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THE CHORUS OF THE CHRISTIAN CAMPS.

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

AN 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...

Last evening Father Ryan, 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 Sulamites but a chorus of camps?"

But first he thought it would be well to give a general view of the plan of battle, to show the armor and the weapons of war in which Faith trusts, to say something, too, of the queen of the contest who witnesses the warfare, and encourages and crowns the victor.

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 than to satisfy the desire for full and satisfactory explanation.

HE TELLS US.

So said Gabriel when he came out from the throne of God and hailed 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.

The fact of God's mother reached into the past, and from it all who are saved in her Son began to believe. The effect of this fact was felt in heaven when the first battle began; and the effect of this fact shall be felt on earth till the last fight is done.

LEADER OF THE CHORUS.

Now, it is met 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.

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 answer: "She is but the chorus of camps!"

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 practice this prayer of faith—the rosary. The whole prayer speaks Mary and Mary's child; the best of the prayer is His Our Father. He said it first, and He said it well.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The Irish National League, Dublin, has returned the money subscribed here for the families of the men executed for the Phoenix Park murders.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—The National League has received £1,000 from Australia during the week and £1,000 from America. A motion by Mr. Biggar was carried last night condemning the partisan conduct of Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in proclaiming the League meetings in County Clare while tolerating the addresses of Northcote in Ulster, which resulted in an assault upon a convent.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—The informer Lamsie has been jailed, it having been ascertained that he was leaving the country to evade giving testimony against his brother-in-law Pool, in the approaching trial of the latter for the murder of Kennedy.

BELFAST, Oct. 11.—Sir Stafford Northcote has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Belfast expressing his regret for the attack upon the convent. The police of the city have been very active in ferreting out and arresting the ringleaders and organizers of the attack upon the Orange procession on Saturday evening.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Sir Stafford Northcote closed the campaign in Ireland yesterday with a speech at Lerne. He said to develop her resources Ireland needed order, repose and a firm, steady government—not cities of bribes one day and sensational legislation the next, followed by violent repression.

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 latter were dining the police entered the hall and took the names of those at dinner.

The Cork exhibition closed last night. It has been a complete success. The National Anthem in the closing exercises was received with hisses and cheers. The police had to interfere to prevent a fight.

CORK, Oct. 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 Collision Between a Party 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 collision is momentarily expected. The soldiers and police are ready, and will act at the first signal of disorder.

DAVITT'S LETTER

DIVIDE ET IMPERA

AN INFAMOUS SYSTEM OF UN-PRINCIPLED GOVERNMENT.

THE UNIQUE ELEMENT OF DISCORD IN IRISH POLITICS EXPLAINED.

DIFFERENCES OF POLITICAL CREED

DOMESTIC STRIFES OF OTHER NATIONALITIES.

No Centre Principle Round Which Irish Parties Can Revolve.

THE GOVERNMENT IN OPEN OPPOSITION TO POPULAR SENTIMENT.

Orangemen have no religious principle to defend—A system of moral assassination—Landlord and not Orange influence antagonistic in the North.

(Special Correspondence to THE POST and TIMES WRITERS.)

DUBLIN, Sept. 29, 1882.

The current of Irish politics seldom runs smoothly. This, in addition to being a disadvantage to the country, is generally considered a subject of reproach to our people. The prevalence of this opinion can only be accounted for on the supposition that the standard of criticism which applies to others is not applicable to us.

The executive authority in most civilized countries is a centre round which all political 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 equilibrium is maintained, where (at least under constitutional governments) the object of party emulation is, to strengthen the hands of executive 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 internal politics of Ireland. There is no centre principle round which Irish parties can revolve. Where the two forces of authority, and popular liberty form an equilibrium in other states, they antagonize 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 anti-national interest and un-Irish sentiment can always count upon for opposition to popular aspirations.

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 selfishness, and the independence of the United States followed. Canada and Australia having no opposing races upon whose jealousies and passions this immoral imperialism can be 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 best elements of humanity are chosen as the media of subjugation to British rule. Catholicism against Protestantism in Ireland, Buddhist against Mohammedanism in India. The confiscation of the land of Ireland, and its transfer to a landlord garrison for England, and its equivalent in plunder and policy by the "Permanent Settlement" of Bengal and the formation of its Zamindars

into a territorial and equally subservient caste. But India, profiting by the example of Canada and Australia, and encouraged by the recent efforts of Ireland, is also striving against this London rule of ruin, and the agitation in favor of the Ilbert Bill is but the forerunner of a movement that will demand Home Rule for India.

THE ORANGE DISTURBANCES

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 preference. One of the only policies of the present day in which religious intolerance essays to play a part more in keeping with the bigotry of the past than with the toleration of the present generation. Without the express encouragement of what are termed the "Government class" in this country, such an element of strife would have died out long ago. The Orange organization has no religious principle to defend, as all religions are now equal before 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 organization like that of Orangemen is an anachronism which is capable of nothing but mischief in the domestic life of Ireland. But it is found to subserve the purposes 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 retard their fall; and the crumbling edifice of Irish landlordism, abandoned by all national men as no longer a defensible portion of the social structure of society, leans for temporary support upon the fanaticism and folly of Ulster Orangemen.

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 tenant farmer class took any part in the rowdy proceedings that disgraced the historic Dargannon on Thursday. The Chairman of the Nationalist meeting was a Protestant tenant farmer. The Chairman of the Orange county-meeting was a local landlord. These two facts alone will give to your readers a true idea of the nature and the extent of the opposition to the popular members of Parliament, in what has been called "the invasion of Tyrone."

One curious outcome of the disturbances occasioned by these meetings was the report, which startled the three countries on yesterday, that Mr. Parnell had been shot by an Orangeman! No one in Dublin gave any credit to the sensational story, as it was well 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 arisen 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 part of anti-Irish press correspondents, is another canard of a report which went the round of the English papers yesterday, and has probably figured in your columns, also. The Irish Times of to-day, under the heading, "Unfounded Rumor," says: "The Central News, Castlebar and Westport, correspondents have ascertained that there is no foundation for the report that Mr. Croly, a local 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 "cold-blooded murder" have made 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 Irish landlords, but one more will suffice for this letter. A few weeks ago a most painful sensation was caused by

THE ACCIDENTAL POISONING

of a number of harvest laborers employed by a "big game" landlord at Rosgarland, Westport. 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 not to be such as would render the meat unfit for human food; but it turned out otherwise, and two men who had eaten of it died, while several others were attacked with symptoms of poisoning. What was the conclusion which was at once drawn and wired to England? That these laborers had had poison put into their beer because they had consented to work for an obnoxious landlord! The London Daily News, the official organ of Mr. Gladstone's government, distinguished itself among the English press for the prominence that was given to this version of the unfortunate accident, 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 the people of Westport!

IF OFTEN APPEARS IN THE LIGHT OF

A FOREIGNER'S TALK

to have to carry on the Irish National cause against all the opposition which a great empire can array against a country like ours, and all the auxiliary forces of calumny and misrepresentation that are employed for the purpose of robbing us of external moral sup-

port and sympathy. No cause has ever had such odds to contend against. Fortunately it is for its ultimate success that Irish human nature is not endowed with the habit of calculating the relative powers of Ireland and her enemies, or prone to despondency, or a prey to "grim visaged despair." Had these been 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 infamies by which it has been sought to be crushed, is of almost 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 its destruction waged. From 1172 to 1833 is a long period for a fight to last. Is not a cause that is admittedly winning after such a contest worth pushing on to final victory?

