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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 24

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1883.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

BY CABLE.

arrest in connection with the conspiracy to

Arguments in the prosecution against

Davitt, Healy and Quinn, accus d of making

isfismmatory speeches, have been concluded,

In an affray at Cappaghwhite, growing out

of resistance to an eviction, the balliffs were

attacked with pitchforks, and many people

wounded. A number of arrests have been

Dublin Jan. 17 .- Davitt, in Court to day,

applied to be heard in reply to the Attorney-

General. The application was granted.
TRALEE, Jan. 18.—Local workmen refuse

to erect the scaffold for the execution of Poff

and Darrett, sentenced to be hanged for the

murder of Brown near Castleisland. Marwood

arrived with carpenters from Dublin, who will construct the scaffold. Upon the arrival of

Marwood at Limerick the police had great

difficulty in protecting him from the crowd.

Dublin, Jan. 18.—Davitt oppeared in Court to-day. The room was densely crowded, and

many members of the Ladies' League and

Mr. Healy were present. The Judges de-clined Davit's request to be allowed to ques-

tion Sub-Inspector Seymour who laid the

charge against him. Davitt addressed the

London, Jan. 18 .- Davitt appeared in Court

to-day. He contended that his speech at

to lawlessness. The principle he advo-

cated did not interfere with the administra-

tion or observance of the law. He had urged

immediate relief for the distressed. The

same subject was alluded to a few days after-

wards in the Queen's speech. Punishment

on suspicion was abhorrent to the English law. The proceedings were calculated to

bring the bench into disrepute. His speech

did a public service. He was ready to stand

by it, as reported in the Freeman's Journal

I'hat report differed from the report of the in-

formers. He asked that the application be

Mr. Healy then addressed the Court. He

contended that his speech was no more di-

rected against the constituted authorities

than was Cobden's against the Corn Laws, or

Gladstone's on Bulgaria. He said all liberty gained in Itsland had been gained by acita-

tion. The Court r served judgment, pending

London, Jan. 19 .- The Government are

playing a tricky game to Mallow. They are

delaying the writ of election in the hope of

wasting the popular fervor. William O'Brien

claims to have received promises of support

meeting. The feeling of the townsmon,

meeting, a fact which promises well for his

It is reported that if Naish, the Govern-

ment candidate, should be defeated in Mal-

low, he will try his fortune in Tyrone in

place of Dickson, one of the present mem-

bers for that county, who expects to be ap-

Thomas bexton and T. M. Healy attended a

meeting in Tyrone on Monday last for the

purpose of preparing a reception for the

Whig candidate, whose election for that

county is, however, practically decided. Mr.

sent Parnellite members, being obliged to re-

by his masterly conduct of his case in Court.

of Mr. Leahy, one of the members for Kildare,

is probable. This will make room for Mr.

Some doubts exist among the radical sec-

tion of the Cabinet as to the wisdam of Earl

suggests that he be censured. Spencer's po-

sition is, however, very strong in England.

his resignation would seriously embarrass

Dustin, Jan. 20 .- Twenty-one of the per.

sons recently arrested were before the Court

to day, charged with conspiracy to murder

officials. The Court room was crowded. Great

discrimination was exercised in the admission

side. An informer named Farrell swore

that several of the prisoners, including Casey.

assailed.

pointed Under-Secretary for Ireland. Mesers.

face the people. They cannot

the perusal of the affidavite in the case.

murder.

made. :

Court.

dismissed.

therefore assured.

chances of success.

outside

not

and judgment reserved.

Dublin, Jan. 16 - There has been another

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

## MR. CARBRAY'S ELOQUENT SPEECH

IN REPLY TO THE ADDRESS FROM THE THRONE

AT THE OPENING OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, was

Mr. Carbray, on rising to second the Address greeted with loud applause. He said: MR. SPRAKER-I have much pleasure in seconding the motion made by the hon. member for Lavel, and avail myself, as is customary on such occasions, of the opportunity showing that the yearly consumption of wood to address the House on the subjects treated goods in France is the largest of any country in the Speech from the Throne, and shall en- in the world, after the United States. In any deavor to do so without trespassing at too case I am aware that it is something enorgreat length on the time of the House. I mous. Well, of this large consumption but shall take up the different clauses or sub. a very small portion comes from abroad. jects in the order in which they occur. The My memory fails me as to the exact progood wishes expressed towards both Houses portion, but 1 know it is exceedingof the Legislature, by His Honor the Lieut. Governor, are, 1 am sure, most heartily consumption of the country. Now I and respectfully reciprocated by every member of this House. The hope that Government the wisdom of obtaining such harmony, good feeling, and the greatest information as will put us in possession of spirit of justice may preside over our the wise and experienced forest laws of the deliberations, I am confident we all old world—of France, Germany, Norway, concur in. [Applause.] We are called on Sweden and Russia. We certainly would to felicitate Her Gracious Majesty on the prompt, brilliant and happy termination of of forest protection and preservation. I underthe Egyptian campaign, and to wish to her stand a movement is on foot in the United empire a long peace and that prosperity which is the result thereof. [Applause.] I must say I feel especially proud to see that on pine and \$1 on spruce and hemlock lumthe skilful General which led the British ber. A great change thus seems to have come army throughout that campaign and achieved | over our friends across the border, as this has so great success is a son of the Green Isle, the hitherto been opposed by the United States and of my fathers, which I love with as deep lumbermen, who considered they were pro-a love as though she were the land of my birth. tected to the extent of the duty. But these a love as though she were the land of my birth. I am again proud that, with their brother Celts of Auld Scotla, the Irish troops were the first in the breach, in every fight, notably in the gallant "Rush" on Tel-el-Kebir. [Cheors.] As Ireland may boast of her illustrious son who was first in preserve their own ferests, they are disposed war, she may also point with pride to the to open their markets to the free admission of other no less illustrious son, the Earl of Canadian woods. They are quite willing we Dufferiu, Canada's Dufferin also, under whose admirable skill, the diplomatic part of the Egyptian campaign was conducted, with such may increase yearly in value as ours become immense advantage to England. (Renewed exhausted. Pas bete du tout, say I, but we cheering). There is no question but what can rarely reproach our Yankee friends the possession of Egypt and control of the with being obtuse or lacking in clear-Buez Canal is of vital importance to the conservation of the Indian Empire to England. at etake. (Laughter.) There is no doubt, (Hear, hear). I ardently hope that Eng- however, that if this duty is removed land will return the great debt she owes to the movement of lumber from Canada to the her Frigh generals and Irish soldiers, by the United States, will assume vastly increased inauguration of such wise and good laws will lift up the long suffering people of Ireland from their obtanic state of poverty and mistortune. (Great applause) I hope the day is not far distant, when a fair measure of Home Bule shall be granted to Ireland, say, such as is enjoyed by ourselves as well as by most of the other British colonies, and without which she can never be peaceful nor prosperous. (Hear, hear.) The three paragraphs which follow refer to the progress of the consolidation of our statuary laws, proposed judicial reforms, and to improvements in our code of procedure, also ameliorations in the system of jury. As I am not a lawyer, I pass these over the more freely, as after the eloquent and full remarks thereon by my talented confere, the member for Laval, it would be superfluous on my part to enter into those questions in detail. I m earnestly recommend to the Government, sure, however, that all those who have to do with law, be they clients or lawyers, will hail as a boon everything tending to simplify and accelerate all legal proceedings. (Hear, hear) The next paragraph is one which concerns a tors. This would be in the highest degree question of very deep interest to our prejudicial to the country. We should en-Province; our forests, our principal source of revenue. The Government is deserving of much credit for their determination to apply themselves immediately to the

