Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 5, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BIGOTED INTOLERANCE.

Civil and Religious Liberty in Belfast.

Catholic Girls Crowded Out of a Factory at Belfast on Account of Their Religion.

The Roble Conduct of the Protestant Manufacturers.

and Connaught, Ireland, where those professing the Catholic religion form an overwhelming majority of the population, the right hand of fellowship is gladly extended to Protestants, and they are freely admitted to all the privileges that the Catholics enjoy, without a murmur of dissatisfaction on the score of religious differences, but in "loyal" Ulster, which Sir Stafford Northcote says is the seat of all the intelligence and respectability in Ireland, the Orange population loses no opportunity to harass and possecute any Catholic who ventures into a community where the Orange element predominates with a bigoted and intolerant zeal that knows neither pity for age or sex, sympathy for youth, nor respect for law. A case which occurred near Belfast, in the county Antrim, recently, aptly illustrates the cruel and narrow spirit which animates the despicable faction, now happily dying of its own venom, to whom the leader of the Tory party in England and his unscrupulous henchman, Colonel King-Harman, paid such effusive compliments only the other day in the vain hope of again reviving Tory ascendency in Ireland. The following is the story: Fourteen girls and boys from the town of Sligo obtained employment in

St. Exclen's Linen Mills,

belonging to Messrs. J. S. Brown & Sons, carly in October, but thirteen of them, who were Catholics, felt constrained to return home after a short stay, because they could not longer endure the obloquy and opposition of the Protesiant employees amongst whom they were striving to work out an honest livelihood. The tale cannot, perhaps, be better told than in the words of one of the viotims: "Live in blige Catholic. About the let of October I went to St. Helen's Linen Factory to learn weaving. About three hundred men, girls and boys were in employment there at that time, all Protestants. I was three weeks employed, nothing offensive having been said to me, when fourteen girls and a little boy were introduced. They were also from Sligo and thirteen were Catholics. The remaining two were Protestants. After we had all been a few days at work, our religion became gradually known in the factory. Some of the Protestant girls used to visit the sligo girls after work, and in that way discovered their religion. After that the Ontholics were constantly a boosed at during work time; and when going to our breakfast

We would be Groaned and the Pope would be Cursed.

In the factory the booing was so great you would think they were lions wanting to get out. One young man told Mr. Kirkland, the manager, that he would not work while there was a Papist in the factory. Mr. Brown visited the factory two or three times, but in his presence there was slience. On Sundays we were boosd slong Malone road when walking to Mass at Beliast, which about four and a half miles from the factor, this was not by the factory workers, but by others. Three bricks were thrown after me last Saturday, Nov 3. Sods of grass and sand were also thrown at me, when going to my lodgings. I lodged with a Catholic, an Englishwoman. The girls were in houses belonging to Mr. Brown, and two women from Sligo, mothers of come of the girls, kept house for them. One of these women had brought five daughters from Sligo, the secon a girl and a boy aged eight or nine years. On November 3 we gave up work. Mr. Kirkland thought it was best; he said he was getting aireid. He came to our lodgings on that morning after breakinst, at 9 30, and offered to send us home again. Accordingly, we went-myself, the other boy, the

Eleven Catholic Girls and one Pro-testant.

She had been annoyed also because it had been ascertained that her mother is a Catho-lic. We walked to Belfast. A horse and car brought our things. Mr. Kirkland accompanied us and bought our railway tickets. The day before we ceased work Mr. Allen, the foreman, was sent three miles off for police. On that night a couple of police had to patrol up and down before our lodgings until about I colook in the morning. Mr. Kirkland, the manager, was also there with a lantern. At the Glant's Ring, a short distance off, there was a crowd assembled that night with a band. We were all very much frightened. Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Allen were very good to us, and did all they could for us. Mr. Brown has also been very kind, Since our return home he has sent me 10 shillings and each of the girls 5 shillings. We were employed weaving linen, and after we had learned, we were put on piece work like all the others. The wages were very good—from 8 shillings to 17 shillings a week. I

destruction of a perric mill had thrown near ly 200 persons out of work. Their employment did not in any way affect the prospects of persons previously engaged. There was

No Dismissing of Unter Girls

to give work to Siigo girls, which, if it had occurred, might account for the violent exhibition of animosity. Mesars Brown acted with great generosity. They provided each employe with an outfit, paid all their railway fares, met them at Belfast, and drove them to the works, installed them in two houses, which they furnished in a very comfortable style, and paid them wages while they were learning their business. The Messra Brown are Protestants, but sconer than allow such bigoted intolerance they closed their works down and punished the narrow-minded and cruel-hearted persecutors of children by throwing all hands out of employment. Before taking this action Mr J S Brown addressed his employes in the following vigorous speech: "I have little doubt that you all BELFAST, Nov. 13 —In Leinster, Munster cruel intimidation driven a few quiet, respectable and inoffensive girls from these works, and are under the impression that you have accompileded a glorious victory of which you are excessively proud. Is this not so? Your doing it has forced me to believe that you are just the right sort to tyrannise over the weak and helpless, and who would, if you dar , establish an inquisition where you would try and condemn Papiete to be burned, and, for a postime, hunt and hang Presbyterians, as the Episcopal church did the Covenanters in Sectiond in the time of King Charles II. I can picture to myself a fire, with a Papist tied to a stake in the middle of it, and you dancing around it, your eyes sparkling with fiendlsh delight, and then, when tired of this excitement amuse yourself by shooting and hanging a few Presbyterians. And you call yourselves Protestants and followers of William, Prince of Crange

You are a Disgrace to Protestautism, and had you lived in the times of this good king, who fought and won the battle of civil and religious liberty, you would have been found in the ranks of his bitterest enemies, who were Tories, and the persistent opponents of all reforms. I have a very strong belief that any man who wilfully deprives another of the means whereby he earns his daily bread places himself outside the consideration of employers. Now, as none before me has protested against the outrage perpetrated here last week, I am obliged to believe that you are all equally guilty, and participators in what has been heaven. But times have changed and with done. It follows that, as you have taken them the fortunes of the hitherto down-trodupon you to dictate to me as to whom I shall or shall not employ, I must, in self-defence, proud and absolute land owner is the supplitell you that these works will be closed on ant for sale—the insecure man in the land Thursday next. I have nothing more to any except that my sons and partners agree with erty which can now only be disposed of to me in all that I have said to you."

works many idle Protestant families living has brought an absentee landlerd to address around Belfast may have been asking thenselves who was best friend unto them—the lous that my tenants shell have titled Protestant personages who have been the full advantage of the benefits urging them to "think on the bloody shrouds of Derry, Aughrim and the Boyne" or their co-religionists, Meesrs. Brown.

TURNED OUT OF THE METROPO-LITAN CITY COUNCIL

Ireland Becoming a Serious Difficulty.

[By Cable from Irish Special News Agency.] London, Dec. 1 .- The Dublin municipal elections have resulted in a magnificent viclory for the National party. Of the ten seats contested they won eight. Five Conservalives and three Whigs have been ousted. The Torice, Whige and Castle Catholics formed a coalition, but the people overwholmed them. By these elections the Cor-

THE IBIEH AND THE YORK ELECTION. The York election has been a striking leson to English parties. The Irish voters held the balance of power, and frantic efforts his speech on that occasion, what were were made by both sides to secure their support. The Executive of the National League efused to interfere on account of the soandalous encouragement given to Orange ruffianism by the Conservative party, and also this "model" Irish landlord. "They were on account of the insulting expressions about Ireland used by the Conservative candidate in some of his speeches.

poration becomes almost wholly National.

THE SHAM RADICALS BEATES.

Local Irishmen of influence advised their countrymen to support the Liberal, but a large number refused. Hence Milner's triumph. The defeat of the Coercion Government, by a majority of seventy, makes the sham Radicals feel seriously unhappy.

EL MARDI IN INDIA. . The turn taken by affairs in the Soudan has caused a panic. If El Mahdl be not promptly put down a Mahometan rising in India is probable. The Khedive has no army and Gladstone is afraid to order English. troops to his assistance.

THE TRANCO-CHINESE, QUARREL. Anxiety is also felt about the quarrel be-tween France and Ohina, and apprehensions are entertained that England may be drawn into the conflict. Ireland would then become serious difficulty.

LANDLORDS SELLING OUT.

THEIR MOTIVES FOR DOING SO.

Land Depreciating in Value Day by Day.

The Karl of Devon Offers to Go.

Lord Lansdowne Describes Their Miserable Position.

THE TENANTS MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

THE OFFER OF SETTLEMENT SHOWN TO BE A FURTHER IMPOSITION AND EXTORTION.

The Policy of Dubiln Castle—The Red Earl Surrenders to the Orange Lords and Apprentice Boys.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and THUB WITEES.

DUBLIM, Nov. 17th, 1883.

A Selling Landlord. The event of the week-so far, at least, as the Irish land question is concerned—is an offer by the Earl of Devon to sell his Irlah estate to his tenants. As this is the first practical effort that has been made by any large landowner in Ireland, since the passage of the Land Act, to clear out of the country, the circumstance is exciting considerable in terest in the press, and no little curlosity among the general public regarding the response of the tenantry to the offer of the landlord. Three years ago it would have been accepted as a boon from them the fortunes of the hitherto down-trodden land-seris have risen until the once market who is eager to rid himself of a prop the but recently despised tenant, or, for him, Since Messrs. Brown have closed their to the state. It is a change indeed which his tenantry as follows: - " l am anxwhich are anticipated from recent legislation, and their consequent conversion lato landowners, and in order to give them the fullest opportunity of arriving at this result, I am prepared to sell to any tenant his holding at a price to be agreed upon as fair between him and my agent, and to allow any balance of the purchase money not provided by the Land Commission to remain on mortgage at 4 per cent per annum. In addition I would Whigs and Tories give to each tenant a conveyance free of expense, except Government stamp duty and

the fees on registration in Dublin." To look a gift horse in the mouth is contraty to the advice of the French proverb, but we must examine this voluntary offer of Lord Devon's a little closely so as to understand what he and his class are really "giving." In the early part of the last session of parliament the Marquis of Lansdowne (now Governor-General of Canada) moved the following resolution in the House of Lords :- " That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that a Royal Commission may be appointed to report as to the most effective means of giving to a larger portion " of the people of Ireland a permanent pro-" prietary interest in the soil by the purchase " of their holdings." The introduction of such a motion by such a man, and the debate which followed in the assembly of British and Irish landlords, was widely commented upon at the time, many English newspapers congratulating the Land League upon the conversion of the House of Lords to its principles. But the Marquis of Lansdowno indicated, in the influencing motives at work in the bringing about of such a conversion. " What was "the position of owners of landed property "in Ireland at this moment?" exclaimed " owners of a commodity which only one " class of customers was likely to buy, and by the legislation of the past few years that one customer had been effectually deterred from becoming a buyer. A measure of the kind he advocated was then necessary to do something towards reestablishing the value of landed property in Ireland. Nobody would land upon Irish landlord property. "The consequence had been that a number of landowners now finding themselves deprived of 40 or 50 per cent of their annual incomes, were on the verge of ruin, unable to meet the charges upon their estates, unable to sell or to emancipate themselves from their miserable position."

The Landlords' Auxiety

for the partial creation of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, is an intelligent one. They are painfully alive to the force of certain facts, chief among which may be mentioned The increase of Messis Brown's trade had graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant pursuit, is now agitating in value day by day.

The increase of Messis Brown's trade had graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation of these three countries, which is our property which the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention to 14 carats. The lowing the reduction of the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention to 14 carats. The graphy are attracting attention to 14 carats. The graphy are attracting attention to 14

now becoming the advocates of a scheme agricultural community from some of its preof reform which they denounced as "rank communism" four years ago, but which, after the acquisition of that wisdom which tenant farmers in face of all these risks, which an versity seldom falls to bring to those whom | they alone will have to run before the uncerit visits, they now discover to be a mode of taln future, is, of course, quite natural in men escape for themselves out of " their miserable like the Earl of Davon, who live by calcuposition," as well as a change which would lating what they can take from the labor of strengthen instead of endangering the consti-tution. The tenant farmers and people of ty Limerick, to whom this proposed settle-Ireland are in no special hurry to permit ment is made, are unwisely eager to close them to make good their escape—and at their | with the offer, the lord of Powderham Castle, own price—from the situation in which they exeter, may not be as fortunate as now find themselves and their system. To the vanquishers usually belongs the right of with his Irish tenantry. In the terms of fixing the terms of surrender. To permit settlement which will be insisted upon by-the beaten party in this fight to dictate the and-by, when moral considerations will deternumber of years' purchase which must be mine something in favor of an equitable scale paid for a surrender of the land, which in of compensation, two matters will have to be equity and reason belongs to the

Irish Nation.

would be an absurdity. Justice they can renting. This landiord resides in the South rightly claim, but the landlords of Ireland of England, whither goes every year upwards must be given to understand, in the plainest of £25,000 from Irish land and labor, which, must be given to understand, in the plainest possible language, that the Irish people can in justice and reason, ought to be spent where not afford to be generous towards a class of it is produced, but for which no return their enemies who never learned or practised | whatever is made to ireland. The valuation the lesson of how to be just to those who are of this estate is, I believe, considerably unat last rapidly becoming their masters. The present generation of Irishmen are helfs to last twenty five years the sum of at least half the wrongs as their minds are filled with the a million over what is declared to be the ratememories of "Black '47," The events of able valuation of this property has been abthat terrible period have burned themselves stracted from the tenantry in over-renting. into the recollection of our people, whether Thus, if strict equity were enforced by the at home or abroad, searing their hearts and State in the settlement between the Earl of steeling their purposes against the system of laws w. 'ch reduced our country to a howling filderness of famine and made our kindred a holocaust of starvation. It was these recent wrongs and the still prevailing double the price of the estate at that number evils of landlordism which made the Land of years' purchase upon the rateable value. League struggle against its power so fierce on the part of our people, and we would be false alike to justice and to those to whom we are striving to bequeath an emannipated land, if | that the only action Earl Spencer would take we closed with the first cifer which our all but vanquished enemy makes us, and bur-ilton law-breakers of Ulster would be such thened Ireland with a huge compensation as would punish the Nationalists by the supdebt which would take another generation of pression of their meetings instead of pross-Irishmen to wipe out. Assuming that the cuting the above usmed rowdy aristocrate for tenants on the Devon estate will accept

The Offer of Scittement just made, and supposing the price which the landiord asks to be 25 years' purchase of the annual rental, the position of a farmer now paying the Earl of Devon £50 a year rent would be this: Salling price of farm, £1,250; loan advanced by Government to farmer for purchase of farm, £937 103, or three-fourths on the part of Earl Spencer, was, of course, to of whole purchase money, leaving balance of £312 10s. still due to landlord. Upon the Godstament was the tarmer-would-have to pay 5 per cent. interest for 35 years, and this farm, the tenant would have to pay 4 per cent. perpetual interest, or another annual charge of £12 12s., making the total rent for thirty-five years to be \$59 9s. 6d., or £9 9s. 6d. increase on the old rent during that period, with the perpetual of even-handed justice ought to characterise charge of 4 per cent upon one-fourth of the its actions towards the mass of our people, purchase money afterwards. From a purery and stupidity and vindictiveness may safely commercial point of view, this might wear the appearance of a good bargain for the tenant. At the end of 35 years he would be only required to pay the landlord one-fourth of what he bas now to find each rent day. But thirty-five years is half the allotted three score years and ten, and in that time the sum of £330 12s 5d over and above the old rent of £50 a year, would have been paid for the privilege of being part landlord of the holding. Clearly this would be looking to the interest of the next generation more than to the imme. diate benefit of the present, and under these oircumstances the tenantry on the Davon ectate may be pardoned if they borrow from the philosophy of Sir Boyle Roche and ask, what posterity has done for them that they should make sacrifices for its benefit. The whole advantage of such

A Plan of Settlement

would lie with the landlord. He would receive three-fourths of the value of his estate given very clearly by the (English) Financial at once, while a mortgage on the remainder would remain a second charge upon the tenant's holding. There would be no class in I have given of it in these letters, it collecting rents. No expenditure on the may not be unwelcome to your readers: estate, no abatements to be made for Says the F. R.: "The names of eleven famihad harvests-the Earl of Devon would lies have figured at all the Orange meetings, and the tenant. The risk to the State would, of course, be covered, to a bled at the invitation of their leaders, who great extent, by the property of the tenant in supplied them with return tickets, in order the holding; and the chances of ultimateloss | that these law-abiding citizens should i prowould be slight; yet the government would tost, with loaded revolvers, against the meet have to burden itself with cares which would ing of those who were pleasantly described no longer be a trouble or an expense to the as 'murderers, butchers and rebeis.' Those former rent-charger. The tenant, on the eleven families were the Stewarts, Leslies, other hand, would be, for thirty-five years at least, in a worse position than he is now. He Critchtons, Maxwells, Archdells, Murrays and would have to provide nearly ten pounds King-Harmans. Upon reference to the list more rent each year. He could look for no of Irish landlords, we find that these families abatement from the State for bad seasons. are in possession of 91 holdings (estates,) Stock might depreciate in value, grain and covering an area of 677,004 scree, from which cereals grow cheaper, but he would still have they enjoy an annual rental of £333 254 These to gay an increase on his former rent. Landord property might—as it certainly will fail in the market, but no allowance can then be made for those who tie themselves down now to (such a price and) such a mode of loyalists would have to yield up £83,313 a settlement as the Earl of Dsvon proposes to year out of what they are now dishonestly the tenants on his estate. These do not ex- execting from their tenants. Here was 'a

The Bisks

which a farmer will be exposed to in accepting similar terms to the foregoing. A more formidable one still has yet to be considered the one involved in the question of future taxation on land. As trade and commerce decline or duties upon articles of consumption are removed, the taxes upon land are sure to increase. At present they are twenty per cent less upon the land of Great Britain their own impotency either to give a fraudu- and Ireland then upon the land in continental lent value to their estates by raising rents, as | countries, and this fact, together with the exin the past, or to borrow money on the cessive taxation upon other kin is of property security of property which they cannot pre-

considered in connection with such landlords as the Earl of Devon-absenteelsm and over-Devon and his tenants, they would be declared to have become the owners of the fee simple of their farms by having had to pay for the past five and twenty years more than

"Equal Justice,"

I asserted, contidentially, in my last letter, against the Rossmores, Critchtons and Hamhaving incited their followers to violence and bloodshed. The Castle has been both true to itself and to my prediction. It has openly surrendered to the plans of the dison the part of Earl Spencer, was, of course, to be looked for from his past record; but coming, as it does, in hot haste after Mr. Glad-stone's dictum in the Gulldhall speed about "equal justice between party and party in proof of how little regard Dublin Castle has for either justice or decenoy in the adminisl tration of law and government in this country. Given an emergency when reason should guide, or the first attributes be asserted of the conduct which will distinguish its use of authority. The Garrison meeting was one of these occasions. The landlord Orango party had no intention of organizing a counter demonstration. There was, therefore, a double reason why the gathering should not have been proclaimed, while an opportunity presented itself for placating, to some extent, the feeling of exseperation which the previous condoning of landlord turbulence had kindled in the public mind. But Esrl Spencer had fully determined beforehand that it was the right of public meeting which should be suppressed in the North, and not that those of his own class who had incited their followers to attack the Nationalists and disturb the peace, should be punished in accordance with "the policy of equal justice."

ness of opposition to the National League is Reformer in its last issue, and as an English policy. The American prelates refused to witness to the correctness of the version which perfectly secure. Not so the but notably at the last one, that of Rosles, where some thousands of Orangemen assem-" estates are largely let on lease, and hence the application of the Land Act to them, meaning, as it does, an average reduction of 25 per cent, meant also that these virtuous motive and a one for passion.' Well, indeed, might these gentlemen hite special trains, and distribute, free of charge, return callway tickets, to those who were willing to belp them to retain their ill-gotten revenues. It is to increase this help and to back up his triends in the possession of these " ill-gotten revenues" that Earl Spencer has procisimed the privilege of public meeting and suppressed the right of free speech in Uister.

The real explanation of this Uister busi-

MICHABL DAVITT.

The French Senate has adopted a bill al-

ROME!

CA HOLIC ECCLESIASTICAL EDUCATION.

Naw York, Dac 2 .- The Herald's Rome correspondent sends a column and a half appertaining to the work and entertainment of American Bishops at Rome. The business of the congress began on the 13th ultimo and work has been continued steadily ever since. The bishops have renounced the hope of getting home by Christmas. The questions under discussion are so complex and numerous that it is impossible. They mean to leave before the end of December. The chemata or catechism drawn up by the cardinals of the congregation of the Progaganda embraces about forty points connected with

CATHOLIC ECCLESIASTICAL LEGISLATICN

in the United States. What they exactly are is a profound secret, but they refer obletly to general administration, the relations of the bishops and the bishops to the priests and people. Among the chief points dealt with are the tenure of ecclesiastical property, irremovablity of pastors, errotion of diocesan courts, education of clergy and the keeping of clarical banks, which, in consequence of the recent Cincinnati scandal, are to be strictly prohibited. The correspondent gives an authoritative contradiction to the report that

IRISH OR IBISH-AMERICAN MATTERS

figure among the subjects under discussion. There was rome intention of introducing them, but at the earnest request of the bishops, especially Archbishop Williams, who pointed out the unwisdom of touching such burning topics, it was agreed that they should be left in abeyance till a more convenient moment. Although both pontifical committee and bishops sincerely desire the good of the Catholto Church, several meetings of the congress have been stormy, the cardinals finding it hard to persuade the blahops to socept certain

MEASURES OF GENERAL ORDER,

and the bishops finding it equally hard to make the cardinals understand that the peculiar circumstances of America necessitate special rules. On some points the Americans have yielded; on others, depending upon would amount to an annuity to the State of Ireland, irrespective of persons," we have local laws and customs, Rome has bowed to #46 173 6d. Upon the #312 103 mortgage, another instance of the glaring hypocrist of the glaring live wisdom the cardinals show every defar ence. The Monitore de Rome, the semi-cfliplal ngan of the Vatican, on Friday published a long editorial on

THE FUTURE OF THE CATROLIC CRURCH

In the United States, eulogizing the liberat Christian spirit which allows such rapid development of Catholicism in the American it public. The editorial continues: "In a few weeks her bishops will assemble fu national plenary council. It will be the most important assembly of the kind yet seen in the United States. The Bishops of new Rome come here to prepare subjects for discussion at their approaching National Council, and to get strength and advice from the Holy See. In solemn assembly the Catholic Church of the United States will

aftirm as legal the existence and TIGHTEN THE BONDS OF THE HIMBARCHY

agreeably to the principles laid down in the Council of Trent. A new phase is the opening of a new guarantee of prosperity and progress to be given to Oatholicism of the United States." The article concluded with a fisttering reference to the American Episcopate. Another special cablegram says Cardinal Manning will soon return to England. Ha has met with failure in his attempts to influence the Vatican on its Irish American tolerate any interference, thus balking his

FRANCE AND CHINA

Joint agreement for protecting European interests—Offensive operations by the French imminent.

Panis, Dec. 3 .- It is semi-officially announced that England, Germany, America, Russis and France, will participate in the joint protection of their subjects and interests in China in the event of war. Their object is to protect the lives and property of Europeans and Americans in the event of a recurrence of troubles similar to those at Canton. The five powers will form a flotting of gunboats on the Canton Biver, the command of which will be given to the power having the largest naval force in Chinese waters. At present France has the greatest number of vessels there.

HAIPHONE, Dec., 3.—Ouing to an attack by Chinese upon Hain Stuong, a state of slege has been proclaimed there by Admiral Counbet. Some Aunamits mandarians who comnived at the movements of the Chinese have been arrested. Offensive operations by the French are imminent. The health of the troops is excellent.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 3.—France has re-opened negotiations with the Eastern Telegraph Ce. for a cable to Tonquin which, it is hoped, with be completed in two months.

Dara, in Darfour, has surrendered to El-Mahdi. Numerous Europeans, especially Greeks, are presenting themselves for enrellment in the corps destined for Boudan.

NEW RICH BLOOD. and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. son who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill 185500 no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON īAS S.

TIS. CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN. iinstantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseneas, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Caronic Theumalism, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Ch. Iera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamplifet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

An English Veterinary Surreon and Chemist.

now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS,

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Can-ada and Newfoundland for the convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1883 — Summer Arrangements — 1883

This Company's Lines are composed of the Sollowing Double-Engined, Clyde-built ISON STFAMS TIPS. They are built in water tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Namidian	6.100 Cunt	Rollding.
Parisian	5 450 Capt	James wyne.
Sar dinian	4.650 Capt	JE DEROI.
Polymes an	4,100 Capt	R Brown.
So marian.	3 600 Capt	J Graham
Circassian	4.000 Lt W	HSmun, KNR.
Parnyian	3.400 Cap	J Richie.
Nova Scotian.	3. °0.) Caol	W Richardson.
Wiha-mian	X 433 C C 9 D L	Fingh Wille.
See olon	X 40 Lt. +	s which property is not be
Ansirian		BETTELL IN A IL.
Nesiorian	2.700 Capi	T) 1 '(HIDGE
D rnecien	2 0 a Com	A PEX MCCOMPAIL
Esandınaylan.	SOUC CAPT	John Larks.
Siberian	4.600 Cana	Building.
Hanoverian	4.000 Capt	J G Stephen.
Ruenos Avres	n3 800 Capt	James Scott.
Dorest	J (NO) Carot	R Moore.
Greeian	600 Capi	. C & LeGalisis.
Man hoban	3 450 Capt	MRC 1COL
😘 et i	2.: 00 Capt	t C 3 Mei zies.
.P * (†***, * 1 * * * * .	2,800 Cara	John Brown.
Waideli~ ¬n	2 600 Cs p:	w Datziell.
Lucerne	2,700 Capt	Kerr.
Newformuland	11,500 Capt	Joun Mylius.
Acadian	1,350 Capt	F · cGrath.

The shortest Sea Route between America and Impope, being only five days between and to land.

THE STEAME .. S OF THE LIVERPHOL, LOSDOMDERRY AND DUEBEC MAIL SERVICE.

Salling from Livery in every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, osliting at Lough Foyle to receive and land Mails and Passungers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

FROM QUE	EC:			
Sircassian	. Ha'r	^^4 <i>كا</i> ئى. ا	Sept.	2
Polynesian	.g., ,,		Sept.	2
Pernyian	••*		Oct.	- (
Parisia::	•	٠٧,	Oct.	18
Barmelin L	** **	1.5.	Oct.	20
Man dalan		uday,	Uct.	27
Olec-science	-a.u	rday.	Nov.	- 8
Polym stan	. Satu	rday.	Nev.	1(
Parif are	.uatu	nary,	No	17
Poruyian	Satu	rday.	Nov.	24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC:

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW AND OUTBIC SERVICE

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	1212 X	0.0.0	- 20110111
are inter ted to	sail from	Quenec	for Glasgov
an collows:			
Lacerne	<i></i>	, A	hout Sept. 2
erean			hoat bept. 3
erecia :			bout Oct.
Buenos Ayreat	1		bout Oct. 1
Hanczerian		A	bout Oct. 2
Manitoban			bout Oct. 2
orean	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		bout Nov.
Grecian	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		bout Nov. 1
Juenos Ayrest	1	A	bout Nov. 1
-	-	, ,	
מים בי	STUTA NEW	DE OF T	म प

Laverpoot, Queenstewn, St. John, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Bervice

ere intended to be despatched as follows:-FROM HALIFAX:

Meva Scotian Morday, Sept. 24
Hibernian Monday, Oct. 2

Rova Scotian Monday, Oct. 2

Rova Scotian Monday, Nev. 5
Hibernian Morday, Nev. 19

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Garway, Queenstown and

Boston Service
are intended to be despatched as follows from
Boston for Glasgow direct:—

An experienced surgeon carried on each

An experienced surgeon carried on each Bestles.
Berths not secured until poid for.
Through Hills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, yie Halifax, Baton, Ealthnore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Ratiway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimure, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

Tor Freight, 148ago or other information

Giagow, via Salimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreel.

For Freight, 193sago or other information spply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orieans, Havie; Alexander Hunier, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co... or Richard Berns Antwerp; Koys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; Jemes Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Missolm, Belfast; James Scott & Cr., Queens total; Monigomers & Workman. 17 Grace-thurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 20 Grat Clyde Stoet, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Ohisago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 187 Broadway, New York, and 15 State street, Boston. Or to

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montread

June 19, 1883. By return mail, Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting Moody's CO, Chelanati, O. 7(4

DR. A. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET

From Judy (London). She came; she trod our English land A masterpiece from Phidias' hand— Antique and classical and grand Looked Mary

And mashers flew the maid to greet, Leaving the playhouse o'er the street, And Nelly of the twinkling feet, In vain for one sweet smile they sued. She shought their conduct very rude; You see that something of a prude

Though titled splendour bade her come And share the festive "kettledrum," Nothing could tempt the maid to roam— Unless a Blahop was "at home"

Said B**i**'s Heir, "She'll not refuse If I should seek to introduce Myself to this dramatic Muse—

Miss Mary."

