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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 10.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE CHORUS OF THE CHRIS-TIAN CAMPS."

Father Ryan, S. J., late of Montreal, in Chicago.

ELOQUENT SERMON.

Father Ryan's many friends in Montreal will be glad to learn that he continues with great success in the Jesuit Church in Chicago the work he was doing so well in the Gesu here. He is pastor and Sunday evening preacher in the Church of the Holy Family, and we give from the Chicogo Daily Interocean the sermon he preached last Sunday on the Rosary: -

Last evening Father Byan, S.J., gave the third lecture of his course to a large audience in the Church of the Holy Family, taking his text from the first verse of the seventh chapter of the Book of Canticles : " What do you see in the Sulamitess but a chorus of camps?" Father Ryan said in his last two lecture he had given a summary of the subject he intended to treat during the coming season. He had briefly shown what constitutes the victory and the glory of the Christian credo. In his future lectures he would follow the footsteps of Faith as she walks through the world on her march of con-

But first he thought it would be well to give a general view of the plan of battle, to show the armer and the weapons of war in which Faith truets, to say something, too, of the queen of the contest who witnesses the warfare, and encourages and crowns the victor. Taking his thought then from the last encyclical letter of Leo XIII., he would speak this evening of the Queen of the Ohristian credo and the chorus of the Christian camps. This Queen is Mary, the Immaculate Mother of God; this chorus the resary of the ever-blessed Virgin. It would be seen in the course of these lectures that the Christian credo begins a new creation. What has to be shown just now is that the Blessed Virgin began the Christian credo.

THE INTRODUCTORY PART.

This lecture will complete the summary or introductory part of the course, and it should be remembered that this, like the other two is intended rather to suggest trains of thought garden of paradise. The divine preacher stood by the ruins of our wrocked humanity. He first bent down in mercy to whisper a word of comfort to fallen man; and ther, rising to the full height of His Godhead, He hurled defiance and defeat at man's triumphantice. "I will place enmity between thee and the woman," are the wondrous words in which God sounds a tocsin of war, and in which the serpent sees certain defeat. The demon asked not who this warrior woman was; he knew only too well. He had seen a sign in heaven, a woman clothed with the sun and have been to him unto salvation; but he raised against that saving sign his non-oredam and non-serviam, I cannot believe, and I will the battle that ended in the eternal defeat of nor serve. Michael conquered Lucifer in the war of heaven; Mary orushed his power the faithful host of God, the Queen of angels blessed these soldiers of her Son as they marched out to battle.

HE TELLS UJ. So said Gabriel when he came out from the throne of God and balled Mary as his conquering queen. Blessed forever was Mary, the mother of God. Blessed because His mother, but more blessed, her son himself tells us, because she believed. She believed, and therefore she spoke-spoke the word of new creation. The omnipotent fiat of Mary, "May it be done unto me according to Thy word," was the effect of her faith. The icundation of all faith, the incarnation of the Eternal Word, was the effect of her flat. God spoke and creation began. Ipse dixit et facta sunt. Mary spoke and redemption began. Ipsa dixit et verbum caro factum est. fist of God resches into the future, and by it

all creation continues to be. The flat of God's mother reached into the past, and from it all who are saved in her Son began to policye. The effect of this fist was felt in heaven when the first batile began; and the effect of this flat shall be felt 01 earth till the last fight is done. For, when Mary said that word the foundation of God's second creation was, laid deep and strong and forever; the word became flesh; the Orestor became the Christ; and it is written: "No other foundation shall any man lay, but that Which is laid; which is Christ Jesus." And thus this fist makes Mary the mother of the eredo that is crowned in heaven; the Queen of the Oredo that conquers on earth; and the victor of the non-credo that is erushed in

LEADER OF THE CHORUS.

Now, it is but meet and right that the queen of this conquering Oredo should be leader of the Christian chorus—the chorus of Christian camps. And so indeed it is. As the warrior woman comes up from the desert of the world, bearing the spoils of war and leaning on the arm of her Divine Son, the augels of God come to the threshold of heaven see the mother and Son ascending and they diers and police are ready, and will not at the by and in wonder and awe look and listen; they bear the song that rises with them as they i first signal of disorder.

come. The angels of God seem to forget the sight, so ravishing is the song; they are so entranced by this chorus that comes up from camps that they say the sight is the song. And when it is asked: "Who is she that cometh up from the desert?" they suswer: "She is but the chorus of camps!" They hear the chorus, and they see the camps; and they hall Mary, mother of God, as Queen of Camps and Chorus. There are three great companies in the great army of God—three camps, the camp on earth, the camp in heaven, and the camp in purgatory; the church militant, the church triumphant and the oburch suffering. Now, the chorus these camps shall sing must have three parts —a part for the soldier, a part for the saint, and a part for the sufferer; these three parts must be one; for these three camps are one and each member of the Christian choir must in his turn go through all three parts of the chorus-he must sing the song of the sufferer before he can slog the song of the saint. He need not tell them what this grand Catholic chorus is.

THEY KNOW IT WELL,

His hearers know it well: it is their pleasure to take part in it daily; it is the pride and honor as well as the duty of Christian parents to practise this prayer of faith-the rosery. The whole prayer speaks Mary and Mary's child; the best of the prayer is His the Our Father. He said it first, and He said it well. He continues to say it as He stands by the Father's throne, making perpetual intercession for us. The angelic choir takes up the prayer of their King, and Gabriel leads with the Hail Mary. The Creed and the Holy Mary are the church's part of the prayer—the prayer of her head and the prayer of her heart. This prayer is especially needed now; the prayer of the head to protect from error, and the prayer of the heart to protect from ovil. The resary ends, as all prayer and praise to the Creator should end, with glory to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. From God all Mary's glory comez-to Him be all glory given.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10 .- The Irish National Lesgue, Dublin, has returned the money subscribed here for the families of the men executed for the Phonix Park murders. The Treasurer writes that it is impossible to give the money to whom it was donated, as the League would be adjudged sympathizers with murderers and encouragers of assassina-

Dunnin, Oct. 11 .- The National League than to satisfy the desire for full and satisfactory explanation. The first and best sermon ever preached on the Blossed Virgin was preached by the Eternal Father in the Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Iraland in prohas received £1,000 from Australia during the week and £1,000 from America. A motion by Mr. Biggar was carried last night fact, which upprejudiced inquiry will verify, our political factions attract more attention, Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in proclaiming the League meetings in County ligious belief call forth more a verse com-Clare while tolerating the addresses of Northcote in Ulster, which resulted in an assault than do the domestic strifes of any other upon a convent.

> Dunlin, Oct. 11 .- The informer Lamie has been jailed, it having been ascertained that the existence of an universi prehe was leaving the country, to evade giving judice against the Irish people, or the
> testimony against his brother-in-law Poole,
> in the approaching trial of the latter for the
> murder of Kennedy.

BELFAST, Oct. 11 .- Bir Stafford Northcote has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Beliast the moon under her feet. That sign should expressing his regret for the attack upon the have been to him unto salvation; but he convent. The police of the city have been very active in ferreting out and arresting the ringleaders and organizers of the attack upon not serve a future Saviour; and so began the Orange proceedion on Saturday evening. A large number known to have been engaged the proud archangel who would neither believe in the affair were taken into custody last night, and will be vigorously prosecuted. The feeling among the Orangemen is very when he tried to prevail on earth. But even bitter, and has provoked frequent quarrels when Michael drew his good sword to lead on and street fights. Several constables were assaulted yesterday while endeavoring to suppress a disturbance, and would have fared badly but for the timely arrival of aid.

London, Oct. 14-Bir Stafford Northeote closed the campaign in Ireland yesterday with a speech at Larne. He said to develop her resources Ireland , needed order, repose and s firm, stoady government-not offers of bribes one day and sensational legislation the next, followed by vielent repression. He deemed the land Act a beneficial measure if marvelous power, the word for which God waited, the word that began the credo of the cal government, and he warned Conservatives to guard against them.

London, Oct. 15-At an Irish National League meeting, held at Charleville, County Cork, on Sunday, ten thousand people were present, including O'Brien and Harrington, members of Parliament. While the Intter were dining the police entered the hall and took the names of those at dinner. The parish priest refused to allow the priests under his charge to attend.

The Cork exhibition closed last night. It has been a complete success. The National aspirations.

Anthem in the closing exercises was received. This is the with hisses and cheers. The police had to interfere to prevent a fight.

© CORK, Oot. 15.—A farmer named Spencer was attacked and murdered with a pitch fork to-day. Ten persons have been arrested on suspicion.

THE ROSSLEA MEETING.

Orange and Green—A Colksion Mementarmy Expected-Soldiers and Police in Readiness.

(Via Canada Mutual Telegraph Co.)

Bosslea, Oct. 16 .- The rival processions of Orangemen and Irish Nationalists are now (twelve o'clock) forming. The Orangemen will be headed and led by Lord Rossmore. Mr. Healy, accompanied by several other prominent Nationalists, has arrived. A colision is momentarily expected. The soi-

DIVIDE ET IMPERA

AN INFAMOUS SYSTEM OF UN-PRINCIPLED GOVERNMENT.

THE UNIQUE ELEMENT OF DISCORD IN IRISH POLI-TICS EXPLAINED.

DIFFERENCES OF POLITICAL CREED

DOMESTIC STRIFES OF OTHER NATIONALITIES.

No Centre Principle Round Which Irish Parties Can Revolve.

THE GOVERNMENT IN OPEN OPPOSI-TION TO POPULAR SENTIMENT.

Orangemen have no religious principte to defend-& system of moral assatsination-Landlord and not Crange infinence authronistic in the Korth.

(Special Correspondence to Tas Post and Tags

WITHESS.)

Dublin, Sept. 29, 1883.

The current of Irish politics soldom rurs emosthly. This, in addition to being a disadvantage to the country, is generally conous and evidences of party squabbling equally "the invasion of Tyrone."

as marked as in Ireland. Yet, despite this One curious outcome of the disturbances and our differences of political creed or re- day, that Mr. Parnell had been shot by an ment from organs of external public opinion, credit to the sensational story, as it was well nationality. This can only be accounted for by one of two possible theories:

planation in the relations of parties among part of anti-Irish press correspondents, is other nationalities. As this latter is the more reasonable of the two theories, it may be round of the English papers yesterwell, in view of what will be termed day, and has probably figured in "Another Irish Row"—the attack upon the your columns, also. The Irish Parnellites in Dungannon on Thursday-to Times of to-day, under the heading, explain this unique element of discord in the politics of this unhappy country.

The executive authority in most civilized countries is a centre round which all politi-cal parties in the State revolve. If not complete harmony, there is at least some loyal binding principle between the Government and the governed. A kind of political equipoise is maintained, where (at least under constitutional governments) the object of of excutive authority by endeavoring to win its sanction to popular reforms; and where the desire of the Government, on the other hand, is to trench as little as possible upon popular or party action in its efforts to make such government for and by the people. There is no such harmony possible in the in-ternal politics of Ireland. There is no centre principal round which Irlsh parties can re-tue accidental possioning volve. Where the two forces of authority, and popular liberty form an equivolee in other states, they antagonise in Ireland. Government with us is in open and undisguised opposition to every form of popular sentiment, and instead of being a promoter of harmony among the elements of political contention, it is the most potent factor in the organization of discord and disunion. The executive authority that should be controlled more or less by the popular will, is the instrument which antinational interest and un-Irish sentiment can

always count upon for opposition to popular This is the Divide et Impera policy which distinguishes England's rule everywhere. It failed in the colonial government of North America from an excess of original solfishness, and the independence of the United States followed. Canada and Australia having no opposing races upon whose jealousies and passions this immoral imperialism oan he brought to play, the Canadian and Australian people are rapidly marching towards independent self-government. India and Ireland are the only seeming helpless victims of this infamous system of unprincipled government. It plays in India with the same deadly weapons that have kept Ireland divided since 1172. The higher and the baser elements of humanity are chosen as the media of subjugation to British rule. Catholic against Protestant in Ireland, Buddist against Ma-hommaden in India. The confiscation of the

into a territorial and equally subservient port and sympathy. No cause has ever had caste. But India, profiting by the example of Canada and Australia, and encouraged by for its ultimate success that Irish human natural and australia, and encouraged by the recent efforts of Ireland, is also striving ture is not endowed with the habit of calculategainst this London rule of ruln, and the agitation in favor of the Ilbert Bill is but the miss, or prono to despondency, or a prey to forerunner of a movement that will demand "grim visaged despair.' Had these been Home Rule for India.

THE CRANGE DISTURBANCSS

in the North of Ireland during this week are the fruit of this detestable English policy, which promotes dissension among subject nationalities in the interest of Imperial cortrol. Ours are the only politics of the present day in which religious intolerence essays to play a part more in keeping with the elgotry of the last then with the toleration of the precent generation. Without the express encouragement of what are termed the "Government ment of what are formed the "Government class' in this country, such an element of a long period for a fight to last. Is not a state would be recorded as a long period for a fight to last. Is not a strife would have died out long ago. The Orange organization has no religious principle to defend, as all religious are now equal brfore the law, and no interference by
one sect with the right of religious
worship on the part of any other
is possible. There is no right of
conscience to vindicate where absolute freedom of worship is allowed and an experience dom of worship is allowed, and an organization like that of Orangelsm is an anacronism which is capable of nothing but mischief in the domestic life of Ireland. But it is found to subserve the purposs of the landlords in the desperate state of their political fortunes, just as it has long been used by Dublin Castle for equally reprehensible purposes. It is the fate of falling institutions to clutch at anything that may possibly rotard their fall; and the cumbling edifice of Irish landlord-ism, abandoned by all rational men as no longer a defensible portion of the social structure of society, leans for temporary sup-port upon the functions and folly of Ulster Orangei.m.

It would be misleading, however, to allow the impression to go abroad, in reference to the scenes enacted in Tyrone for the past few days, that the opposition shown to the Nationalist meetings was of an exclusively Orange character. The directing influence was landlord, not "loyal" or "religious" influence; and no Orangemen of the advantage to the country, is generally considered a subject of represent to our people. The prevalence of this opinion can only be accounted for on the supposition that the Chairman of the Nationalist meeting was a standard of criticism which applies to others is not applicable to us. There are isw to Orange counter-meeting was a local countries whose public like lie within the reach of the telegraph and the searching gaze of the daily press in which political parties are not more numerical evidences of process of the called the countries of Parliament, in what has been called the countries of Parliament, in what has been called

occasioned by these meetings was the report, which startled the three countries on vesterd the three countries on Orangemen! No one in Dublin gave any known that the popular leader had not even gone to the Ulster meetings; but the excitement that was occasioned in London on the publication of the startling rumor, was intense, and appears to have risen from a belief in the story which some unscrupulous penny-a-liner set going. In keeping with this system of reckless press lying, on the another canard of a report which went the 'Unfounded Rumor," says: "The Central News, Castlebar and Westport, correspondents have ascertained that there is no foundation for the report that Mr. Crotty, a "Iocal landlord, has been shot dead between "Castlebar and Westport, or in any other place. The only landlord in the district bearing that name died over a year ago from natural causes." How many enemies may not this "coldblooded murder" have made party emulation is, to strengthen the hands for this unhappy land where a contradiction will never reach to tell the truth?

I could supply your readers with abundance of these cowardly manufactured outrages, to show how a system of moral assassination is being carried on against us by the hireling scribes of the Irieh landlords, but one more will suffice for this letter. A few weeks ago

of a number of harvest laborers employed by a "boycotten" landlord at Rosegarland, Wexford. An animal belonging to the landlord exhibited some symptoms of disease and was ordered to be killed and distributed for food among the harvestmen. The disease from which the cow was suffering was deemed net to be such as would render the meat unfit for human food; but it turned out otherwise, and two men who had esten of it died, while several others were attacked with symptoms of poisoning. What was the conolusion which was at once drawn and wired to England? That there laborers had had poison put into their beer because they had consented to work for an obnoxious landlord! Tho London Daily News, the official organ of Mr. Gladstone's government, destinguished itself among the Buglish press for the prominence that was given to this version of the unfortunate ac-cident, and although an investigation by competent medical authority has shown and a coroner's jury has placed on record a verdict, that the accidental poisoning was done by the landlord in giving diseased meat to his laborers—of course in Ignorance of its deadly qualities-no notice has been taken of this true version of the case by the papers which gave currency to the false accusation against

It often appears in the light of A HOPELESS TALK

the people of Wexford!

land of Ireland, and its transfer to a against all the opposition which a great emlandlord gardson for England, finds pire can array against a country like ours, don to zealously watch the case of O'Donnell, its equivalent in plunder and policy and all the auxiliary forces of calumny and and afford him all the aid and protection to by the "Permanent Settlement" of misrepresentation that are employed for the Which he is entitled as a citizen and soldier Bengal and the formation of its Zimindars purpose of robbing us of external moral sup-

the characteristics of the Celtic race its fatherland would long ago have been abandoned to English bullocks, and our people would be what the Jews are to-day —a nationality without a home. The cause that can not only live down such persecution and triumph over the systematic infamics by which it has been sought to be crushed, is of simost superhuman righteousness and must be destined for some pre-ordained purpose that is above mortal power to thwart or destroy. Seven hundred years has the battle for cause that is admittedly winning after such a contest worth pushing on to final victory?

MIGHAEL DAVITE.

MORTHCOTE'S MISSION.

BEKINDLIEG THE DYING EMBERS OF RELIGIOUS HATE-PROGRESS OF THE LEAGUE.

(By cable from special Irish news agency.)

Lospon, Oct. 13 .- Sir Stafford Northcote, by his visit to Victor, has succeeded in par-tially re-opening the old religious fend between the Protestants and Catholics in Belfast; but his incitoments have tallen fist on the farming classes.

STRENGTEENING THE NATIONALISTS.

The efforts of the Tories are calculated to

HORTHCOTE CHITICISED IN ENGLAND, The Liberal press of England condemns Bir Stafford Northcoto's raid, and represence him for stirring up religious hatred and civil

PROGRESS OF THE LEAGUE.

The organization of the National League is progressing stundily, and the people are carnesdy seconding the efforts of their leadors to prepare for the general elections,

IBELAND'S TRIBUTE. The Parnell Fund closes in December.

THE O'DONNELL TRIAL.

in bringing witnesses from the Caps of Good Hope. O'Donnell has had several interviews with Mr. Guy. He complains severely of the prison rules.

Chicago, Oct. 10 .- The Scoretary of State has informed Congressman Finnerty that Minister Lowell will be instructed to ascertain whether O'Donnell is a citizen of the United States, and, if so, to do what is necessary to procure his proper defence. The Secretary says it is not doubted that the accused will receive a fair trial, according to the usual forms of law, which, in England, are substantially those in force in this country, and that any proper aid to that end which it is within their power to furnish will be given by the representatives of the United States in London. Such aid would be given as a matter of course, without specific instructions from the Department, to any United States citizen accused of crime in a foreign country where this Government is re presented.

LONDON, Oct. 11 .- The prosecution in the case of O'Donnell has obtained depositions from all their witnesses and placed their whole case before Guy, solicitor for O'Dor-nell. The latter, in an interview with Guy, expressed the hope that he would be acquitted, not so much for his own sake as for the sake of those who so kindly subscribed for his defence.

London, Oot. 114. - Sullivan says he will not undertake O'Donnell's defense unless timo is granted to allow witnesses and Russell, O'Donnell's leading counsel, to reach England. Roger A. Pryor, American counsel for O'Donnell, will arrive to-day and hold a consultation with Mr. Guy, O'Donnell's solicitor. O'Donneil demands that a medical enquiry be made regarding his health, which, he alleges, is fast breaking up.

LONDON, Out. 15 .- The Recorder has directed the grand jury to return a true bill against O'Donnell. Obief Justice Denman will hear the arguments on a motion to postpone the trial on Wednesday.

London, Oct. 15 .- The Recorder at the Conisal Oriminal Court to-day, charging the grand jary in regard to O'Donnell, said the prosecution claimed that the prisoner committed deliberate murder of the worst kind, because his victim had aided the law, was under the prcteotion of the Crown and killed out of revenge.

General Pryor accompanied counsel to court to day. It was arranged that the motion to postpone the trial be heard on Wednesday after the indictment is presented.

The witnesses for O'Donnell at Capetown leave immediately for England. The trial will open on Thursday. It is thought the Government will not seriously oppose its postponement.

New York, Oct. 15.—Boger A. Pryor cables that the rumor that he had advised against further subscriptions for O'Donnell's defence, is unfounded.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- A meeting of 3,000 Irish-Americans to-night passed a resolution to have to carry on the Irish National cause requesting the President to give special instructions to the American legation in Lon-

OFF FOR ROME

Catholic Prelates and Clergymen who sailed to attend the Papal Council.

New Yoak, Oct. 12.—Several distinguished Catholic divines who are to attend the Papal conference next month, sailed yester-day on the Cunard steamship Gallia. The delegation consisted of His Grace the Most Rev Michael A Corrigan, D D, Coadjuter Arch-blahop of New York; His Grace the blost Ray Patrick A Feehan, D D, Archbishop of the Province of Chicago; his Graca the Most Rev James Gibbons, D D, Arch-bishop of the Province of Baltimore and Primate of the Church; the Right Rev Dr Cleary, of Kingston, Cau; the Right Rev Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes; Bey Father Fitzgorold, of Little Book, Ark; Bev Father Kiely, of Wilmington, Doi; and the Rev D J O'Connell, D D, of Blehmond, Va. Blahop Ohatard will represent Archbishop-sleet Elder of Cincinnati. The original invitation was sent by the Pope to the late Archbishop Furcell, who, being in feeble health, dele-gated Bishop Chatard to represent him. Upon the death of Archbishop Parcell, Bishop Chatard considered his authority to represent him as ended, and asked Archbishop elect Elder to accept the invitation. The latter, however, insisted that Bishop Chatard should go.

Archbishop Gibbons took Father O'Connell of Blohmond with him as his scoretary. Archbishop Feehan previous to his departure atrongthen the Nationalists at the next elec-tions, because it has been made clear that the Tory party have no solution of the land quen-tion which would ascure justice to the Protestant farmers.

Itom Chicago was banquoted and was pre-cented with a purse of \$8,000 by the priests of the diccess. Bishop Byan of St. Louis, who salled a few d ys ago, was presented with an equal amount by the priests of bis dionegrand some of his personal friends.

For an hour or so before the Galila salled her decirs and cablas were crowded with Cafholle clergymen, who extue to bid goodby to the departing prelates. Before the steamer loft Arcabishop Corrigan was visited by a delegation of young men from Manhattan College, headed by Brother Authory. They brought with them three huge baskets of flowers, one of which was presented to each of the archbieners. Archbiene Corrigan raid to a reporter that he could not say how long the conference would last. He did not think, however, that it would last vory long. and as soon as it is finished the American prelates or their representatives will probably immediately return.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the conference will be "The Training and Goyfor O'Donnell, says he has received £300 only so far for the defence, which has been spent in bringing witnesses from the Cape of Good ings." The internal management of churck efficies in this country will be thoroughly discussed, and a plan will be adopted that will effect uniformity in all the details of church. discipline.

Archbishop Corrigon took with him the decrees of the late Provincial Council, held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the purpose of submitting them to the Pope, as the official representative of his Eminence Cardinal McOloskey. The conference will map out the line of policy that is to be observed in tuture in America, and church discipline in every form, will, it is understood, he made more rigid. It will be decided at the council whether it will be expedient to hold a national council in this country next year. Bome of the prolates are in favor of holding a national council, but the majority, it is understood, are of the opinion that the conference in Rome next month will be sufficient for all purposes, and that there will be no need of calling a national council.

Monsignor Quinn will act as Coadintor in the Cardinal in the absence of Archbishop Corrigan.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Jesuits have opened a college at Liver-

The Sacre Cour College at Cohoes, which is being built, is near completion.

Two daughters of the late Lieutenant-Governor Caron will take the veil on Tuesday and join the Religious Ladies of the General Hospital, Quebec.

The improvements made in the Canadian church in Winooski, Vermont, are completed. Two bells, which cost \$6,000, have been placed in the steeple. There are 350 Canadian families in Winoceki.

At Sainte Sauveur, County of Terrebonne the cure was the recepient of a gold watch and chain worth \$100, as a token of the es-teem in which he is held by his parishioners. Mr. V. Malbieu, notary, presented him with an appropriate address on the occasion. The able reply, and then invited his visitors to. partake of a repast.

The anniversary funeral service of the late Mgr. Ballargeon took place on baturday morning at the Basilics, Quebec. The Archbishop officiated and was attended by a great number of priests in the charcel.

The Ustholic discess of Portland comprices the States of Maine and New Hampshire and is about to be divided into two dioceses. one in Maine and the other in New Hampshire. The Episcopal see of the latter State will be at Manchester. The increase of the Catholic population in the neighboring republic requiring this division.

The Courrier du Canada announces that Abbe L. N. Begin intends to devote his telsure hours in finishing an important his-torical work which will be published in the course of this year. This volume will contain interesting discussions of the most controverted questions with regard to the Catholic dogma. It will be written in Latin and may later on become a text book for theologioal students in Laval University.

FORTY BILLION GERMS.

A WONDERFUL THEORY THAT CONCERNS THE WEL-PARE, HAPPINE & AND LUES OF EVERYOMS. In his quite and cosy library at the close of busy day sat a gentleman and his wife, he absorbed in a new book and she in the newspaper. Quickly glanding toward her husband,

ske asked, at a certain point in the article, a John, what is the germ theory?" "The germ theory-well-yes; just look in the encyclopedia under Germ, that will explain it so much better than I can."

