and earlier makes 9c to 10 1/2c. Provisions.—Mess pork, western, per brl., \$18.00 to \$18.75; hams, city cured, per lb., 14c to 14 1/2c; lard, western, in pails, per lb., 10 1/2c to 11c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 10 1/2c to 10 1/2c; bacon, per lb., 13c to 14c; shoulders, 10c to 11c; tallow, common refined, per lb., 7c to 8c. Ashes.—Further weakness is to be feared in the market for potash, which has little demand, and prices declined to \$4 to 4.15 per hundred lbs. as to tars. A lot of seconds sold at \$3.45. Paraffin is nominal at \$5 Eggs.—There was no stir in the trade, but demand 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 60c to 61c, but there is very little room to be engaged. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles since Thursday were 00 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 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per lb. live weight. Sheep for export were also quiet at 3 1/2 to 4c per lb. live weight. Receipts of hogs have been heavy and prices have sharply declined about 7c, sales being made to-day at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. At Viger market there was a big supply of butchers' cattle, about 800 head being received, of which 300 head were from the Canadian Pacific. For the best animals there was a ready sale at firm prices, but about 300 head of fair to choice grades ranged from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c per lb. live weight. Common 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 \$2.75 each, and sheep at \$2.50 to \$4.50 each, as to quality. The following were the exports of live stock from Montreal during the week ending November 1, with comparisons:—

Per To Cattle Sheep. Manitoba Glasgow 264 1,877 L. Huron Liverpool 371 476 Escalona London 108 476 Erl King London 108 476 Total 633 2,352 Last week 2,007 2,426 Cor. week 1883 1,265 3,580 Cor. week 1882 811 465 Cor. week 1881 821 625 Total to date 54,377 51,226 To same date 1883 49,224 45,401 To same date 1882 41,011 70,753 To same date 1881 41,662 59,713 The week's shipments were distributed as follows:— To Liverpool 371 1,877 Glasgow 264 476 London 108 476 The Lake Huron took out 786 quarters beef, making the total shipments to date 14,313 quarters.

THE LEADING CHEESE MARKETS

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 3.—To-day 965 boxes of cheese were sold at 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c; 500 boxes were sold on private terms, and 200 boxes were consigned; 243 boxes farm dairy brought 11 1/2 to 12c. UTAICA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—To-day 640 boxes of cheese were sold at prices from 11c to 13c; the bulk at 11 1/2c 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 Manitobas. 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 prices, which are as follows for good long wood, delivered ex yard:—Maple, 6.00; birch, 6.50; beech, 6.00; tamarac, 5.00, and soft wood 6.00. 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 Bassorah, which had such an unfortunate voyage from Java, arrived in port at noon yesterday with a cargo of sugar; to Messrs. Anderson, McKenzie & Co. After

THE QUEBEC MARKET. Beef, fat quality dressed, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$10 1/2; veal, per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, per lb, 8c 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 brl., \$4 00 to \$6 50; superior extra, \$4 40 to \$4 60 per brl.; extra, do \$4 25 to \$4 40; strong bakers, do \$5 00 to \$5 50; spring extra, 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; salmon, per lb, 10c to 11c; codfish, green per brl. \$4 75 to \$5 50; 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 1/2; turkeys, do, \$1 to \$4; ducks, do, \$1 to \$1; partridge, per brace, 40c to 60c; snipe, do, 40c to 45c; plover, do, 40c to 45c; woodcock, do, \$1 00 to \$1 05; 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 18 1/2c; fresh do, do, 19 to 19 1/2c; do do (prints) 23c to 27c; cheese, per lb., 11c 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, per case, \$2 25 to \$2 25; hay, per 100 bbls., \$8 00 to \$7 00; straw, per 100 bbls., \$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, full, per bushel, 73c to 77c; wheat, spring, do, 73c to 77c; wheat, goose, do, 58c to 62c; barley, do, 55c to 73c; oats, do, 32c to 33c; peas, do, 55c to 60c; rye, do, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$6 00 to \$6 50; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; ducks, do, 50c to 75c; geese, each, 60c to 80c; turkeys, each, 75c to \$1.50; butter, pound rolls, 22c to 24c; butter, tub dairy, 17c to 21c; eggs, fresh, per doz., 25c to 34c; potatoes, per brl., 75c to \$1 75; onions, green, per bag \$1 to \$1 25; cabbage, do, 25c to 30c; cauliflower, do, 40c to \$1 25; celery, do, 30c to 70c; turnips, per bag, 40c to 50c; carrots, do, 40c to 50c; tomatoes, per peck, 12c to 15c; beets, 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.

