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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 15.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 22, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

RELAND

THE LAND WAR

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 14. - In the House of Commons the Attorney-General's report stated that Mr. Gray had been allowed to make, befor the committee, a statement which was. however, irrevelant. Mr. Dillwyn, in his report, maintained that Mr. Gray had not been guilty of contempt of court. He said the whole subject of the state of the law respecting punishments for contempt of Court should be inquired into. After discussion, the committee decided that there was no occasion for the House of Commons to take further notice of the matter

Mr. Gladstone said the conventioon fixing the time of occupation and payment therefor by Egypt would be modelled on that concluded with France after the battle of Waterloo. He stated that the convention would be presented to the House when concluded, but he was unable to say that it would be ready this session. The Government had not arrived at any decision that it would be desirable to claim from Egypt the expenses of the war as distinguished from the expenses of occupation.

Sir Stafford Northcote condemned the re ticence of the Government. He said he would, on behalf of the Opposition, take an early opportunity of discussing the subject of occupation and the surrender of Arabi to the Egyptian authorities.

Mr. Gladstone said there were only 12,000 troops in Egypt, but the present state of hings was provisional. Government had no desoi allowing so large a force to remain here long. The next step would be to coninde a convention relative to a temporary mangement for the security of the country, aclading the charge for the maintenance of

The debate on the second procedure resoluion was resumed. Mr. Gladstone assented, bouch with considerable misgiving, he said, the smendment providing that a member nay obtain leave to move adjournment durng pendency of questions, provided forty bers rise and tayor such a motion. This s a considerable concession on the part of no Government, who originally demanded of December. hat a motion for adjournment could not be ut ucless leave was granted by a mejority of ie Aouse.

This afternoon Mr. Yorke, Conservative. gave formal untice that us would move for a committee to exquire into the Klimsinham

Mr. Dodds, Liberal, stated that he would oppose the motion.

Mr. Gladstone stated that if the assumption that there had been a treaty was removed from Mr. Yorke's motion, he should not ob-Mr. Yorke has drafted another resolution

free from phrases likely to excite controversy, and simply asking that the committee he desires to be appointed shall inquire into the circumstances under which Mesers. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were released from

Lord Randolph Churchill has placed fifty new amendments to the procedure rules on

London, Nov. 14 .- The Speaker, according to the wording of Mr. Gladstone's rure. must first of all be convinced that the House generally wishes the debate to be brought to an end, and must make a formal declaration to that effect. The leader of the House or some other member may then propose "That the question be now put"-in other words, that the debate be closed. No discussion is to be allowed upon this point, but a division is to be immediately taken, and if there be a majority for closing the debate it must be closed accordingly. So loud were the objections taken to this sweeping power when it was hast announced that Mr. Gladstone felt constrained to make some concessions. He has, ndoing so, says the London Standard, encombered the rule with certain arithmetical provises, which even his more confiding followers regard as of doubtful value, and whose mificial character has axposed them to more or less effective criticism. In other words, the tight bonorable gentleman qualifies the closure pure and simple by saying that it shall not operate when there are from one to 39 100 in its favor ; and agalo, that if there are more than 40 against the closure it shall not he carried unless supported by more than 200. or example, to close debate against one member or 12 or 20 or 30, or even 39, 101 nembers at least must be in the majority; o close against 41 or any other number and 95 desire it to close, the former must rules. have their will. If there be a House of 230 humber or proportion of votes requisite to put the closure in force are numerous important. Beveral of the proposals for tave it to the majority pure and simple, ex- in Ireland. sept in a house of less than 150 members,

jority was equivalent to two to one of those voting. Mr. Andersov, one of the Liberal members for Glasgow, would require a three-fourths majority, wails Sir John Lubbock and Mr. William Holmes, also Ministerialists, wish for a two-thirds majority in all cases. Mr. Rylands would raise the number of supporters required nom 200 to 250, except when the minority is less than 40, when he would require 150 on the other side instead of the 100 proposed by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Cowen bas an amendment with the object of securing that a proposal for closure, instead of being put immediately, should be delayed until one member has been allowed to assign reasons against it. Most of those were disposed of by the vote on Mr. Gibson's amend. ment. But even when the last word of the resolution, as it at present stands, shall have been reached, it will not be entirely out of hand, Mr. W. H. Smith will seek to add to it a proviso empowering members dissatisfied with any particular application of the closure to record their protest in the journals of the House. Lord John Manners has also an addendum to the effect that the voting on the closure shall be by secret voting. Last has ancounced that when the resolution is finally put from the chair he will meet it

with a direct negative.

DCBLIN, Nov. 14.—in the Joyce murder trial to-day, three witnesses who allege that they followed the assassins at a distance, gave evidence and identified the prisoners. Counsel elicited in cross-examination that there had been bad feeling between one of the witnesses and Patrick Joyce, now on trial, and also between another witness and the murdered farmer. The first approver, named Philbin, deposed that he accompanied the accused to the bouse of the Joyce's, and waited outside and heard the shricks of the victims. A sensation was caused by another prisoner, Thomas Casey, offering to turn State's evidence. The offer was accepted. It is not thought that the rest will be convicted. Casey corroberated Philbin's testi-Mr. Malley then addressed the Court mony. on behalf of the prisoner. He maintained that the innocence of the prisoner was shown by the absence of motive for the crime, and claimed that the evidence against him had been concected. He pointed out the inconsistency of the evidence for the prosecution, and said that given by John Joyce was insti-

gated by spits. Ennis, Nov. 14.—In the election to fill the sear in the House of Commons for Ennis, made vacant by the retirement of Finigen, Kenny, a Parnellite, has been returned by 136 against 95 for Reuves, Liberal.

LONDON, Nov. 14 .- The Parnellites will give a hanquet to A. M. Sullivan on his return from America.

Dublin, Nov 115.—Joyce, charged with aurdering the Joyce family, was found only to-day and sentenced to be banged on the 15th

of December.

DURLIN, Nov. 15.—In the case of Joyce, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the Joyce family, Judge Berry's charge to the jury was pointedle adverse to the prisoner. The jury only deliberated eight minutes before giving their verdict. Joyce heard the verdict calmily. When asked it he had anything to say, he exclaimed, "I am not guilty." He will be hanged in Galway Jail. After Joyce was sentenced the trial of Casey was commenced and a new jury was empanelled. Casey, who is a fierce looking individual, was indicted for murdering Bridget Joyce. The Attorney-General stated the case Joyce. The Attorney-General stated the case for the prescution, emphasizing the fact that the prisoner was one of the three who broke into Joyce's house, armed with a shovelhandle with an iron ring attached.

Mr. Dilion returned to London yesterday.

He proposes to temporarily resume his Parliamentary duties.

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- In the House of Commous, Mr. Dickson, Liberal, asked whether, considering the difficulties which had arisen in the working of the Arrests of Rent Act. the Government would not introduce a bill extending for three months the time for the payment of arrows due November 1st, 1830. Not more than £15,000 had been yet applied for under the Act.

Mr. Gladstone replied that it would be difficult to amend the Act this session, but the Government would do its best to prevent the benevolent intention of Parliament being defeated.

Mr. Gladstone stated that there were hopes of securing most if not all of the persons implicated in the massacre of Prof. Palmer and

The third rule of procedure was agreed to without division.

Mr. Trevelyan informed Earl Tottenham that the Irish Government had suspended Mr. Mansfield, a resident magistrate, who would be removed to another district, owing to his serious indiscretion in arresting Matthow Harris recently at Newbridge, county Galway.

The debate on the cloture was resumed. The tourth rule was passed. On the Speaker putting the fifth rule, "that the speaker or chairman of committee may call attention to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition members against it unless there are more than on the part of a member and may direct him to discontinue his speech,"

Lord Churchill moved an amendment intended to render the rule inapplicable to

chairmen of committees. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the amendment would not be pressed, but he admitted that the mode in which chairmen of commitmembers up to 200, the majority must tees were selected was too off-hand considercomprise at least 201. Supposing there ing the dignity of the office. It was desir-ue in the House only 100 members of able that a more suitable process of selection thom 5 wish the debate to continue should follow as a sequel to these procedure

> Lord Churchill withdrew his amendment, and the fifth rule was adopted."

At a meeting of Parnellites this evening. Mr Parnell was requested to ask Mr Travemodifying Mr. Gladstone's rather compiled yan, Chief Secretary of Ireland, in the House Cated acheme emanate from this own sup- of Commons on Monday what stops the Govotters. For instance, Mr. Hencage would fernment proposed to take to alleviate distress

Dublin, Nov. 16 -When the trial of Casev by of whom are dissentient, and in such was resumed to-day the Court "room was al-Age, apparently, he would not allow the rule most empty. Approvers Philbin and Thomas of operate at all. Sir Tollemache Sinciair, Cassy swore positively to Patrick Cassy's again, would not approve of the closure unbeing the party who visited Joyce's kouse by investigated. ess sanctioned by the votes of a third of the the prisoner's command. Approver Casey (Continued on Eighth Page.)

House—say 220—and then only if the ma- stated that the two men, Kelly and Nee, were the authors of the whole plot for the murder of the Joyce family. At this time the Court was crowded. The evidence caused a souse. tion.

London, Nov. 16 -Forty armed men at tacked a magistrate's house at Maglass, Castleisland, yesterday, and took two guns.
London, Nov. 17.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the combination of the post of Prime Minister and that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a saving, but he doubted its efficiency. He hoped no long time would elapse before a change would be made.

The House to night passed the sixth and seventh procedure rules.

Sir Charles Dilke said there was no reason to believe that there were any Russiau troops at Merv.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17 .- Patrick Casey has been sentenced to be hauged on the 15th of

Myles Jovce was then arraigned for the murder of the old woman, the mether of John Joyce. Mr. Malley, counsel for the defence, applied for a postponement of the trial because indignation was around and the of all, the leader of the Opposition himself publication of the evidence in the preceding cases was calculated to prejudice the jary and prevent a fair trial. The Attorney-General opposed the motion, and commended the public press for the manner in which it had acted in connection with these trials. The application was refused. Malley then challenged the jarors on the ground that they did not stand indifferently between the Crown

and the prisoners. It is stated that an informer has communicated to the Government full details of the murder of the two Huddys, Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs, whose bodies were found in Lough Mask. Three persons in custody charged with

the murder will be tried here DUBLIN, Nov. 18—Myles Joyce to-day was convicted of the murder of the elder Mrs Joyce and sentenced to death. Myles was a cousin of the murdered man Joyce.

Brennan, an ex-suspect, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three months for interfering with the police.

ing with the police.

London, Nov. 18.—When the eighth procedure resolution (that relating to the halfpast 12 o'clock rule) came up in the House of Commons last night, Sir John Hay (Liberal-Conservative) moved the repeal of the halfpast 12 o'clock rule. The motion was rejected by a vote of 128 to 26. An amendment by Mr. Gladstone exempting committee stages from operation of the rule was agreed The dobate was then adjourned.

Mr. Gladstone moved the recommittal of the Sexton paragraph in the report of the Gray investigating committee back to the committee. Mr. Gladstone explained that recommittal was necessary, because Mr. Sexton's motion to insert his paragraph had been defeated by a motion for the previous question. The motion was agreed to, and HATIS

The Daily News says that there is a very light probability that Mr. Yorke's motion for a committee to enquire into the circumstances under which Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were released from Kilmainham jail, will provail. There is a very strong teoling on the Liberal benches against it, although Mr. Gladatone has expressed a desire that it should not be opposed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- The Tribune's London special says :- The rapid progress of the business before Parliament during the week surprises both parties. systematic obstructions designed by Lord Randolph Churchill have pretty much broken down, the most influential section of Tories and Parnellites alike declining to follow Lord Randolph's lead. The Standard confesses that Ministers have reason for something more than satisfaction, but predicts coming concessions to the Irish in exchange for suspended hostility The same journal threatens that the House of Lords will ultimately reject every measure passed in the Commons by means of closure. Ministers hope the ression will end within a fortnight. It is certain no changes in the Cabinet will be made before the House adjourns, and probably none till early next year. Sir Stafford Northcote's malady is weak action of the heart, not immediately dangerous, but threatening serious consequences if exposed to further anxiety and worry. Members consider Lord Randolph Churchill measurably responsible for Sir Stefford's illness. The party fully expects Sir Stafford will resume his duties next sesgion. The World's London special says :- Op-

position to cloture in the Louse of Commons has practically collapsed, Lord Churchill's tactics being found clever but impossible. At the close of the session there will certainly be a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Gladstone at least will resign one of his offices.

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- In the House of Commons, Mr. Trevelyan informed Mr. Parnell that the Unions in Western Ireland had been ordered to relieve distressed people, and the local government board had instructed the inspector to see that the arrangements were sufficient and relief measures not interfered with for want of funds.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to an enquiry from Mr. Forster, stated that the Government were anxious to deal with the question of the suppression of the slave trade in Egypt, and their first despatch to Lord Dufferin since his

arrival in Cairo related to that subject. Mr. Sexton gave notice that when the report of the committee in Gray's case came up, he would move that the powers of judges in cases of contempt of court be defined and

limited by statute. Sir Chas. Dilke said negotiations were now passing between England and France in regord to the treaties De Brazza had concluded. Mr. Courtney, Secretary of the Treasury, informed Mr. Parnell that up to the present, applications under the Land Act by tenants for loans to improve their holdings, numbered 625; 310 have been granted, 210 were inadmissible, and the remander were being

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Parnell, and the second of the first second in the second in the second in the second of the second in the se

COUNTER PROTEST.

Benresentative Catholics Defend the Archbishop - The Smith O'Donohoe Manifesto Criticised.

MEMOBANDUM.

To His Grace the Archbishop, and their Lord. ships the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto :-

We, the undersigned, members of the Catholie Church, having read with astonishment and pain an appeal from Senators Smith and O'Donohoe to your Grace and your Lordships, beg to approach your Grace and your Lordships most respectfully, and as Catholics protest against the disingenious and falsely colored statements contained in the address.

We protest against the assumption of these gentlemen in calling themselves representative Catholics, for neither in the Senate, nor as private citizens are they in a position to say truly that they represent the Oatholic body. Neither of them has been in any man-ner authorized by bishops, priest, or any hody of Catholics that we are aware of to speak or act for them as Catholics. Hence we repudiate their claim of being in any sense true representative Catholics.

We all pass over, as unworthy of notice, many of the political views presented by these self styled representative Catholics, and come to the true history of the position taken up by Your Grace on the politico-religious question; the religious portion of which was very adroitly left out in the "Memorandum" of the Senatora.

By an oversight in the Sanate of Toronto University, as your Grace has already stated, Scott's "Marmion" was placed on the list for examination in the University, and Collegiate institutes. Catholic pupils attend these institutions in very large numbers and were expected to analyze the narrative and every sentiment and incident in the poem.

Toere are many passages in the work containing references particularly offensive to Catholics and Catholic morality, for example, breaking of vows by a nun, who became the mistress of "Marmion" in the guise of a page, her subsequent immuring within the walls of her Convent, and the consequently atrocious conduct of the priests in burying her alive, the inferred adultery of Friar John, his sacrilegious masses, and carousings, and the amours of the King with Lady Heron, &c., &c., all of which are surely suggestive of impurity.

Your Grace in conformly with your duty as protector of the morals of Catholic youth objected to "Marmion" not as a literary work-for in that sense it has many excellencies-but as unfit to be placed in the hands of Catholic pupils as a text book, and especially whou it was to be closely analvzed.

In conjunction with others, your Grace ap plied to the Hon, the Minister of Education poluting out why the book should be removed from the curriculum of studies. The Minister on consideration suspended its study, and when this became known the Mail news. paper, the recognized chief organ of the Conservative party, abused the Hon. Mr. Crooks in the vilest manner, calling him a donkey, and other names which no respectable journal would use, and calling your Grace a donkey driver, etc., etc.

This paper states that no Catholics of any intelligence ever made any objection to the work. It has said not a bishop, nor priest, nor professor, nor teacher, nor educated layman, of the Catholic Church, bas offered single protest against . Marmion' during the whole of the controversy."

Your Grace, we presume, not wishing that the Hon. Mr. Crooks should be calumnated, acknowledged from the pulpit that you had asked for its removal. Upon this being published the Mail poured the most violent abuse and elander upon your Grace, impugning even your moral character, and charged you with "scenting" out immerality where there was none, as if it required pruriency to see immorality in the breaking or the vows of a nun and in the adultery of priests. Had Senators Smith and O'Donohoe ranged

themselves on the side of your Grace i., condemaing the introduction of what you deemed objectionable literature into the High Schools and University, then indeed might they have claimed to be on the side of Catho. lic interests in the Senate. But how can we be expected to sympathize with these gentlemen who stood coldiv by, when they could have either prevented the ecurrilous abuse which was daily poured on your Grace by their party organ, or have protested against sorrow that any person claiming to be of our The Senators complained of the abuse of the *Globe* some twenty years ago, but not a word of complaint of the scurrilous abuse of your Grace by their organ, the Mail, for the

last two months. The Mail newspaper dragged the Catholic question on the political platform, and at the end of every vite and abusive article prociaimed that "Mowat must go," "Orooks must go." In other words the Liberal Goverament must be put out of power in Ontario, because it had the fairness to listen to Seuttors Smith and O'Donohoe, whose pre-Government must be put in power, which udging by the Mail would not listen to any remonstrances or suggestions, however reasonable, from Catholics on the subject of the: education of Catholic vouth.

In the recent elections it became therefore test question with the electorate, whether the liberal government should suffer in consequence of its just freatment of the Catholics in common with the other people of this province. It is not to be wondered at then that

the Catholics when so challenged at the polls. showed that their Catholic consciences were dearer to them than mere political party Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal :allegiance, and the result has proved that . MINOR ORDERS-Mr P. Klein, O S O. your Grace has the entire sympathy of your

Your Grace is falsely reported by the Mail and E Lafond C.S.C. again in Lair part what ragin is one for the Diff. Toleran in August Share

as having said that "Conservative Catholics were bastard Catholics." We are aware that what your Grace did say was that there were bastard Catholics who would sell their consciences and religion for place and power The Mail as the recognized organ of the Conservative party in this province is supposed to represent the political views of that party, and such being the case, it is quite reasonable for Catholics to conclude that their just and equal rights in educational and other matters would be sincerely endangered if the holders of such views were in power, and it is but fair to say that if the Mail did not express the sentiments of the leaders of the Conservative party, it would have been easy to have stopped its continuous and oft

Your Grace truly said that all true Catholics take moral teaching from their hishops and not from newspaper writers. Your Grace we are sure, has never said that Catholics should, under psin or penalty, vote for any political party. So far from this being the case, you have frequently said that it was quite natural to see Catholics on both sides of politics, and we know that Catholics in the Local Legislature are divided in party politics, which might not be the case if Your Frace was a political partizan.

repeated abuse of your Grace and Catholics

in general.

Catholics would not be true to themselves n politics is they would be content with naving a few members of their body in power -and only a few can attain three positionswho would be satisfied to remain as subservient followers of a Government, and would allow the rights of the Catholic people to be violated.

If Your Grace had sacrificed your concience as guardian of the Catholic youth of the province, or-when you did try to have this objectionable book removed-had hidden yourself behind the Hon. Mr. Crooks, and permitted that gentleman to bear all the odium sought to be attached by the Conservative organ to a fair and just act on the part of the Mowat Government, and that Liberal Ministry, suffer for doing justice to all, then, indeed, Your Grace and Lordships would not have been troubled with an address from Sepators Smith and O'Donohoe. For whatever measure of justice, Catholics as such have received from either political party hitherio, we have reason to believe that you are grateful, i. t we think thus they will not change their continua positical coorictions, it the been and coll or way set of men who happen to ou effice holders, however exaited may be the position to which any government or leader may have appointed

The presumptious lecture given Your Irace and Lordships on politics by Senators Smith and O'Donohos appears to us quite uncalled for. We feel confident that you will continue, while taking a deep interest in walfary of our common country to uver cise a faithful vigilance in protecting the charge entrusted to your keeping, and in guarding against all improper influences com the education of our children. We also take this occasion to protest

against a circular issued by these gentlemen some months ago addressed to Catholics of the Dominion, and directing them how to vote at the elections then pending. We utter this protest as Catholics and citizens, recognizing with much thankfulness that we labor nuder no statutory disabilities in consiquence of our faith, but enjoy equal rights with our non-Catholic fellow-citizens, and we look on such appeals to Catholics as presumptions and injurious, and likely only to emanate from ambitious and vala men, who desire to use this Catholic name for party and personal purposes. We do not complain of any fair political

ction on the part of these gentlemen, but we do firmly protest against the unauthorized use of the Catholic name, by designing poli ticans, whose whole aim is the attainment of political preferment and power. sands of Scotchmen.

Catholics whilst one in faith, may not be of one mind in party politice, nor is such to be expected except when questions arise in the politics of the country which seriously affect Catholics as such, and in this connection we cannot refrain from expressing to Your Grace and Lordships, how much the Catholic people of this Province owe you for your watchfulness over the educational intorests of their children, and your courage in maintaining your characters as "the watchmen on the tower" when the rights of our people as a religious minority were assailed.

In conclusion, as children of the Catholic Church, we beg to express to Your Grace and Lordships our feelings of profound veneration and obedience, and we beg to add our great body should, without the slightest justification, have so wantonly committed the un-Catholic act of accusing Your Grace of being a mere political partisan, and whilst recognizing the right of every citizen to choose for himself whatever political party he may taink best for the welfare of the country, we are of opinion that no political exigency can justify so gross and unwarrauted an attack on your Grace as that contained in the document addressed to your Grace and Lordships by

your Grace's objections to the study of "Mar- sumption we feel sure, finds no echo in the mion." "Marmion" is a text book and a breast of any true Catholic in the Dominion. id We have the honor to be, with the highest respect and veneration, your Grace and Lordabips' devoted. (Signed)

PETER RYAN. M. O'CONNOR, J. J. CASSIDY, M.D. g teru that kipicake O. DOHERTY.

We then the district

ORDINATIONS."

The following ordinations were made on Saturday at the Cathedral by His Lordship,

BONSECOUR ..

It stands a relic of the past.
Of the days when our land was young,
When the music of its then prized belt,
Abroad on the air was flung.
Like the voice of "One in the Wilderness,"
Calling the listeners there,
To gather at our Lady's shrine,
With chant and hymn and prayer.

How much of human sorraw
Thy grey old walls have known,
How much of tearless agony
Breathed but to God alone.
And hearts oppressed by dark despair
And many a scarlet stain,
Have laid their butthen at "His fee!,"
Never to sin again.

Thou hast heard the mourners' stifled sob
When the Requiern Mass was said,
O'er the loved and dead, that soon, so soon,
Within in the grave was laid.
Thou hast witnessed the tender joy of the
bride
When she knelt with the choice of her heart,
And took the vows that bound them,
Never in life to part.

Never in life to part.

Thon bast heard the pligrim mariners chant, When on lowly bended knee,
They sang Her praiss, who prayed for them,
When tossed on the stormy sea.
And clarion notes has filled thy dome
With trumpets on the air,
When the soldiers of "La Belle France"
Beard Mass "a la Militaire,"

Mid waving p'umes and clang of steel
And bauners on the breeze,
Embroidered with the arms of France
The old French "Fleur de Lys."
Old Church, what memories round thee cling,
Filing the heart with tears,
As thought reverts to thy vanished youth
Through the misty vell of years.

Could the holy dead who reared thy walls,
Who so oft at thy altars stood,
Return to our midst their voices would say,
"Spare our Chapel of Refuse good."
Then leave us this shrine where saints have

knelt,
The power to grant is yours,
Leave us this link, twixt the present and past,
Our Chapel of Bonsecours.
AGNES BURT.

November 17th, 1882.

DAVITT IN SCOTLAND.

The correspondent of the Nation writes as

follows:—

"Mr. Davitt's compaign in Scotland has so far been a triumphant success. In every town visited the founder of the Land League has been received with the utmost enthusiasm not by Irishmen aloae-a hearty welcome from his own countrymen was of course to be expected-but by Scotchmen, who do not usually become excited or enthusiastic on any question. The intense desire to see and hear Michael Davitt got the better for once of the imperiumbility which is a characteristic of the Scot. The meeting which took place

in Aberdees on Saturday evening was nime exclusively attended by Scotchmor, a. Mr. Davitt declares it was the large he has addressed tince he left Irelau The fact that three or four thousand can Aberdonians have not only listened to easer interest and attention to a speech to the great Irish Land Leaguer, but unanicanly adopted a resolution endorsing his principles of land reform, is in itself a norable illustration of the progress being made on this side of the Channel. In connection with the crofter agitation we have frequently read in the Scotsman and other papers that

Highlanders did not want the help or counsel of "Irish agitators." They were loyal men, it was said, and would have nothing to do with outrage and sedition mongers. It was even hinted that it would be dangerous for any of the Irish leaders to go North. Some menths ago a vallant provost of Caithness in an after dinner speech, threatened that if Mr. McHugh returned into his district he would be thrown into the neighboring loch. By this time, the provest, no doubt, thinks differently of the matter. The arch ngitator himself has been in the heart of the Highlands, and the only personal injury so far recorded is the violence done to his ears by deafening shouts of applause from thou-

Up to this date Mr. Davitt has had five meetings-two in Glasgow, and one each in Greenock, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. All have been more numerously attended than any Irish demonstrations beld within doors hitherto in Scotland. In the matter of reporting, the newspapers have on the whole acted with tolerable fairness -one alone excepted. The Herald gave an almost verbatim report of Davitt's speech in Glasgow. The Aberdeen Free Press reported fully the speech of Saturday, and a local evening paper, tne Telegraph, did equal justice to the address delivered in Greenock. The exception in the Scotch press to which I refer is the Scotsman. This " liberal" organ, edited by an English Catholic, illustrates its notions of fair play by devoting two inches of space to Mr. Davitt's speech in Edinburgh, If it were a long denunciatory epistle from P. J. Smyth, or an attack from any quarter on

Mr. Parneli, the Scotsman would be careful

to give it full publicity, and accentuate its importance to "the party" by a smart leader. As it is only, however, a fair statement of the Irieu question, which might embarries Mr. Gladetone amoughts blidlothian constituents, the party journal disposes of it in a small corner. To morrow or after, in all probability, the editor will come out with the stereotyped inquiry, "Why do these Irishmen not tell us what it is they really want?" After the Inverness meeting, which comes off on the 6th November. Mr. Davitt proceeds North to Save, where he will spend some days in company with Mr. McBugh, inquiring into the condition of the crofters. It is, I believe, his purpose to report the result of his observations to the Irish and Scotch people of America, with the view of arousing sympathy there for the Skye men, and for Spoton crofters generally. Mr. Davitt does not propose holding or attending any meetings in Skye, or actively taking part in the movement there. His mission, to which he will strictly adhere, is one of observation and inquiry merely. He may reckon on a hearty welcome from the Righlanders, who,

SUB DEACONS - Mesers J. L. Demers and F people in your efforts for their educational Dugas, Montreal, Jarady, London, Ont no doubt, will receive him with all the greater cordiality because he can speak to them in their mother tongue.

PROFIT, \$1,200.

"To sum it up, six long, years of bed-ridden sickness, coating \$200 per year; total \$1,200 —all of this expense was stopped by three Bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want every bedy to know it for their benefit."-N.E.

THE COMET OF A SEASON!

By JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P.

CHAPTER XXXI.-CONTINUED

Right opposite Montana sat Frank Trescoe in front. He was waiting with stern, cruel patience until Montana should finish his speech, to rise and denounce him as an imstand by him. But he never got the chance to try his interruption—Starr had anticipated him. Trescos's eyes flashed as he saw Clement step on to the platform. Had he of them all. "If it were now to die, twere come to warn Montans? "Confound him! now to be most happy," might have been him How dares he to interfere? Shall I begin at

Clement whispered half a dozen words to Montana. The moment was one of intense anxiety.

Montana had not an instant to decide. "You are quite sure of this?" he said in a quiet whisper, without even looking back.
"Quite sure," Clement wat to "Nothing can stop the fire. We can't get at it the old

madman has taken good care of that." "Go to your people," Montana said; a tell them to keep prefectly quiet, and to do what-

ever I say." Not an instant passed in this breathless conversation. Montans then came forward to the front of the platform, and, speaking in tones as composed as if he were merely announcing the object of the next meeting in who will stay with me to the last. Let the quietness, those who are nearest to the door going first, and the rest after. Let there be no rushing and no alarm. All your lives depard upon it. The house is on fire, and the flames cannot be put out, But there is time enough vet-full ten minutes. I will stay to the last."