Accordingly his wife opened the book at the word named and read: Germ Theory of Disaso A theory advanced by the ablest and best investigators and scientists of the times. It supposes the surface of the earth, the air and water to be inhabited to a greater or less extent with a peculiar growth of the lowest form of fungi production, under favorable conditions, is so great that a single germ will increase to fifteen million in twenty-four hours' time, and unchecked in its increase would grow to a mass of eight hundred tons, in three days' time, if space and food be furnished. There is in condition under which it can be said to be absent, unless it be from fire or air flitered through cotton-batting in rumerous layers. A single drop of water containing a germ, put into water boiled, filtered and thus freed from bacteria, will grow murkey in a day or two from the development of new germs. When It is considered that it requires about forty billion to weigh one grain, some remote idea can be had of the capacity of germ reproduc-tion. Professor John Tyndall, in a late work, elaborately treats of the influence of germs to the propagation of disease and charges upon this cause the inception and development of wery many of the ailments most injurious to man. Professor Pasteur, an eminent French mayant, has carried his original and beautiful experiments so far, and from them deduced such practical results as very greatly to diminish the number of cases of anthrax among sheep and chicken cholera among fowls,—proving his theory that these are essentially and actually germ diseases. These germs are carried into the system through the lungs, the stomach and possibly the skip, but through the lungs chiefly. Once in the system, they begin to develop, polsoning the bleod, invading the nerve centers, disturbing the functional activity of the great organs of the body and inducing a general impairment of the vital processes. They are the cause of favers, rheumatism, Bright's disease of the kidneys, pneumonis, blood poisoning, liver disease, diphtheria and many other aliments. Lately Professor Koch, a famous German physician, has proved that consumption of the lungs is due to this cause—the presence of a peculiar germ.

When the circulation is bounding, the morves clastic and the system all aglow with His and energy, the germs seem to develop poorly, if at all. But with weakened nerves, poor digestion or mai-assimilation of food or a lowering of vitality from any cause, a change ensuer, and in this impoverished and weakened field the germ fields a genial home and develops until symptoms of disease are distinctly mani-This is seen in the everyfasted. day experience of all. The healthy man resists the influences around him and does not take cold, while those whose systems have become weak from any cause readily contract colds. This is on the same principle as the germ theory. The germs attack any weakened spot in the body, and fixing themselves upon it, begin their propagation. It is plain thereiore that it is only by fortifying the weak portions of the body that the germs of disease can be relisted and driven from the system. But this has proved almost an impossibility heretofore, and it has been the study of physicians for years how best to accomplish Within the past few years, however, a

Disparation has been attracting great attention, not only throughout the entire land, but among the medical profession and scientists generally, which is based upon this theory, v sajely he said, no remedy has ever been found which can so successfully place the system in a condition to resist the germs of disease as Warner's Safe Cure. This article is unquestionably the best and most efficient that has ever been discovered for this purpose. and-

"John, say, John! does the encyclopedia advertise Warner's Safe Cure ?"

al should not wonder, dear; it's a grand remedy, and that pamphlet we received the other day stated that Dr. Gunn, of the United Ristes Medical College, endorsed it. At all events the wonderful cures it is accomplishing entitle it to be honorably noted among the great discoveries of the present century. However the facts above stated may be, the

truth remains, that the germ theory of disease is the correct one, and that the great remedy mentioned is the only one which has ever been found that can put the system in a condition to kill these germs before they obtain a hold upon the body, and undermine the

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Lattie Nerve Pills, which are made expressly tor sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cente, at all druggists. 81-sta.

Serious floods are reported from Spain.

Mothers Don't Know .-- How many childzen are punished for being uncouth, wilfull and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of bealth! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kird: " Mothers should know that if they would give the little enes moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the childrenwould be all a parent could desire."

The Canadian Pacific Bailway is finished as far as 50 miles past Calgarry.

DID SHE DIE?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good " "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about,' "Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

" Eleven years our daughter suffered on bed of misery, "From a complication of kidney, liver

rhoumatic trouble and Nervous debility. "Under the care of the best physicians.

" Who gave her disease various names. " But no relief.

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

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

" My daughters say : "How much better father is since he used

Bitters.'-A LADY of Ution, N.Y.

Hop Bitters." "He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable. "And we are so glad that he used your

THE OUEEN'S SECRET.

ORAPTEB X -Continued.

"Father Peter," multered Sir Geoffrey: "sh, sire, and by my good sooth," he con-tinued, looking in his face, and following somewhat tardily, "Is believe thou art the very man. But my books are all exposed to the fury of these murderers. There's St. Thomas and St. Bernard, and -

" Hush !" said the priest; "and come instantly, or we are both lost."
"But," persisted Sir Geoffrey, dropping his

volce to a whisper, and still suffering his friend to drag, rather than lead him along,—" but, Father Peter, I made a wow never to part company with St.—"
"Nonsense, sir; this is mere folly. I shall not never to part to and a new than to and anger the life and wine not permit thee to endanger thy life and mine

for an object so trifling." "Trifling!" repeated Sir Geoffrey, astonished at the priest for using such an expression; "why, I tell thee, man, St. Bernard, and

St. Thomas, and St. -" Peace, bir Geoffrey, I beg thee, peace and follow unresistingly;" and the priest preceded by the muffled figure, led the old knight through the deep shadow of the wall, until they came to a marble slab, which formed the inner equare of the base of a column immediately behind the altar, and which, even in broad daylight, had nothing to distinguish it from the rest. When they reached this spot, they could see the soldiers leaping and stumbling over the broken statues and pillare, in their eagerness to arrest the fugitives, and hear their bows clanging, and their shafts striking against the stones beside them, whilst they themselves were unseen in the darkness. They lost but little time, however, in making observations, for the slab opened, and Sir Geoffrey, preceded by the priest, and followed instantly by the man in the closk, passed through the sperture. When the slab again closed behind the little party, the guide opened a dark lantern, and bidding them follow, descended a long flight of steps, till he came to a broad, fligged pavement, and there pushing back a heavy oaken door, ushered them into a large and dimig-lighted apart. ment. As foon as he had done so, he disencumbered himself of his cleak, and set about preparing some refreshment for the travellers.

Whilet the monk-for so he was-busted himself at his scanty and ill-furnished larder, and Father Peter threw off his disguise and resumed his clerical habit, the knight had leisure to examine the apartment. It was of large dimensions, but the ceiling was very low, and flagged, probably the floor of the church above, and, as far as Sir Geoffrey could judge, immediately under the sanctuary. The wall, opposite where he sat, was covered with rough shelves, filled with ment of a powerful alliance with the Protesbooks of all sizes and bindings, and in the farther end of the room what seemed to be tombs of various kinds and styles of architecture, according to the date of their erection. But there was one of which the knight took particular notice; it was a plain, black flag, some eix feet aquare, through the Stuarte, and destroy the Papal and supported by four pedestale, somewhat power in England forever, by fair means or by higher than the rest, and occupying a prominent place in the group. It was covered with a white cloth, bearing the initials I.H S., and a simple Roman cross cut in front. On this tumbstone was also placed a small tabernacle; and above it a tapestried canopy of cloth of gold, whose folds encircled it round about, and fell in rich piles on the floor. Sir Geoffrey perceived, at ouce, it was used for an alter, and thinking it the most sultable place he could select to deposit his treasure, carefully drew out his rolls of pictures from the capacious pockets of his doublet, much less and reverently laid them thereon. As he neighboring peasants, will track me approached the alter and glanced around, the here, and not relicquish the search truth fisched upon him in an instant, that he till they have found me, or, what will

thought. When Sir Geoffrey selected Allanbury Abbay for his retreat, he never imagined it cortained such a hiding-place as this. He supposed Father Peter's cell, of which he heard so much, was nothing more than a few boards, or flags, huddled together, and covered roughly over to protect him from the storm. And he intended to seek it among the ruins. and take up his abode there, with a pitcher of water and a loaf of bread for his temporary Whether the priest, during his frequent visits to Brockton, purposely withheld a full description of the place for prudent reasons, or did not think it a matter of interest to the knight, certain it is that Sir Geoffrey had entirely mistaken its character.

"Father Peter," said he, laying his hand on the priest's shoulder, "tell me, is this the place thou hast frequented so much these two

years gone? "The same.

"The graves of the dead?" "Even so, Bir Geoffrey."

"And that's the altar on which thou offerest the holy sacrifice?"

The priest assented.

"It's the tomb of William Santon, second Abbot of Allanbury, the tabernacle and canopy are among the few things we have saved from the wreck. This is the cell where I have spent many a long night; and there," pointing to the books, "are the companions to determine what course thou oughtest to seent through the ceiling, or if he did would of my solitude. I say the mass every morning I am here, with none to assist but that old man, brother Felix. He never leaves the place; indeed, he has not been one day absent from the abbey since his reception as a lay brother, thirtyfive years ago. The faithful of the district corner in the building for the old recusant." come to seek me here when my services are required at the baptismal font, or the sick bed; and he manages to see them and receive their instructions without admitting them to the secret of my hiding-place. It was in the discharge of that duty you saw him to-night, waiting under the shadow of the old walls. The few Catholics in the vicinity supply him with abundant food for support, and he lives here contented and happy. His chief em-ployment, in my absence, is ccpy-ing the old manuscripts of the order, which have been much effaced and stained by the burning of the abbey, and picking off the moss and weeds from the alter and the sanctuary. Dost see that round stone in the colling? It turns on a pivot, and admits both air and light; and yet, from its peculiar posttion in the pavement of the church above is not easily detected. There is the flue through which the smoke passes from the fireplace. It runs along the celling to the very extremity of the chapel wall, and escapes through a broken chimney, more than a hundred feet from where we stand. Nor does the smoke, during the day or night, excite the least suspicion. somewhat surprise thee, but it is not the less acquirements. Thou hast doubtless instruct but when he had read the letter, he dropped true. Brother Fellx, who, from his long ed the maidenlyight fatthfully in what appear his hands by his side and bent his head on irue. Brother Felix, who, from his long residence at the abbey, knew all the secret places, retired here after the demolition of the building, and while the roof and walls but trou'lt please remember she is beholden

that chimney, to burn the bones of the monks of Allanbury, and never to be extinguished till the day of judgment."

"But that's impossible! exclaimed Sir Geoffrey; absolutely impossible, I can prove beyond question, morally and physically. Sive questio sit de spiritu ab inferno, sive-

" True," replied the priest, interrupting the knight, "thou canst easily prove its impracticability, if proof were necessary; but I have merely stated the nature of the superstition."

"They cannot defend the theory at all." urged Bir Geoffrey.

"By no means," replied the priest.

"And moreover," pursued the knight, "it's not at all clear to me, that the devil has the power to enter these walls under any pretence whatever. As for burning the bones of the sainted dead,-hs, ha!-the wretch, he dare

not lay a finger on them.

Brother Felix now made a sign to the priest that supper was prepared, and the latter, beckoning the knight to follow, led the way through a narrow door into a vary small apartment, in which hung a lamp before a little altar decorated with the richest and most costly ornaments. The tabernacle was covered with a thin veil, but through it shone filigree work of the purest gold and most elaborate workmanship; and round its little door were wreaths of diamonds and precious stones, apparently of great value. Sir Geoffrey saw, the moment he entered the little room, he was insu oratory, and before the Blessed Sacrament. This was evident from the lighted lamp, as Well as from the superior quality of the ornaments on the altar. Both knelt, in profound silence, for a few minuter, before the altar, and communed with their Saviour, as was their daily custom before meals; then rising and reverently quitting the oratory, they sat down to their simple repast.

During the discussion of their little pasty, and a bottle of sack, which the knight might | ill at have recognized as once an occupant of his come. own cellar at Brockton, various questions were asked and answered on both sides. The priest informed Sir Geoffrey, among the rest, that Queen Elizabeth had resolved, at every risk, to extirpate Catholicity from her slightest change in her rival's conduct or Elizabeth kept her court for the present, and learned much of the intrigues she practised, to establish between England and the Netherlands. Her chief object now was to gain time for the concentration of her own resources at home, and the establishtant princes abroad; but when these were once attained,—when she felt herself strong enough to defy opposition from her own subjects, and interference on the part of France

and Spain,—she would endeavor all her might to blast the hopes of a succession foul. "Bhe is not," continued the priest, "a lover either of Lutheranism or Calvinism; nay, so far as I can judge, she despises both thoroughly; but she hates the Catholic Ohurch because he who declared her illegitimate is her spiritual head, and she knows the surest way to annoy him is by encouraging the enemies of the Church, and siding them in the war they are waging against him. For my own part,' said the priest, "I cannot hope to escape much longer, and I fear the queen's pursuivants, who, being Londoners, are superstitions than the was smid the graves of the abbots and monks amount to the same, till they have discovered Alice? Ha, ha, kestral! thoust lost the of Allanbury, and despite all his natural my hiding-place and all it contains. Two quarry; the bird hath jinked thee. Hs, ha!

firmness, he could not help shuddering at the | weeks ago, they hunted me from a small gramercy for thy paina. house in Fenchuich Siteer, in the city, and Hague. I have also preached to the poor court, and have imparted the last rites of the church to the dying even in her very the rest to an ever just and merciful Providence, without whose permission not a hair of in the ministry, and devise plans for the better evading the new law, and for making make it, if once he find thee in his power. His escort hath, no doubt, already reached Brookton Hall, and searched every nook and

"Not every nook and corner," interrupted thought of his enemies' discomfiture; " Alice remember. is safe there yet."

"I hope so," replied the priest; "God help her, if she fall into his hands! "Hope so!" repeated Sir Geoffrey. "Why, man, she is in the deacon's cell under the

tower, and will remain there till I return. So, with. She never disobeyed me yet-nover." "Heaven guard her!" said the priest, ferflesh, but she is mine in the faith. She is the he knew not how to account for. jowel which thou gavest the church, but

bard-hearted enough to work her ill!" and pions exercises of divers sorts and kinds; following words :-

demed all hopes of discovering the cause of I saf, Suice crapide. He had every man to the extraordinary phenomenon. The general belief is, among the Protestant peasantry of the neighborhood, and many of the better classes also, that the devil has it a fire under that alignment to have his due. I denied thee not the morals, for I must confess I was never well versed in that department; but I tell thee I man sound on the dogma—ch?—I was sound on the faith." And the old man rubbed his hands and chuckled hearlily.

> was then late and full time to retire to rest. Sir Geoffrey, however, expressed the uneasiness he felt respecting his books, and wondered If he might not venture up to seek them amongst the ruins, but the priest convinced him of the imprudence of such a step, whilst the queen's constables were lying hid, perhaps, in the chapel; so with an explicit understanding that Reddy and the box would be the first objects of his search on the morrow, the knight sought his pastors blessing,

and retired to his pallet. The corner of the spacious apartment in which the knight of Brockton lay was directly opposite the open door of the little oratory ered with a red haudkerchief, in lieu of a | Maria, mater Dei, ora pro nobis.' nightcap, knotted firmly in front. After ear-

fully listening to the noises in the court and the sounds above thy head in the guard room. | whither he was bent, and when But don't fear, Alice-don't dear-for I am near thee. Don't weep, child, don't weep.
Ab, it's for me, is it? O, well, don't, deardon't weep for me. Thou thoughtest I would never desert thee. But thou knowest, dear, I dare not leave my kind and venerable companions exposed to danger-O, no; that would be base ingratitude. Keep quiet, and don't leave the place till Reddy Connor goes to release thes. Reddy Convor, Reddy Connor, thou villain, where art thou? Ab, thou art thereha, ha !-behind the pillars, and the precious box, covered with rubbish, beside thee. Excellent well, Reddy; go thou'st escaped and left the Lorse and vehicle behind? O never mind the horse and vehicle-that's nothing. Pah !what are five hundred horses? Bones and sinews—mere carrion, Reddy, more carrion, compared with the only complete copy of the four great fathers-volumes, man, which contain the food of angels. O, thou're there, too, Plimpton! Thou tall, thin, yellow, canting knave, thou wouldst torsooth, have me believe thee in love with

Here bir Geoffrey's pursued me below Hampton Court, to a images his own fancy had created were sudplace called Whinstone Hollow. And to denly interrupted by something passing benight, whilst in the act of baptizing a child, tween him and the light; and looking up, he I was surprized by the entrance of a trooper | beheld, to his utter astonishment, a human in the queen's livery, and had hardly time to figure descending through the ceiling, and escape through the window in the rear alighting on the floor not 20 feet from where of the house. If I am taken, I can hope for he lay. Instantly Sir Geoffrey remembered no mercy at the queen's hands, for I the priest having pointed out the revolving have used all my influence in public and pri- flag, and concluded, whoseer he was, he must vate, as often as I happened to be sale from have known the secret of the aperture, and immediate arrest, to thwart her projects and found ingress through it. Nor was his surexpose her intrigues in Scotland and at the prise the less when he had surveyed the person of his new comer. His height, so far as Sir persecuted Catholics wherever I found Geoffrey could judge from the position he octhem, were it even under the walls of the cupled, did not exceed three feet, but his body was thick-set, square, and muscular, and his head, which appeared disproportionately palace. All this she knoweth well, and will large, seemed buried between his shoulders. not forget it when the order for my execution As soon as this person had alighted on the cometh before her. But the will of God floor, he advanced to the oratory with an be done. I shall endeavor, whilst life remains, ambling gait, like that we observe in to be found wherever my official duties as a most people of diminutive size and minister of God may call me, and shall leave misshapen form. His gabardine descended to the calves of his legs, and his unshod feet were broad, flat, and covered with our head can fail. To-morrow I leave for mud. As he proceeded to the oratory, he the city, again to meet some of my brethren took off a large rur cap, and made a profound genufication at the door. The priest, who had been kneeling before the altar since he enlarged provisions for the wants of the city parted with the knight, either noticed not mission. For thee, Sir Geoffrey, it is difficult the slight noise the dwarf made in his departed with the knight, either noticed not pursue. Being but a titled commoner, thou not be interrupted in his devotion. art exposed to the second tender; and well I The dwarf, apparently unwilling to know Sir Thomas Plimpton will not fail to disturb him, leaned his shoulder against the door, in order leisurely to await his notice, and in that position, the light of the little altar lamp falling full upon him, Sir Geoffrey could see distinctly every feature of his tace. It was a countenance which the knight had the knight, rubbing his bands in glee at the certainly seen before, but where, he could not

He fancled he saw it in or about Brockton. It occurred to him that he detected it peering through a window somewhere in the dusk of the evening, or he met it in some corridor of the hall when the lamps went out and the moon at least, I have directed her, and she is as shone in. That broad face so full of marks duliful a child as ever old man was blessed and wrinkler, that gash on the brow, that nose so curved and pointed, those eyes so small and pleroing, and that great head so vently clasping his hands. "She is dearer red and bristly,—it surely was not the to me than all earthly ties beside. She is amongst my brightest hopes, for I will amiliar to him, yet he knew not whether offer her to God on the day of judg- he had seen it in a month or in twenty years; ment as a compensation for all the size of my there was, in fact, a dreamy definiteness in life. She is thy daughter, Sir Geoffrey, in the his recollection of that ungainly form which

The dwarf-for so he may be called-pawhich I polished, to bring out its native tiently waited till the priest had concluded lustre. God save her from those who would be his advration of the Blessed Sacrament, and then alssing his hand, placed in it a packet "Amen!" echoed the knight, "But I can- which he took from the breast of his gabarnot agree to that last observation, Father sino. Father Peter's countenance expressed Peter, respecting the polishing. Nay, I insist | no surprise when, on turning from the altar, This will thou hast not taught Alice Wentworth all her he saw the dwarf standing in the doorway, his hands by his side and bent his head on tainsth to thy calling-her religious duties his breast. The packet consisted only of the

have passed since our enemies aban. I father, thou goest somewhat too far. Humph! Abbey, whilst thou hasten to London. Reddy lest illustrations of the virtues that distin-

will follow Plimpton, and meet me in the guish the true Christian character, and acdiv. Haste thee, lather, haste thee, for thy customed herself to regard their examples as city. Haste thee, lather, haste thee child is in the fange of the evil one.

When the priest read the letter, he seemed to Sir Geoffrey to be greatly affected by the information if contained, but, of which the latter had not the slightest suspicion. He still kept his eyes fixed on the ground, as if he were trying to collect his thoughts after the The priest assented, smiling good naturedly shook so sudden an announcement had given ligion, content with the divine assurance that at the cause of his jealousy, and observing it him. At length he looked up in the dwarfs it is ordained of Heaven, and give themselves low stock by the wall, and buried his face in his hands.

"That's a sorry sight," whispered St. Geoffrey to himself, still peering out from between the clock and the red handkerohief. "Indeed, it's very painful to look at-the hunted priest sitting there weeping over the misfortunes of his people at the feet of his Saviour. News of murders and assau-sinations, I trow, and all for God's sake. O, poor Father Peter, God console thee God console thee-for thou hast a heavy heart! It's a very melancholy scene, altogether," he in which the Blessed Sacrament was kept, so continued, looking round the room; "this that when the torches in the larger room damp and desolate veult, with its rainwere extinguished, he could plainly see drops falling in the corners from the every object on and about the altar by green, mildewed walls, and dripping like the light of the lamp that hung before the beat of a clock, so regular and so it. The old man's pallet consisted lonely. I could not feel the loss of little simply of a bundle of straw spread on Alice more than he feels this news—no insome boards laid on the floor, and covered deed. I wish I saw that packet. What business with a blanket, over which brother Felix had had that misshapen viliain to come hither considerately thrown the large black cloak at all? God be praised Alice is not here inhe had worn whilet keeping watch in the stead of her old father! The eight of those chapel. There was no part of Sir Geoffrey's graves looming up there, half defined in the form to be seen, as he lay there on his side, uncertain light and blended with the looking at the alter of the oratory, and wrapped darkness, would 4righten her to death. O, in the closk, but his face from the chin to I wish I could sleep, and shut out the forehead; the rest of the head being cov- these objects from my sight. Sancta

Father Peter at length slowly raised his nestly recommending Alice, his books and all head, and refolding the letter, signed to the else he held dear at Brockton Hall to the care | dwarf to await his return. He then lighted a of divine Providence, he tried long to induce lamp, and traversing a narrow passage leadsleep to visit him, but his heart was ing to that part of the vault where the dead ease, and sleep refused to were buried, disappeared behind the tombs.

Se, as a last resource, he When the priest returned. Sir Geoffrev's When the priest returned, Sir Geoffrey's

gave wings to thought; and he thought of eyes had almost closed in sleep. The lassi-Alice, concealed under the western tower, and | (ude that succeds fatigue and unusual excitewondered it she felt very anxious about him, ment came over his senses, and gradually and whether she might not catch cold from | weighed down the eyelids. . He was in that the dampness of the place; and then turned | state of somnolency when one is conscious of every rise, to extirpate Catholicity from her the disclibrary and philosophical instruments, the presence of an object, but cannot realms, and had spies set on the hapless to his library and philosophical instruments, the presence of an object, but cannot Queen of Scots, ready to report to her the his ponies and falcons. Every object of his exert sufficient power of voice or slightest change in her rival's conduct or at achment came before his eyes so plainly, vision to look or speak. Yet the policy. He had been at Hampton, where that he fancied he could speak to them; and knight knew the priest was there, and had he did speak to them, and it did him good; exchanged his clerical habit for an ordinary and the diplomatic relations she intended it he feared to be overheard. "Alice, Alice, strapped upon his shoulders comething in the think so; I see thee sitting, with thy com- in the direction of the doorway through panion, beside the pile of old armor, and fear- which they had first entered the vault. He essayed once or twice to ask the priest would return; but though the lips moved, there came no sound; and hardly had the indistinct forms of the missionary and his strange companion disappeared in the gloom of the passage, when the knight of Brockton was in the land of dreams.

CHAPTER XI.

Nell Gower and her fair charge, having bid adieu to Brockton for a time, hastened with all possible speed to a cross road near the small village of Upton, and there turned from the great London thoroughfare, hoping thereby to escape Sir chomas Plimpton, now in full march upou the Hall. The road they took on quitting the main one, was narrow and seemingly unfrequented, for the walls and dikes on either side were broken down, and decayed branches of trees lay here and there, as if there were none left to take an interest in their removal. Obliged to be cautious in avoiding there impediments, and now out of the direct line of her enemies' march, Alice and her faithful companion travelled more slowly along the

lonely and deserted by-way. stracted during the greater part of the journey, was yet more composed and collected than Nell Gower had expected to find her. The latter had anticipated a reaction in the feelings of her protege, as soon as she had fairly realized her situation and reflected on the dangers she had to encounter in the prosecution of her design. But she was mistaken; Alice's resolution to carry out her project seemed to grow stronger the farther she proceeded on her journey. In this Nell was considerably disappointed; for she hoped to induce her to fly to Scotland, and seek an asylum in the arms of Mary Sinart, as soon as she could bring Sir Geoffrey to Whinstone Hollow, and there make arrangements for his flight to France. Two or three times Nell ventured to remonstrate against the folly-nay, the recklessness, of such a step as that of casting herself a supplicant at the feet of Elizabeth, the inveterate enemy of her church and her house.