study of the most efficient means for the pre-

servation and replanting of our forests. (Hear,

and I areure you, Mr. Speaker, it is not one

minute too soon, as under the present system,

our forests are toling decaded without any re-

gard for the future, and denuded on a scale of

such magnitude that the day may be nearer

than we would wish, when, instead of being

the chief source of revenue, our forests will

form a very small contribution to it. Two

very great evils have existed in the past, the

ravages caused by fire, and the great waste

in making square timber for the European

markets. From the revolution taking place

in our lumber trade which is gradually les-

sening our exports to Europe and tucreas-

of square timber made is every year decreas-

ing, and saw logs, which leave no waste in

the woods, increasing. Thus the evil

and I think the time is not far distant

when little or no square timber will be ex-

ported to Europe, as the tendency is yearly

more and more for European importers to im-

port their wood requirements from Canada in

the shape of sawn wood, deals and even

uses for which they are required, especially

in oak and other hardwoods. With reference

to forest fires, I believe there exist pretty

stringent laws and regulations. The trauble

leading lumbermen of the country that

during such period the quantity of tim-

ber destroyed by fire has far exceed-

ed that cut down by the axe of the lum-

berman. I understand it is the intention

of the Government, among other measures,

to inaugurate some sort of beginning in

setting aside in different localities portions of the public forests, as "Forest Reserves." This would certainly be a most indicious measure. Whilst on this point I cannot refrain from making the comparison between North America and Europe. In almost every country of Europe, the protection and preservation of the forests has received the nimest care and attention on the part of the different governments. So admirable is the system of forest laws in France that I shall probably surprise those of my hearers who have not travelled in that country, by informing them that in many places, wood is still used for fuel, and the North American traveller visiting Paris itself, is surprised to see in such a place as the Grand Hotel a crackling fire in his room of beech or other woods. I have witnessed this myself. I will not say I am correct, but I think I have seen somewhere statistics

ly small as compared with the entire would respectfully recommend to the learn many invaluable lessons in the business same lumbermen are to day foremost in calling for the repeal of the duty on Canadian iumber, as they are becoming alarmed at the extent to which their forests are disappearing. And now, with a view to protect and should exhaust our forests now, and supply them with chesp lumber, that their forests ness of vision where the dollars are proportions. Reason again why prompt messures should be taken to inaugurate as efficient laws and regulations as possible for the preservation and protection of our forests. In any new legislation touching the forests. I sincerely trust that, our lumberers and licenseholders will receive from the Government that iair and sympathetic consideration which they are, for so many reasons, entitled to. The next two paragraphs refer to our mining resources, and phosphate deposits. Unquestionably the mineral resources of our Province are of vast extent and richness, and the present Government will be entitled to much credit for the inauguration of such a system as will enable the same to be developed, to the benefit alike of the country and of those who undertake to work them for their personal profit. Whilst here, I would most

the past, is due to the immense extents hear.) It is to be hoped this will be pushed of the same held by single individuals, forward promptly, as it is a momentous one, or firme, who are driven by such position to carry on the operations of lumbering to much beyond a legitimate or profitable extent. Their position compels them to cut Thomas Mayne, an able and energetic memdown so much forest yearly, whether it pays ber of the Dablin Corporation. or not. The latter bappens most frequently. The next point reached is that touching our colonization. We have a guarantee in the life long interest of the Hon. Premier, in this most important affair, that it will receive a special and fostering care at his hands. I consider the question of colonization as one Gladatone, and he threatens it whenever he is which should in our Province occupy a posttion, if not that of greatest prominence at least second to no other question. Our entire ing them to the United States, the quantity future depends on it, and if we wish to hold our own with our sister Provinces, it is imperative that no stone should be left unturned, that every possible means should be of citizens. There was a large crowd out. caused by this waste is yearly diminishing, adopted to foster and aid the opening up and the colonization of our unocoupled lands. It is often said of our Province that it is a frozen, batten country; a good country for the settlers to give a wide

as well in reference to our mining and phos-

phate lands, as to our timber lands, the great

importance of not allowing them to pass in

large areas into the hands of simple specula-

deavor as much as possible to ensure that our

timber and mining lands pass into the hands

of those who will work them. I firmly be-

Here that one great cause of the indis-

criminate destruction of our forests in

by parties who are interested in diverting a frozen country, plenty of ice and snow in winter, I admit, but that we have a birren country 1 most emphatically deny. I claim we possess land unsurpassed for richness and is there is no such supervision as assures com- fertility in the world. I have often heard pliance with the law. I would respectfully strangers who have travelled through our suggest that some means be adopted to sup country places express their admiration at ply this great lack, as it is well known that the richness of our lands and the vardure in the past 25 years or more the loss of and inxurisnce of its vegetation. (Applause.) standing timber by forest fires has been Agriculture may be backward, but it is not enormous. It is, in fact, the opinion of the the fault of the soil, but the fault of the backwardness of our farmers, who shut out, as I may say for so long, from the outside world, have not had the oppor-