His terrible composure overmastered the crowd. Had he announced at once that the house was on fire, it would have been impossible to keep any order. But his slow, deliberate, ics-cold words, preparing them for some serious appouncement, wrought them into a mood of obedience and of self control. Even while Montana was yet speaking, some of the women were moving quietly to the door. Had the excitement of panic broken out in that hall, with its one mode of exit, it is questionable whether a dozen of the crowd would have escaped with life. Not the flames, but the panic, would have killed them-the panic which would have set them rushing and trampling over each other, and maddened strong men to crush down women and children in the selfish freney of terror. Now, under the sudden and strong influence of Montana's demeanor and his words, the crowd began to melt away in hushed and orderly submission. They seemed subdued and cowed, not by the wence of danger, but by the souse of dis-

Meanwhile the cracking of timbers and the ling of planks was already heard, and the

light of a flame leaping up behind.
Come up here, Melissa," Montana said, ckoning to the girl—"come up here, and the girl. "They are all safe. We can go now." He was satisfied with his own here.

LIAY with me." Melissa gave a little cry of delight, ran from her place, and sprung up the platform stairs and stood beside him. He held out his hand to her, and the girl clasped it.

"I am so happy!" she said. Geraldine was the last woman to leave. It came to a contest of politeness between her and Lady Vanessa. Lady Vanessa had turned pale when Montana began to make his announcement, but her brave blood soon returned to her cheeks, and she stood firm as a graven image. As for Geraldine, whether from tension of nerves, or high spirits, or whatever it might have been, she felt no fear at ail. She was not discomposed in the least. She had expected something bad, and this did not seem the worst that might happen. Clement was approaching her to urge her to go. She instinctively drew her arm into Marion's, as if to remind herself that her place was with him.

"Come, girl, you go along," said Marion, good-humoredly. "There's really no great danger; but still, the sooner you women get out of this, the sooner we'll all get out. Where's Meliesa?'

He had not seen that she was by Montana. He turned to look for her. Clement was left a moment close to Geraldine. He caught her hand. "Ge, go, Geraldine," he murmured to her; "my love, my love!" and then his heart sunk within him before the wild look or utter astonishment in her eyes.

Geraldine was going, but drew back to allow Lady Vanessa Barnes to pass. "Standing on ceremony?" said Lady Vancessa. " All right; I will take precedence if you insist upon it. But let's get it through, and not keep these poor men waiting. I am sure they are awfully frightened." She passed round the platform and nedded good-humoredly to Montana. "You are a good sort," she said, after all; and that is a plucky little girl. But hadn't you better come with us, dear? It will be all right. The men will get out

safely."
"No," said Melissa, with compressed lips; "I will stav here."

"Well, we'll keep the carriage for you pray don't be too long."

Lady Vanessa smiled, nodded, gathered up her skirts, and made her way out as composedly as if she were leaving a drawing-room. Geraldine followed. As she left, she cast a look back on the platform and on the hall. The men remained obedient and disciplined as soldiers, although they were as motley and heterogeneous a set as could well be gath. ered together. Fiame was now shooting, broad and lurid, across the ceiling of the hall, and some of the ancient raiters and beams might scon-no one could tell how soon-begin to give way. The smoke was pouring in, but not as yet in great volume. Those parts of the building which had begun to burn were not composed of material to send forth a very stifling smoke at once. So the hall was comparatively clear, and Geraldine could see distinctily as she went. She caw Montana standing in an attitude of statuesque quietude. holding Mellissa's hand in his, looking composedly over the scene, while Melissa's face was turned to him with looks of rapture and

As Geraldine and Lady Vaneesa went out the pent-up, feelings, of some of the mencheer was taken up and repeated.

"What are there confounded fools cheering for ?" Trescoe asked of Marion...

"Because all the women are safe, don't you see; and because they behaved so pluckly." "And because they can save their own shins

now." Trescoe added, sullonly.
"Well, I days say that has something to do with it, too. Come along, Frank; let us save our skins." "I'll not stir a step until that confounded

imposter and play-actor on the platform comes down with that girl. Look at him and bis confounded bravado. It's all showing-off, every bit of it. He'd sacrifice that poor girl for the same of showing what a hero he is. Look at him."

Montana's mind was exalted into a very empyrean of happy sensation. Danger was always to him what wine is to other men, It roused into animation his cold, constrained nature, and gave it a freshness as of youth and joy. Just now he felt keenly the exclatation of the moment, the rush of the blood-He had brought men with him to to the veins, the inspiring excitement of his bim. But he never got the chance position. He had had disappointment of inte, and perplexity, and despondency, and now he felt for the moment free now to be most happy," might have been his thought, although in a very different sense from that of Othello. He was tired of life; he was beginning to be conscious of failure; and if his career might come to an end then and there, going out as if in a martyr's flame. it would be a closing scene worthy of his ambition. To picture himself in some heroic posture before the eyes of an admiring or adoring crowd was always Montana's desire and delight. For a moment the question rose up distinct in his mind-would it not be better to bring the whole thing to a close then and there? How could there be a finer and more picturesque conclusion? How drametic, how lofty, how ideal, would be this going out of a great career in crash and flame! That chord of Montain's Luture which sometimes thrilled with with, megular pulsation was now strained to three sea suscepthat hall, he said, "I have to request all of tibility. He would have to request all of you to do exactly as I bid you. Let the making himself a victim to con the ruins woman all leave the hall first—all but one, of the Church of Free Source has a division of the Church o down together. But he was conquite so selfish men then go. Let this be done with perfect as Frank Trescoe had just the strike idm. He felt some consideration on the pole, panting girl who held has been hers, and who looked up to him with eyes of rapture and devotion. Not that Meliesa would have greatly cared even it he did carry his momentary thought

iuto execution. She had no more love tor life than be; far less love for life, perhaps, of the two: women in such a state of exaltation and devotion as here do not care much whether life is to end just then or not. It was enough for Melissa that she was there with and the shorts and cheers and cries of the him. She would have spided with him, and seen the flames close around them. and heard the crashing rafters fall, and waited to the end with as much com. posure and courage as another Myrrha standing by another Sardanapalus. But Montana looked at her, and put the thought which had been forming itself in his mind abruptly and

decidedly away. The hall was now nearly empty. Montana might have easily have gone somer if he had pain there was borne in upon her a been anxious to escape, but he did not want to lose too soon the heroism of the attitude of one who remains to the last.

"Hadn't you better bring that girl out of that?" Trescoe cried to him, in a voice choking with passion and with smoke. "You've done the pore plastique business long enough! Do you want her to be stifled?"

The smoke was thick now. "Come along, Montana," Marion gasped

out; "every one is safe. Gad! what a plucky oke began to pour in, and here and there little thing Melissa is!" he said in a lower saw through some cranny in the walls tone to Clement. "I should never have thought it." "Oome, Melissa," Montana said, gravely, to

> ism and with her devotion. He led her down the platform; but as she got on the floor she fainted. Montana lifted

her in his arms and bore her to the door. the fresh air will revive her in a moment."

The wild cheer which broke from the crowd as they were seen to come out made Melissa open her eyes; and she knew with joy that she was borne in Montana's arms.

CHAPTER XXXII.

ONCE MORE ON TOWER HILL.

Most of us have observed with curious in. terest some of the old Italian pictures, with their apparently irreconcilable varieties of personages, incidents, scenes, and types of mid is visible from the plair. To her surcharacter crowded within the one frame. Phere is a feast or a wedding going on in one corner, a skirmish of high-plumed cavalry a little farther off, a palace in flames here, a water fall there, a garden party of courtly dames and lovers in the foreground, while Jupiter and Juno, Venus and Bacchus, float in the air or recline on substantial clouds over the heads of the earthly personages.

Common life is like this more often than we are apt to imagine. Take this scene on Tower Hill, for example—the night when the Church of Free Souls was burnt; while that church, in fact, was still burning. Here, if one had an opportunity of studying, he would have found that private love and hates were at work, and were represented by persons who appeared to be only spectators of the fire.
Private dislikes and class detestations, selfish personal interests and lofty public purposes, were illustrated unseen and unnoticed of all observers in the midst of that crowd and within the light of that conflagration. One might have imagined at first that those who stood and watched the are were talking and thinking only of the fire. But if we try to discover what one or two groups here and there were thinking and talking of, and find that there talk and thoughts had little or no reference to the fate of the Church of Free Houls, we may, perhaps, not unreasonably infer that other groups of whose conversation we know nothing were cometimes equally in. different as to what became of that temple, and were talking and thinking only of what concerned their immediate interest, as indifferent to the work of the flames as if it were but a family fireside, within whose comfort-

able glow they were scated. Clement Hope did not, it is greatly to be feared, care much just at this moment whether the Church of Free Souls was to be saved or destroyed. He know that all the people whose lives he valued were safe; he knew that the concregation generally were safe, his thoughts soon became purely personal, not to say selfish. The expression in Geraldine's face when he let out his love was terrible to him; it was such an expression of alarm, it was so evidently genuine. It seemed i like the death-sentence to his hopes, the their whole night in alarm. When people rushes together to see a London fire, and wreck of his life. He fought his way reck- get lost in a crowd it is better to stay where lessly through the crowd, meeting a face he they find themselves. Somebody will come concerned in the wreck, has no thought but in order that the girl might not see what knew here and a face he knew there, and pass- to them in the end. You see you have come of idle curfosity—the sort of crowd was going on, and what was yet to happen. ing on without a word of recognition. He to me already," she added, with a forced had an impression of having looked into smile that gladdened him little. Frank Treason's face, and seen it livid with found vent in a buist of cheering, and the spite and wrath, and he wondered for half a cold?" moment, and then let all thought of Trescoe

this time little concerned for the fate of the us ?" Church of Free Bouls.

established and separate to the following the second secon

Geraldine mean while found herself borne by the crowd down the narrow street where the Church of Free Souls stood, and was carried round the corner to the open space of Tower Hill. She tound that she was separated from her companions. She was not in the least alarmed. To be brought up in an inland American community makes a girl brave, as it makes her honest. Geraldine had not the least idea that any personal harm could come to her because she could no longer see Captain Maron or any of his friends. She knew she had only to wait quietly somewhere and they would ask for her. Tower Bill was densely crowded on the side of the Power itself, but, luckily for Geraldine, the crowd was not great on the side where she found herself. Those who had rushed to the sput on the alarm of fire found, of course, that they could see the flames much better from the Tower side of the bill than from the other side on which the narrow street opened and where, indeed, those who were compelled to take their stand saw nothing more of what was going on than an occasional burst of lurid light across the sky over their heads. Geraldine, therefore, found herself in comparative quietude. Not very many paces from the corner of the street in which the Church of Free Souls was burning, she saw a little enterance—a sort of court, with an iron gateway, which stood half open. There was a gas-lamp far down in the court, and she could see some nest-looking buildings of red brick, with brasses here and there that shone in the flickering light, the whole looking, as Geraldine thought even in that confused moment, temptingly like some Dutch interior in a picture. Nowhere could she be better off then standing back in this little court behind the closed half of the iron gateway, and waiting till some of her friends came up that way and found her. She had not been alarmed even while the crowd was yet within the church, and the flames were spreading over them. There was a curious sonse of unreality, a savor of the theatrical, in the whole affair, which prevented Geraldine from being awe-etricken or terrified. She had an odd, whimeical consciousness all the time of a suspicion that the whole scene was got up by Moniana for the dramatic business of his part. The idea, of course, was merely chimerical, but it so affected her mind as to prevent her from regarding the crisis with the seciousness which it certainly desired. Now that she was out in the open air, that she gaw the excited crowds all around, saw the red flames spreading broadly across Tower Hill, and heard the crash of the falling beams and rafters, the rattle of the deed.' fire-engines, the throb and splace of the boso, people, she became somewhat more impressed with a sense of what the reality war, and how terrible that reality might have been. Yet it must be owned that her thoughts were not for the moment fixed on the burning of the told Mr. Aquitaine to. Captain Marion Church of Free Souls. The few hasty words that Clement had spoken had frightened her more than all the flame and crash of the fire. What could he have meant? Had she been mistaken in him all the time? With keen memory of other words he had said, of looks and tones which at the time she had not dwelt on, but which now seemed to correspond only too well with the meaning, if she understood the meaning rightly, of the wild words he had spoken a few momenta before. If that should prove to be go; if people had told her wrongly, or had been mistaken about his supposed love for Meliesa; if he really cared for her, and was and gave her into Captain Marion's charge. ever led to believe that she cared for him, Then Clement plunged deeply into the thickwhat a cruel misfortune for both of them! | est of the multitude, and let any living wave what ruin to two lives! How perplexed, how bear him whither it would. miserable her life would seem for the future!

ought to have known of it before. "The smoke was too much for her," he said the mob nester and nearer to her place of quietly to Clement as they went out together; refuge. The whole scene looked strangely she had little thought left for anything else, picturesque, and yet not picturesque in such a way as Geraldine would have expected. In all her confusion of distracting thoughts she could not help observing with wonder that when she looked toward the place where she knew the Tower to be she could see no Tower litting itself against the sky. She had not kept in her mind any clear idea as to heights and distances and proportions; and her impression was that the Tower of London so stood within its railings as to dominate the whole scene, and to be visible from all parts of Tower Hill, almost as a pyraprise now the Tower had gone out, as it were, behind its trees. The night was what sailors call a clear, dark night, but there was no moon. She could see the dark trees within the anclosure around the Tower: but for the Tower itself her eyes searched in valo, from the ground to the sky.

Suddenly she saw Clement Hope among the crowd. He was evidently looking for some of his friends. She started and drew back further into ber shelter; but the lamp that lit the little court shone too clearly sgainet the darkness of Tower Hill outside not to make her essily visible. There was no one in the court but herself. None of the crowd cared to get there, for nothing of the fire could possibly be seen from it.

Clement was looking everywhere as he went along. He could not fall to look down the court. He saw her; did not seem certain at first; then stopped, came to the gate and called to her: "Miss Rowsn " He did not

say " Geraldine." "I have got separated somehow from my people—from Captain Marion," Geraldine said. "I don't know how to get to them."

She was confused and embarrassed now, not because she was lost in the crowd, but because she had come upon Clement so un-

expectedly. "Shall I take you home?" be asked. "Oh no! I could not think of leaving this place until I found them."

"They are sure to be all right. I saw Captain Marion a moment ago; but somehow I have missed him. I saw Trescoe, too, but I have lost him in the crowd."

"We had a carriage," said Garaldine; "if we could find that." "I saw some carriages over at the other

see you safely home." "No, I'll not go," Geraldine said; "we shall be sure to see them soon. They may be hunting about for me, and would think ness and of passion prevailed. It was not in something had happened me, and would spend

"Then let us stay here. Are you not

"Yes, yes," Clement said. "1 was not thinking of what I said. One doesn't always thick of what he is going to say." "No." Geraldine answered, gravely,

suppose not" 44 He felt that it must all come out now.

"I send something just now that seemed to suprise you. I hope I didn't off no you, Miss Rowan. I did not think "-he spoke very slowly, and got out the words with difficulty, each word following the other after a distinct

"Thought I knew what?" Geraldine asked. His words made her angry; they seemed like an accusation.

"That you knew all I felt about you." "I knew nothing of the kind," returned Geraldine, warmly. "How could I have known is? But there is something you don't know about me, or you would never have of attention. Many of the younger men, as talked in such a way. Don't you knowdon't you really know—that I am going to be

Clement looked at her in utter astonish-

"No. I see you did not know that. I see from your face that you did not know that. "How could I have known it?" Clement was in utter consternation now. At first he could hardly believe that she was serious; and yet, as he looked into her face under the flickering light of the not distant flames, he | curiosity to see the end of the bosiness, and could see nothing in it which was not serious. There was a moment's blank, sad al-

"To whom?" be asked, at last. "To Captain Marion."

A half-articulate cound of grief, and anger and protest broke from him.

"You are going to be married to Captain Marion !" he said; "why, he might be your father!"

" I have thought of all that," Geraldine answer-d, coldly, and I have made up my mind. Now let us not speak any more of this. I know you will not when I tell you."

"You have deceived me!" Clement said. bitterly. "Yes, it is quite true-you have? You let me go on day siter day talking to voo, and hoping, and making love to youyer, I did make love to you every day I saw you, and you must have known it, and you never told me a word or gave me a bint of this. No, and how could I suppose such a thing? How could I suppose you were going to marry Captain Marion or anybody when you talked to me as you did? I thought you cared about me, Miss Rowan; I did in-

"For abame," she answered, "to speak to me in this ruds and cruel way! For shame to say that I encouraged you! Why, I knew. and everybody else knew, that you were in love with Melissa Aquitaine. Every one said you were. You said yourself you were; you knew it-we all knew it. There; I don't want to hear any more of this. Pray go away and leave me. I am perfectly safe here. Oh, I see Captain Marion-yes, there he is that is he."

"That is Captain Merion." Clement said. "He is looking for you. I will bring him to you; we can easily make our way through Come with me

Captain Marion was squeezing his way through the crowd as well as he could, and standing on tiptoe, and straining his eyes, evidently on the quest for Geraldine. They were in a good-humored part of the crowd, and Clement essily made way for Geraldine,

As for Geraldice, she felt for the moment What was to be done now if this should prove only anger against Clement. It seemed to without earning their money in some way, acted a double part with him; that know-The crowd kept streaming on in front of ing of his love she had allowed it to grow, her, new-comers always forcing the lines of and had not said a word to discourage it. She felt so angry that at the time in upon him, at last forcing him close for her own future, or Clement's, or for Cap- the crowd, of those whom we may tain Marion. Fortunately for her, Captain call the unprofessional disturbers—the men Marion was not likely at such a moment to really acting on a bitter sense of supposed instudy her manner very closely. If she seemed disturbed and incoherent, he naturally would set that down to the alarm caused by the scenes from which she had just escaped. So she went home that night thinking little of They should fiercely at him; some of theu the danger she had passed through, and in shook their first in his face, some called him which so many others had been involvedthe fate of the Church of Free Souls-of the melancholy cloud that seemed gathering over her coming life. She could only think of the friendship she had felt for Clement Hope, and of the cruel way in which he had misunderstood her. It was like receiving a whom one looked only for tenderness and protection.

CHAPTE: XXXIII.

THE ESD OF THE CHURCH OF FREE SOULS, It was a strange scene, that now presented by the crowd on Tower Hill. The rescued congregation would of themselves have formed a sufficiently motiey mass. There were artisans and their wives and daughters, earnest young clerks of Dissenting views and principles, from Peckham and Camberwell, and there were fashionable pecple from the West End. Some of the ladies belonging to this latter class sat in their carwaited to see the last of the fire, as it were an exhibition. Men of the class and of the views of old Matthew Starr made their way through the carriages and audibly grumbled or cursed at the immates, denouncing them as aristocrats, and wanting to know whether they thought they were seeing a show. The ides had got possession of the minds of many of the regular attendants in the Church of Free Souls that the fire was done by design, and, according as their sympathies led them, some believed it to be the act of an unthinking and brutal mob. The freer souls were convinced that an ignorant and bigoted population of building on fire, out of pure detestation for all free thought. The men of the class of Matthew Starr were convinced that some devotes of the bloated aristocracy had done the just vengeance against Montana for his deceit, and others were equally convinced that side," said Clement. "Perhaps we could it was the work of some malevolent creature, make our way to them; but it is not easy some sycophant of the higher class, who hated with this crowd. I think you had better let | Montana because of the great things he had me get you out of the crowd at this end and done for the poor. All these conflicting emotions made the

crowd who watched the fire from Tower Hill one in which an unusual element of bitterthe least like the crowd which ordinarily which, save for those who are immediately one of idle curiosity—the sort of crowd that cheers for mere lightness of heart, and a sense of amusement and excitement; when another raiter falls in or an-

the spectators who were massed together tecome pressed against another without flame or explosion. It was believed now ing. At least it was certain that all who long ago, and was sulking somewhere to make their way into the safety of the open pause___ I did not think, somehow, that it street. But there were some among the would have surprised you. I thought you crowd who wondered what had become of old Matthew Starr. There were some of his fellows to whom he had more than once drop ped his grim hints of revenge, and who could not belo thinking that his hand must have been in this deed. They looked about for him everywhere, but could not see him.

Lady Vanessa Barnes, seated composedly in her carriage, attracted a considerable share they were forced against the carriage by the swaying of the crowd, looked up in undisguised and simple admiration at her stately presence, her beauty, and her rich dress. But some others of different mood scowled at her, and clinched their fists, and mattered bitter words under their breath. Lady Vanesse could see the expression of each kind of emotion, and was highly amused by both in turn. She had lost sight of those whom she knew in the church, and she waited now partly out of partly to be certain that Montana had got off

Soon the saw, to her great relief and delight, Montana pressing his way through the crowd and carrying Meissa in his arms. She could see his face with its white hue and steady expression above the throng almost everywhere ; know." the average height of that throng, many of them poor. East End artisans or Borough clerks, was not great. Montana was evidently astray in the crowd and trying to find some way out. Lady Vanersa stood up in the carriage and called to him.

Mont-na saw her, and maje for the carriage. Lady Vanesea could not help admiring the mere physical strength with which pushing his way through the crowd, he carried Melissa, her head reclining on his shoulder, as easily if she had been a little child. But Lady Vanessa's quick eyes soon told her that the nesrer Montana approached to the carriage the greater was the difficulty which he had in making his way. She began to think that perhaps the reason was because of the personal dislike which some of those around her seemed to have for her herself as a bloated aristocrat, and she began to wish that she had not called to him at all. But as Montana still came nearer, and she could hear what was said to him and of him, both by those around her and by those a little firther off, she became satisfied that there was a strong personal hostility to Montana himself, in that quarter at least, and that most of those around had entirely forgotten ber in their anger against him. The truth was that most of those who felt any strong hostility toward Montana had naturally made toward that part of Tower Hill where they saw Lady Vanessa and her carriage. Much of the feeling against Montana had begun because of his open and estentatious acquaintance with this fine lady—this daughter of a duchess. It so happened, too, that Trescoe's little band of followers had taken up their position near the carriage, out of a sort of vague design of their own.

Trescoe had deserted his little band of bravors when the burning of the church deprived him of his chance of interrupting and deposing Montans. But they kept together, and they were in a mood to do mischief. He bad brought them there to make a disturbance, and they were not content to disperse with those of the men who were hooting and yelling at Montana. They pressed boisterously nearer and nearer, driving the others against Lady Vanessa's carriage. Some of jury-were under the impression at first that the girl Montana carried in his arms was dead that she was one of the victims of the fire, nd that he was to blame for the whole calamity. shook their fiets in his face; some called him liar and traitor, and even murderer. He was in great personal danger He could not see any of his friends near him and he seemed to be surrounded by personal enemies, whose temper was made the more dangerous with every second of time.

"Chuck her up here! Lady Vacessa cried blow from the hand of some loved friend to to him, blunt of speech as usual, but very good natured and conrageous. "All night; I've got her. Now, dear child, sit down here with me, and don't be frightened. Jump in, Montans, and we will get away."
"Where is your husband?" Montans asked.

"Never mind about him; he'h be all right," Lady Vanessa cherilly said. "Notody has anything to say against him, you know. You get in. Get in at once, man never mind those fellows."

Montana turned and faced the crowd. "Not I," he said. "I will never turn my hack upon men like that. I have given my life to serve them and their class, and it they riages, wrapped in cloaks and shawls, and choose to assault me or to murc'er me they may. I was never afraid to defend them. I

sha'n't defend myself against them.' Yet Montana's heart turned sick at the thought of what seemed certainly before him. He knew the ways of crowds well enough. He knew that the most excited and reckless mob will fall back for a moment before the quiet, steady, ppresisting defiance of one man. But he knew also that the moment the feeling of surprise passes away, the moment any one more recklose than the held it to be the malice of an aristocrat; some others makes a movement of attack, the crowd will rush blindly to their revenge. Mere personal fear Montana never felt; but there was in his mind a sickening repugnance the lowest class around the hall had set the to the thought of being dragged about by a crowd of ruffisns, of being struck and beaten, and thrown down and trampled on; of trying to rice and being knocked down again; of all the unspeakable degradation which can be deed. Not a few believed it to be an act of inflicted upon one defenceless man by a wild crowd in an instant of injuriate and savage passion. For a moment he felt a keen regret that he had not sacrificed himself resolutely in the Church of Free Souls. Was it possible that his career was to end here and thus—in a vulgar, ignoble scuille in the mud of Tower Hill? He could not believe it.

In his soul he appealed to his destiny to protect him against this, and for a moment he felt exalted into new spirit by his own appeal. Yet in one other moment the worse might have come. Lady Vanessa stood up in the carriage between Melissa and Montans, was going on, and what was yet to happen. She called to Montana again and again to get into the carriage, and said she would drive through the lot of them, and drive over other great burst of flame streams to the them and bring him safe; and she certainly "Cold! and on a night like this, and in sky. There were compressed lips, and would have attempted it if Montana would

pass away. Frank Trescoe, too, was about this crowd, and with that fire blasing near white faces, and passionate looks among have consented to be rescued thus. But he stood firm to his purpose not to turn his back on Tower Hill, and, hardly any group could upon the crowd, and not to resist them. Had Trescoe been with the crowd, he would have showing some feeling of antsgonism, just as held back his little band at least from joincertain substances brought together start ing in a cowardly and brutal assault oc one man. Trescoe had brought his roughs only that almost every one, if not actually every to defend himself in case of need. But one, had been saved from the beening build- Trescoe and got separated from his party were assembled in the great helt when the the outskirts of the growd, trying to find fi-mes broke out might have been easily able Marton or any one whom he knew, and anxious now to get out of the whole affair as soon as possible. There really seemed no chance for Montana Suddenly Lady Vanesea, standing up as she was, saw a movement through the crowd near to her, but on the other side of Tower Hill. She saw that a rush was evidently peing made, a powerful and resolute rush, by a number of men, apparently coming to Montana's rescue. They began to shout as they came near, and Lady Vanessa saw, as the light of a flame high in air passed over his upturned lace, that Clement Hope was among them. "Bhe called to him, waved her parasol, and pointed and gesticulated. Clement was indeed coming to Montana's help, Soon after be had lefe Geraldine, and was rushing wildly through the outer fringe of the crowd, some men whom he did not know at first ran up against him, and one of them put his hand on Olement's chest.

" Look here," he said, " Mr. 'Ope, they're going to kill Mr. Montana over youder-you ain't going to stand that?"

"Who are going to kill him?" Clement asked in wonder. "Don't know," the man breathlessly an-

swered; "but I'm told they're some pals of old Mat Starr's, or they're bruisers from the West End-hired fellows, I'm teld, but I don't "Where is Montana?"

"I don't know, but I'm told he's gone to a carriage somewhere "

"Come slong," said Clement; "get all the fellows you can. Let's force our way through; call to everybody as you pass.

He had a goodly number with him to begin with, and as they drove their way through the crowd they shouted to every one that Montana was attacked, that Montana was in danger, and that they must go to his rescue. Montana was still by far the strongest in popularity there, and a large proportion of the crowd through whom they presed only needed the word that he was in peril to make them wild to get at his supposed assailants. Clement had only too many tollowers; sometimes the whole buik of the crowd at a particular point seemed to be with him, and they often made their progress more slow than it might have been. Clement was wondering whether they could ever get to Montana, whether they could make their way through the dense crowd, whether they could discover where he was in time to be of any use, when he heard the voice of Lady Vanessa. He saw her, and her carriage, and he knew by her gestures that Montana was near. One solu idea of tactical policy occurred to Clement. It was the only plan he could think of at the moment, all hewildered and ignorant as he was as to what was going on. "There can't be any harm done," he thought, "if we try to clear a space round Lady Vanersa's carriage." He shouted to those behind him, "Come on, men, clear the way before the carriage. Clear every one away between the carriage and the railings. But look out for Mr. Montana." He knew that even in their wildest confusion Montana's friends would recognize his form, and he assumed that Montana would be some where near the carrisge. With the impetus of their rush and the force of the crowd behind them, hundreds of whom followed from mere curiosity. they literally went over the comparatively small band of Montana's assailants. Some were rolled under the carriage, some flung to the railings o' the Tower on the other side, to be true? If it should prove true! Already her an insult that he should accuse her, or and making what they would have called a some driven back, jammed against the crewd it seemed to be revealed to her conscience as even suspect her, of having encouraged him. "row" of some kind. Therefore they in- behind them, far in the direction of the Min- if by light that it was true, and that she His language seemed to say that she had stanily and instinctively joined their forces ories. In a few seconds Montain was sucrounded by his friends.

It was only at that moment that Montana recognized Clement. "Thank you, Hope," be said, quietly-" thank you very much. I shan't forget this."

Melissa leaned forward with eyes of excitement, terror, and juy. She saw, not without surprise, that Clement seemed to be regarded as the hero of the hour.