But little noble A bet recked The haughty damsel's self-respect. " I keep my circle most select," gays Mary.

So with a calm impassive eye She gave his H*ghn*ss the "go by." "Who wants to know you, Sir? Not I!" Eaid Mary.

Across the Atlantic wave to-day Columbia's children proudly say, "Guess naow who snubbed a coming K.? W-y, Mary."

THE ONLY

VEGETABLE

CURE

Dyspepsia,

Loss of Appetite,

Habitual Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE.

NEEDED IN

Every Family.

AN ELEGANT AND RE-FRESHING FRUIT LOZ-ENGE for Constipation,

Biliousness, Headache,

Ladies and children

Indisposition, ec.

SUPERIOR TO PILLS
and all other systemmedicines.

like it

Price, 30 cents. Large boxes, 60 onts. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

67-26 TU. F-POWW-6

IRISH AFF LIRS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28 .- Witnin a fortnight

over 30 persons have been atrested charged

with conspiracy to destroy the residence of a

County Mayo landlord by explosives,and with

belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood. After

a secret examination they were discharged.

Subsequently the majority were rearrested.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

" I was tagen sick a year ago With billous fever."

" My doctor pronounced me oured, but I got

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctor-

ing for my liver, but it did me no good. I did

after using neveral bottles I am not only as

sound as a sovereign, but weign more than I

Dublic, June 6, '81. B. FITZPATBICK. How to Get Sick.—Excess yourself day

and night; eat too much without exercise;

work too hard without rest; doctor all the time;

take all the vile nostrums advertised, and

then you will want to know how to get well

witch is answered in three words-Take

EBEINGTON AND THE IRISH PRE-

LATES.

LONDON, Nov. 27 .- The Times states au-

thoritatively that Errington, English representative at the Vatican, is not empowered to

negotiate in behalf of the Lish prelates. It

is said that many of the American Bishops at

Rome strongly oppose Errington's efforts to

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pilla for any case

of nervoueness, sleoplessness, weak stomach,

indigestion, daypepsia, &c., relief is sure.

The only nerve medicine for the price in the

How the world has progressed within a

century! George Washington, the first Pre-

sident of the United States, never saw a

stermboat. John Adams, the second Pre-

sident of the United States, never saw a rail-

road. Andrew Jackson, the seventh Presi-

dent, knew nothing about the telegraph.

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President,

never dreamed of ench a thing as a tele-

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets"

are sugar-coated and juclosed in glass bottles.

their virtues being thereby preserved unim-

paired for any length of time, in any climate,

so that they are always freen and reliable.

No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By

Some of the imported wool costumes are

embroidered in a chain-stitched vine pattern

of filoselle or undivided wool, and the flow-

ers or grapes of this vine are formed by

tassels, which are fastened on in the desired

bunches of tiny silk or wool pompons and

form, making an exceedingly pretty and

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ENDORSEMENT.

GENTS-Whoever you sre, I don't know;

and does all it advertises to de, and more.

Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy,

which unnerved me to such an extent that

the least excitement would make me shake

to write, but now my good right hand writes

this. Now, if you continue to manufacture

as honest and good an article as you do.

men that was ever conferred on mankind.

TIM BUROH.

GORHAM, N.H , July 14, 1879.

obtain from the Pope a further condemnation

ot the Irish political movement.

market. In vials at 25 cents.

did before. To Hop Bisters I owe my life."

sick sgair, with terrible pales in my back

and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move

I shrunk

Hop Bitters!

phone.

druggists.

effective decoration.

Indigestion, Sour Stomach,

THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

CHAPTER XXIV .- (Continued.) u To Sir Geoffrey Wentworth, our good friend and loving brother, greeting:

"The above, as thou'it readily understand, it will behave thee to keep safely, seeing it is the Baptisterium of a royal babe, which, albeit its birth be but little known, may, in forthcoming times, become an object of in. terest to the sovereign of these realms. I have duly entered the name on the records of the parish of Eves ham; but fearing lest harm might come to the books in these troublous days, I send thee this (the original) for safe keeping at Brockton, whereunto are appended the names of the godfather and godmother, Eleanor Gower and Oliver Goodnift. Thou wilt also find enclosed herein a letter from the father of the babs to the mother, Jane had wrung it. or Jennie Southron, in which he doch acknowledge the paternity of the same. All which, I charge thee, keep safely, lest they fall into unscrupulous bands. For myself, mayhap I shall see thee no more. The few ties that bound me to life and the world are now almost broken, and the dutles of my office, which have been hitherto confined within the circle of our family must in future be extended to the offering members of our persocuted church throughout this unhappy kingdom. Fare thee well, my well-tried and trusty friend, my companion in arms long ago, when the steel cost covered the cascock, (for the which I pray God assolime,) and my humble servitor at the altar, when all who once were friends had deserted the poor shaveling, save thysolf sione. Fare thee well, Geoffrey-fare thee well. Pray for our unhappy country, that God may speedily withdraw the arm of his vengeance. Teach thy child, the daughter of Annie Howard, never to forget the faith that her mother loved so well, and for the preserving of which in his native land her uncle row realgns his fortunes and his name. May God preserve in thee the faith and the religion of our sainted ancestors, whose writings we have whilom read together so oft in the groves of Brockton, and may thy daughter Ailce be the not expect to live more than three months. I comfort of thy old age, and oft recall thy began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my ap thoughts, when years begin to shroud thy petite returned, may pains left me, my entire memory, to the deeds done in the faith; may special exemption exempted as if by magic, and she ever prove to the the chain, that, when by-gone years. May she live to read for thee when thy eyes grow dim, the chronicles of olden times, and thus carry thee away back, through the clouds that darken around thee, to the sunshine and the glories of the past.

May Heaven guard thee forever. H. H." When Houghton had read over this curious document, and folded it up again in the bex, he began to reflect on the nature of the contents. "A royal babe!" he muttered to himself-"a royal babe That meaneth something. Ay, ay, it's a saying big with cons: quences. Roya: babes have been Dukes of Richmond, not long ago, albeit they came not by the honorable gate of wedlock. Gramercy for wedlock, 'ils but a device of the cozening mouks and priests to grow rich by. Ay, marry, wedlock, what bath wedlock now to do with the rights of sovereigns and princes? By my good sooth, Sir Geoffrey, I see not why this parchment should lie here to moulder in thy closets. Chance hath thrown it at my feet, and it would be but a tempting o' Providence to cast it away. I'll even carry it to my good master, Sir Thomas Plimpton, and see if the secret it containeth may not help him up a step or two higher on the ladder of fortune, and maybap gain his humble henchman, William Houghton, a

footing on it also." Accordingly the trooper stooped to pick up the lid of the box, which had fallen on the floor, intending to tie it in its former place by a piece of cord. As he bent, however, his eye caught eight of his own name written on a paper that lay amongst others scattered about, and of a gold shoe buckle beside it, of large and curious workmanship.

It was the same buckle which Neil Gower had picked up in the cavern, and dropped from her bosom on the previous night, in the hurry of her departure with Alice Wentworth; and the paper was that which Whitret Maobairn had found in the

taproom of the Whiteborse of Wimbleton. " In the name of all the Furies, how came this here?" cried Houghton, unfolding and looking it over. "Hah! I'll wager my life on a sechin it was that old she-devil or her imp whom I met at Goodniff's hostelrie, hath carried it hither, and thus defeated our plans for the capture of this old stag and his fawn. May the foul flend fly away with her before her time's up. Zounds! she hath overreached me, the cozenis g witch. And faith, thou deservest it right justly, Master Houghbut I thank the Lord and feel gratified to you ton, for having got drunk on Oliver's to know that in this world of adulterated ale flagons, when thou shouldst have medicines there is one compound that proves been in London awaiting thy orders, like a sober, God-fearing, Papist-hating son of the true church, and loyal servant of thy gracious queen. Ay, by my scoth, and here we have a trinket that might well grace the shoe of like the ague. Lest May I was induced to the blood royal," he contry Hop Bitters. I used our bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change What doth that mean? Ab, and my nerves that they are row as steady as here's a small crown between the letthey ever were. It used to take both hands ters. It's almost imperceptible." And he brought it nearer to the light. "True, by my certie, it's the shoe buckle of his rovereign majesty, of blessed memory, Henry VIII, an you will accumulate an houset fortune, and I be not much deceived, Gadzooks! how came

MARY ANDERSON AND THE menced to throw the papers and articles of female dress from side to side in quest fully in a few days. But Houghton shook of the other buckle; but it was his lead and gnashed his teeth in impotent nowhere to be found. Then, placing his rage. own letter and the precious trinket in the box with the documents, and tying on the lid carefully with a chord, he deposited the parcel in the breast pocket of his wrapper under his jerkin, resolved to submit them to the inspection of Sir Thomas Plimpton as soon as he reached London. But he was not destined to see the metropolis as soon as he expected. Hardly had Houghton secreted the box,

and immediately Reddy Connor entered the yerself.' And Reddy, with a countenance as room, with terror and slarm pictured in his countenance. "What's the matter now, fellow, and what

detained thee so long?" demanded Houghton. "O, begorra, am kilt," cried Baddy; "am -am as good as murthered;" and he drew his breath thick and short, and looked affrighted, like one pursued by a ghost. "Murdered !" repeated Houghton.

"It's all as one," responded Beddy. "He broke my arm. Look! there's only two bones houldin' it thegither. Listen-don't ye hear it jugglin'?" And he held it up before the trooper, and moved it to and fro with the other hand in a most comical manner. "Why, man, thy arm's broken," replied Houghton tender.y, manipulating the mem-ber. "Ha, ha! Gad's mercy, dolt, thou'rt not half so valiant as I took thee for. who hath been so bold as to lay hands on thy

sacred person?" "Tom Biddle, av course; who else cud it be?"

replied Houghton. "But hark thee; hast found the kev?"

"The key? sy course I have. But d'ye know how he tricked me?" cried Reddy. " Nay,' replied the other, willing to humor

the simpleton. " Weli, look," said Reddy, suiting the action to the word; "he got a hoult of me this way by the neckerchief, and twisted it tight at first, and then tighter and tighter, and at last gave me a wallop just that way on the heels brhint, that took the feet from undher me

while ye'd say trapsticks." The tall trooper found himself measuring his full length on the floor ere he thought of making the slightest resistance. Nay, before he could utter a single exclamation, Reddy had twieted his neckcloth as tight as if a vice

"Hillon there, Riddle and Davidson," he cried, throwing himself on the breast of the trooper. "Hillos there," he shouted, as the two domestics rushed into the room from the passage where they had been awaiting the signal; "bind his feet together with them bowstrings, till we relieve him of his doublet and jerkin. Alay, man," he continued, addressing the struggling captive. "Arrah, be alsy, and don't taze yourself that way. A'ry or ye'll spoil the flure with yer boots. Tie bim tight, Riddle; there, another double; there now, that's as decent a fied pair iv heels as iver lay over boord at a wake. Here you, Davidson, take a twist round his right arm and you, Burnet, draw over the sleeve. What a divil of a passion he's in! Look how he flusthers, for all the world like a dying porpoise. He, ha! he give me a smart wipe there on the ear; but I forgive him, the poor sowl, seein' the amplush be's in. I know its a liberty I'm takin' Mr. Englishman, but sorra help it I can do. O, av course, av course; ye needn't be at the throuble av spakin'; I know it's an advantage I'm takin', to be sure; but then yer only a Sassenagh, ye see. Now, if ye had the good fortune to be an Irishman, upon my conscience, I could no more think av tratin' ye this way, than av strikin' a man behind his back at a fair. There, new be raisinable, and don't sweat so much, or ye'd, may be, get a ploricy aither it.,'

When Reddy had stripped the unfortunate sergeant of his upper garments, and secured all others are severed, will link thee still to his arms and feet, he untwisted his neckcloth and let him breathe more freely. Thez, amid volleys of oaths and currer, the long riding boots were, after some difficulty, taken off, his feet tied again securely, and at length he was suffered to roll and writhe on the floor

in ail the mad fury of despair. But no sooner was the trooper stripped of his garments then Reddy began to don them himself, to the no small astonishment of the rightful owner.

"What meanest thou by that, villain?" demanded Houghton hardly able to articu-

"Why, I'm only goin' to take your place ye know, and rob the house in the livery and under sanction of her majesty the queen Ye see, master, in this dress a man's eased of his conscience entirely, and becomes what ye call a royal pursuivant. Still, in regard to them money bags under the western tower, that ye promised to share with me so decently, a while ago, (and in troth, I'm mighty behouldin' to ye for that same,) seein' there's more in them than I can use convayniently, why, if we have a wife and weaps, (bad luck to that jerkin—it's too tight,) if ye have a wife and weans, or an ould father or mother, that ye'd send a last token to, and jest tell me where to find the crathure, I'll lave them a thrifle in your name, and explain to them the comfortable situation I left ye in, and the bright prospects that's afore ye, (by the tear o' war, these boots fit me as if I was born in them.) An as for the honorable Sir Thomas Plimpton, he'll be mighty glad to hear that yer in safe quarthers taking yer'rest afther the fatagues of the chase. Buckle that strap, Burnet, and then bring me a pair of selssors."

"What want ye with scissors?" inquired Burnet.

"Out on the for an impudent variet," cried Reddy, drawing bimself up in mock dignity ; begone, and bring hither the scissors incontinently, and also a piece of shoemaker's wax. How presumost thou to dispute the wishes of a troop aergeant in her majesty's service ?

Having now put on the boots, doublet hemlet, and sword of his captive, and slung the baldrick, to which the bugle was suspended, over his shoulder, he looked the very image of the burly sergeant, as he stood there in his uniform a few minutes before.

"Well, Burnett, are the soldiers takin' kindly to their wine?" inquired Reddy, as the messenger veturned. "Ay, marry, are they; they be quarrelling lustily this full half hour and more."

"Away, then, and give them the dock and dhonis-the stirrup-cup; fill the dogs to the throat. I'll be ready for them in a twinkling; and now hand me the solssors and the wax." And sitting down on a chair, opposite the prostrate trooper, he began deliberately to spread a thin coat of the resinous compound on his upper lip. The latter eyed him fearfully, as he performed this operation, and moved his own lips convulsively, from time to time, as if in painful anticipation of the

loss he was about to suffer.

When Reddy had made the necessary preparations, he rose up, and calmly informed confer the greatest blessing on your fellow- this here? Soho! we must search for its the trooper he was about to leave home for a

rage. "Shure it's but the loan av it am axin; pursued Reddy, trying the soissors on a bit of paper, and then approaching Houghton; just for a few days only; begorra, I'll return ivery hair av it. Arrab, man, be more neighborly to yer acquaintances, and don't lose a to admit the distressing realities that began friend for the value iv a look i' yer hair. It's proud ye ought to be that I think so much of it. Ay, in troth ought ye; upon my conscience now it's in earnest 1 am. Begorre, there's not anwhen he heard a hurrled step at the door; other man in England I'd ax the favor of but grave as a mustard pot, knelt down beside the unfortunate sergeant, and laid hold of his nose with his finger and thumb. The latter now made a desperate resistance, and reared loudly for help. " Hoa thera! ye drunken knaves. Alison, Dexter, Hiusou, where are ye? Help! murder! help!"

"Stop, cried Beddy! yer friends might be disagreeable company jlat now; and besides, ye'll disthress yer lungs at that rate; so I'll throuble ye to hould this kippin while am takin' the thriflin' liberty; and the him thither on the preceding night. "Ay introduced a sharp edged dagger between his ay," said he, "that's just it; for though introduced a sharp edged dagger between his jaws, and still holding him by the nose whilst Davidson steadled his head, fairly out off his moustache, and soon transferred it to a corresponding location on his own grave

"Scoundrel! villain!" cried the unfortunate trooper as soon as tim dagger was removed, "thou'lt be damage for this outrage."

"Arrah, then, is it voxed with me ye are?" said Reddy, in affected so orise, "Well, now, "Ab, if I ever come within sword thrust of if that's not mighty q ... ! Begorns, in ould the villain, I'll repay him for this outrage," Ireland beyon there, 1.'s little they'd think av lendin' ye a lock i' their hair to help ye in hair and hide, soul and body, an no great occupied copying from some compliment they'd think it either. Is the horse at the door?" he continued, turning to one of the domestics who had just appeared on the threshold stating at the melamorphosed Irishman.

"Ay, all's ready," replied the man, laughing at Reddy's moustache, which seemed to grow somewhat irregular, as if it had been raised at different periods. "Pilnioned-eh?"

"Ay, fit to carry a bride over the borders." " And the soldiers?"

" Orunk as Dutch burgon-asters." "Burrab, then," orien Beddy, settling bis belinet on als need, and support ing his he vy long sword in his left hand, whilst be cought the bugie in his right. "Keep this ger toman sato Hil I return. I'll take his place for this time, and lead his troop on their way fome in as soldierly a

tershire." " Home," shouted the trooper, raising himseli to a moro erect attitude.

fashion as ever an Englishman in Worces-

"Why not?" som Reday; do 2 ye think ttey'll follow me ! him, aspecially when I wind a new one a s h in, like that we heard flow ye is the ould acrey beyont? beside; by this time naither their hearin' or seein' is just so nice as it was, may bo."

"I'm ruined, deceived, lost, diagraced," ejaculated the trooper, custing him self back egain in despair and kickip. like an injuriat-

ed bull in the toils. " Why, may I nivir do harm," cried Boddy,

turning round to the bystanders, "but ne'd vex a saint. I'm puitln' agreeff to the throuble of takin' his place on a long journey, and lavin him here to have his rest, like a born lord in the most hospital le Lon : o England, where he has the best av attin', and drinkin' and electio, and sarvints to attend bim, and bad luck to bim, he's rot sattefied aither all. Divil a taste of gradude in him

"Zounds!" cried Houghton, endeavoring to butes his bonds, "om i to be left here to the raise a monument to perpetuate his name! vengeance of these cowardly morderers? Alas! slas! he has no name — he is Alison, Dexter, has there !" but Reddy laid but a poor monk of the order of his foot gently on his mouth, and interrupted his exclamations.

here's Tom Biddle, a country man iv yer own, who'll thrate ye hind and decent-Tom Biddle, that brok my att ye know-him that id kneck sac puss out iv ever a man in the barony. Tom's migh'y paceable though, when ve saaka bim civil."

"Death and furies!" growled the trooper, how I've been outwitt it by this villair!"

"D'ye t'ink," inquired Roddy, "is there any danger of my slitherin' of the holse?" "Perdition seize thee," muttered his victim, writhing on the floor, and hissing the words through his clinched to eth.

"Just listen to bim," said Addy; "listen how he curses and sweeks r. me, all as one as if I'd been the greatest enemy he and in the world. Well, well, it's not in my nature to be so hard hearted to you : no, begoria, it id go clans agin my conscionce, afther the throuble ye tak in carryin' me bome this mornin'. So, goc. bye, master; a soft hed and fair dhram s to ye, and if I dare be so bould as to ax another triflin favor, a'ter so short an acquaintance, why, I'd beg of ye to remember sometimes, is yer prayers, Beddy Connor, the poor empleion of Brockton Hall." And, touching who mimet, L. saluted the treoper in soldierly fection, and ther, assuming his mosk dignay, serodo from the room, leaving, his captive under ward sebarmuo galugual sid to

When he reached the servents hall he stood listening for some moments at the deor, ic ascertain if the roistering soldiers were yet sufficiently intoxicated, and having soon satisfied himself of the fact, hurried on to the front entrance, his spurs jingling on the stone pavements as he went, jumped on his horse, and wound a blast on his bugle horn that rang through the spacious halls, scholog from room to room, and bringing the balt-drunken troopers rushing and tumbling out to answer .scommons.

"Ah, ye drunken variets," ne orled, in a voice intended to imitate Houghton's, mount and follow me to Hoxley."

"By the throat of Bacchue," muttered one of the soldiers, whilst endeavoring to mount, " he hath tasted of the wine cup himself this morning. Grameroy, drunken vericial his own voice is none of the soberest, I trow." "To Hoxley," said aucthor; "marry, a smart ride and an unchristian like road; ay,

twenty miles, if I know aught of measurement." "Ha! and a pillion behind him, to carry this old mass mover to London, an he finds tues without which they had themselves him at Hoxley," multered a third. "Doubtless he hath pravailed on that foel-fellow to batray him;" and sorambling up the horse's

"'The widow of Hoxley watered her wine,'-Hoa the half !" he shouted to his prancing horso; "lon'rt no petter yet than a farmer's

side, he essayed to squeeze out anatches of

colt. Hon-steady-1 say -utendy. The widow of Hoxley watered her wine, And the captain could never set drank on't.'"

"Hillon there, re dru ken sole!" vocifer-

ated Reddy, "will pand sour ve on to Hoxiey; and await me thore. Come on, yo variets, come on "and wheeling his horse, he dashed down the avenue at full speed, followed by iellow; it may be among the papers and haw- few days, and would feel under an everlasting down the avenue at full speed, followed bles of this errant damosel." And he com- obligation to him for the loan of the hair on the drunken and uprogridue soldiers.

CHAPTER XXV. When Sir Geoffrey awoke next morning,

the gloomy vauit of Glastonbury Abbey

was some time before he could realize

situation in which he found himself.

dreams had been all of home and Alice,

his books, his pictures, and his new theories and his micd, full of these soft and pleasant

impressions, felt somewhat reluctant, at fin

one by one, to crowd in upon it. He con distinguish no object in the apartment; wh first he opened his eyes he rubbed his his across them, except, indeed, a dim lighting the distance, that threw its rays but a in feet around, and looked like a phospho gleam, far away in the dark distance. first stretched out his hands, and the damp flags, on which his be lay, then the rough covering, and finally, the hard-knotted handkerohief the pressed his temples. But after a little shis eyes became more accustomed to the distant light, he thought he began to see the outline of a man's face, and then, after a low and steady gaze, recognized it as that brother Felix, the old monk who conducted dreamt all night of happy things, there we ever a strange weight upon my hear that marred the pleasure. Ay, sy, I see all now-I remember everything-there no longer a doubt 1'm houseless, bomeless mayhap childless. God direct me, God d rect me, for I'm a doting miserable old man It may be that heaven is punishing me to the sins of my youth." His reflections were here interrupted by a short, hollow cough looking up in the direction and whence it came, he saw from proceeded from the little old mon occupied copying from some old parchments that lay before him. The knight could now distinctly see every thing with the circle of the light, whilst the rest of the apartment lay in deep obscurity. And he thought he never saw a face so thin and ema ciated as the face before bim, ner heard cough so hollow as that which broke upo his car in the still and awcome place The monk's white looks lay thinly cattered over his forehead, his cheeks appeared sunk en till they almost met, his eyes protruding and glossy, and his hends attenuated to th very extreme of leanness. As the light ferl upon and illuminated his pale and ghastly countenance, he looked more like. dead body just raised up from the tomb that a living man. "And there he site," thought bir Geofficey.—", there he sits, the poor old friend of humanity, the savior of history, and preserver of soience. There he site at his little desk, wrapped in his habit deciphering the athined and moth-eaten records of fer distant climes, written in languages long since forgotten, or exilter, and buried, maybap, for centuries in the rules left by the Guth and the Vandal. There he site alone, there under the ground, where the blessed sun nover shines, and the cheerly light of day never enters. There he sin telling for humanity, to instruct, elevate, and encoble it-to make it better and happier. No one sees him, no one hears him, save th gray old wessel, mayhap, that, accustomed at length to his presence, comes bold forth from his burrow in the grave, to look op in his gentle face, and beg the som combs as they fall from his trembling hands. There he sits night and day never thing, never complaining, redeeming the past, and exlightening the luture. There he site, with his crucifix on the desk before him; suffering and laboring after the example of Him whose image it bears, for the enlightenment, the instruction, and salvation of his race. And who will hellow his memory? Who will St. Dominic. He will die here son day, and be forgotten, like his breth "Excuse me av ye plaze. Why, man, shure | ren. Some evening, the hunted priest, com ing in pessant guise, and standing amid the rules of the old pile, will look up, and wonder that the smoke no longer a cande from the mysterious chimney. He will go in, and find the door in the base of the pills tastened, and no one near to open it. Thes, shaking his head in doubt with feer, an

> he old than who answered the amen for so many years will neve. be his clerk again, Then will be open one of those graves, and there will he deposit on a pile of human bones the skeleton form of the dead monk, shrouded in his threadbare cassock. dear! O dear! But the labors of his life, where are they? Did he leave nothing, after so many years of study and toil, but that little handful of manuscript? Ay, truly, it seemeth little to look at, but take it up and examine it. Ah l verily, every page hath cost him whole years of labor; every word every letter, bath he rescued from the ravages of time, and the mists of years, like an antiquary deciphering the scabbed and time worn monuments amid the ruins of Persepotis. In vain shall men in after years search for his name, of his birthplace. He had no name but the poor monk of St. Dominic, no country but heaven, no friends but the saints, no mother but the holy spouse of Carist, no father but God.

coming round by the altar, will he see the

mosa and the weeds beginning to grow

over the consecrated steps of the sand

tusry; then will he turn the revolve

ing atone, and descend through the secre

aperture. Behold, there sits the monk still

-there he sits, as he used to see him sitting

or old; but the pen has fallen from mis fit

gers, his forehead has sunk down on the im-

age of the dead Christ. There's no longer

fire on the bearth stone, and the damps of

the vault have given a strange color to his

hande, which lie spread before him, embrac-

ing the orugifix. Listen! the priest speaks

to him, but he replies not; the priest raises

hiterm but it falls again with a heavy sod.

den sound down upon the desk. The priest

will sing the black mass, and chant the

sciema requiem in stealthy tones, but

"And a time, too, will come," pursued the knight, still gazing at the busy monk; "sy a time when learned men will denounce thee as a bigot, and revile thee as an impostor, should they chance to hear of thee as one who practised those very virbeen deprived of thy literary labors.
Alas! thy abstinence, thy retirement,
thy self-denials, thy sufferings, and thy selfabasement, without which the world had never been enriched by those precious parchments, will be the objects of the world's taun and soom. Like eagles will men surround thy remains, and each, carrying off his part of the spoil to augment his treasury of learned fore, will yet deride and scoff at thy motastio virtues, and the ascotlo habits which gave them birth. O, poor old man; they will pilier thy history, thy science and thy philosophy; but thy old faith and antiquated morality will they trample under their feet. Ay, marry, they will laud thee for thy researches, but vility thee for thy faith; they will honor

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

as an historian, venerate thee as an anti-

an any other living man. And as regards the simplicity of the monk. domology, have I not proved beyond quesmmer? and, also that the viparous have carvings or leaden types?" nostrile, no lungs, and therefore no oh an absurd theory. Hewson's but a fool, is all his experiments, as I shall prove by treatise on crustacea. Ah! that reminds ddy was the cause of destroying. O dear! And all this comes of persecuting thou mayst have it" old man for his faith. Well, as I said, & reward have I to expect from the world all I've done for its enlightenment? ubtless a halter, or a prison. And my

say again, confound the angels!" ir Geoffrey started up indignantly in his ad, and repeated the words in such a voice to reach the ear of Brother Felix. "That's blasphemy," said the monk, inerrupting his writing, and peering over the

lections, how will the world compensate

s for them? Every insect in them

at me an angel. O, confound them, con-

and them for angels! they have ruined

ankind in general, and myself and my

aughter in particular. That Plimpton vil

in leveth my angels more than my Alice

"Blasphemy!" replied Sir Geoffrey, rising e handkerchief over his head, as he turned look at the monk.

Ay, thou'st been cursing the ministers of

"Ha, hal ministers of the devil, rather. there be more angels than good angele, I row. But-tather Peter-where hath he and he dwarf gone?"

"Both left us last night, and may not reurn for a time," replied the monk, quitting is desk a moment to lay some breakfast be ne Sir Geoffrey.

"Ab, methought I saw him leave with a ary small and very dissgreeable specimen of man kind, siter midnight. And whither striking the desk; "they've rained me!" endeth he, brother Felix?"

"It's somewhat of a journey, I ween," reonded the monk; "for he hath taken the cred vestments."

"O dear! O dear! and left he aught of ounsel for me? inquired the knight. "That thou remain here until the departure

Sir Thomas Plimpton from the neighborood of Brockton; nothing more," What! here among the graves?"

"Ay, if it so please thee." fond of hor old father, and can ill bear the the death." separatiou."