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:—

Montreal—Customs 1884. 1883. 1884. 1883. Excise 1557,898 8667,377 Excise 125,005 164,683 Ottawa—Customs 25,647 11,457 Excise 13,573 15,330 Toronto—Customs 259,673 261,769 Excise 89,217 60,945 Halifax—Customs 174,586 189,963 Excise 16,607 16,161

LADIES' UMBRELLAS

The store for Ladies' Umbrellas, in Patent Twill, Alpaca and Silk, prices from 2 1/2 to \$15, is S. CARSLLEY'S.

MEN'S UMBRELLAS

The store for Gentlemen's Umbrellas, in Gingham, Alpaca and Silk, prices from 60c up to \$10 each. Made to order for presentation, Umbrellas up to \$10 each. S. CARSLLEY'S.

CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS

Boys' and Girls' Umbrellas, in Patent Twill, Alpaca, Union and Silk, prices from 25c to \$3 each. S. CARSLLEY'S.

RUBBER CIRCULARS

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

S. CARSLLEY'S

BRUSSELS CARPETS AND RUGS. S. CARSLLEY'S. TAPESTRY CARPETS AND RUGS. S. CARSLLEY'S.

WOOL CARPETS AND RUGS

S. CARSLLEY'S. BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. S. CARSLLEY'S. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777 Notre Dame Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

Superior Court. Dame Marie Ophelia Hermine Lebrice de Kerouac, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Albert Joseph Coriveau, of the same place, manufacturer, duly authorized to enter en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Albert Joseph Coriveau, Defendant. Action for separation, as to property has been instituted in this cause. ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, October 27th, 1884.

year her people imported nearly \$25,000,000 worth of the article. In analyzing the list of countries supplying this want, it appears that Canada sent the largest amount in comparison with the export of the previous year. The increase from the United States was very slight, and the quantity is reported somewhat inferior. There was a falling off in the amount received from Holland, showing that her product is less popular than the American. The average price paid for foreign cheese was a little less than 11c per lb.

BIRTH

ELLIOTT.—In this city, on 31st Oct., the wife of E. Elliott 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 Montreal, to Mary F. Hardigan, daughter of the late Thomas Hardigan, and niece of Mrs. Thomas Brown, of Brockville, Ont. (Brockville and Brown, Mass., papers please copy.) 102-1.

DIED

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

CHEAP AND HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS

Arabian Nights Entertainment. Children of the Abbey. Scottish Chiefs; Bits of Blarney. Wily Rellie; Life of Garra. '48 and '49; History of Ireland. Burns and Moore's Poems. Advice to Irish Girls, by the Nun of Kenmare; Rob Roy. Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Ireland and Land League. The above books will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of one dollar each. Address, J. McARAN, Bookseller, 48 St. 9090 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

KNABE PIANOFORTES

UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street Baltimore. No. 117 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. E.

WHY FLEED THE MERCHANTS' BANK OUT OF \$10,000

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 2.—A few days ago the suspicious departure was reported of Robert Yarwood, teller, and Walter Scott, book-keeper of the Merchants' Bank, but at that time their accounts were reported to be correct. It is believed now they have stolen large sums of money from the bank, aggregating probably \$10,000. There is a great deal of excitement in the city over the affair, and the bank has put detectives in the way of the two youthful absconders. Scott and Yarwood were well known in Belleville. They had been employed in the bank for some time and the manager appeared to have confidence in them. They spent money lavishly at the saloons and billiard parlors, and were seen almost every night at the theatre. They acquired the "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. His books and cash 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 Coneseo, ostensibly for the purpose of visiting his uncle, but he likewise forgot to return. The exact amounts of their delinquencies are unknown, but a parcel of money sent by a depositor from Napanea, containing \$2,500 and marked "private," is missing. It is presumed Scott took this. How many more parcels of this character stolen it is hard to say, but there is a firm belief in the minds of those who ought to know that the swells got at least \$5,000 each. Yarwood's mother, who is a widow, is one of the young culprit's relatives at the bank.