Continued on Eighth Page.

was asked to join a conspiracy for the assasberth to. But don't forget this is usually said sinction of officials. Farrell acknowledged boards, or into special sizes to suit the special settlers to some other regions. That we have having participated in the plot to assassinate the jurors. He swore Hanlon informed him that he participated in the attempt to murder Field, that Brady stabbed Field and that Keily also participated. Farrell testified that threepence was collected weekly from the Fenians to purchase arms; that the city has been marked into districts, and that military inspections were held occasionally, at which most of the accused were present. At one meeting John Dovoy, who said that he came from America, prosided. The organization has existed for some years, Farrell said that picked men formed the for this conspiracy. Witness would never assassination committee; they were ignorant of each other. Daniel Curley gave the wittunities of keeping pace with the great ness a revolver and bid him stop Forster's Brotherhood the Assassination Society Maud;" sweepstake race, won by "Hawk carriage opposite Ellis Quay, when one Kelly was established. He was duped into join. Kee; race for \$100, 2.34, won by "Tommy and Joe Brady would do the remainder. The ing this Assossination Society by Curiey. B." Five thousand people were present. progress made by the big nations around them in the art of agriculture. Steam and

been on the Eilis Quay when the attempt only those who lived by it. He knew only was made to waylay Mr. Forster. Curley a mite about the society to some of those in was much vexed at the failure. Farrell said the dock. During the seven or eight years Kelly, Brady and Ranklin—the latter now in he had been in the society it was not always Limerick-followed Forster's carriage in a alive; sometimes they had no meeting places.

a week. Myles Kavanagh, an informer, who swore that he drove the car on which the five assailants escaped, is not in custody. Immediately after the Phouix Park murders he was apprehended and detained two days on suspicion of having driven the car the assassins of Cavendish and Burke escaped in.

on foot. All the prisoners were remanded for

It is reported that six persons in the dock to day offered to become approvers, but up to the present time the authorities have accepted only one, who will be examined at the next bearing. It is said there are three other informers. The names of Poole, Devine and Delaney are mentioned. The Detective Department is hesieged by persons offering to give information. Several auspected persons have left Dublin during the hanged to-morrow at Mallow. week. A detective is in pursuit of one important person. The purchase of the revolver Davine had when Detective Cox was murdered will be proved, also the purchase of the knives found near the residence of one of the prisoners. Evidence will be given of the issuing of summons in the handwriting of Jos. Mullat for meetings of "Centres." The Navan did not justify the charges of inciting appearance of the three men arraigned to-day exactly corresponds with the description of the three murderers of Cavendish and Burke. The police intend making five more arrests Mullat, the alleged leader of the assassinations committed, is a bunchback. The Crown is confident of the success of the prosecution. Curley is one of the Centres.

CORE, Jan. 20.-Parnell has gone to North Germany to investigate factories for converting peat into stable litter, which industry he desires to promote in Ireland.

Dustis, Jan. 22 .- Two further arrests were made this morning in connection with the conspiracy to murder officials. It is believed that the most important part of the case has not been revealed by the efficiale, and that the inquiry will extend over several weeks.

The Pope, in a letter to Cardinal McCahe, of which copi s have been sent to all the Irish bishops, congratulates them on their zeal in calming the country and gulding the people. He regrets that evil societies have not coused to trust to deeds of crime, but seek remedies which lead to destruction. A faithful people should be firmly persuaded that the national from one hundred and eighty voters. If these cause should be kept distinct from the deeds of keep faith with him his election is these unballowed associations. He suggests Neither of the Govern- that leave to attend popular meetings should ment candidates attempts to hold a public only be allowed to those of the clergy in whose wisdom the bishops have especial conthe electoral class is too didence as able to guide an excited assembly strong against them, and they dare and defend the most judicious courses. The clergy thus constituted the guardians of pubget the electors, even to go to their lic security and the defenders of the common committee rooms. One hundred and four weal will be of great utility to the country in electors attended O'Brien's last committee its disturbed state. Yesterday Mr. O'Connor, M.P., supported

the candidature of O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, for Parliament. He said the Irish party have determined to close with the Government in a decisive struggle. He asserted that the Government was the chief cause of the disorders in Ireland. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, charged

with seditions libel, has been committed for trial at the next session of the Special Commission. He has been bailed.