But Alice was inflexible, and Nell dropped the subject for the present, trusting to time and reflection for that change which her

ansel could not effect. was Alice herself insensible to the difited in she had to encounter. She felt she Set out on her first entry into the 21. t world, where she was unknown and un-cired for. She knew not a single human using in whom she might confide, but the weak old woman who rode beside her. She was on her way to London-to the great city -there to be exposed to dangers and tempts. tions of every kind—to the libertinism of the dissolute, and the sneer of the impious: the one to lay snares for her innocence, and the other for her faith. She was consolous of her inexperience of the world and its ways. She felt like a bird escaped from the cage which it had been confined since its first hour of life, scarce knowing how to use its wings or whither to fly. Then she had undertaken a hazardous task. in the fulfilment of which she might involve herself in the intrigues of the court, nay, provoke, perhaps, the hostility of the These sad anticipations had queen. dispiriting influence on her heart from time to time, as she permitted herself to indulge them. 81111 she thought of her father, the good, simple old man, driven from his home or pining in a dungeon, and then she would raise her soul to God, and ask his blessing and assistance in her dutiful undertaking. Amid all the dangers that seemed to threaten her, she never for a moment faltered in her trust and confidence in her heavenly Father, who never suffers any of his chil-

ful to guide and guard them. Alice Wentworth was brought up a strict Catholic, and had well learned the value of those weapons which the Church puts into the hands of her children to defend them against temptation. Father Peter, once the resident chaplain of the family, and still a welcome visitor of the Hall, as often as the building, and while the roof and walls but thou'lt please remember she is beholden "A. is captured by P. himself, who takes he could steal in under the cloak of were still burning, lit his fire in that very to me for her knowledge of birds, beasts, in her to London, and heaves Sergeant Houghton light, had stored her mind with the lights he could steal in under the cloak of hearth. It has never since ben extinguished. Night and day the smoke ascends
from the same old chimney, and years she is not entirely ignorant. Nay, reverend search for the old man, and detain him at the saints of old, and found in their lives the

dren

to be tempted beyond their

strength; and whose providence is ever watch-

customed herself to regard their exemples as her surest guides through the perils of life. Like them, she shrank from intercourse with the world, and chose rather to fly dauger than brave it. Yet, like them also, when duty called her forth, she went full of hope and confidence. With respect to her faith, she was not one

of those who simply believe and practice re-

isco, and seeing there a plain confirmation of no trouble to discover the hidden beauthe melancholy intelligence, sank down on a ties it contains. No, she studied it thoroughly under her pious and affectionate pastor, and made herself acquainted with the genius and spirit that dictated and pervaded all its parts. She learnt to discover in every minute ceremonial, as well as in the most important precepts, the evidence of an infin. ite wisdom. To her eyes its routine of duiles and multiplicity of details were the best congultations for the wants of man. She saw in the bhurch the exercise of those qualities of divine wisdom and goodness which so remarkably distinguished her divine Founder. She saw her making herself all to all that she might gain all to God. She saw her studying human nature in all its lesser qualities as well as in its prominent characteristics, and making, for every need and every want, an appropriate and salutary provision. While she saw her propose the precept to her children, she also saw her hold out allurements to entice them to its fulfilment. She saw the church stoop to the most simple inventions in order to attract, and the most loving blandishments in order to conciliate and to please. Pictures, music, images, coremonies, vestments, lights, orns. ments were but so many means she adopted to address the soul through the channels of the senses; she spread them, like so many nets, to capture the hearts of men. All this she understood to be the result of a holy polloy. The crucifix was to her, not an object of adoration, but a plous emblem by which the Church intended to captivate her senses, and thus win her love. It was a book always open before her, in which she might see, at one glance, the wickedness of man and the goodness of God; and she wore it on her breast, and loved it for the thoughts it inspired. The statue of the Virgin Mother, in the church or in her chamber, was not an idol to worship, but an object to suggest pure thoughts and holy aspirations; and she kept it on the mantel, that the original might be ever present to her mind. In the Eucharist she saw a proof of the unspeakable love of but he spoke in low and earnest whispers, as doublet and hose, and that the dwarf had God for His creatures, who, in His infinite wisdom, knew nothing else by which thou rogue, I see thee, though thou dost not shape of a box, and was preceding the priest he could adequately express its abiding intating before the tabernacle, what a cold and dressy void the absence of such a warming and life-giving sacrament would leave in the human heart; nay, she sometimes fancied to herself, were it nothing more than a plous fraud of the church, that God might pardon it for the sake of the insatiable love that prompted it, and the plety and goodness it engendered in the soul. Ther, again, the confessional was to her, not a divine ordinance merely, which, as a Catholic, she was bound to obey, but a holy place into which she entered to whisper to the Divine Spirit an acknowledgment of her faults, a petition for forgiveness, and a promise of renewed allegiance. It was to her, not so much a duty of obedience as of love. She went there to open her heart to her confessor in the double capacity of minister of God and friend of the sinner, and she felt, in leaving it, that, were it nothing more than a human institution, it deserved the blessing and the protection of Heaven for the consolations it afforded the sorrowful and siricken hearts that went there to seek its soothing influence. Such were the estimate Alice Wentworth

formed of the various elements of Catholicity. She saw wisdom in all its institutions and beauty in all its details. She saw it speaking to man's soul through every avenue, brough his sight, his bearing his intellects, his imagination, in a word, addressing him in all the wonderful complexity of his nature, and she felt that a religion which would thus reach avery constituent of humanity and supply it with an appropriate heip,—which, whilst it exercised so powerful an influence over millions, had yet a special and distinct influence over each,-must have come from Heaven, were even revelation itself but a dream.

But, besides all this, Alice saw a postry in the Catholic religion, if we may so call it, which endeared it still more to her heart. Its music, its songs, its doctrine of com-munion of saints and of guardian angels, gave an inexpressible harmony of the whole machinery of its operations, and awoke in her breast an enthusiastic admiration of its power and grandeur. Hence it was she could never be brought to understand how it happened that men impugned the doctrine of Oatholicity. And if she were told—as she often was by Father Peter-that apostacy from the faith was always the result of licentiousness, and never of a holy conviction, she would still wonder how men could be so foolish as to barter so dear a legacy for so poor a recompense.

It was under the inspiriting influence of such thoughts as these that Alice determined to brave every danger in order to save her father. She trusted in God, and she went on

her way hoping for the best. They had now travelled through the woods which lined the road, on either side, for three or four miles, the bright moon shining clear and cold through the openings in the trees, when the sudden bark of the dog, who had trotted on, snuffing among the brambles and brushwood, some hundred yards in advance, followed by the noise of horses' feet, roused their attention. Alice drew her rein, and thought of leaping the fence, and secreting herself amongst the trees till the traveller passed by; but Nell assured her there was no need, as the noise was that of a single horse, and therefore not likely to be of Plimpton's escort. As the horseman approached the little party, the dog preceded him, barking all the while; and when he came within a few yards of Alice and her companion, Peto so annoyed him by leaping at his horse, that the stranger drew his sword and made a lounge, more to scare, perhaps, than punish him for his incivility. Unfortunately, however, his sword, owing to the sudden curvetting of his mettlesome steed, instead of taking effect upon the noisy animal, struck Pepin on the neck, scratching him severely and outting the bridle rein. The gentle creature, unaccustomed to such rough treatment, ran off afficighted, and disappeared in the deep shadow of the trees. Hardly had the stranger dealt the blow, when he saw the awkward blunder he had made, and leaped from his horse to repair the damage as best he might; but Alice was gone. Throwing off his short cloak, and flinging his sword and belt on the wayside, he ran in pursuit of the startled pony, followed by Nell-Gower and Whitret Machairn. had not gone half a mile, when they came in sight of an old, dilapidated house, and gaw Pepin standing before it, neighing loudly for help for his mistress, now stretched on the

Continued on 3rd page.

grass at his feet, and Peto, a minute before so goud in his repulse of the stranger, whining piteously and wagging his tail for assist-

"Awa' wi' ye, man', were the first words Hell uttered, as she descended from her horse, and knelt down baside the insensible Alice, #aws, and fetch water frae the burn. Yer Elowerin' there canna cure her, I ween." The stranger obeyed, and Alice soon re-

covered on the application of the water to her forehead, already as cold and white as

marble. "Look up, lassie; dinna ye ken me?"

whispered Nell. Alice found, in a few moments after her consolousness returned, that she was more stunned than hurt, and blushing to appear thus ing on the arm of Nell Gower, and thanked

the gentleman for his courtesy, timidly raising her eyes to his face. The stranger, with the case and grace of a courtier, expressed his deep regret that such an unluckly accident should have happened through his awkwardness, and having, by the most earnest inquiries, satisfied himself of the attack. lady's safety, begged the privilege of accompanying her on her journey, for a time at least, till she recovered his spirits, after the

shock she had received; but Alice modestly declined the honor of her escort, assuring him she was now quite composed and able to proceed. Whether it was the stranger's countenance or voice that struck Nell, now that she had leisure to look and listen, we cannot say but to the rent increases imposed on the Iversgh she peared up suddenly in his face, exclaim. tenants. ing as she crossed her hands behind her, "Weel, the dell's in my ears if I didna hear

that voice afore; eh, mun, yer na came frac Embro', are ye." "I'm journeying from that direction," re-

out to Brocktoa Hall." "To Brockton Hall," repeated Nell-«humph!"

"Is that not the name of Sir Geoffrey Wentworth's residence in these parts?" "Ay is it," responded Nell; "is yer busi-

ness wi' the knight himsel?" "With Sir Geoffrey himself," responded the stranger. "I am the bearer of a packet | while of some importance, and would fain deliver it with as little delay as possible, since I am denied the pleasure of further company with thee and thy fair companion."

mak ilka traveller ye meet on the road acquaint wi' yer business, in that fashion, ye'll prove but a vera untrusty messenger gude man." And she drew, as she spoke, a packer's needle from her wallet, and began sewing the broken ends of the bridle rein to-

gether. "Thou hast forgotten, methinks," said the stranger, smiling, and pointing to the crest on the saddle, "that every traveller cannot boast of such a coat of arms as that. But how comes it thou takest such an interest in my trust, good woman? Thou seemest to

know ms. "Know ye," repeated Nell: "humph | guid be aboot us, yer no so muckle changed, I trow! Weel, I has na leisure nou to claver wi' yo; but this young lady, whase life yo has jist pit in jeopardy wi' yer loupin' an' rantin, is Mistress Alloc, Sir Geaffrey Wontworth's ain daughter, at yer guid service, and I'll wager a bawbee to a pund Scots, gin ye he proposed to charge his tenants a perpetual gie her the packet, she'll tell ye it came fras Holyrood, an' written by ane whase troubles Later in that year, in November, I find are somewhat akin to her sin."

The atranger again uncovered, and respectfully saluting Alice as the daughter of Sir Geoffrey Wentworth, expressed his concern that anything should trouble one so young and so the perpetual rent increase was to be £5 per

dear to his mistress. Nell, who knew more of the stranger than she cared at first to confess, now ventured to public moneys which the carrying out by the acquaint him with the cause of their setting out so early, and of Sir Geoffrey's intention of absenting himself from home for a few

"Then," said he, " since thou hast confided in me so far, and ere thus unprotected, I'll be ed to his agent by the correspondent menbold enough to claim the privilege of accompanying ye both to a place of safety."

Alice, who had retreated a step or two, and was leaning against a tree, with her head bent. looking at a little pebble, which she moved to and fro with the toe of her shoe, raised her eyes timidly to the face of the person who expressed such an interest in her

He was a tall, athletic, handsome young man, about twenty-five years of age, of distinguished mien, and dressed somewhat in the style of a Scotch courtier of that day. He wore a cap of tartan plaid, with a short black feather rising from the band, where it was fixed by a diamond of some value. His doublet was of green velvet, edged with silver, and his close-fitting jerkin richly ornamented with gold lace. Bis hose were covered to mid-thigh by heavy riding boots, which buckled by a strap to a narrow buff belt, in which he carried a dagger. His long brown hair fell over the collar of his doublet, and waved to and fro under the light breeze of the morning, as he stood uncovered before Alica Wentworth.

Alice again declined the proffered services of the stranger, thanking him for his courtesy, and, moving towards the pony, bade him adleu and a pleasant journey.

" Now, my certie, old friend," he said, addressing Neil, "this maiden of thine seemeth more disposed to decline my services than I

can well account for." "Hegb, man! an if she kenned ye as I ken ye," replied Nell, chuckling behind her hood, as she drew it round her thin face, "she

wadna think hersel far astray." "And what knowest theu of me, grand-

mother?" he demanded. "Mair than ye wot o', Bodger O'Brien." "Ha! so thou'st seen me before—humph I little thought, when I left Scotland, I should

be recognized by the first old woman I met in the woods of Worcester.' "An I leetle thought, master madcap, ye'd three years."

(To be Continued.)

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two Stamps, World's DEPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIA-Tion, Buffalo, N.Y.

A NEW CATHOLIC DIOCESE.

The Catholic dicesse of Portland, comprising Maine and New Rampshire, is about to suit of misapprehension. The Marquis now be divided in two, because of the Increase in distinctly states that for the money borrowed the Catholic population within the past five by him from the State at one per cent, and years. That part of the diocese comprising repayable by him in thirty-five yearly instal-Maine is to be known as the Diocese of Port. ments of £3 86. 6d. each, the tenants shall land, and that part comprising New Hampshire is to be called the Diocese of Manchester. Bishop Healey will still be in the Dio
But again, this is far from satisfactory. He cese of Portland. Several priests in the diocess are mentioned in connection with the bishoprie of the new diocese. The names have been forwarded to Rome, from which it ments, and shall not be perpetual. Unless is expected the Pope will select a new bishop, who will reside in Manchester.

REPLY OF MR. RUSSELL

TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

The state of the s

He Editerates his Charges against the Marquis—The Government Leans— Exerbitant Prices for Lime —Rack reming in Iveragh.

I now proceed to reply to the Marquis of Lansdowne's letters. Allow me to say, in limine, I have not now, nor have over had, any desire to single out Lord Lansdowne as an instance of bad landfordism. I have heard him spoken of by many persons for whose ned than nutts, and blanker, rose up, lean judgment I have respect, as not alone a highminded, but a considerate, man. I most willingly believe this. All the same, I cannot avoid the conclusion which I have stated in these letters, that the management of his estates is a despotism of a bad and injurious kind. which does little to soften the harshness of the land system which it is my object to

I shall endeavor to meet Lord Lansdowne's statements point by point. The matters as to which the Marquis challenges my accuracy are these:—First—As to the suggestion of his making profit by borrowing money from the Government for drainage purposes; Secondly-As to charging to his tenants exorbitant prices for the lime which he supplies to them; Thirdly—As

GOVERNMENT OR BOARD OF WORKS LOAN. It is to be observed that I was not the first person to call public attention to the complaints made by Lord Lansdowne's tenants. My letter aliuding to them was not published plied the stranger, unwilling to hazard a until November 15, 1880. In November more direct answer to so abrupt a question, there appeared in the columns of and by advice of my honest host of the the Standard a letter writter by a White Hart there boyond, had taken this short special commissioner of that journal, who mentions these and several other matters as grievances alleged by the tenants against Lord Lanedowne and his agent, Mr. Trench. He says that the charge of making a profit out of the Board of Works' Relief Loans was

the others;" and adds, "I point-out to Mr. Trench that that Lord Lansdowne would have paid off the loan, both principal and interest, in thirty-five years, there was nothing to prevent the tenant continuing to pay forever the addition of 5 per cent to his rent." Mr. Trench's reply is important. The correspond-"I didna expect so plain an answer," Trench's reply is important. The correspond-observed Nell, "in sic kittlesom times; if ye ent proceeds: "Mr. Trench said he had no instructions on this point, but as it was usual to revise rents every twenty-one years, he had no doubt Lord Lansdowne would act fairly by

"an accusation more loudly urged than any

his tenants. On the evening of the publication of this letter a reply was addressed by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice to the paper containing it, in which, having quoted the passage relating to the drainage money, he says: "In regard to the above matter I shall be obliged if you will kindly allow me to state that the proper course to be ultimately- pursued towards the Kerry tenantry in regard to the loans has already received Lord Lansdowne's considera-

I find from a letter of Lord Lansdowne, which is before me, that, in the summer of 1879 he offered drainage employment with the Board of Works' moneys (repayable by him in twenty-two years at £6 10s, per cent per annum principal and interest), for which

Later in that year, in November, I find from another letter of Lord Lansdowne, which also is before me, that he amended that offer by relieving the tenants from any interest for three years, but after that date

[ahal tenants of either of those offers would have secured to Lord Lansdowne. The figures are startling. At the latter date, when the distress had declared itself, the same question was addressed to Lord Lansdowne as was addresstioned a year later.

We have seen Mr. Trench's reply to Lord Lanadowne, at that earlier date, said, " You are perfectly right in assuming that, after three years, the five per cent will be a permanent addition to the rent. I see no reason for departing from the usual practice of the estate in regard to this point."
By his lordship's letters which appeared in

the Daily Telegraph of Nov. 27 and 30, 1880 he admits he was informed by the Board of Works towards the end of January that he was to pay only one per cent on the £5,000 drainage loan sanctioned for him on Dec. 27; he admits that every tenant, before commenoing work, was required to sign a printed agreement, binding himself to pay, as a per-petual rent-increase, five per cent upon the sums paid to him, and that these agreements, forty-sight, were signed subsequent to the end of January, 1880. In fact, the matter stands thus—that whether the money advanced to the tenants was money borrowed from the State at 5 per cent., but repayable, principal and interest, at £6 10s per cent in twenty-two years, or whether it was money borrowed at 1 per cent per annum interest, to begin after two years, and repayable, principal and interest, at £3 83 6d per cent in thirtyfive years—in each case the tenant was called upon to pay as a perpetual addition to his

rent £5 per annum for each £100 borrowed. If, therefore, in November, 1879, the Marquis wrote that the tenants should pay a perpetual rent increase of 5 per cent per annum on the drainage loans; if, subsequent to the date when he knew, ween his agent and when his tenants knew, that the rate charged by the Board of Works on the loan was reduced to one per cent, he still continued to make the tenants sign, or allowed the tenants to sign, agreements to pay the perpetual increase of 5 per cent; and if, up to November, 1880, notwithstanding that the injustice of these agreements was (in the language of the correspondent cited) an "Accusation has changed sae muckle for the waur in twa more loudly urged than any of the others," the Marquis's agent admitted he had received no instructions to vary the terms of these egreements, I do not think the Marquis can wonder if his tenants should believe his intention was to insist strictly on those terms being carried out, and so realize the large rate of profit which I shall presently mention out of the money borrowed by them from the State on exceptionally low terms. However, I willingly admit, and, indeed, I said in my original letter referring to the matier, that the belief may have been the re-

> does not say that these yearly instalments shell, in the case of the tenants as in his own case, be limited to thirty-five yearly payso limited, a palpable injustice will be done true political economy. I have done better, ments in buildings, which in many cases the to the tenants. Nay, I fear Lord Lansdowne for I have given useful and remunerative tenant himself has effected, and for which

still leaves it in doubt whether the payment will or will not be perpetual-if, indeed, he does not actually mean to convey that it will be perpetual. I am driven to say this because of a paragraph in Lord Lunsdowne's letter, which, if I interpret it rightly, sets up a claim of an extraordinary character. He says: - "Some of Mr. Russell's informants appear to have laid stress upon the fact that no engagement was given to the tenants to the effect that the rent-charge payable by them should terminate with that payable by the landical. Upon this point I will only observe that it is impossible to determine beforehand the length of time during which the land will be benefited by drainage, and that as the rent-charge payable by me or my successors will not terminate until A D 1917, the amount of rent which, when that time comes, will be payable by the tenants, and which must depend upon the then circumstances of their holdings, is scarcely a matter for present consideration."

The inference from this passage would seem to be that Lord Lansdowne considers that the State advances money at a low rate for drainage purposes in order to benefit the landlord: that the tenant is to construct the drains, receiving from the landlord a sum in payment of the entire or portion of the cost of them-which sum the landloid borrows from the State, repayable by terminable insialments—which instalments the tenant pays to the landlord, and that then, when the instalments to the State have ceased, the improvements effected by the drainage (the entire cost of which the tenant has thus ex hypothesi paid,) are or may be made to an ingreased rent in the shape of a perpetual aunuity in the name of interest! Can it be possible that his lordship desires to mainlain

this proposition? From the statement of facts detailed by the Marquis of Lansdowne in reference to the drainage loans, one thing is abundantly proved, viz., the total inability of the tenants to resist the landlord's terms, no matter how unreasonable or exhorbitant these may be. It is in this point I desire specially to empha-

sizə. His lordship has shown us that the office procured forty-eight tenants to sign a contract to pay him a perpetual annulty of £5 for each £100 borrowed by him from the State on a terminable annuity of £3 8s. 6d. for thirty-five years. If that contract were kept strictly it would amount to this, that for a terminable annuity payable by his lordship, the present capital value of which is \$100, he would have obtained from his tenant a perpetual annuity, the present capital value of which, at the same rate of interest, is £485.

The Marquis now says he does not insist upon the carrying out of this contract; but that he was able to insist on the tenants entering into it is a clear proof of their help-

lessness. From his lordship's letters, he would seem to convey that the terms on which he usually lent out to his tenants the moneys borrowed man's agent. 4th. That the rise in price to by him from the Board of Works are just, if 2s 6d per barrel was both serious not generous. Without hesitation I give him and sudden. 5th. That at the time of the credit for believing that on these terms he rise there was no increase in the cost of prcwas reaping no profit from the loans, but the figures appear to me to point so clearly in the opposite direction that I have submitted them to an actuary, who has verified the startling results which I now give.

The usual terms on which the Board of Works advanced the drainage money to landlords were £3 10s. per cent interest, and a sinking fund of £3, payable during twenty years. In other words, for £100 the landlord paid an annuity of £6 10, which exticguished principal and interest in twenty-two years. The present capital value of this annuity is £100. This £100 his lordship lent again to the tenants, and his first proposition, in the summer of 1879, was that they should commence from the date of the loan. The the past few days, there has been published

The second proposition in November, 1879, was that they should pay a perpetual annuity of £5, but not to commence until the expiration of three years from the date of the loan. The present capital value of this annuity is £129. In the above calculations the rate of interest is throughout taken at £3 10s per cent., viz., the rate charged by the Board of Works to the landlord. The reduced "cheap" terms on which the Board of Works advanced the money to Lord Lansdowne during the distress were £1 per cent interest and a sinking fund of £2 83 6d, making together £3 83 6e payable during thirty-five years, to commence from the expiration of two years from the date of the advanco. In other words, the landlord at the expiration of two years would begin paying an annuity of £3 8s 6d per cent, which, in thirty-five years, would extinguish both principal and interest. The present capital value of this annulty is (at 1 per cent interest) £100.

According to his lordship's third proposition, viz., the contract signed by his tenants in February, they would have been obliged to pay a perpetual annuity of £5, the present capital value of which, at one per cent, as I have already said, would be £485. Let us assume his fourth proposition, viz., the contracts of February, as modified by his letters to the Daily Telegraph, to be that the tenants to commence at the expiration of three years

would be £332. From these figures it is plain that, after making the most liberal deductions and alterms admittedly charged to the tenants, would in each case represent a large profit on the money borrowed by Lord Lansdowne from the State and re-lent by him to the

tenants. For example, let us suppose that he borrowed from the State and then lent to his tenants for drainage purposes the sum of £10,000. The sums payable by the tenants to Lord Lansdowne for this money would represent, according to the first terms, £14,300; according to the second terms, £12,900; according to the third terms, £48,500; accord-

ing to the fourth term, £33,200! This disposes of the first point on which Lord Lansdowne challenged my criticism. I have been tempted to go into this detail because I have long feared many landlords in Ireland were making a profit out of the public loans which the Legislature did not intend. This warning may be of uso. When one finds such views as I have set forth entertained by men of the position. and character of Lord Lausdowne, what may not one expect to find in less reliable quar-

ters?

I hold it to be of great importance to watch with jealous scrutiny, lest what was in distressful times intended to benefit the people should be turned to the private profit of landlords. Moreover, these public moneys have been made to serve many purposes. I am speaking of many parts of Ireland, not of

employment"—meaning thereby with Board in practically all cases he pays, while no such of Works' money. If it be objected that no improvements affect the productive character rent abatement is made in view of late disas- of the soil. trous seasons, the answer is, "To abate the It would therefore, follow that in all cases rent would amount to little, and, moreover, would weaken the tenants' sense of the obligations of contract. I have done better. I have put them in the way of paying their rent by the difference between the rent and the valua-well-paid employment"—meaning thereby tion will be less than where no such

with Board of Works' money. There is no doubt without these drainage moneys many of the tenants receiving them could not pay their rents, and that the moneys in great part returned to the land-lord's pockets as rent. There is also no doubt that complaints of insufficient payment for the work done by the tenants have been frequent. All these circumstances combine to justify close scrutiny in the dealings with these public moneys.

I now come to the question of the prices charged for lime. In my letter I observed, I understand that Lord Lanedowne does not admit having prohibited the tenants using their own kilns, but undoubtedly the impression that he did so prevails in Kenmare:" This statement is literally accurate; it is supported by the evidence of the correspon. dent already named. Lord Lansdowne bas now publicly stated he did not intend to prohibit his tenants burning lime in their own kilns. I accept his denial without hesitation. At the same time it is only proper to add, I have, even since Lord Lansdowne's letter appeared, received ample evidence that the impression exists that not only was the prohibition given, but that it was effectually enforced in several instances by the fact of the tenants' kilns being demolished by Mr. Trench's orders. But, accepting this statement of Lord Lansdowne unreservedly, I must point out that his letter leaves wholly unanswered the serious part of the tenants' complaints as to the lime. Even if they had been prohibited lime burning, but had been supplied by the estate limekilns with lime on reasonable terms, the ground of complaint would have been small indeed.