MICHAEL DAVITT.

NORTHCOTE'S MISSION.

REKINDLING THE DYING EMBERS OF RELIGIOUS HATE—PROGRESS OF THE LEAGUE.

(By cable from special Irish news agency.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Sir Stafford Northcote, by his visit to Ulster, has succeeded in partially re-opening the old religious feud between the Protestants and Catholics in Belfast; but his efforts have fallen flat on the farming classes.

STRENGTHENING THE NATIONALISTS.

The efforts of the Tories are calculated to strengthen the Nationalists at the next elections, because it has been made clear that the Tory party have no solution of the land question which would secure justice to the Protestant farmers.

NORTHCOTE CRITICISED IN ENGLAND.

The Liberal press of England condemns Sir Stafford Northcote's raid, and reproaches him for stirring up religious hatred and civil strife.

PROGRESS OF THE LEAGUE.

The organization of the National League is progressing steadily, and the people are earnestly seconding the efforts of their leaders to prepare for the general elections.

IRELAND'S TABOOS.

The Parnell Fund closes in December.

THE O'DONNELL TRIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mr. Guy, the solicitor for O'Donnell, says he has received £300 only so far for the defense, which has been spent in bringing witnesses from the Cape of Good Hope. O'Donnell has had several interviews with Mr. Guy. He complains severely of the prison rules.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The Secretary of State has informed Congressman Finerty 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 defense. 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 represented.

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'Donnell. 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 defense.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Sullivan says he will not undertake O'Donnell's defense unless time 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'Donnell demands that a medical enquiry be made regarding his health, which, he alleges, is fast breaking up.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Recorder has directed the grand jury to return a true bill against O'Donnell. Chief Justice Danman will hear the arguments on a motion to postpone the trial on Wednesday.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Recorder at the Central Criminal Court to-day, charging the grand jury 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 protection 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.—Roger A. Pryor cables that the rumor that he had advised against further subscriptions for O'Donnell's defense, is unfounded.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—A meeting of 3,000 Irish-Americans to-night passed a resolution requesting the President to give special instructions to the American legation in London to zealously watch the case of O'Donnell, and afford him all the aid and protection to which he is entitled as a citizen and soldier of the United States.

OFF FOR ROME.

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

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Several distinguished Catholic divines who are to attend the Papal conference next month, sailed yesterday on the Grand steamship Galia. The delegation consisted of His Grace the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, D. D., Coadjutor Archbishop of New York; His Grace the Most Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, D. D., Archbishop of the Province of Chicago; His Grace the Most Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., Archbishop of the Province of Baltimore and Primate of the Church; the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, of Kingston, Ont.; the Right Rev. Bishop Chastard, of Vincennes; Rev. Father Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Ark.; Rev. Father Kelly, of Wilmington, Del.; and the Rev. Dr. J. O'Connell, D. D., of Richmond, Va. Bishop Chastard will represent Archbishop-elect Elder of Oldenham. The original invitation was sent by the Pope to the late Archbishop Carroll, who, being in feeble health, delegated Bishop Chastard to represent him. Upon the death of Archbishop Carroll, Bishop Chastard considered his authority to represent him as ended, and asked Archbishop-elect Elder to accept the invitation. The latter, however, insisted that Bishop Chastard should go.

Archbishop Gibbons took Father O'Connell of Richmond with him as his secretary. Archbishop Feehan previous to his departure from Chicago was banqueted and was presented with a purse of \$8,000 by the priests of the diocese. Bishop Ryan of St. Louis, who sailed a few days ago, was presented with an equal amount by the priests of his diocese and some of his personal friends.

For an hour or so before the Galia sailed her decks and cabins were crowded with Catholic clergymen, who came to bid goodbye to the departing prelates. Before the steamer left Archbishop Corrigan was visited by a delegation of young men from Manhattan College, headed by Brother Anthony. They brought with them three huge baskets of flowers, one of which was presented to each of the archbishops. Archbishop Corrigan said to a reporter that he could not say how long the conference would last. He did not think, however, that it would last very 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 Government of Clergy"; "The Education of Catholic Youth"; "The Tenure of Church Property and the Erection of Church Buildings." The internal management of church affairs 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 Corrigan 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 McCloskey. The conference will map out the line of policy that is to be observed in future in America, and church discipline in every form, will, it is understood, be 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. Some of the prelates 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.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Jesuits have opened a college at Liverpool.

The Sacred Heart 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 Wisconsin, Vermont, are completed. Two bells, which cost \$6,000, have been placed in the steeple. There are 350 Canadian families in Wisconsin.

At Sainte Savveter, County of Terrebonne, the cure was the recipient of a gold watch and chain worth \$100, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his parishioners. Mr. V. Mathien, notary, presented him with an appropriate address on the occasion. The cure, who was taken by surprise, made a suitable reply, and then invited his visitors to partake of a repast.

The anniversary funeral service of the late Mgr. Baillargeon took place on Saturday morning at the Basilica, Quebec. The Archbishop officiated and was attended by a great number of priests in the chancel.

The Catholic diocese of Portland comprises 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 Courier du Canada announces that Abbe L. N. Begin intends to devote his leisure hours in finishing an important historical 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 theological students in Laval University.

FORTY BILLION GERMS.

A WONDERFUL THEORY THAT CONCERNS THE WELL-FARE, HAPPINESS AND LIFE OF EVERYONE.

In his quiet and cozy library at the close of a busy day sat a gentleman and his wife, he absorbed in a new book and she in the newspaper. Quickly glancing toward her husband, she asked, "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 Disease—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, in so great that a single germ will increase to fifteen million in twenty-four hours' time, and unobscured 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 filtered through cotton-battling in numerous layers. A single drop of water containing a germ, put into water boiled, filtered and thus freed from bacteria, will grow murky 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 reproduction. Professor John Tyndall, in a late work, elaborately treats of the influence of germs in the propagation of disease and charges upon this cause the inception and development of very many of the ailments most injurious to man. Professor Pasteur, an eminent French savant, 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 skin, but through the lungs chiefly. Once in the system, they begin to develop, poisoning the blood, 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 fevers, rheumatism, Bright's disease of the kidney, pneumonia, blood poisoning, liver disease, diphtheria and many other ailments. 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 nerves elastic and the system all aglow with life and energy, the germs seem to develop poorly, if at all. But with weakened nerves, poor digestion or mal-assimilation of food or a lowering of vitality from any cause, a change ensues, and in this impoverished and weakened field the germ finds a genial home and develops until symptoms of disease are distinctly manifested. This is seen in the everyday 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 therefore that it is only by fortifying the weak portions of the body that the germs of disease can be resisted 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 it. Within the past few years, however, a preparation 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, and it may safely be 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 Urine. 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 Urine?" "I should not wonder, dear; it's a grand remedy, and that pamphlet we received the other day stated that Dr. Gunn, of the United States 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." "But 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 life."

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, at all druggists. 81-116.

Serious floods are reported from Spain.

MORMONS DON'T KNOW.—How many children are punished for being uncouth, willful and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

The Canadian Pacific Railway is finished as far as 50 miles past Calgary.

DID SHE DIE? "No." "She lingered and suffered along, pinning 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 a bed of misery." "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic troubles and nervous debility." "Under the care of the best physicians." "Who gave her disease various names." "And no relief." "But 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 it."—THE PARENTS.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL. "My daughters say: 'How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters.'" "He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable." "And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY OF UTOCH, N.Y.

THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

"Father Peter," muttered Sir Geoffrey, "oh, sir, and by my good sooth," he continued, looking in his face, and following somewhat tardily, "I believe thou art a 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 voice to a whisper, and still suffering his friend to drag, rather than lead him along, "but, Father Peter, I made a vow never to part company with St.—"

"Nonsense, sir; this is mere folly. I shall 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, Sir 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 square 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 sleeping and stumbling over the broken statues and pillars, in their eagerness to arrest the fugitives, and hear their bows clanking, 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 cloak, passed through the aperture. 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, flagged pavement, and there pushing back a heavy oak door, ushered them into a large and dimly-lighted apartment. As soon as he had done so, he disengaged himself of his cloak, and set about preparing some refreshment for the travellers.

Whilst the monk—for so he was—bathed 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 books 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 six feet square, and supported by four pedestals, somewhat higher than the rest, and occupying a prominent place in the group. It was covered with a white cloth, bearing the initials I. E. S., and a simple Roman cross cut in front. On this tombstone was also placed a small tabernacle; and above it a tapestried canopy of cloth of gold, whose folds encroached round about, and fell in rich plaques on the floor. Sir Geoffrey perceived, at once it was used for an altar, and thinking it the most suitable place he could select to deposit his treasures, carefully drew out his rolls of pictures from the capacious pockets of his doublet, and reverently laid them thereon. As he approached the altar and glanced around, the truth flashed upon him in an instant, that he was amid the graves of the abbots and monks of Allanbury, and despite all his natural firmness, he could not help shuddering at the thought.

When Sir Geoffrey selected Allanbury Abbey for his retreat, he never imagined it contained 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 sustenance. 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 his 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, Sir Geoffrey."

"And that's the altar on which thou offerest the holy sacrifice?" "The priest assented."

"It's the tomb of William Banton, 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 book, "are the companions 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, thirty-five years ago. The faithful of the district 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 employment, in my absence, is copying the old manuscripts of the order, which have been much effaced and stained by the burning of the abbey, and picking up the moss and weeds from the altar and the sanctuary. Dost see that round stone in the ceiling? It turns on a pivot, and admits both air and light; and yet, from its peculiar position in the pavement of the church above is not easily detected. There is the fire through which the smoke passes from the fireplace. It runs along the ceiling 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. This will somewhat surprise thee, but it is not the less true. 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 were still burning, lit his life in a very healthful manner. It has never since been extinguished. Night and day the smoke ascends from the same old chimney, and years have passed since our enemies aban-

doned all hopes of discovering the cause of the extraordinary phenomenon. The general belief among the Protestant peasantry of the neighborhood, and many of the better classes also, that the devil has lit a fire under 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. *Sicut quecunq; sit de spiritu sic inferno, sic—*" "Hush!" 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 Sir 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,—ha, 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 very 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 the light 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, this moment he entered the little room, he was in an 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 minutes, 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 party, and a bottle of sack, which the knight might have recognized as once an occupant of his 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 resided, at every risk, to extirpate Catholicity from her realm, and had spies set on the hapless Queen of Scots, ready to report to her the slightest change in her rival's conduct or policy. He had been at Hampton, where Elizabeth kept her court for the present, and learned much of the intrigues she practised, and the diplomatic relations she intended 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 establishment of a powerful alliance with the Protestant 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 through the Stuart, and destroy the Papal power in England forever, by fair means or by foul.

"She is not," continued the priest; "a lover either of Lutheranism or Calvinism; no, so far as I can judge, she despises both thoroughly; but she hates the Catholic Church because she 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 aiding them in the way 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 punishments, who, being Londoners, are much less superstitious than the neighboring peasants, will track me here, and not relinquish the search till they have found me, or what will amount to the same, till they have discovered my hiding-place, and all it contains. Two weeks ago, they hunted me from a small house in Fenchurch Street, in the city, and pursued me below Hampton Court, to a place called Whinstone Hollow. And to-night, whilst in the act of baptizing a child, I was surprised by the entrance of a trooper in the queen's livery, and had hardly time to escape through the window in the rear of the house. If I am taken, I can hope for no mercy at the queen's hands, for I have used all my influence in public and private, as often as I happened to be side from immediate arrest, to thwart her projects and expose her intrigues in Scotland and at the Hague. I have also preached to the poor persecuted Catholics wherever I found them, were it even under the walls of the court, and have imparted the last rites of the church to the dying even in her very palace. All this she knoweth well, and will not forget it when the order for my execution cometh before her. But the will of God be done. I shall endeavor, whilst life remains, to be found wherever my official duties as a minister of God may call me, and shall leave the rest to an ever just and merciful Providence, without whose permission not a hair of our head can fall. To-morrow I leave for the city, again to meet some of my brethren in the ministry, and devise plans for the better evading the new law, and for making enlarged provisions for the wants of the city mission. For thee, Sir Geoffrey, it is difficult to determine what course thou oughtest to pursue. Being but a filled commoner, thou art exposed to the second tender; and till I know Sir Thomas Plimpton will not fail to expose thee, if thou be and thou in his power. His own hall, no doubt, already reached Brockton Hall, and searched every nook and corner in the building for the old remnant."

"Not every nook and corner," interrupted the knight, rubbing his hands in glee at the thought of his enemies' discomfiture; "Alice 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, at least, I have directed her, and she is as dutiful a child as ever old man was blessed with. She never disobeys me yet—never."

"Heaven guard her!" said the priest, fervently clasping his hands. "She is dearer to me than all earthly ties beside. She is amongst my brightest hopes, for I will offer her to God on the day of judgment as a compensation for all the sins of my life. She is thy daughter, Sir Geoffrey, in the flesh, but she is mine in the faith. She is the jewel which thou gavest the church, but which I polished, to bring out its native lustre. God save her from those who would be hard-hearted enough to work her ill!"

"Amen!" echoed the knight. "But I cannot agree to that last observation, Father Peter, respecting the polishing. Nay, I insist thou hast not taught Alice Wentworth all her acquirements. Thou hast doubtless instructed her in the midnight faithfully in what appertains to thy calling—her religious duties and pious exercises of divers sorts and kinds; but thou'lt please remember she is beholden to me for her knowledge of archæology, insects, flowers, metaphysics and theology, not to speak of the ancient languages, whereof she is not entirely ignorant. Nay, reversed the father, thou'lt please remember too far. Humph!

"I say, Sir Geoffrey—He, ha! every man to his trade. If thou hadst a hand in polishing the gems, so had I also. Let every one have his due. I denied thee not the merit of teaching Alice her morals, for I must confess I was never well versed in that department; but I tell thee, I was sound on the dogma—sh—'I was sound on the faith.' And the old man rubbed his hands and chuckled heartily.