Farrell, the informer, continuing his evidence on Saturday, said that after he refused Harrington, who has just been sentenced to to meet Mullin and he received warning, he two months' imprisonment for his speech in concluded to meet him. On Sunday evening Mullingar, started his canvass in Westmeath ine accordingly met Mullin, Mullet, Dwyer a week or two ago, Mr. Gill, one of the pre- and Maloney in a public house. Hanlon came in and Mullet sent them out, two at a tire through ill health and pressure of busi-necs. Mr. Harrington will be returned with-and Haplon to Westmorland street Kelly out opposition. He has gained great credit | mot them and asked Hanlon if witness had a revolver. Hanion said "No." Carley gave Mr. Parnell will probably ask Dr. Nulty, him a revolver, which the authorities now whose discess includes Westmeath to raise a have. At Westland Row he met Mullet, Hancollection in the Catholic churches for the lon, Fegan, Smith and Maloney. He and Carley payment of the new member. The retirement | did not! now what he was brought for. Mullet said a sunfile would take place convenient to the chasel. He told him to stand on the opposite side, and if he considered a policeman was going to arrest any of them to shoot if not he was not to interfere. The intended victim was Barret, the foreman of the jury in Spencer's action, and the Pall Mall Gazette | the Hynes case. Muliet was to give an envelope to Barret while crossing the street, and Maloney was to attack Birret. Witness stayed there from 5 o'clock, and went away at twenty minutes past. A short time before his arrest he met Hanlon in a public house and showed him a summons charging bim with being implicated in the murder of Field. Witness said the Government could not be in the possession of much informstion. Hanlou told him Brody, Dunly and Kelly were in Westland street. Brody went on outside the car to North Frederick street. Hanion walked beside Field and Kelly in the member of the municipality, attended front of him. Hanlon put a white hand-a Fenian meeting, where the informer kerchief around his neck in order to be known to Body and Kelly. Brody caught hold of Field. Field made a blow at him with an umbrella. Brody then knocked Field down and stabled him several times whilst Field was on the ground. There were three young men standing on the road; one wanted to interfere, but the other would not allow him. After Field was stabbed Brody and Kelly jumped on the car. When Kelly got in the car he lost his hat. Myles Kavanagh, of Townsend street, drove the car. Oross-examined, the witness said no order was received from the Fenian Boolety. Orders used to be given from the Assessination Society. Muliet was responsible be here it he was connected only with the Fenian Society. From the Fenian

plot failed through a mistake. Farrell iden- He saw Brody repeatedly. Witness was tified Kally, Brady, Curley, Maloney, Dwyer growing sick of the whole business, and and Boyle in the prisoners' dock, as having saw it was a sham and a delusion, good for cab on another occasion, and MacMahon, It was never dead, however, and for three lately accidentally shot, assisted by watching | years he obeyed instructions.

Limerick, Jan. 22.—The authorities have Intermation of the existence here of a con- | cials :spiracy connected with the "inner circle' in

Lospon, Jan. 22 .-- A Dublin despatch says that although a wide belief exists that the authorities will now be able to bring the Phoenix Park assassins to justice, the real fact is that Farrell's assertion that the "inner circle" was so composed that its members were unknown to each other, and therefore not to be identified, is only too well founded. At the adjourned examination of the accused conspirators next Saturday, a list of Government officials whose murder was arranged will be produced.

The Lord Lieutenant refuses to interfere in the cases of Barrett and Poff, who will be

TRALEE, Ireland, Jan. 23 .- Poff and Barreit were hanged this morning for the murder of Brown near Castieisland. They protested their innocence unt'l the last. Sugo, Jan. 23.-Reports have reached here of death by starvation in the island of Innesmurray off the coast of County Sligo.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18 .- At the Grand Opera to-night, during the performance of the "Lights o' London," a calcium light machine on the stage exploded with fearful force, causing a stampede in the audience. No fire following, cries of "keep sents" from all sides and the playing of the orchestra partially restored order. Nobody in the audience was hurt. Five stage people were injured. Gust. Stepher, super, got a cut in the leg; Charles Read, corpenter, cut in the leg; James Foster, super, wounded in the broast; Albert Seymour, skull fractured and partially disembowelled; Robert Farrington, super, leg torn off. The last two cannot live. The scene on the stage was one of devastation. The play had to be stopped. Great indignation prevails, after it was learned that one of the principal exits was locked.

## HORRIBLE INHUMANITY.

A Blood-Curdling Narative—How a Young Girl was Maltreated by two Miscreants.

Oswego, Jan. 19. - John Hickey and Mary Jane, his wife, under strest here for horrible by the District Attorney to-day, but they, through counsel, demanded, under the provision of the New Code, the privilege of a private examination. Otherwise they might have been mobbed, for, as it was, an indignant crowd of people thronged the Court House. After an hour or two spent in legal consultation before Judge Clark they decided to waive an examination and give ball to the Grand Jury in \$1,500 each. There is also a civil action against them for \$10,000. brought in the name of the girl's brothers, to seenre partial remuneration for what she suffered at their hands.

Personal investigation and interviews reveal a terribly sickening condition of things in her case. Eight years ago, when she was sound physically and mentally, Hickey and his wife took her from poor parents in Camptown, Ps., to bring up. Hickey being wealthy or well-to-do, her parents thought this highly advisable. But less than a week ago her brothers learned that she had been subjected to neglect and brutal treatments till she appeared and acted more like a frightened, half starved beast than otherwise. Her brothers came to Blokey's home in Apalachin, near here, found the worst descriptions only told half the truth, took their sister away by force, brought her here and had Hickey arrested for continuous nessults with intent to bill, and brought the civil action as stated. The girl, who now weighs sixty-seven and one-half pounds, or sbout fifteen pounds less than when taken to Hickey at eleven years of age, is a frightful sight to look upon. Her head has a score or more of long, deep gashes, which might easily have been made with clube, potatomashers, and iron pokers, as she says. Her arms, legs and body are similarly disfigured, and her face is all warned out of resemblance to humanity. The clothes she wore when recovered stock to her body, and her stookings had to be out from her guhed feet and limbs. She accounts for every bruise and gash, and tells how long ago Mrs. Hickey abused her in each case. She can neither count, spell, nor read, and can scarcely talk intelligently, says she was kept in a cold, open shed in winter, and one night Mrs. Hickey threw cold water on her there and left her so that it froze in her hair and from her ears down to the stumps they now are. In short, her appearance, the testmony of

neighbors, and her own painfully simple statement combine to make the case more horrible than can properly be described in print. The girl has been photographed and, while the likeness does not look half so revolting as she does, it would cause even a criminal to shudder.

Miss Mary Barrett, eldest daughter of Lawrence Barrett, is engaged to marry the Baron von Roeder, of Stuttgart.