These are the facts as stated to and by me ist. That there are not, and have not been for years since the supposed prohibition, any wotking limekilns on Lord Lansdowne's Kenmare estate, save in the town of Kenmare. 2nd. That until the last year or two, in addition to Lord Lansdowne's, there was in that town only one limekiln, which latter was worked by a lesses of his lordship; but some disputes having arisen between Mr. Trench and this lessee, the limekiln of the latter was closed, and thereupon the Marquis became undisputed owner of a monopoly in supplying lime to the tenants on the estate, and, indeed, to the neighborhood. 3rd. That the Marquis ought to be able without loss to sell lime to his tenants at 1s to 1s 3d per barrel. That is the opinion of the very experienced gentleman whom I have called as a witness-Mr. S. M. Hussey, Lord Kenduction. 6th. That the time selected for this serious and sudden rise was the period when the distress was most acute. 7th. That the alternative to any tenant who rcquired lime to manure his ground was to ray 24. 6d. per barrel for it, or sign the printed agreement to pay a permanent increase to his rent of id. per barrel per annum. These are the simple facts of which the tenants 3. The remaining matter in respect ci

complain, and I must say I fail to see that Lord Lanedowne has in any way met them. which Lord Lansdowne has impugned my accuracy as to the amount of the reuts and rent increase on his Iveragh estate. On this point I have been saved the necessity of going into an extended vindication, for, within in the press a document which attests the ecpresent capital value of this annuity is curacy of the facts and figures put forward by me. I mean the declaration signed by upwards of eighty tenants on Lord Lands downe's Iveragh estate. It has been ro ferred to, Sir, in your columns, and is in the

following words:-"We, the undersigned tenants of the Iveragh estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne having seen a letter of his lordship's in the Daily Telegraph, in which he states that the description given by Charles Russell, Q C, M P, of the increase of rent imposed on the tenants of this estate, is absolutely misleading. do hereby declare that Mr. Russell's statement is accurate, and does truly represent the history of this estate for the last thirty years."

Lord Lansdowne says he recognizes the cases to which my figures refer, but he denies the accuracy of these figures. It would have been more convenient if he had pointed out what the inaccuracies were. The points in difference might have been cleared up. My information may, of course, have been wrong in some particulars. I should most readily admit any errors which have exept into my letters. I challenge criticism and correction. I should injure the cause I desire to promote if I advanced facts which can be disputed. I cannot pretend to have been accurate in all details. I think I have so far shown that I have spared no pains to be accurate.

Lord Lansdowne, referring to the case in which the tenant helped me to present an approximate balance sheet, seemed to think are to pay a perpetual annuity of £3 8s 6d, that he had disposed of that illustration by pointing out that, on the tenant's showing from the date of the advance. The present he would have lost on his farming last capital value of this annulty, at one per cent, year if he were rent free. Does Lord Lans. downe think that surprising or improbable I do not. I think in recent years the cases are many in which, after the support of his lowance for the cost af collection, etc., the family, the tenant would not only have no balance left to pay rent, but would be out of pocket. I am sure there are many such cases in South Kerry of late. I am not sure there have not also been many such cases in Epgland.

In reference to the comparison of actual rent with Griffith's or Government valuation. I desire to make some observations of general application. From what I have said in previous letters, it is clear that Griffith's valuntion is no necessary test of what a fair rent should be. It may either be too low a figure for a fair rent, or it may be, as I pointed out, though not so frequently too high for a fair rent.

But there is one other matter to be consider ed, which has a disturbing influence upon the valuation as a rent test. It is this: Practically no alteration has been made since 1852 in Griffith's valuation except in the case of new houses or buildings. In that case there is a new valuation. In other words, the old valuation is inwords, the old valuation is in-orsased by the amount which the value tor thinks right to put on the entire holding in respect of such new buildings. It is clear that every such addition brings the valuation closer to the actual rent.

In all cases, therefore, in which the tenant has built new buildings the valuation is altered and raised; but I need hardly point out that although thereby the Gov-ernment valuation is brought close to the Kerry only. If it he objected that the landlord has contributed nothing to the relief that the latter may not be an excessive rent.

funds, his answer commonly is, "Help in that

That is to say, the addition to the valuation form is demoralizing; it is bad according to has taken place by reason of the improve-

in practically all cases he pays, while no such

in which the landlords have—as Lord Lansdowne has properly done-tried to improve the character of their tenants' dwellings, that improvements have been effected, although from the considerations I have presented above, it is obvious that the latter may be the less highly rented, the

former the more highly rented holdings.

I hope I have treated Lord Lanedowne's ietters with the consideration they deserve. I have meant to do so. I now leave them; but I feel igstified in asking the at tention of those who have followed this correspondence to the story of that last rentincrease of 25 per cent all round on the Iveragh tenants, which I have told; and I would ask them to say, does Lord Lansdowne really meet it?

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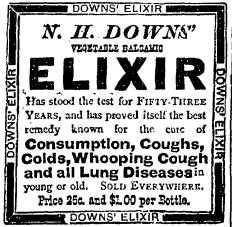
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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of this Superior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

KERR & CARTER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 17th July, 1883.

COMPETENT ORGANIST A is wanted at St. John's Charch, Oswego N.Y., to take charge of organ and choir: Address the Pastor, stating terms and conditions. REV. D. O'CONNELL, St. John's Church, Oswego, N.Y.

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WEDNESDAY OUT. 17, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. OCTOBER, 1883.

THURSDAY, 18. - St. Luke, Evangelist. Cons Bp. Wigger, Newark, 1881. FRIDAY, 19 -St. Peter of Alcantars, Confersor. Abp. Whitefield, Baltimore, died 1834.

BATURDAY, 20 .- St. John Cantius, Confessor. Surday, 21 .- Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost Maternity of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 23 31; Gosp. Luke ii, 43 51; Last Gosp. Matt. ix. 18-26. Bp. Rosecrans, Columbus, died 1878.

Monday, 22 - Feria. TUBEDAY, 23. - Feria. WEDNEEDAY, 24 -Feria.

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Subscribers to THE POST and THE TRUE WITHES in the townships of Mara, Rama and Orillis, Ontario, are requested to observe that Mr. F. J. Gillespie, of Uptergrove, is our authorized agent for that district. Those in arrears should pay their accounts in full to him at once.

BIR JOHN A. MACDONALD has admitted bribery by agents in the Lennox election case, and the sent has been declared vacant. It is probable that the chieftain will retain his seat in Carleton, to which he was also elected at the late general elections, and will decline to contest Lannox again.

MGR. CAPEL has made such a profound impression on the nor-Catholic American pub-He by his lectures in Brooklyn and New York, that a celebrated impressario called upon the distinguished ecclesiastic, the other day and offered him \$100 000 for a series of one hunared lectures in the chief cities of the Union. Mgr. Capel declined the offer. It is not often that men refuse such golden opportunities.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, whose visit to Ireland has been so productive of disturbance and murder by inciting the Orangesome time.

Cannor the Montreal Herald take a hint? Yesterday the Governor General told some of our citizens that he wanted to meet them "only as Canadians," and the Herald this morning turns around and tells its readers if any of them meet His Excellency on the street to give him "a hearty British cheer." Will the Herald explain why it antagonizes the Governor, and how a Canadian can give a hearty British cheer?

THE Director of the United States Min has leaved a statement showing the accumu- children had only just recovered. During lation of sliver dollars since 1878. Since July 1, 1878, the silver then on hand and purchased since has amounted to 123,447,480 nunces, of which 119,206,224 ounces have the landlord towards this man McGrath, that been used in coining; 304,375 jounces have Mr. Healy, M.P., was subjected to a governbeen wasted and sold in sweepings, and ment prosecution some time ago. Mr. 2936,880 ounces remained on hand July 1, 1683. The profits on this coinage have meaning of his words, when he declared been worth to the United States \$17,342, an "eviction to be equivalent to a death 113.

WM. HOUSTON, M.A., has succeeded Bev. W. Ingles as Librarian of the Ontario Aszembly. Both are editorial writers on the -Globe, and the change has apparently been made for the special convenience of the staff of that newspaper. There is a growing feeling of suspicion in the minds of the people of Ontario that the patronage of the Provincial Moverement is too largely in the bands of the mascrupulous and insatiable clique who now would do well to shake off the incubus that has almost proved its ruin.

certainly young enough to be his great-grandtheir step-mother.

OUR contemporary the Toronto World recommends some important changes in the personnel of the Ontario Government. It suggests that Mr. Mowat should succeed Mr. Orooks as Minister of Education, and that Mr. Fraser should take the office of Attorney. General. The change would certainly be an improvement, and one that would strengthen the Mowat Government. Mr. Mowat possesses the necessary qualifications for the important position of Minister of Education, and Mr. Fraser would make an able and efficient Attorney-General. James Ferris, who has sought office for some time, would make a useful Commissioner of Public Works.

THE French Minister of Agriculture has published a report according to which the consumption of butchers' meat in Paris during 1881 aggregated 331,483,652 pounds, and in 1882 335,980,761. During 1882 there were consumed in the Department of the Selne 10,326 horses, 34 mules and 340 asses, forming a total of 3,985,620 pounds, of which twothirds were converted into sausages. It seems rather inconsistent on the part of the Parisian functionaries to proscribe American pork in consequence of alleged unhealthy tendencies, and yet permit the consumption of emaciated and played out horses, mules and actor, neatly done up in sausages. The Parisian's palete must bevery accommodating

DAVITT's LETTERS, which are published in the columns of THE POET and TRUE WITNESS, are frequently and extensively copied into many of our contemporaries of the American and Canadian press. The majority of our confreres give due credit to the source from which they take these letters; this we are happy to recognize. But there are come, we regret to say, who reproduce the letters as if they were common and unpaid-for prop. acknowledged by change of date on the erty. No credit whatever is given to the papers from which they are taken. This is larly requested to examine the date printed | not according to fair and honest journalism. on paper, and if it does not correspond with It is consequently desirable on the part of the date paid to, notice should be sent to the these contemporaries to rectify their error, or,

> THE medical officer of Port Elizabeth, Dr. Enson, who made the post-mortem examination on Carey, testified that in the whole of his experience, in the course of which he had given special attention to such subjects, he had never come across a brain at once so heavy and so bulky as that of the notorious informer and assassin. In fact, the Doctor found it so weighty that he concluded that something was wrong with his scales and that they were not evenly balanced. He sent for another pair, but the brain again brought the scales down at 61 ounces, which is considered a most remarkable weight. "Carey's chief development," said the Doctor, "was in the for that holy host, and invited its comcerebrum or animal portion." Very few ever mander to become his guest at Ottawa. doubted it.

Accomping to the returns received by the Department of Agriculture the total number of immigrants that arrived in Canada during September was 16,368; but out of this num. ber 6,949 crossed over to the United States, leaving in the country but 9,419 actual settlers. This is not a very good showing for September. Of the arrivals 4,847 were reported at Quebec, 6,577 at Suspension Bridge, 3,273 at Customs outports, and 312 at Port Emerson, 184 at Montreal (from the United | that the proceedings against C'Donnell for -men to faction fights and riots, has at fast | States), 111 at Coaticook, 176 at Hallisx, | the assassination of Carey agitate the city taken himself out of the country. The and 67 at agencies. The total number of from centre to circumference. The grand old woman" has turned out to be arrivals for the first nine months of the cur- feeling, it appears, against O'Donnell one of the worst disturbers of the peace that | rent year is 154,752 against 143,258 in the | is by no means hard or revengehas been sent from England to Ireland for same period last year. Of the arrivals this ful, year 91,779 remained in Canada, and 56,024 and other tokens of approval which, of course, went to the United States. In the same period | he does not receive, are sent to his prison. last year 66,880 went to the United States, He is cheered going to and leaving Court. and 76,378 remained in Canada.

cruel scene was witnessed a few days ago of a wake in the open air over the dead body of a man named McGratb, whose only covering from the inclemency of the weather was an upturned boat. The unfortunate man, who had been evicted with his family, had died of fever, of which disease his their illness they lay under the boat, which was their only shelter. It was for denouncing the heartless and inhuman conduct of Gladatone, evidently, was fully aware of the has falled to carry his convictions to a legitimate conclusion and declars that it is as heinous a crime to throw poor and starving tenants into the jaws of certain death, as it is to shoot a villainous landlord from behind a hedge? The landlords, as well as other oriminals, should be prevented from killing people.

Wn see by our Meibourne exchanges that the Legislative Assembly of that colony as to the lines by which the mails will be control the Globe. The Mowat Government lengaged in a very warm debate over the question which Mr. Healy raised in the English House of Commons, in August proposed change when it will be put into The was to be married shortly to the Earl of of New South Wales. Although community of the country. By the nounced. The Democrats appear to have Mount Cashell, has just escaped becoming the question did not concern the Melbourne system still in operation, the merchant re-

members of a neighboring Government origindaughter. The Earl died yesterday in the ally followed the calling of pickpockets and ninety-first year of his age, having been born | the like in the slums of London. The memin 1792. He was the oldest member in the ber who introduced the subject admitted that House of Lords, and was known as the father | the fathers or grandfathers or grandmothers of them all. Miss Kennedy is to be congre- of some of the members of the New South tulated on her narrow escape from becoming | Wales Parliament had been sent out as criminals, but as their offences had relation "only to the game laws" they had no reason to feel ashamed and hang down their heads. The Premier also came to the assistance of his neighbors and delivered a vigorous speech in support of their claims to respectability, but his effort was considerably weakened by the ridiculous statement that Mr. Healy's question was partly prompted by the refusal of the Australian people to allow the Irish informers to land in their colonies.

> Our Canadian Government have a point to learn from the Australians in regard to informers. At a late sitting of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, a prominent member, Mr. Patterson, rose and asked the head of the Government what steps had been taken to secure their country from the desecration which was sought to be put upon it by allowing the informers to land on their shores, "It was surprising," he said, "that the feelings and sentiments of the people of Australia had not been studied by the Imperial Government when they shipped those people for Melbourne, and he hoped the insult would not be tried again." The Premier, in reply, explained that his Government had taken prompt and decisive action in the matter, and he assured the honorable members of the House that no further attempt would be made to land informers on Australian soil. This line of action seems to be quite different from what the Government at Oltawa is said to adopt. Here, informers are not only thrust upon the "colony," but spies are actually imported and given ready positions in the public service. We doubt if there is much advantage to be reaped from such a policy.

THE fact that Sir John A. Macdonald recently assisted with much piety and devotion at a meeting of the Salvation Army in Kingston, has caused many Canadian and American papers to poke a little fun at the Premier over his religious freak. This is what the Chicago Herald has to say about the fucident: "Siz John Macdonald, the Premier -that is, the real Governor-cithe Dominion, has been as suddenly converted as was Saul on the high road to Damascus. Sir John was making for Napance to look into the trifling matter of the filing of one hundred and thirty-two distinct charges of bribery and corruption alleged in connection with his election for Lennox, and tarried for a time at Kingston, where he suddenly bursts forth as a great Christian statesman. The Salvation Army were investing the ancient town, and Sir John was quickly brought to grace. The one hundred and thirty-two cases of bribery and corruption had not bankrupted him, for he freely gave of his substance to the Salvation Army to aid in the erection of barracks It was a master stroke of Sir John's. Not

good statesman, glorified,"

ENGLISHMEN CHEERING O'DONNELL A London correspondent says that the great English metropolis is never without a in English circles. Bouquets In fact, the Londoners look upon the slayer of Carey rather as a hero than a oriminal. A TERRIBLE eviction is that just reported The cheering and the bouquets have taken from Bautry, in Cork, where the painful and such proportions that the royal and conservative organ, the St. James' Gazette, finds it necessary to express its regret "that persons should be assembled to cheer the prisoner at Bowstreet." It thinks the whole "miserable sensationalism as may be. This is no doubt quite proper, but if there is by the passing throngs in the streets, the St. James' Gazette has no body to blame but its own countrymen, as it does not even suggest and any such demonstration took place, what and ride.

RAPID POSTAL SERVICE.

MR. FAWGETT, the English Postmaster. improve the service, has made the important announcement that, when the present contracts for the conveyance of mails from England to America have expired, the department despatched. The most efficient vessel sonly will be selected for postal transmission. The the her great-great-grandfather. She was very keenly the instruction that some of the and his invoices by a slower steamer, the the complexion of the State Legislature. effectiveness, the superiority of armament the difference, so that proper respect should

consequence of which is great delay and often pecuniary loss. The English Post this hange by the action recently taken by the United States Department, to give the Democrats a majority of 25 er 30. they have long since ceased to oc. which has ordered the despatch of all mall | The vote polled was enormous for that State, | cassion surprise. Taking up a London matter to Europe by the steamers able to make the shortest voyages. The British merchants saw the great advantages that resuited from this order and memorialized the postal authorities in England to adopt a similar practice. Heretofore the American and English Governments subsidized certain lines for the carrying of the mails, and their despatch had to be made on certain days of the week, regardless of the fact that the steamer of a rival line might leave a day or two later than the mail vessel, and still be enabled to overtake or even pass the steamer first sailing. This was a decided disadvantage for the business community to labor underbut it will now be remedied as soon as Mr. Fawcett's plan can: be made to work, which will be after the term of the present contracts with the steamship lines has elapsed.

FOREIGN SPIES IN CANADA. Ir would appear that Ottawa is being

made a regular nest for spies and informers.

The other day we called attention in our local columns to the fact that suspicious characters, fresh from the old country, were lounging around the capital and obtaining Government situations, on simply presenting their faces or their cards. The fact that these intruders, wholly without political influence in this country; are able to procure positions without undergoing an examination, and while plenty of Canadians, with better claims on the administration, after qualifying themselves, are shown the door and refused, is as suggestive as it looks suspiclous. We are further informed that these foreign pets of our Government make themselves rather conspicuous by their loud and frothy denunciations of everything British, much after the fashion of the infamous spy, James McDermott. There is no room for sples or informers in Canada, and breed had better come to speedy realization of the fact. The Toronto Globe in dealing with the subject expresses a hope that the news may prove untrue, and adds that "it would be an insult not only to Irleh Canadians but to the whole people of this country were the spies and detectives of the Home Government employed in the Civil Service of Canada. There appears to be no room to doubt that a number of persons fresh out from the old country have of late been appointed to various positions in the service. Have we no young men of our own fally qualified to fill these positions? Why should they be excluded, even after having passed the prescribed examinations, and strangers, inferior to them in ability, in acquirements, and in knowledge of the country, he appointed to the positions Canadians should fill? This is not keeping Canada for the Canadians. This is not protection, or even fair play, to Canadian brains and Canadian industry."

THE NEWSPAPER WAR IN NEW YORK.

The newspaper war in New York has waxe only does it disprove by strong ex post facto | warmer than any one expected when it began. evidence the one hundred and thirty-two als The newsdealers hold that the N.Y. Herald the event should contribute correspondingly. legations, but it secures him peace of mind in particular has been for years opposed to concerning his future, temporal and eternal. | their interests and has persistently ignored Sir John is now a good man-what is more, a lineir claims to a fair compensation. The present price of the Berald is two cents over the counter to the public; to the newsdealers it is one cent and two.thirds. They therefore make only one-third of a cent on each copy, which they rightly consider in-Arthur (from the United States), 812 at sensation or excitement of some kind, and sufficient. Besider, the loss upon ten unsold copies of the Herald would wipe out the profit upon fifty copies sold. Under such conditions it is only by large profits that the builness can be made profitable at all, and those engaged in it exercise an undeniable right in organizing to combat, by legitimate methods: any modification of the relation between their disadvantage. They have resolved to sell the paper at three cents, and thereby stand between the Herald and any advantage its owner expected to derive from the reduc tion. James Gordon Bennett, on the other hand, issues an edict that his paper must be sold for two cents by the newsdealers, but he evidently forgets that when he sells business should be managed as quietly as control over it. No wholesale dealer has to give it a one-sided appearance or a party possible, and with as complete an absence of any right to dictate to the retail dealer at what rate he shall sell the goods. It would seem that the apparent enterprise of Mr. Ben. sensationalism, and if the prisoner is cheered nett is nothing but a cloak for selfishness and greed. He bears but a slight proportion of the loss from the reduction of one cent, and throws the greater part of it on the little that the admiring crowds are composed of news boys and girls. The Herald has set Irishmen. If the trial was held in Dublin aside \$100,000 to fight the newsdealers. It a cry would be got up against the Irish as papers on its own account, and is resolved to spirit which guides and moves the governing being lovers and applauders of orime. Any try conclusions with the dealers and squelch departments in both countries. In London, a sentence"; but how is it that the Premier cherring there would be silenced by bayonet them if possible. It is now engaged in eztablishing rival news stands all over the city, General, who is leaving no stone unturned to prices seems to be the order of the day, it the lives and properties of the citizens. The be consulted in the adjustment of business relations with all concerned. As things now stand, the Herald has failed to render justice to like soldiers, even in the smallest and quietest

THE OHIO ELECTIONS.

so much to build up its circulation.

House numbered, 92 Republicans to 46 Dem- of the most atrocious character-Office Department was stimulated to make corats, or a clear majority of 46 on a joint murders, burglaries, garrotings—are of ballot. To-day the position is so reversed as daily occurrence, so common that it having reached over 700,000, the newspaper of any date one expects as a matlargest ever cast at any state election. ter of course to find two or three murders. There were four tickets for Governor, includ- The records are coossionally-a half dozen ing the Democratic, the Republican, the Pro- times a week or so-diversified by cases hibition and the Greenback tickets; and of child poisoning, wife mangling and there were three constitutional amendments voted on. The uncertain issue of the cam- police are, not unfrequently, assaultpaign was the prohibition amendment to the ed most brutally, often killed in constitution, which prohibits the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It was a Republican measure and did much to drive off the German voters from the support of that party. This amendment has any crime in the country. A failed to receive the endorsation of the majority of the voters, and it. is well that it has so happened, for experience teaches that prohibition is no remedy and does not and cannot prohibit. It | in circuit, even in the "disturbed districts" has falled in Maine; it has falled in Missouri; are frequently presented with white glovesit has failed in Iowa, and there is no reason the symbol of a virgin assize. There can to expect that it would succeed in Ohio. be only one explanation of the anomaly Statutory regulations cannot determine what of an armed police force under such a man shall eat, or drink, or wear. circumstances. Ireland has not accepted, The countless evils and miseries which flow from liquor proceed, not from the use of it, but from the abuse of it. Proper punitive laws may reach and mitigate the abuse, but the use is beyond the prevince and control of legislation. The defeat, therefore, of this extreme legislation is not much to be deplored. Although Ohio is not necessary to Democratic success in the next Presidential election, the present victory there will make Democratic success in 1884 an almost absolute certainty. It will have an encouraging effect on the party in Pennsylvania, New York, and other large States and will correspondingly dishearten and demoralizathe Republicans all over the Union.

> THE WINTER CARNIVAL. Yesterday a meeting of citizens, called by

sider the advisability of holding another Carnival this winter. There is no doubt that the last Carnival, which was only an experiment, created an unusual amount of interest all over the Continent, and gave rise to an increase of winter travel that Canada or Montreal had never before witnessed. The great success which attended the efforts of those who inaugurated and carried out the Carnival last January, is the strongest argument in favor of a repetition of an event from which the city derived many benefits, both from a social and commercial standpoint. There are numbers of Americans who go to Europe during the summer months, and who do not visit Canada in consequence, but who would certainly come if there were sufficient winter attractions offered by our cities. Of course a Carnival cannot be got up and carried through without the financial aid of the citizens. The meeting, therefore, was obliged to make an appeal for substantial support; and it acted fairly in directing that appeal, fund. Those who derive the most benefit from The principal work of the meeting was to strike and appoint a committee of management, who would have the superintendence of the whole affair. Unfortunately this work has not been accomplished in a satisfactory manner. We published a letter from a proyesterday. Bightly finding fault with the composition of the committee, he said its personnel could not by any means represent all classes of our citizens. "Our French Canadian friends," writes our correspondent, " are not by any means represented thereon, and who can say for one moment that the Irish Catholie citizens are represented." He further intimates that everything had been "cooked themselves and the newspapers that are to and fixed up " before the meeting, by a genileman connected with one of our city hotels. An ther charge he made was to the effect that the light meeting was composed of members where we have of the Conservative party of this city very much after the style of the members composing the committee for the Governor-General's farewell ball," Now, it should be evident to the promoters of the his paper to these "middlemen" he loses all | Carnival that their first care should be, not color. The event should be made a popular one, so that all would take an interest in it,

THE POLICE FORCE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND. THE organization of the Irish police as compared with the English force affords a has gone into the business of peddling out striking illustration of the vastly different few weeks ago, the Superintendent of the police held a meeting to consider wheso that a hard working and poorly paid class | ther it was not desirable to provide the conof people will be driven from their only field stables on night duty with arms, for their of labor. As the reduction of newspaper own protection as well as for the protection of represent in the case of the asylum the onewould be well that a spirit of equity should result of the deliberations was that the London police should not be allowed to carry revolvers. But in Ireland the police are armed will from time to time exercise its discretion the newsdealers who, in the past, have done villages. An Irish policeman, in town or country, must never go abroad without revolver, ammunition and bayonet. Now, to an impartial observer, it must appear that an The latest returns in the Ohio elections armed police is more required in the great | taken the same view of it. From the pulpit last, respecting the antecedents of effect, will be of the greatest prove the victory of the Democratic party to metropolis of England, with its four he denounced the law as iniquitous, and said Mass Karrendy, a young lady of 19 years, certain members of the Government possible service to the mercantile be much more general than was at first an- millions of a population, than in remote that if the aid of the Government was and thinly populated districts of Ireland. to be purchased at such a price he would carried almost the entire State by electing the If frequency and enormity of crime do without it, and that he would rely upon the bride of a man who was almost old enough Legislature, the members appear to have felt ceives the treight by a fast sailing steamer executive and effecting a radical change in says a correspondent, were the measure of the generosity of his people to make up

and its success be ensured beyond all

peradventure.

Previous to the contest the Senate and the should be with the London force. In that other revolting abominations. The the execution of their duty. Leoking at the record for Ireland it is noticeable that, with the exception of the offenses arising out of the agrarian difficulty, there is hardly murder, unconnected with the land law, soarcely ever occurs. Garroting is unknown, burglaries and robberies exceedingly race, infanticide never heard of. The judges and is not willing to accept, the Union. The armed force of constabulary is maintained for political and not for legitimate police Durposes.