The priest assented, smiling good naturedly at the cause of his jealousy, and observing it 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 pastor's 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 in which the Blessed Sacrament was kept, so that when the torches in the larger room were extinguished, he could plainly see every object on and about the altar by the light of the lamp that hung before it. The old man's pallet consisted simply of a bundle of straw spread on some boards laid on the floor, and covered with a blanket, over which brother Felix had considerably thrown the large black cloak he had worn whilst keeping watch in the chapel. There was no part of Sir Geoffrey's form to be seen, as he lay there on his side, looking at the altar of the oratory, and wrapped in the cloak, but his face from the end of the forehead; the rest of the head being covered with a red handkerchief, in lieu of a nightcap, knotted firmly in front. After earnestly recommending Alice, his books and all else he held dear at Brockton Hall to the care of divine Providence, he tried long to induce sleep to visit him, but his heart was ill at ease, and sleep refused to come. He, as a last resource, he gave wings to thought; and he thought of Alice, concealed under the western tower, and wondered if she felt very anxious about him, and whether she might not catch cold from the dampness of the place; and then turned to his library and philosophical instruments, his plants and falcons. Every object of his attention came before his eyes so plainly, that he fancied he could speak to them; and he did speak to them, and it did him good; but he spoke in low and earnest whispers, as if he feared to be overheard. "Alice, Alice, thou'rt gone, I see thee, though thou dost not think so; I see thee sitting, with thy companion, beside the pile of old armor, and fearfully listening to the noises in the court and the sounds above thy head in the guard room. But don't fear, Alice—don't fear—for I am near thee. Don't weep, child, don't weep. Al! it's for me, is it? O, well, don't, dear—don't weep for me. Thou'lt think 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 rest. Reddy Connor, Reddy Connor, thou'rt a villain, where art thou? Ah, thou art there—ha, ha!—behind the pillars, and the precious box covered with rubbish, beside thee. Excellent well, Reddy; so thou'rt escaped, and left the horse and vehicle behind? O, never mind the horse and vehicle—that's nothing. Pah! what are five hundred horses? Bones and sinews—mere carion, Reddy, more carion, compared with the only complete copy of the four great fathers—viz., Martin, which contain the food of angels. O, thou'rt there, too, Plimpton! Thou tall, thin, yellow, canting knave, thou wouldst, I suppose, have me believe thee in love with Alice? Ha, ha, kestral! thou'rt lost the quarry; the bird hath jumped thee. He, ha! gramercy for thy pains!"

Here Sir Geoffrey's apostrophes to the images his own fancy had created were suddenly interrupted by something passing between him and the light; and looking up, he beheld, to his utter astonishment, a human figure descending through the ceiling, and alighting on the floor not 20 feet from where he lay. Instantly Sir Geoffrey remembered the priest having pointed out the revolving flag, and concluded, whoever he was, he must have known the secret of the aperture, and found ingress through it. Nor was his surprise the less when he had surveyed the person of his new comer. His height, so far as Sir Geoffrey could judge from the position he occupied, did not exceed three feet, but his body was thick-set, square, and muscular, and his head, which appeared disproportionately large, seemed buried between his shoulders. As soon as this person had alighted on the floor, he advanced to the oratory with an ambling gait, like that we observe in most people of diminutive size and misshapen form. His garb, as he descended to the calves of his legs, and his unshod feet were broad, flat, and covered with mud. As he proceeded to the oratory, he took off a large red cap, and made a profound genuflection at the door. The priest, who had been kneeling before the altar, since he parted with the knight, either noticed not the slight noise the dwarf made in his descent through the ceiling, or if he did would not be interrupted in his devotion.

A dwarf, apparently unwilling to disturb him, leaned his shoulder against the door, in order leisurely to await his notice. It was at that position, the light of the little altar lamp falling full upon him, Sir Geoffrey could see distinctly every feature of his face. It was a countenance which the knight had certainly seen before, but where, he could not remember.

He fancied 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 shone in. That broad face so full of marks and wrinkles, that gash on the brow, that nose so curved and pointed, those eyes so small and piercing, and that great head so red and bristly,—it surely was not the first time he saw them. The figure was smaller to him, yet he knew not whether he had seen it in a month or in twenty years; there was, in fact, a dreamy delusion in his recollection of that ungainly form which he knew not how to account for.

The dwarf—for so he may be called—patiently waited till the priest had concluded his adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, and then kissing his hand, placed in it a packet which he took from the breast of his garb. Sir Peter's countenance expressed no surprise when, on turning from the altar, he saw the dwarf standing in the doorway, but when he had read the letter, he dropped his hands by his side and bent his head on his breast. The packet consisted only of the following words:—

"A capture by P. himself, who takes her to London, and leaves herself at Houghton with a small party to arrest Sir G. and take possession of Brockton. Let Brother F. search for the old man, and detain him at the Abbey, whilst thou hasten to London. Reddy

will follow Plimpton, and meet me in the city. Hasten thee, father, haste thee; for thy child is in the fangs of the evil one." N. G.

When the priest read the letter, he seemed to Sir Geoffrey to be greatly affected by the information it 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 shock so sudden an announcement had given him. At length he looked up in the dwarf's face, and seeing there a plain confirmation of the melancholy intelligence, sank down on a low stool 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 cloak and the red handkerchief. "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 assassinations, 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 continued, looking round the room; "this damp and desolate vault, with its railings dropping falling in the corners from the green, mildewed walls, and dripping like the beat of a clock, so regular and so lonely. I could not feel the loss of little Alice more than he feels this woe—no indeed. I wish I saw that packet. What business had that misshapen villain to come here in the stead of God's father? The sight of those graves looking up at thee, half defined in the darkness, would lighten her to death. O, I wish I could sleep, and shut out these objects from my sight. Sancta Maria, mater Dei, ora pro nobis."

Father Peter at length slowly raised his head, and refolding the letter, signed to the dwarf to await his return. He then lighted a lamp and traversing a narrow passage leading to that part of the vault where the dead were buried, disappeared behind the tomb.

When the priest returned, Sir Geoffrey's eyes had almost closed in sleep. The lassitude that succeeds fatigue and unusual excitement came over his senses, and gradually weighed down the eyelids. He was in that state of somnolency when one is conscious of the presence of an object, but cannot exert sufficient power of voice or vision to look or speak. Yet the knight knew the priest was there, and had exchanged his clerical habit for an ordinary doublet and hose, and that the dwarf had strapped upon his shoulders something in the shape of a box, and was preceding the priest in the direction of the doorway through which they had first entered the vault. He essayed once or twice to ask the priest whether he was bent, and when he 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 Thomas Plimpton, now in full march upon 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. Obligated to be cautious in avoiding these 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.

The young girl, though silent and abstracted 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 protegee, 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 Stuart, 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, an applicant 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 angel could not effect.