"Two days' retirement will place thee bo. ly at the harcnet. youd the danger of arrest," modestly pursued he mank; " and then thou mayet return in | mistortune?" afety. I pray thee he counselled by thy father confessor, who loveth thee most truly, and would surely take it ill of thee to traversie his directions, and thereby expose thyself to danger."

"Ah! but Alice," replied the old man. "She's in safety," plended the monk.

"Safe from violence, may hap; but I know well her treart is sick and sorrowing for her old father. Poor child; the thinks I'm so

"Nay; but I can judge of her fortitude from what father Peter saith. She can bear thy absence better than thou thinkest for." Bir Geoffiev shook his head.

"Two days make but a little time, mc-

thinks," persisted the monk. "Ay, marry, for those who measure time by the length of their manuscripts; but little Alice hath never been from her father's ilde one hour, save when she went to Paris to see Mary Stuart; and then-hem !- and then-0, it would never do at all," he added, ising from the table and leaving his breakfast almost untasted. "I must see her tcnight."

"And pray, good Sir Gooffrey, how long staid the maiden at Paris?" "How long? O, a long time; a very long time, indeed;" and he shuffled about, on-

deavoring to evade the question. "Nay, thou seemest unwilling to answer me," said the monk with a faint smile on his be lost while we babble here." thin lips. "Pray, didst not follow her thyself after only a few days, absence, and bring her back with thee, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of the princess to the contrary? Ah, Sir Geoffrey, it's thine own trow."

"Marry come up with thee, man; and what knowest then of the matter?" responded | visit his old amanuensis. Say to the first the knight, somewhat annoyed at seeing his thou meetest, that brother Felix would crave poor revenge,-n sorry deed. One would anxiety to return thus accounted for. "Gramercy for thy tale, brother, it little becometh thy office to know so much of the secrets between father and child. So haste thee, and open the pillar above, that I may see what hath become of the box. I will return with. eh?" out delay, and remain here patiently till

nightiall." "I may not contravene my orders, Sir Geoffrey," replied the monk, respectfully, "and would supplicate thee to remain here as thy good frierd and father confessor di-

"But my books, man, my books i" persisted the knight, plucking the breast of the monk's cassock, to impress on him the importance of the matter; " my books are in the box, and how know I but these troopers may have carried them off? And Beddy, he may have fled and left them to the mercy of the elements."

"Thy books are of small account, compared with thine own safety, Sir Geoffrey.

"What! man," ejaculated the latter, stepping back and looking with astonishment at the monk. "I tell thee thou'rt orzed! Why, St. Augustine, St. Thomas, St. Bernard, and St. Jerome are there in that very box! Paugh! man, they're worth a thousand such lives as mine!"

"There they are," said the monk, pointing to the lower shelf of a bookstand on the opposite wall; "thou mayst have them, if thou remainest here as directed."

"Where?" muttered Sir Geoffrey stepping over and taking up one of the large folios; and for myself," said Sir Geoffrey, "here the edition. Why, gads my life, man, this is the last Mantz addition. "Where?" muttered Sir Geoffrey stepping driven from my ancestral home, to pooh, pooh! brother Felix, it's but a bawble, a mere attair of zeching; mary, man, thou may the action, the demanded, carried mayst buy this for more. oris d. And for what? 'ne demanded, carried antly away, as usual, with the substantily away, a more translations of the fathers, man; every letter in them's worth all the thered more inscriptions of ancient rings, typographies of Gastonburg and Schoffer, and is more doing classified more fishes in my faunt, in the whole universe." And the latter on ichthyology, from the scleroides to suite on ichthyology, from the scleroides to suite on ichthyology, from the scleroides to suite throw back the volume contempts. a malacopterygiens subbruchiens, inclusive, ously on the shelf, and laughed heartily at

"And what difference maketh it to the the mit of the ophides are viperous only in my treatise on insects, that the writings of the seint," demanded the monk, mit of the ophides are viperous only in whether they reach us through wooden

"Humph I" ejaculated Sir Geoffroy, smiling for, and consequently can neither sing, comparsionately on his companion. "Indeed ugh, cty, sneeze, nor cough, like other ani-las? As for the bestle casting his shell, I question. So haste thee, haste thee, and let wer will admit it—never could reconcile it me away from thy company. I would rather th my conscience to deceive the world with | sit in the ruins above, and decipher the tombstones, then converse with one who hath such little respect for the precious relics."

"And yet," replied the mork, "we have of the death of that two-year-old, which even the manuscript copy there on that shell above, from which thine was printed. And

> "Ay, truly, prother; but hith not every monastery in France, Italy, and Germany, of a grateful old monk be with thee. Send copies of the same? Heat man, I would not barter mine for a million such pality things. So get thee up, and let's steal among the old walls; haste thee and don thy black cloak, while I look after my pletures."

And the old man hurrled away to find his treasure where he had left it.

CHAPTER XXVI.

It seemed the knight had some difficulty in finding his pictures, or was detained among the tombs by some unforeseen cause; for he was absent longer than the monk expected. And wher, at length, he did respers, his countenance seemed conbiderably discomposed from its usual quiet nfrom his pallet, shoes and all, and sliding expression; his breath came thick and snort, moistening eye, reluctantly left him to reand his bat was pressed down flat moon his head, giving him the look of one who had been struggling with an antagonist.

"Look at that!" said he, handing a scioll of parchment to the monk.

And what may it be, good Sir Geoffier? or hath it been injured, that thou seemest so ill at case? Ah! it's thy classificotion of leects; truly, yes—and the rais, I see, have been meddling with it. They have eaten up one or two of thy bestles; verily, these rats are unconscionable ani-

"Curse the rate!" vociferated Sir Geoffrey, "Hut, tut! Bir Gerffrey; be not so angry about so small a trifle.'

"A trifle, sir! a trifle! the only specimen ext quarter's Breviary with him, and the of the treble-winged beetle in England. A trifie! I say again, curse the rats, sir." And he indignantly buttoned up his doublet to Hall become the reward of the captors. Yet the chin, and struck the desk a second time with his clinched fist. "Perdition catch the anxiety he felt about his favorite copy of the whole accursed race; they've robbed me the holy fathers; and even then, were the alof the grandest specimen of the sever-spiraculated three-winged beetle in Europe. Ay, there's my daughter's drawing, watch she is. "Nay, I bar that, good brother, when night bored many an hour to accomplish, now in omes on, I'll steal home to Brockton. My the stomach of the pest of humanity. Look aughter Alice, thou must know, is there ye here, sir monk; an thou but catch me olding in a lonely cell, and will expect me. that thieving viliain, and rip me the beetle Ble's of tender heart, poor little thing, very from his scurvy stomach, I'll befriend thee to his world, and Alice was the light of his life

The monk smiled, and looked deprecating-

"Soul o' my body, monk; dost mock at my

Misfortone ? misfortune. Have I not been writing a the church, he peeped out cautiously treatise for the last two years on the constitution of insects? and here's the one by which I was to prove the existence of bronchi, or tubular respiration, destroyed if he could see any trace of his books or of the ten years immediately preceding, by that infamous vermin. Sir, the original Reddy Conner; but not a living thing was The dead body of a woman was discovered. was found fifteen years ago, and visible. All was as ellent as the grave, if we sent me as a most precious gift, except, indeed, the occasional chirp of the simple, and thriftless, and coroless, that I may by Sir Toby Flingamup, of Flingamup Castle, wander about and neglect myserf. O, the's a in Shropshire. And now, sit, both copy and very tender little girl. Hust never seen original are gone, eaten up, devoured by the meanest of the brute creation. Come, brother, I must quit the place instantly; and see thou tarry not, or-or-or I might lose

my tempsr." "But, good Sir Geoffrey, wilt not -"What, stay till the villains eat my venerable pictures also? ay, faith, not leave a feature on their faces. Pshaw! what a rank smell's in the tombs! Methought once, last night, I had never been able to endure it." " So the rate stole the parchment from the

altar," observed the monk, moving along. "Ay, the sacrilegious variets; and had carried it well nigh into their burrows. By my certies, I was simost sufficested. Paugh! envy them not their hunting grounds."

ere he turned the key. "Bir Geoffrey," said he, " I have a request to make."

"Make it promptly," replied the knight; wa have no time to tarry; my books may

"I feel I must soon quit this place." " Marry, the parting should cost thee but little regret, methinks," responded the knight. "And would fain see Father Poter once

more, to receive from him the last rights of heart faeleth most the pain of absence, I our noly church," continued the monk; " or if he may not come, peradventure the pilgrim, whom men call the Gaberlunzie, might his ghostly office, about the end of June, ere he quits this old tenement for another coun-

try,"
"Where thou mayest meet me with more social companions than the rats and weasels

" Nay, I mean not the vault, but a tenement frailer, far. This poor, old empty, broken shell, not worth a shroud to cover it. And yet, as thou has spoken of the old place, I will confess to ther, Sir Geoffrey, I could never well dissociate the idea of my existence from these walls. I've fancled, somehow, that the monk and his cell should crumble together; and were it God's will, I would rather die here, amongst the rains, than live out my few re-

maining days elsewhere." "But the rate," said Sir Geoffrey ; " art not airaid of the rate, when sickness cometh, and thou'rt unable to speak or move thy hand to drive them away? Ah, paugh! the Very thought maketh me shiver.

"They know me," replied the monk, "and would barm me not."

" Know thee, man?'

" Ay, truly do they, and come at my call, except, indeed, when the priest is here."

" Sorry companions, methicks." comfort to the recluse."

hand familiarly on the monk's shoulder, "I with all the eagerness of a Jew on seeing a days, without the option of a fine.

withou; sgain entreating thee to come and spend the remainder of thy days at Brock-

Brother Felix shook his head. " Nay, Sir Geoffrey," he replied, "It must not be. I know not how it is, but I love the old place and its associations so] well that I cannot hear the thought of quit- next him, and hurried along to secure the have lived almost since my childhood; every stone of the ruin is ismiliar to me; they seem like old acquaintances, whom I should not abandon. Nay, nay, I will die as I lived, in the ruins of Glastonbury."

" Hearken, brother," urged the knight, "I must tell thee right roundly, I cannot reconclie it with my conscience to leave thee here; indeed, thou must accompany me to Brookton, and I promise and pledge thee on the honor of a Obristian man, neither to disturb thy studies, nor meddle with thy habits. Thou shalt have thine own way in all things. Not even Reddy Connor shall be suffered to intrude on thy privacy."

" Henven reward thee, Sir Geoffrey, for thy proffered kindness to a worn out, worthless being, who hath no claim on thy bounty. But it cannot be; I'll draw my last breath in the old place. I teel that I'm a fixture here, which cannot be removed. My heart still clings to the old consecrated walls, do was the dauge of destroying. Other is adve, from which thind was printed. And things to the one of take me away in see such a butter- so, as thou valuest suffquity so much, verily and he who would take me away and all this comes of persecuting thou mayet have it."

And all this comes of persecuting thou mayet have it." thee well, Sir Geoffrey, and the blessing me a priest to assoll me ere I fall into the grave, for 1 could ill bear the thought that my unancinted bones should mix with the sainted remains of our holy brotherhood. Fare thee well," he continued, unlocking the secret door, "and may God deliver thee and thy daughter from the hands of thy enemies. Ab, but stay; I had almost forgetten," he added. "Should I die ere the priest comes, thou'lt not fall to remember that my old manuscripts will be found under the altar, in the vault. So, pax vobiscum, peace be with thee," he concluded, embracing the knight, "and may the Holy Virgin guide and guard thee forever." So saying, the monk of St. Dominic opened the mar le door, and Sir Geoffrey, with quivering lip and

turn to his gloomy cell. "Heli die down there all alone," muttered the knight to bimself; "I foresaw all that this morning, when I awoke and beheld him writing at his deck. Twas as plain to me as the light of day. I always said so," he cortiqued, stepping from stone to stone, and looking warlly round, lest some spy might luck in the shadows of the old walls to arrest him in his exit from his hiding-place.

Sir Geoffrey felt, the moment the monk

had locked him out and retired to the vault, that he was exposing himself to the danger of detection, and well knew if Sir Thomas Plimpton, or any of his foliowers, did but succeed in capturing him, the second tender of would be instantly made, the cath and his daughter and himself dragged to London to suffer for their obstinacy, and Brockton in face of this danger, he could not overcome the holy fathers; and even then, were the alternative offered him of retiring to some obscure corner of England, with his books, his bestles, his instruments, and his gentle Ailce, he would have accepted it thankfully, and, much as he loved the venerable mansion of his accestors, would have abandoned it forever. His library was and his book of reference when his memory failed him. Of both these was his existence made up, and to separate him from either would have broken his heart. When the good old knight, after many a stumble rotten timbers and slippery stones "Ay, by my halldome; and no ordinary had at length reached the portico of through the breaches in the walls, to see if any of the pursulvants remained on guard in front of the abbey, to prevent his escape, or sparrow, sitting up there on the sash of the broken window, picking the chickenweed, or the twitter of the swallows about their nests under the saves.

As he turned away, satisfied he had no immediate danger to apprehend, he saw that a dead cricket had stuck to the palm of his hand, which had been resting on the wall, He shook it off, and as it lay on the ground, folded his hands on the head of his cane, and looked sadly down on it.

"What a sight!" he muttered, nodding his head contemplatively; "the very crickets are dead and gone. Poor fellow! thou, too, wert driven from thy hearth, where many a time after the midnight hour had struck thou bast sung the merry roundelay, in concert with the monks at their matin hymns. Ay, verily, thou wert a chorister When brother Felix reached the door in in thine own way, and did thy best the broken pillar, he paused for a moment to worship God according to thy ability; albeit, as my theory runs, thou'rt not glited with lungs. And moreover, thou wert al. ways a good Oatholic; ay, faith, a right stanch old inmate of the cells and convents. In- over Square, London. Among there present deed, there's a character of antiquity about thee; a multitude of venerable assoclations connected with thy family, that would ill become thee otherwise. Bo thou hast followed the fortunes of thy venerable friends, and chose rather to die than tune thy voice to strange psalmody. Ab, dear me! dear me! and they cut thy very the cricket with the end of his cano; "'twas have thought it enough to banish thee, murder thee; but thus to outrage thy poor remains side glimpse of some object falling over the spot where the cricket lay, and looking up, beheld a large black spider making a rapid

descent upon its prey. "Ay, sy," said the knight, "there it is there's the illustrator of the spirit of the times. He hath already taken his life, and now comes to tear asunder and scatter his bones. But to thy work—to thy work; it's thy instinct; begotten of the dovll, thou must needs gratify thy lust. Nay, thou needst not fear me. I will leave thee to thy profession; thou canst not iniure him now; he is beyond thy reach. O, the-the-glutinous despot," muttered the old man, and moving slowly through the portico. "What a picture he presents of the power of human passions; and, O dear me! who can tell but the old recluse of Brocton Hall may one day meet the fate of the poor oricket?

CHAPTER XXVII.

On descending the steps from the portloo of the church, Sir Geoffrey perceived "They're living things, at least," responded the horse and wagon at some distance the monk, "and even that's sometimes a in the field below, and, to his great delight, comfort to the recluse."

cannot part thee,—mayhap forever, for we lost dismond siter a long search, the old man know not what a day may bring forth in sprang forward to clutch it, and ascertain if it these troublous times,—I must not part thee had suffered any injury. Alas! the tressury was broken open, and two of the books gone. Looking round, he saw one of them lying open among the rubbish near the wall, and the other at some distance beyond; the latter having two of its leaves torn out and flyleg round with the HORRIBLE IMMORALITIES! breeze. As Sir Geoffrey picked up the leaf ting it. Here I took my first vows; here I other, he tripped and fell among the loose stones; and as he rose again, regardless of his hat and cane, both of which he dropped in his eager haste, he had the mortification to see the precious paper walpped up and lodged in an sperture of the wall, some ten or twelve feet from the ground. He looked up wistfully for a few minutes, expecting the next breeze would dislodge it; but finding it still remained fixed there, he returned to the box, restored the two volumes to their places, and again nailing it down eccurely, carried it in his arms, placed it beside the wall, immediately under the lost leaf, and stepped upon it. But, alas ! it was too low. He then tried to reach it with his cane, and then with his sword; both were too short. Perceiving some bolos in the wall where the stones had been picked or fallen out, he bethought him of climbing by these footbolds, and thus reach the leaf even at the risk of falling. With this intention he falling. had just inserted his right foot in the step, and caught hold of a projecting stone above, when, all of a sudden, he felt a man's arm pass round his body, and lifting him gently, but firmly, set him on the ground.

"None cae," said the new comer; and tak-ing up the box, he carried it off, and hid it in a corner where the nettles grow thick and

rank. Sir Geoffrey turned, and gazed after him with astonishment, unable to utter a word of remonstrance, so confounded was he by the suddenness of the act. "Dear me," said he at length, "that's very surprising."

The stranger, having secreted the box, returned and boidly approached the knight. "Avannt, villain!" cried the old man, unheathing his sword.

"Why, Sir Geoffrey, don't ye-"Begone, thou slave of Jezabal, or thoul't find this old arm trong enough yet to teach out of 4,235. These, however, are trivial facts compared with others that are theo better manners. Away, sirrah! and provoke me not, or I might he tempted to do

thee injury. ?

"He, he! 'lenghed the stranger; "begon: he disn't know me."

"What, churi, wouldst mock me, ch? employer1 (espise both; begone, or by my halldome, I'li sit thee like a capon."

"Why, thundair an ages, don't ye know than Reddy Connor, after leaving the troops some six or eight miles off on the road to Hoxiey.

(To be continued).

SCOTCH NEWS.

The number of deaths in Leith last week was 14, equivalent to the low mortality of 11.55 per thousand per annum.

Miss Ada B. Clark, student of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women, has passed the final examination of the University of London, B.A. degree, and has been placed in the first division of successful candidates.

A widow named Margaret M Cafferty or Batchelor, residing in Blenshall street, Dundee, committed suicled on Saturday by hanging herself in her own house by a rope which she had fastened to a nail in the door of a cupboard. The body was discovered by a neighbor.

birthe, 16,537 deathe, and 5,890 marriages. commonly you will find rude substitutes for The birth rate was 0 276, the death rate 0.138, these things in the snape of rough boards

The dead body of a woman was discovered on Baturday morning on the private road It was taken charge of by the Inspector of Poor, and was afterwards identified as that of Sugar Poors of Court of Sugar Poors of Sug Sugan Eogon or Carrol, a widow, residing at pige. Dalton, Cambusiang. She was 55 years of age, and was generally engaged as an outdoor worker. Dr. Grant states that death was caused by exposure.

A man named John Mitchell died at Broughty Ferry on Saturday after having almost attained the age of 99 years. Had he lived another day he would have been 99, yesterday having been his birthday. Decensed, who was a native of the parish of Alyth, and in his early life followed sgricul- and sisters from 29 years of age downwards, tural pursuits, enjoyed remarkable immunity live, eat and sleep together. Here is a from ill-health, and his faculties were unimpaired almost to the last.

The marriage of Mr. Michael Hugh Shaw Stowart, eldest son of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart, Lord-Lieutenant of Benfrewshire, to Lady Alice Thynce, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, took place on Wednesday in St. George's Church, Hanwere Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The event was made the occasion of public rejoidings in Greenock and throughout Renfrewshire generally.

THE BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY .- On Monday Mr. Sydney Mitchell, architect, accompanied by Mr. Hay, surveyor, and the con-tractor paid a final official visit to the Observhead off," continued the knight, turning over story on Ben Nevis. The path to the lake (1,800 feet) is still open, and might have been traversed by ponies; but beyond that point it had been completely obliterated by the snow, which on the summit had attained the out who for some years had lived with u " Here the knight caught a depth of four feet. The accent was consequently very fatiguing.

FACTORY ACT PROSECUTION .- Before Sheriff Cowan, at Paisley, on Tuesday, Messrs. J. & W. Campbell, dyerr, Cogan street, Polickshaws, were charged at the instance of Mr. James S. Maitland, Her Mejesty's Inspector for Glasgow and the West of Scotland, with having contravened the 72nd section of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, by employing young male and female persons without the usual certificate of fitness for employment. The charge was found proven after evidence had been led, and a fine of £10, with £2 11s of expenses, imposed.

PARTY FEELING IN COATERIDGE .- DEring the late trials of the rioters at Coatbridge, Mair, stated that " party feeling still ran very high, and that the police had to watch both parties night and day, when a party of young Orangemen caught sight of up at the Justice of Peace Court at Airdrie "Old man," said the knight, laying his place he had lefettin charge of Reddy Connor. on Monday, and sent to prison for 15 and 20 formed from the following incident: An

HORRORS OF LONDON SLUMS,

A WEEK UNDER A BLACK CURTAIN.

UNTOLD POVERTY AND MISERY

REVELATIONS ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

LONDON, NOV. 9 .- "The Bitter Ory of Outcast London." Such is the title of a pamphlet, says the correspondent of the Hartford Times, just issued by one of the religious denominations, containing the results of recent visitations among the abject poor of this metropolis. This little book, so full of startling disclosures, is undoubtedly the sensation of the day. The newspapers are discussing ministers are preaching about it, philanthropists are weeping over the tale of sorrow it tells. and even the Government is aroused. It is as much talked of as the dynamite horror, and the condition of thinks it lays bare is considered by thoughtful people to presage greater danger than the latter te this mighty city's welfare. Over the spectacle it holds up to view tears might well be shed, not only by Londoners, but by the ertire civilized world. In the interests of humanity, and injthe hope that their sympathics may be drawn out toward the poor and suffering at their doors, I will give your readers A PEEP AT THIS PICTURE.

Naturally, being the work of religionists, the namphlet desig first with the non-attendance of these poverty-stricken masses at public worship. Out of 2,290 persons living in consecutive bouses at How Common, only 87 adults and 47 children ever attend a sanctuary under any circumstances; and many of these go only once or twice a year. One street, off Leicester square, contains 246 families and only twelve of these are ever represented at church, while in St. George's inthe-East the proportion of church-goers is 39 given; and, coneldering the condition in which these miserable people live, wonder is that religious ampirathe is not entirely extinct among tion them. Tens of thousands are crowded wouldst mock me?" repeated the Enight; together amidst horrors which call to mind wouldst mock more repeated a step, as it what we used to near or the introder of the introder. "Away to drive off the introder. "Away you have to penetrate courts recking with you have to penetrate courts recking with ment gatefus seese successful malodorous gases salatug trom accumulations of sewage and refuse scattered in all directions, and often flowing beneath me?" shouted the stranger, who was no other your feet-courts, many of them, which the sun never penetrates, which are never visited by a breath of fresh air, and which rarely know the virtues of a drop of cleausing water. You have to ascend rotton staircases which threaten to give way at every step, and wnich, in some places, have already broken down, leaving gaps that imperil the limbs and lives of the unwary. You have to grope your way

along dark and filthy passages SWARMING WITH VERMIN,

Then, if not driven back by the intolerable which the lair of a wild beast would be comfortable and healthy. Eight feet square is the average size of these rooms. Walis and cailing are black with the accretions of fith which have gathered upon them through long years of negloct. It is exuding through cracks in the boards overhead; it is running down the walls; it is everywhere. What goes by the name of a window is half of it stuffed with rags or covered with poards to keep out wind and rain, and the rest is so begrimed and obscured that scarcely can light enter or snything be seen outside. As to fur turned upside down; or, more frequently still, nothing but rubbleh and rage. Every room to these rotten and reeking tensioents harbors a family, and often two. In one cellar found a man ill with small-pox, his wife inst the children running about half naked and covered with dirt. Here are seven people living in one underground kitchen, and a little dead child lying in the same room. Elsewhere is a poor widow, her three children, and a child who had been dead thirteen days! Another apartment contains inther. mother and six children, two of whom are ill with scarlet fever. In another nine brothers mother who turns her children into the street in the early evening because she lets her room for immoral purposes until long atter midnight, when the poor little wretches creep back again if they have not found some miserable shelter elsewhere.

IMMORALITY

is but the natural outcoms of conditions like these. Marriage, as an institution, is not popular in these districts. Ask if the persons living together in these rookerles are man and wife, and your simplicity will cause a emile. Nobody knows; robody cares: nobody expects that they are. In exceptional cases only could your question be answered in the affirmative. Incest is common; and no form of vice causes surprise or attracts attention. These who appear to be married are often separated by a mere quartel, and they do not hesitate to form similar companionships immediately. One man was printed woman, the mother of his three children. She died, and in less than a week he bad taken another woman in her place. A man was living with a woman in the low district called "The Mint." He went out one morning with another man for the purpose of committing a burglary, and by that other man was murdered. The murderer returned saying that his companion had been caught and taken to prison, and that same night he took the place of the murdered men in her embraces. The only check to communism in this matter is jealousy, not virtue. The vilest practices are looked upon with the most matter-of-fact indifference.

THE LOW PARTS OF LONDON

are the sink into which the filthy and Inspector Cruikshanks, in reply to Sheriff abominable from all parts of the country seem to flow. Entire courts are filled with thiever, prostitutes and liberated convicts. In one street are 35 houses, 32 of which are known to be brothels. In another district a group of Catholics, one of them are 43 of these houses and 428 fallen women shouting out, "Look at the Fenian ——; and girls, many of them not more than 12 let's at them." A rush was made, but the years of age! A neighborhood whose popu-police had been on the alert, and before a lation is returned at 10,000, contains 400 who blow could be struck they had three of the follow this odious traffic, their ages varying aggressors in custody. These were brought from 13 to 50; and of the moral degradation of the people some idea may be East-End missionary resoued a young girl

an immoral life and obtained for her a situation with people who were going abroad. He saw her to Southampton, and on his return was violently abused by the girl's grandmother, who had the sympathy of her neighbors, for having taken away from a poor old woman her means of sub-letence. These particulars indicate but faintly the moral influences from which the dwellers in these equalid regions have no escape, and by which is bred "infamy that knows no innocence, youth without modesty or shame, maturity that is mature in nothing but suffering and guilt, and plasted old age that is a scandal on the name we bear.

THE POVERTY

of those who try to live honestly in these districts is said to be utterly appalling. A child seven years old is known easily to make ten shillings and sixpence a week 🕻 a little over two and a half dollars) by thiewing; but what can he earn by such work as match-box making, for which two-pence-farthing a gross is paid, the maker having to find his own fire for drying the boxes, and his own paste and string? Before he can gain as much as the young tolef he must make 56 gross a week, or 1,296 a day, which, of course, is impossible, for even adults can rarely make more than half that number. Wemen, for the work of trousers finishing. receive two-pence half penny a pair, and have to find their own thread. Ask one of these how much she can earn in a day, and she with tell you a shilling (25 cents), and for this she has to work from five in the morning to ten at night-seventeen hours! For making men's starts these women are paid ten-pence a dezan; iawn-tennis aprons, three-pence a dezen; and bables boods from ous shilling and sixpence to two and sixpence a dozan, la St. Gaorge'zin-the East large numbers of women and children, some of the latter only 7 years old, are employed in sackmaking, for which they get a farthing (half a cent) each. In one house was found a widow and hershalf idiot daughter making pellisses at one pany three farthings each. Here is a woman who has a sick husband and a little child to look after. She is employed at shirt-tinishing at three pence a dozer, and by the utmost effort can only earn twelve cents a day. With men it is, comparatively speaking, no better. "My master," says one, "gets a pound for what he gives me three abillings for making." For a pair of fishingboots, which are sold at three guiness, the poor workman receives five shillings, or less than one-twelfth. An old tallor and his wire are employed in making policement overcoats. They have to make, finish, hot-press, pus on the buttons and find their own thread, and for all this they receive about 70 cents per coat. By working from half-peat six in the morning to ten at night they just manage but ween them to make one of these garments in two days. What adds enormously to

THE MISERY OF THESE PEOPLS is the exorbitant demand made upon them for rent. The rack-renting of Ireland was merciful by comparison. It by any chance a reinctant landlord can be induced to execute or pay for some long-needed repairs, this becomes the occasion for new exactions. In one room visited, a hole as big as a man's head had been covered with a piece of board. from an old soap box, and for this three-pence stench, you will enter dens compared with a week more had been put upon the read? Another case given is worse even than this. An old couple had lived in one room for fourteen years, during which time it has only once been partially cleaned. The landlord hus undertaken that something shall be done shortly, and for the past three months has been taking six-pence a week extra for rent, on the strength of his good Intentional

SCENES OF HEART-BREAKING MISSEY are depleted. A poor woman in an advanced stage of consumption, reduced almost to a skeletor, lives in a single room with a drunken husband and five children. When REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.—During the niture, you may perchance discover a broken visited she was eating a few green peas, and quarter ending with the 30th September, 1883, chair, the tottering relice of an old bedet ad the children had gone to gather some sticks there were registered in Scotland 30,057 or the mere fragment of a t.blo; but more to make a fire with which to boll four polatoes that were lying on the table, and which would constitute the family dinner for the day. Anand the marriage rate 0.006 below the average | resting upon bricks, an old hamper or box | other case is as follows: The husband had gone to try and find some work. The mother, 29 years of uge, was sitting on the only cuair in the room in front of a fireless grate. She was nursing a baby six weeks old that had never had anything but one old rag around it. The mother had nothing but a gown on, and that dropping to pieces; it was all she had night or day. There were six recovering from her eighth confinement, and | children under 13 years of age. They were barefooted, and the few rags on them scaroely covered their nakedness. In this room, where was an unclothed infact, the celling was in holes. An old bedstead was in the place and seven sleep in it at night, the eldest girl being on the floor. A mother, whose children are the cleanest and tidiest in the Board school which they attend, was visited. It was found that though she had plenty of children of her own, she had taken in a little girl whore father had gone off tramping in search of work. The woman was propped up in a chair looking terribily iii, but in front of her, in another chair, was the wash tub, and she was making a faeble effort to wash and wring ont some of the children's things. She was dying from dropsy, scarcely able to breathe, and enduring untold agony, but, to the very last, striving to keep her little ones clean and

> Those few instances out of many will give you a faint idea of "The Bitter Ory of Outcast London." The information in this pamphlet, we are assured does not refer to selected cases. It simply reveals a state of things which is found in house after house, court after court, street after street. As to egaggeration, the author says, " Bo far from making the worst of our facts for the purpose of appealing to emotion, we have been compelled to tone down everything, and wholly to omit what most needs to he known, or the ears and eyes of our readers would have been insufferably outraged."