WANTING A CANADIAN FOR GOVER. NOR-GENERAL.

The Undergraduates' Literary Society of the McGill University held a meeting on last Friday evening, at which a large number of members were in attendance, and to which the attention of our young Canadians may be directed with advantage. The subject of the principal debate of the evening was one in which the whole community will sconer or later have to take an active interest. It involved the question of the Ohief Magistracy of the Dominion, and asked whether a Canadian should have been appointed to succeed Lord Lorne as Governor the Mayor, was held at the City Hall, to con-General. The discussion which was provoked during the debate was animated, clear and to the point. The speakers on the affirmative side swept away the old and weak contention that no Canadian could be found to hold the reins of government without showing favor to one party or the other. They plainly demonstrated that Canadians of ability could be found to fill the position of Chief Magistrate. and that though they might be chosen from the ranks of active politicians, their impartiality could be as surely counted on as that of the many judges in our different courts. It was also effectively pointed out that all this talk about British Governor-Generals rendering Canada immense services and making the country known was largely bosh and exaggeration. The speakers on the negative side contended, on the other hand, that the bond of union between England and her colony would be greatly strengthened by the presence of "English noblemen" here, and that imported Governor-Generals would exercise the functions of the office more acceptsmore especially rowards those who are in- bly to Canadians than one of themselves, terested financially in the success of the When both sides had stated their case the Carnival, to contribute towards the Carnival arguments were weighed by the listeners, who comprise many of the brightest and most liberally educated of the rising generation of Canadians; and the contention that the position of Governor-General should be filled by a Canadian, was endorsed and approved of by the large majority of the undergraduates. This is but another indication of national fee!ing, which is constantly growing and which minent citizen on the subject in our issue of must eventually lead to the realization of the hope that Canada will, without unneces! sary delay, assume the management and control of its affairs as a thoroughly free and independent nation.

> GOVERNMENT GRANIS ON ODIOUS CONDITIONS.

Duning the last session of the Quebec Legislature a measure was introduced and passed by which it was enacted that all persons dying in any of the charitable institutions throughout the Province, towards the support of which the Government contributed even in the slightest degree, should have their remains handed over to the Inspector of Anatomy, if the bodies of these persons were not claimed within the space of some twentyfour hours, by near relations who would be able to beer all funeral expenses. The Quebec Legislature has been guilty of many absurd and impotent acts, but in this piece of legielation it has overreached itself in the simple matter of deceroy and human feeling. The existence of this law was not generally known, but the paster of St. Patrick's Church, the Rev. Father Dowd, has finally directed public attention towards it. The reverend genman has charge of the most worthy charitable institutions in the city under his control and supervision—the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and the St. Bridget's Befuge. To the former the Government contributed the sum of \$800. which is now reduced by 20 per cent., and to the latter the sum of \$640, which also experiences the same reduction. These grants eighteenth part of the annual expenditure for its maintenance and the one-tenth in the case of the Refuge. Now, the demand of the Government to have the sodies of the inmates of these institutions sent as "subjects" to the dissecting table in return for such miserable and insignificant grants, is simply outrageous. And we are happy to see that the reverend pastor of St. Patrick's has

be secured to the dead bodies of the poor and the friendless who while in life placed themselves under his guidance and his care. Father Dowd's refusal of Government aid, on conditions so inhuman and oruel, will be endorsed by every rightthinking person. He will, by so doing, save the poor and the distressed from much anguish and painful thought. What a gouros of horror and distraction it would be for these poor people to know that they could only accept of the bread of charlty on condition that their bodies be delivered up to jeering students for scientific purposes. The georius and an iniquitous law is rescinded, the John Ryan, Point St. Charles...... 0 25 better.

LOYAL ADDRESSES AND CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

Even Montreal has overdone the "address business." From a most time immemorial it has been the custom to fatigue and disgust distinguished visitors, especially Governor-Generals, with long rigmarole addresser. Every class and every society in the community would feel like fishes out of water if they did not go scraping and bowing before His Excellency with illuminated parchment in hand. The impulse to read, or, at least, to present an unread address, conveying a lot of highfalutin extracts from the dictionary anda nauseous amount of sentimental rubbish has heretofore been quite irresistible. Five years' experience of the ordes! was too much for the Marquis of Lorne. He could not stand it any longer, and at the close of his gubernatorial term, he openly offers a paipable snub to two national socieiles of the Canadian metropolis. His Excellency had been approached by the Caledonian Society and the St. Jean Baptiste Society for the purpose of presenting addresses. The former society intended to say among other things, that having permitted himself to be elected Honorary Patron of this Society, which has for ita objects the cultivation of the language, literature, patriotism and traditions of the Scottish people, was an honor done to it which had been very highly appreciated, because, not only as the descendant of a long line of patriots, martyrs and philosophers, but as inheriting the noble qualities of his ancestors, he reflected honor upon the society to which he had so graciously extended his patronage.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society was to have recounted how, " coming into existence in the midst of a political tumult and founded by men of a zealous patriotism, the St. Jean Baptiste Association of Montreal appears to have been created as an object of concord the result of the valor of the French-Canadian | plied with secret information from our own nationality, and it has been the centre from which has sprung all similar societies in Canada and the United States. * . . .

and it is, above all, with a legitimate feeling of pride that we have heard Your Excellency, on each occasion that was afforded, render testimony to our race and affirm by your noble example the rights of our language in this country."

His Excellency, however, could not see it abundantly strewn with addresses from the various national societies in the past, the Marquis said that the Governor-General of the country should only be approached by a body of citizens as Canadians and not as any particular society or organization, and he would suggest for the future that the Governor-General of Canada should be addressed by the oltizens of any town or district simply as Canadians. We do not know whether His Excellency meant it or not, but in this utterance he has struck the key note of Canadian nationality, He wants the people of Canada to foster no other nationality but a Canadian one. Now, there can be no Canadian nationality as long as the country is under the rule of an English, Irish or Scotch importation, so that the suggestion of the Marquis to our citizens. to act "simply as Canadians," imposes upon them a task which they are not yet fitted to fulfill. We will be able to act "simply as Canadians" only when we have a Canadian head—and that we are bound to have pretty soon. Of course, under our present Constitution, no fault is to be found with the Mara Canadian Governor, so that it is always an

The Marquis of Lorne has especially pleas. ed the people by an utter absence of any sttempt at self-display. He has made no desmirer of "snobbishness" or flunkeyism. As for the Princess, some people, at first, made fools of themselves by going into ecstacles over the appearance of royalty in our midst, but her Royal Highness cut all that short by snubbing our would-be aristocrats whenever occasion offered. It was her privilege and right to come to Canada with her husband, and the used both as the pleased, coming and going when she felt like it. She owes Canada nothing, and Canada does not owe her much more. Her sojourn in this country, like the rule of the Marquis, will mark but an unimportant and ordinary event in Canadian Metory.

hla duitlea.

The N. Y. Plano Co. supplied a beautiful Weber Plane in tich ebony case and of great Dower and beauty of tone, for the use of the Princess Louise. This was placed in the drawing room of H.B.H., and was greatly admired. A Weber Piano was also used by Mr. Gruenwald, conductor of the music for the grand ball given by the citizens to the Boyal Party at the Windsor. These instruments can now be seen at the N. Y. Piano Co's stores, St. James street.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer. Previously acknowledged.......\$664 55

Per James Finn Port Lewis...... 13 00 D. Downey, Chippewa Falls, Wis.... 1 00 Per Michael Wallace, Dawson P.O., 15 00 Per J. W. Kennedy, Bichmond Sta-tion, Que., (further remittance) . . Waubaushene, Midland, Ont...... 1 00 M. J. O'Flaherty, Montreal..... 5 00 M. Loughman,

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The Treasurer of the Irich Relief Fund acknowledges receipt of following sums, per William Walsh, of Cape Causo, N.S.:-Bevd. T. Richards..... \$ 1 00 Angus Cameron 60
John Walsh 1 00 Denis McNerby 1 00 Robert Eustace, M.D..... 1 00 Patrick C. Cullin..... 1 00 B. E. Culin..... 1 00 Joseph Cullin..... 1 00 Mrs. Joseph Cullin..... 4 00 Redmond Keating..... 1 00 John Ryan 1 00 Bichard Pheian 1 00 William Walsh 2 00 \$16 60

Also the following amounts, per Michael Gannor, Jr., of Granby, Que :-Michael Gannon, Jr.....\$ 1 00 George H. Bray..... 1 00 Thomas Collins.... 50 50 Richard Augley Patrick Callahan..... 50

These contributions were received last month, but their publication was inadvertently omitted.

IMPORTING INFORMERS.

Several Men in the Employ of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa Supected of Being Imported Irish Informers.

On Saturday last the cable gave out the report that Irish informers were being imported to Canada by the home authorities to watch matters in this country, and that they were supplied with situations under the Canadian Government on their arrival. Cable reports are generally to be taken cum grano salis, but this one, it seems, is true. There is no reason why the report should be incorrect. The Canadian climate scems to agree with the dirty tribe, and many of our own manufacture have lived, prospered, and have not been altogether unsuccessful in covering up their tracks. It is well known that the Government at Ottawa is being daily surcity. A well known Montreal detective told the writer that there was a man in this city who had been and was still doing this kind of business. The detective said he knew this to be a fact from actual experience, reports, without any foundation whatever, having been sent to Oltawa and afterwards sent to him to look after. Some of these reports were absurd, and he was surprised that the authorities could be gulled so easily by statements invented for no other reason than for the price they would bring to the inventor. That the Canadian Government employed inin that light. He was exceedingly sorry, but formers in the past goes without saying, and nevertheless true, and only shows the weakhe could not listen to them. Stepping aside that they at present employ them is now also ness of human nature that a from the old beaten path which had been so the most plausible lies earns the most hire. But the Government not only employ their own informers, but take imported ones and give them positions to oblige the Home obtained employment in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. The fact that these strangers, without political faftuence in this country, were able to get positions without passing an examination, while Canadians with good claims upon the party in power have, after qualifying themseiver, been refused, looks, to say the very least, somewhat

> Another suspicious circumstance is, that it has been remarked that two of these importations have been heard to use very vehement denunciations of everything English, and otherwise play the exiled patriot. We had a man of this stamp in Montreal some time ago, and we know what he turned out to be.

augnicious.

LACROSSE.

The Shamrock Lacrosse team arrived in the city this forenoon from Toronto where they had been assisting in opening the new grounds of the Toronto Lacrosse Club of that city. The train was three hours late and the | He ate for breakfast a boiled egg, some bread boys looked somewhat fatigued. In conversation with one of them, a representative of all sparingly. quis of Lorne personally. The Governor has this paper learned that in reality the Shamlittle to do, and the Marquis did rocks won the match, although it was not alhis part well. Signing executive did game, however, notwithstanding that that Mann walked firmly up to the scaffold, documents, or carrying out Sir John's instructhey had been out of practice for viewing, as he ascended some dozen steps, they had been out of practice for bis open grave to the right of the structure.

tions, does not demand much more than supertwo weeks and were laboring under his open grave to the right of the structure. ficial ability or intelligence on the part of other obvious disadvantages. Both teams On arriving on the scaffold he took his posiwere photographed on the grounds, as were tion on the traps and cooly gazed, with head olso McKeown of the Shamrocks and Hughes | erect, at the spectators. easy matter for the incumbent to distinguish of the Torontos, the only members of either himself by a highly satisfactory fulfilment of club who participated in the opening of the an amateur, did not know how to pinion old Jarvis street grounds over ten years ago. the condemned man's legs, and had to be as the contenus treatment they received from on Mann, with a nerve that surprised the ontheir redoubtable opponents during their stay in the "Queen City." The Lacrosse season is

THE APOSTOLIO DELEGATE.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre has been officially notified by Cardinal Simeoni of the appointment as Apostolic Delegate to Canads. of Monseigneur Henri Sureulders, of the Order of Claterclans and Councillor to-the Sacred College. The mission of the delegate is to enquire into the difficulties which have so long been the cause of ill-feeling between the Catholics of the province in connection with the teaching of Laval University, to ascertain if the report sent to Rome, alleging that many of its professors and students are Freemasons, is correct, and also to receive reports from the different dioceses of the province in regard to the number of Catholic Freemasons in each parish. The Mission Catholiques, of Rome, says that the Monseigneur's mission is also in connotion with the General Council of American Bishops, to be held in 1884.

CATABBE.-A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three said Willie Cooke, who was one of the specinstru- instructions. Particulars and Treatise free on tators, and so he did. When the bangman tractive as a good family magasine. Contact receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 sprang the fatal bolt, he instantly disappearing tents:—Our Rich Men, by Dio Lewis; Our refulctions are comparable to the comparable of Young Women; Idel Worship in India; 1000.

He Walks to the Scaffold and Dies without a Struggle.

EXTRAORDINARY NERVE SHOWN BY THE MURDERER.

Only a Hop, Step and a Jump."

HIS LAST MOMENTS ON EARTH.

[Special to THE POST.]

L'ORIGNAL, Ont., Oct. 12.-Manr, the murderer of the Cooke family, to no more. Precisely at eight o'clock the solemn procession, headed by Eheriff Merrick and Rev. Mr. Phillips, his spiritual adviser, marched through the court-yard to the gallows. Mann preserved a columness of spirit, and ascended the steps with a strongth of pur-pose and nerve that is rarely witnessed by mortal in passing through such a trying ordeal. He stepped upon the fatal trap with firmness, carefully inspected the pinioning of his legs, wore a cheerful smile, said "good-bye" to his attendants, nodded to your correspondent and dropped into eternity after an impressive prayer had been offered up by the Anglican minister. The executioner did his work in a cool manner, and in nine and a quarter minutes after he had touched the fatal spring the pulsations of the murderer's heart coased. He died appa-

WITHOUT A STRUGGLE, BILL MALL and is credited with having said that "It's only a top-step-and a leap from a sinful world into an eternity of love." This morning he joined heartily in the devotional exercises, singing with great zest a sweet tenor to that beautiful hymn:

*Abide with me, fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens, Lord, with me abide,
When other helpers fall and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, Lord, abide with me.

"About 8.30 o'clock the body was cut down and an inquest is now in progress. About 50 persons witnessed the execution.

THE LAST NIGHT ON BARTH. The very thought of a man spending his

last night on earth in a condemned cell walthour in the morning, is a situation not easily described. From the visionary ideas which, from his countenance seemed to flash over Mann's mind, the onlooker would suppose that, notwithstanding the awful word "guilty" pronounced upon him as well as the death sentence by the judge, that even there then might possibly be by accident or otherwise some loophole of escape. At other times the terror of death and the calamity of his doom seemed to be unimprinted on every expression of the face and every movement of the body, but there was noticeable above all that

EXTRAORDINARY MERVE. which the prisoner possessed, and that mournful surroundings. The Rev. Mr. Philips of the Episcopal Church, Hawkesleet Hill, were most assiduous in their atter- the drop. tion to the condemned man from the very hour of his incarceration. The Rev. John Fairley of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Redgrave of the Methodist, were in addition to the others attending as spiritual advisers to the prisoner. It is a rather pecu-

COMBIDERABLE AMOUNT OF SYMPATHY

has sprung up in the village of L'Orignal for Mann, and not a few expressed to your correspondent that they would like to see a re-prieve granted him. It is, however, untrue, report given out by the cable, reveals the fact although stated by several papers, that any petition was forwarded to the Minister of number of men, apparently immigrants, have Justice in respect to this. In regard to the preparations for the execution it may be stated that the Sheriff, Mr. Merrick, had extreme difficulty in finding a hangman. He scoured the Province of Quehec from one end to the other, and all that he got was the promise of a man to do the deed for four hundred dollars. This was even too large for a Sheriff. He then turned his attention to Ottawa, and between a limb of the law of that city and a particular friend of his own, a man was found to creet the scaffold and another to do the work of execution. This to a large extent pacified the mind of Mr. Morrick, the arrangements being satisfactorily concluded.

All the morning was spent in prayer, hymn being sung at intervals, the Rev. Messrs. Elliot and Bedgrave being along with the prisoner, who spoke in a cheerful man-

ner, and seemed perfectly RESIGNED TO HIS FATE.

and cheese, and drank a cup of teo, but of

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The hangman, who were a mask, and was lookers, fixed his feet so as to accommodate them, and on being told by the Sheriff to perate bld for glorification or praise, and we believe he its, anyhow, not a very great adof that peculiar expression of the eye which has been at all times characteristic of him. " WHAT A MERVE!" " HOW FIRMLY HE STANDS

IT!" " POOR FELLOW!" were the ejaculations that escaped from every lip. After pinloning his legs the Anglican minister, Rev. Mr. Phillips, offered up an earnest prayer for the doomed prisoner. The excutioner, after fixing the rope, touched the fatal spring and carried out the last penalty of the law. One dreadful quiver of the body, and he was a dying man. The condemned dropped within a quarter of an inch of the ground, but died hard. The rope was not properly adjusted, the knot striking his chin, by which and the back of his neck the prisoner was suspended, taking no less than vine minutes and a quarter before pulpation ceased. When hanging two minute his pulse beat at 96; at three minutes 140; at five 163, and so on.

"HE DIED A HARD DEATH,"

the prison until the small crowd dispersed, returning occolly afterwards, unmasked, and gasing at the post mortem examination.

The condemned hung from the gallows for 30 minutes, after which time the body was cut down by the Sheriff and handed over to the coroner. "You have done your work well," said the latter to the sheriff as he proceeded to empanel a jury to hold an inquest on the body. The jury held an inquest in the usual way, and after the post mortem examination by Dr. Ewing, a verdict of dislocation of the vertebral column was given. Mann was dressed in black pants and loose jacket, having no vest, and a pair of new shoss, all of which were presented him by the jail officials. The scaffold was erected in the northwest corner of the wcmen's prison yard, and the grave in which Mann's remains were placed was in close

roximity to the same. The Rev. Mr. Redgrave read the funeral service, after which the jury rendered their verdict, and the body was then consigned to

its last resting place in the gaol yard. To your reporter Dr. Ewing stated that there was something extraordinarily peculiar about the brain, but he would not like to give an opinion as he was not an expert, but, as far as he is concerned, he imagines the murderer was

TOUCHED WITH INSANITY.

and agreed with Dr. Buck, of London Asyium, that before ten years, if the prisoner had not been hanged, he would be a raving manlac. The brain will be handed to Dr. Osler, of Montreal, and will be examined by several experts. There is nothing strange about the weight of it, but there are some rather odd and uncommon spots connected with it-something which ordinary doctors have seldem if eyer seen. Mann weighed 135 lbs., 5 lbs. heavier than when be entered the fail.

When the tailor was measuring Mann for the new pair of pants he wore to-day the latter said it was not necessary to be too particular about the pockets, as he wouldn't need them.

The village was quiet during the day, but quite a number of psople from the surrounding districts were in town.

There was a man run in to jail last evening on the pretence that he was the hangman. This was to throw the village people off the the scent, and the man got \$5 for his trouble

Dr. Pattee of Plantagenet carried away the heart for scientific purposes. Quite a ing to be conveyed to the scaffold at a given | number of people carried away with them a plece of the hangman's rope. The brain weighed 514 ounces.

During the execution many parties viewed it from the top of the building, and a large number assembled in front of the jail.

A MURDERER'S TERRIBLE END.

FREEMENT, Ohlo, Oct. 12.-John Radford, the wife murderer, spent last night carousing with the guard, drinking whisky, talking about horse races and telling ladecent stories. While standing on the gallows pinioned, with the roose about his neck, and the clergyman offering a prayer, Baaford discovered among those in the jail Green Slade, the lather of the murdered woman. Radford made a supreme indifference to his gloomy and furious effort to rush upon his father-in-law and the Sheriff and his assistants had all they could do to hold him. He raved and cursed bury, as well as the Bev. Mr. Elliot of Vank- everybody. The body scarcely quivered after

Review of Books, &c.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET, published by P. O'Shes, 45 Werren street, New York. advisers to the prisoner. It is a transfer in is a bright little periodical for this liar thing, but he was the only prisoner in ones. The September number contains some the gaol. It is also somewhat strange, but ones. The portraits and illustrations. The stories are quite interesting.

The Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Indians .-The Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Indiana.— For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing The September number of this excellent equal to DR. HARVEYS SOUTHERN RED magazine is replete with interesting Catholic | PINE. Every bottle of it reading. The table of contents is very lengthy and varied. The Ave Maria is a periodical which should find its way into the hands of our Catholic youth.

AYER'S NEWSPAPER ANNUAL, published in Philadelphia. We have received a copy of above publication purporting to the circulation of all newspaper published in the United States and Canada and we are compelled to say that if all its statements are as unreliable as its statement about the circulation of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS WE do not give it the credit of supplying reliable Information. We also find in it large circu. lations given to Montreal papers that are wholly unknown in the community.

ELECTRA .- The editors of the Electra record in the October number the success which has attended their efforts towards giving the literary world a first-class magazine. Their success is deserved, for the Electra since its first number has kept steadily on the road of progress. The contents of the current number are as follows: -- October, a poem; Atolls; Led by a Child; Halloween; Peeps into a Boyal Family; Celebrities; Let your Love be Spoken; Alex. Coumoundouros; The Kept Promise; The Origin of Great Men; Omar Pasha and the two Arab Girls; A Grecian Musical Festival; Harry Push on his way Round the World; etc, etc. Published by Isabella M. Leyburn, Lcuisville, Ky.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' MAGAZINE (ILLUS-TRATED.)-The November number affords a large amount of entertaining literature to the drummers. These gentlemen have in this magazine a worthy organ and literary representative. It is well illustrated and continues to present a fine appearance. The contents: Spanish Vineyards and Bodegas: Found Dead; How it Worked; Sunset; The Treasure of Treasure Island; Six Months of Blies; Adventures of a Fake; My First Duel; The Jolliest Man on the Boad; Smoke and Dust and Ashes; Hungary's Greatest Poet; For Dear Ambition's Sake; The Traveller's Night at Home; Girl Life in India; The Drummer's Utopia; "Samples," Notes; etc., Commercial Travellers Magazine Co., No. 1 Park Place, New York.

THE MONTH —Several valuable contributions on live topics appear in the October number of this Catholic magazine and review. The Luther Celebration, by Rev. W. Loughman; Westminster Abbey, and Its Memories, by R. B. S. Knowles; Æsthetics and Æstheticism; A Modern Foundress; The Biography of an Irish Informer, by W. F. Dennehy; A. Chinese Martyr of Our Own Times, by J. O. Earle; Two-Leaved Clover, by Francis Kershaw; Some Notes on the French Concoript; The Passion Play at Brixlegg, by W. O. Maude; Organic Instrument of Vision, by A. T. Sibbald; Ohristian Marriage, by the Rev. W. Humphrey, etc., etc. The Month, 48 South St., Grosvenor Square, London, Eng.

DIO LEWIS'S MONTHLY for October is most instructive and at the same time entertaining. Its treatises upon health are neither dry nor long. They are, on the contrary, bright and full of interest outside of their practical bearing upon the affairs of life. It is beautifully printed and is altogether at-

Sandwich Island Sketches; Crossing the Mediterranean; The Shakers; Weight of the Human Brains; A True Story of Lake George; A True Ghost; Open the Cage Door; Treatment of Prisoners and of the Insane; House Drainage; Our Brains and Nerves, Hygienio Department, etc., etc. Publisher, Frank Seaman, 68 Bible House, New York.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE .-- We have received the first number of this new candidate for public favor in the field of literature and art. The magazine presents numerous features of an attractive character. It is printed on good paper, it is profusely and elegantly illustrated, and its contents are of more than average interest. Notwithstanding the large number of magazines siready in circulation we have no doubt the English Illustrated will soon command a large share of the patronage of the reading public. The contents of the first number run as follows:-Frontispiece.-Shy, engraved from the picture by L. Alma Tadema, B.A.; From the Old Law Courts to the New, by F. Maitland, with illustrations by H. Furniss, John O'Oonnor, and A. Morrow; Les Casquettes, a poem, by Algernon Charles Swinburne; The Dormouse at Home, by Grent Allen, with illustrations by Charles Whymper; Rossetti's Influence in Art, by J. Comyns Carr; The Supernatural Experiences of Patsy Cong, by W. Black; The Oyster, by Professor Huxley, P.R.S.; The Armourer's 'Prentices, (Serial), by Charlotte M. Yonge. Publishers, Macmillan & Co., 112 4th avenue, New York.

The October Magazine of American History appears as usual promptly on the first day of the month. It opens with a partrait of Sir Henry Clinton, suggestive of the Private Intelligence furnished that notable, by Americane, at Washington's eibow, in the dark days of the Revolution, and now aret given to the public. These theiling records are contributed by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, with an Introduction and Notes by Edward the current number, and is an exciting foretasto of what is to come hereafter. The opening article of the magazine, superbly illusauthor, Edgar Bredhead, is "A Picturesque Pletre and Jean Lafitte, the famous emugglers Hon. Charles Gayarre, to be concluded in November. Joel Benton follows with The Webster Spelling Book, Its Centennial Anni Horatio King describes an antique publicament of Minor Topics contains a touching sketch of General Montgomery's Dog, and Replies, and Book Notices, are crowded with information on many historical subjects. Publication office, 30 Lafayotte Place New York city.

Seent Meditations to sid plous souls in the recitation of the Holy Rosary. Translated from the French, by a member of the Order of St. Dominic. Fr. Pastet and Co., New York and Cincinnati.

In view of the fact that the Encyclical that the month of October of the present year be apecially given to the devotion of the Rosary, this little volume of short meditations will be found both opportune and acceptable by all Catholics.
The price of this neat little book, which is

of a size small enough for the pocket, is only fifty cente, sufficiently cheap for all who desire a vade mecum of pious meditations on the Divine mysterics of joy and sorrow.