It was Alice herself insensible to the difficulties she had to encounter. She felt she must set out on her first entry into the world, where she was unknown and unloved. She knew not a single human being 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 temptations of every kind—to the libertinism of the dissolute, and the sneer of the implous; the one to lay snares for her innocence, and the other for her faith. She was conscious of her inexperience of the world and its ways. She felt like a bird escaped from the cage in 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 queen. These sad anticipations had a dispiriting influence on her heart from time to time, as she permitted herself to indulge them. Still 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 children to be tempted beyond their strength; and whose providence is ever watchful 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, often as he could steal in under the cloak of night, had stored her mind with the lights of faith and the principles of genuine piety. Under his careful direction, she studied the saints of old, and found in their lives the best illustrations of the virtues that distin-

guish the true Christian character, and accustomed herself to regard their examples as her surest guides through the perils of life. Like them, she shrank from intercourse with the world, and chose rather to fly danger 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 religion, content with the divine assurance that it is ordained of Heaven; and give themselves no trouble to discover the hidden beauties 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 infinite wisdom. To her eyes its routine of duties and multiplicity of details were the best consultations for the wants of man. She saw in the church 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 console and to please. Pictures, music, incense, candles, vestments, lights, ornaments were but so many means she adopted to address the soul through the channels of the senses; she heard them, like so many nets, to capture the hearts of men. All this she understood to be the result of a holy policy. The crucifix was to her, not an object of adoration, but a pious 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 unsearchable love of God for His creatures, who, in His infinite wisdom, knew nothing else by which he could adequately express his abiding tenderness. And often did she think, when meditating before the tabernacle, what a cold and dreary 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 pious fraud of the church, that God might pardon it for the sake of the insatiable love that prompted it, and the piety and goodness it engendered in the soul. Then, 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 stricken 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, through his sight, his hearing, his affections, 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 every constituent of humanity and supply it with an appropriate help,—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 poetry 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 communion of saints and of guardian angels, gave an inexpressible harmony of the whole machinery of its operations; and the awe of her breast, an enthusiasm and avowal of its power, and a grandeur. Hence it was she could never be brought to understand how it happened that men impugned the doctrine of Catholicity. And if she were told—as she often was by Father Peter—that apostasy 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 inspiring 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, sniffing 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 lunge, more to scare, perhaps, than punish him for his insolence. Unfortunately, however, his sword, owing to the sudden curvetting of his mettlesome steed, instead of taking effect upon the noisy animal, struck Peto on the neck, scratching him severely and cutting the bridle rein. The gentle creature, unaccustomed to such rough treatment, ran off frightened, 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. Knowing off his short cloak, and flinging his sword and belt on the wayside, he ran in pursuit of the starting pony, at which he was followed by Nell Gower and Whinstone Macalpin. They had not gone half a mile, when they came in sight of an old, dilapidated house, and saw Peto standing before it, neighing loudly for help for his mistress, now stretched on the

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 18.—St. Luke, Evangelist. Cona. Bp. Wigger, Newark, 1881.
FRIDAY, 19.—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor. Abp. Whitefield, Baltimore, died 1834.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. All remittances to THE TRUE WITNESS are acknowledged by change of date on the address label.

Subscribers to THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS in the townships of Mars, Bams and Orillia, Ontario, are requested to observe that Mr. J. J. Gillespie, of Uptergrove, is our authorized agent for that district.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD has admitted bribery by agents in the Lennox election case, and the seat has been declared vacant.

Mrs. CAPEL has made such a profound impression on the non-Catholic American public by his lectures in Brooklyn and New York, that a celebrated impresario called upon the distinguished sociologist the other day and offered him \$100,000 for a series of one hundred lectures in the chief cities of the Union.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, whose visit to Ireland has been so productive of disturbance and murder by inciting the Orangemen to faction fights and riots, has at last taken himself out of the country.

CANNOT 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.

The Director of the United States Mint has issued a statement showing the accumulation of silver dollars since 1878. Since July 1, 1878, the silver then on hand and purchased since has amounted to 123,447,480 ounces, of which 119,206,224 ounces have been used in coinage; 304,375 ounces have been wasted and sold in sweepings, and 2,936,880 ounces remained on hand July 1, 1883.

Mr. Houston, M.A., has succeeded Rev. W. Inglis as Librarian of the Ontario Assembly. Both are editorial writers on the Globe, and the change has apparently been made for the special convenience of the staff of that newspaper.

Miss KENNEDY, a young lady of 19 years, who was to be married shortly to the Earl of Mount Cashell, has just escaped becoming the bride of a man who was almost old enough to be her great-grandfather.

certainly young enough to be his great-granddaughter. The Earl died yesterday in the ninety-first year of his age, having been born in 1792.

Our contemporary the Toronto World recommends some important changes in the personnel of the Ontario Government. It suggests that Mr. Mowat should succeed Mr. Crooks as Minister of Education, and that Mr. Fraser should take the office of Attorney-General.

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.

DAVID'S LETTERS, which are published in the columns of THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS, are frequently and extensively copied into many of our contemporaries of the American and Canadian press.

The medical officer of Fort Elizabeth, Dr. Eason, 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.

ACCORDING 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 number 6,949 crossed over to the United States, leaving in the country but 9,419 actual settlers.

A TERRIBLE eviction is that just reported from Bantry, in Cork, where the painful and cruel scene was witnessed a few days ago of a wake in the open air over the dead body of a man named McGrath, whose only covering from the inclemency of the weather was an upturned boat.

Mr. Gladstone, evidently, was fully aware of the meaning of his words, when he declared an "eviction to be equivalent to a death sentence"; but how is it that the Premier has failed to carry his convictions to a legitimate conclusion and declare 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?

We see by our Melbourne exchanges that the Legislative Assembly of that colony engaged in a very warm debate over the question which Mr. Healy raised in the English House of Commons, in August last, respecting the antecedents of certain members of the Government of New South Wales.

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members of a neighboring Government originally followed the calling of pickpockets and the like in the slums of London. The member who introduced the subject admitted that the fathers or grandfathers or grandmothers of some of the members of the New South 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.

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.

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consequence of which is great delay and often pecuniary loss. The English Post Office Department was stimulated to make this change by the action recently taken by the United States Department, which has ordered the despatch of all mail matter to Europe by the steamers able to make the shortest voyages.

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Previous to the contest the Senate and the House numbered, 92 Republicans to 46 Democrats, or a clear majority of 46 on a joint ballot. To-day the position is so reversed as to give the Democrats a majority of 25 or 30.

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should be with the London force. In that city of the most atrocious character—murders, burglaries, garrotings—are of daily occurrence, so common that they have long since ceased to occasion surprise.

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be secured to the dead bodies of the poor and the friendless who while in life placed themselves under his guidance and his care.

LOYAL ADDRESSES AND CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

Even Montreal has overcome the "address business." From almost time immemorial it has been the custom to fatigue and disgust distinguished visitors, especially Governor-Generals, with long ruminative addresses.

His Excellency, however, could not see it in that light. He was exceedingly sorry, but he could not listen to them. Stepping aside from the old beaten path which had been so 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 citizens of any town or district simply as Canadians.

The Marquis of Lorne has especially pleased the people by an utter absence of any attempt at self-display. He has made no desperate bid for glorification or praise, and we believe he is, anyhow, not a very great admirer of "nobility" or funkyness.

The N. Y. Piano Co. supplied a beautiful Weber Piano for the use of the Princess Louise. This was placed in the drawing room of H. B. T., and was greatly admired.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE POST and TRAVELER, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund acknowledges receipt of following sums, per William Walsh, of Cape Cause, N.S.:

Also the following amounts, per Michael Garber, Jr., of Grand, Que.:—

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, suspected of being imported Irish informers.

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 APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre has been officially notified by Cardinal Simoni of the appointment as Apostolic Delegate to Canada, of Monsignor Earl Sarnardi, of the Order of Obedience and Conceptor to the Sacred College.

OCTOBER.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 12-4

THE EXECUTION OF MANN.

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'ORIGINAL, Oct. 12.—Mann, the murderer of the Cooke family, no more. Precisely at eight o'clock the solemn procession, headed by Sheriff Merrick and Rev. Mr. Phillips, his spiritual adviser, marched through the court-yard to the gallows.

Without a struggle, Mann stepped up to the gallows, and ascended the steps with a strength of purpose and nerve that is rarely witnessed by mortal in passing through such a trying ordeal.