The most successful races which have been held at Dunnville, Out., resulted as follows: Three minute trot, purse \$75, won by "Ontario

#### "ACCUSING SPIRITS."

Justice in Ireland-A Telling Comments tary on the Castle Administration and its Brutal Policy.

The following is the article for which William O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, has been arrested, and which has created such stir in the ranks of the Castle hacks and offi-

"Of the fact that since his condemnation and previous to Saturday last, he deciated that a was innocent of the murder there is not she slightest doubt."—Freeman—Report of the Execution of PATRICK HYMES.

"I am going now to my doom. Going before my Maker. I have to declare my innocence of the murder."—PATRICK WALSH, on the gallows, Sept. 22.

"I don't deserve it. There is no claim agains?"
The day will come when sooner or later.

me. The day will come when, sooner or later, you shall account for my innocent life. Michael Walsh, on being sentenced to death.

Sept. 29.

1. He left it now to God and to the Virgin that he never left hand, or foot, or book, or anything else on that man, and he left it to the Coart to do what they liked with him."—PATRICK "HTG-GINS (Long), on being sentenced to death, "lea.

GINS (Long), on being sentenced to death, ...ea. 18.

"I am going before my God. I am as 'nescent as the calld in the crade."—MYLES JOHNS on the gillows. Dec 15.

"On my oath I never fired a shot at John Huddy, nor Joseph Huddy, nor any other man, since the day I was born: yet Kerrigan and his family have sworn fa'sely."—The MAS HIGGESCA (Tom), on being sentenced to death, Dec. '6, "I can solemnly swear that I am as clear of that ded as any man who ever drew breath. This is a shaughtering-house. I am as glad to go to my God as to my home and family."—MICHAEL FLYNN, on being sentenced to death.

Dec. 20 1882.

Two of these men spoke from the very gallows with the noose round their necks. They were unquestioning Catholics. One moment more, and if the protestation on their lips were a lie they knew they were stepping into an eternity of torment. The world's opinion was to them a feather's weight. The rustle of the Unseen was falling mysteriously on their ears. Which are we to trust-the last words of man after man as he faces the All-seeing Judge, or the verdicts of tribunals carefully concocied to "convict murderers by hook or crook?" There was an old fashioned maxim of the books: "Better ninety-nine guilty ones should escape than that one innecent man should suffer." The theory of the manipulators of the Orimes' Act assume to be that somebody must be harged-theright person, it possible, but at all events somebody. Mistakes will occur; but out of any given half-dozen victims, though theme may be one or two who do not deserve hanging, there will almost certainly be one or two who do. Better, in any case, that a garrulous peasant should be kicked into etesnity by Mr. Marwood than that the detective police should acknowledge itself balkid, and cream-faced loyalists go about in terror of their lives. It is impossible to study the trials and scaffold-scones of the past few inhumanity to Osce Everett, a girl aged months without putting this horrible con-nineteen years, were to have been examined struction upon them. If Hynes, or Waleh, ex-Joyce, or Higgins had had the fair trial by their peers, which has been the proud right of the meanest churl in England since the day of Rannymede, their dying protestations need not have troubled the rest of the public. We desire to avoid exaggerated language, for we recognize the gravity of the subject and of our responsibility; but our attachment to theelementary principles of justice impels me deliberately to say that, both as to the tribunal and as to the evidence, the proceedings against these men bear an indelible tains of foul play. Upon their trials the ordinary detective machinery-vigilance, resource, the ingenuity to discover scraps of evidence, the intelligence to pless them together-counted for little. Packed juries and bribed witnesses were the all-sufficient implements of justice. Anybody can govern with a state of slege, or win with loaded dice, or hang with unobstructed hanging machinery. When the art of trying a man consists in picking out of the panel twelve of his deadly enemies, and the production of evidence means chiefly the getting at the worst side of the veriest villain in the community and bambly consulting his prepossessions us to the reward sud the little precautions necessary to make the bid of the informer a hed of volvet, verdicts of guilty and hangings may be had in any desired quantity; but if this is moral government in the Victorian era, why cut Strafford's head off for tempering with Icish juries, or strike King James crown away for influencing English ones, or nold Torquemeds accurated because he did with hos pincers what the great and good Earl Spencer does with bugs of gold ? What is worst stout the White Tower set up in Green street is the genetly pretence that it is: all done to save the sacred right of trial by jury in Ireland; that it is necessary to pack juries that we may have juries at all; that it is better to convict upon paid swearing that to adopt drumhend Ideas of evidence. Out upon the imposture! If the trials of the last few months are trials by jury, such as Englishmen. bled to maintain, we solemnly declare that the sooner we have the tribunal of the three judges, or the rough-and-ready justice of the court martials, the batter for public decency and for the accused themselves. An Alexandria telegram of last Friday tells us that. nearly five hundred prisoners have been discharged for want of evidence." In Alexandria filey have the advantage of martial law. We wonder if these five hundred had been tried by packed juries of Levantine shopkeepers, and sums of five thousand.

pounds dangled before every needy wretch.

that could coin obliging evidence, how many

of the five hundred would have escaped the

rope and the boot of the Egyptian Mr. Mar-

wood? Again we say, the dying declarations:

prefixed to this article may be all talse; but

they may be also some of them or all of thems.

true; and the scandal—a scandal which

would throw England into a blaze li the vic-

time were Sydneys or Russels, and not mere-

Gaelic speaking mountaineers—is that there

was nothing in the mode of trial to satisfy

have been avenged by murder,

the public conscience that murder may make

TOUTE SORTE DE CHOSES.

Bishop Pinsonneault is seriously ili. Christine Nilsson changed hotels at Omaha cause the landlord refused to furnish her with a lunch labed.

nds of women have been restored to wisceness of the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's treatile Compound. The London Spectator admits, in them ather of Christmas cards, that England is fairly

Beaten out of the field by America. A pint of the finest ink for families or schools can be made from a ten cent package of Diamond Dye. Try them.