READ THIS.

therefore, be returned if not found satis

WHAT OUR CONSEMPORARIES SAY.

The following are a few of the many com. plimentary notices given by our contemporaries to the recently appointed manager of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company:

Mr. J. L. Troy, for many years the able man-Mr. J. L. Troy, for many years the able manager of the Toronto Tribune, retires from that position to assume the more responsible duties of manager of the Montreal Post. The care and ability shown by Mr. Troy in the former management we have no doubt will be telt in his new sphere; and under his supervision weishall not be surprised to hear that our Eastorn contemporary has made rapid progress. Mr. Troy leaves on Monday for Montreal, and will carry with him the congratulations and best wishes of his confreres for his success.—Toronto Canadian, Sept. 20. dian, Sept. 20.

Mr. J. L. Troy, who has for several years been business manager of the Tribune, resigned that position last week to assume a similar rosition on the Monireal Post. Mr. Troy, who is zeslous, indostigable and careful in the discharge of his duties, will prove a valuable addition to the staff of the Post.—Toronto Tribune. bune.

Mr. J. L. Troy, at one time editor of The Connecticut Catholic, and lately of the Toronto Tribune, is now business manager of the TRUE WITNESS and the Montreal Daily Post, the only Witness and the mothest party four the only for the first Catholic daily newspaper published in America. We congratulate our friend Troy, and feel confident that the publications under his experienced and careful management, will become more prosperous and useful than ever.—Connecticut Catholic, Hartford.

The Montreal Post has secured the services of Mr. J. L. Troy, late of the Toronto Tribune, as manager. We wish Mr. Troy, in his new sphere of labor, all that success to which his many of moor, all that success to which his many stirling qualities entitle him.—London, Ont., Catholic Record.

J. L. Troy, for many years manager of the Toronto Tribune, retires to assume the more responsible duties of manager of the Montreal Post. He is a very successful newspaper man; the Tribune has been a credit to his enterprise and care, and The Post will feel the benefit of his services.—Kingston [Ont.] Whig. Mr. J. L. Troy, the able manager of the Toronto Tribune, is going to Montreal to conduct THE Post. A host of good wishes go with him.—Waterloo Chronicle.

THE SAILOR'S WIFE THE SAILOR'S STAR SHALL BE.

" * * The boy's pock-marked face showed he had had his share of suffering already. Accompanying him was a rebust figure, whose fair complexion was sun burnt, and told of preparing and using. Sent by mail by adsallor's life. 'My wife,' said he, 'asked me to take a ticket in the Monthly Drawing for September (the 160tb) of The Louisiana State Lottery, of M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La, and now 1 present one-fifth of ticket No. 69,519, which drew the capital prize of \$75,-000 for \$1.'" * "- Extract from a local, New Orleans (La.) Picayune, Sept. 14.

There is an old man named Bissonnere who lives at the village of Curran, Ont. He has just turned his 100th year, and is still in possession of his mental faculties and attends oburch.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to associate Messrs. Bruce Campbell and Felix Martin, of St. Hilaire, in the county of Rouville, in the commission of the peace for the district of St. Hyscinthe.

It is reported that the owner of Jay-sye-See refused \$60,000 for his trotter. He wants \$800,-

PAPAL ARCHIVES.

HIDING THE DOCUMENTS TO PRE-VENT THEIR SEIZURE.

London, Oct. 15-There are reports at Rome that many private documents referring to the papacy have disappeared from the Vatican. It is feared that the Italian government may take under its protection those treasures of the Holy See which have been collected with the people's money. To these treasures belong libraries containing more than 180,000 codices and 100,000 manuscripts among them fifty-six gospels in the Oriental tonguer, written on scrolls.

HIDING THE ARCHIVES.

To meet the emergency the clergy are said to have been hiding first the archives of ex-traordinary ecclesiastical affairs; second, the archives of the Propaganda; third, the archives of the Inquisition, and fourth, the archives of the Congregation of the Index Expurgatorius. These documents were once kept in the Palace of the Quirinal, but were transferred to the Vatican by a papal emissary, who per-suaded the commander of the Italian troops that the said documents were simply baptismal registers, without historical value.

DOCUMENTS WALL GUARDED.

Some of them are now well guarded in the old tower, near Anagi. The letters of Pope Alexandria VI. are still in the Vatican, together with other papers which the Pope would never yoluntarily place at the disposal the public. Many of these documents are hidden on secret shelves, in walls and behind other papers.

THE VATICAN TREASURES. Attention has recently been drawn to the

liferary treasures of the Vatican library by the Pope's letter to Cardinals De Luce, Pitra F. DoLancy. The first of the series occu- and Hergenrother, advising them of his in-ples sixteen pages of Original Documents in tention to open the Papal archives to students of history. He was already prepared to place before historians the first fruits of the harvest they are about to enjoy in publitrated from original pencil sketcher, by its cations timed to accord with the events of to-day. Thus on the occasion of the Sobleski Corner of Three States—a chapter of 12- centennial a book appeared on the important disa History and Tradition." Of excep. part which the Holy See played during the tional interest is the "Historical Sketch of crisis in European history which terminated In the defeat of the Turks at Vienna. A book of Louisians," by the accomplished historian, about Luther is announced to appear in connection with the coming celebrations of the 400th anniversary of his birth. These are but an earnest of what are to versary. Hon, Isaac N. Arnold, contributes follow. It is notoworthy that it is not Something New of Benedict Arnold and his periods of mere archeological interest Descendants in England; and the Hon. which Leo XIII. has chosen for immediate illustration, but those which, through certion, called The Yankee, established in the | tenaries and commomorations, are now culisttown of Boston" about 1811. The depart- ing the attention of a more extended circle than that of historiaus and scholars. Padre Calcuzio, of the Oratory, has ready for the other readable items. The Notes, Queries, press eight follo volumes of documents connooted with Church history and intended to serve as a continuation of the "Annals" of Baronius: but it is not known whether these will be published or not. It is much to be regretted that the profound equiftion and brilliant attainments of Oardinals de Luca and Hergenrother are not available for the work which Leo XIII basinitiated. The Pope sletter was necessarily addressed to them, in their capacities as librarian and archivist of the etter expresses the will of the Holy Father | Holy See, but both are past work. Cardinal de Luca is neventy eight years of age, and was lately at the point of death; and Cardinal Hergenrother, though his junior by nineteen years, has been prohibited from undertaking further mental labor. Two other cardinals have, however, been named to act for them. It is also said that the Pope contemplates summoning a conference of historians and scholars, laymen as well as ecclesiastics. foreigners as well as Italians, to discuss the means best calculated for carrying his intentions into full effect.

WHIRE THE ARCHIVES ARE. any of the Papal documents have been

missing for years. It is said that the Jesuits have obtained possession of all the documents that concern them. It is even reported that many especially important writings lie buried in the Vatican garden. But most of the Papal archives are stored in the three floors of one of the Vatican buildings called the "Specole," the lower portion of which was the residence of the Pope's brother before he became a cardinal. The first floor, consisting of eight rooms, is called the "Department of Avignon," and it is entirely taken up with the rescripts, buils, briefs and apostolic letters collected by the Popes at Avignon during the period of the sociam. The four large rooms into which the second floor is divided contain what are called the archives "del Castello," a collection of documents referring to the temporal rower. The collection derives its name from the fact that it was formerly kept in the Castle of St Angelo. The space on the third floor is entirely devoted to the correspondence of the Pope with the Nuncios credited to the different foreign Powers. Among the "miscellaneous" papers deposited in one room of the building is said to be the original manuscript of Dante's " Divina Commedie." Reference to the Paral archives is no easy matter, as there is no catalogue. They are classed and arranged, however, according to the different countries to which they refer, and this effords some help to the explorer in his researches. Hitherto permission to examine the documents was only to be obtained through Mgr. Balan.

CONSUMPTION OURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to all who decire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for



SCOTCH NEWS.

At the Dumbarton Sheriff Orlminal Court on Saturday—before Sheriff Gloag and a jury -William Henry Wood, excise officer, was tried on a charge of assaulting two young girls. The jury found an unanimous verdict

previously reported, was apprehended by the fact that the candidate was about police on the charge of causing the death of surrendering friends, pleasure, society, his wife, was brought before Bailie McIntosh wealth and position in exchange at the Leith Police Court on Monday morning. Accused was charged with assassinating and eternal life hereafter. The ceremony
his wife, Jane Foster or Stephen, by striking closed with the crowning of the candidate her several severe blows on the face, knock- with white flowers and as "Sister Mary Agnes" ing her down on the floor, and kicking her she was eurolled among the community of repeatedly on the back and sides, by all of Mount Desales.
which she was greatly slarmed and excited A few days ag immediately thereafter of heart disease. Stephen, who has been previously convicted of assaulting his wile, was remitted to the Sheriff.

An official announcement has been issued to the effect that the Highland Bailway Company have resolved to reduce to the Parliamentary rate the third-class fares on the mali trains between Perth and Inverness. At present the third-class fare by the 9 a.m. train from Perth to Inverness, and by the 10 a.m. train from Inverness to Perth, is 11d. per mile. After the 1st October the rate will be 1d per mile. Under this new arrangement the company concedes to the public the benefit they received under the Budget which dealt with the tax on third-class passenger tickets. In future the third-class rate for all trains on the Highland Railway system will be 1d. per mile.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AMATEUR BICYCLE MEETING .- The West of Scotland amateur race meeting took place at Hamilton Crescent Grounds, Partick, on Saturday, in presence of a large attendance of spectators. The following are some of the results :- Two-mile handicap (open)—Final heat—lat, D W Laing; 2nd, J McQuater; 3rd, W Thomson. Time, 7 min. 13 1-5 secs. One mile handicap, confined to members of the L B C, B B C, B B B C, N B C, and D B C—1st, W P M Kendrick (scratch), L B O; 2d, J S Park (35), B S B O; 3d, JF Fergus (25), L B C. Time, 3 min 37 4-5 secs. Five-mile amateur championship of Scotland—D W Laing, who was only op-posed by J H A Laing. Won easily in 22 posed by J H A Laing. min 49 3-5 secs. Two-mile championship of the West of Scotland-1st, J M.Quater; 2d, W Thomson; 3d, M M Moffett. Won easily. Time, 7 min 38 1-5 secs. One-mile tricycle handicap (open)-1st, E Bowles (45), N B C; 2d, M Sinolair (30), M B C; 3d, J H A Laing (50), E U B C. Won by 30 yards. Time, 4 min 19 2-5 sec.

A SINGULAR WILL. PROULIAR PRODUCTION OF A RURON COUNTY FARMES.

A number of years ago Dr. William Durlop, of Colborns Township, Ont., departed this life, leaving the following queer production as his last will and testament.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, William Dunlep, of Gairbraid, in the Township of Colborne, and District of Huron, Western Canada, Esquire, being in sound health and my mind just as usual, which my friends who flatter me say is no great shakes at the best of times, do make my last will and testament, as follows:--Revoking, of course, all former wills, I leave the property of Garbraid, and all other landed proter, whom (God help) she henpecks; the their heirs my share of the stock and implements of the farm; provided always that the enclosure around my brother's grave be reserved; and, if either should die without issue, then the other to inherit the whole. I leave to my sister-in-law, Louisa Dunlop, all my share of the household furniture and such traps, with the exceptions hereinsiter mentioned. I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of old John, as the representative of the father. I would leave it to old John himself, but he would melt it down to make temperance medals, and that would be sacrilege; however, I leave my blg horn snuff box to him; he can only make temperance horn spoons with that. I leave my sister Jennie my Bible, formerly the property of my great grandmother, Bertha Hamilton, of Woodhall, and when she knows as much of the spirit as she does of the letter, she will be a better Christian than she is. I also leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up Whiggery, Radicalism, and all other sins that do most easily beset him. I leave my brother Allen my big snuff-box, as am informed that be is rather a decent Ohristian, swag belly, and a jolly face. I leave parson Chevassie (Maggie's husband) the small box I got from the Sarnia militia, as a small token of gratitude for the service he has done the family in taking a sister that no man of taste would have taken. I leave John Caddel a silver teapot, to the end that he may drink ten therefrom to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife. I leave my books to my brother Andrew, because he has been so long a jangly wallon, that he may learn to read with them. I give my silver cup, with a sovereign in it, to Janet Graham Dunlop, because she is an old maid and plous, and, therefore, will necessarily take to horning, and also my granny's snuff-shell, as it looks decent to see an old woman taking snuff. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my seal, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-"W. DUNLOP:" two.

FAST TIME.

The Carrollton, Mo, Democrat of a recent date says: "On 'Thursday 'Jim' Lawton invited fifty neighbors to see him beat his own time of two years ago, when his wife baked bread in eight and a quarter minutes after the wheat was standing in the field. At 6 min-utes and 10 seconds after 4 the Buckeye reaper stood at the corner of the growing wheat. Men were stationed every few feet along the line of grain ready to seize an armful as it fell from the resper, and to rush with it to the thresher close by. The mill was just six-teen rods distant. At the drop of the hat the mules sprang to work, and in a minute and a half about a peck of threshed wheat was in the sauk and on a horse that began a race for the mill. A minute and several seconds later the flour was delivered to Mrs. Lawton, and in 3 minutes 65 seconds from the starting of the reaper the first griddle cake was eaten. In 4 minutes 30 seconds from the starting of the spectators."

RENOUNCING THE WORLD. ONE OF BALTIMORE'S BELLES TAKES THE BLACK VEIL.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—It is seldom that so brilliant and beautiful a society belie as Miss Emily McTavish, abandons a life of gayety to enter the gloomy precincts of the cloister, and griss. The jury found an unanimous verdict of one guilty. On another charge of forcing which she renounced the world, at Mount of the circle the internal vows by the circle the of the girls, the jury by a majority, returned which was deeply impressive, was performed a verdict of not proven. The accused, who by Archbishop Gibbons, assisted by Rev. was at once set at liberty, was defended by Thomas S. Lee. After the Veni Creator had Mr. Alex. S. Drummond, writer, Glasgow. 18 been chanted by the Sisterhood, the Archivelence of the Control of the Sisterhood, the Archivelence of the Control of the Archivelence of the Control of the Archivelence of the Control of the The man named George Stephen, who, as bishop spoke briefly and touchingly on the

A few days ago Miss McTavish executed a and burt and injured in her person, and died | deed relinquishing her share in a valuable estate to her relatives. She belongs to a noted family, being a descendant Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Carrollton. Miss Mary Carroll, his daughter married her four "daughand Biohard Cator ters were noted for their wondrous beauty and grace. One wedded the Duke of Wellesly. brother of the Duke of Wellington ; another became the Baroness Stafford, the third wedded the Duke of Leeds, and the fourth was united in marriage to John McTavish. A son by the latter marriage, Charles Carroll Me-Tavish, married a daughter of General Winfield Scott, whose daughter is the Sister Mary Agnes of to-day. Until a year ago Mis Em-ily McTavish and her sister, Miss Florence, were reigning belies in social circles here, and as members of the Elkridge Fox Hunting Olub were noted for their skillful and daring equestrianism.

A POINT OF LAW.

This is the question that troubles a French Justice of the Peace. A drover and a butcher in the market adjusting their accounts went to a tavern to dine together. During the meal the butcher took from his pooket a bank note of 100 francs value, wherewith to pay the drover, but in handing it over let it fall in a dish of gravy. He snatched it out, and, holding it between a thumb and forefinger, waved it to and fro to dry it. The butcher's dog accepting this movement as a friendly invitation, and, liking the smell of the saturated note, made a spring at it and swallowed it. The butcher was furious. "Give me my money," he de-manded. "Kill the dog and open him." Not by a blanked sight," replied the drover, my dog is worth more than 100 francs."
Then I owe you nothing. Your dog has collected for you before witnesses." " My dog is not my cashier. And besides where is your receipt." "The justice will have to settle this." "Let him." And now for weeks the Justice has vainly been seeking law or precedent for such a case, and the townsmen have been on the verge of a rlot over it again and azain.

THE CALIFORNIA WINE CROP.

This year the wine crop in California will be 40 per cent less than supposed, the total yield not exceeding 10,000,000 gallons. The cause is due to a disease of the vines known in France as "Canleme," which manifested itself for the first time this year. Grapes are now held at the highest price yet obtained.

RIOT IN A CHURCH.

MAQUORETA, IOWS, Oct. 11 .- A sensational church row occurred here Sunday night at the Union Prohibition meeting, composed of the periy I may die possessed of to my sisters Eilen Methodist and Congregational denominations.
Boyle Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, The meeting occurred at the Methodist Church, and, as it had been announced that the people would be told how to vote latter, because she is married to nobody, nor | the edifice was densely crowded. After the is she likely to be, for she is an old maid, and introduction of the Congregational pastor, not market ripe; and also I leave to them and | who delivered the address, H. W. McCarron. a strong Prohibition Greenbacker, arose and asked whether the meeting was to be in the interest of temperance and Christianity, or in the interest of the Republican party. If the former, he would remain; if the latter, he would leave.

The congregation bissed him, and the pastor called upon the deacons to put him out. He then turned upon the ministers and donounced them as hypocrites and unworthy of the name of Christians. The deacons then made a rush at him and attempted to drag him out. His daughter called on the congregation to hear her father as he was right. His friends then rushed to the resoue and s

scufile ensued. In the heat of the excitement noses were punched, and one deacon received a blow on the neck, but owing to his position he was unable to turn the other side to his assailants. McCarron freed himself from the deacons, and was then permitted to leave quietly Several old supporters of the Methodist Church followed him and did not return. When order was restored the meeting went on. Members of the church were instructed to unite in earnest prayer from morning to night for the success of the cause.

A MONTREALER ON TRIAL FOR MAN-

SLAUGHTER. DETROIT, Oct. 11-The trial of James Looby, charged with manslaughter, began yesterday afternoon. Looby's home is in Montreal. The alleged orime was committed in Kelly. Looby met Kelly in a saloon and an argument was engaged in relative to the amount of work each was capable of doing. The dispute finally became so hot that the proprietor ordered both men out. Kelly was the shrine without much commotion. Yester-first to leave and was followed by Looby, day morning he resppeared and made his who struck Kelly a heavy blow which staggered him. The latter, after walking a very short distance was struck again by Looby and fell to the ground. In falling, his head, it was claimed, struck a short iron hitching post, and the defence will try to show that the fracture of the skull, from the effects of which Kelly died, was produced by the

ESCAPED CONVICT SHOT DEAD. PORT HOPE, Ont., Oct. 11.—Yesterday inormation was received at the police headluarters that McCabe, an escaped convict seen around town, and about 11 p.m. word was sent to Constable Bankin that the man | into the pulpit and, hurling the book on the was at the Turner Hotel. The constable, with an assistant, went to arrest him, but as prove it before you go any further." On being lady, whose wealth is reckoned in the vicinsoon as McCabe saw his pursuens he belted, asked to keep quiet, he said, "Oh, I can't be lity of \$60,000 or \$70,000. The complainfollowed by Bankin, who caught up to and quiet. God has sent me to do this, and I ant is a lady of rather mature years who at was about to seize him, when he turned, threatening to shoot Mr. Bankin, who, seeing his danger, drew his revolver and fired, killing time to fire his revolver, which was the minister, with his other hand outstretched warwick, Lambton Co. On the 21st Dacemfound cooked in his hand. There is no toward the pastor's throat. The divine, realizber, 1880, a second matrimonial scene comes
question that if Bankin had not been size. question that if Rankin had not been suc- ing that his life was at stake; beat a rapid recessful in having the first shot he would now be in the dead burglar's position. The corthe reaper a pan of biscuits was passed out to stable immediately gave himself up, await. and a majority of the men. The scene was son by name. Until recently no active legal ing the action of the coroner's jury.

MGR. CAPEL ON CONVERTS.

A STINGING BLOW AT BIGOTS AND PARATION

-WHAT CONVERSION MEANS. BROOKLYN, Oct. 5 .- To hear the foremost converter of the present day, Mgr. Capel, lecture on "Conversions and Converters," an audience of immense proportions gathered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. In a lew well chosen words Father McCarty introduced the lecturer of the evening. Were I to introduce him in terms of praise such as rise to my lips," said the chairman, "he would come forward with his fine natural grace and, in ianguage peculiarly his own, beg you to believe not a single word I had said."

Mgr. Capel said that in selecting the subject, "Conversions and Converters," he had been gulded by certain little personalities which had been indulged in here and on the other side. They said that the secret of conversions was "magnetism,' "two or three conversions, there you are and you don't know where you are." He proposed to let the audience into the secret of conversions and the character of converters. Conversions have become a stubborn fact. He might name many who come into the Church whose names were among the brightest in Europe. But to enumerate those who come into the Church would be an impertinence towards those who had come in. It was painful and indelicate to publish from one end of the world to the other that men had exercised what is their primary right. We might as well publish the list of these who said their morning prayers, or of those who were honest in their dealings. Of the dead he could speak with honor and without indelicacy. There were in this country the Bishop of Charleston, Dr. Ives, Dr. Brownson, Dr. Thayer, Mr. Lee and others. Then the lecturer spoke of the prejudice which made the Catholic Church its butt.

If you speak of a convert you do not think of a man who passes from Episcopalianism to Presbyterianism, but one who has joined the one true faith. The essence of Catholicity is the subjection of the intellect to divine authority in matters of revelation. I have now a very dear friend, who for five years has besought me to receive him into the Catholic Church. He protests his belief in all the dogmas and doctrin es of the Churchi and yet I tell him, 'I cannot admit you to the Church.' An abyse separates from Catholicity. In order to enter it he must be ready to say, 'I believe that there is on earth an organized body of divine origin that cannot possibly lead me into error—the Roman. Catholic Church. The moment a man says so that moment he has the true Catholic spirit. And in becoming subject to an infallible authority one does not change his nature. Intellect and will are still the same. In fact they are brightened and strengthened and chastened by the change to Catholicity. The change is simply this, that in accepting revelation you accept something that will prevent doubt from ever entering into the mind. You do not lose your reason; rather is your reason elevated.

"There is one painful subject to which I must refer," continued the lecturer. "It is the recklessness with which mer, otherwise truthful, speak the most palpable untruths about the Catholic Church. Coming across in the steamer, a fellow-passenger gravely expressed to me the singlular idea that the laity confess to the priests, the priests to the bishops, the bishops to the Pope, and the Pope to God Almighty! Is it possible that men who are honest and truthful can imagine that we Catholics, who have brains and will power turn ourselves over bound hand and feet to our priests, and that our priests keep our consciences tied up in pigeonholes at home? And yet there are millions in this and other countries who believe this."

The peroration was a touching tribute to the devotion of the Irish race to Catholic Take the Irish away from the Church in this country and England and little would remain. They are hewers of wood and drawers of water, if you will. Their service may be imperfect, but the soul is perfect. That bright, open face, with its light blue eyes, speaks of purity, and is a guard against that which God hates of all other things the most.

CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE.

HIS RECEPTION BY THE NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 .- A reception was given in the Academy of Music this evening to Lord Coleridge by the New York State Bar Association. The Academy was hand-somely decorated, and a large and fashionable assemblage was present. Lord Coleridge entered the stage from the Persian pavillion in the rear, and was escorted by John Jay, and was warmly received. Chief Justice Rogers, who presided, made an address of welcome, and was followed by Wm M Evarts. Lord Coleridge responded, thanking those present for his reception and alluding complimentarlly to many American institutions. After the informal reception a supper was given. Among those present were: Sir James Haunan, Lord Carrington, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Charles Bussell, M.P., Mayor Edson, Joseph H. Choate, John M. Cook, David Dudley Field, Whitelaw Reed, and George B McClellan.

A MANIAO IN ORUBOH.

EASTMAN, Ga., Oct. 10.—Central Point Church, in a remote part of Pike county, numbored among its congregation on Sunday last a maniac, who was so violent in his behavior this city in June last, the victim being Thos. that a discontinuance of the services was necessitated and a murder at the alter narrowly avoided.

The man, Samuel McAlister, made his first appearance a week ago, but was decoved from presence known by rising in his pew and asking the minister not to preach. Upon being requested to keep quiet the maniac shouted, "If you undertake to preach Christ and Him crucified, 1 am here to make you prove your doctrine." McAllister next interrupted the announcement and reading of the first hymn, and when two verses had been rendered became so excited by the music that he jumped upon the seat and stood feat-ting time for the congregation with his arms and leading the anthem in a voice which resounded above all the others. After the usual prayer, the Rev. Mr. Jessup comfrom the Kingston Penitentlary, had been monced his sermon, but he had scarcely uttered two sentences when McAlister sprang floor, shouted, "If that is your doctrine, sir! came prepared to sacrifice my life on His altar, to defend His teachings." As he treat toward the door, followed in a wild rush by most of the women in the church

women, adding to the terror by frautic screaming, while two of them fell to the floor, near the doer, in fainting fits. Some men in the crowd retained sufficient presence of mind to drsg their limp forms out of the doorway on to the green sward beside the building. In the church meanwhile six men assayed

to capture the maniac, but he divining their intentions, kept them at bay with his knife until he gained an open window, through which he sprang and made his escaps. Before leaving, he said that he would be present at the afternoon service, but he failed to put in an appearance, and as he had not returned to the hamlet this afternoon, fears are entertained lest he lost his life in one of the bogs which are common to the woods surrounding the little hamlet.

BLOWING UP A FAMILY.

L DYNAMITE CARTRIDGE THROWN INTO A BOOM WHERE A MOTHER AND CHILD WERE.

PAWLING, N. Y., Oct. 9 .- Last Sunday night Oyrus Stark of this place lost some cattle. A day or two ago he received an anonymous note saying that three disreputable persons named John B. Griffin, Seneca B. Miller and George Watkins stole them. In some way these men heard of this note and vowed to revenge themselves upon the sender.