"Now jamp iv," said Lady Vanessa, "and we'll get out of this st once. Mr. Hope, you seem in a sort of a command here; perhaps you will kindly help to get the horses' heads round. We don't want to trample any decent people if we can help it."

Clement and his friends exerted themselves.

A score of men on either side of the carriage, and a vigorous group in front, made way as well as it could be done. And now the police began to arrive in formidable numbers, and the chances of a rot were over. Olement, to his great satisfaction, heard the carriage at last rattling away along Thames street, and he turned once again from the scone of the alght's adventures, the excitement of the moment wholly gone, and his heart again sinking with disppointment and bleeding with wounded love. He hardly knew where he went, or how he passed some of the later hours of that night. Certainly, he never could tell by what way he got from the Tower to some point at least two miles faither eastward. But suddenly justling against some late wanderers he awakened from a kind of walking dream, and found that he was lost in a maze of equalid streets somewhere in the Wapping region, and that the gray dawn was coming up in mist and thin droppings of dismal rain. It must have been raining some time, for his coat was wet. He wandered dreatly back again and crossed Tower Hill once more. Passing the street where the Church of Free Souls had stood, he stopped and looked up at the ruins. He followed the humor which we are all apt to pursue in our egotistic hours of suffering, and seemed to nesociate the fate of that forlorn

squalld streets, and cared not whither he was going or what he did. (To be Continued.)

building with the wreck of his own life.

Every hope seemed to be as completely ex-

tinguished within his heart as the flames of

that church were extinguished by the water

that had gushed from the fire engines. Not

those ruins themselves seemed bleaker and

blacker and more hopeless than was Clement's

heart as he went on westward among the

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- As boring approaches a most invorable opportunity offers for rectifying irregularities, removing impurities, and erasing blemishes which have arisen from the presence of matters forbad by winter from being transpired through the pores This searching Ointmen', well rubbed upon the skin, penetrates to the deeply-seated organs, upon which it exerts a most wholesome and beneficial infigence. Well nigh all the indigestions give way to this simple treatment, aided by purifying and aperitive doses of Holloway's Pills, round each box of which plain "instructions" are folded. Bilious disorders, loss of appetite fulness after eating, lassitude, gout and thuematism may be effectively checked in their painful progress, and the seeds of long suffering eradicated by these remedies.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. Dinner Given to the Hon. Mr. Justice Doneyty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Brooks by the Bar and Citizens of Sherbrooke.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Nov. 15th.

The joint barquet given last night by the members of the bar and citizens to the "Old Judge" and to the "New Judge" at the Magog House, was one of the most brilliant and successful gatherings that ever took place here. About seventy five gentlemen, representing the elife of the city and vicinity, sat down at a sumptuous table prepared by "mine hoste" Geriken in real Montreal firstclass style. The obsir was occupied by Wm. White, Esq. Batonnier of the Bar, Section of St. Francis, having on his right the Bon. Mr. Justice Doherty. His Worship Mayor Wigget, the Hon. J. G. Robertson, M. P. P., Dr. Lobley, Principal of Bishop's College, and L. U. Belanger, Orown Prosecutor, and one of the members of the Committee; and on his left, bis Honor Mr. Justice Brooks, W. B. Iver, Esq , M. P., Mr., Sheriff Bowen, R. W. Heneker, Esq., Chancellor of Bishop's College, and S. B. Sanborn, Esq., Secretary of the Committee. The vice-chairs were occupled by Messrs H. O. Cabana, Syndic of the Bar, and H. B Brown, member of the com-

Among those present were most of the leading citizens of the city, Mesara A Paton, Dr Gilbert, Lieut-Col Mattice, B M, Liteut-Col E P Felton, L E Morris, prothonotary, Lieut-Col Ibbotson, W Farwell, Esq. ossbier E T Bank, J A Archambault, N P, M L Connolly, of G T E Lennoxville, Thos Logan, President Canada Paper Company, Windsor Mills, Wartele, etc, etc, etc.

Letters of apology were read from Sir. Alex Campbell, Minister of Justice, His Hon Mr Justice Buchanan, Hon W W Lynch, G B Baker, M.P., I. Ploard, M. P. P. and several

The following is a list of the toasts, with the names of those who proposed and responded to them :- " The Queen," the Hon Mr Justice Doherty," and " the Hon Mr Justice Brooks," by the chairman, who was unusually elequent and happy in his remarks. Mr. Justice Doheriy made a very feeling reply. His emotion was visible, and his warm and elequent acknowledgement of the compliment paid to him, was one of his best efferts. Mr Justice Brooks answered the toast the shape of a public dinner, which was atto bimself in his usual bappy style. Both the Hon gentlemen were loudly cheered, and lasty, that 10, to his old friends and to his a regular ovation was made to each of them noon rising and resuming their seats.

The other toasts were "The President of the United Staties," responded to by Mr. Parker, Vice Consul at this port, with great the Bench, a gentleman who, as the Minered Shells—Nauthua Rowing Club, of Samilton credit to himself: "The Dominion Parlia, said the other day, has distinguished himself —W Wark. Double Scall, Shells—Portland at the Bar and in Parliament, and who will no doubt also adorn his new and exalted W O'Connell, stroke. Pair Oars—Excelsion position. (Cheera) Furthermore in this French, and responded to by W. B. IVes. Esq., M.P., and the Hon, Mr. Robertson: "The Citizens," by Mr. Justice Doberty, and responded to by the Mayor; "The Bar," Mr. Justice Brooks, responded to by L. C. Belanger. Beq. " The Studente," Mr. Heneker, responded to in a most appropriate style by Mr. H. D. Lawrence; and "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. H. B. Brown, and responded to by Lieut.-Ool. Felton and by Mr. L. E. Panneton, in French, in one of the wittlest speeches ever delivered on the fair sex.

The different speakers eulogized the two judges to the echo, Mr. Justice Doherty receiving naturally the greater part of the praise, owing to his long record of faithful and aiduous services and to the fact that he is the outgoing Judge.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Belanger, after having explained the manner in which Girardin, called "Marguerite ou deux the dinner was organized and paid a high amours. (Oneers.) We will londly cherish the dinner was organized and paid a high tribute of praise to the "new Judge," continu-ed as tollows, in alluding to Mr. Justice tion for the "new judge," and I am sure we Doberty :- One of the greatest poets of France has said,

This sentiment, so well expressed, cannot easily be translated, but I am sure it is felt at this moment by all those who are met here to do honor to Mr. Justice Doherty, and also by the citizens of this city and district at large. (Cheers.) Whilst in the full enjoyment of the very many good qualities, genial disposition and proverbial bonhomic for which the hon, judge is so well known, most of us, perhaps, looked upon him as a well paid public officer, doing his duty to the best of his knowledge and ability, entitled to no particular acknowledgment on the part of the public for the able, impartial and honest manper in which he administered justice amongst us. During the eight years he has spent with us, no doubt, every " judgment day" was followed by the traditional twenty-four hours allowed the disappointed suitor to maudire son juge. (Laughter.) But there is this to be said in his favor and as a compensation for those unavoidable onslaughts, that his desire to do justice, his honesty of purpose; his impartiality never were disputed nsy, more, not even questioned. (Lond chears.) This is, perhaps, the best compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal compliment that could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal complex that the could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal complex that the could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal complex that the could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal complex that the could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal complex that the could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal complex that the could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal complex that the could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal complex that the could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal complex the complex that the could be paid to G. T. Beauregard of La., and the could be paid to G. T. Beauregard compliment that any Judge and I believe it is fully deserved. A. Esriy of Va., have the sole supervision of (Cheers) I, therefore, feel proud on this occasion for being able to say, on behalf of the Bar of this section, to our friends of the Mont- the public at their request. Ticket No. real Bar, that, if nine years ago this month, they were delighted to see their "Honest (a princely gilt), solo in fifthe at one dollar Marcus" (cheers) elevated to the Beuch, it each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, now affords us much pleasure, at this jonc-ture when a separation must take place, to by John Cus-Reuss, a thrifty German farmer add that we restore him to them a tried, up. of Ascension Parish, La.; Gwynn Harris, No. right and honest Judge. (Cheers.) And this | 609 "F" Street, Health Office Inspector, and is not saying little when we consider the W. L. Lewis, of the Co-operative Ice Co., various elements which compose our mixed | both of South Washington City, D C., each community, in these Eastern Townships, held another fifth. The second capital prize once compared by a leading politician to a of \$25,000 was in like manner sold in fifths ittle province, having its peculiar customer to ticket No. 49,753, one-fifth held by Sam. and usages, and set apart, as it were, from the remainder of the Province of Quebec. Administering justice anywhere is a difficult Tenn, and so on. Ticket No. 39,354 draw. task, because suitors and judges are men, and, the third capital (\$10,000) -was held in errore humanum est, but nowhere in this country is the responsibility greater than in a district like ours, where the citizens must, in so many respects, agree to disagree. Well, then, giving ratisfaction to the general public in such a community, after the distinguished men who have adorned the bench here in the past, may well be considered as an ample proof of the respect, esteem and confidence of proof of the respect, esteem and condends of the Bar and people towards the late Obief Magistrate of the district. This testimony has been given to him on all hands and will be by him carried back to Montreal as a testimonial of his valuable

this moment in England, to one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Beuch who had informed him that an important judgment of his had just been confirmed: " Very well," said the learned judge, " but I still adhere to my own judgment. (Langhter and cheers.) Our honest guest might also be allowed to adhere to some at least of his reversed decisions, whilst all those that have been affirm. ed speak volumes for themselves (Cheers) Now, as a neighbor, as a citizen, as a friend, all tested, and it was found that the 14 Mr. Justice Doherty hes, I believe, won the hearts of all those with whom he came into contact. (Cheers) He has no enemy at the bar of this district. although the intricate machinery he had to engineer in the Circuit Court did not, perhaps, always work as:smootbly as might have been desired; but then, you know, it was a mere matter of humor, and it, on the one hand.

It was no sooner of then it was on again; On the other hand,

It was no sooner on then it was of again. (Loud laughter and chants.) With him, as is well known, no spite, no gradge, no itl will, but a good, warm, affectionate heart. I believe that the members of the Bar will always keeps pleasant recollection of their relations with our respected guest ... (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, is it strange that we should regret the loss of a good man? We now real ze and appreciate his value, because, in the language of the poet, the object of our affection has gone. Strange to say-but it is probably owing to this sentiment of the human heart— tuat, as a rule, good men only get praise t up when they are dead and gone. But, thank God, in this instance it is not too late, and we are endeavoring to do honor towhom honor is due. (Cheers.) This five and enthuisstic barquet, attended by so many of our leading citizene, is a proof that we don't want to be ungrateful, and that we are not disposed to lorget the past in view of the present and of the future, a mistake which gught not to be made. According to Shakespeare.

"Let our old robes sit easier than our new." (Cheers.) We are scrry to part with our rold Judge," and we tender him this entertainment as a slight token of our gratitude and respect. (Cheers) Naturally, our regret is somewhat tempered by the fact that he is going back to those who, nine years ago this month, gave him also a hearty "send off" in tended by the clite of the Montreal Bar and H J Pennether, No 3; W B Wells, stroke. haps, more agreeable centre, whilst he is at 2; W Wark, No 3; D Irvine, stroke. Senior | the ownership of their buildings. The Irish the same time making room for one from our | Singles, Shelle-Grand Trunk Rowing Olub, position. (Cheers) Furthermore, in this age of rallways and progress, we have the consolation to know that the distance is not very great from Sherbrooke to Montreal. Cetainly, we expect good, sound judgments from our new Judge. but we all know his gallant disposition. After traducing his predecessor before the Courts of Review and Appeal, surely be will not be selfish enough to become infallible. He will give our "old judge" a chance to sit in review of some of his own decisions, thus affording us the opportunity of going to Montreal sgain and keeping up between the banch and the bar of the two districts those agreeable relations which might be compared to the "dual love" so beautifully described in the celebrated romance of Madama de may expect from each of them in return that friendship for which the members of the ber are noted all over the world! (Cheers)

In conclusion, therefore, let us sky: God spend to Mr. Justice Doherty; long life, success and prosperity to him, his excellent wife and family! Welcome to Mr. Justice Brooke! Our sincers congratulations to bim and to the amiable companion of his life and family! May they long enjoy in their respective sphere the happiness in store for them! The speaker resumed his seat amidst loud

cheers. The meeting broke up in the "sma' wee ha," and all those who participated in the procoodings are agreed in saying that they have been, in every respect, crowned with the

grantest success. The Hon. Mr. Ju tice Doberty is preparing to leave the city Chursday morning for the seat of his new duties and his old home. The best wishes of the citizens of this city accompany him.

THE TALE THAT TELLS.

At the 149th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on Tuerday (always Tuesday), October 10th, 1882, the wheel again revolved, and no the distribution, as they do every month. Names of many winners are withheld from 35,195 drew the first capital prime of \$75,000 Chicago, 111. Nos. 14,962 and 68,736 drew the fourth capital prizes, two of \$6,000 eachsold in tiths-one to F. Sancan, the proprietor of the Thibodeanz (La) Sentinel ; one to G. C. Huntington. New York City, etc. Space cannot be given except for a few brilliant examples of those who ventured and won-next!

Magistrate of the district. This testimony has been given to, him on all hands and will be by him carried book to Montreal, as a testimonal to the view to the country. (Loud services in this part of the country. (Loud there) But, there is, also another view to take of the learned Judge's career in the leastern Tompebly But, becaute by the summons of the learned Judge's career in the leastern Tompebly But, as a lawyer, his judge many to the country. (Loud book to the learned Judge's career in the leastern Tompebly But, as a lawyer, his judge many to the country to the country. (Loud book to the learned Judge's career in the leastern Tompebly But, as a lawyer, his judge many to the country to the country. (Loud book to the learned Judge's career in the leastern Tompebly But, as a lawyer, his judge many to the country to the country. (Loud book to the learned Judge's career in the leastern Tompebly But, as a lawyer, his judge many to the country. (Loud book to the learned Judge's career in the leastern Tompebly But, as a lawyer, his judge many to the country. (Loud book to the facts of dirty life in reland. It is quite to the facts of the country. (Loud book to the facts of dirty life in reland. It is quite to the facts of dirty life in reland. It is quite to the facts of dirty life in reland. It is quite to the facts of dirty life in reland. It is quite to the facts of dirty life in reland to the least three in the l WEIGHT OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

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SPORTING NEWS

ATHLETICS,

Duncan C Ross, the well known Scotch athlete, visited the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds, New York, on Saturday, for the purpose of exhibiting his ability as a shot patter and hammer thrower and obtaining a bona fide record. Before Ross began operations, the suote, between and woights were pound shot was 1 oz overweight, and the 56pound weight 41 oz overweight; all the others were accurate. The records obtained by Ross were as tollows :- Putting 14 pound shot, 46 feet 01 inch; putting 16 pound shot 42 feet 61 inches; putting 21 pound shot, 36 feet 11 luches; throwing 12 pound hammer, 116 feet 6 inches; throwing 16 pound hammer, 100 feet 24 inches: throwing 17 pound hammer, 87 feet 61 inches; throwing 21 pound hammer, 78 feet 04 tach; throwing 56 pound weight 25 feet 31 inches.

AQUATIC A grand international single-scull race, for the championship of the world, open to all caremen in the two hemispheres, will be held in this country next June. On November 4, Richard K Fox, at the suggestion of Edward Hanlan, the champion o usman of the world, decided to offer a valuable cup to be rowed for next August. The tropby will be known as the Folice Gazette International Champion Challenge Cop, and will represent the singlesoull rowing championship of the world. All will be allowed to compete for the trophy, work it has done, and its tearless advocacy of which will exceed in value any prize jet offered in England. The same rules which governed the Sportsman champion challenge cup, won by Erward Hanlan in England, will govern the Pelice Gazette International Champion Challenge Cup, with the exception that all contests will be five miles with a turp. The trophy will cost the donor \$1,000. The first race for this prize will be rowed in June, 1883. Laycock, Hagar, Largan and Prince have rotified Mr Fox that they will compets for it; so with the above not-d caremen, and Haulan, Ross, Kennedy, Les, Courtney, Riley, Ten Eyck and Gaisel, there | clear cariler, as it is simply absurd is every probability that 1883 will witness a grand international single-scull race.

The various rowing championships of Cana-Fours-Chatham Bowing Club, of Chatham -Hair; Ball, bow; EW H Van Allen, No 2; R Jugier Fours-Nautilus Rowing Club, of Rowing Club, of Detroit - J H Clegg and F D Standish, strake. Double Scull, Intigged-Grand Trunk, of Montreal-R Lateg and J Laing, stroke. Single Scull, Inrigged-Don Amateur, of Toronto-P Van Ideratein.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN MONT-REAL.

Whilst Montreal is a model city in many respects, it is not exactly a quarter section of Paradise, as Capr. Geo. Murphy, Chief of Government Police can testity. A reporter of a Montreal journal waited upon this gentleman a short time sgo, and put to him the following query:

"Chief no you find the duties irksome and

dangerous in your strange calling?"
"Irksome," replied Mr. Murphy, " I seldom fi d them; but that they are attended with danger is very true. There is danger to be fue-d, of course, from wind weather and cituitale, and the least of these dangers, 19 not these of exposure and bad weather. The heavy, moist atmosphere that gathers over toe water is very condustve to menmaticm, and many of my men softer from that complaint more or tess. I believe that our danger from exposure from this time forward is past, as St. Jacobs Oil, if applied in time, in cases of rhaumatism, has a wonderful way at knocking that malady out of people. It certainly relieved me of a severe p in in my shoulders.'

Horsford's Acid Phosphate As a Cooling Drink.

DR M. H. HENRY, New York, says :_" It possesses claims as a neverage, beyond anything I know of in the form of me dicine, and in pervous diseases I know of to preparation to equal it "

THE DIVINING ROD.

The London Times publishes several letters on the working of the divining rod. Mr. T. Sherwood Smith, F. S. S., writing from Bristol says that some years ugo he was carrying on mining operations in Somersetshire and had a workman who professed the power of using the "twig." He tested him and found that the twig says that some years ugo he was carrying on mining operations in Somersetshire and had a workman who professed the power of using the "twig." He tosted him and found that the twig certainly turned up snarply between his hands, while to his own it made no slan. On another occasion one of Mr. Smith's men was pointed ont as possessed of the power. A number of hats were placed in a row, and under one of them (known only to Mr. Smith and two sclentific triends with him) a number of copper coins. The man was colled in, and, by means of the twig, identified the right hat. The experiment was several times repeated, and in most cases with success. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cocks, in a letter written from Montreux, says that at annes and other places on the vivient certain Italians constantly travel about the country for the purpose of finding concealed springs to supply bouses in course of building. In place of the usual hazel twig in use in Cornwail the Italians use a twig of oitve. When water is indicated the loop gives slight jerks upward and eventually slowly becomes upright and turns toward the breast of the person of the ancessful employment of the twig, and says that he himself has often tried to trace a drain as a mere matter of curiosity, with invariable success. We has no doubt whatever of its truth. On the other hand Mr. T. K. Taplin, of Milverton, Sometsetshire, writing with reference to some successful experienceness said to have been tapped at any part of the field or even in the adjoining field The men, no doubt, kin werry well that they mere to the field or even in the adjoining field The men, no doubt, kin werry well that they were practising a loke. The loboting men born and bree in any district he adds, know well the nature of the land and where water is to be obtained. Captain D. Hingham, writing from Paris, says that of the country. He wroten book on "The Art of Discovering Rerings," in which he describes the merits of the divining rod. The Abbe says the rod turns spontaneously in the hands of cari

The tell H WOR: D'S CHARGES AND to make up the years rent, or they are not in falls, and chaos or Henry George has come ASSLANDERS REVIEWED:

THE "NO RENT" MANIFESTO

The True History of its Issuance and its Withdrawal.

WHY TENANTS PAID RENT - THE REAL CONDITION OF IRELAND.

The brilliant member for Wexford, T. M Healy, thus refotes the charges and clanders Irish World in a letter to the Beston Republic, and from which we take the following extracts :-

I cannot help wondering, after the recent denunciations of the Irish in such an influential quar-Party ter in New York, whether all interest and faith and hope in "parliamentarians" is not quite dead on your side. I little thought, when uttering the sentiment in Chicago, eleven months ago, that "the policy of the Itish leaders was no more influenced by American dollars than by English gold," that 'tax on principle can count on no assistance the hiat was so much required, or was ever likely to be needed by such a man as Pairlok Ford. I confess to what they call in Munster paramen in England, America and Australia a considerable gra for his paper because of the unpopular theories, believed to be right. Personally, when representing the Land League in the States, I experienced much courtesy and received many facilities from himself and his family (which this acknowledgment by no means wipes off), but this simply renders me the more alive to the untenable and impossible position he has recently assumed. First let me say that if it was ever supposed that the sums forwarded by the Irish World entitled it to a lien on the policy of the people at home, it is much to be regretted that this was not made to imagine that those who have to carry on the movement and take the chances on this side could allow their policy to be abde are now held by the following: Sentor solutely controlled for them at long rarge by men in America who must be largely uuacquainted with the situation and who need fear none of it risks. The Land League started out (as its constitution declared) to family, in a much more important and, per- | Hamilton-P Holleran, bow; J Biakeley, No | abolleh rack-renting and secure for tenants Horld supported it and sent funds to sustain

its efforts. Parnell's arrest came. THE NO-REST MAXIFESTS

and the suppression of the league followed I am to-day as much in favor of that no reut manifecto as when I voted for it twelve months ago. Were it acted upon by the people, justead of being coerced and scourged as they now are they would be a nation or free men at this hour. But we have discovered something meanwhile—that the Irish leaders were shead of the people and that the Irish cottlers are not a phalanx of heroes. Perhaps it was wonderful, after years of slavery, that they held to the manifesto for so long. They did so for four months, and then, when the landlords plucked up courage, and writs, laden with heavy costs, showered down upon the tenants, and they were offered, poor fellows, the alternative of the roadside and the manifesto, or the rent and their little homes, human nature, not herolam, prevailed; and the thought of the workbouse went home keener to the peasant's mind than the picture of the prison where Parnell and Dillon lay confined for their sakes. By February-and be was not released until May 2-Mr. Parnell issued instructions to stop the circulation of the manifesto, as it was then evident that the game was up, to save the tenants costs, and allow them to secure the good reductions which they would then obtain, but unfortunately his compasis were not carried out by the persons in charge outside. The result her been beavy costs Hamentary programme," the life members beaped upon stenneh but isolated have never tired of proclaiming that the farmers, which the league (after the battle was to be fought without and not infull rent had been exacted) will have to pay, side Parliament. I would as lief be a deg, and the casting upon its funds pauper tenants. whose poverty alone prevented them paying, but who, of course, are now able to sliege al. legiance to the manifesto as a ground for their claim to be supported.

A TERRIBLE AUEPICION.

It was actually suspected in the case of some writched serfs, for whom good men were suffering, that collusive evictions were being promoted by the landlords, in order that, with the grants obtained from the league upon eviction, the tenants might pay thatr rents and obtain reinstatement. Long before the leaders were released, except on some half a dozen estates, to support whom I they not the Irish World to cheer them on, in Land League huts some \$2,000 a month is and could Mr. Parnoll or the glamour of now being paid, the landlord had forced such | his perliamentarians stop them doing just of their tenants as were " a mark for money" to stand and deliver, and the alleged "Kilmainham treaty" had no more to do with the | to do was fire away. The truth is "withdrawal of the manifesto" than with the defeat at Aughrim. It is inconvenient to have to say these things in public, it may even be in possible to do so, but it is wrong to allow serious inaccuracies to go on mischief-making if a few plain truths can arrest them. It is

ONE OF THE EVILS OF THE IRISH SITUATION, however, that when you take your friends into confidence your enemies are taken also, become entightened on matters with which they have no title to be acquainfed. Blind to a view of what is going on inside. If it were not for the breed of spies and informers, there are many in Ireland who would no has to proclaim its policy from the platform patriotism" on the other. "The arrears

not do to say " they have paid since the withdrawal of the manifesto," for there was only one gale day (dept. 29), since when, of course, the arrears not was in full force. Its benefits could be claimed since August, while ever since the 2nd of Mar, the date of Mr. Parnell's release, the tenants had Mr. Glad. stone's announcement that the bill would be introduced. In the same number reference is made to

" THE DEVIL'S GANG."

"The land act and the arrears act and Dublin castle and the 'Government,' and the orimes act and the police, and the emergency robbers, and the whole British system are all like their ; arent, the devil, going about seeking whom they may destroy and devour." Now the land act is bad enough, as I have always argued, but what is the sense of referring to it in this way? So long as it holds out to the people the hope of reductions they will resort to it, no matter how little be taken off their rents, and certainly glancing through the commissioners' decisions every week one sees some reductions given which Mr. Ford would find it very hard to persuade the people was Satan's work.

ANOTHER MISSTATEMENT REFUTED. "The man who refuses to pay the immoral from the Mansion House relief fund " The very opposite is the truth. Most of the money expended on evicted tenants is given to such men who have suffered by the movement, and every penny in the treasury will probably be needed to sustain them. Then we have an editorial cabled over here denouncing as a "swindle" some alleged statement of hr. Pernell about the funds being spent on elections. Mr. Parnell informs me he never made any such statement as the cablegram says the Irish World denounces. Mr. Ford, with Mr. Collius, was invited a year ago by Mr. Egan to have an audit of accounts, and certainly if anything has gone wrong he is to blame for neglecting such a precaution. Speaking for myself, I am extremely anxious that such an audit should take place, the result of which will make suspicious fault finders hold down their heads. Kinally, poor parliamentarian that I am. I COME IN FOR PERSONAL MENTION

by the World for these words in county Clare:

"They (the lesseholders) should never cease to agitate until they had the lesseholders concluded in the bill. If, however, they remained quiet they would never get what they wanted. Let them take an interest in public affaire; public affairs would take no interest in them. Therefore, poless, this large section (the leaseholders) of Ireland, the 100,000 men were prepared to come forward and agitate, they night rely upon it that Parliament would do nothing for them."

Which met with the following comment: "Mr. Healy tells us that avitation outside of Parliament is the means that must be employed to win such a miserable instalment as that demanded by the leareholders. ln making this admission Mr. Healy did not probably think of the conclusion that logi-cally flows from it. If Irish members of Par-Hament can do nothing unless they have a popular agitation back of them - if they are powerless to act without it, and this is what Mr. Healy victually confesses -then where is the wisdom in asking Ireland to pin her hopes to the parliamentary programme which proposes to fight Treland's battles, not on Itlah soil, but in Wastmenster?"

Now, in the same of truth and justice, where and when we've we ever dashed Ireland to pin her reposito a parliamentary programus ?'

IF WE HAD CANNON WE SHOULD BE FOR PRIM ING THEM! Has Mr. Ford a stock of artillery, as well as

"eternal principles," to supply us with? Or how many hundred tenants would his £360,-000 feed for a week by the roadside, had they acted on the manifesto? And, as for a " par-Hamentary programme," the Irish members side Parllament. I would as lief be a deg, and bay the meon, as spout to Mr. Speaker in the House of Commons it the masses outside were not actively with us, and if they be not the baying dog would be just as effective. In his rage against the "Kilmainham treaty." Mr. Ford appears to have forgotten the business of the Phwaix Park as a factor in the situation. It was the " treaty," forsooth, that produced " apathy, Methought chere were butchers' kuiyes at work, that a brutal coercion act thereupon resulted. But no, for we hear that "Davitt, Dillon, Brennen, Egan and all the carnest men" were eager to be at work again. and if they were, who hindered them? Had whatever they pleased? The platform and the press are open to them, and all they bad

THESE CENTLEMEN KNEW EXACTLY THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY,

which cannot be so accurately gauged 3,000 miles off, and no one will pretend to say that, under the reel of the bideous park murders and the horrors of the crimes act, it was exactly encouraging. As for the "Kilmainham treaty," those who know the facts of the case believe it to be one of the most sagacious arrangements that ever enabled a hard-pressed and the result of reckloss denunciations, of keneral to secure good terms for his forces. misunderstood motives and consequent mis- | For my part, I should humbly suggest that appreciated policy, is that, to prevent the purhaps some of the wise men who are disalienation of supporters, your opponents gusted with Mr. Parnell will come over from New York and start a movement here for themselves. Personally, I should like to see trust in any leaders of course is bad, but I the effect of the enumeration of "eternal don't know that it is worse than the present principles" on the two statutory magistrates glass house system, when, in order to satisfy under the crimes act. Doubtless they would your friends you have to admit your foes, too, come down from the bench, proclaim them. come down from the bench, proclaim themselves converted, give up their salaries and, leaving all things, proceed to follow Mr. Henry George as devoet disciples. It may longer be parties to an open movement, which | be so, but so far as they have been fried on common peseants with write in their pockets, -s policy whose exponents may finally be or the sheriff at the door, you might as well driven to tight-rope balancing between the be hopping balls in the mud. If Mr. Ford jailors of the British Government on the one | don't believe in parliamentarians, he had bethand and the fanatics and fools of Irish ter stop tolling his readers to send honest men to the American Congress. So for as he can act," says the Irish World, " that brilliant per- persuade the Irish people that their present representatives are not honest, he can try all

arrears at all and have paid long ago. It will sente, I will point this out to my colini oraten:s.