A FREEZER.

A German savant named Gruselhaob, professor of chemical science in the University of Upsala, has been devoting a considerable time to perfecting an apparatus to freeze living people and keep them in a torpid condition for a year or two. In any case, he announces that he will undertake by his process to freeze up any lady or gentleman willing to submit to the experiment, and benumb them, depriving them to all appearance of vitality, pledging his word to bring them. round again at the expiration of a couple of years, with no prejudicial effects to mind or body. As no adventurous person has come forward to supply the savant with the desired opportunity, he has submitted his invention to the Swedish Government, with a request that a criminal condemned to death shall be provided to enable him to demonstrate the officacy of his discovery.

SET NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 12 mo. 112 pp. SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid plots souls in the recitation of the Holy Rosary, 24 mo., 333 pp. Price, bound, free mail. 50 cents. FB. PUSTER & CO., Publishers, 52 Earolay St., New York.

WITNESS"

IS PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices De per line. Special rates for pretracts, on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed it lines). Ordinary notices of Births, deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best TRUE WITN #8" manada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Fuberitors in the country should always give the name of the old as well as the way Post Office.

Bemittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to peper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when

Hear superspan expires.

Jample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do

through any responsible news agent, when
there is none of our local agents in their locality.

Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

DECEMBER 1883. THUREDAY 6 .- St. Nicholas of Myrs, Bishop

and Confe-sor. FRIDAY 7 .- St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Fast. B. V. M. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Prov. viil. 22-35; Gosp. Luke i. 26-28

Council of Vatican opened, 1869. Bunday 9 .- Second Fraday in Advent. Eplet. Rom. xv. 413 : Gosp. Matt. xi. 2-10. MONDAY 10 .-- Or .re Octave of the Immaculate Conc. ption.

Tureday 11 .- St. Damaeus, Pope and Confessor.

WEDNESDAY 12 .- O' the Octave.

A NUMBER of magistrates in Ire and have announced their intention of resigning in consequence of the suspension of the Orange The country would be ent immeasurably by their riddance. They can't go too soon.

u Ouina," the famous noveliet, is said to be making preparations to embrace the Catholic 14th. She attributes her conversion to the fact of having lictened to a comon by Mgr. Capel in Florence last winter. "Oulda" is willing to make a public confession of the Catholic faith.

THE London Times has, at last, had to acknowledge that Mr. Errington, the English representative at the Vat.car, is not empowered to negotiate in bohalf of the Irieh Prelates; and, what is more, says that many American bishops at Rome strongly oppose the renegade's efforts to obtain him the Írlah Tatioan further condemnation of political movement. Errington's questiness as a diplomatic decoiver is decidedly gone.

THE Mormon ulesionaries are meeting with such success in England that it has been found necessary to establish an anti-Mormon league, with headquarters in London. An appear has been forwarded to Mr. Gladsione to order the prosecution of the Mormon missionaries in order to prevent the inveigling of English youth to Salt Lake mity, but the Premier has declined to interfere, presuming that the convertage of their own free will.

Poor Lord Rosemond he has been knocked from his high horse clean into the gutter, and that by his ungrateful masters, the Eng-Mah Government. Rossmore has received a reply to his letter, in which he protested conferes, LEtendard stands prominently mainst his suspension from the functions of Justice of the Peace, on account of ruffianly and riotous behavior, from the Commissioners of the Privy Seal, who say that " they regard his action as utterly subversive of the pub-Mo peace." It is to be hoped first Orangemen will, in the future, learn not to mistake fanaticism for loyalty, crime for virtue, and murderous violence towards fellow countrymen for patriotic warfare.

A soon point was recently made by Bir Charles Dilke against Land Salisbury in discossing the redistribution of scats. One of the Tory pretensions is that the redistribution of seats must not be based on "mere numbers." Sir Charles Dilke said certanly not, but neither should the redistribution be based on the mero sheence of numbers. The Lords have a special liking for boroughs that they can carry in their pockets; for it is master to buy and bribe a few hundred electors than to make bribery effective among twenty or thirty thousand. That is the secret of Lord Salisbury's objection to a redistribution of seats based on mere numbers.

For some reason or other the Daily Witness secasionally sets up a furious barking against the Jesuits. Of course no one expects any miury to come of it to the Society, but it does seem ludicrous on the part of a journal like the Witness to pursue with unreasonable and unprofitable clamor a body of men whom the rest of the community has learned to esteem and respect, if not to admire. The barking of the Witness against the Jernits puts us in mind of the dog howling at the moon. The heavenly orb is not disturbed thereby, but continues to shine all the same; so with the Jentity, silly clamor does not affect floor, but only prompts them to higher deeds of sacrifice and devotion for the benefit of exemies as well as friends.

has resulted in a victory for the Liberal bribery by agents. The Reform and successful candidate was D. W. Allison and the Conservacive candidate was M. W. Pruyn the majority was five votes. At the general election in 1882 Bir John Macdonald defeated Mr. Allison by 250 majority, while Sir Richard Cartwright, who was the Liberal candidate in 1878, was also defeated by a mejority of 59; so that Mr. Allison s present the presence of the Government, it is, victory is greater and more significant than the actual result of a majority of five, would, at first, seem to indicate.

THE manner in which the number of divorces is multiplying in the United States is astounding, and gives abundant cause for alarm At a meeting in Philadelphia, the following statistics were given to show the dangerous popularity of the divorce system. It appears New England granted 2,113 divorces in the year 1878, Maine 587 in 1880, Rhode Island 271, and New Hempshire 314 in 1882. In the three latter States there has been of late one divorce to every ten marriages. In four of the New England States, where 726 divorces were granted in 1860, there were 1,109 in 1870 and 1,439 in 1878. Philadelphia reported 101 divorces in 1862, 215 in 1872, and 477 in 1882. The ratio of divorces to marrieges in Ohio rose from 1 to 26 in 1865 to 1 to 27 in 1881. In Minnesota the two most populous counties increased their divorces in ten years 50 per cent. faster than their marriages. The ratio to marriages in Chicago, Louisville, Connecticut, and twenty-four counties in Michigan is about 1 to 13. In San Francisco and in the counties of a numher of States it has been 1 to 6.

Too much "loyalty," even in an Orangeman, does not pay; at least such has been the experience of Lord Russmore, the Orange Grand Master in the North of Ireland. This gentleman (?) had incited his rowdy apprentice boys to acts of ruffianism and of bloodshed. His conduct was denounced not only by the representatives of the Irish people. but by the Liberal portion of the English press. The attention of Earl Spencer was Lord Rossmore by the British Government. | repeatedly called to the outrageous violations of the law by my Lord Rossmore and his gang, but no inclination to prosecute the Orange assassios and disturbers of the peace, was manifested by the officials of Dublin Castle. But, now, the Eoglish authorities have interfered, and the Lords Commissioners of the Great Scal have charged Lord Rossmore with endangering the public peace by leading riotous processions despite the remonetrance of the authorities. If such a charge was brought against a Nationalist, he would be clapped into jail and finally end his days on the scsffold or in a cell, but Lord Rossmore escapes with a stiff reprimand, and a suspension of his commission as Justice of Peace in the County of Monaghan. To have forced the Government to take even this halfhearted action, and to lift its finger against the loyal pretentions of the Orange supporters of the crown and of the union, is a victory of which the Nationalists may well feel satis-

> On Monday last we had occasion to translate and reproduce in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS an artice on " Irish Affairs" from our esteemed contemporary L'Etendard. We erroneously attributed the article, which was as flattering as it was sympathetic, to the pen of Mr. Charles Thibault; it was the production of a regular member of the staff of L'Etendard, who is specially charged with "Irish Affairs." Our contemporary values our appreciation of its article all the more as it considere "THE POST to be the best authority on such matters." Among our many French forward as a journal that seeks to discuss the Irish question from an intelligent, unbiassed and honest standpoint of view, and then to embrace the side on which right and justice are to be found. Our contemporary says :--"We shall continue to closely follow the (Irish question,' and to give our entire sympathy to neble Ireland in the gigantic contest which she is at present carrying on to obtain a little justice at the hands of England."

TORONAO'S WIFE-BEATERS. Tozonro is becoming notorious for the number of wife-beaters it raises and harbors, at least the agent of the Associated Press makes it appear so, as the principal item of news which he sends over the wires generally concerns a squad of wife-beaters brought up at the Police Court. And another remarkable feature of the case is the extreme leniency which these brutes meet with at the handa of the Justices of the Queen city. Yesterday, for instance, four wife-beaters were arraigned. The first one was discharged, presumably because he did not come near enough to killing his better-half. The second international sense the situation in France is woman-kicker was let off with a fine of two dollars for the amount of slugging and soleleather he got in on his better haif. The pugilistic exploits of the third did not cost him so much as a cent, the humane judge having simply granted a protection order in favor of the bruised and ill-treated wife. The fourth did not fare so well; the thing was getting monotonous, and for the sake of variety the Justice calculated the wounds and disfigurement of the fourth viotim to be worth a fine of \$40 and a promise not to beat the unfortunate wife during the next twelve months. Torondichonorable, but the manner in which their brutality is punished, or rather condoned, is a scandal to the com-THE election in the County of Lennox for munity in general and a crying in-

party. The result is a gain for the opposi- taste of the lash. If anybody deserves it, it fighting condition, while reserve forces are tion as the constituency was represented is a brute that will pound and kick a iragile being rapidly armed and disciplined. Unina by Sir John Macdonald who was unseated for | wife and leave her more dead than alive from his fiendish treatment.

OTTAWA GOES BEGGING.

Ir was the general impression that the es-

tablishment of the Federal Government at Ottawa was the making of that city, but it we are told, the Government that ebjoys many advantages at the expense of the city. In fact the good people of Ottawa and their Olty Council are crying out that ruin stares them in the face, and that bankruptcy is near at hand, all on account of the Government. They say that additional expense is incurred by the Corporation in endeavoring to maintain the city as a fit place for the soat of Government; but they seem to forget that tent elsewhere. If anything, Ottawa ought to pay the Government a bonus for putting up its buildings there; just as many another town pays a bonus to manufacturers for the establishment of a factory within its limits, and then exempts their property from taxation for a period of 99 years or less. That the citizens of Ottawa are serious in their Privy Council for the purpose of urging an annual Government grant towards the Civic out. the revenue of the city had been greatly reduced by the large quantity of land exproprinted by the Government, and that the taxes had been diminished by the expropriation of the land for the site of the new parliament buildings; by the geological museum; militia stores building; the rifle range and other property, and also the civil service incomes. The depreciation of revenue by the foregoing causes amounted to about \$25,000 annually. The Council therefore thought it f should demand an annual grant equivalent to this amount. If that is not a piece of civic presumption, we do not know what is. It is stated that the Committee of the Privy Council, composed of Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Mesers. Bowell and McLelan, have promised to give the deputation's reprebe hoped that the Federal authorities will not ne fooled into supporting civic corporations, especially one that already owes so much to

THE latest advices from Europe seem to point to the fact that France and Ohina mean war beyond doubt. The war cloud in the Chinese seas grows blacker, and a formal and final declaration of open hostilities may be expected at any moment. The circular

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

the Government.

letter to the Powers cent out by China, is quiet and dignified in tone. It rehearses the general causes of provocation to war, points out that France is the aggreesor, while the Chinese government made concessions in the hope of amicably adjusting their relations, but experienced only bad faith on the part of the French. The circular contains the Chinese ultimatum, that if France invades Northern Annam, where Ohinese troops are stationed, war is inevitable. To avert bloodshed China appeals to the traditions of honor and loyalty cherished by France; and it expresses the regret China would feel if events forced her to make her rights respected. The Powers are called upon to bear witness as to the merits of the struggle. There is little doubt that in this matter Ohina is on the right side. Wishing to emulate the British methods of extending the limits of the empire, France is pursuing a policy of aggression and looks to the establishment of French ascendency in and around China upon the same principle that the Indian Empire of Great Britain was called into existence. But it is a question whether the French are not ill-prepared for the kind of conflict they are going into. China has learned a good deal of the art of war since her guns were last levelled at the " barbarians," and a contest with her now will be much less child's play than it was in 1860. when the Peiho forts crumbled away beneath the combined fire of Engilsh and French. In France the Ministry are endeavoring to make the people believe that the French troops would have an easy and profitable conquest. But well-informed writers and politicians are much averse to war and are unsparing in denunciation of Mr. Ferry and his Cabinet. They hold that European compiloations make it necessary for France to keep all the forces at home, as in an very precarious, requiring careful statesmanship, with conciliation and peace as the watchword. It is, moreover, very likely that China, standing as firmly as it does against French aggressions even to an acceptance of the gage of battle, is receiving encouragement from European Powers unfriendly to France. In fact, it is quite probable that

don't see why wife-beaters are not given a thoroughly organized and in good can raise an enormous army, and France will have to get her invading troops up to 100,000 before they can successfully cope with the force China can bring into the field. The Chinese will not, of course, be so well prepared to regist the naval operations of their enemies, as their navy is neither now appears it was only a delusion. Instead strong nor complete, but they have of Ottawa deriving any advantage from learned something about torpedoes as a means of defense, and these they are prepared to use. On the whole, France seems to be inviting a war, which will, undoubtedly, prove longer and more expensive than she now expects, and which can produce no results that will repay her for her trouble, expenditure, and loss of life.

> EMIGRANT KIDNAPPERS FOILED. Lord Derby, a Cabinet Minister, recently

told a large English audience that no money they would have nothing but a village to could be better expended by England than maintain if the Government had pitched its money spent in sending the Irish people out of Ireland. The British ideal would be an Ireland altogether denuded of inhabitants and made a cattle ranch for the benefit of the landlords. The English ruling classes seem to incline more and more to the idea that Ireland's submission to misrule is dependent on the expatriation of the race. It was only the other week that the efforts to dip their hands in the Federal Government was caught hatching out an treasury is evidenced by the fact emigration plot, which stands without a that a deputation from the City Council parallel both for the dimensions which it was has waited upon a committee of the to assume and minuteness of detail with which it was to be carried The manner in which this Department. This deputation explained that | gigantic and complete scheme for the sweeping deportation of the people was to be accomplished is contained in a document marked "Confidential Circular," a copy of which fell into the hands of the Freeman's Journal and was brought to light in its columns. There was to be a bureau of emigration in the Local Government Department with a chief official a staff of clerks, a troop of local inspectors, a brigade of agents at home and a regiment of agents abroad. Boards of Guardians were to be effered all facilities by advances of money and licences to loan money to help in emigrating families out of the severai Unions. Even the clerks of Unions were to be pressed into the service, and to spur them on in their efforts to secure recruits a remuneration was offered on the following scale: 5s a head for every sentations an earnest consideration. It is to | emigrant up to 100; 2s a head for every additional emigrant from 160 up to 1,000, after which the payment should be is a head. This puts us in mind of the good old times when a price was put upon an Irishman's head. We don't know of any other civilized government that puts a premium on the extinction of its subjects. Truly England has much to be ashamed of and much to be cursed for in her rule of the Irish people. After setting forth the above scale of prices for the kidnapping of the Irish peasants, the "Circular" naively adds: "By this means we believe that the Union officers will take more interest in the operations of emigration." Having made of the Union offiers so many emigrant kidnappers, the scheme develops into contracts with the shipping companies. "We think it would be advicable, if it were possible to do so, to invite the prinoipal shipping companies to send in tenders of cost of ocean passage. The tenders might be asked for in December." Next there is a suggestion that to increase the facilities to send the poor people away, " the ocean steamer should come into come harbor, other than a regular port of embarkation, to take away the emigrants from the various neighboring unions." In another paragraph the formation of "local emigration committees independent of boards of guardians" is advocated, such as those that worked "in so satisfactory a way," no.

tice the commissioners, at Ardfert and in Kil. ones eligible for deportation to Canada, for the benefit of the Canadian Pacific Syndicate, the unholy scheme and a voice of from beginning to end, was Carey 3 young warning and of protest has been echoed throughout the length and breadth of the Island. "If, asks the Freeman, "as has been calculated, each immigrant is worth as he stands, without goods or chattels, 1,000 dollars to the new land which he enters, of how many thousand million dollars has Ireland been despoiled her disaffected subjects to a similar Siberia, and calls it philanthropy. Better the open killing a people with kindness."

the people out of it. It says that "If the affray. If the principal witness of the the Arctic regions they must be laboring un- facts and the circumstances that would have Germany and England have an understanding der one of those mental delusions which proved the killing to have been premeditated, Providence is said to send before destrucon the subject, and that upon some small provocation they will openly assist the Chi- tion. Outside the precincts of Dublin justice in the pring and believing what the nese. The Uhinese Government have been Castle there are not a hundred Irish- Crown Itself was unable to prove or make preparing for this conflict with unusual vigor | men who believe in State emigration | evident. and with greater intelligence than they ever as a cure for the evils of the to's record of wife-beaters is becoming quite | displayed before. Their forces are supplied | country. To parody Dr. Johnson's definiwith funds and munitions of war to an un- I tion of patriotism, we may define emigration limited extent. Large quantities of modern as the last resource of the incompetent states. That the jury was composed of men who were certain abuses in the financial affairs of the arms have been quietly purchased in Ger- man. The millions who have already been not very enlightened may be gathered from Church. It is the American bishops themmany and the United States. Then the driven from our shores have multiplied into the following incidents. The jury, after have laid the question before the

policy of America, and may one day involve ask England in a fratrioidal war with that forany loyalty to the British Crewn, or any concern for the welfare of the British Empire. with special truth of the exasperated Irish

policy of depiction and expatriation by the perfidious scheme. The Most Boy. Dr. Mc-Evily, Archbishop of Tuam, in council agsembled with the pastors of Lis diocese, drew the Archbishop and priests of the deando pledge ourselves to make every legal and constitutional effort to resist the public press) on the part of the Governof subsidized emigration, which finds no parallel in any civilized country; that we prosperity of the country at heart; and that we hereby call upon the representatives of every constitutional opposition to such an anti-national and impolitic movement."

The bishops and the clery y, ever faithful and ever vigilant, will no doubt be as practical as they are plain of speech. They can be depended upon to put forth every effort to keep their flocks at home and to checkmate a "philanthropy" which would lay bare a fertile country and exile a pupile to virgin snows and prairies. The National League will also aid in defeating the object of the Government. The leaders have strongly urged upon to League the necessity of or ganizing a popular movement to counteract the efforts of Socretary Trevelyan and his coherts. The discovery of the plut has caused such a storm of indignation to burst over the heads of the Government, that it has been found necessary to discount the scheme and saddle the rec ... Millity of it upon a few obscure official. Under Secretary Hamilton was accordingly instructed to write to Archbishop McEvily and assura His Grace that no harm was meant, and that the "confidential c" cular" di. not emanate from the Government. This attempt to explain away "the difficulty" did not alter the fact that the plot was under the hatching process, and was fully known to the Government. It is satisfactory to know and chronicle that the scheme has been F . d, and that these emigrant kidnappers have been foiled in their detestable project by that vigilance which is ever the price of liberty. John Stuart Nill once said that " when the inhabitants of a country quit the country en masse because its government will not make it a place fit for rather of increased centralization." them to live in, the government is judged and condemned." That is England's position to day—her government stands judged and condemned.

A VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST O'DONNELL.

THE trial of Patrick O'Donnell, for the killing of James Cerey, was brought to a speedy close on Saturday evening. The prisoner, was nover locked upon as in ordinary muiderer : and as a consequence, he had the symthe few, and the abhorrence of none. His act was one for which the world was not inclined to demand a very heavy atonement but which must be explated on the scaffold to satisfy the peculiar exactions of British justice. The prosecution charged that thereof can demand any "measure of home O'Donnell had killed Carey with malice aforethought, and that he was guilty of murder. The prisoner contended that he shot the informer in self-defense, and on the spot The people were to be booked to Quebec. without any previous meditation. The ques-The best bone and sinew of the land, the tion then is, did the Crown prove the fact wealth producers of the country were the only that Carep's death was the result of an act prompted by malice propense? We do not think it did. The only Ever on the alert, the National Press and the eye witness who was supposed to have Hierarchy of Ireland have set their foot on viewed the fatal quarrel on board ship son. This lad's testimony in the box was so contradictory that the Judge was forced to confess that the youth was decidedly " untruthful," and that his evidence could not be relied on. What was the cause of young Carey's failure to testify in a direct and straightforward manner that O'Donnell had shot his father without any provocation on the since 1841? Ruesia openly condemns her part of the latter? Evidence to that effect political irreconcilables to Siberian wilds, and and of that description would have justified calls it punishment. England would send a jury in coming to the conclusion that O'Donnell's act was premeditated and was born of malice; but the utter absence of such toe than this d-d good-natured friendship, evidence from the only witness who could and ought to know, should have left Even the Orange and anti-Irish Dublin a reasonable doubt, at least, in the Mail emphatically condemns the plan of minds of the jury as to any governing a country by driving or coaxing | malice aforethought in connection with the Government think to abate the unpopularity Crown, and the only one who saw the first by exporting a quantity of live discontent to and last of the affair, could not swear to the then the jury violated the flist principle of The verdict of guilty which the jury ren-

dered against O'Donnell was consequently based either on ignerance or ou prejudice. the vacant seat in the House of Commons justice to the weaker sex in particular. We troops known as the "Black Flags" are a nation which gives a hostile bias to the ing been locked up for some time, returned to Holy See, as they have done all others. This

the Court " if a man had a deadly weepon in his hand, and another midable power. From no quarter of the globe | thought that he was about to use it against do we hear of a body of Irishmen expressing him and shot the former, would it be manslaughter or murder?" There must not have been much intelligence among the Colum non animum mutant may be affirmed twelve if they could not arswer that quastion themselves. But to make matters worse, the Judge, instead of affording the requisite information answered the ques-But it is from the Hierarchy that the most indignant remonstrance is offered to this tion by asking another which was highly suggestive of partiality. The Judge asked, British Government. They have raised their "Where was the evidence of any act done by pastoral voices in solemn protest sgainst the Carey which induced O'Donnell to think Oarey meant to shoot him?" The object of that question was to throw discredit on the evidence of the defence and to make the jury up the following resolution and gave it the disbelieve it. Why did not the Bench ask, widest circulation. It reads: " That we, "Where was the evidence that Carey did not induce O'Donnell to think Carey meant to ery of Tuam, in conference assembled, shoot him?" This question would have been more in accordance with impartiality and justice. Another incident illustrative of the the latest desperate attempt (as reported in jury's ignorance arose when they asked what was the meaning of "malice aforement to depopulate the country by a system | thought." Now, we submit that to place the life of a fellow creature in the hands of men who do not know the meaning of the deprecate in the strongest manner the ai- words which constitute the first elements of tempts, as unworthy of say Government a capital orime, and to make his existence having the interests of the reople and the dependent on their judgment and decision, is a crying shame and injustice; it is a scandelous trifling with life and liberty. It the Irish nation to raise their voices in em- is to be feared that the jury allowed phatic protest against such conduct in their themselves to be swayed by prejuplaces in the House of Commons, and to give | dice and by the thought that the Grown expected them to do their duty in ine matter, which could be accomplished. only, by bringing in a versict of guilty. There is one thing certain, that there will be much less justice in the hanging of O'Donnell than there ever was in the killing of Carey.

> "AMERICAN CATHOLICS AND THE PAPACY.

Our evening contemporary, the Star, has undertaken to discuss a subject which is decidedly beyond its ken. It may be quite able to debate the merits of the "Gas charter," but our confrere is by no means comparent to discourse on the "relations between the Papacy and American Catholics." Its article on this subject is brimful of errors and absurdities, which could spring only from a false conception and a very imperfect knowledge of what the writer endeavored to treat in an all-wise manner. A brief analysis of our contemporary's article will amply demonstrate the consummate ignorance which characterizes each and every sentence. It begins by saying:

"We are by no means sure that, in the relations between the Papacy and the adherents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, there are not the elements of a difficuity which may yet prove serious. It was armounced from Bome the other day that the American bishops assembled there were stanulug out for a large measure of what may be called "home rule" for the Church in the United States. His Holinese, on the other hand, desired, it was stated, to bind the American Church more closely to the Church in general, and to move in the direction What does the writer mean to convey by

saying that the Church in the United States wants a larger measure of "home rule," and that Rome desires "increased centralization?" The sentence is high sounding, but it is absolutely meaningless. It is absurd to apply terms used in political strife to the mode of government exercised by the Holy See over the Universal Church or any part thereof. The idea which is sought to be expressed is preposterous. There is no such thing as "home rule" for any portion of the Uatholicpathy of the many, the admiration of Ohnroh. The Catholic Church is the same in Montreal as in New York, the same in South America as in Europe. There can be no divisions in its interests and no multiplication of its objects, for it is one and indivieible. Consequently no portion or section rule;" and as a further deduction there can be no desire on the part of the Holy See for "increased centralization." The laws which govern the Church in Rome are the same that govern the Church in any part of the cirlized or uncivilized globe. There may be variations in the regulations regarding the details of discipline as for instance certain days in the year may be days of fast in one diocese and not in another; a certain feast may be a holy day of obligation in one country and not in another; put even these slight differences are not the result of any " Home Rule power" exercised by individual bishops. The power and authority that make the fast obligatory on certain days in a certain diocese, are the same that grant a dispensation from it to the Catholice of another diocese, and they are the power and authority of the Holy See.

The absurdity of the Star making the American bishops assume an unwarrantable attitude of opposition to the Pope on the question of fictitious "Home Bule" is. accordingly, quite plain. There are not the slightest grounds upon which to base even a doubt that "in the relations " between the Papacy and American Catholics "there are not the elements of a diffi-"culty which may yet prove serious." Our contemporary goes on to say :-

"We learn more recently that His Holiness is determined to repress certain abuses which have crept into the churches in the United States as regards the management of their financial affairs. The object is laudable, but the question is: Will the churches of the United States submit to be governed as are those of Spain, Italy, France and Belgium? Is not national feeling in the United States too strong?"