Three miles west of here is a two-story frame house, owned by John Brill and rented by John A Beach. In this house last night were Gilbert Miller and wife, John A Beach and wife and a five months old child, Samuel Graner, and an old man named E Miller. Beach and his wife and child occupied the first floor, which comprised a large room and a bedroom. Miller and wife and the others lived np stairs.

Early last evening Seneca Miller appeared in the yard and told Phoebe Miller she must look out, as there was going to be an awful affair, as Griffin and his companions meant to get square with Anna Beach for telling Stark that they stole the cattle. At 81 c'clock some person threw a dynamite carfridge through the window of the room occupied by Beach. In the room at the time were Mrs. Beach and

baby in the bed, J. A. Beach and S. Graner. Graver grasped a double-barrelled gun, cooked it, and started for the door. The cartridge had landed upon a table near the window and on the table were a tin pan and a tin dinner pail. Just as Graner opened the door the cartridge exploded, and Graner, looking

out of the door, exclaimed:—
"I see John B. Griffin, but I can't pull the trigger," and he dropped to the floor covered with blood. The cartridge had blown pieces of the pan and pail into him, had destroyed every window on the floor, torn down the greater part of the ceiling and split the floor timbers underneath. Mrs. Beach had got out of bed with her infant in her arms, and both were knocked down and stunned, while John A. Beach was blown from the main room into the bedroom, and when he recovered consciousness he was hanging out of the window.

The inmates of the house say they saw John B. Griffin and two men with him. One of the inmates says he saw Seneca Miller with a gup, and another save he saw three men hurrying away before the explosion.

The man Graner lay all night without medical attendance, as the people of Pawling did not know of the affair till this morning, when Dr. Pearce went to the scene. He found the man's abdomen lacerated, and put him under the influence of morphine. Places of tin have been taken from his body. He is very low to-day and is expected to dis.

competition between "A" and "B" Batteries, he was engaged in shifting a gun this morning when the skid slipped from its place and struck Hunter under the chin, breaking his right lower jaw and throwing him several feet in the air. Upon reaching the ground he fell upon the back of his neck, breaking it and killing him instantly. He was aged about 25 and was to have been married next week. He had only lately arrived from the Shoeburyness competition, and was to have left this evening with the squad of "A" Battery for Kingston.

A BURNING TRAIN. ACCIDENT ON THE C. P. R. NEAR DEUX RIVIERES-

SEVERAL PROPLE INJURED. MATTAWA, Oct 9.—An Ottawa despatch says there were about three hundred passengers in the train at the time the accident occurred, and it can easily be understood that the commotion was of no ordinary The railway employees not character. only worked with a will, but in the most judicious and systematic manner to save the lives of the passengers, as many were in imminent danger. By breaking the windows of the cars and keeping as cool and collected as possible under the circumstances the train men succeeded, by the assistance of those of the passengers who were not entangled in the wreck, in saving those who were not so fortunate. The injuries to the passengers consisted chiefly of bruises and burns. When the intelligence of the accident was received Mesers. Baker, General Manager, and Spencer, Assistant Superintendent, were in Montreal, but no time was wasted, and as soon as possible a special train was provided and both gentlemen started for the scene of the accident with all the necessary assistance. The company have left undone nothing that they could possibly do to provide for the disabled. The loss to the C.P.B. will be in the vicinity of \$25,000. The list of injured passengers received from Dr. Dickenson is as follows: T Shaw, Pakenham, laborer, contusion of right shoulder and cut on head; Wm Featherstone, Fitzroy Harbor, face burned; W J Barnhart, commercial traveller, Montreal, hands and legs burned; Henry Price, Clayton, laborer, face badly cut; T Caravene, Pakenham, laborer, injury to spinal column; Heotor McLean, lumber merchant, Eardley, collar bone broken and head cut.

A MIDDLE AGED BIGAMIST. London, Ont., Oct. 9-Wm. Morgan, middle aged farmer of Adelaide Township, has been arrested upon a charge of bigamy. He is the only son and reputed heir of an old present is understood to be living in this city. Her maiden name was Mary Green, and said this he drew a keen-bladed knife and she was wedded to Morgan, so documents held it aloit over his head as he advanced on set forth, as long ago as October, 1857, at to view at Port Huron, in which the principal actors were Morgan and a blooming young maiden of twenty summers, Mary J. Anderexciteing in the extreme. Many of the measures were taken by the wife No. 1, but i

on Saturday last she swore out a warrant before Police Magistrate Noble, of Strathroy, charging Morgan with bigamy. Under the orders of Chief Mitchell, of that town, he was arrested and bailed for examination on Thursday next.

DENOUNCING A NEWSPAPER. CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Archbishop-elect

Elder, in his sermon yesterday afternoon, said: "Evils of various kinds come upon us every day. Read your newspapers; what will meet your eyes? Accounts of murders, cutting affrays, suicides, divorces, separation of families and drunkenness, impurities, etc. We have right here in this city a daily newspaper owned by a young man whom I am told is very rich. How did he make those riches? By publishing a paper that is unfit to be read by any human being, much less a Ohristian. Every day it is filled with reading matter that is filthy, nasty, obscene and abominable. The amount of injury that paper is doing right in our midst is incalculable. I begoi you, fathers and mothers who have the welfare of your children at heart, do not let their young minds be polluted by allowing them to read the vile sheet, and you, yourselves, should not allow it in your houses. By reading that paper or allowing those whom Almighty God has placed you in charge of in this world you commit a grievous sin against your Divine Lord. During the month special services will be held every Tuesday and Friday evenings in the Cathedral, and I hope and trust you will attend them and earnestly pray that this spirit of evil will be stamped out of existence." It is generally conceded that the paper above referred to is the Cincinnati Enquirer, owned and controlled by John R. McLean.

A PABIS ROOKERY.

Paris, Oct. 8 .- The fonlest and most dangerous of the rockeries with which old Paris used to abound has only just disappeared. It was a small court known as the Cite du Tarr; and, although it practicelly consisted only of the two houses numbered 84 and 86 Rue de Meaux, and of additions to them, it gave shelter at one time to no less than 263 different families, comprising in all 1,750 persons. The landlord was a man named Gand, who, besides letting lodgings, sold wine, meat, groceries, milk, fruit and haberdashery to his tenants, and also kept some kind of order among them. The lodgers were without exception chiftoniers. Every room was occupied by at least three families, each of which provided its own truss of straw and squatted in its own corner, and by day as well as by night drunken orgies of the most frightful kind used to be indulged in by these human savages. M. Gand was of-ten obliged to interfere, and his appearance, armed with a thick cowhide, usually sufficed to quiet the uproar. But one night a few years ago, upon endeavoring to quell a riot among his tenants, he was attacked by a score of half maddened men and women, who fell upon him with knives and axes, and did not desist until they had inflicted eight terrible wounds upon his body. The Cote du Tarp, or, as it was sometimes called, the Cite Gand, maintained its evil reputation until the last; and, although it was a relic of an old and interesting phase of Paris life, says the Pall Mall Gazette, no one regrets its demoli-

OCTOBER CROP RETURNS.

Wasmington, Oct 12.—The October com Wathington, Oct 12.—The October coin report of the Department of Agriculture fully sustains the telegraphic summary of the dark te-right no effort has been made to apprehend them. The lower part of the dwelling is a complete wreck.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Quebec, Oct. 10.—An accident occurred at the Citadel this morning whereby Corporal Richard Hunter, of "A" Battery, lost his life. As one of the team chosen to go to Kingston to participate in the annual shifting competition between "A" and "B" Battery and "B" Battery has a specific to the interior of Agriculture fully sustains the telegraphic summary of the fully s tion than in any year since 1875. The prospects are favorable for a crop above the medium. The tobacco crop will be below the average in yield and general average condition of 1882.

> Incited by Buffalo Bill's exhibitions, Willie Cramp of Reading, Pa., practised with the lasso. The lasso caught an empty car of a passing coal train, and as the rope was wound around his body he was dragged until, fortunately the rope caught at a switch and was broken.

> Only six of the twenty London Superintendents of Police were in favor of giving the patrolmen in suburban districts pistois. The rest feared that the men might use them rashly. Rattles are to give place to a peculiar toned whistle, inserted in the men's truncheons, and, by its weight, adding to its force as a weapon.

> A little daughter of William Keister of Springfield township, Pa., stepped on a large thorn, which broke off and embedded itself in the sole of her foot. This was in May, 1880. Last week Mr. Kelster drew the thorn out of the knee cap.



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PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 235
Dame Elizabeth Smart, of Lachine, District of Montreal, wife of James Howley, of the same place, contractor, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for separation at to property against her said husband.

T. & C. C. | ELORIMIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 26th September, 1883.

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It is a preparation of pure and healthy in gredients, used for the purpose of raising an shortening, calcusted to do the best work at least possible cost.

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The Galveston News says: "Considering how little Fort Worth people care for water, their mania for artesian wells becomes more

11 you are tired taking the large old-mabled griping pills try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

The Ring Theatre disaster at Vienna notwithstanding, all the emergency exits were bound locked when a panic lately occurred at the Carlabad Theatre in that city.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879. GENTLEMEN—Having been affiloted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX.

Astoria, Oregon, has 7,000 population in fighing season, and 4,000 the rest of the She has a down canning establishments which yield \$3,000,000 a year.

POTEDAM, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1881. Gentlemen :- I have sold DOWNS ELIXIB. the great remedy for coughs and solds, for iwenty-one years, and I have to-day a large and steadily incre sing number of customera The have used it, and whose trade in cough remedies could not be retained if I did not keep it in stock. While I am exceedingly cautious what I state, I will ask the reader if in his judgment it could be possible to so in his junkment it could be possible to so long retain and increase the sale of a preparation that did not possess real morit.

H. D. THATCHER, Druggiet.

It is found now that ten and cocoa are Coy-

lon's most paying crops. Cinchona, too, is apidly increasing in production. Orop procpects there are decidedly better than last year. Dr. B. V. Plerce's "Golden Medical Dis.

covery" ceres every kind of humor, from the common pimple or eruption to the worst

Four to six bottles cure salt-rheum or tet-

One to five bottles cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to four bottles clear the system of boils, carbuncles and sores.

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Arrangements are making to run a "Blitzmg" or lightning train from Paris to St. Petersburg. It will travel at flity-six miles an hour, and have all the accommodations of our palace cars.

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.

The true Florida water always comes with a little pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of the pamphiet are the words, "Lanman & Komp, New York," water marked or stamped in pale transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water mark letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fail to ₩B

The Memphis Avalanche says: "It is a enrious form of sentimental nonserse that reiects Federal aid to Southern schools and with great zeal seeks Federal aid to improve Southern rivers."

Holloway's Cintment and Pills .- Debilitated riety of skin disease. Over all these disorfavorable action, and, where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and sourvy.

The national turnpike over the Alleghany Mountains, from Cumberland to Wheeling, the nearest approach to a perfect road ever seen in the United States, cost \$1,700,000, or \$13 000 a mile.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR GRAVEL, Dr. T. H. Newland, Jr., St. Louis, Mo., says :- "I have used it in diseases of the urinary organs, such as gravel, and particularly spermatorrhoes, with very good results, and think it a very valuable remedy in those diseasts."

OUB HABITS AND OUR OLIMATE. 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 occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-There. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, Chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

LOYAL" CANADA'S FARRWELL TO A SNOB. Teronto News.

When General Luard, the English commander of the forces, leaves, let the Canadian militia appoint a committee to present him with an address and a black eye.

EPPB'S COCOA-GBATEFUL AND COMFORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli. oation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Eng. breathing. He was taken to his home, where land. Also makers of Erre's Chocolars Es. he died a little before eleven o'clock. The

EGYPTIMA HORRORS.

Visit ito a Madhouse where the Existence of

Cholera was Suspected The following frightful description of a visit to an Egyptian madhouse is taken from a letter by the Cairo correspondent of the Egyptian Gazette:—

Grave suspicions were entertained by many that the Government Lunatic Asylum, at Abbasseeyeb, was a hothed of cholers, and that the existence of the disease within its walls was being concealed. No difficulty was made about my being admitted to the place. We were ushered through a deep, dismal archway into the recreation ground of the asylum, where the mad people were wandering in a solitary, purposeless way. Turning to the left beneath an arcade we entered a dark doorway, just as the last of a herd of idiots had been driven in before us. We took ten or fifteen strides along a sombre passage, and on reaching the wall made a quarter turn to the right and stood facing a long, lofty corridor, lighted only by a few small windows near the ceiling, secured by iron bars. All along this corridor, at the base of the wall on the left hand, the lunatice sat squatted on their haunches in a long and almost interminable row. To all appearance they were a quiet, inoffensive, miserable looking lot of creatures, literally clothed in eachcloth. Their only garment consisted of a coarse sackcloth shirt, descending to their knees, with an aperture through which to pass the head, and sleeves talling half way to HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS. the elbows. They had not a particle of linen about them. On our right were the bedrooms - lofty, spaclous, sombre apartments — entered through low doorways. The betteteads were similar to those in use in the native hospitals and barracks-iron frames and planks. The bedding and bedclothes were filthy in the extreme, and swarming with vermin. Each room was crowded with beds placed about an arm's length from each other. The stench was intolerable, both in the apartments and the corridors. No regard was even paid to the most elementary notions of cleanliness. AN INSTRUMENT OF TORTUBE.

At length we reached what I can only describe as the chamber of horror—the apartment in which refractory patients were mastered and treated. It was a lofty, spacious room, with plenty of light. Here a most horrible sight greated us. All round the walls, at regular distances of about six feet, were arched cavities commencing at the ground and extending to a height of about two feet six inches. The extremities of a curved iron bar were firmly fixed in the masonry on either side of cach cavity. The purpose of this arrangement was as follows: When a man became violent he was placed, with his legs bound and with his back against the iron bar, in a sitting posture, his arms being firmly lashed to it. The cavity in the wall was supposed to prevent him injuring his head by swinging it backward and forward or by dashing it from side to side against the masonry. As we entered this veritable torture chamber the first thing that met our gezo was a recumbent figure surrounded by three or four sttendants.

ON THE BACK. We discovered a machine bearing a close resemblance to a weighing machine on the bascule principle, only that the bottom part, that upon which the goods are placed to be weighed, extended some three or lour feet from the back piece. The top of this back plece was padded to the depth of about a foot, the padded part being covered with red Morocco leather. On this machine was seated a patient, with the back of his head against the padding and his legs extended towards us. The three or four attendants by whom he was surrounded were engaged in binding his arms to rings Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hard-ships, have undermined the health, skin dis-The left side of this wretched being's head, cases are prone to arise and augment the ex- at the height of the eyes, was covered with isting weakness. Holloway's medicaments blood and his left eye was almost closed, all daily prove most serviceable even under the the part surrounding it being much swollen most untoward circumstances. This well- and inflamed. While the attendants were ses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe the tears streaming down his cheeks, and and heal without infining or irritating the he rocked his head gently from side most tender skin or most sausitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, erpsipelas, scaly skin, and every vathe least resistance. Of course the injury which he had sustained may have been selfders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and inflicted, but it is equally likely, I think, that he had been knocked down by one of the keepers. The appearance of this prison was filthy in the extreme. The stench was insufferable. The kitchen, which was close at hand, was a gloomy, dirty sort of place. The women's quarters were even worse than those of the men. They were very crowded, and their generally filthy condition is beyond description. Many of the women were

hysterical, and two of them were naked. AN OFFICER MURDERED. ST. Louis. Mo., Oct. 10-About five o'clock this afternoon a bloody murder was committed in this city, the victim being Sergeant P. M. Jenks, of the police force, and the perpetrator a notorious negro woman, known as Sadie Hill, an inhabitant of one of the moral plague apots of the city known as Clubber Alley, located in the Third police district. She is known as a most desperate character, and was only recently released from the workhouse, where she had served a term for knocking another woman over the head with a club, nearly killing her. To-day she had a quarrel with her paramour, and, as she herself says, resolved to kill him. She has always carried a revolver. Having resolved to kill the man she drank heavily to bring her courses up. Bergeant Jenks, who was at the station when word came that the woman was creating a disturbance, and started for the scene of the trouble, two blocks distant. He found the woman raving around like a wild beact, swearing that she would "Eat that man's heart." She carried her hat in her hand and under the bat she kept concealed her revolver.

She was at that time in Clabber alley, near Biddle street. Seeing Sergeant Jenks she dropped her hat and flourished the revolver over her head, still raving and cursing, but walked off as the Sergeant approached. Sho crossed Biddle street to a vacant lot, the officer walking toward her. A crowd gathered, and several persons warned theofficer to knock her down before she could shoot; but Jenks remarked, as he followed the woman:-"I never did hit a woman and I wont. Suddenly the woman whirled, and presenting her revolver full at the officer, said: -"Take that," at the same time pulling the trigger. Jenks jumped forward, and wus so close that when the bullet went crashing through his brain he fell forward upon the woman, his life's blood gushing out in a perfect torrent, giving the woman a terrible bath. She grabbed him by the collar and actually held him up until she could hit him two brutal blows over milk. Bold only in packets and time (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homecopathic Chemists Lands Bress resched the scene he was found to he settled. the head with the revolver, and than let him roll over in the gutter. It was thought he was dead; but when the city ambulance resched the roses he was found to be still breathing. He was taken to his home, where he died a little before eleven o'clock. The woman was caught and placed in jail.

INFURMATIUM WAINIED (DY New Owleans, La. POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail left Listowel, Kerry, Ireland, about 20 years or Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards by Extreached the roses he was found to be still breathing. He was taken to his home, where he died a little before eleven o'clock. The woman was caught and placed in jail.

INFURMATIUM WAINIED (DY New Owleans, La. POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards by Extreached the roses to his home, where he died a little before eleven o'clock. The care Rev. P. Bardon.

Care Rev. P. Bardon.

Care Rev. P. Bardon.

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S S Care Rev. P. Bardon. the head with the revolver, and than let him woman was caught and placed in jail.

KE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from I to 12 weeks, may be restored to health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Companion of the heave no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b. mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON JACS.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, Pleasp'n-ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

And Their Opinions on Diseases.

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

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

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

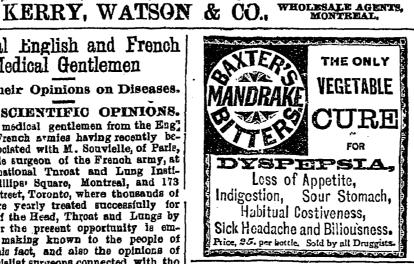
a specialty of diseases of the sir passages: Causes. The most important causes are catarrb, larrngitis and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of known and highly-esteemed unguent posses- engaged in tying him up he was sobbing, the lungs, or pleure, or both, debility of the system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, syphilis, scrofule, self-abuse or anything that lowers the tone of the system, even poor living and insufficient clothing.

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

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

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

INFORMATION WANTED (by



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

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

present date:

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

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

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

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

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

Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Carsard, President.

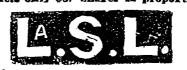
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Char, Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Char, Paid to Canel Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier. \$1,366,300 463,900 125,100 88,550 64,450 57,000 30,000 37,000

Total paid as above. \$2,253.650
Paid in sums of under \$1,001 at the various offices of the Company hroughout the United States. 2,677,410

Total paid by all...... \$4,581,660

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For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

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AN ELECTRIC BAILWAY. OPERING OF THE TRANSAY FROM PORTRUSH TO THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

The formal opening of the Portrush Electrio Railway, which took place on the 29th ult., must be regarded as an event of considerable importance, not only in the history of Ireland, but in with my recons of electrical in-Giant's Causeway is remarkable as noting the first long electric tramway in the world. It is over six miles long, and has cost £45,000, which has been raised by a company formed in the country. The line, after passing through the principal street of Portrush, follows the seaside road, a footpath six feet broad being reserved for the railway. The gauge is only three feet, and the gradients are very steep in places as much as one in thirty-five-and in parts of its course the curves are sharper than might have been desirable had the route which it takes been chosen by the engineers. The force to work it is generated by a waterfall in the River Bush, with an available head of twenty-four seet, the electric current being conveyed by an underground cable to the end of the tramway. The water power passing through turbine waterwheels, which utilize the whole force of the fall, is said to amount to ninety horse. It is obvious that for a light train of tramcars there is enough and to spare. The practicability of such a line is now a settled matter. The only question is whether it is likely to pay as a commercial venture. Considering that the initial power costs nothing, and that coal in Ireland is dear, there are good hopes that a line certain to be freely used by the continuous stream of tourists always going between Portrush and Bushmills, on their way to the Giant's Causeway, will satisfy the expectstions of its projectors.

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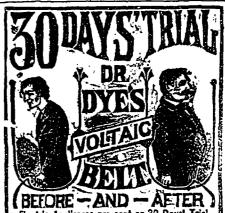
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Sick Headache and relieve all the ire-deut to a bilious state of the system, such sand-giness, Nausen, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarks

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

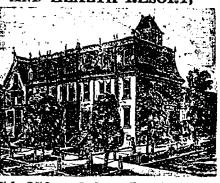
who ence try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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Carter's Little Liver Fills are very small and very case to take. One or two pills my kea dose. catter a little Liver Phis are very enablance very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Catarrhal Ophthalmia (sore eyes), Catarrhal Deafress, and the various Heart affections. We also treat all Chronic, Nervous, Shin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved "Medical Inhalations," with the addition of the Beam Atomization, cold compressed air, spray, etc., when required. The above appliances are in every case combined with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous, circulatory, and digestive existents. We also administer the various baths when needed, such as the hot and cold water baths, sitz, steam, shower, electric and medicated or mineral baths. Bringing all these appliances into requisition we hestate not to say that we have the most complete institution of the kind in North America. We also have accommodation for a large number of patients who desire to remain in the Institute while under treatment.

During the past eighteen years we have treated over 40,000 cases. CONSULTATION FREE. Those who cannot remain in the city for treatment may, after an examination, return home and pursue the treatment with success. But if impossible to visit the Institution personally, may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise," both of which will be sent free of charge.

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These Famons Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet scothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bossels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-fulling ransely in a case i glies i is ransitivity and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-fulling ransely in a great in the state of the case of the state of the st

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

FOR THE OURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,
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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, is
Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Cougha,
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Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatiam, and every kind of Skin Disease, is
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Both Pills and Ciniment are sold at Professor
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N. B. Advice gratis, at the above address daily, between the hourset 11 and 4, or by letter

AN ATTACK UPONTOURISTS

Wandering Yankes Acoused of Vul-garity, Finnhylem and Bruth, He-publican Candor—An Anti-American Logge Suggested—Comments by Traveller. Americans travelling in Fabout by an atmer were given much as a class by a writer tack made upon London, whose communica-

in Vanitadpled into the English papers of tion and into various papers in England. The following is the communication, which was addressed to the editor of Vanity Fair:

The following is the communication, which was addressed to the editor of Vanity Fair:

I cordially agree with your recent appreciation of a Isahionable party where "there were no Americans," for in truth London is becoming utterly demoralized and deteriorated by the autumnal plague of wandering Yankees. The masal twang is heard in all our streets, and the keen, vulpine face stares from every hotel window. Really, an extradition treaty ought to be put in force, and these very objectionable visitors should be shipped back to their own land like the Irish paupers, even supposing we paid the return passage money. For speaking calmly and dispassionately, every one must acknowledge that the Americans, as a race, are simply unendurable. For ward, obtrusive, inquisitive and impertinently familiar, without the slightest idea of the reticence and savoir faire that marks the gentleman, yet with all his assumption of a brutal Republican candor, the American has the soul of a funky and grovels before a lord. For the American mind is totally deficient in dignity, reverence and grace, and the manners of such a people must be, and must remain, irredeemably vulgar.

Active measures, therefore, should be taken in time to repel this inroad of migratory dry goods men and wall street speculators, or they goods men and wall street speculators, or they goods men and wall street speculators, or they and answering their questions should be marked at ence, and doomed to social extinction.

They come among us as an army of spies, with or eleverness beyond.

They come among us as an army of spies, without any idea of wit or cleverness beyond an attempt to succerdown everyone and everything that stands above their commonplace level. And they permeate our homes and take noise of our doings and tayings in order to repay our hespitality by personal ties and deformation.

repay our respitantly by Personal and the famation.

Culture has never gained anything from America. Their third-rate literature is made up of piracy and bosh; their press lives upon the rags and garbage of society, and their playful mirth is nothing but the hideous groissque of buffoors. America, in fact, is of no us-to civilization, and it was a great mistake of Europe to discover it. The red Indian is a far nobler specimen of humanity than the lean, lequacious Yankee; and a herd of buffalces is incomparably of greater value than a horde of American special correspondents let loose upon the world, like so many rattlesnakes, all jingle and polson.

poison.

It is very sad to think how rapidly this dread-ful, irrepressible American rate is increasing. Carlyle in his day pronounced them "30,000,000 of the greatest bores Creation ever produced," and now E),(00,000 of the vulgarest, shallowest, measiminterssting people under the sun are ready and eager to swoop down on us and an-nihilate our ancient and courtly civiliza-tion.

Let us, then, be wise in time, and repel America from our shores, with all her sprawling magazines, her shoddy literature, and her shudy aristoracy. I do not mean to be hard upon them; but the influence of Americans is decidedly injurious to good taste, good feeling, and gentle and gentlemanlike manners.