"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide; The darkness deepens, Lord, with me abide, When other helpers fail, and comforts die, O Help of the helpless, Lord, abide with me."

THE LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

The very thought of a man spending his last night on earth in a condemned cell waiting to be conveyed to the scaffold at a given hour in the morning, is a situation not easily described.

EXTRAORDINARY NERVE.

Which the prisoner possessed, and that supreme indifference to his gloomy and mournful surroundings. The Rev. Mr. Phillips of the Episcopal Church, Hawkebury, as well as the Rev. Mr. Elliot of Vankle Hill, were most assiduous in their attention to the condemned man from the very hour of his incarceration.

CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF SYMPATHY.

Has sprung up in the village of L'Original for Mann, and not a few expressed to your correspondent that they would like to see a reprieve granted him. It is, however, untrue, although stated by several papers, that any petition was forwarded to the Minister of Justice in respect to this.

RESIGNED TO HIS FATE.

He ate for breakfast a boiled egg, some bread and cheese, and drank a cup of tea, but of all sparingly.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

L'ORIGINAL, Oct. 12.—Another special says that Mann walked firmly up to the scaffold, viewing, as he ascended some dozen steps, his open grave to the right of the structure.

"WHAT A NERVE!" "HOW FIRMLY HE STANDS IT!" "A POOR FELLOW!"

What the ejaculations that escaped from every lip. After pinning his legs the Anglican minister, Rev. Mr. Phillips, offered up an earnest prayer for the doomed prisoner.

"HE DIED A HARD DEATH," said Willie Cooke, who was one of the spectators, and so he did. When the hangman sprang the fatal bolt, he instantly disappeared, passing into one of the compartments of

the prison until the small crowd dispersed, returning coolly afterwards, unmasked, and gazing 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.

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 Ayrton, that before a year, or if the prisoner had not been hanged he would be a raving maniac.

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 people from the surrounding districts were in town.

A MURDERER'S TERRIBLE END.

FARMINGTON, Ohio, Oct. 12.—John Badford, the wife murderer, spent last night carousing with the guard, drinking whisky, talking about horse races and telling indecent stories.

Review of Books, &c.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET, published by P. O'Shea, 45 Western street, New York. This is a bright little periodical for the young ones.

THE AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Indiana.—The September number of this excellent magazine is replete with interesting Catholic reading.

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Sandwich Island Sketches; Crossing the Mediterranean; The Shakers; Weight of the Human Brain; 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; Hygienic Department, etc., etc.

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, is profusely and elegantly illustrated, and its contents are of more than average interest.

The October Magazine of American History appears as usual promptly on the first day of the month. It opens with a portrait of Sir Henry Clinton, suggestive of the Private Intelligence furnished that notably by American at Washington's elbow in the dark days of the Revolution, and now first given to the public.

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PAPAL ARCHIVES.

HIDING THE DOCUMENTS TO PREVENT 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.

HIDING THE ARCHIVES.

To meet the emergency the clergy are said to have been hiding first the archives of extraordinary 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.

DOCUMENTS WELL GUARDED.

Some of them are now well guarded in the old tower, near Anagni. The letters of Pope Alexander VI. are still in the Vatican, together with other papers which the Pope would never voluntarily place at the disposal of the public.

THE VATICAN TREASURES.

Attention has recently been drawn to the literary treasures of the Vatican library by the Pope's letter to Cardinal De Luca, Pitra and Hergenrother, advising them of his intention to open the Papal archives to students of history.

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 people from the surrounding districts were in town.

A MURDERER'S TERRIBLE END. FARMINGTON, Ohio, Oct. 12.—John Badford, the wife murderer, spent last night carousing with the guard, drinking whisky, talking about horse races and telling indecent stories.

Review of Books, &c. THE YOUTH'S CABINET, published by P. O'Shea, 45 Western street, New York. This is a bright little periodical for the young ones.

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GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS. INVIGORATE & PURIFY THE WHOLE SYSTEM. "We need the medicinal action of Pure Fruit Acids in our system, and their cooling, corrective influence."—MEDICAL JOURNAL. CURE INDIGESTION, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY OR WEAKNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD OR TORPID LIVER.

SCOTCH NEWS.

At the Dumfriesshire Sheriff's Court on Saturday before Sheriff Glasgow and a jury...

An official announcement has been issued to the effect that the Highland Railway Company have resolved to reduce to the Parliamentary rate the third-class fares on the main line between Perth and Inverness.

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.

A SINGULAR WILL.

PROVINCIAL PRODUCTION OF A HURON COUNTY FARMER.

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

"In the name of God, Amen. I, William Dunlop, of Galbraith, 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:—

I leave to my sister-in-law, Louisa Dunlop, all my share of the household furniture and such traps, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned. I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of old John, as the representative of the father.

A MONTREALER ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

DETROIT, Oct. 11.—The trial of James Looby, charged with manslaughter, began yesterday afternoon. Looby's home is in Montreal. The alleged crime was committed in this city in June last, the victim being Thos. Kelly.

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.

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 belle as Miss Emily McTavish, abandons a life of gaiety to enter the gloomy precincts of the cloister, and yet the young lady took her final vows by which she renounced the world, at Mount Desales Academy yesterday.

A few days ago Miss McTavish executed a deed relinquishing her share in a valuable estate to her relatives. She belongs to a noted family, being a descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

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.

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.

RIOT IN A CHURCH.

MAQUOKETA, Iowa, Oct. 11.—A sensational church row occurred here Sunday night at the Union Protestant meeting, composed of the Methodist and Congregational denominations.

The congregation blessed him, and the pastor called upon the deacons to put him out. He then turned upon the ministers and denounced them as hypocrites and unworthy of the name of Christians.

A MANIAO IN CRIBB.

EASTMAN, Ga., Oct. 10.—Central Point Church, in a remote part of Fike county, numbered among its congregation on Sunday last a man who was so violent in his behavior that a discontinuance of the services was necessitated and a murder at the altar narrowly avoided.

ESCAPED CONVICT SHOT DEAD.

PORT HOPKINS, Ont., Oct. 11.—Yesterday information was received at the police headquarters that McCabe, an escaped convict from the Kingston Penitentiary, had been seen around town, and about 11 p.m. word was sent to Constable Rankin that the man was at the Turner Hotel.

MGR. CAPEL ON CONVERTS.

A STINGING BLOW AT BIGOTS AND PANATISTS—WHAT CONVERSION MEANS.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 5.—To hear the foremost convert of the present day, Mgr. Capel, lecture on "Conversions and Converters" is an audience of immense proportions gathered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening.

Mgr. Capel said that in selecting the subject, "Conversions and Converters," he had been guided by certain little personalities which had been indulged in here and on the other side.

If you speak of a convert you do not think of a man who passes from Episcopalianism to Presbyterianism, but one who has jolled the one true faith. The essence of Catholicity is the subjection of the intellect to divine authority in matters of revelation.

"There is one painful subject to which I must refer," continued the lecturer. "It is the recklessness with which men, otherwise truthful, speak the most palpable untruths about the Catholic Church.

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.

A MIDDLE AGED BIGAMIST.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Wm. Morgan, a middle aged farmer of Adelaide Township, has been arrested upon a charge of bigamy.

On Saturday last she swore out a warrant before Police Magistrate Noble, of Strathroy, charging Morgan with bigamy.

BLOWING UP A FAMILY.