In the first place, it is not His Holiness who is determined to repress what is called

stion of financiaring by ecolesiastics was used at the late Council of Bishops in York, and conclusions will, no doubt, be ned at in Rome. The questions which Star next puts to its readers show a prodignorance of ecclesiastical history and is. Our contemporary should understand there is no such thing as Ohurches of the ted States, of Spain, or of any other counthe Church is in the country, but not of meh as the Church of England, or of tland. The talk about the Church in the lited States submitting to be governed as he Church in Europe is both idle and nongioal. The Church has been, is, and alwill be, governed without the geographi. dituation making the law of morals and of h wary in the least for either an Italian holicor an American Catholic. Then, as he "national feeling being too strong." erience teaches that the better Catholic a sen is, the more national will his feeling

rhe article continues

in pleading the cause of thome rule the dean bishops, we may be sure, were not nited by personal motives. They were ing for the interests of the Church as ungood by them. They know the feelof their own people, and dread effect of the application of Hgorous centralizing policy. On the hand, the Roman authorities naturlear lest, if exceptional liberties are ited to the Church in the United States, example may be infectious, and the disine of the Church universal become dancely relaxed."

or centemporary seems to know all about Bishops, it is so sure; that their motives semanding "home rule" were not personand that they only argued for the interests he Church as understood by them. There lither fact nor truth in the above paraoh. It is fair fiction, but there is nothing to correspond to or reflect the reality of Estuation. The writer then says:

The true Catholic requires to be a Cathofirst, and an Englishman, American or ohman only secondarily; and this is a dition with which the Catholics of the ted States find it hard to comply. How ngly national feeling has encroached n allegiance to Rome in the past every er of history is aware. The early history England to largely narrative of the resistmade by the English sovereigns, from | fied to undertake the task. ry Il. downwards, to Papal claims. A more and the assertion of Gallican by the French Bishops supported by King (Louis XIV.), in the year 1682, ld have resulted in schlem. Yet we doubt ther there was ever either in France or in pland so strong an opposition to the idea reign centrol in church matters as there United States to-day.

r contemporary is evidently not converwith Catholics, or it would have never ured the statement that the Catholics of Inited States would find it hard to place God before their country. The fact a Catholic places his religion before his totism does not make him a worse patriot the man who is ready to sacrifice hie or has none to abandon. rion the contrary, makes him and truer lover of his and learning. better atry. National feeling can never enwhen it says that it was foreign soverwho resisted Papal claims; it was tly the contrary; it was the Pope who to oppose and resist the tyranny of kings. contemporary finally concludes:

The American citizen, whose sense of inendence, if not of sovereignty, is continubeing nourished and flattered, and to se imagination his own nation stands out adddly distinct from all the rest of creafinds it hard to acknowledge that there sphere in which his one business is to mit, and in which national differences at for nothing. These truths his bishops id fain disguise from him in some small see if possible, and this, if we mistake is the explanation of the attitude lately n by them, at Rome."

his is a fitting conclusion to give to the ne of orror, absurdity and fiction which contemperary has so unwarrantably de St. Viateur. ing together and offered to its readers as a matic explanation of the situation of the tolic Unurch in the United States and of

or contemporary should bear in mind the ing of the philosopher, that "a little wledge is a dangerous thing," and should ippreciating.

J. CLOBAN, Esq., Montreal, Sir, En-ed and the further sum of \$2 for the Par-Testimonial Fund. The subscribers are l Shannakan \$1, and Edward McEvoy \$1. MICHAEL WALLACE.

Dawson, P.O., Osgoode, Nov. 30th, 1883. GLENGARRY NOTES.

ROW EOCIETY MATTERS-A GRAND ST. AN DREW'S PRIE.

The annual meeting of the Altar Society St. Finan's Roman Catholic Church was d last Thursday. Mrs. D. B. Kennedy sident, in the chair. The Tressurer, . Millar's report of the finances and other irs of the society was very satisfactory. samount on deposit to the society's credit ices &c., was \$264.00, which was contred a very good showing for an infant tety such as this is.

ST. ANDREW'S. The grand affair of the season was the St. drew's entertainment at Mr. J. J. McDons, North Lancaster. There were about a adred and fifty fashionable couples presome of whom after other festivities of programme, entertained themselves coionally to a grand Highland and clog cing, which was of course enjoyable to "clens." Music was dispensed by the ngarry Scotch String Band, and it was v excellent. Among those invited to be tent were: Prof B. J. McDonald, now of utreal, but formerly a Glengarry boy, G. W. Sangster, St. Louis, Que, and A. U. Johnson, cattle dealer, Texas, also old Glengarry boy. Prof. McDonald gave exhibitions of Highland Fling and clog

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has appointed Boy. Mr. F. Parizeau Vicar at St. Timothes. The congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral Kingston, Ont, have cleared \$3,000 by their

The Catholic church at Great Falls, N.H., when completed will be one of the finest in New England.

Saintdey last was the 61st anniversary of the ordination as priest of the Venerable Archbishop Bourget. Rev. Canon Nicholas Donnelly has just

been named coadjutor of His Excellency Cardinal McCabe of Dublin. The new parish church of Three Rivers,

when complete, will be the handsomest edifice of the kind in the diocese. We regret to learn that Abbe Hoffman cure of Saint David de Lanberlviere, has been

seriously indisposed for some days. The Rev. Mr. Tessier, vicar of Three Bivers, has been named cure at St. Leon, and the Rev. Mr. Parent exchanges places with

The Rev. O. Monet has resigned as cure of St. Barnabee on account of ill health and will live in retirement at Ste. Brigide d'Iberville.

The handsome sam of \$406 was realized in Quebec by the collection recently made at the blessing of the bell destined for the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Quebec.

It is stated that the Vatican will not renew negotiations with Prussia until the demands of the Holy See regarding the education of priests are compiled with.

Paris has sixty Roman Catholic churches, and some thirty chapels for other denominations. It is estimated that there is a place of worship for every 20,000 of the inhabitants

A plan has just been completed for the enlargement of the Ottawa College to double its present capacity. A theological seminary will also be erected, and will cost about \$80,000.

The Pope has sent a special Pontifical benediction to Miss Baiter, of Lafayette, Ind., who was recently cured after an illness of eight years by use of the miraculous water of Lourdes.

Ray. Mr. Monette, cure of St. Barnaby was presented with an address and a purse of money by his parishioners on Sunday last, on the occasion of his resigning his charge to go to Ste. Brigide.

The Rev. Father Lucasse is at Saguenay seeking information relating to that district and La Cote Nord for the Societe Geographie de Quebec. The Rev. Father is certainly quali-Abbe J. B. Primeau, of Archbold, Obio, ex-

cure of Notre Dame des Canadiens, of Worcecter, Mass., will sojourn in Europe for come months, and will, upon his return, take charge of a French congregation out west.

The work of constructing the St. Jean Baptiste des Chaudieres Church, at Oltawa, is rapidly progressing The first Mass will be said on the 24th proximo, and great preparations are being made for the occasion.

Becently the Bishop of Sherbrooke presided at the ceremony of blessing the new church bell at Saint Hormenigilde de Barford in the diocese of Sherbrooke. The bell weighs 813 pounds; \$330 were collected on the occasion.

Monsignor Vannutelli, the new Nuncio for Lisbon is one of the tallest men in the world. Pins IX, used to call him the one-and-a-hali priest, on account of his extreme height. He is also described as a man of great genius

The Rev. J. D. Mennier, assistant at St. ch upon spiritual allegiance to Rome, Oure, has been named cure of St Barnabee, n upon spiritual allegiance to Rome, Oute, has been named cure of of Baluacoo, itenaing victoria Onterest, and the Rev. A. Bouthler, late vicar in the ber of friends, also took part. On the conclusion with Mr. Coleman's management of sion of the many Abbe Nant. Superior of nection with Mr. Coleman's management of Portland to fill the duties of vicar with the Rev. Mr. Chevaller at Manchester.

The American hishops have closed their conference with the Papal Propaganda. They consider the result very satisfactory. The bishops will have a grand reception at the College of the Propaganda on the eighth December and leave Bome on the tenth.

The American bishops are preparing an address to the Pope, thanking him for summoning them to settle the grave questions submitted for their consideration. The address will express unchangeable devotion and attachment of the blshops to the Holy

The Revs. Ph. Fortier, officiating priest at Cascapediac, in the diocese of Rimouski Camile Forest, vicar of St. Felix de Valois and Anthyme Boucher, vicar of St. Michel de Vaudreuil, will leave the parochial ministry to enter the spiritual corporation of Les Uleros

The interior of St. Peter's Church, corner Dorchester and Visitation streets, is being repaired and newly painted. There are also colic Unurch in the United States and of new stained windows being put in, those al-relations between American Catholics and ready in being too dark. With these improvements the church will be one of the handsomest finished in the city.

Mgr. Colet, Archbishop of Tours, whose death was announced on Saturday, was born in 1806, and was consecrated bishop of Dijon ern itself accordingly when it happens to in 1861. He had been archbishop of Tours upon a subject about which it knows little since 1874, and was appointed an officer of othing, and which it is entirely incapable the Legion of Honor in the same year. He was a distinguished speaker and writer.

> The foundations of a new Catholic church are being built at Manchang, Mass. When completed the sacred edifice will be 75 feet long by 45 feet wide, and will be erected exciusively by French Canadian workmen. All the parishioners of Abbe Delphos have promised to contribute to the enterprise.

> Some of the parishioners of Saint Hyacinthe presented, on Sunday last, their cure Rev. Elphege Gravel, with his portrait in oil and handsome purse. The presentation took place at the City Hall which was literally packed with people. The Superior of the Seminary was also present with a band of music composed of the pupils of that institution.

> The Rev. Father de Repentigny, for the past three years assistant to Father Hogan, at St. Ann's Church, has been appointed to the parish of St. Olotilde, on the other side of the river. He leaves for the scene of his new labers on Friday. The parish is a new one, the church building having only been commenced and both it and the presbytery are to be built.

> The Boston Pilot of the 24th ult. says that the Rev. Francois Cinq-Mars has lately been appointed Cure of St. Alexis de Metapediao and of the missions of St. Laurent and Mill Stream. The Rev. Mr. Cinq-Mars has been four years in the United States and has already organized two parishes—that of Sacre Cour at Winn, Maine, and that of La Congregation Canadienne de Great Falls, New

Hampshire. At a recent census taken at Webster, Mass by the Rev. Mr. Perrault, the following facts were elicited :- The total Catholic popula- half-past eight, the central door of the church tion numbers 2,360, making 470 families;

children between the ages of 5 and 14 years, of whom 307 attend school. It is proposed to build a convent shorry, and \$4,042 has already been subscribed for the purpose, \$1,171 of which has been paid up.

The French Canadians of Millbury, Mass. contemplate organizing a Canadian parish and erecting a church. A mesting was held last Sunday in the City Hell, when about 400 persons attended. The idea vas enthusiasfically received. A Sunday School has been opened under the direction of Mr. Louis Boucher, for boys, and the classes for girls will be under t e care of Madame Hubert Mathieu. The Bishop of Springfield has not, for the present, entertained the scheme as he is not in favor of building a new church, as he is of opinion that the Canadiana are not yet numerous enough to support a church. On the other hand the Osnedians believe themselves capable of missung a.l the necessary expenses, and intend ouce more approaching the bishop. In case of a negative answer they will appeal to the archbishop. As matters stand at present they will continue to attend divine worship in the City Hall.

The Catholic Bishops of the Province of Quebec, with the view of educating ladian children in the Northwest, lately ordered a collection to be taken up in all the Catholia Churches for that purpose. The result has been highly gratifying, the magnificent sum of \$6,500 being collected. One quarter of the amount will be doneted for the support of the Indian schools in the archdiocese of St. Boniface, one gratter to those of Arthabaska and Mackensie. and the remainder will be equally divided neween the dioceses of Pontlac and Labrador.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Peterborough visited the parish of Englishers on Sunday, Oct. 28th. The priest and people met His Lordship at Mud Lake and ascorted him to the parish church, where Mass was said by the Bev. Father Kellty, and a most interesting and editying discourse was preached by the Bishop. In the afternoon His Lordship blessed with all due solemnity the two grave-yards of the parish. He was sccompanied by the priest of the parish, by the Reeve of the township, by the municipal council, by the members of the church committee and a large conceurse of people. On Monday morning His Lordship a ministered the Sacrament of Confirmation to thirty-two persons. A very 18170 consingation was present and roung the clergy from a disence we not Father Ocanolly, of Downer. ville, and F et McEvay, of Fenelon Falls. On Monday and Tuesday mornings as many as five hundred people partook of the Holy Communion. Altogetner the Bishop's visit was an epoch in the history of the part h. His Lordship left on Tuesday for Peterborough.

FATHER LABELLE'S ANNIVERBARY. ST. JEBOME BY FETE- AND PRESENTA-

TION TO THE WALTHY COLF. The fiftisth anaiversary of the birth of the Rev. Father Labello was fittingly observed on Nev. 30 in the quiet little town of St. Jerome, where the worthy cure is the apiritual advisor of its people among warm he is gree y and deservedly beloved for his many good qualities of head and heart. 'The houses on the principal streets were gany bedecked wife flags, streamers and every hind of busting which could be produced for the occasion. The handsome little, church, where the religious services took place, w decorated in a very tasteful manner and p. ... nted a charming appearance. The Mars 788 charted by the Bev. Father Labelle nimsell, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fournier and Albe Gauthier, cure of St. Adolphe de Howard. In the choir was a large number of priests who came from the surrounding parishes. A choir composed of St. J.rom. students attending Victoria University, aided by a numthe St. Therese Seminary, reau an address from the clergy to Father Labelle, at the same time presenting him with a gold watch and chain, valued as \$158 The orderess, which was couched in complimentary terms, referred to the many amiable qualities of the recipient, his untiring labors for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his people, allusion being specially made to the attention he had always bestowed on agriculture, industry and colouization.

Rev. Father Labelle, who appeared to be greatly surprised, thanked his brethren for this evidence of their regard and for their many kird wishes.

Mr. J. B. Villemure, Mayor of the town, nd Mr. E. Latour, Mayor of the Parish of St. Jerome, then came forward and presented their honored cure with a rich outfit of winter garments and furs, and an addition which was couched in the most complimentary language.

Father Labeile again replied and atterwards received the personal congratulations of many of those present. In the evening, after a torchlight procession, a large assemblage gathered in the hall of the Commercia College, where a drams, entitled Arthur de Bretagne, was performed by the pupils, under the direction of the Brothers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. After the perform-

Mr. Eugene Beauchamp, one of the scholars, read an address to the Rev. Fasher Labelle, expressive of the profound veneration and gratitude of the pupils to the founder of the institution and of their pride at having in their midst one who, while devoted to his religion, had earned the title of an apostle of awons ed bluow one who would be known in the national history as a benefactor of his country. As he labored not for popularity or worldly success, but for an eternal reward his seal would continue until life was ended, and that he might be spared to them for many years to come was their sincere desire.

Rev. Father Labelle briefly repiled, and while thanking them for their kind address, hundly ascribed all the success of his efforts to the blessing of God. They had called him the founder of the college, but though he might have assisted in some measure, the merit belonged mainly to the Brothers of the Holy Cross.

This concluded the interesting proceedings of the day, which will be long remembered by the good people of the town.

HAMILTON'S NEW BISHOP.

Rome, Nov. 16 .- The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes :- On Sunday the 11th of November the consecration of Bight Rev. James Joseph Carberry took place in the Church of the Minerva. Thirtynine years age, on this very day, the young Father C y, he ving completed his noviplate in in Dominion Order, left the celebrated monaster of La Querola near Viterho on his way to Rome with his companion, Father Michael Costello. The latter assisted at the consecration of his fellow-student this morning. All the English speaking Catholics of Rome, and others not of the faith, as well as a large number of Italians were present in 1,148 can read and write; there are 523 soutane and heretta entered the church, being week's imprisonment.

received at the door by the Dominican Fathers and proceeded by the mace-bearer in 16th century Spanish costume, and, accompanied by Mgr Sallus, Mgr Cleary, Bishop of King. stop, Canada, Mgr Carberry and others, proceeded to the High Altar. The interesting ceremony, at which the American Archbishops and Bisnops, with their attendant priests assisted, iasted until half-past oleven. On the conclusion of the esremeny, the Cardinal, the Prelater, and the laity invited on the occasion, partook of a refreshment, served in the great sacristy of the Minerys, in that sacristy which witnessed the election of Pope Eugenius IV. in 1431. On Tuesday next a dinner will be given to the newly-elected Bishop of Hamilton, Canada, Mgr. Cerberry, by the Prior of St. Clement's, where Father Carberry spent saveral years as an Irish Dominican. Amongst the persons present this morning at the consecration and collation was Mr. Errington, M.P., who arrived in Rome on Wednesday, to begin again, as it is said, his efforts for the establishment of dip lomatic relations of some indefinite character between the Vatican and England. Cardinal \$17,500 were transmitted to the Parnell fund Howard was the consecrating prelate on the occasion.

CATARRH.-A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

THE LATE WILLIAM SALMON.

At a general meeting of the St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society held on Sunday, the 2nd inst. the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously carried :

Whereas, this Society has learned with profound sorrow of the death of the late William Salmon, Eq., V.S., the respected father of our esteemed president and pastor, Rev. J. J.

Salmon, P.P., be it therefore

Resolved,—That the members of this Society do hereby tender their most heartfelt sympathy to the Rev. J. J. Salmon, P.P., and to the other members of the family of the steemed deceased; and be it further

Resolved,-That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Bay. J. J. Salmon, P.P., and also published in the newspapers of this city.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-My attention has been called to a communication in a recent issue of your paper, purporting to be from an " Irish Catheic," and dated from St. Peter's, in this prcvince, which letter reflects very unjustly upon the present management of the Prince Edward Island Bailway. The rather serious charge of making use of his official positio. for the purpose of driving Catholic employes from the railway service is preferred against Mr. Saperintendent Coleman, and your cor. respondent instances the case of Mr. James Bambrick, recently stationmaster at St. Peici's, who, it is alleged, fell a victim to Mr. C's religious bigotry. In the neighboring province where Mr. Coleman and favorably known, and is well where he has labored for Years ! in the Government Ballway service, a refuta ton of a charge of this nature, utterly | flave a banquet on Wednesday in honor of groundless as it is, would be altogether un- the King's birthday. necessary; but in this Island, where his official career is as yet of short duration, and where he is still, comparatively speaking, a stranger, there may be those who, being un acquainted with the facts, might be disposed to attach some importance to the statements made by your correspondent. Therefore it is that I take the trouble to notice the letter in question; and believing that you would not knowingly give insertion to an article calculated to place a man occupying an important official position in a wrong light before the public, I have no hositation in asking the Island R ilway.

Mr. Coleman assumed control of the road in May last. Since that time four Catholic employes left the service; two of these voluntarily resigned—one to pursue his studies in college, the other to accept a more lucrative position on another read; the third, Mr. Bambrick, also left of his own accord, and the fourth was dismissed for an inexcusable offence, in compliance with instructions from headquarters. Four Catholics-and, with one exception, Irish Catholics-were appointed to important, permanent positions in the service during the same period, and two other Irish Catholics, both station masters, were promoted, in strict conformity with their wishes, to more important stations. It will thus be seen that Catholics-especially Lish Jatholics-have no cause for complaint against the present management, and that the charge made by your correspondent, that no tair play or promotion is allowed them because of their creed, is without even the shadow of a foundation upon which to rest.

Now, as to the case of Mr. Bambrick : To the more important stations on the P. E. Islard Railway dwelling houses are attached; to the others there are none. Mr. Bambrick filled the position of Station Agentat one of the latter class, and he had for some time been clamoring for a house in connection with the station. An opportunity presented itself in August last for meeting Mr. Bambrick's wishes, without at the same time inourring the expense of erecting a dwelling specially for his accommodation. He was offered a station on another part of the road. to which the same salary that he had been receiving at St. Peter's was attached, and connected with which was a comfortable dwelling, and as Mr. B. did not at first demur, his place at St. Peter's was filled. He subsequently refused acceptance of the proff-red position, which was in reality a promotion, inasmuch as he would be under no expense for house rent, fuel or light, and there being no other polition vacant at the time to which he could be appointed he sected to leave the service. No one acquainted with the facts of the case, unless he be hopelessly blinded by prejudice, will attach the slightest blame to Mr. Coleman for the part he acted on this occasion. It is a somewhat difficult matter for a man in Mr. Coleman's position to please every person with whom he has to do, but his management of the road is fast winning for him the respect and esteem of all classes and creeds in the community.

Yours, &c.,
A Catholic Employe. Oharlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 23, 1883.

It is clear that the French are justified in the views they notoriously have entertained as to wife selling in England. At the Liverpool Assizes on Nov. 14, Betsy Wardle was charged with bigamy. The defence of the prisoner, who came from the mining district of St. Helens, was that her husband sold her for a quart of beer, and two female witnesses who attended at the second marriage were called, and stated that they thought the sale justified the second marriage. The Judge said the whole of these witnesses were as reserved seats in front of the High Alter. At guilty as the prisoner, and he must inflict some punishment if only to show the people was opened, and Cardinal Howard in crimson that it was wrong. He sentenced her to a

Telegraphic Summary,

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS. Bathbun's factory at Balleville has shut

down. Foochow, in Ohins, is infected with

cholera.

It is said Tennyson will shortly be relied to the peerage.

A hurricane has done much damage on the Newfoundland coast. The freight handlers' strike at New Orleans

continues and trouble is expected. From the 1st January to November 30th

7,843 immigrants arrived at Toronto. Joseph Poole, who was convicted of the murder of Kenny, has been refused a new

The French Cabinet has resoluded the decree prohibiting the importation of American pork.

Contributions from the States amounting to yesterday.

It is believed in Madrid that the Prince of Wales will visit the Spanish capital early next vear. The estimated decrease of the public debt

of the United States for the month just closed

will be \$1,750,000. The locomotive works at Kingston have decided to run only eight hours a day during the winter months.

Mr. A. Joseph, of Quebec, has purchased a magnificent farm at Rock Island, near Stanstead, from D. Borland.

Robert Strather has been committed for trial for the embezziement of \$24,000 from the Auditor's office, Hallfax. Mr. Lowell declares he does not see a par-

ticle of evidence to implicate any American in the underground railway outrages. Seventy-five thousand cotton operatives in

Northwest Lancashire have determined to resist the five per cent reduction of wages. An order has been promulgated at the Brigade office in Hallfax abolishing the sale of

The Paris Gaulois states that M. De Lesseps has been promised that England will not facilitate the making of a second Su: z

intoxicating liquors in all the military can-

The Madrid Cabinet has approved the de cree sholishing the right of Cuban slave holders to pualsh slaves with stocks and fatters.

Tenders for works at the head of Galops Oanal will be received until the 18th of December. Plans will be ready for inspection on the 4th. The annual meeting of the Quebec Vigi-

ance Association took place last evening in the City Hall, His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec presiding. The Protestant School Commissioners of

Quebso have been obliged to close one of their schools for lack of the necessary fund. to pay the teachers. The Uhlan regiment, of which King Alfonso

of Spain was -stely made honorary colonel,

Mr. Frechette, the unseated and disquelified member for Megantic, has instructed his lawy r to appeal to the Supreme Court from

the recent judgment. Sir Andrew Fairbank (Liberal), member of Parliament, speaking at Pudsey, Eng., said he anticloated that America would shortly

declare for free trade. The Egyptian Government has informed the powers that no change can be made in the status of the Suez Canal without frosh concessions from Exypt.

Two thousand five hundred operatives in tbrown out of employment in consequence of a strike of sixty spinners.

The steamer Alaska, which arrived at New York yesterday, reports that early this morning she ran into a pilot boat, which sank immediately with all hands.

Ghazias attacked General Kennedy's expecition to Tukhti Suleiman in Afghanistan. Twenty of the assailants were killed, the expedition sustaining no loss.

The President and a majority of the students of the Washington College of Pharmacy have left in a body on account of the admission of a colored student.

an allowance of twenty-five cents per day in addition to their regular pay.

A terrible reliway accident occurred at Ploermet, a town 25 miles northeast of Vannes, France, by which eighteen persons were killed and fifteen severely injured.

One of the first measures to be offered in the U.S. House of Representatives will be a bill to place lumber and salt on the free list. It will be pushed by western free-traders.

Mr. Powell, ex-sheriff of Carleton County, who recently purchased a good site of ground in Ottawa, is arranging to have an opera house at a cost of \$80,000, built on the same. It is reported that the body of the late Mr.

George Deblois, of Quebec, who was drowned last July at St. Michel, has been found and buried as St. Fablen, County of Bimouski. A telegram received in Pitteburg, Penn.

states that Sergt. Mason has accepted an engagement to appear at the Museum in that city. His wife and child are not to be ex-Captain Adams, the Arctic whaler, in a leo

ture at Dundee, expressed the fear that the Greely expedition had lost its bearings, and said England should do something towards A despatch from Paris to the Local News

Agency says the German Ambassador at Paris has informed Premier Ferry that the German Orown Prince will pass through France on his way home from Spain. Frank Dubois, the supposed woman who

married Gertie Fuller, at Chilton, Wis., has conlessed that she is a woman, and declares she married the girl to save her from disgrace. Dubois is under arrest. "Nigger Row," a Fifty-fourth street tena-

ment, New York, occupied by colored people, was burned this evening. Three children, Hattie, Mabel and Edgar Judson, aged 3, 2 and 1, were burned to death. It is reported that Mr. Henry M. Stanley

the African explorer, intends to defend himself against the charge made by the Committee of the African Boolety of impatience in dealing with the natives. It is believed the London police are fully acquainted with the plot of the Socialist

Wolf to blow up the German embassy. The Frenchman believed to have been associated with Wolff was arrested last evening. Captain Brown, Government Inspector of Lighthouses, with seven other men, were drowned on Sunday off the Nova Scotia coast,

by the wreck of the new ship Princess Louise,

which the steamer Newfield was towing,

Irish Affairs.

Alderman Meagher (Parnellite) was elected Mayor of Dublin on December 1st.

Mr. Matthews, editor of the Tyrone Courier. has been arrested on a charge of inciting the

Orangemen against the Nationalists. The Parnell fund aggregates £30 435, of which Ireland gave £25,820; America, £2,-

541; England, £1,045, and Scotland, £376. The Parnellite members of Parliament and acounced to be present at the proposed League meeting at Newry, on Sunday, Dac. 2nd, were served by the police with copies of the Government's proclamation placing Newry under the Peace Preservation Act.

Thomas Sexton, member of Parliament, will go to America directly after the banquet to Parnell to obtain funds la ald of the movement for the payment of Irish members of Parliament. It is stated Parnell. will give five thousand pounds to start the fund.

At a meeting of Irlsh farmers, presided over by a priest, resolutions were adopted asking the National League to start a fund or the payment of Irlah members of Parlisment, condemning emigration, and pledging those present to forbid hunting over their lands while landlordism exists.

The Commissioners of the Privy Sai replying to Lord Rossmore's letter, say they regard his action as utterly subversive of the public peace. Loyal subjects can hold meetlugs to protest against sedition, but must not provoke a collision with their opponents in so doing, and the magistrates cannot be allowed to sanction such a course.

Michael Davitt, speaking at a land coform. meeting in Bristol, on the 28th November. taunted Mr. Coamberlain with being powerless to prevent coercion. However sincere that gentleman might be in his professions, he counted but one in the scale as against his colleagues in the cabinet, and for this reason. his utterances and efforts in favor of the extension of the franchise were worthless.

Archbishop Croke, in receiving addresses of welcome at Waterford on November 30th, said that after what had been achieved during the last few years by the Irlah party in Parlie. ment under their great leader, he had no doubt if the people persevered in their course, avoided crime and refused to allow thomselves to be transported to Canada a good deat would be achieved within a messurable period of time. The present generation, the Archbishop said, might yet live to see the Old Land clothed in the garb of freedom under the Iriah ilig.

UNITED STATES CONCRESS.

WAIHINGTON, Duc. 3 -At 12 o'clock the clark called the House of Representatives to order. Mr. Carlisle was elected Speaker, and after taking the chair he said andoeu and endical changes in the laws and regulations all otting the commercial and industrial has terrate of the people aught never to be made uniess imperatively demanded by some pubthe emergency. In his opinion, under existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject. Many reforms were undoubtedly necessary, and it would be the duty of the House, after a careful examination of the whole subject in all bearinge, to decide how far they should extend, and when and in what manner they chould be made. If there were any who feared that their action on this or any other subject would actually be injurious to any interest or even afford reasonable cause for alarm, he was quite sure they would be agreeably disappointed. What the country had a right to xpect was strict aconomy in the administration of every department of the Government, just and equal taxation for public purposes, the faithful observance of the limitations of the constitution and scrupulous regard for Sir Titus Salts' mills, at Bradford, Eog., are the rights and interests of the great body, in order that they might be protected as far as Congress had power to protect them against the encroachments from every direction. Whatever could be done under the circumstances to mest this expectation ought to be done. The Speaker then took the oath and called the House to order. The House rose at 3.40, after fixing 12 o'clock as the hour for opening the daily sessions.

OBIL VAKY.

Charles Dumontier, for the past thirty-five year- Messe ger in the Crown Lands Depart-ment, Quebec, died in that city on November

mission of a colored student.

The men of the Quebec water police force have petitioned the Ottawa Government for an allowance of twenty-five cents per day in

Ex-Ald. Lindsay, Grand Secretary of the High Court Canadian Order of Foresters, who has been ill for some time with liver com-plaint, died on November 27th at Brantford, Jat.

Or. George W. Bagby died on November 20th at Richmond, Va. Before the war he was the Washington correspondent of several leading Southe n papers, and was widely known as a lecturer and author. The Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, pastor of the Church of Our Saviour (Unitarian, East Roston, dropped dead on November 29th of heart disease, while offering prayer at the Union service in Navertok Congregational Church.