"The article provoked much good-tempered discussion wherever Americans met," said a returned tourist. "It was generally pro-nounced unjust. Some thought that there was a grain of provocation in two criticism as applied to the 'vouducted parties.' These companies of Americans go over by contract because it is one or two hundred dellars shaking up to the steady-paced, placid folk of the other elde by their energy and speed. there is to be had of Europe for the money ever do of anything else. They are constantly expecting to experience some new physical or mental sensation, and they are constantly disappointed. Then they get an idea they are not getting their money's worth and they besiege people with questions. The English ere not a ready race. The ordinary guard of the railroad train, head waiter of the botel, or custodian of the museum, not to American as being about the most stupid persons he ever met. It takes fully five minutes for a Yankee question to percolate into an average Englishman's brain, and five minutes more for him to frame an answer. In the mean time the American is tretting at the loss of time. The custom of tipping every one who does a slight service is a most annoying one to Americans, who never know just exactly what to give and are disposed to first inform themselver as to what is expected of them in this respect. It is indeed remarkable how little the mass of Americans know about Europe. A Congressman this summer on being shown Westminster Abbey from one of the windows of the House of Parliament asked if the Queen lived there. The questions put about the English form of government are enough to set an Englishman wild, and when he gets his anger at fever heat, he wants to know why the Americans don't hang O'Donevan Rossa for his dynamitish plots against her Majesty's Government. This proposition was gravely advanced in my presence by the Ohlef of Police of one of the largest cities of Great Britain. This same individual frankly

soul of a flunky and grovels before a lord?" "Alas, I fear that the American colony in London gives a bad reputation to the coun-he thought the latter had made a mistake, socially speaking, by shoosing the Charing Cross Hotel as his place of temporary residence. There is a so-called American institution in the Strand, the head of which is a notorious tuit hunter. Every American of wealth who takes his famlly to Europe feels ostracized if he doesn't get to shake the hand of a peer, and dossn't get his wife and daughter presented to the Queen. Perhaps it is only a form of the abounding energy of the Americans, but the means employed to get the nod and smile of nobility suggest the words of the critic. It is a curious fact that while American young genfind their way paved for them by a deft Am- | 25 do 117.

disclosed his impression that money could do

anything in America—change the Judge's

mind, stay the hangman's hand, make Justice blind and deaf, and Truth idiotic."

"But is it true that the American has the

erican hand, and they are loaded down with invitations, their sayings are repeated flat-teringly, they are made to believe that they alovere works of nature, and that England has. No wonder their heads are turned, and that their friends who follow them to London seek for the same sort of social pleasure.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

OTTAWA, October 13.—The following sppears in the Canada Gazette to-day :-

A step of local rank in the army has been granted to the following officer employed in the Royal Military College of Canada, from the date specified:—Captain Edward Raban, R.E., to be major, from 4th September, 1883. Lieutenant Sinart Davidson, R.E., is appointed instructor in fortification, military engineering, geometrical drawing and dedescriptive geometry at the Boyal Military College, from 6th September, 1883, vice Baban, promoted professor.

The following candidates have been admitted to practice the notarial profession:— J B Demers and Etienne O P Guy, Montreal; L F Larose, St Francois Xavier de Vercheres; D Nap Prefontaine, St Mathieu de Belœii; L O Tasse, St Laurent; Pierre J A Bidegare, St Roch de Quebec; Alexandre Blohardson, St Michel Archange; L J Berube, St Anne de la Pocatiere; Hector Lafond, Berthier en haut; Beaubien, Cap St Ignace.

OBITUARY.

Bichard Coatelle, chief clerk in the Post Office at Belleville, died on October 10th, from inflammation of the lungs. Deceased was twice cleeted alderman for Ketcheson Word, and was for some time a member of the Roman Catholic Separate School Board.

William Cullen, of Montreal, was found dead on the rollway track at Famham. Que. on Sunday morning. Heart disease, brought on by exposure, is supposed to be the cause.

"A DROP OF JOY IN EVERY WORD.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffale, N.Y :- Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your "Golden Medioal Discovery and "Purgative Pollets" and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time that I could not be cured. Aithough I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS, Flemington, N.J.

"Discovery" sold by druggists.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE,

TUE: DAY, Oct. 16, 1883. The position of the cotion trade continues to be discussed, and it is thought that country chear z than if they should go leisurely and] mills who have been in the habit of shipping com . obly, and so they are marked through goods to Montreal and drawing bills against Europe has are in an unending fiet until the shipments to pay their operatives and they get only beyond the right of foreign running expenses generally, will suffer the soil on the coroward trip. They give a good moct. A leading cotton man told our reporter as 80 to 810 has been paid. The market is it was a mistake to blame the National Policy, as each cras will occur in all trado centres, There is a determined air to get all and it is only a question of supply and demand. Unfortunately there is no export outexpended, and an insatiable hunger for the let, as English and American manufacturers next eight. The senention of seeing the have crowded their goods into every sights along the braten path of travel does foreign market, including Brazil, with not meet the average American's expectation. | which county we are now regularly connect-He firds a castle used as a barracks with only ed. Mr. David Morrice, we are told, has not very active market there, as the brokers one or two old rooms of historic interest left his cifice for three days, and is actively here representing English houses say nearly open, and it takes a livelic imagination than preparing a statement for the meeting of all green teas over 1s 8d are cancelled on goes with fired limbs and weary brain to get bankers to-morrow. Some people believe their list and prices up from 2d to 21d on much satisfaction out of a little bedroom of that the business of the firm last year some queen where some king was born, espc- amounted to the fabelous sum of eighty Ping Suey greens are easier. The coffee cially when one hundred other fired, restless million dollars, and it is a fact that the bulk market is steady, and we here of round lots Americans press in to hear the talk of of the cotton in the country passed through the guide and grow nervous and iret- his hands and immense quantities of woolers. ful when they find him relating ancient Experienced bankers smiled when the history. Americans make harder work amount was mentioned to them and said of European sight seeing than they half that sum would probably be greatly in excess of the facts. It was whispered the firm would show a surplus of \$300,000, in cotton and cotton stocks, not in money. Another report was, that the meeting to-morrow would decide to shut down all the large cotton mills in the country for six months, and reduce the staff in the woollen mills. A banker told our reporter he would not be inclined to favor such a policy spork of the police, more stupid here than at the meeting. He thought, however, that elsewhere, impresses the nimble brained the production would be lessened much more the production would be lessened much more than it already has been and the staffs further reduced. The stock of the Canada Coston mill (Cornwall) opened to-day at 501 bid and advanced to 60 bid at mid-day with 65 asked. Montreal Cotton (Valleyfield) was at 60 bid. We are informed to-day that the Bank of Toronto is not interested. Molsons, Federal, Jacques Cartier, Peoples, Commerce, Ex-

change, are only down for small amounts. THE STOOK MARKET.

Stocks were less active up to noon than they were yesterday, and some were inclined to re-act and be stronger. The losses yes-terday were great, with corresponding gains on the " bear" side. One wide awake operator raked in \$12,000. A glance at the prices of stocks to-day and a fortnight ago exhibit the serious decline that has occurred. The following table shows the quotations on the first instant and at noon to-day :-STOCKS.

Montreal..... 1974 190 Ontario 1154 Peoples 67 Molsons 1151 1131 174 Merchants..... 1201 Commerce..... 1:30 1254 Federal...... 160 150 118 Telegraph 129 Biohelieu 65½ Passenger 1181 165 Canada Cotton..... 70

The following were this morning's stook sales: -250 Montreal 190, 25 do 1903, 50 do 1903, 95 do 191, 25 do 1903, 180 do 1903, 180 Merchante 1154, 25 Molson's 114, 25 Ontario 112, 200 Torento 1741, 50 do 1741, 50 do 174, 175 Commerce 126, 375 Federal 150, 50 Jacques Cartier 112, 50 do 110, 300 Telegraph 118, 250 Gas 166, 1,000 do 165, 155 Passenger 118, 700 Pacific 521, 225 Richelieu 551, 100

The local stock market this afternoon closed demoralized. Afternoon Stock Sales .- 385 Montreal

190; 40 Ontario 111; 100 do 110; 50 Toronthemen apparently don't care a cent for English girle, their sisters are half cray for chants 115; 54 Commerce 126; 5 do 125; 50 lot being sold at \$1 55 to \$1 60, a sitentions from Englishmen of the arise do 125; 40 Federal 150; 25 do 147; 500 lot being sold at \$1 45. An advance in line tocracy. A certain American in London 165; 50 do 165; 75 do 166; 125 Canada seed oil is reported of 18 64 in English. make himself useful to the aristocracy by | Cotton 60; 175 Telegraph 118; 10 Biobelieu giving points on the American matrimonial 55; 20 do 543; 125 do 544; 25 Passenger market. Girls with millions in prospect 118; 125 do 1172; 25 do 1173; 25 do 1173;

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

An unsettled feeling has prevailed all week were in trouble and could not stand unless they amalgamated, and it was elso reported that cotton mills were in trouble because they could not sell their products. The climax was resched on Monday, the 15th, when it was published that D. Morrice & Co., a great firm of cotton and woolen mill agents, was embarrassed and had called a meeting of its bankers for Wednesday following. It is gold to have a million dollars locked up in cottons and half a million in woollens. The Bank of Montreal is interested for a million, the Merchants' Bank for two hundred thousand and the Molsons, Toronto, Commerce and Federal Banks for smaller amounts. Several small mills in the country will suffer severely, as they were in the habit of shipping their product to the firm and drawing bils against the shipments to pay their employees, etc. The market being overstocked, Morrice & Co. could not place the goods they had on hand, hence the trouble. The fall trade throughout is below the average of the past two years though fairly large. Some departments re-port a failing off in remittances, while others find them exceptionally good, and on the Albert Andrew Dunton, Bichmond, and AJO whole they may be called fair for the season. The warm weather of the past few days has militated against the wholesale dry goods business, but merchants would sconor see that kind of weather now than during the latter part of the month. Manufacturers of furs are very busy, and a good volume of business has transpired in hats and caps. The pig iron mar-ket ruled quiet, but hardware has been somewhat more active. In the leading lines of groceries an increased movement has been experienced at generally steady rates. The spirit and wine trade has not developed any activity, although a fair business has resulted. In cils a very quiet feeling is reported, the only feature worth noticing being an advence of 18 6d in linseed oil in England. Refixed petroleum has further advanced under a good enquiry. In fish, some large sales of uninspected Labrador herring have taken place, for shipment to the United States, but otherwise the market generally is quiet. Beveral of our leading boot and shoe manufacturing houses are very busy, having to work over-time, one of which is working on English orders. Prices are steady and unchauged.

GECCREES. - There appears to be no re-lexation in the demand for refined sugars, the city refineries being taxed to their utmost in order to meet the urgent calls from their customers. At an advance of \$c to 1c per ib upon lowest rates, there seems to be as sharp a consumptive demand as ever. Granu. lated has changed hands at 8%o for large lets, and we quote 90 to 9go for smaller quantities. Yellows are firm at 7c to 8gc, as to quality. Molasses partakes of the firmness of the sugar mar-ket, although it possesses less actirity. Syrups are firm and in good request at the advance. In fruit there is not much doing on spot owing to general scarcity. Sales of ordinary Valencia raisins have taken piace to arrive at 6%c, choice brands bring quoted at 70 to 7%c. On spot as high bare of currents. Advices from Denia quote Valencias steady at 24s 6d. Tho ten market is in better shape and a larger business is reported. A demand has sprung up on New York account for low grade Japans at from 130 to 20c, and we hear of the sale of an invoice at 17c. Extra fine green teas are in demand, and from London advices there is a all that are left. Black teas are easier. of Mocha selling at 26c to 261c. Blo and Jamaica are firm. Spices are generally firm ; the sale of a round lot of black pepper took place at 15%, and prices range from that upward. Other spices are steady. Bice is still at \$3 50 to 4 00, as to quality.

LUMBER.—Another very quiet week was passed in the local market, the only enquiry of any note being for laths , certain kinds of hardwood, chiefly cherry and ash and clear lumber. Laths are firm at the late advance, with business at \$1.70 per 1,000. There is an enquiry for hardwood on American account, but dealers here maintain they have little more than will be needed for the home trade. Deals continue to move out freely to British ports, and the season's shipments will be by far the heaviest of any previous year. Freights are quoted at 65s to 67s for United Kingdom ports, and at \$15 to \$15.50 for lumber to South American ports. We quote prices here at the yards as follows:— Pine, 1st quality, per, M \$35 to 40; do 2nd, \$22 to 24; do shipping culis, \$14 to 16; do 4th quality deals, per M, \$11 to \$12; do mill oulls, per M, \$10 to \$12; spruce, per M, \$10 to 13; hemlock, per M, \$5 to 10; ash, run of log oulls out, per M, \$20 to 25; base, run of long oulls out, per M, \$17 to 20; oak, per M, \$40 to 50; walnut, \$60 to 100; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35 to 40; birob, per M, \$20 to 25; hard maple, per M, \$25 to 30; latb, per M, \$1.70.

LEATHER.—The market is unchanged for both sole and black leather, and we quote as follows: - Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 250 to 27c; do No 2,BA,22c to 24c; China No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; Buffalo No. 1, 20c to 21c; do No. 2, 18c to 19c; slaughter No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light) 250 to 28c; harness, 20c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 37c; do do medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 37c; Seotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow 12c to 15c; aplits, medium, 22 to 27c; do, junior, 19c to 210; caliskin, light, 60e to 750; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfekin, \$1 05 to \$1 35; English kidekin, 60e to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16½c.

Hidas.—The only change during the week sold to tanners at lo advance upon the foregoing figures. Toronto hides 90 to 910 No. 1, and 80 to 810 No. 2 Western green salted-

are quoted less firm. Seal oil is steadily held, but the demand is by no means brisk. Linseed oil is quiet with very little business. Cod liver oil is firmer at \$1 55 to \$1 60, a sale of 100 barrels coi oil is reported at 57½c. We quote:—Linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon, 57½c to months of spring. The effect upon clay coil 60c, and raw 540 to 57½c; olive, \$1 to \$1 05;

cod, Newfoundland A, 6010 to 6210; Halifax, 8710 to 600; Gaspo, 600 to 620; seal, refined steam, 7210 to 750; lard, extra, 900 to \$1; do No 1, 750 to 800; cod liver, \$1 55 to \$1 60. Figh.—Labrador herring have been sold at \$6 for No. 1 and at \$6 for No. 2. About 3,500 bbls have sold uninspected for Western An unsettled feeling has provented at the Brook Exthe manufal circles, and on the Brook Exthe process was steadily failing. It is, 500 bbis have sold uninepected for Western was reported that several summer French banks

States. Cape Breton are in good demand at steady prices, which are quoted at \$5.85 to \$6.00. Dry cod \$5.50 to \$5.75, and salmon at \$20, \$19 and \$18 for Nos 1, 2 and 3. New scaled herring 27c to 280.

SALT.—Demand continues fair with sales at advanced prices. Beceipts centinue light. We revise quotations as follows:—Coarse, 4710 to 500 twelver, 5210 to 550 elevens, 600 tens; factory-filled, \$1 35 to \$1 50; Eureka, \$1 40; Turks Island, 35c per bush.

PETROLIUM—The demand for petroleum is increasing and prices have an advancing tendency. We quote prices here as follows: Petroleum refined, 170 to 1710 in cars; in broken lots, 1710 to 1710, and in single barrelf, 10c to 190.

Hora-Growers are still holding back, as the recent low bids they received on samples lately submitted did not meet their views and prices are more or less nominal at 200 to 25c, the only sale of 1883 growth we hear of since our last report being that of a small lot at 23c.

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKET

We have to report very little improvement in the demand for flour, and lower prices seemed to have no attraction for buyers. A few car lots of superior seld at \$5.65. Extra is quotable at \$5.55, and spring extra at \$5.25. Fine has sold at \$4.05. The prices of wheat are unchanged as follows:-No 2 Chicago spring wheat, \$1041; No 2 2'oledo red 1121; No 1 Detroit white \$113; No 2 Canada red, \$1 22 to 1 23; No 2 white \$1 17 to 118; No 2 spring \$1 18 to 119; pear 970 to 98c; oats 33c; rye 65c to 67c; and corn 60c. Butter—The butter market was quiet and steady, with holders asking full rates for choice stock on which the tone is firm. On the low and medium qualities, however, there is an absence of supporting influence in the way of demand. We quote:—Creamery, choice, 23½c to '24c; do fair to good, 19; to 22½c; Townships, choice, 20½c to 21c; do, fair to good, 17½c to 19½c; hierrisburg, fair to choice, 175 to 201c; Brookville, fair to choice, 16c to 191c; Western 14c to 161c. Cheese—There are few buyers willing to operate, and business is consequently light. We quote August make 10c to 10% and September 11c to 11%. Provisions—Both pork and lard are dull. We quote Western mess \$14.75 to \$15.00, Lard, western per lb, 11% to 11%, Hams uncovered per lb 140 to 144c, Hams canvassed per lb 150 to 160 Bacon per lb 130 to 15c Tallow per Ib 9c. Eggs—Buyers were not very numerous, but the demand fully exbensted the supply at firm prices. We quote 21c to 22c per dozen. Ashes-The condition of the market for pots has not varied, and we quote \$4 60 to \$4 70 as to tares.

DAIRY PRODUCE STATISTICS. This week 29,521 boxes of choese and 6,191 pkgs of butter were exported from Montreal against 36,007 cheese and 9,954 butter the previous week.

The shipments from the commencement of the season to date were as follows, compared with those of the corresponding period for

the	four	previous years:		
			Chaese.	Butter.
То	date	1883	737,723	55,272
11	##	1882	529,390	35,682
Cl.		1881		105,761
61		1880		136 574
**		1879		Butter. 55,272 35,682 105,761 136 574 128,454

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Demand for export cattle was good at 5c to 510 per lb, live weight, as to quality. Export sheep sold at 410 to 410 per lb, live weight. Hogs were in offering at 510 to 60 live weight, as to quality. There was a large supply of butchers' cattle sold on local account, prices ranging from 30 to 410 per 1b, live weight, as to quality. At Viger market the receipts were about 400 head of beet cattle, which met a good demand at steady prices. All the offerings of cattle were disposed of at 3c to 41c per lb, live weight, as te quality. There was about 800 head of sheep and lambs offered, prices ranging from \$4 to 8 50 per head for sheep, las to quality, and \$2 50 to 4 50 for lambs.

The following were the experts of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ended October 13, with comparions :-

Per	To	Cattle	Sheep
Dorset	Bristol	. 74	900
Titania	asgow	. 336	*222
Lake ManitobaLiv	erpool	\$37	692
TorontoLive	rpool	. 230	496
Buenos Ayrean Gl	asgow	512	••••
m-4-1-	•	1 550	0.000
Totals		1,558	2,088
Last week		2,514	5.041
Corresponding week	1882	1,007	1,690
Total to date		45,765	85,084
Total te corresponding d	ate 1882.	010,EE	67,515
Total to corresponding d	ate 1881.	38,981	55,456

AGRICULTURAL

FARMWORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Surface drains made in autumn carry off the excess of water during fall and winter months. They will also remove valuable fertilizing material, especially if well decomposed manure has been applied as a top dressing to land. Deep, open drains may be dug during late autumn. It is better to finish the work in a thorough manner, as far as the drains go. A small part of a wet field, well drained, is better than half made ditches over a la:ger ar. a. The great mistake in constructing drains is, to partly dig them one sesson with the expectation of finishing the work at some fature time. Corn is hushed with the greatest case and

comfort while in the field, if this work is done before cold weather sets in. There are saveral devices for the fingers to aid in removing the hueks. A very good husking-hook may be made from a piece of strap-from, with leather loops for the fingers. A simple wooden peg is all that some good huskers wish. It is important to wash the hands thoroughly after each half day of husking, and use some substance to keep the skin soit and prevent has been in green butchers' hides which have cracking. An ointment made of two ounces declined during the week to per pound.
Other hides are quiet. We quote:—Green butchers' hides, 70, 62 and 50 per 1b, for Nos.
1, 2 and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are and a secollent for hands which are roughened by cold weather and raw winds. If this or a similar cintment is applied to the hands warmed in at evening and eld kid gloves

No. 1 baff 9\cdot 0 0\cdot 2; No. 2, 8c to 8\cdot 0. Dry
salted 16\cdot 0 1, and 14\cdot 8 no. 2; lambakins,
55c; caliskins, 10c per lb.

Ous.—Cod olls move slowly and prices
or queted less firm. Seal oll is steadily dug until there is danger of their being frozen fast in the soil. The tops make fine fodder for live stock when given with hay and

Fall plowing may be done so long as the weather will permit. Every acre turned in

ous, and facilitating important chemical changes. Fall plowing is one of the best methods of cradicating out-worms, wireworms, and many other insect pests, which pass the winter in the soil.

NOTES ON LIVE ETOOK.

Horses should be kept out of all hard storms, which are frequent during this month. One of the best cures for a severe cold is a warm stable and perfect rest, with a good run in the yard or pasture on pleasant days. It is too late in the year to permit horses to remain out of doors through the night. Young colts and yearlings need plenty of nutritious food. Much depends upon the care which colts receive during their first winter. Oats are excellent for them; if corn is used, it should be fed with wheat bran. Use the brush freely on all horses and colts, and keep the skin clean and active.

Cows, which are to give milk through the winter, need to be fed with special care at this time. If possible, the flow of milk must not be permitted to decrease. Mangels and augar beats are excellent, out in slices and sprinkled with bran. The rule, that good feeding brings good manure, should be kept in mind in a judicious care of farm animals during the winter. Good feed in abundance is not enough; it should be given with regularity. The habits of different animals have to be studied, and treated accordingly.

Scarcely any two cows or horses have the same appetites. It is important to so mix and change the feed, that nameness may be avoided. A variety of food encourages healthful digestion, and upon this the profits of the

owner largely depend.
Sheep will bear more exposure than any other domestic animal, but even they winter poorly without a good shelter. Sheds and yards should now be put in order, that there may be no delays in getting the flocks into their winter quarters. Ewes should now be

with young, excepting when late lambs are desired. Half a plat of corn per day will aid in keeping each owe in a good condition. All weak sheep should be placed by themselves and fattened for market. It does not pay to keep second-rate unimais. Pigs are most profitable if fattened and

sold before mid winter. A large part of the food is used up in simply maintaining the animal during coldest winter weather. Wellbred swino will sometimes lose in weight during a severe storm. Give the pigs all the corn or other feed they will eat during the fattening period. Keep the pens clean, with an abundance of litter, and supply all needed pure water.

WORK IN THE ORUHARD AND NURSERY.

Over a large extent of territory November is one of the most uncertain of months; it may be the beginning of a nevere winter, or the end of a delightful autumn. The first object must be to scoure the crops; the next to prepare the orchards for winter, and, lastly, if the westher allows, to do whatever work may save a day in spring.
The Care of Fruit—Winter apples and pears

should not be taken into the cellar until there is danger of freezing. They are much better off under a shed, so long as they can be kept there with safety. The fruit in undergoing the changes which take place in ripening gives off heat, and the temperature of the cellar will rise from this cause. A thermometer should be kept in the cellar, and consolted. When it rises above thirty-five degrees, the windows abould be opened. If fruit is stored in the house-cellar, establish, if possible, ventilation through a chimney.

Draining the Orchard.—A wet soil is a most unfavorable site for an orchard. Fruit trees are often planted on such land with the intention of draining it the next year, or soon after. Half-done work is rarely completed. Other work seems more pressing and the trees remain, year after year, with their roots in an unsuitable soil. As a consequence, the orchard is said out" before it has reached its full productiveness. Such orchards may usually be restored by draining, and in many localities no season is more favorable for laying drains than the precent. Other work is not so pressing as in spring, and laying drains may be continued until cold weather prevents.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 12 mo. 112 pp. Price. free mail, 25 cents.

SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid plous sonls in the recitation of the Holy Resally, 24 mo., 335 pp. Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 53 Barelay St., New York.

BIRTH.

O'DEA.—At 50 St. Radegonde street, on October 9th, the wife of Jas. O'Dea of a son. 87 1 GIBBONS—In this city, on the 10th inst., at 129 McCord street, the wife of Mr. Patrick Gib-BOURQUE.—At St. Charles, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. H. Hourque, of a son.

MARRIED.

McNally-McLynn-AtSt Patrick's Church, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., John McNally, to Lizzle, youngest daughter of the late John McLynn. KEOGH-GRANT.—At Believille on October 11th, at St. Michael's Church, by the Right Rev. Moneignor Farrelly, assisted by the Rev. M. Spratt, of Toledo. John W. Keogh, of Salt Lake. City, to Mary A., daughter of the late Jake. Grant.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—In this city, on the 9th instant, of consumption, John Bradley, aged 25 years and 1 month.

ANDREWS.—On October 9th, at the age of 59 years, Maria Halcro, widow of the late Robert Andrews, Esq.

Wincipeg papers please copy.

85 2

MOLLOY.—At 106 Cadioux street, this city, on the 10th inst., Isabol Mostrn, aged 26 years, beloved wife of C. L. Molloy.

Kingston, Brockville and Almonte papers please conv. please copy.

please copy.

GLEESON—In this city, on the 10th instant John Michael, aged 18 years, youngest son of the late John Gloeson.

JOYNT—On the 8th instant, at 0.80 p.m., Johannah Lynch, aged 58, a native of Limerick and relict of the late John Joynt, Quebec. 87 1 DONLON-In this city, on the 10th inst., Mary Farrell, aged 8; years, widow of the late Peter Donlon.

McGOWAN-At 206 McCord street, this city on the leth inst., Mary, aged 3 years and 19 days, beloved daughter of Patrick McGowan. FLYNN.—At 15 St. Henry street, Point St. Charles, on Thursday, October 11th, Ann, the beloved wife of Francis Flynn, aged 82 years. Kingston papers please copy. 88 1

DUEOIS.—In this city, on the 10th inst., J. B. Durois, barber, aged 30. BURKE-In this city, on the lith inst., Katie, aged 9 years, only and beloved daughter or Patrick Burke.

SUPPLE.—In this city, on the 18th inst. Richard, aged 9 months, youngest son of Daniel

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ONG PRE & DAVID,

Attorneys for Plantiff.

Montreal, 6th October, 1882.