FASHION BINTS. Red gloves are the rage.

Old bonnel styles are coming back. Iridescent buckles in metals for looping are in

Red Tam O'Shanter caps for children are very fushiouable. Scotch plaid satins appear among silk dress

Mahogany red is as fashionable as mahogany

Postilion pleats, to be in good form, must be pressed flat. Masculine bats, jackets, redingotes, and ulsters are much worn.

Puffed and shirred brims are a feature in Paris hats and bonnets. Black lace is used in carcades, in combination with furs, for cloak trimming. Seal and other furs, in their natural colors, trum many bandsome cloaks and cos-

tumes. The basque, to be in 2000 form, must define the figure to perfection, but should not be tight.

Lace of every description appears on new costumes, in neck lingerie, and on tine under-

Capote bonnets are made longer and more pointed in the brim in front and shorter in the

White woollen stuffs, veilings, Chudds cloths, and foule goods will be used for winter festival

The blouse waistcoat in satin surah appears on many stylish suits of velvet and plush for little folks. Clouks of plush, brocade and velvet are more frequently lined with satin or plush than with

On the richest fur trimmed cloaks the fastenings are metal chains looped over heads of animals in time carved woods.

Nothing can be prett'er than the use of the new high art colours in the fall and winter gar-ments of little people.

To mingle two kinds of lace on one costante, bonnet, or piece of neck lingerie is good form and correct tasie at present.

There is a fincy at present for home dresses composed of a solid colored Jacket and a bright plaid of novelty fabricskirt,

White wool combined with velvets and plushes in the new high art colors will form many handsome evening dresses this fall and

The latest development in fancy millinery is chemine and gold cord braids in the style of the rushic wicker-back t bonness of the past season. It is predicted that black or colored spencers

will be worn by young girls, with pulled white toush skirts. Of course, this cannot be 2 street cost me. Two ostrich plumes, one of small blue, the other of terra cotta color, are favorite adorments of hats and bonnets, either of smalt blue

One of the costliest plushes has designs of moons circles, barques, arrherques, leaves, and flowers in detached patterns ccattered on g ounds of moss or moleskin plush.

India thawls are being utilized for wraps. They are made up with rich fur borders, velvet steeves, plush I nings, and carved wood heads of animals for fas enings.

Long plain cloth pollisses, linished with collars and cuffs of plush, are the first fail wraps for every day and business purposes.

One of the most striking novolties is pressed plush-a fabrio in which the long plie is pressed by machinery into thewers, owls heads, leaves, arabesques, and other popular

KIND TO THE OLD MAN.

From the Virginia City Enterprise. "I raise you three do lars, father," said a Com-

stock young man who was in a little game of draw with his paternal progenitor the other

draw with his paternal progenitor the other evening.

"What are you doing that for?" asked the old man rather pervishly.

"Can't help it. Got two pair."

The ederley gentleman threw up his hand, whereupon the youth showed his cards, discloing the fact that he did not have even so much as a pair of deuces.

The look of disguston the old man's face was intense, but it changed suddenly, for the next hand, which was dealt by his ac omplished son, contained three ares.

mand, which was dear by his ac omprehension contained three Bees.

"Mebbe you won't be so previous in your thing thivitime," chuckled the father, as i drew two cards and shoved a handful his hard carned silver toto the middle of the cards.

"I tap you." was the son's laconic replication of a spice of throwing up a \$50 piece.

In his casterness the old mandid not not! that his boy had not drawn any cards, and unbestaving! called. He was downed. I boy had a flush.

After the old gentleman had left, the you manuald, in the voice woich was almost choice, and which showed plainly how much he was moved by the emotion of filial affection. "I had to do it, boys. You know how it is, father has to work very hard and it was doing him a favor to break him quick, so he could get home and to break him quick, so he could get home and nave his regular sleep. Barkeep, fetch in the drinks."

THE CHURCH'S VALIANT HERO.

General Baron de Charette, the Colonel of the Papel Zonaves during the invesion of the Papal Territory, and who lately visited Montreal, has been honored by one of our best native artists, Mr. P. Hebert, the sculptor of the DeSalaberry statue, who has just finished a most elaborate bust of the valiant French and Catholic soldier. The bust, which was shown us to-day, would be a credit to any artlet. We understand it is the intention of the ex Pontificial Zouaves of Canada to forward this fice piece to the General in France. We heartly congratulate Mr. Hebert upon his success, and that it the Dominion Goverument grapts him his application to construct the statue to Sir Geo. E. Cartier, hewill be as successful.

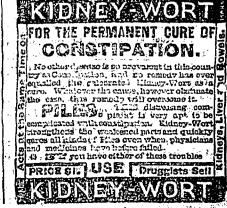
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MONTREAL, CANADA

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. ROVEMBER.

TEURSDAY, 23.—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. St. Felicitae, Martyr.

FRIDAY, 24—St. John of the Cross, Confeesor. St. Chrysogonus, Martyr. Con

Abp. Lamy, Santa Fe, 1850. SATERDAY, 25 .- St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr. SUNDAY, 26 -Twenty-six'h and last Sunday

after Pentecost. Epist. Col. i. 9-14; Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 15 35. MCNDAY, 27 -Feria.

TUSSDAY, 28 - Perin. WEDNESDAY, 29 .- Vigil of St. Andrew. St. Saturinus, Mariye.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settle. ment. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to it, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITEES must realize that it can only succeed by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now --- as an indication that those who so neglect . . : pport the paper have no wish for its .srity. We have made several appeals - this to our subscribers; but we hope esent will prove absolutely effectual, and nfidently expect to receive the amount n all cases, without being put to the suche and expense of enforcing collections. Money can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter. We

Ir is among the probabilities that Lord Dufferin will be the successor of Mr. Gladstone in the capacity of leader of the Liberal party in the next House of Commons, if not | developed. To aid this desirable obscener. Apart from the Premier there is not | ject, and one which will have more a member in the House who by effect than a hundred urgent but empty his influence, intelligence and ability could unite the Whig and Radical sections Colonization Society in his diocese. The Province has matured and developed of the party. And outside the House there work of this Association will be to open up with astonishing rapidity But when it appears to be only one man who, through his colonization roads and the wild lands of the popularity, intellectual powers and tact in Province for settlement, and to induce the hood, and to improve its favorable conmanipulating men and circumstances, could attempt to keep the Radicals within bounds | and wealth which our fields and forests conand make the Whigs keep their company, tain and offer to the industrious. His Grace | foggies at Ottaws, who tell it that it is farmed and that is Lord Dufferin.

hope that not one will fail in remitting at

MALIAN JURISDICTION IN THE VATICAN.

After Victor Emanuel made his sacrilegious entry into Rome and despoiled the Church of its temporal power and rights, the Italian Government guaranteed to the Holy antee has been observed by the Italians. But to day this law which affords the Holy See but the slightest protection, and secures limited degree, has been turned into a complete farce by a decision of the Court of Appeal in Rome, which has confirmed the ruling of a lower court that the jurisdiction connection with a case in which an architect employed at the Vatican sued the major domo of the Pope before the

REPRESENTATIVE IRISHMEN.

Irishmen are coming to the front in an unmistakable fashion in the neighboring Republic. A brilliant phalanx of the Caltie race has been returned to the legislative halls of the United States during the recent elections. Redpath's Weekly gives the names of some of the most prominent :- Among Congress, we find the names of Casey Young, of Tennessee; William Cullen, of Illinois: William E. Robinson and Felix Campbell, of Brookly, New York; John Mc-New Jersey; Jeremiah Murphy, of Iowa; Edward Lacey, of Michigan; John Cosgrove, James Burnes, Martin L. Clardy and John O'Neill, of Missouri; Geo. Cassidy, of Nevada; William D. Kelley, Daniel W. Connolly, Andrew G. Curtin and Charles Boyle, of Penusylvania; John Kenna, of West Virginia. Richard O'Gorman was elected to the Superior Court of New York. J. J. O'Connor was elected to the Assembly from Elmira, New York. Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston, the last President of the Irish National Land League of John Finerty, of Chicago, was also elected to Congress. John is not only one of the handsomest editors in America, but one of her most elequent orators. M. A. Foran has been returned to Congress from Cleveland Ohio. He is an able lawyer and good speaker. Gen. Butler, elected Governor of Massachusetts, is of linea assent. Gov. Waller, of Connections, is the first frish American ever elected to the Executive chair of Connectiout. We may and that he Waller is already mentioned as our of the probable condidates for the Presidence in 1884 1 ichmen invariably find their level to a cometry where laws are equal and liberty given to

FRENCH CANADIAN EXPATRIATION. Many of our French contemporaries have,

during the past year, been strongly urging their compatriots to stem the tide of emigration to the New England States especially, where the factories are crowded with French Canadians. Their appeals to check this process of expatriation did not have all the effect desired. There is very little use in asking a man to stop at home if he is not to be supplied with the labor which he intended to seek elsewhere, so as to procure a subsistence for himself and his family. And as this was the position of many inhabitants of this Province, appeals to them not to abandon their native land were but empty sentimental cries and a mockery. The exodus of French Canadians to the United States showed, therefore, but few signs of decreasing. The question, however, has attracted the attention of the Archbishop of Quebec, who has resolved to deal with it in a practical and effective manner. His Grace issued some weeks ago an important pastoral on the subject, and it is now The Archbishop is profoundly sensible of the are exposed in the New England cities. the anxiety of His Grace to persuade his a full measure of land reform. people to remain at home. In his pastoral he points out the immense material advantages which are to be met with in this Province, if its wealth and resources were only properly appeals, the Archbishop has established a habitants to take advantage of the resources project is a patriotic one, and, no doubt, will

FREE WATER ROUIES. During the late elections in the United See, the inviolability of the Vatican, within | States, the people of New York State were the precincts of which the Pope would still | called upon to give or refuse their sanction to continue to exercise supreme control and a measure, which affects the material interests jurisdiction, whether civil or religious. The not only of that State, but also of Canadarevolution respected at least this center of The measure, which was adopted by an Christianity, and since the law of Papal guar- immenso majority, is a constitutional in a community where liberty of action and amendment enabling the New York Legislature to abolish tolls on the canals in the States. The result is a strong protest against for it the enjoyment of liberty in a very the monopolistic tendencies of the railways which found little or no competition in expensive causis. The result also shows that our neighbors are fully determined to offer more advantages than can be obtained at present of the Italian tribunal extends within the over our Canadian water routes. The effect wails of the Vatican. The point arose in of the abolition of the canal tolls will be to handicapit in its race of prosperity and proconsiderably reduce the freight rates on agri cultural produce carried by the canals, and to vince, when the Syndicate sealed its bargain thus direct traffic from other sources through Italian courts. The decision is oppressive the Eric. Our Canadian water routes are by lieve, however, that this C. P. R. contract and manifestly unjust, for it makes the Holy this movement at once placed at a disadvan-Father amenable to a law which expressly tage, which will seriously affect Montreal trade | The individual states, under a federal system states that His Holiness is not required to in particular and traffic generally. How can we yield either submission or obedience to it. expect the Western trade to pass through The Italian Judges have subverted the law | Canadian channels when every facility and | bound to respect and which it has neither and have given a decision which is directly encouragement is offered it to pass through the power or right to touch, control or take opposed to it. Where the law does not oper- the Erle Canal, while exorbitant tonnage away. Now, if there is any right which the ate, it is evident that no jurisdiction can be rates are charged on the Welland Canal, exercised to carry it out; but the Italian law, lighterage and transportation from Kingston according to guarantee, does not affect the to Montreal cost so much, and while excessive mction, or, in other words, liberty Vatican, therefore it is absurd to contend harbor, wharfage and pilot dues have to be paid of action and movement within its that the jurisdiction of an Italian tribunal can in Montreal. All these expenses or taxes will limits. And this is exactly the right be extended within its walls. This argu- assuredly not invite traffic, when it can go of which the Ottawa Government strives to ment seems clear, but arguments are no over another route almost free of cost; they deprive Manitoba. The contract, therefore, It was a happy event for the anit-Irish press, The Senators have mixed up a good barrier to radical and revolutionary tend- are a decided obstacle in the way of our trade contains an unconstitutional stipulation when and the mews was set forth in the most at- deal of politics in their memorandum, rived in the four months ending October,

ing the many great natural facilities and ad-Western freights. The Eric Canal could have no more powerful competitor than the St. Lawrence route, but it would be idle to imagine that the latter can hold and maintain its supremacy as long as Montreal is not made a free port and all tolis on Irishmen or men of Irish blood elected to our canals have been abolished. If all annoying and burdensome restrictions were swept off Canadian water routes; we would have nothing to fear from all the highways the people of New York could throw open. Cormick, of Onio; Barclay Henley, of Call- The Dominion Government, we hope, will fornia; Thomas Farrell and Wm. McAdoo, of deem it advisable to place our freight routes on an equal footing with those of New York State, and not allow our Canadian trade to be ruinously handicapped.

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS. The land agitation is being carried on with considerable energy in Scotland, where the tendal system of landlordism weighs upon the people in much the same fashion as it did in Ireland. We are happy to see that against the landlords and refuse to America, has been elected to Congress. He pay rent until their grievances are will distinguish himself there. Mr. Collins | redressed," they are not denounced as " vilof buckshot as their Irish relatives were a short time ago. The very press which de nounced and vilified the Irish agitation, have now not a word of condemnation for that in Scotland, which is just as fierce determined. "In fact." and a contemporary, which never could see tenant and murder in his every action, "it Scotch agitation, the teclings of the crofters will be aroused, and their resistance will only give lite to the movement." The Scotch tenants are, therefore, to be congretu lated upon having less to contend with in their strugglo for their rights, and upon having there efforts to rid themselves of an oppressive land system, unopposed by bayonets, lead, slander and vilification. It cannot be said that this lack of opposition by the Government and the Press to the Scotch agitation is due to its mildness and its peaceableness, for we find that the dynamite argument is already in use. A few weeks ago: "no rent" programme was declared in Caith-

nesshire, and adopted by the tenants. The tenants held a meeting on the estate they would be unable to pay any rent as the herring fishing, on which they depend for their subsistence, had falled. They complained of the severe rack-renting and demanded a revaluation of their holdings. The chairman, who was the oldest tenant on the estate, said he did not recommend gunpowder and dynamite) but if matters were not amended they would end in that. He added, if one man took a neighbor's holding, every means should be used to ruin him; and these sentiments, we are told, were lustily cheered. We doubt if any sen. timent as strong as these was uttered during troops being got ready for action in the High great dangers to which French Canadians | lands. The Scotch crofters being less hampered and more favored, ought to be in a bet-Factory life very often proves too much for | ter position than the Irish cottiers to force

MANITOBA AND ITS RIGHTS.

When a Province is prevented by Federal interference from building railroads to suit its own travel and traffic, it is about time to cease inviting and enticing emigrants to settle therein. The lot of Manitoba is to be pitled. This baby seeks to exercise the rights of its mandition for further growth and prosperity, it is checked on its onward march by the old invites the assistance of all who desire to see to the C. P. R. Company, and that it must the Province prosper and progress. The lie wrapped in the sinewy arms of the Syndicate until it has reached the age of majority. receive all the aid and countenance it de Pretty prospects for Manitoba to be tied to the apron strings of such a maternal corporation as the Syndicate for twenty years to come. In fact people with any push or eagerness to gain a competency, if not a fortune, will now keep shy of what all have been accustomed to look upon as the most promising section of the Dominion. It is not reasonably to be expected that progress and prosperity will exist to the same extent movement is ignored and refused as in anrespect in which Charles Stewart Parnell is other where the inhabitants can go and do held by friends and foes alike was not shaken as their circumstances may demand. I'he disby this most foul aspersion. The malignity allowance by Sir John A. Macdonald of three of the heinous charge was found to be equalcharters for the building of three necessary led only by the sterling honesty of the acrailroads in Manitoba, will have a blighting cused, and no leading English or American influence on its prospects it will if not rejournal has taken notice of it and much less considered, prove a severe blow to the Prairie endorsed it. As for Irishmen they spurn to Province it will dwarf its growth, and gress. It was an unlucky day for the proof monopoly with the Government. We bewould not hold good in law and for this reason. of Government, have State or provincial rights whick the Federal administration is people of a Province may enjoy without let or hindrance, it is certainly that of internal loco-

vantages which our water routes offer to of the Canadian Pacific Railway. That pro- the consistency and honesty of the advocate vision could be binding only if the consent of the pay-no-rent principle. Parnell was of the people had been obtained in its favor, knowledge, be affected nor bound by the stipulations of two outside contracting parties. And this exactly is Manitoba's position in regard to the contract between the Syudicate and the Federal Government, which had neither jarisdiction or power of attorney to dispossess the Province of its rights. It Manitoba would, therefore, refuse to submit to federal dictation, we would on these grounds consider its refusal to be within the constitu-

PATRICK FORD AND THE "IRISH WORLD!

No spectator that maintains an attitude of indifference towards the amelioration of the political, industrial and social life of the Irish people, and much less one whose supwhen the Scotch crofters 'hold out' port or sympathies are offered for the realiza tion of this desirable object, can arrive at any satisfactory appreciation or comprehension of the advantages to be derived from the bitter was born at Mitchellstown, County Cork. lage ruffians," and are not treated to volleys onslaughts of the Irish World upon Parnell and bis associates, from the derision and scorn with which this journal looks upon the programme of the Irish National League and from the contempt it affects towards the work accomplished by the Irish Parliamentary says | party. The position in which the Irish World has pleased to place itself in regard to Ireanything but treason in the words of an Irish | land's representatives, their platform and labor, is altogether unintelligible and unthe troops have to be used to put down this worthy. We can only account for it by hold ing that Mr. Patrick Ford, in his mausgement of that paper, lacks that " bit of com mon sense," which balances all intelligence and ability. It is a matter of regret that the personal or bired talents at Ford's command should be devoted to filling his columns with wind and noise a la Goldwin Smith Goldwin Smith has said many very ugly things of Parnell, his party, and their labors, but he has never given vent to such discreditable and unjust utterances as P. Ford has done in his journalistic tirades against the Irish National League and those connected with it. Smith is a decidedly clever man, but the majority of his views, somehow or other, invariably betray either prejudice or a lack of common sense, and in consequence at Blyth, and they unanimously declared that | fail to affect, to any extent, the object of his attack or of his support. And thus it is with Ford and his organ. His support of a movement is looked upon with suspicion, which generally extends to the movement itself, while his attack on any object does not carry with it that force of destruction, which intelligence and ability would seem to ensure when well directed; but that is exactly the difficulty, they are not well directed; they are warped by rancor, spite and jealousy, while there is too great an absence of common sense in Mr Ford's views for the rest of the world to follow his lead. The pretensions of the Irish World to being the being published in extense in the French Press. | the Irish agitation, still no one hears of the | infallible exponent of Irish grievances and the three, thousand mile away champion of Irist rights, have always struck us as being rather loud and absurd. There was no ring of pure and loyal patriotism in them, for there was faith and morals in their new homes. Hence the agitation to a successful issue, and exact neither self-sacrifice nor any evidence of practical courage in them; they were but a heap of bombast. But to allow this perverted organ to any longer parade those pretensions, and further sail under false colors would be to encourage mockery and cover up a snare. If to-day any one wants to get the Government side of the Irish question, they can do so just as well by reading the Irish World as if they were to peruse the misty pages of the London Times or the dirty columns of the Dublin Express. In fact the reader will find more discouraging accounts, spiced with venom, of national affairs in the Irish World than he can in any landlord or Castle ridden organ. No English or other inimical journal ever had the temerity to announce with a dogmatic flourish that the Land League was dead. The Irish World had; and what was more, it proclaimed itself the assassin, and then asked twenty millions of Irishmen to bury it. The Irish World seeing these millions rebuke it for its idlotic presumption and insolence, turned a somersault into the ignominious ranks of the renegades. The rol: which it now assumes and fills with the blackest perfidy, is as dishonorable to itself as it will prove harmless to the cause from which it has strayed. Mr. Ford has dared to brand the leader of the Irish people as "a swindler," but the universal

> It ill-becomes the Irish World to tell the people of Ireland that their representatives are not honest, but such slander will not shake the confidence of the nation in Parnell and the National League. If Ford wants to boss the movement, he is going the wrong way about it. He is developing too much of the "crank" to be seriously thought of as a competent substitute for Mr. Parnell, and we would advise him not to aspire so high. Ford has fallen low when his name excites but scorn, mockery and contempt.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS TENANTS. A few days ago it was heralded throughout the world that Mr. Parnell had proceeded against his tenants for the recovery of rent. and commercial development notwithstand- it provides that no other railway shall be tractive manner. The landlords and their but all these political views were passed over against 240,000 in the same period last year.

allowed to be built in the Province but that admirers did not fall to show up convicted in every possible form and but the people were neither consulted or shape of all that would ruin any their consent obtained in the matter. man's reputation, not to say a politi-A third party caunot, without at least his cal leader. Those papers who felt with a newspaper are well reviewed such pleasure in denouncing Mr. Parnell, on and handled in the counter protest, the strength of a colored statement, will scarcely give the following paragraph from the Freeman any publicity :- "The statement as to electment processes having been issued against some of his tenants by Mr Parnell involves a substan. tiel inaccuracy. The facts are these:-The local secretary of the Emergency Committee of the Property Defence Association, holding a farm from the Parnell family, on a lease for ever, at an exceedingly low rent, sublets the holdings to three tenants, at about three times greater rent than he was paying to Mr. Parnelli while at the same lime he pressed for his own pound of flesh from the tenants, one of whom he actually ejected. To secure his own rights, Mr. Parnell obtained judgment against this middleman, and it was legally necessary to serve copies on the sub-tenants. The legal process is, of course, solely directed sgainst the middleman"

HANGED, BUT NOT SENTENCED

THE administration of justice in Ireland has on numerous occasions provoked very severe criticism. Partizen judges and packed juries have done as much to create strife and hostility among the people as any other instrument of oppression. Some atrocious and extraordinary facts in connection with recent judicial dealings have just been brought to light by the Parliamentary Committee now engaged in examining the Dwyer case. The notorious Judge Lawson stands charged with having sent a man to the gallows and allowing him to be executed without having at first sentenced him to be hanged. The discovery of this atrocity created a deep sensation in the Committee, and Mr. Gladstone; especially, it is said, seemed shocked at the revelation; and so well he might, for such awful attempts at playing fast and loose with human life is hurtful to a degree to the administration of justice by undermining all confidence and respect in it. It will be remembered that about six or seven works ago Patrick Walsh was charged with having murdered a neighbor: he was brought to Dublin and tried, but the jury disagreed. A second jury, which was admittedly packed, found Walsh guilty. The prisoner protested his innocence of the crime on the scaffold; but it was of no avail, his neck was broken. It now appears that Walsh was hanged without warrant, for he never was sentenced to death, as Judge Lawson who presided at the trial and delivered the sentence, omitted the sacramental words, That you be hanged by the neck until you are dead," although he ordered the remains of the prisoner to be buried within the precincts of the jail. This fatal omission. proves one of two things, either that the vigorous and successful worker in the Judge Lawson was convinced of Walsh's nnocence, but did not want to say so, and took this method of escaping the eternal curse of justice that " the blood of the innocent will be upon the murderer; "or that he simply | trightest ornaments, the educational intorgot to pass the sentence (an occurrence which is altogether improbable) but then this would prove the recklessness and injustice which characterize the administration of justice in Ireland. Facts such as these cannot fail to create a painful impression in the country, and to awaken in the masses more than a horror of the law.

THE COUNTER MANIFESTO.

Yesterday we published the full text of a counter memorandum addressed by a committee of Toronto Catholics to His Grace the Archbishop and their Lordships the Bishops of Ontario in answer to the politico-religious manifesto of the Hon. Mesers. Smith and O'Donohoe. The committee, in the first place, enters a protest against the claim of of these resolutions be transmitted to her. the Senators in any sense calling themselves representative Catholics.

strikes at too much. There is not the slightest doubt but that Mesers. Smith and O'Donohoe are in some sense and to some extent representative Catholics, and to deny them this honor in toto is certainly going too far. What the committee should have protested against is what we pointed out from the very beginning of this nasty manifesto business, and that is that the Senators acted wrongly and injudiciously in availing themselves of their political representative capacity to read a lesson to His Grace Archbishop Lynch on religious interference in politics, on the merits of the Conservatives and demerits of the Liberals, etc., and then to assume and proclaim that they were only voicing the centiments and giving expression to the views of the Catholics of Ontario. This is the assumption which we repudiated, and on which the committee should have laid more stress. And then what right had Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe, even as representative Catholics in the fullest sense of the word, to attempt a castigation of the Archbishop for what His Grace considered his duty. We think that this title of representative Catholic should on the contrary have prevented them from issuing their protest, for if Mgr. Lynch had been guilty of any undue influence, there was the ordinary course whereby to take means to remedy the evil and inflict punishment. The Courts and Acts of Parliament ought to be sufficient to enforce the law in this respect without issuing a partizan manifesto.

by the committee, who considered them unworthy of notice, and rightly so. The pretensions put forth by the Senators that the Archbishop was not justified in placing a whole party under the ban and to denounce it in general terms, because of a quarrel which says :- "The Mail newspaper dragged the Catholic question on the political platform, and at the end of every vile and abusive article proclaimed that 'Mowat must go,' Crooks must go.' In other words the Liberal Government must be put out of power in Ontario because it had the fairness to listen to Your Grace's objections to the study of 'Marmion.' 'Marmion' is a text book and a Government must be put in power which, judging by the Mail, would not listen to any remonstrances or auggestions, however rea. sonable, from Catholics on the subject of the education of Catholic youth." It is both foolish and idle for the Senstors

to strive to impress upon the public that the

issue which they attempt to raise is distinct from the "Marmion" controversy. And it is because the issue is identified with this controversy that the position of Archbishop Lynch is impregnable. The cry of the Conservative organs and politicians was that "" Marmioo" must stop," but " Mowat must go." It was either one or the other; immorality must be sustained and the Government must be crushed. Now, we submit that the Archbishop could not denounce and orject to "Marmion" without at the same time denouncing and opposing the party who befriended the cause of immorality. How men like Smith and O'Donohoe could not see this is more than we can account for; their political motives and partizan purposes, however, might fornish an ex. planation of their conduct. On the whole therefore, we see no proof that the Archbishop assumed unlawful control over the franchise, or that he sought to deprive Catholic electors of their right and freedom to vote as they pleased; His Grace, in connselling Catholics to sustain a Government which was willing to do them justice by protecting the morals of their children. and which the Opposition cought to overthrow because of this readi-ness to render justice, discharged but an imperative and sacred duty. It is to be regretted that this watchfulness on the part of Archbishop Lynch of the highest interests of Catholics and their children, should be brought under the false and improper head of undue influence," and made the unwarrantable basis of an unjust attack and protest by the Hon. Mesers Smith and O'Donohoe.

CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Board of B. C. S. School Trusters of the city of Belleville, held in the City Hell on November 17th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were

Moved by the Right Rev. Monsigner Farrelly, Local Superintendent of Schools, seconded by Mr. David Holden, Chairman of the Board:

"That whereas, by interposition of Providence, it has been the will of God to remove from this earthly vale the great and good, cause of education, the Father Matthew of Canada, the devoted Pastor,—the Rev. M Stefford, of Lindsay.

Wherear, in the death of the Ray, Father Stafford, the Priesthood has lost one of its terests, one of its foremost, carnest and effective workers, the temperance cause, one of its strongest and most successful advocates, -the Catholic people of Lindsay a loving Pastor, and the community at large, a genman whose broad charity in the love of his fellow-men of all denominations knew no bounds.

Be it therefore resolved,-That this Board, while calmly submitting to the will of an aliwise Providence, deeply deplores the demise of the distinguished Father Stafford, feeling that in his death, the Uatholic educational interests of the Province have lost a true friend in him, whose whole life with the use of a facile pen has been devoted to this

Resolved,-That this Board tender to the respected mother of the late Rev. gentleman, the expression or its profound sorrow for the loss of her dear departed son, with the hope that God may comfort and console her in this hour of her sad bereavement; and that a copy

Recoived .- That the Secretary forward these resolutions to the city press, True Witners, Tribune, Record and Irish Canadian for publi-We cannot acquiesce in this protest as it cation.