"I see the villein in your face, and a Yanace judge to a prisoner. "May it please your weachip," replied the prisoner. That is a per-

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, willes : "Dr. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., im-mediate relief has been received by those

wao use it." Mrs. Malaprop says she knows who the Al pine glacier is. He is a foreigner who carwies a proce of putty in his hand and a pane cii glass under his arm.

If there ever was a specific for any one memplaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are mapecific for slok headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose.

Besiring money to complete a spree already began, a watchmaker in Springfield, Mass, pawned all the watches he had in mand to repair.

The world-wide reputation of Ayer's Hair Regor is due to its healty action on the hair and scalp, through which it restores gray hair to its original color and imparts a gloss and freshness which makes it so much desired by all classes and conditions of peo-

The wealthiest London-Americans are believed to be Mr. Winaus, Sir Curtis Lampwho has just retired from Barings'.

.. M. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have said large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Ecler-face Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat scoup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises."

Zongue, plenty but golng fast; brains, mearce and wanted; cheek, full supply; pluck, market bare; hearts, unsteady, price fluctua sing, mostly sold for cash on delivery.

. " Great baste is not always good speed." You must not dilly-dally in caring for your health. Liver, kidneys and bowels must be Rept healthy by the use of that prince of medicines, Kidney-Wort, which comes in Manid form or dry-both thoroughly efficaclous. Have it always ready.

🖹 🛕 porcelain maker of Klyoto, in Japan, who studied photography in Paris, has succeeded as making photographs in colors on porce-.lain, with a perfect perspective.

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Oltawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Meethrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver that and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda fac the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for effective coughs it has no equal."

"What is that dog barking at?" asked a step whose boots were more polished than his 25488 .- " Why," said the bystanders, "he sees another puppy in your boots."

A despatch from Brussels to the London These says a State prosecution has been comspenced against the Bishop of Tourney on account of his opposition to the surrender of the money which Canon Bernard deposited in America and Canada.

MERVOUS EXHAUSTION, and all dissing from vonthial speedily and radically removed by that wonderful remedy known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column. Sold in Montreal by B. 3B. McGale.

It struck a Colorado Springs correspondent of the Springfield Republican as a little singular that the man who described the place as a paradise for invalida" was making a living burying the invalids who died there.

One peculiar characteristic of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is its power of decomposing the food in the stomach, rendering digestion and assimilathe more perfect. This partly accounts for the rapidity with which patients take on sen while using the article.

Mr. Mayer has laid before the French Academy of Sciences a new mode of burial. wis, glass coffins the air pumped out, and fitted with antiseptic gas. Thus, he claims, the body could be indefinitely kept uncormapted.

INDISPENSABLE, .- There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of ber, \$144,414,108. The decrease in discounts years assures us, should be recorded Perry Bayle' Pain Killes. For both internal and previous month was \$682,585. The deposits external application we have found it of for the month ending November 30th showed of them. Wearled with his efforts, he arose, great value; especially can we recommend is for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and | month, while the statement for December, as bruises .- Christian Era.

A subterranean telegraph wire is being laid 355tween Paris and Marseilles. Nearly 300 workmen are employed on the undertaking, which will cost \$8,000,000. The wire is to be connected with the Atlantic and Mediter-TABBEAN ORbics.

The most reliable preparation yet indreduced to the public, for the immediate re-Het and cure of Congbs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, as SPRUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Palamonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU-GINE taken with a dore of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the adminstration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SPRUCINE is put up in Mottles at 25 and 50 couts each.

The other evening in the Beichsellen Theatre, in Berlin, a sort of music hall, the sidest of three young French acrobats, named Forbee, suddenly expired on the stage, havmg exerted himself too violently during his gymnastic performance.

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate As a Nerve Food.

Dr. J. W. Smith, Wellington, O, says :-■ I have used it advantageously in impaired mervous supply."

The Academy of Bolences decides that raw meat is easier of digestion than that which is mocked. In prescribing it preference should be given to flesh that has been frozen, as very low temperatures destroy the eggs of the many parasites which often infest meats of all

"BUOHUPAIBA." 200 (Alexander - Ox 25) (Thirth and Alexander)

TRE PRINCE IMPERIAL STATUE. Loznow Jan. 16 The Prince of Wales in his remarks at the dry ling of the statue of the late Prince Imperial at Woolwich said: "It is obvious that this short ceremony is not a political one in any sense of the word. We are inaugurating a monument to the memory of a young and gallant prince who fell fighting for the Queen of England."
After tracing the cereer of the Prince Imperial to the time of his death, the Prince of Wales concluded: "Bis virtues, his blameless life, his courage, his obedience to orders, will always prove a bright example to the cadets educated at Woolwich, who, when they gaze on the statue insugurated to day, will see the features of the young and brave Prince who died with his face to the foe. " The Prince of Wales afterward distributed the Egyptian medal to the patients in the Herbert Hospital.

THE AGE OF MILACLES

is past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are almost wasted by consumption ... It is however unsurpassed both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs and bronchial aff-ctions. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, cures pimples, blotches and eruptions, and causes even great eating ulcers to heal.

ANOTHER HOTEL FIRE.

NEERAH, Wis., Jan. 15 .- The city was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday morning by a fire, which destroyed the Russell House and several other large buildings. The fire broke out at a few minutes before four o'clock in the rear of Gaffney's clothing house and spread with terrible rapidity. The Bussell House was soon in flames and a scene of the utmost terror and excitement ensued. Efforts were made to rescue the guests and employees of the house at once. Many of the inmates seemed dazed or crazed with terror and rushed in all directions except that which led to safety. The servant girls and many of the guests ran out into the snow, clad only in their night clothes. The weather was bitterly cold, the mercury standing at fifteen degrees below zero, and some of the sufferers were badly frozen. The fire department, aided by the citizens, did all that was possible to save the building and to rescue its were lost, but a comparison of the register and the list of employees on the pay roll with the list of those saved showed that all were rescued, although many are seriously injured by the fire, by falls and by the cold. In addition to the hotel the following outbuilding were borned .- The National Back of Neenah, the Post Office, Kamberly & Elwer's drng store, Larbina's notion store, Paine's restaurant, Seave's drug store, O. Shier's market, Bellsteen's hide house, Clausen & Gram's dry goods, and others.
The total loss is about \$250,000; insured for about \$50,000.