Madame Taschereau, wife of Judge Taschereau, of the Superior Court, died at her residence, reau, of the superior court, died at herrest ence, at Fraserville' on Thursday, the 29th ult. The deceased lady was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and was generally admired for her urbanity and benevolence. The remains were taken to Arthabaskaville, the residence of her father, and were buried there on Saturday, the lat last. Mrs. Taschereau was only 39 years of age.

Taschereau was only 39 years of age.

A very sad and melancholy death took place at Berlin, Ont., on the afternoor of November 19th in Dr. Vansamp's office. Mrs. Allen Bossenberger, of New Bundee, a young woman 25 years of age, oame to Berlin to have some teeth taken out. This could only be done under the influence of chioroform, and har husband called in Dr. Mylus, one of our most careful physicians, to administer it. After being under the influence for a few minutes, it was seen that she was in imminent danger, and every possible means of resuscitation was at once resorted to, not withstanding every effort that could be made she died at one o'clock. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children to mourn her sudden and unexpected death.

READ THIS.

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

48 tf

There are 34,000 deat mutes in the United States, or one out of every 1,500 people.



NEGRO RACE AND CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ST. BENEDICT THE MOOR

The Patron Saint of the Descendants of Cham.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND LABORS.

The Catholic Church knows no distinction of color, race, condition of life, wealth, success, or misiortunes among her children. For all the sons of Adam her Divine Founder has died on the Cross, and for them all, whether they draw their life through Japhet, Sem, or Cham, she has an equal love. They all have the socia for which Christ died, what- at the provincial chapter held in the ancient ever may be their external shell. Hence it city of Girgenti, and was surrounded by the has been that the Catholic Church has placed most respectable ecclesiastics, distinguished in her priesthood and in her calendar of inhabitants and crowds of people seeking to tions of the Old World, he said: saints representatives of all races, that by kiss his hand, and crying, Behold the saint! their fidelity to her morality have deserved he sought vainly to fly this applause. Many these honors. Merit, not unessential accident, is the path to her favor. Never, perhaps, was this more strongly illustrated than rlous a triumph. When elected Vioar in the history of St. Benedict the African, and Master of Novices his example in whose honor the Church in New was even more powerful than his York by its bishops, prelates and lessons, and to the young men in his conpriests have blessed a new temple. Well went he was not only a master, but a physiwould it have been for the African race if the clan, a father, a sure guide. He counselled policy of justice and humanity which ani- them to the practice of abstinence and pamates the Catholic Church had dominated tlence, wespons which he had inherited from Europe, and especially England. But when the patriarch, St. Francis. Although unable the Anglo-Saxon threw off the gentle yoke of to read and write, he spoke of the sublime the religion of Obrist, and devoted itself to mysteries of faith like one skilled in the the lust of conquest and power, its greed of deepest and most abstruse studies, and men wealth wrung from weaker nations their lib- grown gray in study, men honored with the erty and every human aspiration. In every public esteem, often sought without shame quarter of the globe races suffered under this a favorable opportunity to consult him in power, none perhaps more so than those of difficulties, and receive instructions from Africa. We shall not, on a day which promises to mark a new epoch in the history of whom was a theologian at the Council of our colored brethren, allude to the sorrows of Trent, affirmed on oath that they asked their part, except to say that as Catholics we Brother Benedict to explain abstruse passages owe them the duties of fraternity, that as in Scripture, which to them seemed very ob-Americans we owe them repustion, and that sourc, and he instantly did so. They acknowas sufferors from the persecution of the same ledged that their science was infinitely instrong, cruel Angle-Saxon Profestantism we owe them a special sympathy.

ST. BENEDICT THE MOOR.

The life of St. Benedick, surnamed the Moor, and the son of a slave, like that of his blessed spiritual Father, the Seraph of Assisi, is "the condemnation of the wise of the world," who look upon the humility of the illy filled these offices, returned gladly to his Oross of Jesus Christ as a scandal and a folly, -"to the Jews a stumbling block; to the Gen-tiles, foolishness." And the great Apostle goes on to say: " The weak things of the world hath God chosen that He may confound the strong; that no flesh should glory in His sight, but that as it is written: He that glorieth may glory in the Lord." We find in this humble member of the Franciscan Order a shining embodiment of the Apostle's description of God's economy, lowly after the notions of the and besought his brethren to help him by world, a simple lay brother, the greatest part of his days spent in menial employment, unable to read or write, yet sought for counsel and advantage by the most learned and noblest of his age; gifted with wondrous powers of sagacity; like the more recent Oure d'Ars, thousands flocked around him to come within the shadow of a saint.

St. Benedict was born at Sanfratello, in position that many applied to bim the words of the Capticles, I am black, but beautiful. no saint is so greatly honored as St. Bene-Even in his tenderest years, like another Tobias, he gave no eign of childishness or levity; like his good parents, he practised fasts and mortifications, frequentthe devotion, recollected deportment and obedience of the little boy excited general admiration, nothing could inspire the holy fare, and employing his hours of rest in plous exercises, he had no other guides but the law eighteenth year, he engaged in agriculture, and in Sicily rivalled the great St Isidore of Spain, as another protector, in the supernatural order, of this useful and honorable profession. In this vocation, the Saint was filled with that true happiness which worldlings neither know nor desire; poor, self-sacrificing, hard-working, the peace of his soul shone on his countenance. At about this time the saint entered the hermitage of St. Dominick, a short distance from Sanfratello, where several devont hermits were limitating the angelic life of the ancient solitaries of Egypt. These holy men were under the rule of St. Francis. and added a fourth vow of perpetual Lenten abstinence and three days' fast every week. It was a new and rigorous institute; hard, coarse brend begged in the country; stale, ill-cooked vegetables; water their only drink; small. wretched cells; scanty clothing; the greater part of the day and night spent in prayer and manual labor. Such was the austere life the saint entered upon; but for him it was scarcely severe enough; so, like St. Paul, the first hermit, he wore a tunic of palm leaves, which was covered only by a woolen capouche; and here in the severest penances, macerations, prayer, blind obedience and rigorous observance of the rule, he grew apace, more and more conformable to the image of his divine Master. Having changed their abode so as, like the ancient anchorites. to increase the inconveniences and hardshins of life, these holy solitaries, after a dozen years of the utmost mortification, came to Mount Pellegrino, where the people of Palermo had erected a statue to St. Rosalis, who is held by all Sicily in veneration; and near the holy grotto once occupied by this Saint, these holy men built little cells, where they divided their time between exercises of plety and manual labor. Pope Plus IV., in 1559, having learned of

their austerity, dispensed them from the fourth vow of perpetual Lenten abstinence, and subsequently ordered that each of them might accomplish his yows in any convent he chose; so after much prayer our saint, chose of the Franciscan Orders, the reformed Minor Observantins, and was received at the Convent of St. Mary of Jesus, near Palermo. Here he spent the rest of his life, where, following the example of his scraphic Father, he cultivated universal detachment; might be; wearing the coarsest and the most called his palace, on a coarse coverlet spread poverty he loved ardently; and God showed | per ton."

by several miracles how agreeable it was to EUROPE'S GRAVE PROBLEMS Him. To this heroic love of poverty he joined an angelic chaetly which wen for him f om the city of Palermo, when taking him for its protector, the glorious title of Virgin. His obedience, too, was so universal that he sought the will of his Superior in the least

The lowest and most painful employments were always Benedict's choice. So, for twentyseven years, he was employed as cook of the convent unless when, at intervals, drawn to fill the most important places; and here we find as illustrating his life many such homely miracles as are found in that of Elias, Eliseus and the Cure d'Ars. Great was his grief when he wes appointed guardian of the conwent in which he was cook, and only through obedience would he accept the position, in which not with standing his numerous occupations, he was always first in the performance of every duty, and made his recreation consist in helping in the kitchen, carrying wood, sweeping the house, digging in the garden and begging in the city; thus giving a splendid example of humility, which shone also amid honors, applause and success. So, when as a guardian, he was obliged to assist wept for joy as they contemplated his modesty and humility amid so peaceful and gloferior to that of the good lay-brother. Human pride is confounded by such extraordinary favors, and wisdom coming from the lips of babes; while the so-called wise are abashed and brought to confusion. And his knowledge was not confined to religious matters, but extended to the domain of secular prudence. But now the Saint, having satisfactorhumble kitchen, where he lived the hidden life of God; and at the door of the humble

there is no true perfection. After having spent twenty-seven years in the kitchen of the convent, he died at the age of sixty-five, on April 4, 1589. His death was followed by many miracles, even as his Bicily, in the year 1524, of parents who were life had been often marked by them. His both black slaves, and alike possessed of country honored him as blessed, the city of eminent Ohrlstian virtues. The child of Palermo having chosen him as its protector in half in studying the populations of city and years of age, black moustache, full face, wore blessing received the name of Benedict, and, 1652. In every house his picture was venerlike his parents, being completely black, was sted, lamps and candies were placed becommonly called by the name of Benedict fore his images and statues, and all Palermo
chanted valley of Savoy, the gate of Italy.

His fame passed creedily inc. the Moor. So beautiful was his natural dis- was joyful. His fame passed speedily into And as he progressed he found a country Spair and Portugal, and in the West Indies

kitchen were to be seen the noble, the

learned, the sick, the indigent, all desiring

the holy man's help. And while the fame of

his heroic virtues spread far and wide, the

Saint humbled himself all the more pro-

foundly before God, and confessed that he

was the vilest of ginners. And how he

prayed that Gcd might make him humble,

their prayers to gain him this virtue! But

here, as all through his life, he was master in

all the virtues; and above and beyond all

shone his wonderful hamility, without which

The life of this great Saint teaches most strongly the virtue of faith. "Have faith," said our Saint. Now this virtue should be ly approached the sacraments; and white accompanied by fortitude, and our Saint always invoked the Archangel, St. Michael, to obtain it-Michael-who is like to God. While Lucifer is redoubling his efforts to destroy the youth with thoughts of vanity. He kept his true faith, let our faith be strengthened when master's flocks, contented himself with frugal we consider the life of St. Benedict, who, without worldly science, taught wisdom to the wise of the world, and learn, that if we of God and the wishes of his parents. In his bave but faith, we can move mountains .-Catholic Review.

> ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY. THE RECTORSHIP -- MINISTER LOWELL SAID TO BE

LONDON, NOV. 29.—The News says:—The statement that Mr. Lowell has been asked to withdraw from the rectorship of St. Andrew's is untrue. Mr. Lowell leaves the question in the hands of two principals of the university. The difficulty is not that Mr. Lowell is an alien, but being a foreign envoy he is not amenable to British law. The chairman of a committee of Lowell's friends denies that Earl Selborne has expressed the opinion that Mr. Lowell is ineligible.

The Fifeshire Journal says some time ago Earl Selborne, the Lord High Chancellor, wrote a letter to the students stating there was no law by which Lowell could act as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's. The letter has bsen suppressed until now. Mr. Lowell has been asked to withdraw from the rectorable. The students have prepared a memorial expressing regret at his withdrawai and admiration for his brilliant literary attainments. Another election will be held soon. Bishop

Wordsworth will probably be a candidate. It is reported that Baron Selborne, the Lord Chancellor, has declared Mr. James Bussel Lowell, the American Minister, in-eligible for the office of Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, to which he was re-cently elected, and that he has been asked to withdraw. The students, it is stated, will, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Lowell, re-invite Mr. Malloch to become a candidate for the office.

The Borsen Courier, in its account by an eye witness" of the reception of M. de Giers by Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, says: The Chancellor looked very ill indeed. His iace is still yellow from his late attack of jaundice, and looks terribly thin. His eyes, it is true, still retain their old force and fire, but he gave the impression of being a great sufferer. His body has become very lean, and there is nothing of his former elasticity in his gait."

The Albany Evening Journal says: "A large proportion of the moulding sand con- the relatives of the girl. Last night Brown sumed in the foundries of the United States | met Miss Spiers by appointment in the highis dug out of the hills of Albany county. It is said that everything in sciuble metal, from his accusations, and, finally, becoming beside going barefoot, however cold the weather a Krupp gun to a heel plate for a lady's shoe, himself with rage, he draw a knife and made has been cast in Albany sand. Quantities of threadbare habit; lying in his cell, which he it have been exported as ballast. The annual brought a maid servant, who had probably shipment of sand Obtained hereabouts from on a board, a cross drawn on the wall with this city is estimated at from 75,000 to 100,charcoal, and a few pictures of his patron of this patron saints being his furniture. This extreme board the oars or boate, being about \$1.25 them, out Miss Spiers' throat in such a sappine he has been offered \$5 per thousand,

THE SEETHING UNBEST AND MISERY OF THE OLD WORLD PICTURED.

Rev. Dr. O'Reilly's Lecture—Fendalism and socialism—France Disatisfied —A Good Word for the Peas-ants of Italy.

Chilly blasts did not prevent a delighted York, when Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D., LL.D., lectured on "The Old World versus the New." Dr. O'Reilly is one of the most eminent of Catholic divines. He has been absent for three years in Europe, and this was his first public appearance since his return. When the hour for the lecture arrived, Monsignor Preston, V. G., and the lecturer of the evening walked quietly on the platform, and were warmly received. Monsignor Preston's introduction was brief and eulogistic of " an old and valued friend."

In opening, the reverend lecturer recalled his visit to this country in the middle of the late war, and how the strains of " Hail Columbia," coming from an English ship of-war, resembled fairy music sounding over the water. His welcome last evening was like to that he said. Comparing this country with the na-

"My repeated visits to Europe have increased my admiration for the free institutions of which we are so proud and my gratitude to the Divine Author for the blessings which He has given us. Especially am I grate. ful for the practical, sound common sense which characterizes the American people, and which is the best sateguard of constitutional itherty." He described France at present as disastisfied with her condition and uncertain as to the future. In 1855 he had observed that all France seemed to be intoxicated with military glory. But the lecturer found that the laboring classes generally regretted the downfall of the Ropublic of '48, and he noted the expectation of change as a fatal social symptom, for revolutions will come where the people are prepared to accept them. Hatred of all authority, human and divine, was spreading through France and beyond it. The explosion came, and the Napoleonic dy-

nasty was swept away. Looking to the cause of democratic discontent in Europe, he could trace it back to feudalism, which was founded on the ruins of the Roman empire. "All the evils of religion, all the shortcomings of society," continued Dr. O'Reilly, "have sprung from feudalism, which has been struggling to keep the Church in bondage and make her the instrument of its infamy. Woe to us if we allow that feudalism in any form, even in the form of wealth, to implant itself on our soil. [Applause.] I cannot but sympathize with trose struggling masses of humanity, and I find that they need to have the yoke of feudalism from their necks. But it is contemplated to found the United States of Europe, and the prospective founders do not propose to make morality and religion the basis of their structure, as did the fathers of our Republic. Hence the infidel feeling, hence the radical unrest, hence the impracticability of their

The lecturer denounced the gigantic standing armies as "the curse of Europe," and spoke of the latter as "a moral volcano." The free cities of Europe, which had all been created by religious forces, were referred to in eloquent and picturesque language which displayed the deep research of the learned doctor. Of those who had been incetiously called "the lexy old monke," he said that they had saved for us the most magnificent specimens of ancient civilization, and quoted facts in proof. He had heard that the Italians were idle. sensuous, passionate, superstitious, dirty; but after spending a year and a country, he had not found an idle man.

idle? the field from winter to the dog-days, and the while devoutly thanking the Giver of all for His gifts. They are no more interleated than idle. These poor Italians who come here may not come from the North or interior of Italy, where the lecturer had traveled; but assuredly they hide much refinement beneath a rude, perhaps dirty exterior. Let them be given a word of kindness and their hearts will go out to the giver." He remembered, speaking of the taste in dress which the Italian peasantry showed, that he had seldom seen any of them "wear two colors that would swear at each other." All the refined taste, love of art, gentleness of disposition, come from the Church of Christ.

Spain was spoken of as "the land of romance par excellence," in which there is much to fill us with wonder and very much dinand and Isabella the dynasties that have the Government to recover \$5,735 for profesreigned over the peninsula seem to have vied sional services in attending upon Mr. Carter, with each other in opposing the Church. It the landlord, who was abot and fearwas feudalism in its worst form-grinding, fully oppressing, thieving. But Signor Prendergast, March, 1882. The eminent physician asthe foremost man in the Spanish Ministry, serts in his complaint that his services were would do his best to bring about a proper | engaged by Mr. Burke, then Under Secre-

given us?" Dr. O'Reilly said that selfishness transaction, and the doctor will have making itself apparent in official corruption, to prove his claim before a judicial tribunal. greed for gein and love of luxury would alone prevent the tree of freedom from spreading prise and some comment. The charge for everywhere. "We mean perfect liberty, oivil and religious; we mean that equality coast directly across the island from Dublin, which permits the farmer's son to sitain to is \$550. There is an item of \$260 for performthe highest station in the land. In the light | ing a surgical operation, and \$525 for staying of this liberty and equality, Communists at Belmullet five days awalting its result. and the like find their ground slipping away Gossip has it that an attempt will be made from them, and this is the return we make to by the Government to show collusion between the Old World. As to fraternity, there can be none without religion."

The lecturer concluded with an elequent exposition of the ties which bind religion and liberty, prophesying that while the time might come when Europe would acknowledge nelther God nor master, that time would never come in this country.

A STARTLING AND HOBBIBLE TRACE. DY IN LANARKSHIRE.

LOBDOD, Nov. 26 .- A horrible story of murder and suicide comes from Scotland. A medical student named William Brown, residing in a village of Lanarkshire near Glasgow, had recently been paying his court to a Miss Spiers. Jealousy on Brown's part had caused many disputes, and his morbid disposition had recently given great uneasiness to way near her father's home. He renewed a rush at the unfortunate girl. Her shricks been on watch, to the rescue, end the two bered a tract of land except when the timber women struggled desperately in the darkness | was imperilled by fire from the operations of

and fatally stabled the servant. He then Political Parties in Ulster. time. The servan., whose wounds did not immediately render her unconscious, managed to crawl back to the house. She knecked faintly at the door, but, receiving no reply, she traced with her blocdy fixers on the doorstep the following words: "Willie did it." Later in the night the prolonged absence of Miss Spiers and the servant caused a feeling of alarm. Search was immediately made, and Brown and his sweetheart were found lying side by side in the roadway, and the servant on the threshold—all dead. The parties were eminently respected and well known.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

POLICEMAN SHOT DEAD IN DETROIT - THE MUB-DERER STILL AT LARGE-KILLED WHILE IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29 .- Detroit was the scene of another cold-blooded murder last evening. Patrolman Alonso E. Builard was shot down while in the discharge of his duty. The report of the crime which followed so quickly after the assassination of Patroiman Kimbal caused great excitement. The murderer made his escape in the darkness immediately atter doing his work, and left no trace bebind. About 5.30 o'clock the report resched Roundsman Bendall, in charge of the station, that Patrolman Bullard had been shot. He hastened to the scene of the tragedy. Bullard was still alive, and, when he saw Bendali, said: "Oh! he shot me.' "Who shot you?" saked the roundsman. "George Wilson, the man whom we were after," was the reply of the injured man; "he came toward me with a double-barrelled anot gun backed against the fence, and shot me. Ob, Bendall, what will become of my wife and three children, I leave them without a cent in the world." Bullard was removed to a neighboring house. The physicians, upon their arrival, iound a gun shot wound on the left side, shove the groin. The intestines were move to pieces and protruded. Every possible attention was given to the sufferer, and he lingered until .30, when he died. The entire charge of the gun icdged in the wound after penetrating over the coat and through several thickness of clothing. The must important of the witnesses was Mrs. Ewald, who infrance Roundsman Bendall. She was on the street going towards home about the hour of the shooting when she heard the shot fired. She met George Wilson, his brother James, and another man running down at a great speed. They ran against her so violently that she was thrown against the fence. As they passed her she heard one of them 85y : "Now, d-n you, Dig, for your life." but could not distinguish who it was. Other witnesses could give no additional light on the matter, but it seemed to be settled beyond doubt there were two others with Wilson when the affray took place, that the officer attempted to arrest Wilson on a warrant and was shot. The warrant which the officer had for Wilson was on the charge of stealing a barrel of oil from a grocery. The report of the theft was made yesterday morning, and the police had traced oil by marks on the sidewalk showing where it had been rolled, into Wilson's shed. Wilson's wife was arrested and interrogated at length by the Superintendent of Police, but the statement made by her was not made public. He said, however, the woman claimed to know nothing about the affair. It is believed she knows more than she cares to tell, being desirous of shielding her husband. She will be held as a witness. Wilson's house was searched without fluding the gun with which the murder was committed.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MURDEREB have been secured. His description is 23 a dark coat with volvet coller and dark pants. worthy of being called the garden of God, in suspected of theft. He is a chicken 'ancier the full spring-tide of glory. How can a and known as a cockfighter. He is repeople that tills such a country be called ported to be a man of quick temper and desperate when forced. The sad news "The Tuscan peasant," he said, "works in of the death of her husband was gradually broken to Mrs. Bullard. She broke down, exclaiming: "My God, you don't tell me that my darling is dead," and swooned, talling to the floor. The terrible news was s crushing blow to her. Patrolman Bullard was 35 years of age and his record during his

A DOCTOR'S " PILL."

What it Costs to Perform a Surgical Opera-tion in Ireland and Awaiting its Result— Alleged Collusion Between the late Under-Secretary for Ireland and the Operator.

LONDON, Nov. 28. - Dr. Wheeler, President of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, comwounded at Belmullet union of religion and liberty.

Answering the question, "What return can the New World make to the old for all it has the Government utterly repudiates the The size of the items in the bill excites sureach visit to Belmullet, which lies on the west Mr. Burke and the complainant, and the National Lesguers are gloating over the prospect of scandalous developments to the disoredit of the Under Secretary, who was so cordially hated. It is even hinted that they will attempt to show that irrugularities of this kind were of common occurrence in his office.

> The Earl of Davon, who owns a large es tate in southern Ireland, offers to sell out to his tenantry. For such part of the purchase money as they are unable to pay, by borrowing from Government under the act to assist tenants to buy their buildings, he proposes that they should pay him four per cent. until they can pay it off, he, of course, having a lien on their farms until that is done. The tenants are of a superior order, the estate has been excellently managed for the last fifty years, and the relations between landlord and tenant continue to be most satisfactory.

Mr. David Ward owns 2,200,000,000 feet of standing pine in Michigan and Wisconsin. The axe is his horror, and he has never lummanager that death resulted almost instantly, and from \$6 to \$8 per thousand for his cork. A RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

Mr. J. A. Fox, writing to the Pall Mall Gazette on the slieged " Invesion of Ulster,"

says :—It is still so commonly understood in England, although without the slightest warrant, that Ulster is a most an exclusively Protestant province, it may be rendering a service to the politics of common sense to expose the fallacy once more, even though it should be for the hundredth time. No person need be surprised at the Ulster landlords fighting those whom they conceive to be their enemies tooth and nati or, considering the material interest at stake. at their being unscrupulous as to the means of carrying on the fight, everything being fair in war. But it is quite another thing when we find grave politicians, Whig and Tory, taking comfort from the conflict, under the impression that it "has evoked an overwhelming outburst of Protestant loyal-The truth is the Orangemen, who are making all the noise, compose only a body relatively small in Ulster. They are mostly to be found among the Protestant working men in the towns, together with a certain proportion of farm Isbourers in the rural parts. As to the Pressiby terian farmers, despite the sectarian differences existing between them and their Catholic neighbors, they are far too astute to lend either moral or material support to the landlords at the present juncture. The landlords at the present juncture. The landlords at the present juncture. The landlords at the endowed with any special powers of endurance—namely, the episcopal clergy.

Make The went to Florida and while there contracted Exlarls in a very severe form. When a termed heme I went to bed and remained here contracted Exlarls in a very severe form. When a termed heme I went to bed and remained here until spring. My symptoms were terrible. I had dul, achieg pains in my head ile to said around my back, My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had dul, achieg pains in my head ile to said around my back, My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I failed to get made by a gentleman in whom I had the effected permanent relief and that I am well to day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. Atter such an experience I can most heartly recommend it to all sufferers. who are making all the noise, comis allied to him by the double tie of creed and self-interest, and the nomadic Orangeman, who is always ready to transport himself (at the landlord's expense) to any part of the province where there is a prospect of his being regaled with blatant oratory apropos of Aughrim and the Boyne, or partaking in a free fight with the Papists, when, by the aid of judicious reinforcements, the conditions are somewhat in his favor. On the other hand, it would be idle to deny that Mr. Parnell has his friends in a really overwhelming majority in Ulster, inasmuch as he can reckon (1) upon the active support of the entire Catholic population, and (2) upon the good will and good wishes of the Presbyterian farmers generally, who, as a body, have everything to gain by the overthrow of the landlord, and not a tear to shed for the further abasement thereby of an ancient enemy, the landlord's cierical adherent of the disestablished Church. Such being the condition of things in Uister at the present time, the following figures, compiled from the census returns of 1881, furnish very instructive reading, especially for those persons who have been so far missed by the present as to imagine that the Northern Irish province is exclusively, or even essentially. sent time, the following figures, compiled from the census returns of 1881, furnish very province is exclusively, or even essentially, Protestant in its population :-

Antim County—Catholics, 107,175; Eplacopalians, 96,415; Pacibyterians, 178,415 Methodists, 11,407; other denominations, 18,

Armsgh County-Catholics, 75,709; Epis copulians, 53,390; Presbyterlans, 25,677 Methodists, 4884; other denominations, 3,

Cavan County—Catholics, 104,688; Episce-palians, 19,022; Presbyterians, 4,395; Methodists. 1.088: other denominations. 285 Donegal County-Catholics, 157,608; Epigcopalians, 24,759; Presbyterians, 20,784;

Methodiste, 2,014; other denominatione, 870. Down County.—Catholice, 81,080; Episco pallans, 66,721; Presbyterians, 109,220; Methodists, 5,055; other denominations, 12,957. Derry County.—Catholics, 73,274; Episco-palians, 31,596; Presbyterlans, 54,727; Moth-

Monaghan County. - Catholics, 75,714; Episcopallans, 13,603; Presbyterlans, 12,213 Methodists, 544; other denominations, 652.

Tyrone County.—Catholics, 109,795; Episcopalians, 44,256; Presbyterians, 38,564; Methodists, 3,597; other denominations, 1,499. Carrickiergus, County of, the Town of .-Oatholics, 1,169; Episcopalisns, 1,746; Presbyterians, 5,526; Methodists, 475; other denominations, 1,127.

Summary of the population of the Counties of Uister, showing the numerical streinth of its three great religious bodies :- Catholics. 833,560; Episcopslians, 379,402; Presbyterians, 451,629.

THAVELLING INCOGNITO.

MRR. ALEXANDER EULLIVAL INVESTIGATES EVERY PHASE OF TRISH LIFE -- SHE TRAVELS THROUGH FRANCE AND BELGIUM --- SHE GETS AT THE SECRETS OF DUBLIN CASTLE RULE.

London, Nov. 27 .- Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, wife of Alexander Sullivan, Esq., of Chicago, president of the American Irish National Lesgue, is about to return to the United to fill us with hope. Since the days of Fer- menced an action in Dublin to-day sgainst States, having concluded a somewhat extraordinary mission. Mrs. Sullivan, who is a woman of uncommon mental ability and executive power, last summer made a contract with a prominent New York publisher, under the terms of which the lady was to travel incognite over the whole of Ireland in the capacity of a reporter, making careful in. vestigations into every phase of Irish life, keeping minute notes, and then to travel through France and Belgium, obtaining in the same manner information about French and Belgium life, for the purpose of pub. listing as complete a comperison as pos-sible. The lady has completed the three tours, and is now in London on her way home. Mrs. Sullivan, in an interview this evening, stated that her Irish travels were completely successful. She succeeded, she save, to securing a complete inspection of Dublin Castle and its entire management. Her recorded interviews with the Castle officials show that those gentlemen were, perhaps, imprudently communicative. Mrs. bullivan concluded her Irish tour by a visit to Lady Mayoress Dawson, of Dublin, by whom she was entertained. Her travels through France and Belgium were accomplished without difficulty. Mrs. Sullivan states that her recent observations have convinced her that the soil of Ireland, taken as a whole, is incapable of doing more than comfortably supporting the titler, and utterly incapable of supporting the titler and th superimposed landlord system; that the natural needs of Ireland require a total abolition of hereditary land tenure at present in force; that every obstacle in the way of confining the division of THE PROVITS OF AGRICULTURE

entirely among the tillers of the soil, should be at once removed; that so long as tillers of Irish soil have to support a non producing landlord class, they will remain too poor to be able to encourage or support manufactures in Ireland; that emigration has been a misfortune to Ireland, because it has lost to the country so many thousands of fine, deserving peasants, and that this misfortune has been enjoyced entirely by the landlord system, which, without any return to the country, has for every landlord it has supi ported orowded out scores of tillers.