P. P. Lynce, Secretary.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Pope has addressed letters to several European sovereigns, urging them to unite in the de ence of Conservative principles against Radicalism and the menace of religion and rociety. It is stated that the Pope, the other day expressed to two Irish Bishops his horror at the frequent crimes and outrages in Ireland.

To-day is the second anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. Their Lordships Bishops Jamet and O'Mahoney Right Rev. Monsignor farrely and several clergy of the dioceses of Kingston and Peterboro have arrived to take part in the

A pastoral letter was read in the Roman Catholic Churches of Montreal on Sunday to the effect that each married man must pay \$2 per year and each unmarried man \$1 per year towards clearing of the debt of \$300,000 which still rests upon the Fabrique. It is expected that some \$50,000 per year will thus be realized.

APPOINTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Camillo Lussier, formerly proprietor of Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe. has just been appointed postmaster of that town, vice the late Mr. Despres. The population believe that the Government ought to erect a new post office, as the building now used is the same that existed thirty years ago, when St. Hyacinthe was nothing more than a mere village. No doubt but what the erection of a new post office at Sherbrooke by the Government has had some influence towards encouraging this agitation which seems perfectly legitimate.

London, Nov. 21.—The authorities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Govan, Partrick and Perth have all refused the application of the authorities of Inverness shire for conetables to aid in serving prosesses on the Saye crofters.

THE SKYE CROFTERS.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Forty-lix thousand immigrants landed in this country in October, againgt 68,000 in October last year. Twelve thousand came from Great Britain, 18,000 from Germany, 6,000 from Canada. Two hundred and four thousand immigrants ar-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SCOTCH NEWS.

After a very successful mission, conducted by the Redemptional Fathers, or Mc'Lachlan, Blehop of valloway, adminise and confrontion on Sunday in St. Joseph's Church, Kilmarnock to \$28 candidates.

On Monday Agnes McGregor or Stewart was at Edinburgh sheriff Summary Court sent to prison or 20 ds 8 for stabbleg a woman maned Margar-t acGregor or Edwords in the breast with a table knife on sunday in her house in West Richmond Street.

A man named Alexander Munro, residing in A man named Alexander Munro, residing in Musselourgh, was on fuesday taken to both bough Royal Influency suffering from a ir courted inigh, which had been but sed by his having, while in a state of somnambudsm taken from a window in his house.

At the ninety-first quarterly meeting of the Bathgate Co-operative Succety, the report submitte showed the sales to be less by £357 13s to that the cor esponding quarter of last year. After allowing £50 for reduction o prop-rly account, a dividend at the rate of 28 8d per £1 was declared The freport was approved of.

The Grampian range of mountains was on Tuesday morning covered with snow for the first time this season. Keen frost prevailed during wonday night, succe deaby bright sunshine as the morning a vanced. On the low lying ground the snow speedily van shed, but the greats of the hills retained their windar must he crests of the bills retained their winter cont-

we understand that the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh has resolved to confer the honorary degree of L.L.D on the Earl of Rosebery on the occasion of the delivery of his Bectoria: Address to the students, which has been fixed for Saturday, 4th November, in the United Presbyterian Lynod Hall, Castle Terrace.

The extensive floorcloth factory of Messrs N. B. Bairn & Co., kirca d., whose wor's are the largest of the kind in urope, was partually destroyed by fire on ruesday forenous, the damage amounting to several thousand pounds Happily none of the authorium workhair employed by the firm will be thrown idle by the unfortunate occurrence.

At the High Court of Justificary on Monday—Lord Craighill on the bench—a man n med Jas Feely pleaded guity to a criminal assault upon Barbara Richmond, houseaseper at Loudon Castle, on Monday, July 3 last and also to breaking into Merrylee House, Cathoart, on the 6th or 7th of the same month for a similar murpose. He was saileaged to fire years! purposs. He was sontenced to five years' ponsi servitude.

A Salvationist marriage has been celebrated in Dumfries. A charge of sixpence for admission to witness the ceremony was made. Major Edmunds, Glasgo v, officia ed. The bridgroom and the bridg are about 70 years of agr. The service was character zea by con iderabe hillarity, and much meth was provoked wan, by a largus linguae, the Major asked the voice able lady if she took this man to be her wedded wife.

At a meeting of the Eerwick-on-Tweed Town Council on Wednes av. the Mayor move', and the Sher A'seconded that an address be presented to Colonel Milne-Bome. M. P., who was in command of the Horse Guarts (fauc) in the Egyptian war, coogra ulting him on his sate return from the campaign, where he had nobly done his duty, and welc ming him back to der wick, which he has represented in carbiament for a number of years.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Country of the Edinburgh Town C

At a me ting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday he customacy sum of £50 was voted to Lord Provost Boyd for "maintaining the dignity of the chair" during the past five years. His Lordship in the course of his reply, enumerated the improvements that had be effected during the tenure of office, remarking that within the seyears the population had in creased that taxation had decreased that taxation had decreased that taxation had period of the city's history.

history.

At a pleading diet on Tuesday at Greenock—before Sherlif -mith—Thomas Wilson Elinot, alias Thos. Wilson, a carpente, was charged with an aggraved assault up a his wife. It was alleged that on 18th September in his house in Ann Street, he a tacked his wife, comprised her throat, dragged her out of bed on the floor, struck and alexed her, repeatedly struck her with a poker and with the shaft of a whip, breaking the shaft, he afterwards jumped on her as she lay. It was further set forth that she tried to escape from the house, that he followed her, and abused her till she because inside. He pleaded guity, and was sent to prison for three months with hard labor.

On Tuesday before Sheriff Or: Paterson, three

months with hard labor.

On Tuesday before Sheriff Or. Paterson, three men named Al-Nauder Biane, Arthur Martin, and Henry Martin, were charged with a serious assault to the effusion of bleds on two game-keepers on the estate of Au hincrui con feld y last. They all pleaded to guily. It appeared from the evidence led that the accused had be no found on the estate in pursuit of game, and on being caught by the gamekeepers they stoned and otherwise maltrated them. The She iff found the charge against Blane and Arthur Martin proven, and sentenced them to Si day's Martin proven, and souteneed them to 30 day's imprisonment each. The charge against Henry Martin was found not proven

Martin was found not proven

At a quarter to three o'clock on Tuesday morning the Hill Road Boot and Shee Factory Arbrasht, belonging to Mr. Colin Gran, was observed to be on fire. The town fire brigade was got out, but the fire had a thorough hold of the building, and before it was extinguished the factory was completely destroyed. The loss on the building, machinory, and material is roughly estimated at £10,000 and is insured About 300 workmen were employed on the premises, who will suffer serious loss both from being thrown out of employment and frym the fact that their tools are not in-u ed. Mr Grant was erecting a large ne w factory, but it will not be ready, or three months yet. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Mrs Dunn, wife of James Dunn, shoemaker,

dre is unknown.

Mrs Dunn, wife of James Dunn, shoemaker, of Maybole, was an Saturday night so severely burned that shedied in about an hour after the accident. Dunn h d gone out on business between nine and ten ciclock, leaving his wife alone in the house. Shortly afterwards a person who was passing, seeing smoke issuing from the window, entered the house and found the Dunn lying on the floor with her ciothes on fire. On being examined by a medical man, she was found to be fearfully burned about the chest. It is supposed har ciothes had caught fire while she was sitting at the fire smoking.

The headless body which was seen at sea last

while she was sitting at the fire smoking.

Ethe headless body which was seen at sea last Monday clost to the common et Abrow's was washed ashtre on talarcay night phout a mile to the wes ward There was no clothing on the body, which was in a very decomposed state. Except boots and stockings; but a coat and a pair of trousers came abore near it. These were identified on tunday as those of a man named George trachan, fireman, who resided in Green Street, Arbroath; and the boots were identified by their maker as Strachan's The deceased went amissing on Saturday, 15th April fast. He was last seen about ten o'clock at night in the neighborhood of the barbor, and it is supposed that he had accidentally fallen into the water. Strachan, who was thirty four years of age, has left a wisow and three children, the youngest only a week old.

FOLITICAL CRISIS IN MANITOBA. DISCOLUTION OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE -THE DISALLOWANCE QUESTION.

DISALLOWANCE QUESTION.

TOKONTO, NOV. 15.—The following is a Winnipeg special despise to the Globe:—Premier Norquay has adviso the immedia: a dissolution of the Provincial Legislature, and His Honor the Lieutenani-Governor, has accepted his advice. The piatform, as narrowed down and presented to the people by the Conservatives, is:—"We contend that Manitoba possesses and should enjoy the right to charter the construction of local lines of railway within her borders. Will the people authorize us to put that contention of local lines of railway within her borders. Will the people authorize us to put that contention before the Federal authorities in their name?" A meeting was head this afternoon of Mr. Greenway's supporters, when the plan was laid for the campaign. The Provincial paters are unanimous in condemning Mr. Norquay.

The Winnipeg Times, Government organ, an nounces the dissolution of the Local House. The Government goes to the country on the ollowing issue:—"We purpose re-enseting the charters and General Railway Act. Will you authorize us to do so. We contend that Manibola possesses and should enjoy the right to issue charters for the construction of local lines within her borders. Will you authorize us to put that contention before the Federal authorities in your name?"

THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

NEW YORK NOV. 19 .- The final meeting of the subscribers to the Fentan sairmishing fund was held this afternoon." The committee on investigation made a report, supplementing it with a demand that they be accorded the privilege of producing proof to

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, NOV. 17. 3.0 As well as non-partizans can judge, lively times will precede the Outario general elections, the time for which is approaching. It is thought those elections will be held in February, and that there will be a short sesion of the Legislature in January, and this is likely to be so, for although Mr. Mowat is in the habit of keeping Cabinet secrets strictly within the Cabinet, when necessary, there need be no great bones made of the time to hold the elections, and besides February is the most convenient time, being a good month for sleighing. Unless something very extraordinary occurs between this and election time, the Mowat Fraser Government is secure. Its position is impregnable. Indeed the Conservatives, of whom is Sir John A. Macdonald, are at a loss for a party cry and begin to despair. They have, it is true, a half dozen small ones, but they do not amount to much; they are like the leader of the Opposition, of no account. The centralization charge brought against the Government is too absurd to be discussed. They have taken the power of many licenses from the municipalities and vested it in commissioners; they have deprived the county judges of the considerable appointing power and vested it in themselves. And that is all. Who shall say judges should do anything but dispense justice, or that municipalities are more discriminating than liceuse commissioners? And as for contralization, the Conservatives should be chary of using the word, seeing how promptly the Dominion G vernment disallowed the Outsrio Streams blil and the Manitoba South Eastern Railway

bill. There is, then, nothing left for them but the good old Protestant cry, and to that they are having recourse. They intend to use it until the elections are over, for you will observe how persistent and how general is the tone of the Canadian press to its advocacy. Separate schools have been granted the Catholics of Oatario in spite of the bigots, and the bigots are sorry for it, and are trying as hard a- they can to render them useless. The Tories know this, and are meanly resolved to utilize the ultra-Protestat feeling for political purposes, as they utilized the unfortunate "Marmion,"

with like success let us trust. When one comes to consider this B ble question one is amused, it not of a de-p said sombre temporment. Let us surpose a chapter is read, who is to explain it? and as there are over eight thousand schools in Oniarlo how shall we be guaranteed that the eight thousand teachers will give the same meaning to the same verse? Is it not more than probable the Methodist, the Baptist, the Anglican, the Presbyterian, will each give his

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The bigots and the politiciaus would aciao. force, not only the Bible down the throats of Catholic children, but their own interpretation of its texts, though to give the latter class their full meed of justice, three-fourths of them do not b lieve in its doctrines. But, then, anything is good enough to beat Mowat The London Advertiser says it is the with. mission of the churce, the parents and the Sunday School teachers to give instructions

in religion, and it is perfectly right.

interpretation of the

writing, and if so, will not confusion

gacred

The Mail affects levity in its treatment of the Northwest troubles, while the Globe takes a very gloomy view of them indeed, and all but endorses the opinion of Mr. Watson, M. P., that, if justice be not done, the people of the Prairie Province shouldthrow in their lot with the neighboring Rapublic. It would certainly be no great calemity, but if Minatoba did go the other provinces will follow after. It may come to that sometime unless one rulers awake to the fact that Canada has outgrown its swaddling clothes. The United States may be very bad, and its Washington politicians corrupt, but they would hardly appoint a person to a good office because he was related to the Earl of Cavan. Neither would the Federal Government, in their most centralizing mood, dare to prevent a State exercising the right to build its own railroads. In this respect, Manitobans labor under a like misfortune with Irishmen, who have to go to London for

a charter to construct a local branch. The Liberals of Optario have issued a counterblast in the shape of a manifeste, endersing the action of the Archbishop, condemning the Mail for its vilification of that the manifestoes, first and second, of the Messrs. Smith and O'Donoboe and Smith-O'Donobue and Costigan. The names of the Signatories are Messrs Peter Ryan, Matthew the actual field, and it is scarcely the Province, and is written or imly and judiclouely. The Irish, or rather the Evening Canadian, is placed in rather a delicate posttion in the midst of all these manifestoes. It is supposed the paper was started by the Conservative party-of whom Mesers Smith and O'Donohus were the most active-and has therefore, as its raison detre to support Conservative measures. But it would be impossible to follow the Mail in its ribald abuse of the Catholic Oburch. Indeed the Canadian censured the Mail for its idiotic conduct, from a political standpoint, which was easy enough, as several other Conservative journals did the same. The editor of the Canadian, James Fahey, one of Canada's best writers, was so puzzled what to say that he expressed his disgust and displeasure in the words you have heard no doubt, that what between "the devil of Protestant bigotry and the deep sen of Catholic ingratitude," the lot of honest politicians is hard. (It thinks Mesers Smith

and O'Donohoo honest politicisus.) As regards the Evening Canadian per se, your readers will be glad to hear it is flourishing. Mr. Boyle, the manager, will soon purchase an office more appropriate to such an enterprise on King street near the World and Globe offices, and I understand he is about to purchase a fast press, two prime necessities for a

first-class daily paper. It is very consoling to an Irlahman the change which has come over the Toronto national game. Therefore, although the press regarding Irish political affairs. Par- actual championship matches were few in nell is no longer a brigand, Davitt is rather a number, it is safe to say that never in the decent kinds of person, and the Irish parlia- history of the championship were better, mentary party are not howling savages. And more satisfactory, or more gentlemanly games why? Simply because Mr. Gladatone says played, and certainly there were never larger, so. See how unjust is this wretched world, and the men who pretend to regulate its affairs | those which assembled in Montreal and and form its opinion. Again, Gladstone descends to home rule, and immediately home rule is right and proper, though when these championship matches, while the vic-a few years ago Beaconsfield said home rulers tors righly deserved their splendid victories. were rebels, the Canadian press re-school his word from Sarnia to Gaspe and endorsed them. It is very pitiful, but it is very natural, and the season (all the matches being played in it shows our editors cannot or will not | Montreal) :substantiate their charges before the secret
see beyond their noses, unless some great
tribunal, or, it the trustees desire it, public
proof. The report sets forth that of all the
money spent estdesibly for the skirmishing
fund only two items had the remotest connection with the skirmishing project. These
mirer of Gladstone, say, after this home rule

Lock.

Clubs.

Clubs.

Goals.

May 24. Shomrocks v. Independents... default
struct the public. Unfortunate public! But
Sept. 2. Shamrocks v. Toronto... 3 to 2
Oct. 14. Shamrocks v. Toronto... 2 to 0
Oct. 14. Shamrocks v. Toronto... 2 to 0
Oct. 15. Shamrocks v. Toronto... 2 to 0
Oct. 15. Shamrocks v. Toronto... 2 to 0
Oct. 16. Shamrocks v. Toronto... 2 to 0
Oct. 17. Shamrocks v. Toronto... 2 to 0
Oct. 18. Shamrocks v. Toronto... 2 to 0
Oct. 19. Shamrocks v. Toronto... 2 to 0 refer to the purchase of two rams costing admission? Just what all the small-souled In addition to these, the Shamrocks played

LOCAL NEWS.

-Workmen are now engaged in the alters. tions necessary for the enlargement of the equatorial room in the McGill College Ooservatory.

-Suphranie Auclaire, on a charge of polsoning her bushend, was acquitted at the Court of Queen's B-nch yesterday, the jury having been instructed to do so by the Crown.

-Miss Agnes Moir, daughter of Mr. Archibald Moir, died very auddenly on Sunday morning, through the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain. The decessed was a member of one of the leading families of Montreal.

-The receipts at the Custom House yesterasy were \$15750.65. The receipts for the week ending Saturday, the 18th instant, were \$188,903 13, being distributed on the different days as follows:-Monday, \$24-919.32; Tuerday, \$26 204 78; Wednesday, \$43 030.27; Toursday, \$28,156.80; Friday, \$23,917.82; Saturday, \$42,674 14.

-Last evening Mr. Charles Meredith, the well known and popular accountant of the Merchants' Bank, was called aside by the staff of the branch and presented with a handsome breech-loading fowling piece, with accontrements. Mr. L. Smith, who made the presentation on behalf of his confreres, referred in feeling terms to the estimation in and the regret felt at parting. After a few remarks by the members of the staff in similar complimentary terms, Mr. Meredith made a suitable reply.

"THE POST" VS. McSHANE.

JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFF. His Honor Mr. Justice Ramsay rendered judgment on Saturday in the case of This Post Printing and Publishing Company vs Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., for \$173.60 in favor of the plaintiff. This case is of some matters of election, and determines the liability of candidates and their leval arenta. During the contest between Mr. J. J. Curran, Q C., M.P., and Ald. Farrell, in Montreal Centre, Mr. James McShane, as chairman named amount. In due time the account was and referred it to Ald. Farreil, who also declined to pay it. The Post sued Mr. legal representatives or agents.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. THE MONTREAL BRANCH EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN

THE ACTION OF THE DUBLIN CONFERENCE. A special meeting of the Montreal branch of the National League was held vesterday in the St. Patrick's Hall to consider the result of affording no exercise to the mind, and which

the conference recently held in Dublin. The Vice-President, Mr. B. Connaughton, cccupird the chair. There was a large attendance of members. After the transaction of the usual routine business, the question of the conference was taken up, and after considerable discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted :--

" Resolved,-That we, the members of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League, express the fullest approval of and confidence in the action taken by the recent national conference in Dublin, and that we regard the movement just organized as worthy of all who desire to promote the prosperity of the people of Ireland, and that we are resolved to assist, by every means in our power, in attaining the object of the new movement, and further, that our treasurer is hereby aurized to forward the funds of this branch to the newly-appointed joint treasurers of the Irish National Luague, Messrs. Biggar and Webb."

The meeting adjourned to meet again in a fortnight.

LACROSSE

DOMINION CHAMPIONPHIP OF 1882-THE SEASON'S PLAY AND CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS OF THE WOBLD.

The Toronto Mail, in reviewing the lacrosse records of the year 1882, says in regard to the

championship of the world :-The record of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, for 1882 serves of itself as a record of the world's championship for the illustrious prelate, and severely criticising same period, that club having held the coveted flags during the entire season. As will be addressed to the Archbishop and Bishops of | Saas on the champions labored under the imwere said to be in unusual form, but owing to circumstances which have never been creditably explained, the matches arranged between the twelves of these clubs and that

of the Shamrocks repeatedly came to grief. These fiascoes created a very uppleasant impression, and went far towards doing the game such injury in public estimation as might not readily have been repaired. It was fortunate that they were accompanied and towards the close of the season replaced in the public view by the splendld conteststwo of them for the championship-between the Shamroks and the Toronto Lacrosse Club, which receemed with every person who witnessed them the tarnished reputation of the game. As far as scientific play was concerned, these matches were not inferior to the championship contests of any previous season, while there was in a most marked and unprecedented degree an absence of the rough and ungentlementy play which has so often marred the exhibitions of crack twelves, and done serious injury to the standing of the fairer, or more enthudastic audiences than Toronto to witness the contests between the two representative clubs of these cities. In these championship matches, while the victhe vanquished had no reason to be ashamed of their defeats. Following is the record for

THE CATHOLIC OLUB.

The Rev. Father Byan, S.J, delivered au address at the last meeting of the Catholic Club, of which the Secretary transmits us the following brief notes: - The rev. lecturer be gan by stating what he considered were his duties to the Cinb in his office of "Moderator," and among them was that of directing the thought of the Cinb. Therefore, this evening be would speak to them on the subject of books, for reading was an incentive to thinking, and how we thought depended much on what books we read and how we read them. First, he would direct them what not to read. Bad books were to be avoided, but all might not agree as to what books are bad. Those are decidedly bad woich teach evil as it is ordiustly understood, but the worst book is that which teaches error, for the first strikes only at the surface, but the other cor rupts the source, potsons the well. The error taught may not be decernible by all, each one may not detect the hidden danger, but the Church sees it and points it out fearlessly and infallibly She holds that he who persists in teaching error is a soul-murderer, And this was the old mediaval idea acted upon in some countries where the State burned at the stake those whom the Church had condemned as teachers of error. A book, merely because it cannot be said

to be bad, is not a book to be read-even all

really good books we cannot read, for they are too numerous. In the British Museum, for instance, there are over 40,000 volumes which Mr. Meredith was held by the staff, and in the Museum at Paris over 30,000. The hooks we read should, therefore, be the best books; and to be practical, said the rev lecturer, here is a catalogue of the Club Library and in it are to be found a great many books of this class, books not merely to be "tasted or hastily swallowed," but, as Bacon says, "to be chewed and digested." On the shelves of this library were to be found, for instance, some admirable works of scholastic philosophy, a system of philosophy we should familiarize ourselves with, for it is the system approved of by the importance, as it lays down a precedent in Church, and one which, though not studied nor understood outside the Catholic communion, is being at present very much talked about everywhere. Sir Wm. Hamilton is the only modern not a Catholic who appears to know anything about scholastic philosophy. of Ald. Farrell's committee, ordered printing It originated in Pagan times with the great to be done at THE Post office for the above Aristotle, was perfected by Christianity and was, as it were, canonized with St. Thomas presented to Mr. McShane, who repudiated it Aquinas. After the books on religion we came to those on "natural law." Here is 2 surject of great interest, its study would toach McShane and the latter sued Ald Farrell, and much to us all, perhaps even our the result is that Aid. Farrell has to pay the lawyers might rend with advanbill, the Court holding that any candidate is | tage Tapparelli's work on this subject, for State liable for the legal expenses contracted by his law and common law are but the development of the natural law, with whose principles, were we but familiar, there would be found no difficulty in deciding the questions of law and legislation currently discussed. Now, as to how we should read We should read thoughtfully, judiclouely and judicially. As a rule, people road too fast now-a-days, and what they choose to read is that filmsy matter cun be skimmed over and disposed of quickly Some old Medizval writer once advised that men should read somewhat after the manner of the hen drinking, taking the water into her mouth, holding her head up and pausing for awbile We should not read too rapidly, nor force another thing down till the preceding draught has been completely swallowed Always read first the prefaces of the work, and this is important, for, by doing so, you are enabled to enter from the beginning upon the writer's line of thought. Next rend the table of contents, where you will find the division of the work Then, in reading the book itself, it is well to take notes, for few of us have faultless memories like Johnson and Macauley. Finally, the Rev. Father drew his lecture to a close, reading some verses by Florence McCarthy, "The power of the pen and the tongue. ൻ ഹേ structive lecture with a paragraph from Bacon on the subject he had spoken on.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE. A man named Wm. Musson, residing at

326 St. Mary street, was proceeding along Craig street, near Panet street, about half-past six o'clock on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., when his attention was drawn to a man attired in very light clothes who was proceeding along the same thoroughfare towards Voltigeurs street, and his suspicions being aroused he followed him down the lastnamed atreet, across St. Mary street the Masonic services were conducted to Molsons' Wharf, where the mysterious personage threw off his coat and deliberately jumped into the St. Mary's current, and notwithstanding the efforts of one Martel, master of the barge "St. Laurent," moored near O'Donobue and Costigan. The names of the matches were as much on paper as on of the barge "St. Laurent," moored near Signatories are Messrs Peter Ryan, Matthew the actual field, and it is scarcely there and who threw a rope at the drowning O'Connor, Charles Doberty and others. It is any wonder that during the early part of the the water and was never again seen. Musson pression that the other first-class clubs had reported the sad case to the Gain street entered into a conspiracy to conquer them by police station; but the dreadful affair rea policy of masterly functivity. However mained a mystery bayond the knowledge this may have been, the facts are that so far of the facts related avove. Who was the as actual matches were concerned, the past man? Nobody knew. But next mornseason was a mosn failure. Much was ex- ing the dreadful news was circulated pected of the Montreal and Independent rapidly that it was believed that the unfortuclubs, especially of the former, whose twelve | nate victim was Mr. Alexander Shannon, the well known grocer at the corner of St. Antoine and St. Genevieve. The news was received with much regret and the greatest sympathy was expressed by all. The brother of the missing man gave information to the following effect :- Some three weeks ago, Mr. Alex, Shannon was proceeding along one of the streets in a waggon, driven by one of his employees, when on turning a street corner the horse was going at such a rate that the vehicle overturned and both were thrown violently to the ground, and Mr. Shannon received severe injuries on the head and shoulders and a serious shock to his nervous system. Since that day he never was the same man and always fell unwell. To make matters short, on Friday last he attended his business as usual and Saturday he was out for a few hours, but on Saturday evening he was so unwell that Mr. D. Shannon engaged the services of a man to attend to him at his residence, 15 Belmont street. About half-past five o'clock on Sunday morning, however, Mr. Shannon went out in his night clothes with only a coat on, and it is supposed, and all the minute circumstances, and the statement of Montel and Musson, seem to corroborate the belief, that he was the victim of the tragedy above referred to. The members of his family and the most intimate friends, in view of this terrible evidence, have been forced to realize the fact that he committed suicide while laboring under mental aberation. Mr. Shannon was a man of 49 years of age, a native was formed at St. Mary's Church, consist. volumes, which, by their title or theme, have of County Antrim, Ireland, and one of ing of a large part of the residents of the the candour to betray themselves, but of those the most highly respected citizens of Montreal town and surrounding country, both apparently harmless. One would not look He had been in the grocery business in this Catholic and Protestant. The pall-bearers for stupid prejudice in poetry, but in the city for exactly thirty years, having first started in 1852. He was formerly a member of St. Patrick's Society and belonged to St. Patrick's Church congregation. He leaves a wife and clfix, then the teachers and pupils of the conous legends there can be introduced—and four children and several relatives to whom went, then the Public School children then there is, unfortunately—much that is six. we extend our deep sympathies in their terrible affliction.

Although search has been made the body \$36,390, and Breslin's charges for superind babbling Smiths says: This and nothing eight first-clats exhibition matches, all of having been carried down the river some distance and construction of the same.

**This and nothing being been carried down the river some distance and construction of the same.

REVIEW OF BOOKS, ETC.

THE CATHOLIC PROGRESS, a monthly mayazine, published in London, by R. Wasbeares, 18 Paterquater Row, E.C., presents the following for November :- A Scamper in Corn. wall; The Clab of Thirteen; Catholic Emancipation; A November Day; England and the Passionists; The Hero of Lepanta; Ancient Dragons; The Scarf; The Comet by the Son ; Father Millerlot.

THE MONTH - Catholic magizine and review contains for November the following articles;-Under Fire; Adventures of a French priest in Alexandria; The Progress of the Irish University Question (Part III); A Mediaval Legend, by M. Nethercutt; King Henry VIII, by Rav. J Stevenson, chap. V; The Progress of Divorce; Agnostic Fallacter, by the editor; St. Edmund, King and Martyr, by A. R. Cohen; The Nacessity and Place of Sacrifice in Religion (Part III), by Rev. W. Humphrey; Notes on the Established Courch Congress; Reviews and Literary Record.

HABPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- The illustrations and literary attractions of the number for December are decidedly rich Cleveland Rockwell graphically sketches the beautiful scenery of the Columbia River. William Black at Home" is an interesting contribution by Joseph Halton. Mr. Blehop concludes his article on Southern California with a description of Los Angeles, the San Gabriel Mission, Riverside, San Diege, and Santa Barbera-beautifully illustrated. T. W. Knox describes "The Great Seaport of Western France." Two poems are from Robert Herrick. William Black continues his novel "Shandon Bells." "For the Major" is another novel which is very readable, by Miss C F. Woolson. There are several other amusing and instructive papers distributed through the number which adds to the high standard of the magazine.