A PERFUMED TOOTH WASH!

Mix a teaspoonful of Musray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER in a tumbler of pure, soft tor sale. It will not injure the enamel; will heal all tenderness or someness of the gums or Xavier. mouth, and will impart a most delightful fragrance to the breath.

SERIOUS BAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE SELF-ACCUSED PRICENIX PARK

MURDEBER. ROCHESTER, N.Y., Jan. 15 .- It is believed at Albien that nothing will be done with Hugh follows: For more than a month the young O'Donnell. His confession is regarded as the result of a whiskey craze.

CANADIAN BANK SPATEMENT.

From the figures for the past and previous months the circulation for the month shows the falling off of \$678,705, as follows :- Circulation for November, \$37,180,399; circulation for December, \$36,501,694. The bank tion of Dominion notes, \$10,463,842, brings the whole circulation up to \$46,965,536, thoughts. An incident occurred to assist showing a tailing off of over a million dollars from the statement to November 31st, which showed the total circulation to be \$48,205,-695. The current discounts show a falling off of \$1.282.662, as follows: discounts for No- had found upon the chimney-piece an old alvember, \$145,696,770; discounts for Decemon November 31st from the statement of the an increase of \$429,104 over the preceding compared with the previous month, gives a different state of affairs, as follows: - Deposits for November, \$97.052,159; deposits for December, \$96,879,544; decrease, \$172,-615. The specie reserve also shows a de-

"PURRING."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 12.—David McWilliams, a coal miner of Plymou'b, Pa., and Robert Tavish. a saloon keeper, of Manayunk, matened some time ugo to "purr" for \$250 a side. Purring is known as retertific shin-kicking. The battle was fought last night at Camda, and won by McWilliams in the 23rd round. The men were barelegged from the knee to the ankle, and wore brogans. Both were very much exhausted after an hour's kicking. Tavish wanted to quit, but his irlends wished that he should goon. McWilliams's hits were badly cut and bruised, but Tavish's were much worse. In the next four rounds McWilliams inflicted ugly cuts and bruises on Tavish. In the 22nd round Tavish's seconds were unab'e to stop the flow of blood. They wanted to apply bandages, but were not a lowed. McWilliams kicked Tavish five times in the 23rd round, when the latter dropped like a log. His legs from the knee to the ankle were covered with cuts and as raw as beefs'cak. Tavish's legs were washed with apple lack, and he was driven to the ferry. Before the "purrers" reached Philadelphia their legs were swollen out of all proportions. Tavish is in bed "PUBRING."

crease.

Holloway's Pills .- Indigestion and Liver Complaints.-The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both uppleasant conse. quences; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or diseased conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets-as the liver, stomach, and bowels, over ,all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of this malady to these purifying Quick complete oure, all annoying Kidney, and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily to take oath, being convinced that you

THE DWARP'S SECRET ath turning to his brother he said,

CHAPTER X -COMPINUED

THE TRIAL. It seemed to the audience as if a portion of the darkness were already being dispelled. The lawyer's very tones were so convincing,

this terrible drams. A saint who is unqueshis dread ministry, and a senseless being who in the order of creation is mute; an angel and a beast; the one bound by his oath to a silence like that of the grave, the other a poor brute, condemned to everlasting silence. Yet Lipp Lapp who was severely wounded by the murderer; Lipp Lapp who defended himself, and in whose clenched fist was found a handful of the murderer's hair; Lipp-Lapp saw it all. You point to the accused and you say, 'He opened his father's safe, therefore he must have killed him.' And I say that he did not even rob him. Since when has temptation become an actual crime? He tells you that, when in the very act of committing a crime, he raised his eyes to the portrait of his dead mother, and drew back in shame and horror, flying from the room. No, this prodigal did not kill his father; during that night of murder and of mourning he was shedding tears of bitter repentance, and at the very torning point of his career, at his very entrance upon a new way, you cast him into a felon's cell and call him-parrioide. gentlemen, take care; it is not the first time have had the honor of addressing you; it is not the first struggle I have made for the innocent, avainst the law, whose mission it is to protect outraged society, but which, without ever diverging from its end, sometimes goes astray in the means, never, never, did the cause of a prisoner seem more just to me than this one; never have I so much desired to convince you that my client is not a murderer, but a deeply wronged and sufinmates. It was reported that several lives fering man. My, God, my God! do You no longer work miracles, or will You not send thither, armed with full power to reveal the truth, the man who alone can do so? From suffering, aberration of mind, from the very jaws of death itself, it would seem to me that

the Abbe Sulpice must appear before us." "I am here," said a feeble voice beside him. To the amazement of every one the Abbe Sulpice indeed appeared suddenly in the doorway leading to the witness-stand. A murmur of compassion was heard in the

The Abbe Sulpice, feeble and tottering, wearing his loose black cassock unconfined by any belt, he face ats pale as a corpee, seemed like one summoned from the grave. A red mark divided his white forehead in two and this scar, still fresh and bleeding, gave water, and you have a tooth wash far supelor him a strange resemblance to one of the early to all the lotions and dentifices ever offered martyra. Sabine gross and made a step tomartyrs. Sabine arose and made a step towards him. But his eyes were fixed upon