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says:

Sethyneen

BONDS.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

You can buy a whole IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN VIENNA CITY GOVERNMENT BOND, which bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY.

Until each and every bond is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Premium, as there are NO BLANKS. The Three Highest Premiums Amount to 200,000 FLORINS, 50,003 FLORINS, 30000 FLORINS,

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fulton street, corner of Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

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

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITE TESS.

16 tf

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Fermanagh County.—Catholics, 47,359; Episcopalians, 30,974; Presbyterlans, 1,708; Methodists, 4,863; other denominations, 57.

Monaghan County.—Catholics—To a contain the contains and con It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWEERE. None genuine without the trade mark

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.

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYB produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Noss Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the noss into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 481 St. Lawrence Main street Montreal, or direct from

ALEX. ROSS. 71 Lamb's Conduit street,

ALEX. EGSS, 71 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

NEWRY PROCLAIMED UNDER THE PEACE PRESERVA-TION ACT -- A COUNTER DEMONSTRATION-LORD ROSSMORE'S COMMISSION SUPPENDED-THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON AND THE IRISH FBANCHIEB.

Dublin, Nov. 27 .- The Privy Council has proclaimed Newry under the Peace Preservation Act.

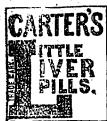
NEWBY, Nov. 27 .- At a meeting of Orangemen here to day, arrangements were made to hold a demonstration counter to that of the Nationalists on Sunday next. Twenty thousand Orangemen bave promised to attend.

London, Nov. 27.—Lord Rossmore's com-mission as Justice of the Peace in the County Monaghan has been suspended owing to his action on the occasion of the Orange and League meetings at Rosles, County Fermanagh, October 16. The Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, in a letter to Lord Rossmore, charged him with endangering the public peace by leading a procession of Orangemen in close proximity to a League meeting, despite the remonstrances of the magistrate and police. The letter concluded by demanding explanations. Lord Rossmore has replied he was unable to control the Orange procession, which he says insisted upon marching straight to the place of the League meeting. He says he is convinced his action at Boslea was the most practical manner of responding to Gladstone's appeal to the wealthier portion of the Irigh people to help themselves.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of War, referring in a speech at Manchester to the proposed inclusion of Ireland in the scheme for Parliamentary reform, said that many people outside the ranks of Conservatives would view with dislike any measure likely to increase the power of the Irreconcilables in Parliament.

John Boyle O'Reilly is at work on a book in which he will treat of social problems from his own peculiar standpoint.

CHARLES AND AND A STATE OF A STAT





CURE

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

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

HEAD

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our palls cure it while others do not. others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who ase them. In vials at 25 cents, five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere, or sent by main.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

....TISH-AMERICAN RECINESS COLLEGE, 112 and 114 King Street West. TORONTO.

THIS is the leading Commercial Coi lege in Canada. ITS LOCATION is in the Business and Educationial centre of this Province. ITS STAFF of Teachers and Lecturers are thoroughly capable business men.
THE COURSE of Studies has been specially arranged to give a sound business training.

EVERY SUBJECT in the course is taught by men who make these subjects specialties.

Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Penmanship, & Phonography, Are each thoroughly taught,
hi re-open Monday, Sept. 3rd, next. For catalogue
other information reference

THE SECRETARY.

PEOPLE'S FIRESIDE JOURNAL,

We are determined to push our circulation up before known in the newspaper business-with that object in view we make this unusual offer. On receipt of 25 Cents we will sond you the well known and popular People's Fireside Journal of New York—Beautifully illustrated, and the most interesting, readable on Tries for Thirteen Weeks and in addition will Positive Thirteen Weeks and in addition

you your choice of a pair of beautiful Ear Brops or Sleeve Entions made of that wonderful and charming new mate-rial AMYLOID. This offer good for so days. Address & People's Fireside Journal, New York.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED



Webster—ithus 118,000 Words, a New Biographical Dictionary and 3000 Engravings.

THE Standard in the Gov't Printing Office.
32,000 copies in Public Schools.
Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.

BEST HOLIDAY CIFT Always acceptable to Pastor, Parent, Teacher, Child or Friend; for Holiday, Birth-

day, Wedding, or any other occasion The latest edition, in the quantity of matter it contains, is believed to be the largest volume published. It has 3000 more Words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Diety, and nearly 3 times the number of Engravings.

4. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Masa "A Library in Itself."

DOWNS' ELIXIR DE LO

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALGAMIC Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. Sold Everywhere young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR

A B<u>oon</u> to <u>men</u>

All those who from indisortions, excesses or other causes and weak, unnerved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable sty perform life's duties properly, can be certainly and perma-mently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctary subsisters and the press. The Solicol Weekly says: "The Old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c., is wholly appered by THE MARSTON BOLUS. Even hopeless coases assured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Boof for treating. Consultation free.
MARSTON.REHEDY OO., 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

\$2,000

A YEAR (OR MORE) AND A PERMANENT

SITUATION Are hereby offered to at least one person in each town to act as our local agent and correspondent. First come, first served other things being equal. References required, Full particulars given on receipt of return postage. Address at once, mentioning this paper.

Mational Intelligencer Publishing Co., 116 Washington St., Chicago, 111.

NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W., Buicher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

FASHION NOTES. Ellen Terry bonnets and slippers are dis-

played. The English pug remains as the favourite lap-dog.

All kinds of laces are fashionable-even the old style llams.

Fichus, plastrone, and large collars of lace are immensely isabionable. Olinging draperies (Eilen Terry style) re-

main in favour with society girls. Lace bonnets are the correct wear for the

opera in New York when any bonnet is worn. Out steel, jet, silver, gilt, and jewelled buckles adorn many dressy bonnets and hats. Tapestry wools and checked cheviots are

much worn by young ladies who like colour. Black lace net, darned with gold thread in geometric patterns, will be used for ball

Chenille fringes are very handsome when used discreetly—that is to say, sparingly on wraps and costumes.

Trains are to be seen on the new importations of dinner and evening dresses, and these trains are very full and long.

All sorts of fanciful figured pleces and heads in steel, gilt, silver, and other metals ornament both lists and bonnets.

Collarettes of real lace are made in a point in front, which is a short or a long point, according to the taste of the wearer. Titian red, a lovely shade verging on au-

burn, bids fair to be the most fashionable bright colour of the incoming season. Carrickmacross collarettes and deep cuffs

are very popular garnitures for plain, untrimmed dinner dresses of dark velvet. Real sealskins, dyed almost black, are brought out for ladies in mourning, and for

those who prefer an entirely black costume. Wool, slik and velvet are all combined in one costume, and yet this is so effectively accomplished that the result is perfect in its Way.

The dress par excellnece for the street is the plain tailor-made costume of ladies' cloth with close fitting wadded over jacket of the same material. For elderly and middle-aged ladies noth-

ing can be more beautiful than the reception and dinner dresses of grey satin, embroidered with smoked pearls.

Pompadour face is very beautiful and inexpensive, and is brought out in collars, cuff and deep flounces from two to ten inches or more in depth. Soit silk and sursh evening dresses for

young lastes are trimmed with Moresque lace, the Valenciennes inces being used on the he vier sliks and light velvets. Many handsome induor dresses of valvet and plush are as simply made as street con-

tumes, the plain, straight corrage being only ornamented by the small collar and cuffs of real lace. E glish bonnets of this season are large, many of them being copies in cheuille of the summer bonnets of straw. English hats

are also quite large, and many of them have the eccentric brime of last season. Double chenille fringes, put down the front and in plastron below the waist line on the back of a short wrap, but not around the garment, has the effect of narrowing the

tont women. For evening dresses the most popular light fabrics are India mulls, tuiles, and slik gauzes, with embroiderles in gold, eliver, and coloured sliks, the mulle, tuites, and gauses being white, black, cream, and coloured. The brilliancy and beauty of tolle's composed of such material is indescribable.

figure, and should be used by short and

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Invaluable as a Tonic. Dr. J. L. Pratt, Greenfield, Ill., Says: It is all that it claims to be-invaluable as a tonic in any case where an acid tonic is indicated.

MENTALLY AN INFANT

A REMARKABLE CARD OF ARRESTED DEVELOP-MENT-PENNSYLVANIA PHYBICIANS STUDYING A FREAK OF NATURE.

Physicians here are considerably interested in a remarkable case of arrested mental development. In the Erie County A ms-house there is a girl aged sixteen with the mind of moves pain and regions health and strength a child two months old, and who nurses at | By all druggists. the breast like a babe. This remarkable girl was admitted to the institution about two years ago, but to spare the feelings of the family, no one has been permitted to see her, nor has publicity been given to the case. A few weeks ago the un-happy mother died. The restriction is now removed. The girl's name is Eliza Kerner. She was born in Venango Township, her parents being poor but deserving people. When two mouths old the child had an attack of brain fever. It recovered in physical health, but all mental progress was arrested. Eliza grew and developed a splendid girl, but had to be treated as a baby. There is no idiocy, but her mind is precisely the same as a bright two months old girl. Her mother had to carry her in her arms antil she became too heavy, and since then she has lain in bed. She has never been weaned, and has never tasted any food but milk taken from the breast or from the bottle. She has a splendid set of teeth, beautiful, clear out features, and a luxuriant growth of hair, but knows not the use or ornament of either. in the almshouse there is generally one or more young nursing mothers, and these have to give her the sustenance she needs. It is a peculiar sight to see this young woman imbibing food from the breasts of a girl about her own age. Dr. Lovett, the surgeon in charge, says she may live to be a woman of eighty. All the organs are healthy, the skin is beautiful and almost transparent. The superficial veins can be traced through the superficial veins can be traced through
the skin. The reporter jingled a bunch of
keys before the young woman's eyes, and
evinced the delight of an infant, ending by
orying and biting her fingers. To-day a party
of physicians went to inspect the case. They
agree that it is most remarkable. It will be brought before the Medical Association at its next meeting, and will be published in the medical journals.

yet its form and frequency may be much yet its form and frequency may be much military breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat and chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore threats can restit these remedies. Printed directions envelope every package of Holloway's medical mants which are suited to all areas and conthese parts without delay, and his pilis taken velope every package of Holloway's medical and 1 to by grocers, lateral and 1 to by grocers, lateral and 1 to by grocers, lateral and and to every package of Holloway's medical and to be suited to all ages and conditions, and to every ordinary disease to land. Also makers of Eppe's Chocollars Reductions, and to every ordinary disease to KRHOR which humanity is liable.

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

Rich copper deposits have been found in Texas.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. Vermont has twenty female school super-

intendents. Thos Sabin, of Eglington, says : " I have

removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure. The first lodge of Freemasonry in the West was established at Lexington, Ky., on Nov.

17, 1788. The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently etimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels,

but do not purge. They are sure to please. A Professor Wes d terls us that the muchdespised and would-be ejected cockroach has 3,000 teeth. The most discensaging Cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to

the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIB. Pamph-

lets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Montreal, Que. Boston, in its desire to keep up with the times, wants a Vienna bakery, but can't get

any one to start it. Truth is stranger than fiction. The GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS are invaluable in cases of General Dability, Liver Complaints, Sick Hendame's, Loss of Appento, etc. The best Tools in the ever introduced. Price 75 cents, including trail package of Pills. Sold by all 11 aggists.

Denver, Col, is said to have more physicians in proportion to population than any other city in the United States.

THE SIGSSOF WORMS are well known but the remedy is not always so well determined. Worm Powders will destroy

Mrs. Barbara Page, of Lock Haven, Pa, has just ock-prateu her 93rd birthday. Her oldest child, elia, Schaffer, aged 71 years, lives with her.

D. Suilivan, Malorim, Onterio, writes : I have been selling Dr. T. omar Edectric Oli for some years, and have no Loskation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only point medicine that cures more than . is recommended to cure." Unprinted led parsons are selving imitations of D: Phomas' Edectric Oil. Do not be decaived.

Previousce, R. I, has a missing girl mystery. Ida Ociler, a thirteen-year-old girl, 1-it home a week ago to go to achood, and has never returned.

GONE, NEVER TO RETURN. STABBINER, Me -B: Danie Gray, a promment lumber prevent . Then that his wife us, so severe as to had severo riv ... eleop From the first render ber um aus application of the famous German Remedy, St. Jacobs Gil, she experienced cumisisksble relief, and in two hours the pain had entirely gone.

A \$500,000 compan; is to mine the feldspar in Branchville, Conn.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, "oronte, writes: "Noz-throp & Lymes's Vegetable Discovery is a veluable nessione to ad who are to abled with indigention. I fried a bottle of the after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no a, prient effort, and am now ontirely free from that sensatio ., which every dyspep to walt knows, of unpleasant fulness after each rieal.

Sieigh beils are jingling in Meine, and pine-

Great numbers of dear careasess are being shipped from Lucus r. Mich.

That poor bedricten, invalid wite, sister, mother, or the or, ort man, the picture of health by r / bottles of Hop Bitters. Will you let them suffer? when so easily oured!

California and 900 churches of all denominstions, and about 1,000,000 thinbitants. Ynneclonal derangement of the female sys-

tem is quickly cured by its and of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prezoription." It re-

Our country's product of gold this year will be shout \$32,000,000, and or silver about \$19,000,000.

FOR THE COMPLEXION—For Pimples, Blotches Tan and all Itching Tuators of the skin, use Prof. Low's Mugic Sulphur BOAD.

The Mayor of Rochester, N.Y., has put his veto on screet electric lights. He did it on the ground of economy.

Much of the food we consume is worse than lost by the trability of the stomech to digest and assimilate it. Leading soluntiets have lately concentrated wuch attention upon the chemical composition, preparation and physiclogical effects of die, and in this connection it has been admitted by experts everywhere that JOHNSTON'S FLUID BERF is the most important achievement of the present day as a concentrated aliment compining in the most approved proportions and conditions every clement essential to the perfect nourishment of brain, nerve, bone and muscle.

A factory at Sevennah, Ga., clears \$400 per day by manufacturing a superior quality of wrapping paper out of rico straw and paim leaves, formerly waste material.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND,-Batienal Pills are a good blood purifler, fiver regulator, and mild purgative for all

Oharles B. Finlayson, a fifteen-year-old lad of Albany, Oregon, murder 4 his stepmother recently because he thought she did not treat him well enough. He stabbed her twenty-five times.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATHFUL AND UNWOLTING. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nut. an and yet by a careful appli-cation of the five properties of well selected Goog Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, Hollowsy's Cintment and Pills.—Though it tables with a delicately flavored beverage, is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill-health altogether, diet that a constitution may be gradually tack wherever the ole a week point. We may except to: y a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves wait fortified with pure blood and a THE SUTHERLAND SISTERS.

The seven Sutherland eisters now living in St. Louis have reason to be proud of their hair. Their capillary attractions are described as follows: Sarah N. Sutherland, the oldest, has long, massive and jet-black bair, falling below the waist; Miss Victoria, whose hair is the longest worn by any woman in the world, shows a growth reaching to a length of seven and a half feet; Miss Isabella's hair is more than six feet long; Miss Grace's reaches a length of almost six feet; Miss Naomi's hair, which almost touches the ground when she stands erect, is the most massive and beautiful ever seen upon a woman's head; it is fully six inches through, and when spread out covers her completely like a cloak. Miss Dora's hair is abundant and five feet long. Miss Mary is the young-est; her hair has already attained a wonderful growth, and is rapidly tending toward such length and massiveness as will make it the most wonderful capillary decoratios the world

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, internal injuries, corns, bunions, piles, and other maladies.

Over 8,000 miles of new railroad have been built in the South since Jan. 1, 1879, representing a cash outlay of \$200,000,000. Half as much more has been expended in improvlug existing lines.

There are cheap panaceas for various human allments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for Biliousness, Conscipation, Kidney troubles, impurity of the blood, and female complaints.

It is now proposed to use the enormous water power of the Alps to work electric railways in Switzerland. Operations are already begun to connect the towns of St. Mori'z and Pontresina by an electric railway, motive power being supplied by mountain streams.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Ohildren and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosites of Lime and Boda, this prejudice is removed. It is so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect the Cod Liver Oil. One physician writes us that it is used almost as a beverage in his family; another person informs us that he had to Ide the bottle from his children. For Jongha and Colde, broken down constitutions, and all Lung Diseases, it has ro equal. "."

At St. Petersburgh three foung ladies attacted to the Court will be arrested on a charge of being connected in the Nihilist соперігасу.

A DIFFICULTY OVERCOME.

It is often very difficult to get children o take medicine, and especially Worm Semedies, which they often require. Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is not only agreeable to take, but a safe and certain cure for all varieties of worms, including tape worms, that produce serious disturbance with children and adults.

Montana is excited over rich mineral discoveries.

WOLMS often cause serious illness.
The cure is vr. Low's Worm Syrup. It destroys and expels vorms effectually.
Great numbers of 200 to the country of the cure is very serious forms effectually. langs.) Sold by draggists.

> Ali foreign consuls at Cairo are preparing to leave Khaitoum for a safer place.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS. A Lough of Alpera, Michigan, was affilieded for twenty years with dyspepsia and general debility. All treatment failed until he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which gave him speedy and permanent relief.

blorton & Co, iron merchants, Glasgow, and the Greenock Iron Company, nave sus-

pended, both with heavy liabilities.

AN AFFLICTED CLERGYMAN. The Roy. Wm. Stout, an English clergyman, of Wiarton, was for 23 years a terrible sufferer with Scroinlous Abscess, which the bost medical skill falled to cure. The internal and external use of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and for nearly three years he remained hale and hearty.

M. Leon Say succeeds M. Waddington as premoent of the Left Centre of the French

HE SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE.

R. N. Wneeler, of Everton, some six years ago was attacked with a severe form of infirmmation of the lungs, leaving him with a vere cough. He speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Baleam, which cured him, the complaint not having troubled him since.

A reduction of wages for the winter has taken place in Eddy's match factory, Hull,

A CURE FOR SORE THEOAT. Mrs. Wm. Allen, of Acton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a household remedy for colds, sore throat, stiff neck, croup, etc., as well as for burns, scalds, and other injuries of common occurrence in every family.

For the past three weeks a number of seals have been seen in the St. Lawrence and St. Charles Rivers.

A GCOD REFORM. Children are not often tortured now-a-days

with bitter Aloes, Brimstone, and Treacie, and the many nauscous remedies of the olden rimes. Freeman's Worm Powders are pieseant to take, contain their own purgative, and safely and effectually remove all ordinary species of worms affiloting children 1 edults.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. 3 All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occacional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-here. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY Garangaranan (

"illida, etatrizerzarren "

diamentantia.

endly austra.

OR PAIN. Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia.

Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, ІВАРАСИЕ, ТООТНАСИЕ, SORE THROAT. QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS,

Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, and all other bodlly aches FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in H languages. The Charles A. Vogeier Co. (Successors to A. VOQELER & CO.) Haltimore, Rd., U.S. 4

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN. send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name of for 10 cents

THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK of Social and Business Forms, has already reached the enormous sale of

310,000 COPIES in the U. S. and Canadas.

THE 37th EDITION—just out of press; consins (in addition to the vastamount of information, useful to everybody in every country,) the Constitution for the Government of the Canadian Dominion, Legal Forms in everyday use. Satistical and Reference Tables, and hundreds of forms that combine to make a volume absoluted agreement of every good in the Bounting. ureus or forms that combine to make a volume absolutely necessary to every one in the Bomirium Sold only by subscription. AGEN'S Wanted EVERYWHERE. Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. Address BARD & DILLON, Publishers Libratio Building Chinage. Lak side Building, Chiengo, III., U.S. A. dok may Book Agent for HILLS MANUAL

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

LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Obleago, 111.

The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada.

SPICY

LIVE!

ENTERTAINING

Contains the latest news from all over the

Model to Subscribers for \$3 per annum Single copies, t cent Address all orders to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its most thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong 1s my faith it is eitherey, that I will short MYO BOTTLES FIREZ, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 131 Pearl Mt. New York. 16 26

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICTOF

MONTREAL. Superior Court. Same
Cathering Lane of the City of Montreal, said
District, with of John Taylor, of the same place,
trader, duly authorized according to law, has
instituted an action for separation as to property against her said bushand.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
Altorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 31st October, 1883. 13 5 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Dame Marie Exerine Laurence, wito commune en biens of James Bernard Stebenne, customs officer, of the City and District of montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, has instituted te-day an action for separation as to property against her bushe de.

her busha d.
MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU. Attorne s for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 5th November, 1883.

Des-Virue of Questo District of Montreal. Superior Court. Mo. 384.
Dame Deborats Craun, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Lewis Hart, of the same place, trader, duly authorized a cording to law, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her sold hurband

Montreal, 5th November, 1888.

T. & C. C. DESORIMIER.

144 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUESEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 88. Dame Ellen Whelan, of the City and District of Montreat, wife of I enis "Thelan, carter, of the same place, has instituted against her said hus band an action for separation as to property.

GEO. U. MOFFATE.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 24th October, 1883. 126

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4.500 miles of railroad and 1.600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its suil and climate combine to produce large or, ps and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest, Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the Comm'r of Immigration, Detroit, Mich.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This (Freat Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Recessa-ries of Life.

These Vamous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Glying tone, energy and vigor to these great
MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confdently recommended as a rever-failur remedy
is a case; sine is list vine it in a line in the
two name, has because in named of weatherst
they are wonderfully efficacious in all allments
incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEINERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties ar Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breams, Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers! Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Cougha Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistular, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to tail.

Both Pills and Ohimment are sold at Professor Rolloway's Establishment, 533 Oxfordstrast, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d. 2s. is. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicins vendors throughout the civilized world.

nps.—B. E. McGale,
95 tf.

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

CANADA SHIPPING CO'Y. BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.



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

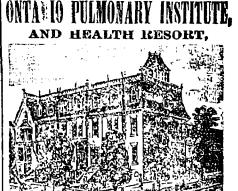
The Steamers of the Line are intended to be despatened as follows from Montreal for Liverpool direct:—

BATES OF PASSAGE.

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

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager

Custom House Square, Montreal,



274, 276 and 278 Jarvis Street, (corner Gerard), Toronto, Ont. M. Hilton Williams, M.D. M.C.P.S.9

Proprietor. Permanenty established for the special cure of all the various diseases of the HEAD; HROAT and CHEST, including the EYF, EAR and HEART, viz., Caterth. Throat Diseases, bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, also Caterthal Ophthalmia (sore eyes), Caterthal ficatiess, and the various Heart affections. We also treat all Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

Al diseases of the reanizatory organs treated.

is steam, shower, the variety and diseases peculiar to females.

Al diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved "Medical Inhalations," with the addition of the Sleam Atomization, cold compres each; spray, etc., when required. The above appliances are in every case combined with preper constitutional remedies for the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems, we also administer the various baths when needed, such as the hot and cold water baths, size steam, shower, cleetic and medicated or momeral baths. Brieging all these appliances have the most complete institution of the kind in North America. We also have a commodation for a large number of patients who desire to remain in the Institute while ander treatment.

sire to remain in the Institute while ander treatment.

Doring the past eighteen years we have treated over 40 000 cases. CONSULTATION FREEL. There who cannot remain in the city for treatment may, ait ran examination, return home and pursue the treament with success. But if impossible to visit the Institution personally, may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical reatise," both of which will be sent free of charge.

charge. Address, ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE

AND HEALTH RESORT. Cor. Jarvis and Gerard sis., Toronto, Out 200 Office hours fr m a.m. to 7 p.m.



Strongost, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, EFAnd, while prepared in oil, is so compound at that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

FERMARE of all initiations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become anneal and spail the butter.

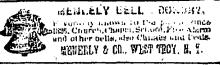
For if you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra treense.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Buelington, Vt.



Bells, &c.





Clinton H Meneeley Bell Company, TROY, N.Y., Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.



Manufacture those selebrated Bells and Chimes for Churches, Towel Clocks, &c., &c. Prices and catalogues sent free. Address, H McSHANE & CO. Baltimore Mc

THE O'DONNELL TRIAL.

D'DONNELL FOUND GUILTY.

The trial of 6'Donnell commenced at the Old Bailey-The court guarded by police-The prisoner maintains an unconcerned demeanor-Carey's Son In the Box-He Contradicts His Former Statements - Mrs. Carey's Evidonce.

LORDON, NOV. 30 .- The trial of O'Donnell began this morning before Judge Denman in she Old Bailey. Two sheriffs and several aldermen occupied seats upon the Bench. The room was crowded, several ladies being present. All awaited the opening of the trial amid suppressed excitement. The approaches to the court were thronged, and no person was admitted without a ticket. Charles Bussel, M.P., and A. M. Sullivan, Solioitor Grey and Roger A. Pryor were present as counsel for O'Donnell, and Sir Henry James, Attor-ney-General, and Mesers. Poland and Wright appeared for the Government. O'Donnell was escorted to the dock by policemen. He seemed unconcerned, and stood very erect at first, then bent his head down, clasped hands, cast glances at the counsel, and

CLOSELY WATCHED THE JURORS as they were called. After the charge was read O'Donnell took his seat and whispered to Guy a few moments. The jury is a very intelligent one, composed of men of middle and mature age. There is no excitement outside the court house, but a large police force guard the court. Mr. Russell, one of O'Donnell's counsel, demanded that the witnesses be excluded from the court room. The request was granted. Upon the jury being salled, the clerk asked O'Donnell if he had any objections to any of them. O'Donnell

zeplied, "I TEDET TO MY SOLICITOR FOR THAT." While the jury were being completed, O'Donneil seemed amused and exchanged greeting with Mr. Pryor. None of the jurymen were challenged. Mr. James opened for the Government. He described Carey's departure from England, his voyage to Cane Town, and said there was evidence that the prisoner embarked on the steamer Kinjaun's Oastle to kill Carey, but the new witness, Corbitt, would testify that at Cape Town he gave prisoner, at his urgent request, a rough sketch of Carey, and prisoner remarked upon seceivibg it, "I'll shoot him."

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- The Attorney-General repeated the cetalls of the murder, and declared the act was not committed in self-de fance, but was a willful and premeditated murder. He enjoined the jury not to allow any feeling against Carey to prejudice them. O'Donnell listened closely to the address. He has been allowed to use tobacco and he chews freely in the dock.

Parish, steward of the steamer Melrose Abbey, repeated the evidence that he gave at the preliminary examination. Two plans of the cabin of the Melrose Abbey, one prepared by the prosecution the other by the desence, were shown the witness who declared that the one offered by the defence was in. correct. Judge Denman examined the latter plan and rejected it. Mr. Russell cross-examined the witness. He insisted that O'Donmell was sitting down when he fired the shots at Carey, who stood leaning against a

corner of the cabin two yards away.

Carey might easily have reached O'Don. mell, but he made no gesture to selze him. Witness saw no other pistol than O'Donneli's. He did not see young Carey go to his father's berth and only knew by hearsay that his Ather's pistol was found upon the boy.

There was much discussion between the concerning the corre plans of the cabin of the Melrose Castle, all to dismiss from their minds all that they not given a wrong direction to the minds of which the judge declared faulty. The may have read upon the subject of the kill- the jury by his question. Judge Denman judge went into the witness box, asked Parish ing of Carey. The prisoner did not deny the saked Sullivan if he could suggest where Witness said all the plans were incorrect. O'Donnell appeared greatly interested, watching the judge narrowly. The judge causions a reasonable apprehension of his the meaning of "malice aforethought," which life?" If so, they should acquit him. If he carefully explained. The jury again restored in giving replies, short of this O'Donnell acted only under three dand returned in four minutes (9 p.m.) O'Donnel! appeared greatly interested, watch-

Jones, boatswain of the Melrose Castle, re-Jones, boatswain of the Meirose Castle, re- might not be possible to let him go to say why sentence of death should not be measured the testimony that he gave at the free altogether. The statement is utterly passed on him. O'Donnell made no reply. examination. He was almost sure, but refused to swear, that O'Donnell's words were, "I did not do it." The Judge examined O'Donnell's revolver, and placed it by his gide on the desk.

There was a dead silence in the court when Thomas Carey, son of James Carey, stepped into the box. He gave his evidence promptly and coolly, but was sometimes told so speak more distinctly. Occasionally he would consider a question well before replying. When he failed to understand an inquiry he would shake his head. The Judge questioned him regarding his father a position when he was shot, and was especially assiduous in taking notes of Carey's evidence. When the bag and the revolver of James Carey were put in the hands of the witness to identify he weighed the weapon, and looked down the barrel. O'Donnell scrutinized Carey narrowly, when he said he was not positive whether O'Donnell after the shooting said, "Shake hands, Mrs. Carey, 1 was sent to do it," or, "I had to do it." He further testified, "I went for father's revolver and kept it in my pocket, because father was unable to use it."

funch. Carey was ordered to remain in the he would have committed it in the presence Court room. The crowd outside was in-sreasing, and many of the rougher class mingled with it."