A DYNAMITE CARTRIDGE THROWN INTO A ROOM WHERE A MOTHER AND CHILD WERE.

PAWLING, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Last Sunday night Cyrus 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.

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.

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 gun, and another says he saw three men hurrying away before the explosion.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.—An accident occurred at the Citadel this morning whereby Corporal Richard Hunter, of "A" Battery, lost his life.

ACCIDENT ON THE C. P. R. NEAR DEUX RIVIERES—SEVERAL PEOPLE 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 character.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Chimes for Churches, Fests, Clubs, etc. Catalogues sent free. Address: H. McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. O. WHEAT'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, A GUARANTEED SPECIFIC FOR Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol, tobacco, opium, etc.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist.

301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. Beware of cheap imitations.

DENOUNING 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 affairs, suicides, divorces, separation of families and drunkenness, impurities, etc.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause thereof. It may be the great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver.

A PARIS ROOKERY.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The foulest and most dangerous of the rookeries 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 practically 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.

OCTOBER CROP RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The October corn report of the Department of Agriculture fully sustains the telegraphic summary of the 10th September relative to the injuries by frosts.

Only six of the twenty London Superintendents of Police were in favor of giving the patrolmen in suburban districts pistols.

Incoited 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.

A Little daughter of William Kelster of Springfield township, Pa., stepped on a large thorn, which broke off and embedded itself in the sole of her foot.

Last week Mr. Kelster drew the thorn out of the knee cap.



FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause thereof.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

Toronto, Ont., Rochester N.Y., London, Eng. 12 U. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 233

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

—OF— HOUSEHOLD USE —IS THE—

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising a sponge, calculated to do the best work at least possible, and is sold in every part of the world.

RETAINED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark package. 56

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

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' EPILATORY Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without pain. It is sent securely packed from England by post.

Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without pain. It is sent securely packed from England by post. Alex. Ross' HAIR OIL produces either very light or very dark curls. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantarides cures warts, warts, or sent for Post Office Order. The New Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for obtaining ears, and sent for Post Office Order. Letters invited. Had through chemist of Bryson, 48 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, or direct from

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England.

ARNICA & OIL

LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BRITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

112 and 114 King Street West, TORONTO.

THIS is the leading Commercial College in Canada.

ITS LOCATION is in the Business and Educational Centre of this Province.

ITS STAFF of Teachers and Lecturers are thoroughly capable business men.

THE COURSE of Studies has been specially arranged to give a sound business training.

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

Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Penmanship, & Phonography.

Are each thoroughly taught. Will receive Monday, Saturday, next. For catalogue and other information, address

THE SECRETARY.

HILL'S MANUAL

THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS, already reached the enormous sale of 310,000 COPIES in the U. S. and Canada.

THE 37th EDITION—Just out of press contains in addition to the vast amount of information usually found in every country, the Constitution for the Government of the United States, Dominion, Legal Forms in every State, and references to the same, and a series of forms that combine in one volume all that is absolutely necessary to every one in the Dominion.

EVERY WHERE—Send for your copy at once, and terms, and mention this paper. Address

BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers

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HOPE FOR THE DEAF. Peck's Patent Tubular Cushioned Ear Drums cure Deafness in all stages. Recommended by scientific men of Europe and America. Write for 40-centures of information to the Deaf and Dumb Association, 100 Broadway, New York. They are unseen while in use, comfortable to wear, and make a permanent cure. Address:—WEST & CO., 7 Murray St., New York, Agents for South and West.

TOUR SORT DE CHOSES.

Base Ball is a new town in Nebraska.

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

They are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can stand everything. One pill a dose.

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

BATON ROUGE, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879. Gentlemen—Having been afflicted 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.

THEOS. G. KNOX.

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

POTSDAM, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1881. Gentlemen:—I have sold DOWNS' ELIXIR, the great remedy for coughs and colds, for twenty-one years, and I have to-day a large and steadily increasing number of customers who 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 long retain and increase the sale of a preparation that did not possess real merit.

H. D. THORBER, Druggist.

It is found now that tea and cocoa are Oregan's most paying crops. Oregan, too, is rapidly increasing in production. Crop prospects there are decidedly better than last year.

Dr. V. P. Fierco's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures every kind of humor, from the common pimple or eruption to the worst scrofula.

Four to six bottles cure salt-rheum or tettes.

One to five bottles cure the worst kind of piles on the face.

Two to four bottles clear the system of boils, carbuncles and sores.

Five to eight bottles cure corrupt or running ulcers and the worst scrofula.

By druggists, and in half-dozen and dozen lots at great discount.

Arrangements are making to run a "Blitz" or lightning train from Paris to St. Petersburg. It will travel at fifty-three 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 pamphlet are the words, "Laudman & 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 see them.

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

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Debilitated Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hardships, have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly-esteemed unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without irritating or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sores. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, eruptions, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favorable action, and, where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and scurvy.

The national turmoil over the Alleghany Mountains, from Cumberland to Wheeling, the nearest approach to a perfect road even 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 spermatorrhoea, with very good results, and think it a very valuable remedy in those diseases."

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. 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 McGee's Compound Bittern Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGee, chemist, Montreal.

"LOYAL" CANADA'S FAREWELL TO A SNOB. Toronto 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.

EPPE'S COCOA—GRAVEL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPE & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of Eppe's Cacao and Biscuits."

EGYPTIAN HORRORS.

Visit to 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 Abasseyeh, was a hotbed of cholera, 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 lunatics sat squat 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 each other. Their only garment consisted of a coarse sackcloth shirt, descending to their knees, with an aperture through which to pass the head, and sleeves falling half way to the elbows. They had not a particle of linen about them. On our right were the bedrooms—lofty, spacious, sombre apartments—entered through low doorways. The beds 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 of awfully vile 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 TORTURE. 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 greeted us. All round the walls, at regular distances of about six feet, were scooped 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 each 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 gaze was a recumbent figure surrounded by three or four attendants.

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 four feet from the back piece. The top of this back piece 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 fixed behind the back part of the machine. The left side of this wretched being's head, at the height of the eyes, was covered with blood and his left eye was almost closed, all the part surrounding it being much swollen and inflamed. While the attendants were engaged in tying him up he was sobbing, the tears streaming down his cheeks, and he rocked his head gently from side to side as if in pain, occasionally glancing towards us. While we stood gazing at the horrible sight he did not attempt to offer the least resistance. Of course the injury which he had sustained may have been self-inflicted, but it is equally likely, I think, that he had been knocked down by one of the keepers. The appearance of this prisoner 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 spots of the city known as Olmber Alley, located in the Third police district. She is known as a most desperate character, and was only recently released from the work-house, 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 courage up. Sergeant 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 beast, swearing that she would "Eat that man's heart." She carried her hat in her hand and under the hat she kept concealed her revolver.