N. W. AYER & SON'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ANNUAL, 1882.

We have received The American Newspaper Annual for 1881, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Probable by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Probable by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Probable by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Probable by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper advertising Agents, Probable by N. Ayer & Son, Newspaper advertising Agents, Probable by N. Ayer & Son, Newspaper advertising Agents of the Information which it contains is as valuable in its special I ne as it is veried, and is thoroughly adapted to the despatch of business purposes. The Annual will be found to be carefully compiled, withe all its arrangements are so simple that the teast possible time is lost in assing references to it. It is in fact what the publishers claim it to be, a model work of its sind—It contains a carefully prepared list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Uminda, arranged by States in coographical sections, and by towns in alphabetical order, Also special lists of religious, agricu toral, and all known class publications. Frade journ its are arranged under their respective headings in alphabetical order, so that any paper published in the interest of any particular artade can listed in the interest of any particular artade can N. W. AYER & SON'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER are arranged under their respective headings in alphabetical order, so that any patter published in the interest of any partien ar trade can be seen at a glance. It gives the pollutation of the United States, and of each State, territory, county and county a st, the chief cities and towns, and of nearly every place in which a paper is published. Similar information is given concerning the Dominion of Canada. It also contains a carefully prepared description of every county in the United States as well as area, etc. The volume is one that should and will find its place on the desk of every business and especially newspa er owce.

OBITUARY.

Cardinal Domenico Sangnigui, Papal Nunclo to Portugal, is dead.

Burnham Martin, ex-Lieut. Governor of Vermont, is dead. He was a native of Chelsen, in that State.

Professor Henry Draper, one of the most prominent scientific men in New York, died suddenly yesterday (Nevember 20th). General James Fessenden, United States

Registrar of Bankruptey, son of the late Senator Fessenden, dropped dead in the street at Portland, Maine, on Saturday morning, November 18th, aged 50.

Genealogical Society, died in New York yeserday, Nov. 19th, aged eixty five. He pub. ished several genealogical and historical ooks, and was almost monomaniac on the aubisot of gapealogies. The funeral of the late James W. Simonton

took place on Sunday, November 19th, at the Church of the Messiah, New York. Charles A. Dans, Whitelaw Reid, Wm. Cannery, Erastus Brooks, J. C. Hueston, Erastus Wiman and many prominent literary men and members of the press were present. Rev. Dr. Colyer officiated. The remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, where Dr. Johann Gotfried Kinkel, German scholar

Dr. Johann Gottried Kinkel, German scholar and revolutionist, is dead.
Gardner Church, one of the pioneer res dents of the village of Aylmer, Que., died on November 15th, at the age of 83.

Mrs. A. M. Winteringham, an American lady, aged 76, fell dead from heart disease on Wednesday morning, November 15th, in the yard of Captain J. H. Stone, her son-in-law, at Hamilton, Ont. Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. Samuel White Thayer, a distinguished

Dr. Samuel White Thayer, a distinguished physician, one of the most prominent citizens in Vermont, died at Burlington on Tus-d-y, November lith, after a long illness of bloom poisoning. During the war he was surgeongeneral of staff and organized three military hospitals. In 1870 he organized a medical service for the employees of the Northern Pacific Railway.

nospitals. In 1840 no organized a mediant service for the employees of the Northern Pacific Railway.

To many friends of Mr. G. W. Cook, late apothecary of the Montreal General Hospital, will regret to learn of his death at the tinstitution at an early hour yesterday morning, after a long and cainful lilness. Mr. Cook was comparatively a young man, being only in his 27th year, and was liked for his many good qualities. In his death the Montreal College of Pharmacy have lost one of their most prom sing members, he having graduated with the highest marks of distinction. His funeral took pace this afternoon from the Hospital to the Fonseventure Depot, and the cortege was a large one and included many memb rs of the Pharmacenical Association and of the Montreal College of Pharmacy. His remains are being taken to Compton, his native town, for interment. terment.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED. Nothing succeeds like success. This explains why Putnan's Painless Corn Extrac-TOR has risen so rapidly in public favor. It positively succeeds in accomplishing all that is claimed for it. Corns are as easily and painlessly cured by its use as the greatest sufferer could desire. Patpam's Painless Corn Extractor. Mark the name. Bold by druggists everywhere .- N. C. Polson & Co, proprietors, Kingston, Ont.

BEV. FATHER STAFFORD.

HIS MORTAL REMAINS LAID TO BEST-LARGE AND IMPOSING PROCESSION.

LINDSAY, Nov. 16 .- All yesterday morning the friends and admirers of the Rev. Father Stafford came crowding in by carriage and Jamot and Farrelly, and about thirty priests, has not as yet been recovered, very likely in carriages and on foot. Among those pre-carefully thought-out set than in establish-having been carried down the river some dis. sent were Hon. C. H. Fraver, Hon. S. O. ing an Index Expurgatorius,—London Uni-Wood and Wm. Harty, of Kingston. Those verse. 學。這個的學學是一個

on foot wore in memorium hadge. 'I'he route lay along Russell etreet, Victoria avenue, Kent street, Lindsey street, and back Russell to the churc under the altar of which the prest was to be buried. All the places of brown a we closed. At the church, with crowded, a Pontifical Regue 1 by Bishop Jamor, and Archurano : Liviere preached an eloquent and impressive sermon, in which he many virtues and noble qualities of the departed privat were extelled and his example held up for all to below. A warm tribute was paid to his great work of temperance reform, and the congression was charged not to lorget hi- life work in this respect. His zual and emerprise in educational matters were also alieded to. The church and convent were heavily draped in mouraing and the church was packed to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. The Archbishop, as well as the Bishop, displayed much emotion, and the members of the congregation could not control their sorrow, especially at the close, when the remains of their pastor were placed in the grave within the sanctuary. Although the procession was large and imposing it would have been larger still had it been sooner known that it was intended to have one at all. The corpse lay in the church all day Tuesday, and was visited by many who were anxious to get a last look at a heloved friend and spiritual adviser.

ARCHBISHOP LYNC 1 AND SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Sir Walter Scott is a poet for whose cleverness and industry we have much respect. We know the proper value at which to estimate him-that is, at a degree of the bardic thermometer infinitely below Burns or Byron He was an adriot versifier, quick at rhymes and pretty conceits, and as industrious as a whiched nigger. But that he way a geniustaugh! Gentus is not measured by a carpenter's rule, and he was a genius of that mathematical order. He wrote various and multifarious romances and rhymes, amongst the latter one called "Marchion." An elegant, symmetrical, and most melodions performance it is; and, better than that, it fetched the anthor a lot of very much needed money at the time he brought it out. Looking over the history of the production, we find that he received one thousand pounds for it, and Mr. William Michael Rossetti, whose indument is sound but not infallible, avers that he bestowed on it earnest application, and that it confirmed his

Well, this poem of "Marmion" was recently proposed as a test-subject for matriculation examinations in the Canadian Universities: but Archbishop Lynch, of the Province of Ontario, protested against its admission. His Grace was immediately and most violently abused as the most ignorant and antiquated ot men.

Those who howled at him would have accused the dahlis of being not sufficiently gundy in its hues, and the ocean of not being sofficiently salt in its brine.

We propose to show, and to prove briefly, that his Grace was right, for the reason that Scott's Lowland Scotch inexcusable bias and culpable ignorance break out in almost every canto of his objectional poem "Marmion." The episode of Constance and Friar John in the very opening is hardly pure. Then Father John is represented as falling asleep "before his beads had marked ten Aves and two Creeds." This may be legitimate for the exigencies of versification : but every Catholic knows that there is no Oreed in the Rosery, but five "Our Fathers" and fifty Aves, or if the full Rosary is repeated, that fifteen Pater Nosters precede oue hundred and fifty supplications to the Virgin Mother. In the second canto, the " vassal slaves of bloody Rome" send poor Constance to death. As a fact, eccle-instica deserve that penalty are handed over to the civil authorities. Nor, if Constance chose to quit the cloisteredlile, could she, or would she, have been visited, with the loss of life. She would have been as safe as "Biddy" O'Gorman or " Mieter " Loyson, and might have made a heap of money delivering sensational lectures to aspiring Lowland Scotch novellets. Next, the abbess calls the prioress in aid "to curse with candle, bell and book."
Balderdash! The Church no more entrusts such awful powers to women than she hires monks as assassing. Again, Scott's nuns do not cut off their hair-naturally, we should ssy, seeing that his convents are simply retreats for love-sick maidens-but nuns la real life do. However, there is an excuse for Scott. How could his emotional recluses toes off their disguises so neatly when their young man appears, if the poor creatures were bald?

Scott's postry is very artistic, but, as for the morality some of it inculcates, we should not choose it for our sisters or daughters. Then, as to his knowledge of Catholic practices, and his standard of Catholic virtue, it may be prejudice on our part, but we prefer to follow the advice of Archbishop Lynch—that is to say, to take our information and make our indument from other sources.

This question of the choice of books is a

very serious one, especially when the books have to be suited to the unsettled minds of the rising generation, who are so ready to accept impressions, and are wax to receive and marble to retain them. It is useless to shove any tracts, treatises on theology, or goody-goody stories into the hands of the young. Their imagination repels the logical hardness of the one class of literature and the velled sermonizing of the other. The young mind-and it is but a natural instinct -craves a certain amount of excitement. It should be the endeavour of parents-as it is the constant aim of the pastors of the Ohurch, who stand to their flocks in loco parentis-to see that that excitement is wholesome. Tales of travel und adventure, of honest perseverance crowned with success, of chivalry and fortitude winning respect, and of valorous and stainless patriotism, one of the noblest ornaments of manhood-this is the good and proper mental pabulum for toys and girls. can they be procured easily and cheaply? There is the difficulty. In nearly all the volumes of the kind which are now so readily obtainable on the bookstalls, there is a latent taint of antagonism to our faith and to the dearest feelings of Irishmen which is obnoxious, insidious and dangerous. The snake lurks in the grass. And, unluckily, our boys and girls have not always an Archbishop train from every direction, and precisely at Lynch at hand to detect and scotch it. We 10 o'clock, the hour named, a procession do not speak in this connection of those for stupid prejudice in poetry, but in the muddled "Marmion" we have proof that such were Messre. Berry, Kennedy, McDonell, muddled "Marmion" we have proof that such Killen, O'Leary, and Fleury. The procession can exist; and even in sea-stories, in introducwas headed by the altar boys bearing the cru- tions to classic fables and in modern humorvent, then the Public School children, then there is, unfortunately much that is sly, carriages with Archbishop Lynch and Bishops scoffing, blookish and bigoted. 'The Church never does anything foolishly or preciptately, and after the hearse a long train of followers and the Church never did a wiser or more.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON IRELAND.

The Nineteenth Century for November contains an article by Mr. John Morley, an English writer, on the "Irish Revolution and Buglish Liberals," from which we take the following extracts :--

"The Irish pearantry have found out the secret both of combination and of passive resistance. There is something puerite in the eagerness with which English statesmen and journalists have listened for the notes of dissension at the Dublin Conference, as if in that, and not in a vigorous policy of our own, lay the only chance of deliverance. It is tene that the events of the last two and a hall yours have shown us nothing less than that the Imperial Legislature of the realm is at the mercy of Ireland. It was not merely contraction in the House of Commons, but the pressure from Ireland itset, including always the Province of Ulater, that could not be resisted. There nothing wonderful therefore in the keen auxiety of public men to know whether the discord of rival leaders in Ireland would grow sharp enough to give us a little breathing space. But such an attitude, if it lasts very long, whatever else it may be, is certainly not that of firm and intrepid statesmanship.

" Nor can we hope that events will allow it to last long. There may be a pause for a year or so, though even that is very doubtful so far as Parliamentary demonstrations are concerned. But as the General Election draws nearer, the Irish constituencies, and some thirty or more English constituencies where the Irish vote is strong enough to turn the scale, will again be the centre of political attention. The Irlsh perturbation will be atronger than ever.

"Another very obvious perplexity rises in the same quarter, and it cannot be long kept in the background. Nobody expects that the present Parliament will come to an end without a measure dealing with the county franchise. Will it not be a little awkward for Mr Trevelyan to recapitulate the excellent arguments for his own bill, and at the same time to show that the same arguments have no bearing on Ireland? There would not necessarily be any logical or politiinconsistency in such a course, there would be some pretty formidable gractical difficulties. Yet it is equally certain that a further extension of the franchise in Ireland will not make the government of the country on the present official system any easier, but will, on the contrary, baston the time when that system will have to be radically improved. It is said that the Conservatives have firmly made no their minds not to allow a County Fran-

chise Bill to become law without a dissolu-

tion. That issue will be for Mr. Parnell's purpose as good as any other. "Basides these difficulties with Irish constituencies and Irish voters in England and Scotland, we have still more inevitably to make our account with the Irish in the Unitfunds from the other side of the Atlantic will comes with the disappearance of the Lesgue. But the people scross the Atlantic are thorcoghly in ramest in their devotion to the cause of their kinfolk in the old country. They are eager to help either Mr. Parnell or anybody else who will show them the way. The light talk about Irish maid servants aurrendering their hard earned savings ander the compulsion of the mercenary agitator is a mere delusion, and it is high time that we should cease to cheat ourselves by it. Let us quote the testimony of an unwilling witness, a writer who visited the United States with the express object of studying the American Irish, and who evicces a very hearty sufficiently to the League and all its works. 'I never,' says the writer, 'completely realised the true feeling of the Irish in America notil l had myself nem, and in the cities and States of the Union appreciated to the full the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressure of the Irish that nothing short of remedies is the pressure of the Irish that nothing short of the Irish that nothing the existence, three thousand miles away, of a people, numerous, comfortable, and influential, on the scale of revolution will suffice. Even, factions not decided or decided. Yet the animated by a spirit of vationality beyond all beltef.' Mr. Parnell aucceeded in attracting not only the dynamite-loving ex Fenian soldier,' but the respectable lawver and the

a thoughtful, intelligent lawyer in Boston City-from the miner to the merchant-all contribute their money to the common idea -namely, that of obtaining, at the very least, for their native country the same privileges which each State in the Union possesses in relation to the central American Government? That, as we have said, is the evidence of an observer who is recording a set of facts extremely unpalatable to himself In other words, the Irish in Ireland have found solid The substantial backers, such as were found by the libilar pairiots when their cause was taken up by powerful statesmen in England and in France. The Irich have got allies and they know it. difficulties that lie before va, all politicians them what we all admit to be both possible who do not suffer themselves to be led either and reasonable. by mere hot-headed anger on the one hand. or by rose colored sentimentalism on the other, cannot fail to perceive that the leish that which we claim for curselves is more question is taking a more momentous turn | than painful, and it is marked at every point. than has been known before. The question is What is certain is, that the system. as it now, how we are to continue to live with the stands, is profoundly anti-popular and anti-

affinent merchant.' He was welcomed by

the most respectable and thriving Irlahmen

in every large city! 'From the Skirmishers of

O'Donovan Rosea's stamp up to the President

of the Land League in America, Mr. Colline,

Arish revolution? The Irish party have held initional. In England the county controls fae balance between English parties before the rural police, while the police of the towns now. But the ex'ended franchise, the char. is under the control of the urban authorities. acter of their present lenders, and above In Ireland all alike are under the Governall the Ballot, have so mitted the Irish to ment. No local feeling nor responsibility develop new alms, and to press them with a is touched by them. They represent the force that was unknown twenty years ago It Government, and the Government alone is may be that we are going to enter upon a responsible. The innatic anyloms in Ireland may he that we are going to enter upon a period of caim. But we may be sure that it can only be tem orary. That is all the more reason why statesmen should make the best of the opportunity, and why the reforming party in this country should face the facts with more courage and intelligence than has nenally been given to Irish affairs, from the -days of Strongbow down even to our own." "The more an Englishman sees of Ireland,

provided he is fortunate enough to have a chance of seeing it through other than the landlord's eyes, the more surprised he will be. Lieutenant. . In 1875 an effort was made by not that the League succeeded, but that the cultivators of the soil endured the system tribute an extra sum for the payment of so long. A great authority told us, no institutal school tenchers. The boards redoubt, that the landlords were acquirted. The reductions of rent in the Land Courts prove that when the subject is looked at in close dutail the landlords are not ac lie Dublic is the Board of Works. It decides quitted, but convicted. Any one who accepts | all, or nearly all, of the questions connected Liberal principles, and has taken pains to in- with advances of public money; and advances form bimself of the facts of the case, must of public money are, unfortunately as we all feel a lively satisfaction that something has been done to lossen the grip of the landlord.

successful man of business, who said to a recent visitor to Ireland: The landfords have brought all this trouble upon them-solver, and they deserve all that they have got. They have taken the lead in no schemes for rail ways, for fisheries, for manufactures. They have taken the lead in no schemes for rail ways, for fisheries, for manufactures. They have taken the lead in no schemes for rail ways, for fisheries, for manufactures. They have taken the lead in no schemes for rail ways, for fisheries, for manufactures. They have taken the lead in no schemes for rail ways, for fisheries, for manufactures. They have taken the lead in no schemes for rail ways, for fisheries, for manufactures. They have taken the lead in no schemes for rail ways, for fisheries, for manufactures. They have taken the lead in no schemes for rail ways, for fisheries, for manufactures. The House of Courtney is at moved.

They are in the dropt them lie in the irrevocable past. Some spring from conditions which it will not be described in Ireland, outside of Uister, is National all st." There are several reasons for this. Some of them lie in the irrevocable past. Some of them lie in the irrevocable past. Some spring from conditions which it will not be used to the members of property in the last of, the great ministrels, free for the Clan Booth, the Duke of them lie in the irrevocable past. Some of them lie in the irrevocable past. Some spring from conditions which it will not be used to the Booth all st." There are several reasons for this. Booth all st. There are several reasons for this. Booth all st. There are several reasons for the Clan Booth, the Duke of the Clan Booth. But are the subject of the Clan Booth. But are several reasons for the Booth. But are the subject of the Clan Booth. But are subject of the Clan Booth. But are the subject

himself able to get on with them for a single wack. They talk about the rights of property-as if they were not living on the conscated improvements, of the cultivators of the soil. They denounce the incorrigible indolence of a population—whose toll it is that supports luxurious palaces of indolence for their masters. They rail at the inveterate equalor of cabins - where each trace of improved comfort would have been a fresh signal to screw up the rent. Themselves the needlest aristocracy in Europe, they have no language too sirong for the improvidence of their interiors. Great lords, who never go near their estates from year's end to year's end are very edifying on the ruin that will befall the helpless tenantry if they are left to themselves. With virtuous indignation, the class that has for generations been in the binbit of spending its Irish reats to the tune of millions a year in any place in the world except Ireland, solemnly warns the tenauts that they are depleting the country of its capital " There can be very little doubt, though

nobody says very much about is, that in their utter weariness people in England are silently familiarising themselves with the notion that | centralised bureaucracy, but the heads of some form of autonomy will have to be devised in Ireland. Some have gone so far | from Parliamentary supervision and criticism, as to say that the best thing we could do in- which is not enjoyed, luckily for us, by any asmuch as Mr. Parnell is the strongest man department in our own island. The Irish in ireland, would be to make him Chief Secretary, and see whether the responsibility | impartial men; but it cannot be accepted as of government would not develop Conserva- a maxim of English Liberalism that the intive instincts in his mind. If there were no telligence and honesty of permanent officials, other objection, one is decisive, and this is in highly centralised departments, however that with his accession to office his power in remarkable or undisputed their qualities may to the Nation a lew days ago, began to be regard for the popular will. suspicious of an Irish public man the "The grand jury system is so indefensible moment they find him eulogised by the that no statesman of either party has found a British press.' The experiment would come to a speedy and sinister close. This is one of the worst features in the situation. To avow any sympathy with the Nationalists is take office, however important, in an English Adminstration is to destroy the ablest and most popular Irishman's position with fivesixths of his own countrymen. Unless an Irishman is prepared to side with the onesixth against the five-sixths, to place his whole career on the lavor and confidence Yet of the Leads of English parties against the confidence and favor of the mass of the Irish people, he must resign himself to exclusion for life from all those objects of legitimate and honorable ambition-all those opportunities of high public service—which are freely open to everybody else. Nor are they the only losers. The effect is that the English Government has to deal with an Irish leader who has immense power, and to us-no responsibility.

"Those to whom all there oljections to Home Rule seem most formidable are precisely the politicians who ought to be most auxlous for an energetic and thoroughgoing attempt, without further loss of time, to find For the present the supply of some other way out of a position that has tecone intolerable and dengerous. That is the main contention of those pages. If separation is not to be thought of, and if a egislature on the colonial type is pronounced for a long time to come impracticable, is there nothing else to be done that shall meet even partially the difficulties of the case? that Irish society may have got into a condition that nothing short of a political revolution will bring the long crists to an end, just as nothing but a Jacobin revolution could have saved France a hundred years ago. Ireland is to throw power into the hands of the faction that has most energy and is willthe series comes upon the scene, it is hard to century; its utility demonstrable, both as an say how far Czars or Parliaments will at last improvement in the means of transacting moreover, if Home Rule in its extreme form | chance will be lost, and the reform postponed be the goal at which the movements that until the Greek Kalende, because the House follow one another with such merciles: p:e- of Commons is wearied of the subject, and has sistency shall ultimately laud us, that is only not a minute to spare. If this is to be the another reason why we should use the in- end of it, no more crushing proof could be terval he it long or short, in doing something | found that the Parliamentary machine has to train Irishmen in the practice of civil virtue and political responsibility. If our efforts in that direction do not at last save us from the gulf, they will at least rob the leap of some of its peril. We have assuredly not done what we might to take away every excute from reasonable people for being Nationalists. By a nationalist I mean here no more than one who would like to see the government of Ireland administered in accordance with the legicimate wishes, ideas, and even prejudices of Irishmen; one who would give them as much control over their own affairs as we have in this island over ours. It is said that this is hopeless, and th-y will be content with nothing short of independence. Even if it were true that they crave what is thought by us to mean impossible and unressonable, that is no ground for not doing "When we think of these and the other anything to wean them from this by offering

"If we survey the whole scheme of local government in Ireland, the contrast with are managed by local boards of governors; but then these boards are nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, and even when they are installed, it is not they but the Lord Lieutenant who appoints the resident and visiting medical offices. In England and Scotland we all know how large a part is played by local authorities and managers, elective or otherwise, in respect to primary education. In Ireland the whole machinery is in the hands of a board appointed by the Lord the Government to induce the unions to confused to put local rates under contribution to a system in which they had no authority. One of the most important of all the bureaus know, a great feature in the Irilb economy. Nothing can be more important; under our "It was not a Leaguer, but an active acd system and according to our ideas, than that

he takes as little on trust as possible, but he cannot answer questions about the Board of Works at Dublin with the same personal knowledge and personal responsibility as makes the answers of the heads of great English departments important and satisfactory. Nor, for that matter, at the best, can an arrangement be regarded as satisfactory which leaves minute local questions in the more distant parts of Ireland to be settled by even the ablest official sitting at Whitehail. When the Oblef Secretary, again, detends the action of the Local Government Board, his detence is purely mechanical, and cannot be anything else. He is answering for acts of adminstration in which he has had practically no share; for, though he is nominally the president, it is understood that he never really interferes. He is only the mouth-plece of the bureau. Yet the few who are competent to criticise his answers with effect are disregarded in the House; and, if it came to a pinch, the whole body of English and Scotch members, on his own side at any rate, would take for granted that he was in the right. Not only, therefore, are the chief departments of Government in Ireland in the hands of a bureaucracy, are free to act with an immunity adminstrators may be able, disinterested, and Ireland would come to an instant end. be, are reasons why we should dispense with Patriotic Irishmen, as a correspondent wrote the wholesome checks of public opinion and

word to say for it for five-and-twenty years past. Why has it not been sitered? Because English statesmen are too busy, and Irish statesmen have no power, and the Imperial to render even the ablest Irishman ineligible. Legislature has its hands so full that its atfor a post in the government in Ireland. To | tention can only be secured by the acresm of Irish sedition at the gate. It would be altered, we are told, in the time that the Irish waste by obstruction. If so, they was not touched during the long years before Irishmen learned how to obstruct? Were it not for the success of obstruction inside, and agitation outside. should we be talking about it now? No. toriously not. Mr. Parnell, it is said, will lay proposats before Parliament next session, with the object of substituting elective county boards for grand juries. His bill has very little chance. It is a point of honor with English parties not to allow any Irish leader to pass an Irish measure. They reject Healy's Clause so long as it is Healy's; then they appropriate it; and, not understanding it, drop out the pith and marrow in the act of appropriation. Mr. Parnell warns the Legialature that the only settlement of the difficuity of the land is the conversion of the cultivator into the owner; the project is dismissed as extravagant, and he is denounced as a conspirator; then it is eagerly picked up by Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Saliebury. The Irish members of nearly every section urged the necessity at the beginning of the current session of dealing with arrears; the Minister replied peremptorily that he must have an Eoglish session and not an Irish one: yet by May the Arrears Bill of the Irish members had become a ministerial measure, Perhaps not. It is perfectly conceivable and the Government had made it a case of standing or failing. Therefore, Mr. Parnell's bill will be resisted as a point of honor, even if some Government should the very next day take it up as their own. It will be contended, moreover, that there is no time, that Irish business has awallowed up the whole of the present Parliament, and that we are all tired ing to go farthesr. The agitator has been to death of Ireland. Here is a reform of the succeeded by the revolutionist, and the revo- | utmost importance, its expediency admitted intionist by the terrorist. When the last of on every hand for at least a quarter of a ublic business and as an agency for educating broken down, and that the Legislature has been at last crushed under the tasks of empire. But we cannot wonder if Ireland declines to rest content with merely drawing a dramatic inference.

"The movement for the development of native industry in Ireland has been the subject of some ungenerous ridicule both in Ireland and here. Crude ideas have doubtless been broached in connection with it. But the vivid desire to do something to help themselves was felt all over the country, and it deserves itlendly sympathy rather than ridicule. The Exhibition of Dublin was on no great scale, it had a modest provincial look about it compared with the vast and glittering bazzars of London, Paris, or Vienna. One or two, unpleasant facts came out about certain exhibits which were less native than they ought to have been. But the interest taken in the enterprise in the remotest paits of Ireland was undoubtedly most genuine and lively. It may or may not have been a mistake to refuse the Royal patronage. However that may be Eaglish Liberals at least can harnly find it very blameable that all the ignoble flunkeyism of such affairs should at Dublin have been thrust seide, and an attempt made to do all the work by the people themselves with-

out the aid of Court and courtiers. "It is a fundamental error, as observation of human nature would teach us, and as all political history confirms, to believe in a whole community being given over for ever to the retrutation of social madness. Germs of good sense, of order, of Conservatism if you will, exist spontaneously even in breasts that are perturbed, or inspired as we chose to call it by the passion for change, for independence, for new things. These germs it is the business of the statesmen to stimulate and to nourish. Our instructors habitually write as if all the inhabitants of Ireland were like the barbarous wretches who perpetrated the massacre at Maamtrasma. They forget the shopkeep; re, the mechanics, the men of bustness, the larger farmers, a whole host of people in a middling condition of life to whom in Great Britain our system offers an opening, gives a voice in the management of public business. Among all these classes, at any rate, there is as great a proportion of people inclined to be reasonable as among ourselves. It is because the present political system offers no place to men of this description that so many of the strongest men in the country are driven into the Nationalist Camp. All that is stauuchest,' one Irishman said to me sorrowfully, being bimself a moderate, staunchest, firmest, most unselfish, most en-

and the land, and for nothing else. They have never been very deeply stirred by the the land, those may govern them who will. This may be true in a general way, and we need not expect the bare tracts of Galway or the mountain glens of Kerry to be transformed into the homes of enthustastic public spirit by the magic of self-government. But | porter called upon Mr. Crane at his rooms it is equally true of most countries, that the bulk of the population is too deeply engrossed by pressing material interests to have much time left for attending to public affairs. In Great Britain itself there is a sense in which it may be said that the mass of the population is non-political. In Ireland it is a mere assumption that there is not at least as large a proportion of shrewd and active-minded men among the farmers as there is among the classes to whom we are about to entrust local self-government in the English counties. Apart from the farmers, there are even in little towns in the remotest parts of Ireland plenty of men of practical and independent character. There is human nature even in Ireland, and it is the way of human nature to produce such types all over the world. It is idle to say that Ireland has not her share of the material of good citizenship. Some of the best citizens in Canada and the United States come from Ireland. Men of this suggestic stamp took the lead in many districts in the recent agitation. It was with such men that Kilmainham, Nass, and the rest, were filled under the Coercion Act.