AFTER RECESS.

Upon re-assembling, Carey's examination was resumed. His testimony was about the same as given by him at the preliminary hearing. On cross-examination he said he had stated at the Bow street examination the drawing of pistols by both, and the shootthat Parish came from the cabin when the ling of Carey, all of which, said Mr. Russell, first shot was fired. That was untrue. He occupied less time than it took to tell; hence, had not understood the question. Witness was severely questioned concerning the other stances fitted with the testimony of the inconsistencies between his present evidence witnesses Jones, Beecher and Marks. The and that given at Bow street. The frequency with which the witness contradicted himself caused much amusement. The spectators appeared amazed at his unabashed demeanor and effrontery. He declared that O'Donnell ared his revolver with the left hand, although other witnesses stated that he fired it the right. The witness finally admitted that he was in doubt as to which hand O'Donnell used. He acknowledged that he had told the second got it for his father, he declared that both statements were true. He denied that he had told Walter Young at Port Elizabeth, that his father had his pistol when he was killed. [Young was here brought into Court.] Witness said he did not recollect him. Carey denied that Young had asked him why he did not kill O'Donnell with his (ather's pistol at the time of the murder, and | might believe it was right to kill him. The

Mrs. Carey was sworn. She was dressed in sep mourning, and spoke in a subdued voice. She repeated the testimony given at the preliminary examination, and reiterated that O'Donnell exclaimed he was sent to do it. Her cress-examination was very brief, and

no new evidence was elicited. Marks testified that he was sitting on the hatchway, and saw O'Donnell and Carey below. The former was very quiet, but Carey was talking very excitedly. Soon after this he heard a shot; saw O'Donnell's hand go down and then up to fire the second shot. He saw no indications of violence on the part of Carey. There was no pistol in Carey's nand. He heard O'Donnell tell Mrs. Carey that he

could not help it. Robt. Corbett deposed that he was a pas senger on the steamer Kilfauns Castle with "Power." He was unaware that "Power" was Carey until they arrived at Cape Town. He was there shown a supplement of the Freeman's Journal containing a portrait of Carey and an account of his connection with the Invincibles. He recognized the portrait as that of "Power." He showed the portrait to O'Donnell, who remarked, "I'll secot him. O'Donnell asked for and the witness gave him the portrait. On cross-examination, Corbett said when O'Donnell remarked, "I'll shoot him," he spoke in a pleasant manner, and witness attached no importance to the remark.

Marks, who testified to-day, is a hotel keeper at Cape Town. W. Bercher, second officer, and Captain Rose, commander of the Meircee Castle, Dr. Esnor, district medical officer, Port Elizabeth, and Inspector Cherry, of the Port Elizabeth police, repeated the tertimony given at the examination in September. Inspector Cherry further identified a portrait of Carey as that found in O'Donnell's trunk, and also a newspaper cutting headed Irlah Revolutionists in America." A legal discussion arose regarding the admission of the newspaper cutting as evidence. Mr. Sullivan said its introduction would impart a political element into the trial. Denman said he thought it Judge would be dangerous. Attorney-General James said he would not press the matter. Police Superintendant Mallow, of Dublin, dentified Carey's pistol as the one he gave him for his protection when he left Dublin. He said Carey was very excitable, desperate, and the prosecution was thereupon closed and the court adjourned.

O'Donnell was calm and composed throughout the day's proceedings. Roger A. Pryor was frequently consulted and made several suggestions to the prisoner's counsel. The entire proceedings were free from excitement. LONDON, Dec. 1.—The trial of Patrick O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey was resumed this morning at ten o'clock. The court-room was crowded with people, but there were few persons outside of the building. Mr. Pryor sat behind Mr. Charles Russenior counsel for O'Donnell. The prisoner's brother was present in the court. O'Donnell appeared calm.

Port Elizabeth, and they ought to know him. When Mrs. Carey and her son Tom denied it, he was panic-stticken. He once said to Tom Carey at Port Elizabeth: "You are a fine fellow! Why didn't you shoot O'Donnell stood up in the dock and looked at ut with when he shot your father?" Tom answered: great composure. The jury returned, at 7.40 "I had not the revolver. I went to get it, to ask the Court if a man had a deadly wa spon but when I went there it was gone, because my father had it." Witness had mentioned about to use it against him and shot the for." this to other crb drivers. The cross-examination of this witness elicited no material Judge Denman replied that it would by change in his testimony.

No other witness was called for the defence,

jury, to dismiss from their minds all that they not given a wrong direction to the minds of may have read upon the subject of the kill- the jury by his question. Judge Denman shooting of Carey. The question for the con- such evidence was. The jury then (at 8.45) sideration of the jury was, "Did he do it returned a second time and asked the judge especially regarding his position when the a threat of personal violence, they could with a verdict of "wilful murder." When shots were fired.

not convict him of murder, although it the judge asked O'Donnell if he had anything false that O'Donnell went on board the steamer Kilfauns Castle to track Carey like a sleuth hound at the bidding of a secret society. Mr. Russell said these were only newspaper charger, which he proceeded to would make no further reference to newspaper | good behaviour. sttacks. Mr. Russell then compared O'Donnell, who,

he said, was an honest, hard-working mar. with Carey, who was a villain, execrated by to be cruel, treacherous and desperate, who, forced by a man likely to denounce him, would not scruple to resort to any weapen to overawe or kill, and who, in all his murderous conspiracies took care of his own life. It was unreasonable to suppose that, if O'Don-The Court here took recess to partake of nell had premeditated the murder of Carey, of several witnesses. Mr. Russell gave O'Donnell's own story of the murder, substantially as it has already been published. Attorney-General James and Judge Denman at first objected, but finally consented to allow Mr. Russell to proceed with the story. Mr. Russell then narrated the chief alteroation that took place in the cabin of the steamer Melrose Castle between the two men, no recrimination was heard. The orronnevidence given by Parish and young Carey was, he contended, unworthy of credence. It was beyond doubt that Carey had a pistol at the time he was shot. The boy's testimony to the effect that his father went ashore at Cape Town without it, and that he did not carry it after his identity was discov. ered, was faire. O'Donnell's remark to Mr. Oubitt after he was shown Carey's portrait, "Pil shoot him," was merely a piece of laughing bravado having no indication in it but the other counsel were of opinion that officer of the steamer that he took his of a serious purpose and to which nobody father's pistol to keep it out of his mother's | would attach importance. Mr. Russell after way. On being asked how this statement insisting upon the credulity of the testimony agreed with his previous statement, that he of Young, the cab driver, made an elequent appeal to the jury for an unprejudiced and calm consideration of the case. He spoke four hours, and upon concluding his address he was greeted with loud applause, which Judge Danman sternly repressed.

> Attorney-General James closed for the Government. He said so much had been said to blacken Carey's obsracter that people

that he replied, "I ran for the plated but it jury had nothing to do with this. The questions not there, father had it."

MRS. CAREY'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Carey was sworn. She was dressed in defence till he saw his solicitor at Port Elization of them. beth, and there was no tittle of svidence to support the theory of a struggle or quarrel. The woman who was with O'Dennell on the steamer knew all about the shooting, and it was strange she was not called as a witness. If she was O'Donneli's wife she could not testify; if she was his mistress, why were prisoners' counsel afraid to call her? O'Donnell's counsel objected to the remarks of the Attorney-General; he had no right to throw auspicion on the woman. Judge Denman considered the Attorney-General's remarks quite fair. The Attorney-General continued: At Port Elizabeth O'Donnell stated before the magistrate that he snatched the pistol from Carey's hand; if so, he was no longer in any danger of his life. Why did he fire? How did young Carey get the pistol which O'Donnell had snatched from his father. that statement was so absurd that another was made for the prisoner to-day, which was inconsistent with the former and and equally incredible. It would compel the jury to believe that young Carey was guilty of perjury, and that he was so precoclous as to conceal the pistol in order to fasten the crime on the prisoner. He thought Mrs. O'Donnell's remark, " Never mind, O'Donnell, you are no informer," showed what really happened. She saw O'Donnell shoot Carey, and thought the crime was nothing compared with the offence of being an informer. The heory of self-defence was untenable. The prisoner shot Carey deliberately and openly, because he believed it to be a praiseworthy act, and wished to enjoy all the notorlety that would attach to it. History was full of such men-such glory. The jury, he knew, would be superior to any blas and pronounce upon the facts of the case.

JUDGE DENMAN

then delivered his charge. In reviewing the evidence he said the witnesses agreed with each other, that up to the moment of the shooting O'Donnell and Carey seemed friendly. As to O'Donnell's words to Mrs. Carey, under the circumstances, the jury should adopt the version most favourable to the prisoner. It was plain O'Donnell did not say, "I am sorry, but I had to do it; he attacked me first." The boy Carey, who was astute, over-man; deeply interested in the result, and likely to streich the truth, contradicted himself and other witnesses. His statements should be narrowly watched, and were not to be relied on unless corroberated. The absence of the woman who was called, but not proven to be, Mrs. O'Donnell, was of great significance, and was open to the comments of counsel, especially as she came from the Cape with one witness O'Donnell's threat to shoot Carey was of the greatest impertance in view of the fact that he killed Carey next day. Beferring to the testimony, Mr. Cubitt said the giving of the portrait and sketches of Carey to O'Downell was a dangerons proceeding, and one that was likely to make him think of the killang of such an infamous person as no crime. The foundations Walter roung, a Port Elizabeth cab driver, of society would be sapped if at was supposed was called for the defence. He testified that the life of an infamous person might be exhe frequently drove the Carey family around cusably taken. The judge said O'Donnell's statement, that he snatched the pistol from Carey's hand, if true, would no t justify his acquittal on a verdict of manslaug hter.

The jury then retired a 7 p.m., O'Donnell in his hand, and another thought that he was mer, would it be manslaughter or murder, neither, but asked where was the evidence of any act done by Carey which induced O'Donand Mr. Russell began his address to the nell to think Carey meant to shoot him.

When the jury had again retired Sullivan ex-He urged the jury in considering the case | pressed a doubt as to whether the judge had The judge then passed sentence of death in

the usual form. The prisoner now wanted to speak, but the judge ordered his removal. The police seized him, when O'Donnell held out his right hand, warmly denounce. Judge Denman remarked his fingers extended, and shouted, "Three that counsel was hardly promoting the in- cheers for old Ireland! Good bye United terests of his client. He could trust to the States! To hell with the British and the jury not to be influenced by anything except | British Orown! It's a plot made up by the the evidence that had been given in court. Crown." The prisoner, shouting, cursing and Mr. Russell said the accusation had an im- struggling, was then forcibly removed by the portant bearing because it suggessed the police amid the most feaful confusion. This words, "I was sent to do it," which were action of O'Donnell caused the greatest exput into O'Donnell's mouth by Mrs. Carey; citement and surprise, as he had previously

On leaving the dock last night O'Donnell, guarded by a strong escort, walked with a firm step to the cell for condemned prise...... He was intensely excited, but maintained the people, unpardoned by the Queen, known an air of defiance and continued to another matize England and the English people and laws. To-day he conversed freely with the warders, and expressed no surprise at the verdict, although he confessed the jury's hesitation inspired him with hope that he might escape the extreme penalty. Heatill maintains that he is innocent of the murder. All day O'Donnell displayed extreme indifference, and even bore a jaunty air. He does not seem to despair of respite and says friends outside will move heaven and earth to obtain his release. The prisoner will probably remain at Newgate, where he will be hanged, probably on December 17th. Ample precautions have been taken to prevent rescue. Two wardens remain with O'Bonnell

night and day. The result of O'Donnell's trial was eagerly awaited by Irish circles in London, where it was generally expected the verdict would be manslaughter. Some of the league branches have resolved to form committees to memoralize the Rome Secretary to commute the sentence, and it is probable an attempt will be made to bring pressure upon the United States Government to interiere for a commutation of the sentence.

Gen. Pryor sails for New York on Thursday. The Lord Mayer of Dublin has ex. tended him an invitation to a public dinner. Gen. Pryor states that he had resolved to apply for a hearing in the case of O'Donnell and to force an explicit refusal to the application, the appearance of an American lawyer sent by lrish-Americans would be fatal to the prisoner. They further stated that if the application was made they would surrender their briefs. He consulted O'Donnell, who decided to abide by the opinion of Mr.

Bussell The Observer, referring to the trial of O'Donnell, says :- No other result could have been expected; seldom has a more righteous sentence been passed. LONDON, Dec. 3 .- The Times says :-

"O'Donnell's story of the shooting of Carey,

as delivered by Mr. Russell in his address to advance in freights to a winter level tends to the jury on Saturday, was absurd," and states that the learned counsel has still a chance of saving his client's life, as a plea of insanity remains as an excuse for the crime. The Daily News says :- "O'Donnell's oring was a serious one, but not the worst in blackness."

A sheriff will visit O'Donnell at Newgate Prison to-morrow and inform him that he will be hanged on the 17th inst.

ill be hanged on the free laws. Carey, ex-Mrs. Carey, widow of James Carey, expresses anxiety to return to Dublin. Government will probably provide for her.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHE . OFFICE. TUBSDAY Dec. 4, 1883, This morning local stocks opened firm and were irregular and easy up to noon when

there was a slight improvement. At New York stocks were irreguler. Omnada Pacific opened at 581, and declined to 57g at 2 pm. Manitoba sold down to 991; Northern Pacific Preferred sold down

to 61½ from 63½.

Stock Sales.—1 Montreal 174, 3 do 173¾ 75 do 1731; 11 Merchants 106; 25 do 1051; 26 do 108; 50 do 1051; 8 do 106; 25 Ontario 981; 25 do 99; 20 Federal 1271; 150 Commerce 120; 75 do 119\frac{3}{2}: 75 To 20 o 163; 50 Telegraph 117\frac{1}{2}; 50 Pacific 57\frac{1}{2}; 515 Gas 163\frac{1}{2}; 25 do 163\frac{3}{2}; 4 do 164.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS.

The trade of the city during the week has been quiet with no positive change from the preceding week. There is always something of a lull at the commencement of the winter will liven up until after the holidays are over. when the winter roads will, as usual, be in good condition. There has been a good deal Butter—Roll butter is selling at of talk about the depression which is said to be settling down upon the home and foreign trade and the industries of Canada. The fact is that the duliness and overproduction in the cotton and lumber trades has intensified the usual "luli" at this season. Bankers say it is too early to proclaim on actual depression, as many elements of trade depressions are wanting. They say that late failures have weeded out many weak firms both in the North West and in the older sections of the country, and that trade is really wetting to a counder basis in this r spect. Payments are fairly well met at the banks. The season being a dull one their are few changes or important feature in the wholesale markets.

GRECERIES. - The market for sugar has rulec easy most of the week. Granulated is now 84c to 9c, as to size of lot. Yellows are down about &c. Syrups and molasses unchanged with Barbadoes at 45c to 464c. Currents 6 to 6 c as to quantity and quality. Prunes easy with sales at 6c. In Malaga fruit, stocks continue light. We quote: -Layers \$1 85 to 2, loose muscatele \$1 95 to 2 15, Lon. don layers \$2 25 to 2 50, the finer grades, such as bunches, clusters and Debesias, 33 25 to 5 75. Figs are firm at 14 to 14 c in boxes. Bordeaux walnuts 140 to arrive. Tarrarona firm at 17c, filberts 8c for Levants, and Provence almonds 15c. The tea market is steady. Coffee and spices remain quiet. Rice is firm at \$3 50 to 4 as to quantity and quality.

IBON AND HARDWARE, -The iron lrade is dull and heavy, as before, with a few small sales. No 1 Eglinton at \$18; No 1 Gartsherrie at \$20; Calder, No 1 Coltness and Langloan at \$21 to 21 50; No 1 Dalmellington at \$18 25 to 18 50. Tin quoted in Lonon £85 7s 6d and weak; here Strairs 22kc. Lamb and flag 23jc. Copper, London 10s for best selected, here 17c to 18c. Tin 2 lates, I C, charcoal at \$5 10, I C coke instruments), the plane would have earned ; business light and Liverpool cabled | for its owner two thousand two hundred and Bar iron sells at \$1 90. Trade very duil, bur , emittances good. General bardware is quits t at last week's prices.

Boots and Shors .- This is a dull season. and manufach trees are not carrying large staffs of opens twee as a rule. Orders are scarce but prices, tre maintained. Continued deliness is reported in leather, both sole and black leather mee, ing with very limited demand from manufes, turers. Prices are unchanged. We quote, -Men's thick boots waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do . split boots \$1 50 to \$2 25; do kip bocts, \$2159 to \$3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 to \$4; co in and pebbled Balmorals, \$1 75 to \$8; do white do, \$1 25 to \$1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 0 \$1 25; long do \$1 25 to \$2 25; women' buf Bal. morals, \$1 00 to \$1 50, do split do 82°c to \$1 10; do prunella do, 30c to \$1 50; do congress do, 50c to \$1 25; buckskins 600 to 75c; missea pebbled and buff Balmorats, 85c to \$1 20; do aplit do, 75c to 96s; do promelfa do, 600 to 81 00; do congress do, 90c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals. 60c to 90c; do split do, 55 to 65c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to but, in deference to the Judge's remark, he gained the sympathy of the audience by his \$6 50, women's summer button and the shoes 80c to \$1 25; misses' do, 70c to 90c; children's do 60c to 80c.

LUMBER.-The local trade in all kinds of lumber has been very quiet during the week, weather being unfavorable quote prices in this market at the yards as follows: - Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; dc, 2nd, \$22 to 24; dc, shipping culls per M, \$14 to 16; do 4th quality deals, per M, \$11 to 12; do, mill culls, per M, \$10 to 12; spruce, per M, \$10 to 53; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; ash, run of log culls out, per M, \$20 to 25; base, run of log culis out, per M, \$17 to 20 cak, per M, \$49 to 50; walnut, \$60 to 100 cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35 to 40; birch, per M. \$20 to 25; hard maple, per M, \$25 to 30; lath, per M, \$2 to 2 50.

Fiss. -Fair demand. No. 2 Labrador herrings were forced on the market at low prices. Good No. 1 mackerel are on the market at \$11 for No. 1 and at \$10 for No. 2. We quote:--Labrador herringe, No. 1, \$6; No 2, \$4 to 450; No 3, \$3 to 350; green codfish, No 1, \$5 75 to 800 and No 2, \$4 75 to 500; draft No. 1, large, \$6.25 to 6.50; salmon, N. S., Nos 1, 2 and 3; \$20, \$19 and \$18; dry codfish, \$5 to 5 50; sea trout, No 1, \$12 per brl; white fish, No 1, \$5 to 525 per half-barrel; smoked herring, 22c to 27c; finnsn haddles, 6jc to 7jo.

Oils.—Linesed boiled, per imperial gallon, 58 to 60c; do raw, 55 to 57s; olive oil, \$1 to 1 05; cod Newfoundland A, 60 to 622c; Halifax, 57½ to 600; seal refined steam, 72½ to 750; lard extra, 900 to \$1; do No. 1, 75 to 80c; ood liver, \$1 95 to 2. Petroleum. in refined oil quite a brisk business is reported at the decline before rejerred to, sales of car lots having gone through at 160. We quote prices here as follows :-- 150 per gal for car lots, 17c for broken lots and 171 to 180 for single barrels. In petrolia the market is quiet at 14} to 150 Lo.b. Orude old is weak.

Hides and Skins. - Dealers report an inreased demand at steady prices. Itanners are undoubtedly more disposed to lay in supplies for future requirements in view of the near approach of the grubby seasons, when hides deteriorate so much in quality, which causes tanners to procure as much September October and November stock as possible. The make western hides slightly dearer, and nolders are correspondingly stiffer in their views, but no quotable change can be made.
Wool—A fair business is reported in small lots of foreign wools, sales of about 50 000

lbs being reported at 200 to 220 for Australian, and at 171c for Cape. We quote:-Greasy Cape, 1710 to 1910; Australian, 220 to 300; Canadian pulled supers A, 300 to 320; do B, 24c to 26c; black, 24c. BALT-The market continues to rule very

dull and prices have been shaded. We revise quotations as follows:—Coarse, 4710 twelves, 5230 to 55c elevens, and 60c tens factory-filled is steady at \$1 30 to 1 50 Eureka, \$2 40, and Turks' Island, 350 per bushel.

Furs-The arrivals of fresh skins continue fair, principally consisting of bear, beaver, otter, mink, martin, coon and skunk. Prices all round keep well up to their former level.

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions.

The local markets keep very quiet, espe-

cially for flour and grain. In flour a sale

December 4, 1883.

was reported of 200 superior (uninspected) at \$5 50. Oatmeal quiet at \$4 60 to 4 90 for ordinary, as to quantity, and granulated \$5 15 to 5 20. Receipts of produce posted yesterday were :- Peas, 1,650 bush : flour, 3,469 brls meal, 126 brls; ashes, 7 brls; butter, 313 packages; cheese, 106 bxs; pork, 80 brls; dressed hogs, 32; leather, 30 rolls; tobacco, 13 hhds; spirits, 60 casks. The only business in grain is in peas and oats, and prices are unchanged. Provisions -Business dull with Western mess pork nominal at \$15 50 to 15 75; lard 10}0 to 11c. Dressed hogs are quiet, and a few small parcels changed hands at \$6 50 to 6 75 per 100 lbs., but \$6 to 6 50 is said to be a fair range season, and it is not expected that business of quotations. Eggs in cases are firm at 25c to 26c; limed 23c to 234c. Good to choice 19c to 21c, but demand is light for everything else. Prices keep steady. Cheese is firm, owing to the advance in England; we quote 1130 to 12c for choice September and October, and 10c to 111c for other qualities.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Dec. 3.-Cheese sales to-day at 11\frac{1}{2}0 to 11\frac{1}{2}0. Butter not very firm, sales to-day at 21c to 250; 100 packages sold at 20 to 23c for winter made and 24c to 25c for tall made. Cheese sales for the season 244,202 boxes at the aggregate price of \$1,581,988. Urica, Dec. 3.—Cheese sales 1,600 boxes, principally at 11c. This was the last day of the market. The Secretary's report shows that 311,284 boxes of cheese were marketed

here this sesson at the aggregate price of

\$2,025,291. " MORE LIGHT" ON THE PIANO QUESTION .-(From the Montreal Star). - Sir, - A dealer in this city is now advertising an old Weber piano for \$250. Ourlous to know if this was one of the bogus Kingston imitations, I called one day to see it; the fine tone of the instrument, so far superior to any of the new planes in the same establishment, soon convinced me that it was indeed the genuine article, but somewhat mutilated by having its original legs removed and furnished with a new set made of painted wood which did not at all correspond with the classic shape and rich tosewood of the original case. I looked for the number, in order to discover its age, but found this also had been removed. I afterwards ascertained that the piano was made by Mr. Weber in 1860, and sold by him for \$400, so that the owner had the use of the plano for twenty three years for about slx dollars and fifty cents a year, or crediting the plano with the usual rental of eight dollars a month (the lowest charge for one of Weber's

eight dollars in that time. Speaking of Hamburg Steinway planes, I notice there is quite a falling off in the number of planes shipped from New York to Hamburg lately. I counted but five in one month, and these were valued at less than two hundred dollars apiece. This is believed to be about the price at which the Steinway planos were entered in Toronto from Hamburg last year, but I suppose the row which occurred when it became known that these cheap German instruments were being sold by their Canadian agents as New York planos at \$500 each, checked the trade a little for the present. By the way, what has become of the petition sent some time ago by the plane dealers to the Hon. Minister of Customs anent this Hamburg business? has it been stowed away in one of those pigeon

MORE LIGHT.

LORD BOSSMORE SNUBBED AGAIN. Dust N. Dec. 1. -Lord Bossmore, in an other letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Privy Seal, says that the suspension of his commission as Justice of the Peace is of small importance to himself, but many Loyalists will consider it another slight directed against those who are auxious to protest ugains it doctrines of rapine and revolation. In Commissioners, in response, may they have no doubts as to the prepriety of

holes where it will see no

their decision.

A'IRTE.

O'HARA-In this city, on the 25th inst., the wife of J. B. O'Hara, e'f a son. 1263 KENNA.—At 679 B Probesier street, on November 25th, the wife of T. Kenns, of a laughter.

DRISCOLL—At No. 110 St. Constant street, on the 29th inst., the wift of H. J. Briscoll, of a caughter, prematurely by n. 1302 GIBLIN-On the 20th Ne vember, the wite of M. Giblin, of a daughter. 1821

MARRIE D.

McGOLDRICK—QUINLAN—On the 27th November, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Whittaker, John J. McGobylck to Mary Frances, third daughter of the late Michael Quinlan, all of this city. COLRICK-LANE. On 28th inst., at S Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Whittake Mr. John Colrick to Miss T. Lane. 128 2

DIED.

DALEY.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Joseph, son of Cornellus Baley, aged i years and 3 months. MCOARTHY.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Mary Ann McGarr, wife of the late Edward McCarthy, aged 45 years.

FORGET—In this city on Thursday morning 29th inst., Marie Louis Octave Alexandre Ray, mond, son of L. J. Forget, Stock Broker.
EUCKLEY.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Catherine Ann Reynolds, beloved wife of C. T. Buckley, aged 36 years.

FINLAN—At St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, on the let Dec., Bridget Finlan, aged \$6 years, a native of County Carlow, Ireland. PATON.-In this city, December 3rd, Edith Mary, youngest daughter of Alexander Paton, and granddaughter of John Sullivan, Esq., aged 4 years, 6 months and 2 days. Quebec and Boston papers please copy.

SCHULTZ—In this city, on December 2nd, Helena Jane. youngest daughter of H. J. Schultz, aged 7 months.

EURNS.—In this city, on the 3rd instant, the beloved daughter of Thomas and Sarah Burns, aget two years and six months.

DONNELLY.—On Sunday, 2nd instant, Edward Donnelly, son of Edward Donnelly, of 58 Eleanor atreet, aged 22 years and 5 months.

TO SELL!

Catholic Home Almanac, for 1884, containing 30 illustrations, including an Oil Chromo, 12mo., paper....
Catholic Family Almanac, for 1881, containing 25 illustrations, 12mo., paper...

BOOKS

Notes on Ingersoil, by Rev. L.A. Lamber

Notes on Ingersoll, by Rev. L.A. Lambett
12mo., cloth
Notes on Ingersoll, by Rev. A. Lambert,
12m., paper.
The Life of Martin Luther, by Rev. Wm.
Stang, 12mo., paser.
The Life of Martin Luther, by Rev. H. A.
Brause, D. D., 8vo., paper.
Mixed Marriages, Their Origin and Their
Results, 8vo., paper, by Rev. A. A.
Lambing.
Essay on Martin Luther, by Rev. Mr.
Nilan, 12 no., paper.
Sacred and Legendery Arts, by Mrs. Jamefoz, 6 vols., 8vo., cloth, beautifully illustrated.
Faber's Works, 12mo., cloth, per volume.
Ireland of To-day, 12mo., cloth.
Catholic Christian Instructed, paper 20c.
and 25c.
cloth.

cloth.....Lives of the Saints (separate)paper, from 50 Lives of Saints, cloth, from 50c to.... Live and Learn, 16mo., paper..... Dick's Recitations, 16mo., paper..... Dialogues, Dramas and Farces, from 10c to

Any of the above books sent fr Mail on receipt of price.

J. SADLIBR &

(CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS),

275 Notre Dame Street (Cent MONTREAL.

PATIENCE!

There are few things more trying to patience in business, than fitting up new mises. During the last ten years we nay a good deal of experience in this way, but not yet broken in to exercise patience tiently as perhaps we ought, or at least architects, contractors and carpeniers have used to. have us do.

have us do.

It was expected that our three stores have been ready for occupation by Octhen we felt certain of having them comby Nov. 1st. but on Dec. 1st. although movanced than on Oct 1st, thelpremises are stabled at the correction. the hands of the carpenters.

READY OF BOT,

It is now fully decided that the wal broken through on or before Monday, D ber 10th, READY OR NOT READY.

S. CARSLEY'S

MANTLE COSTUME AND SHA DEPARTMENTS.

We have just received a consignment latest designs in NEW MANTLES from agents in Europa.

Our stock is now very complete in all quirements for the season. We have looked through our stock an made considerable reductions in some ca

S. CARSL JACKETS in Black Cloths.

JACKETS in Brown Cloths. JACKETS in Drab Cloths. JACKETS in Green Clothe. JACKETS in Navy Cloths. S. CARSLE

MANTLES in Black Cloths. MANTLES in Brown Cloths MANTLES in Drab Cloths. MANTLES in Green Cloths. MANTLES in Navy Cloths:

S. CARSLEY

MONTREAL.



Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore St Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. N.