She was at that time in Olmber 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. She crossed Biddle street to a vacant lot, the officer walking toward her. A crowd gathered, and several persons warned the officer to knock her down before she could shoot; but Jenks remarked, as he followed the woman:—"I never did hit a woman and I won't. 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 was so close that the bullet went crashing through his hair, his head falling forward upon the woman, giving him a terrible bath. She grabbed him by the collar and actually held him up until she could hit him two or three blows over the head with the revolver, and then let him roll over in the gutter. It was thought he was dead; but when the city ambulance reached the scene 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.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to good health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints, see list of equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. (For Internal and External Use.) CURES Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Chronic Gonorrhoea, Chronic Syphilis, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Ulcers, Chronic Burns, Chronic Scalds, Chronic Itch, Chronic Pruritus, Chronic Eczema, Chronic Dermatitis, Chronic Psoriasis, Chronic Lichen, Chronic Scabies, Chronic Tinea, Chronic Trichinosis, Chronic Trichuriasis, Chronic Ascariasis, Chronic Hookworm, Chronic Pinworm, Chronic Tapeworm, Chronic Roundworm, Chronic Flatworm, Chronic Trematode, Chronic Platyhelminth, Chronic Nematode, Chronic Cestode, Chronic Trematode, Chronic Platyhelminth, Chronic Nematode, Chronic Cestode.

MAKE HENS LAY

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

And Their Opinions on Diseases.

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS.

Several medical gentlemen from the English and French armies having recently become associated with M. Souville, of Paris, and ex-aid surgeon of the French army, at his International Throat and Lung Institute, Phillips Square, Montreal, and 173 Church Street, Toronto, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs by Splanometer 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 the International Throat and Lung Institute on the symptoms attending the following prevalent and dreadful diseases, 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 their 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.

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 of 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 prognosis. 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 upon—hence 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, less no time in applying for treatment to those who make a specialty of diseases of the air passages.

Cause.—The most important causes are catarrh, laryngitis and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs, or pleurisy, or both, debility of the system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, syphilis, scrofula, 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, frothy 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 speaks 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 think of anything but family physician tells you that you are beyond your 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 consumption and pronounced beyond the skill of man to save.

Asthma. Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nasal mucous membrane and larynx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spaedotics to relieve the paroxysm. This latter will only relieve the spasm—not cure. 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 office free 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 his brother John) of Michael O'Brien, who left Liverpool, Kerry, Ireland, about 20 years ago. When he heard that he was living in the United States, please write to him at the following address: JOHN O'BRIEN, Care Rev. F. Gordon, Ottawa, Ont.

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE TRAMWAY FROM PORTFURCH TO THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

The formal opening of the Portfurch Electric 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 also as a triumph of electrical engineering. The railway is remarkable as being 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 Portfurch, 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 feet, 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 trams 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 Portfurch and Bushmill, on their way to the Giant's Causeway, will satisfy the expectations of its projectors.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE OF 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 450

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BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY GUARANTEED. Catalogue sent free. VARDUN & THOMAS, Cincinnati, O.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture those celebrated CHIMES and BELLS for Churches, etc. Price List and circular sent free. Address: HENRY McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U.S.

DR. KANNON, O.M.D., M.O.P.S.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 12-6

ADVERTISING.

Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

WITH \$5 YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Dual Brunswick Government Bond, which Bonds are issued and secured by the above Government, and are redeemable in drawings.

THREE TIMES ANNUALLY.

On each and every bond is drawn. The three highest prizes amount to 150,000 Reichsmarks, 90,000 " 60,000 "

And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 68 MARKS as there are NO BLANKS. One Reichsmark equal to 21 Cents in Gold. The next drawing takes place on the 1st NOVEMBER, 1893.

Country orders sent in Registered Letters enclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing 1st November. For circulars and other information address the

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

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

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

30 DAYS TRIAL

DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELLS. (BEFORE AND AFTER) Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

Who are suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Energy, Headache, Dizziness, etc., or from any of the following ailments: Neuritis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Back, Stiffness of the Neck, etc., or from any of the following ailments: Neuritis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Back, Stiffness of the Neck, etc.

Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address: VOLTAIC BELL CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of Railroad and 1,680 miles of Lake transportation, school and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate are adapted to produce large crops and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest. Several million acres of uncultivated and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW FARMERS' GUIDE, containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, DETROIT, MICH.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Basks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and not most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are completely recommended by the most eminent medical authorities in every part of the world. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to the blood, such as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Soothing and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

It is an infallible remedy. It is especially rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as well as into the Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and every kind of AFFECTIONS of the Throat, Lungs, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Holloway's Establishment, 538 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 49 C. Custom House Square, Montreal.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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

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

ACHE

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action, they will induce a healthy action of the bowels, and give a healthy tone to the system. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE, AND HEALTH RESORT.

274, 276 and 278 Jarvis Street, (corner Gerard), Toronto, Ont.

M. Hilton Williams, M.D., M.C.P.S.O. Proprietor.

Permanently established for the special cure of all the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT and LUNGS, including the BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIA, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION, also CATARRHAL OPHTHALMIA (sore eyes), CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, and the various heart affections. We also treat all Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved "Medical Inhalation," with the addition of the "Steam Atomization," cold compress of air, spray, etc., when required. The above appliances are in every case combined with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems.

As a result of the various baths which we administer, such as the hot and cold water baths, steam, shower, electric and medicated or mineral baths. Bringing all these appliances into requisition we hesitate not to say that we have the most complete institution of the kind in North America. We also have accommodations for a large number of patients who desire to remain in the Institute while under treatment.

During the past eleven years we have treated over 40,000 cases. CONSULTATION FREE. Those who cannot come to the Institute for treatment may, after an examination, return home and pursue the treatment with success. But if possible to do so, it is better to come to the Institute, where you may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise," both of which will be sent free of charge.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. But during the Exhibition our Institute will remain

AN ATTACK UPON TOURISTS

Wandering Yankees Accused of Violence. A letter from London, whose contents were published in the English papers of the following is the communication, which was addressed to the editor of Vanity Fair:

erican hand, and they are loaded down with invitations, their sayings are repeated faithfully, they are making, and that England are works of nature, and that England has... MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. Demand for export cattle was good at 50 to 55 per lb, live weight, as to quality.

COMMERCIAL WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS. An unsettled feeling has prevailed all week in the London market, and on the spot exchange prices have been steadily falling. It was reported that several French banks were in trouble and could not stand unless they amalgamated, and it was also reported that cotton mills were in trouble because they could not sell their products.

our, and facilitating important chemical changes. Fall plowing is one of the best methods of eradicated out-worms, wire-worms, and many other insect pests, which pass the winter in the soil. NOTES ON LIVE STOCK. Horses should be kept out of all hard storms, which are frequent during this month.

AGENTS WANTED! TO SELL THE FOLLOWING BOOKS: Teaching Truth. Bibles, Prayer Books. Glories of Mary. Life of Christ. Faith of Our Fathers. Life of the Blessed Virgin. Lives of the Saints (Illustrated). Life of O'Connell. History of Ireland. Glories of Ireland. Household Book of Irish Eloquence. The Irish National Library. Moore's Poetical Works. Speeches from the Dock. New Ireland. Ireland of To-Day. Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures. Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them. Treasure of Pious Souls. D. & J. SADLER & CO., MONTREAL. TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS. LONDON FASHIONS! You cannot procure even in London Mantle Ornaments handsomer than those offered at S. CARSLY'S.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. THE POSITION OF THE COTTON TRADE CONTINUED to be discussed, and it is thought that country mills who have been in the habit of shipping goods to Montreal and drawing bills against the shippers to pay their operatives and running expenses generally, will suffer the most. A leading cotton man told our reporter it was a mistake to blame the National Policy, as such or will occur in all trade centres, and it is only a question of supply and demand. Unfortunately there is no export out-let, as English and American manufacturers have crowded their goods into every foreign market, including Brazil, with which country we are now regularly connected.