"The English traveller in Ireland is astonished to find, even if he guessed something of it before, that some of the most independent and vigorous characters with whom he comes into contact had been in prisen as suspects. It is exactly these independent and vigorous characters that the landlord or the agent is always bent upon suppressing in a locality. Some hundreds of men were locked up under the Coercion Act; but I am pretty sure that those hundreds would have been thousands if Mr. Forster had followed all the proscription lists that came up to Dublin Castle from landlords and agents who saw their chance. One of the curses of the land system has been the power which it has placed in the hands of arbitrary men of putting down every exhibi-

tion of independent spirit. "It is often said that the great need of Ireland is a continuous policy. Even a bad system, they say, sternly adhered to would do better than one working by fits and starts. But it is useless, if nothing else, to talk of such a system, as we have in India. The Irish representatives in Parliament would make it impossible. They would bring the whole battery of Parliamentary criticism and all the devices of Parliamentary intrigue into play, and the machinery would be choked, and joited out of gear at every turn. But why must Ireland have representatives in Parliament at ail! On this account, if on no other, that if any Government were to succeed in passing a measure depriving Ireland of representatives the Opposition of the day would in the twinkling of an eye, for the sake of the Irish vote in the English constituencles if for nothing else, make the repeal of lose the rights of representative government. It is our business to impose the duties that fit men for such rights. We must not expect too much from any expedient whatever. I cannot understand how anybedy can be very senguine about Ireland except for percrating purposes at Westminater. But in the difficult art of government we do wrong to insist on being content with nothing short of perfection and finality. If we see our way to the next step that is enough."

POVERTY AND DISTRESS.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse, but of the blood. Deprived of its richness, it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed anemis in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrotulous swellings and sires, general and nervous debility, loss of thesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting or blood and consumption are among the common results It you are a sufferer from thin, poor blood, employ Dr. Pierce's "Goiden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

The house 14 Trinity quare, London, under which the Metropolitan Railroad has just sunk a shaft, deserves a more respectable memorial, being tinged with the bload of many Stuart lovatiets. It was here that the victims of the rebellion of 1745, notably Lords Kilmarnock and Balmarino, suffered the condign penalty of their devotion. The sheriffs hired the house for the reception of the doomed noblemen, who from its portals were led to the scaffold, which was thirty yards in front of the house. This spot had been chosen for a scaffold and gallows in the first year of the reign of Edward 1V.

As a tonic and nervine for debilitated women, nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." By druggists.

The wooing of Mollie Spurgeon by Albert Eggleston at Warsaw. Miss., made favorable progress until the girl learned that her lover was a forger, and then she dismissed him. But he had no intention of giving ner up. Finding her alone in the house, he piaced a cooked revolver at her head, and, under a threat of instant death made her go to a hoat in which he started with her down the mississippi. He said that he meant to keep her a prisoner on the lonliest island he could find until she consented to marry him. But her irlends went in pursuit so promptly that she was soon rescued.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pelleta" are sugar-coated and enclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved
noimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are slways fresh and religible. No characteristics was soon rescued.

DR. HOLMAN'A PAD, the ORIGINAL and only GENUINE CURATIVE PAD, the only remedy that has an honestly acquired right to use the fit'e word "PAD," has complete control over the most persistent CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, LIVER, SPLEEN and MALARIAL BUO-D-POISONING.

Beware of all BOGUS Pads only made to sell on the reputation of the genuine. climate, so that they are always fresh and on the reputation of the genuine. reliable. No chesp wooden or pasteboard boxes. By drugglate.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER FATALLY POISONED BY HERB TEA.

Solina, Ont., Nov. 14 .-- A dreadful calamity bappened last night in the family of Mr. Willlam Trimble, an old resident of this Village. It appears the family were suffering from colds, and before retiring for the night Mrs. Trimble prepared some herb tea, of which Mr. Trimble and two daughters, Maggle and Ida, partook freely, and were soon prostrated. Medical assistance was summoned, and every effort used to counteract what was pronounced to be polson in the system. three suffered extremely, and Maggle died this morning, Ida and her father are in a very critical condition. The latter is about 60 years of age. Among the herbs from which the tea was made is supposed to be the deadly nightshade. Mr. Trimble, the father, is also dead. Miss

Ida is recovering.

"MULTUH IN PARVO."-Such is Dr. Hoiman's Pad, the great little family doctor. It will not fall you. 744 Broadway, N.Y.

[Seward (Neb.)] Reporter.] REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.

Mr. B. S. Crane, manager and treasurer of the Alvin Josin Comedy Company, struck Cheyenne the other, day upon business connected with the appearance of that splendid company in this city at an early day. A reat the later Ocean and spent a few pleasant minutes in conversation about the coming attraction. Mr. Crane assured the writer that the personnel of the company is all that could be desired and that the public may look for even better performances this season than last. Noticing that the manager looked a little pale the writer remarked upon the fact, but received the reply that he was in good health.

"But," continued Mr. Crane, " I did have a pretty serious time of it last summer in New

"What was the trouble?"

"I had a very sharp attack of rheumatism. The disease attacked my left leg and left arm, and for a time I could neither walk upon the one nor raise the other to my head. I suffered horribly. Did you ever have the rheumatism, sir?" addressing the raporter. "If ever you are stricken with it there is one thing which I can recommend as a pretty sure cure, and one which will probably give you quicker relief than snything else you can employ. I refer to the Great German Bemedy, St. Jacobs Oil. I am aware of the prejudice which many entertain against advertised medicines. I tell thus about the St. Jacobs Oil and thought my aversion was too deeply rooted to be dissipated. But a man will sometimes catch at a hope as it flies. I parchased a bottle of it, when I found nothing else I applied would give relief, and commenced applying it. It ploved a most effectual remedy, and the use of three bottles cureu me."

"And, you are now quite a devotee of St. Jacoba Oil 7'

"That is, perhaps, drawing it too strongly. certainly do believe it a fine specific for rheumatiem, and as my belief is based upon personal experience, I don't mind commending its use to others."

In the office of the hotel, the reporter met Mr. Geo. A. Donlap, who is the popular and efficient representative in Cheyenne of the Chicago firm of Wood Bres., live stock commission nerchants. Happening to mention the interview with the manager of the Alvin Joslin company and what he said about St. Jacobs Oll, Mr. Dunlap replied that he was not surprised at the narration of the circumstances, for the Great Gorman Remedy was a good medicine and he could also commend its virtues.

"Are you struck on Oil, too, Mr. Dan-

"Well, I don't exactly put it that way, but I believe it a good remedy all the same. My experience with it is somewhat limited, but of sufficiently recent date to make me vividly remember what it has done for me. While superintending the loading of cattle this Autumn, I fell from a car and seriously burt that measure a party cry. Nothing in all my left knee. I believe a blood vessel was politics is less likely than that Ireland should ruptured and the muscles severely strained. I could not walk for several days, and do not know that I would be capable of active loco-motion now, were it not for the kindly offices of St. Jacobs Oll. Its powerful healing and stimulating properties put me right on my feet. It did, for a fact, and you can use the information if you so please."

"Almost everbody," remarked Mr. A. C. Stayart, representing Weber, Bowland & Co., wholesaid dealer in hats and caps at Denver unses St. Jacobs Oil where I came from. once had a sore foot and very naturally employed the Great German Remedy. It cured my foot in a very short time. I also can recommend it."

"Are there any other gentlemen present who would like to endores this wonderful specific?" said the reporter. "It has assumed the importance of a public question, and I intend to write it up for the benefit of others who may need the offices of this medicine."

"Yes," replied Mr. Wm. H. Donlap, representing the great coffee house of Jewett, Sherman & Co., Milwaukee, " put me down as another peliever in St. Jacoba Oil. I had rherma ism and St. Jacobs Oll cured me You can just but on it every time."

"Goutlemen," remarked the reporter, "this is a remarkable coincidence. Two Mr. Dunlaps, each of whom never met the other, both endorsing St. Jacobs Oll, followed by auother gentleman in the room. It is a regular experience meeting. It will not be paralleled soon in Cheyenne."

The reporter was subsequently informed by one of the prominent druggists in the city that Father Hayes had also used the Great German Remedy for rheumstism, and having been cured, commended its employment to his people.

The above is a true bill, and may be relied upon.



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Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages
Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power. Sexual
Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhoss,
Leucorrhoss, Barranness, Seminal Weakness,
and General Loss of Power. It repairs Neryous Waste, Reflevenates the 'aded Intellect,
Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Bestores
Generative Organs in Either Sax. As With
each order for Twelly packages, accompanied
with five dollars we will send our Written
Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment
does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and
Best Medicine in the Market. As full
particulars in our pamphlet, which we deale
to mail free to any address.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by
Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 box-s for
\$2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing for Old and Young, Male and Fema

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO...

Sold in Montrea by B. E. McGALE, St Joseph street, and all Druggists everywhere, 128 G Windsor, Ont, Canada



Ayer's Hair Vigor.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

Ir is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deepblack, as may be desired. By its use thin, hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It cheeks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, acotherwise diseased hair, it imparts utality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, ander which conditions diseases of the scolp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Victor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It impacts on agreeable and lasting perfume, and as a article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DEPOSISTS EVERYWHEEPER.

MBS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYRN, MASS:



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Care

for all those Poinful Complainte and Waknesses It will care entirely the worst form of Female com-plaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulcera-

tion, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinni Wenkness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the atorna in an early stage of development. The tendency to can-

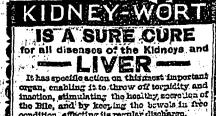
cerous humorathere is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cores Bloating, Readaches, Narvous Prostration. General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indi-That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight

and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in barmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

Compound is unsurpassed.

LYBIA E. PINKHAMPS VEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 23 and 23 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by multi in the form of pills, also in the form of leavinges, en receipt of price. \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Scal for pumph let. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constitution, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver, 25 cents per hor. ar Sold by all Draudstei "Gn



It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpicity and inaction, stimulating the healthy score lies of the Bile, and by keeping the bewels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaira Hyan are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constituted, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly curson. In the Spring, to cleanse the System, oversome should take a thorough course of it.

II 'SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price 8.

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TREE TO THE TREE TO SHEET STEET STEET

The only house in which the inmates can out in a stove without indulying in load pro-

The most brilliant shades possible, on all labrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. inequalled for brilliancy and durability. 10

A young man complained of a weakness in os of his legs, where apon his father suggested that the young man tell his girl to sit on the other knee for a while.

Joseph Rasan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a ameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever ased. It has been a great blessing for me." "Few men are born to rule," and that is what the bookkeeper thinks when he comes

in after lunch and finds the old man has been gying to close an account on the ledger with s spattering pen and a nicked ruler. *Among the most efficacious of remedial agents are the medical preparations from the aboratory of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn.

Scene; a butcher stand. Butcher-" Come, lahn, be lively, now; break the bones in Mr Williams' chops, and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him?" John (briskly) "All ight, sir; just as soon as I've sawed off Mrs.

Knibpa,s jeg., Mr. W. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes "Having used Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil for some Mears, I have much pleasure in testifying to as efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders, I have also used it in cases of croup m children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

Another St. Louis man started into a newspaper office to wallop the editor a few days ago, but when he noticed that he was being followed by six undertakers, five sextons and a coroner, all anxious for a job, he thought better of it and went home.

FOR RINGWORMS AND OLD SORES. athe in Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and then pply a salve made of equal parts of rosin. es.wax, and sweet oil, mixed by simmering on a slow fire. Take internally huif a tea spoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, three times a day, during the treatment.

The boarding-house keepers are comparing Lotes. "It 'pears to me, Mrs. Miggles, that your chicaen salid is never found outleastwirs I never heard none of the boarders compisin." "You see," explained Mrs. Miggles, "I allus chop up a few teathers with the veal."

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who soffer in any way from cisease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. Scott, M D. Gagetown, N.B.

Every once in a while we read in the news papere about parties "giving the bride away." This is generally done by a relative. This is kind of mean, anyhow; but if the person has anything to say, he ought to wait mil the ceremony is over, and not give her sway until abe has her husband tast.

A NERVE AND BRAIN FOOD is needed in all cases of nervous and sexual prostration Mack's Magnetic Medicine meets this want more effectually than any other preparation, ad the price brings it within the reach of all. Bead the advertisement in another colonie.

Score at a Texas post-office: "Is this heab letter all right, boss?" asked a darkey, landing the clerk a letter; the clerk weighd the letter and returned it, saying : "You want to put another stamp on it, it weighs we much." "Ef I puts another stamp on de letter, dat won't make it any lighter; dat's gwing to make it weigh more."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral wonderfully inmasses the power and flexibility of the voice, mabling protic speakers to speak clearly and without fatigue. If people who are troubled tith colds would take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church or places of entertainment they would avoid coughing, greatly to becomfort of both heavers and speakers.

They were burying a man who had died in thern Indiana, when a tramp leaned over the fonce and inquired: "Was he a statesman ?" "No." "Orator ?" "No." "Great inventor, or anything of that sort?" " No; te was simply an houset man." "Oh. that's s, ch? Why don't his widder take the body wer to Ohicago and put it on exhibition and make a stake?"

". "Do boldly what you do at all" Boldly do we effirm that Kidney-Wort is the great temedy for liver, bowels and kidney discuses. Shoumatism and piles vanish before it. The wile effect of Kidney Wort is produced by la cleansing and purifying action on the bled Where there is a gravelly deposit in theurine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered

lidneys, it always cures. A circus man met with a disaster and had to sell the circus to pay his debta; but he till had a very fine menagerie left, and going Oblicago, advertised a great moral show, ut the place to bring children to study Mural history." At the close of the first Miormance, twenty seven descous and five Meachers were raving around the ticket saggon, denouging the concern as a swindle and deman ded their money back.

Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostook Co. laine, writes: "Having used Northrop & lymnu's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods, and derived great benefit from it. I take the berty of asking you for quotations, and also voether you would be willing to give me the gency for this place, as I am confident there fould by a large sale for it in this violnity when its merita were made known."

SCENE IN A LONDON THEATRE. London, Nov. 14.—A scene which occasioned sensation occurred to-night in the Globe Tho-lie, during the performance of Tennyson's less pastoral diama, "The Promise of May." The Marquis of Queensberry, who is an avowed re-linker, rose excitedly and loudly protest-dagainst Tennyson's presentation of the prin-liple of free thought, as commercially one of becharacters of the play. At the desire of the Micers, the Marquis left the theatie, amid auch confusion."

Epps's Codoa—Grateful and Comporting-By a thorough knowledge of the natural aws which govern the operations of diges-ion and nutrition, and by a careful applicalon of the fine properties of well selected Pocos, Mr. Epps has provided our, breakfast ables with a delic tely flavored beverge which may save us many heavy doctors' oles of dier that a constitution may be gradu-lly built up until strong enough to resist every ndency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ouredves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. — Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (11b and b) by Grocers labelled—"James Epre & Co. moopathic Chemists, London, England." Makers of Errs's Chocolate Essence.

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566 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. Maine.

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FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Ausrian 100fl Government Bond ISSUED IN 1861.

which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in unawings

FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY.

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or amelier premium. Every bond MUST draw a Prize as there are no BLANKS.

The three nighest prizes amount to

200,000 Florins. 20,000 15,000 . 6

And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 200 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the 1st DECEMBER,

and every Rond bought of us on or before the 1st December, is entitled to the whole aremium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out of town orders sent in Registered Letters and enclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

N.B.—In writing, pieuse state that you saw this in the True witness.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any of the laws of the United States

EARS for the MILLION

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Uniy Absolute Cure for Deafness

Kuown. This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of amail White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcano an non-clean. Every Calese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a reof the control of the people. Sent charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY. I has performed a miracle in my case. I have no un-arthly noises in my head and hear much better

hear much better

I have neen greatly benefited.

My deainess helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personal yt-sift, bot' from experience and observation. Writest once to Haylock & Ienney, 7 Dey street New York, enclosing \$100 and you will receive oy return a remedy that will enable you to bear like anybody e.se, and whose crualive effects will be p-rmanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

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****Botton of Mercantile Charley.

Only imported by

****Ita VI. Off **** Levy 100. "Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its

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BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the nurpose of rateing and shortening, calculated to do the best work at teast possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and recain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

EXPERIENCE TAUG TT people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxalive is a greater purifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALTER MANUFACTURE CO. MONTHS.

TURING Co., Montreal :: Price 250.



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The Subscriber has just received his u-ual inportation of PRUSSIAN DRIED FLOWERS,
in Wreaths, Bouquets, Crosses, Hanging Baskets, Grasses, Moss, &c., at the GLASGOW
DRUG HALL
RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER,
Nature's Remedy for Bright's Useases Tinbetce, and all diseases of the Bladdel and Kidneys. Fend or call for Pamphlet.
HOMCEOPATRIC MEDICINES AND BOOKS,
a large stock alwas son band.
WAX FLOWERS!—The largest stock of Wax
and Materials will be found at the Glasgow
Drug-Hall. DRIED FOOWERS!

J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

287 ST. ANTOINE STREET

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

JACQUES CARTIER.

HON, THOMAS D'ABCY M'GEE.

In the sea-port of Saint Valo 'twas a smilling

more in May,
When the Commodore Jacques Cartier to the
was ward sailed away;
In the crowde dola Cathedral all the town were
on their knees
For the safe return of kinsmen from the undiscovered seas;
And every autumn blast that swept o'er pinnacle and pier

cle and pier Filled manly hearts with serrow, and gentle hearts with fear

A year passed o'er Saint Majo-again came round the day
When the Comm dors Jacques Cartier to the westward sailed away;
But notifices from the absent had come the way

they went. And tearful were the rigils that many a maiden

spent; And manly hearts were filled with gloom, and gentle hearts with fear, When no tidings came from Cartier at the c osing of the year. But the earth is as the Future, it hath its hidden

And the Captain of Saint Malo was rejoicing in In the forests of the North—while his townsmen mouned his loss.

He was rearing on Mount Royal the fleur-de-lis

and cross; And when two months were over and added to the year, Saint Male balled him bome again, cheer an-

swering to cheer. He told them of a region, hard, iron-bound and Nor seas of pearl abounded, nor mines of shin-

Nor seas of pearl abounded, nor mines of shin-ing gold.
Where the wind from Thule freezes the word upon the lip,
And the ice in spring comes salling senwart the early salp:
He told them of the trozen scene until they thrilled with tear.
And piled freen fuel on the hearth to make

them better cheer. But when he chang'd the strain-he told how soon is east In early spring the letters tust hold the waters How the Winter cause way proken is drifted out

How the Winter causeway maken is distributed to sed.
And the rills and rivers sing with pride the anthem of the free:
How the magic wand of summer clad the landscape to his eves.
Like the dry bones of the just when they wake the Paradise.

He told them of Algonquin braves-the hunters of the wild.

Of how the Indian mother in the forest rocks her child.
Of how, poor souls, they funcy in every living thing
A spirit cood or evil, that claims their worship

ping; Of how they brought their sick and maim'd for him to breath-upon.

And · f the wonders wrought for them thro' the Gespel of St. John. He told them of a river, whose mighty current

gave
Its freehness for a hundred leagues to ocean, bring wave;
He told them of the glorious scene presented to his right.
What time he reared the cross and crown on Hochelaga's height.
And of the fortress cliff that keeps of Canada the

And they welcomed back Jacques Cartier from his perils over sea.

INVISIBLE CLOUDS OF PERFUME Fill every room a here the floors are sprinkled with the true MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLUBIDA WATER In Spanish America all persons of refinement and taste perfume their drawing rooms in this way before having company, thus adding greatly to the enjoyment of their Ruesta.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and crying -ith the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelytepend upon it; there is no mistake about it there is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to ase in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING BEOWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACKA ass no equal for relieving pain, both internal

a bottle.

nd external. It cures Pain in the Site ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea, being acknowledged as the great Pain Believer, and c. double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really 's the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale

CONSUMPTION CURED.

by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a sample vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarre, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, witer baving thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels is is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to D4. J. C. BAYMOND,

164 Washington Street, Brooklyn, NY.

Is if A HUMBUG? Some people think al proprietary Medicines humbugs. In this they must be mistaken. A cough medicine like Rev. N. H. Downs' Elizir that has stood the racket of 53 years must have some virtue, and must cure the diseases for which it is recommended, or people would not continue to buy and use it, as they do. It seems to us that even if we knew nothing of its merits, the fact of its large and continually increasing sale justifies us in recommending Downs Elixir to all who may need a reliable cough medicine. Sold by all druggists. Price 250 and \$1 00 per bottle.

'A remarkable large serolite, weighing more than haif a ton has fallen at Aix, in the de ladment of the Haute-Garonne, France.

IN TOBONTO.

Since the removal of M Souvielle's Throat and Lung institute to his new questers, 173 Church street, hundreds suffering from catarrhal deafness, bronchitts, asthma and many diseases of the throat and lungs have received treatment by his new and wonderfol instrument, the spirometer, which conveys medicines in the form of cold inhalations to the parts diseased. Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Poor people bearing certificate will be turnished with aptrometer free. Write enclosing stamp for pamphlet giving full particulars, to Dr. M Souvielle, ex aide surgeon of the French army, 178 Church street Toronto, or 18 Phillips' Square Montreal.

Medical.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Fackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frested Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacobs Oit as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALEES IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO.

Baltimore, Md. . 17 HEALTH FOR ALL HULLOWAY'S PILLS

This breat Household Mediana Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

Tuese Vamous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach. Kidneys & Bowet Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are con-fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacions in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a JEN ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE. are unsurpassed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN'

At Searching and Healing Properties of Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounda

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually runbed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Cures SORE TEROAT, Bronchills Coughs and even ASTHMA. For Glandular twellings, Abscores, Piles, Fistulas, Gont, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has near been though it. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and orts, at is. 18d. 2s. 4s. 6d. 1is., 22s, and 33s saob, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

-Advice gratis, at the above address

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland Maine.

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Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bittens, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily at 0.00. Augusts. Maine: 115-0 CONSUMPTION Liave a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use chomands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong it my faith in its effect, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUARLE TREATIES on this disease, to say numbers. Give Express & P. O. address. DE. T. A. SLOOUM, 181 Fearl St., N. F.

PARISIAN PUBLICATIONS.

PARISIAN PUBLICATIONS.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of the last numbers of La Pr. sss Illustre; La Revue des Modes and Le Monde Litustre of Laris for the week ending. October 2010. They have been sent us by the emicent publisher Mr rank allog, through the laterne lace of Mr Foursin Ecande, the agent for these publications in Carada, and we begin them both to accept our thanks for their kind remembrance. All these three journals are attacked unblications in the French Capital and have a most extensive circulation throughout France and Ecope the engravings are most artistically refronted, and two reading matter is from the into fleading writers of the great city, and are consequently most interesting. Subscriptious will be received at the office of Mr Foursin Escando, it Hebert street Quebec, at moderate rates. Mr Dalloz the proprietor of these and many other journals among others Le Moniteur Universal, is a king a great interest in France's old Coony, and it is to be hoped it will be fully appreciated here.

GKATEFUL WÖMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful to show such an interest in recommending Hop Bittere as women. It is the only remedy particularly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged livers, constant or periodical sick herdacues, weakness to the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders or different parts of the budy, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by there Bitters .--Courant.

HOW THE BOGUS BUPTER IS MADE.

What eleomargarine really is and how it is made is still a mystery to very many people. There is piaced in a large the churn 400 p. unds of besf,ell, from 60 to 75 quarts of creem, about 35 paurids of butter and more or less coloring. There a a shrinkage in this of about 25 per cent on the cream. Aside from this the ingredients and roduct to weight very nearly balance. The dasher to this tin churn is worked by steam, and about forty minutes are required to obtain the proper consistency. Oleomargarine, unlike butter, is not hard ned by churning. At the expiration of the time stated the products are drawn off into a large vat pritially fifted with icc. It is not thicker than very thin incluses, and only bardens by contact when the ice. There is a thorough mixture of icensed of margarine, and in this condition it is left for several hours, then worked like the regular cream butter.—Albany Argus. HOW THE BOOUS BUPTER IS MADE.

BILIOUS ATTACKS,

if neglected, lead to many serious troubles such 48 Liver Complnint, Jaundice, and genera Debility. Persons suffering should attend to their complaints at once and save a great deal of unnecessary prin and exposse. McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will act promptly, and amely. They may be used in my climate and at any season. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes \$1 00, mailed aree of postage on receipt of price in money or postsge stamps, B. E. McGale, Chemist, Montresi 11 t(

A NEW CARIER TO THE POTATO.

A discovery is reported in the Agricultural Gazette of Vienna which a pensup a new career to the potato. It seems that the humble subercan by transformed into a material for the manufacture of mears naum pipes of the very choicest quality by the simple operation of boiling it for thirty-six hours in a certain chemical solution, and squeezing it afterwords in a pro-still whatever melsture it may contain has been extracted. The residuom is then declared to be "a hard check of a de leate creamy-white hus, in every way as satisfule to the manufacture of ornamental and artistically-executed pip heads as the finest clay." And not only so but the potato thus treated is found to be an excellent substitute for livery in the manufacture of such articles as brush and umbrella handles, fans, and chessmen. Remarking up on this discovery, an American lourn-list feelingly says that the ding race of elephants will be chered by the thought that they are leaving behind them such a cheap and probles substitute for the arcticle of which they have so far possessed an almost exclusive supply. A NEW CARRER TO THE POTATO.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rate," Clears out rate, mice coaches, ned-bugs, flias, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEBT.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEBT.

The total amount of the national debt, which on the 1st April, 1858 was £33,918 448, declined steadily from that time fill 1876, when it was £772,518,502. It has since fluctuated between 774 minions and 775 millions, and on the 31st March last stood at £788,703,692. If, however, the stock created for reproductive expenditure be deducted a considerable fur her decrease is show. Eleven militions have been spent on the acquisition of the 1s.egraths; 1 millions on the Susz Canal shares, and 2 millions in redeeming the tock of the fast 'indian Railway Company on all of which the Government now reaps a profit. There are, moreover i claded in the totals, the lowns to public b dies, which now amount to nearly 19 millions. The total debt psid off, taking into account the altered capital of terminable annuities, has amounted to no less than 126 millions, while the net decrease of the national debt has been £75,872,500, or if the debt created for special porposes (telegraph purchase, &c.), be left out of the account, £118-225,705, i.e., more than a seventh of the debt existing in 1858. In seven years during the pariod included £18,885,0 0 a new taxation was imposed, whilst in the remaining 18 years, £49,878,154 was remitted, or a net reduction of over 30 millions.

The Stranger in London.—That the great Cit / will ele long be hardly recognisable by its for mer dilizens, all the world has besed. The visitorjassing up the Thanes now finds his eye gratified by the many handsome edities recentive received. As he reaches the hamous Victoria Embans ment, there rises over him on the right hand the new Times office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned worts of Messrs. James Epps & Co., both phases of Italian architecture It may be said that these two buildings are types of the far-reaching busines energy of the nineteenth century, for it has resulted from such means that these two calabilishments have brought themselves to the fore, and that the sunual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last year, the number of copies of the Times issued is estimated at 14.743,695. The inter is a large total, when it is horne in mind that in 1830 the consumption of Cocoa throughout the whole kingdom was but 425,382 lbs., there then existing no peparation of itsuch as this, which by the simple actition of boiling water would yield a latable drink. Truly time may te said to ork many changes. 30 millions. ork many changes.

A WARNING TO THE REPUBLIC.

therewith, that is intended to alslead and obeat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have cluster of Greek Hors (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Livur and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of Hor Bitters published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co, Bochester, N. Y.

TRACHERS WANTED.— For the R. C. Separato School. Prescott, a MALE TEACHER, holding a second-class certificates. One required immediately, and on the let January next. Also, TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, holders of second or individuals and the let January next. Also, TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, holders of second or individuals or individuals. The Republican formula prescribed by JOHN GIBSON, Secretary, Separate School Board, Box 25, Prescott. O.

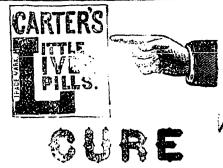
CATABRH OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Royalist banquetes of last Sunday show that the legitimist early is undoubtedly adding to its numerical strength and efficiency. Two that the legitimist early is undoubtedly adding to its numerical strength and efficiency. Two that the legitimist early is undoubtedly adding to its numerical strength and efficiency. Two that the legitimist early is undoubtedly adding to its numerical strength and efficiency. Two that the legitimist early is undoubtedly adding to its numerical strength and efficiency. Two that the legitimist early is undoubtedly adding to its numerical strength and efficiency. Two that the legitimist early is undoubtedly adding to its numerical strength and efficiency. Two that the legitimist early is undoubtedly adding to its numerical strength and efficiency. Two like is a strong the file in the legitimist early is undoubtedly adding to its numerical strength and efficiency. Two like is a strong the inversion of the is and every part of France showed their enthusiantly indicates whith the proper in France strong the interior of t The Royalist banquets of last Sunday show

STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney, and Urinary Complaints, cured by Buchupaina." \$1.

A petroleum pipe line constructed from the Ocuban oil territory over the Caucagus Mountains to Novoroxisk harbor, on the Black Sea coast, was opened on May 27. This line of pipe, which is 105 miles long, can deliver every day 1,000,000 pounds of petroloum.

NEW ADVERTISEM - NTS.



Sick Hear to and reject at the troubles recident to whit as state of the system, such as Disginess, beared, browshiness, bistess after eather. Paint 11 15 to An. While their most remarkable such that he was the 2 shown in curing

Headach, yet a deviating little liver Pills are equally valuable in clustifuation, caring and preventing this anneying a defint, while they also correct all direct and the content of the

and anothericless to those who discressing complaint; but forta-essedie start end here, and those will had those little pills valu-action of these little pills valuation of the control of the control of the willing.

Is the lame of the law laws that here is where we make our great houst. Our palls cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

carter's lattice layer Pins are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their genthe nation please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

CATARRH. CATARRH.—A new Treatment wher by a permanent cure is effected to from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. Ma DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto.



"We do hereby certify that we supervice the "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings hemselves, and that the same are conducted with conesty, mirnees, and in gool taith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educationa and Charitable purposes.—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$559,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Ins strand Single Number Drawings will take place Monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:
Grand Promensis Concert during which with ponce Look at the following Distribution:
Grand Promensie Concert during which will
take pince the 151st Grand Monthly and the
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing at New
Orleans, TUENDAY, December 19th, 1882, under
the personal supervision and management of
then. G. T. BEADREGAED of La., and
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY of Va.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$100,000. MAT NOTICE.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Hulves, \$5. Flitns, 2. Tenths 1.

600 10,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes of \$200 ... \$20,000 100 100 100 100 100 00 1 0 75 ... 7,500

made to
Orleans,
For information apply to
AI, A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La., or M. A. D. UPHIN,
607 Seventh Rt., Washington, D.&
N.B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will
receive prompt attention.
14 5

are resistant and the contract of the second FOR MAN AND BEAST THE BEST EXTERNAL -FOR--RHUMATISM. CRAMPS, Sprains 5-__ ilses. burns and Scalds. Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet & Ears,

> and Aches. It is a SAPE, SURE, and EFFECTUAL Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scraiches, Sores, &c., ON HORSES.

and all other Pains

One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in mostcases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Send ad-dress for pamphlet, free, giving full directions for the

> Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnsons & Lord, PROPRIETORS,

treutment of above disen

MONTREAL, QUE,

IRELAND.

stated that the Government were not at present contemplating any amendment of the Arrears of Rent Act.

Mr. Trevelyan, replying to Mr. O'Donnell, said that up to the 15th instant applications under the Arrears of Rent Act reached £14,167. The Land Commissioners hoped to settle before the 30th instant all cases lodged prior to November the 25th.

Kennurd (Conservative) has been elected to the House of Commons for Salisbury, defeating Greenfell (Liberai), who was a candidate for re-election. The canvass was conducted very energetically, Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General, supporting Greenfell. The vacancy was caused by the latter having to seek to election on acceptance of the office of Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen.

The Parnellites to night resolved to take no united action in relation to the motion for the appointment of a committee to enquire | India missionary the formula or a simple into the Kilmainham compact.

The eight procedure rule was passed. TULASE, Nov. 20 .- Ten thousand person attended the meeting of the Irish National League yesterday. Among the speakers were Mesers. Sullivan and O'Kelly, members of a ter having tested its wonderful curative Parliament. The latter referred to what he powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his called the efforts of Davitt to split the Irish party, and said they were tantamount to stab- Actusted by this motive and a desire to relieve bing Ireland in the back. He threatened to resign his seat if the country wavered in alle all who desire it, this recipe, in German, giance to Parnell. He advised farmers to French or English, with full directions for

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Lady Florence Dixie writes that if the Land League does not distribute the surplus fund of £32,000, for the relief of the distressed in Ireland, they will be guilty of misappropriation and responsible for hundreds of deaths.

Dublin, Nov. 20.-Michael Casey, father of Patrick Casey, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Bridget Joyce, was to-day indicted for complicity in the murder of the Joyce family.

It is probable that after the conclusion of the trial of Michael Casey, the remaining four prisoners accused of complicity in the Joyce murders will plead guilty and throw them. selves on the mercy of the Crown, asking lifelong servitude.

Delaney, who attempted to assassinate Judge Lawson, to-day was committed for trial. Prisoner was guarded to and from the police station by a strong escort of mounted police with sabres.

LONDON, Nov. 21. - Unless the Government gives satisfactory assurance on Thursday in regard to the Arrears of Rent Act, Mr. Parnell will move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the threatened failure of the act.

Towards the close of last evening's session of the Commons, Mr. Gladstone moved the adjournment of the House on the procedure rules on the redemption of his promise to give Mr. Yorke an opportunity to move the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the release of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly from Kilmainham jail. Mr. Lacouchere, by opposing the motion for adjournment, talked out Mr. Yorke's motion.

(BY MAIL)

A heated discussion respecting the Workhouse chaplaincy occurred at the meeting of the Middleton Board of Guardiane. Mr Justice gave notice of motion for the abolition of the workhouse.

Mr. Henry J. Cooke, of Tauavalla, Listowel, a magistrate for the County of Kerry, when returning from attending the Quarter Sessions Court at Listowel, dropped down in the public street, and suddenly expired.

The house of a farmer named Sullivan, about eight miles from Castletown-Bere, was fired into on Sunday night. Sullivan had been evicied with his prother from a larn held jointly, but had been reinstated in

Mr. Clifford Lloyd, special R.M., has written a letter stating that at his request, in consequence of the immunity from crime in several districts of the county of Galway, the Lord Lieutenant had directed that the tax for the extra police should not be at present collected in those districts, and had also revoked the proclamation under the 18th section of the Crimes Act. In case, however, of any recurrence of the disturbance in any particular district, it would be at once proclaimed.

Mr. Ferguson, Q O, Chairman of the West Riding, addressing the Grand Jury at Skinbereen on Tuesday, said the cases for disposal were of the average description. A cheering and gratilying feature was that there was not a single agarian case on the list—cases which hitterto had been so prevalent. The district was peaceable now, and he hoped all parties interested would make the change a permanent one. His Worship was occupied during the day in hearing spirit licence applications; he refused to grant any new licences except in a few instances.

Oa Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, a man named Michael Carroll, car driver from Midleton, was returning from the Queenstown Junction after leaving some passengers for the last train, when within nail-a mile of Carrigtwobill, three men rushed cut from the ing stock brokers have effected large loans road side and deeged him off the car; two ot them best him with their cleuched fists about that up to 71 per cent. Commercial the head and face, cutting him, and the other paper is discounted at 7 per cent. Sterling man struck him several blows with a stick about the shoulders, and kicked him when bills between banks, 81 to prem cash over down. This car driver gave evidence last the counter; 9% to 9½ prem for demand bills. Querter Sessions held at Midleton, in a case Dratts on New York are firm at 5 16 to 9 prem. where seven young men were convicted of a serious assault on James Sheshan, at Rossmore, in July last.

The tuilding of the new bridge at Youghal has caused a considerable change to take place in the currents of the river in the harbor, and the consequence has been that a large accumulation of mud bas been going on for some time at the western side of the hartor, and has affected in a great digree, the depth of water along the quays, and in-terfered considerably with the shipping interests of the port. A causeway, some two hundred yards in length, has been crected at the western end of the new bridge, and this has caused the current of the river to be thrown over to the county Wateriord side of the harbor, and the mud has, consequently, accumulated along the docks and quaya.

A largely-attended meeting was held in Dunmurry, to take into consideration the administration of the Land Act. The meeting was held in the Land Act. The meeting was held in the Assembly Hall, and was presided over by Mr John Shaw Brown. Before the proceedings commenced a large body o' Orangemen entered the hall, and commenced granning and yelling in a vigorous manner with the view of preventing the meeting from taking place. The chairmes an ounced that they were loyal to the Queen act Constitution and Government, and they would therefore begin the proceedings by singing together the "National Anthem". The "National Anthem" was then sung, and resolutions in favor of an alteration in the manner of administering the Land Act were adopted. The Orangemen in the hall, however, maintained the uproar, and tooled the speakers as they left the building.

Colonel King-Harman was the principal

excuses for servility styled Harvest Homes, and he modes it yield related to show large volume from now up to he own merits as the best of frami; and domaid a statement of the indicest of one who he own merits as the best of frami; and domaid a statement of the holiday season. Navigation being closed, the holiday season. Navigation be

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Ea t vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catairb, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, arter having tested its wonderful ourstive duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. human soffering, I will send free of charge, to take advantage of the Arrears of Rent Act. | preparing and using. Sent by mail by ad-Votes of confidence in the speakers were dressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-13 cow

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS-NINET 6 AFFIDAVIT - RUSSIAN INTRIGUES AGAINST ENGLAND -ANNEXATION.

London, Nov. 20 -According to private letters from Cairo, 330 of the 800 men com-posing the Berksbire Regiment are ill, owing to the sanitary condition of the barracks in

which they are stationed. an officiavit by Ninet, formerly Arabi's adviser, is published, and strongly favors Arabi, who, Ninet declares, endeavoured to prevent ircendiarism and protected the Caristians.

l'ARIS, Nov. 20. - Le Sobil newspaper de clares England's interests will campel ber to annex Syria and the Euphrates Valley.

BEHLIN, Nov. 20 .- It is believed DeGlers, who is now conferring with Bismarck, is attempting to form a coalition in opposition to the English Eastern policy, and especially with reference to the Egyptian question. He will go to Vienna to see the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Advices FROM ALL QUARTERS assure us that a successful warfare against lung and throat disease is being waged with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. By this renovant of strength and pulmonary health, premature lung decay is arrested, asthmatic breathing is rendered clear and deep, bronchial irritation is subdued and the blood enriched and freed from a scrotulous taint. Rarely have the people had more reason to congratulate themselves on the development of a remedy for that class of diseases which in a rigorous climate are peculiarly rife, and never has a medicine more clearly vindicated its claims to be considered a genuive specific than this sterling preparation. To escape imposition, purchasers should be careful to notice that the wrappers and glass of the botties tear the firm's name Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northsop & LYMAN,

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. THUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, Nov 21, 1882.

Edison Electric Light (pyrent) stock is quoted in New York at 412.50 bld, 475 saked The Grand Trunk is rapidly perfecting arrangements for the opening of their new line from Chicago to Detroit via the Chicago and Grand Trunk to Durand, and thence via the Detroit and Milwaukee to Detroit New and elegast rolling stock is now in the course of construction to be placed on the line. It is the intention to open the new line for buri-

ness about December 1. It is quite probable that the opening of the line will result in a reduction of rates to Detroit .- N. P. Graphic. Morning stock sales. -25 Montreal, 2034; 25 do. 2031; 175 Commerce, 1361; 25 do. 136; 70 do. 1351; 3 do. 136; 80 do. 135; 6 Peoples, 861; 25 Merchants, 124; 20 Telegrapb, 126; 35 do, 1251; 100 North-West, 59s; 100 do, 588 61; 25 City Passenger, 127; 25 do, 1264; 650 do, 126; 100 Gas, 1834; 25 do, 184; 50 do, 1833; 325 do, 1831; 50 do, 1831; 350 do, 183; 25 Dundas, 1111; 190 Richellen, 76; 19 Canada Cotton, 138; 50 St. Paul & Manitoba, 1461; 150 de, 146; 125 de,

In New York this morning stocks were again weak, declining | to | per cent. The money market is about steady. Leadat 6) per cent, and we quote from Exchange is quoted at 8 prem for 60 day

146}; 75 do, 146}; 125 do, 147; 25 do, 1462;

25 (io. 146

With few exceptions, stocks this morning were quiet, and in the main, weaker Bank of Montreal declined & to 203 at noon, and Ontario was conspicuously weak, talling 13 to 119 Toronto and Merchants each fell | per cent to 173% and 123% respectively. Commerce dropped 11 to 135; Telegraph 1 to 125; City Passenger 4 to 126; Gas 14 to 1824 and St Paul & Manitoba 14 to 1464. Richelleu kept

atrady at 76 to 76½.

Atteruoon Sales—117 Montreal 203; 80 do 203; 25 Ontario 118; 100 Federal 155; 14 Richelieu 76; 195 Commerce 135; 125 do Istenelleti 16: 195 Commerce 135; 125 00 134; 50 City Passenger 125;; 25 Gas 1823; 550 do 182; 300 do 1813; 50 do 182; 55 do 182; 150 do 182; 100 North West 57s 6d.

New York Nov. 21, 1 pm — Stocks tregular and lower Am Ex, 94; C S, 663; D & H, 1083; D & L, 1241; Erle, 37; 111 C, 1451; L N, 1121; L&N, 51; :: M C, 98; J C, 651; N P, 44; Pfd, 921; N Y C, 1271; R & P, 211; St P, 96; Pfd, 1021; U P, 1051; W U, 811 St. Paul & Manitoba fell to 138 in New York this atternoon. The closing sale here

was at 140. The local market closed dull and generally

Money in New York this p.m. was at 15, and closing at 9 per cent.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Colonel King-Harman was the principal only one more ocean steamer in rort, and firm with an advancing tendency in prices.

In one he chose his own audience in his own for the river steamers have been with the winter. The wholesale trade imperial gallon, 72 to 74c; do raw, 70 to 72c; and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; haldock imperial gallon, 72 to 74c; do raw, 70 to 72c; and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; haldock bass, per dialked to them at his own sweet will. In fact, he gathered his miserable dependents about him under cover of one of those outworn him under cover of one of those outworn him under cover of one of those outworn him with an advancing tendency in prices. We quote as follows; Linseed bolled, per loc; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, with an advancing tendency in prices. Inc. to 12c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, only one more ocean steamer in rort, and one of the river steamer. The wholesale trade in with an advancing tendency in pric

winter stock! Orders for goods are not ex-

All the evidence at command points to the belief that the leading industry of the country is un lergoing a beautiful reaction rather than to the notion that a credit storm is approsching."

GROCERIES. -- As a rule business has been very quiet. In sugars we here of a round lot of granulated changing hands at 87c, but most of the trading has been in yellows, some large lines having been pl-ced within the last few days at steady rates, which range from 74c to 8 c. Syrups are in fair demand at the recent decline at from 3c to 5c per gallon. Molasses meet with a sluggish enquiry, Barbadoes being offered at 53c and Porto Rico at 51c, but it is said a shading from those prices would be accepted. In fruit the market is quoted easy. Valencia raisins being quoted at 7½c to 7½c, with sales reported at both figures, but some of our large holders refuse to offer, as they have confidence in higher prices. A lot of 500 boxes of Bultapas has changed hands at 10kc. Currents were quiet, and prices lean towards the interest of buyers, and we quote 64c to 64c. In nuts there is a great scalelty of Brazils, and prices are firm at 10c. The sale is reported of a round lot of Tarkish filberts at 740 per lb. Naples filberts at 84c to 8gc, Ivica almonds are steady at 111c to 12c, and Torragona do at 13kc in round lots. The tea market is still very quiet. A sale of 3,000 hox s of low grade teas was reported on p t, but it is now stated that the sale was not put through. Coffee and spices are about as formerly quoted. Rice is steady at \$3 50 to

BOOTS AND SHOES -- Manufacturers are in receipt of a fair number of orders. From the lower ports orders are coming in for spring goods, and Western jobbers have also been in the market to a considerable extent. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2 25 to 3.25 men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2 30; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$150; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pubbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do corg. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. IRON AND HARDWARE .- In consequence of

light stocks pig-iron has changed hands only in car lots. Sales of Gartsherrie, Summerlee and Calder are reported at from \$24 to 25, and of Eglinton at \$22 to 22 50. In bar from there is a fair enquiry at firm prices, with sales of Staffordshire and equal brands at \$2 25. In tin plates there is a good jobbing demand at \$5 50 for I O charcoal and at \$4 50 for I O coke, but we do not learn of any large transactions. The demand for Canada plates has bilsk, sales transpiring at \$315 to \$3 25 for leading qualities. Ingot tin is steady at 251c to 26c, and ingot copper at 20c to 21c. A fair amount of business has transpired in general hardware at steady prices. The estate of A. & C. J. Bepe is still in the hands of trustees. We quote:—Gartsherrie, \$24 to \$24 50 Summerlee, \$24 to 24 50; Coltness, \$25 00 Langloan, \$25 00; Glengarnock, \$23 50; Calder, \$23 50; Carnbroe, \$23 50, and Eglinton, \$22 to \$22 50. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$2 to 2 25; Canada piates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15 Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 25 to \$5 50; Coke, IC, \$4 40 to 4 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per 1b, 123c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per 1b, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 25% to 26c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shees, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, \$ inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00.

LEATHER. -- Sole leather has been sold to some extent at firm prices. Black leather moves slowly at about former values, the sales being mentioned of 1,000 sides waxed upper at 350 to 36c, 5 tons splits at 241c, and 200 sides do at 24c. The sale is also mentioned of 1,000 sides buff on p. t, but understoad to be at full figures. English market is firm, and is still taking a large portion of the surplus stock of splits each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, upring, 80c to \$3 from Montreal and Quebec, returns of each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeons, recent shipments having netted 2c per pair, 30c to 35c; live fowle, 70c to 75 per per 1b more than could be realized pair; chickens, 30c to 50c; ducklings, 60c here. We quote hemiock Spanish sole, No. 10 70c. 1, BA, 261c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 241c; No 2, BA, 230 to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 40c; heavy, 33c to 36c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 15c to

16c; pebble, 12jc to 15jc; rough, 26c to 28c; eather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

Figh and Oits.—Labrador berrings are in fair demand at \$6 50, and the supply is quite limited compared with other seasons, about two-thirds of this year's receipts having been cold for Western shipment. Dry and green cod is scarce and prices have advanced considerably, the sale being reported of 100 bbls. No. 1 green at \$6 75, with holders firm at \$7. Dry cod is also firm. Salmon is quiet at \$20, \$19 and \$18 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Olls—Steam refixed seal is firm at 80c to 85c as to quantity. Cod oil semains firm, with transactions of 100 barrels Gaspe A at 65c, and a lot of Newfoundland A at 67 c, now held at 700. Linseed Navigation in reality is closed, as there is oil remains steady, and refined petroleum is

THE PART OF THE STATE

65 to 6710; lard, extra, 95 to \$1; do No 1, MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET-Nov 20.

Canadian pulled wools, the principal business is in supers at 30c to 33c.

RAW FURS, -A number of lots of raw furs have been brought in during the last few days, but they have been poorly furred, owing to the open season. A good old snap, however, would bring on the dark prime skins. Mink is selling low at \$1, red fox at \$1.25 and marten at \$1. Otter is in good demand and selling well at \$8 to \$10. Beaver meets with fair enquiry at \$2 to \$2 50 per lb., and skunk at 50c to 80c each.

In Liverpool to-day prices were unchanged with the excaption of the following: Cheese is firmer at 60s 6d and corn at 8s 2d. Flour quiet at 10s to 12s; lard weak at 61e 9d, and

pork heavy at 988, A lot of 50 bris steam refined seal oil has been sold here at 871c, and a lot at 90c. Holders now asking 95c.

The following is the statement of flour inspected for week ending 18th November (L. A Boyer, flour inspector) :- Superior extra, 2,257 bris; extra superfine, 1,106 do apring extra, 544 do; superfine, 983 do; fine, 118 do; middlinge, 71 do; pollards, 250 do; strong bakers', 121 do; rejected, 50 do;

sour 11 do; total, 5,511 do.
Sales are reported of a choice car of winter apples at \$4; 130 barrels good winter varieties at \$3.75; a car do at \$3.60; a lot at \$3.50, and 100 barrels Rox Russets at \$4. In a jobbing way sales transpire at \$4 to 4 50 per barrel for good to choice selected

fiult. Through freights on grain to direct U. K ports are now 6d per quarter higher. Bed winter wheat is quoted at \$1.03 to 1.04 and white at \$1.01 to 1.02. About the last sale of peas affeat for this season was made yesterday, being 2,000 to 3,000 bushels for shipment by SS. "Erl King" at 91½c, and sales in cars are reported at 89c to 90c. In oats 32c is hid and 33c asked. Barley is quiet with sales at 65c, and we quote 65c to 70c. Rye is purely nominal. In flour there is no particular change to notice. A lot of 500 brls superior was sold at \$4.95, with further sales reported of 100 bris superior at \$4 95: 100 choice extra at \$4 95; 100 medium bakers' at \$5 00; 125 do at \$5 25; 125 do at \$5 30; 210 American sacks at \$6 85 and 250 Ontario bags at \$2 35. We quote flour as follows: -Superior extra, \$4.95 to 5; extra superfine, \$4.85 to 4.90; Canada strong bakers', \$5.50 to 6.25; spring extra, \$480 to 485; superfine, \$455 to 465; American strong bakers', \$675 to 7 25; fine, \$4 00 to 4 10; middlings, \$3 75 to 3 85; pollards, \$3 50 to 3 65. Ontario bagsmedium \$2 40 to 2 50; spring extra, \$2 30 to 240; superfine, \$215 to 225; city bags (delivered), \$3 30 to 3 35. Last night in Chicago the wheat market closed quiet and go lower than on Saturday, at 934c December, 944c January. Corn was 4c to 3c lower than on Saturday, closing at 66%c November, 601c the year. Oats were quiet and go to he down, closing at 35% a November, 35 to the year.

Dressed bogs are quoted 15c. quoted at \$8 50 to \$9. Eggs are 27c to 30c. Potashes have sold at \$5 to \$5 10. In Chicago last night pork was weak, November selling down 45c per brl. to \$1750. January receded 25c per brl, to \$17.32} and February 224c to \$1740. November lard fell 25c per 100 lbs, to \$11 221 January was down 10c to \$10 621, and February 121 to \$10 65. We quote here as follows: Mess pork Western, per br), \$23 to \$24; mers beef, \$18 to \$19; hams, city cured, per lb. 15c to 16c; hams, canvassed, per lb. 16c to 17c; lard, in pails, per lb, 15%c to 15%c; bacon, per lb, 14c to 15c.

MONTBEAL STREET MARKET .- Nov. 21

The attendance of sellers and buyers on the oity markets to-day was as large as usual, and a considerable quantity of stuff charged hands Dairy produce was higher than it has been for a long time. Choice print butter in baskers sold as high as 40c. One habitant sold 300 dozen of eggs and another 200 dozen Both paid 25c in the country and easily realized 28c here. Guaranteed packed eggs sold as high as 30c and fresh eggs in baskets at 45c to 50c. Dressed hogs sold at \$8 75 to 9 25 per 100 lbs. Scipe were quoted at \$3 per dezen; black ducks at \$1 10 to 1 25 per brace; woodcock, \$1 25 to 150 per pair; plover, \$3 50 to \$4 per dozen, and partridges at

75c per brace. DAIRY PRODUCE. - Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, 20c to 25c eggs, new laid, per dozen, 40c to 50c; cook-

ing. 25c to 30c.
Poultry.—Fowls, per pair, 80c to 90c chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys

FLORE, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; oatmeal, do, \$2 70; cornmeal, do, \$2 to 2 20 moulie, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 GRAIN-Oats, per bag, 95c to \$1; peas, per bush, \$1 10 to 1 15; beans, none; buckwheat, 80c per bushel; corn, 91c per bushel.

VEGETABLES -Potatoes, per bag, 80c for white; 90c rose; carrots, new, 50c to 60c per bushel; onions, per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per doz, 40c to 45c; veget able marrows, 10c each; Montreal turnips 600 bushel; celery, 30c to 40c per dozen; artichokes, 75c to \$1 per bushel; sweet potatoes, \$1 50; spinach, 75c; Brussels sprouts, \$1 25; beets, 50c bush.

FRUIT.-Apples, per barrel, \$4 to 4 50; oranges, Valenciae, \$7 50 bri ; lemons, \$4 per | hails of the Department of Public Instruction box; bananas, \$6 50 per bunch; Almira, \$5 50 brl; Canada cranberries, 50c; Cape Cod, 75c per gallon. Quincles, \$5 per brl.

MEATS -Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 8c to 15c mutton, 10c to 121c; lamb per ib, 10c to 121c veal, per lb, 8c to 121c; pork, per lb, 13c bams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages per lb, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 75 to \$10 per 100 lbs.

Fiss. - Salmon, 30c per lb; salmon trout,

On the Viger market to-day were 300 cattle. 250 of which were from the West. Prices of cattle were 20 to 410. Receipts of succey suc lamos 600. The latter sold at \$2 to \$4, and the former at \$4 to \$8 each About 25 large calves sold at \$8 to \$18 each. Dealers here to-day were John Ryan, Batiset Roy, Price & Delorme, J R Hopper, Benoit, Taillfeur & Emond, and others. The only bunch of fat hogs on St Gabriel, consisting of twenty, were taken by Mr Daoust at \$7 per 100 lbs. The scarcity of hogs is explained by the fact that they were a drug on the market for two weeks, and the drovers loosing money, decided to hold back. A pair of good steers were purchased by Mr. Daoust at 43c

THE LUMBER PRADE.

per lb. John Ryan sold 4 good steers at the

same price, which was about the highest

realized to-day.

EXPORTS FOR THE SEASON OF 1882. From the annual circular of the Export Lumber Company of Montreal we learn that the shipments of lumber from the River St Lawrence to River Platte during the season of 1882 were as follows:-Pine 19 590 930 feet, spince 4,653,995 feet, and pickets 174, 902 teet, making a total of 24,419,827 feet. This is the largest business recorded since 1873, the figures of preceding years being as follows :--

			1.1	Feet.
1882 .	 			24 419 827
1881 .	 			16,147,941
1880 .	 			10 420 080
1879 .	 			12.476.150
1878	 	<i>.</i>		10,855.246
1877 .	 			8,787,928
				. 3,437 000
1875	 			10.123.000
1874 .	 	· · · · · ·		16,262,239
1873 .	 			36,073 919

MANIFESTO FROM THE NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

AN EXTRA CONVENTION NOT DEBMED NECESSARY-A PROGRAMME IN ACCORD WITH THE NEEDS OF IRELAND - THE JUSTICE LAWSON ASSAULT

BUFFALO, Nov. 13 .- The following circular to branches of the Itish National Land League in America will be sent out from here by the Coutral Council tomorrow: "In answer to inquiries received from many of the Land League branches as to whether we should call a special convention to rearrange the plan of our organization and adopt the changes made by the recent National Conference, held in Dublin, we would state that, in our opinion, euch a call is unnecessary, as the time for meeting is not tar off, and as the charges in Ireland are rendered necessary by the stringent laws in operation there, they do not materially affect the plan or spirit of our League here, save to give it a new impatus and a more definite purpose.

The programme marks out especially the imperative demand for self-government for Ireland meriting the sauction and approval of all sympathizers. Feeling that our organization is in entire accord with the new plans of the Irish leaders, it seems useless to incur the expense of an extra convention or to put members to the inconvenience of traveiling long distances to one. Whatever changes are necessary can be easily deferred until the time of our annual meeting. We have communi ested with Mr. Parcell as to whether there i necessity of changing our organization, and if so, what it would be desirable to alter.

There has not been time to receive his ang gestions as yet; but if he makes any of importance, they will be submitted to the Branches at an early date. The teaders in Ireland have expressed their firm reciance upon our continued support, and ther hope that we will still generously uphold them, as we have done in the past. We must not, with prices on the easy side. The sale of 300 pails of anchor brand is reported at made the Land Land epitic that has therefore, relax our efforts, not let tion. It will be an easy matter at all times to fall in line with our brethren in Iroland in whatever efforts they are making to bring prosperity and justice to that oppressed and misgoverned land.

Signed: James Mooney, President; Rev Laurence Walsh, Treasurer; John J. Hynes, Secretory, Central Council, Irish National Land Lingue of America.

MARRIED.

DAWSON-JEWELL-At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, by the Rev. A. Vllas, J. S. Dawson, formerly of Montreal, to Miss Clara H. Jewell of East Farnham, P.Q.

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Department of Public Instruction.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Examiners, named by the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, for the ex amination of cardidates for the office of Echool Inspector, will be held at Quebec, in one of the

and all the documents required by the rules adopted by the said Committee, at its meeting held on the 28th May, 1877.

GIDEON OULMET, Superintendent.

Quebec, 7th November, 18:2.

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