Seeing his brother thus coming, as it were from the verge of the grave to defend him, a sudden ray of hope entered the prisoner's SERIOUS BAILWAY ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—Through the careloseness of the engineer on a Lake thore passenger train, were fixed upon Sulpice in ardent burning, were fixed upon Sulpice in ardent burning the train ian into a switch engineer of the passenger train, was severly injured; Foster, engineer of the switch engine, and his leg cut off; Lux, a fleetworth engine, and his leg cut off; Lux, a fleetworth engine, and his leg cut off; Lux, a fleetworth by the jury, and the reporters wrote some had his leg cut off; Clux, a fleetworth by the jury, and the reporters wrote some had his leg cut off; Clux, a fleetworth by the jury, and the reporters wrote some had his leg cut off; Clux, a fleetworth by the jury, and the reporters wrote some had his leg cut off; Clux, a fleetworth by the jury, and the reporters wrote some had his leg cut off; Clux, a fleetworth by the jury, and the reporters wrote some had his leg cut off; Clux, a fleetworth by the jury, and the reporters wrote some had his feet terribly mangled. An iron bolt plercy descriptive of the effect produced plercy descriptive of the effect produced by this incident. The presiding judge delights incident. The presiding judge delights incident. The presiding judge delights incident in ardent supplication, seeming to ask of him at once his heart once this heart once this heart. His eyes, dilated, feverish, red and burning, were fixed upon the iliness from which he was scarce recovering. He declared that the confession of two mysterious men in an unknown house was undoubtedly one of two mysterious men in an unknown house was undoubtedly one of the feverish, the declared that the conserved a gene with visions of his delirium, and concluded by a scathing condemnation of the particide. Sulhers are privately to the fixed upon the iliness from which he was scarce recovering. He declared that the conserved as carce heart. His eyes, dilated, feverish, red and timony. The hapless prisoner, clutching at the bar, grow paler and paler, seeming to fairly totter.

And how all this had come about was as priest had been a prey to acute physical suffering. His mind had wandered in delirlum, and lost eight of reality. On the very evening previous to the trial, the doctor had declared his almost certain conviction that he would never recover his reason. But that morning Sulpice had felt the darkness which enshrouded his mind gradually being dispelled, he strove to remember all that had circulation of \$36,501,694, with the circula. happened. Sitting up, and pressing his hands to his forehead, he tried to collect his him. Lipp-Lapp, who, since the illness of brother and let religion go." his young master, had never left the room; poor Lipp-Lapp, who still dragged himself about, not having yet recovered his strength, manac. Sitting upon a low stool, he was going over the figures with his long hairy and noiselessly approached the bed, just when Sulpice, sitting up, was trying to recollect events and to recall the past. Lipp Lapp, holding out the almanac to him, attracted his attention. He seized the card covered with dates, and his eye fell upon one to which the animal was accidentally pointing. Providence, how wonderful are Thy ways! That date brought back the abbe's wandering thoughts.

"The eighteenth of August," said ho; " the eighteenth of August." He looked round in a sort of vague, belpless way, then suddenly light broke in upon

him. "Xavier" exclaimed be; "Xavier!" He rang the boil, and Baptiste immediately

appeared. Baptiste," said he, "where is Sabine?" The old man bowed his head, but made no reply, She's gone there?" said Sulpice.

Baptiste made a gesture of assent. "Listen," said Sulpice in a feeble voice, " I am going there too. Do not say no, for I will go even if it is my death." "Go, then, dear young master," said the servant, bursting into tears, "and bring us

back M. Xavler. Sulpice took a few drops of cordisi, and feeling stronger, sent for a carriage. Baptiste and he got in and were driven to the courtbouse. The young priest proceeded at once to the witness box and appeared as we have

seep. The deepest emotion was visible on every

face. The plot seemed thickening. Xavier was for the moment forgotten. All eyes were turned upon that frail face with its bloody aursola. Profound silence reigned throughout the court. Every one felt that Xavier's life hung upon his brother's words.

"You being a near relative of the accused," said the judge, " I will not oblige you Medder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Drug- restored to health and strength, and his sal- will not speak one word contrary to the lowness gradually vanishes. d Sir," said Sulpice, "I will speak the

"Forgive me, that it cannot be the whole "What have you to say to the court?" asked

the judge. "My brother is innocent," said the young priest, raising his hands to an image of the Crucified which was directly in front of

was easy to deceive me, as they knew my tionably bound to silence by the obligations of mission was entirely among the poor and suffering. One of them told me that my ministry was required for a man whose soul was at stake, and I went with them."
"Could you tell us where you
brought?" asked the judge. Weie

"I could not," said the priest, "and even if I did remember I would have no right to make it known. When we arrived at a wretched house we went in, and immediately one of these villians knelt down and under the seal of confession told me of the crime he had

committed." "Did you see that man's face?"

"I did." "Would you know him again ?"

"I knew him before." "Under what circumstances did you know

im ?' "I once saved his life," replied the priest quietly.

"His name?" asked the judge, "or do you know it?" "I know it."

"In that case one word will be sufficient to ave your brother."

Salpice clutched at the railing. "That name I cannot reveal to the court, He, whose image you have placed upon yonder wall, forbids me. You must believe me upon the honor of a priest and the word of a Ohristian, but you must not ask for proofs; I cannot furnish them."

Judge and jury slike looked at him. Xavier who, in the sgitation of new hope, had risen from his seat, fell backwards over. whelmed. Sating sobbed aloud.

Public sympathy had reached a climax. Some admired the Abbe Sulpice, others were amezed at his silence, not comprehending the inviolable secret which bound him.

To Sulpice the judge said gravely, " The gentlemen of the jury will no doubt take what you have said into account. It does not come within our province to urge you to betray alike your conscience and your God. Your duty is rigorous, but ours remain inexorable."

The attorney-general, fully understanding that the appearance of Sulpice, and the simple words by him spoken, bad done more for the detence than the eloquence of Leon Renaut, and unwilling that he should lose at any cost the cruel victory he had been on the point of gaining, arose to reply to the young lawyer, annihilating his fervent detence and endeavoring to efface the impression produced by the priest's testimony. He no longer cared to display his talents and fine language, but his cutting voice, his brief, incisive words, his unanswerable arguments, followed each other in quick succession like poisoned darts. He spoke of the Abbe Sulconfidence in himself was weakened. He the jury and gain the sympathy of the house.

lawyer himself. The jury retired, and X avier was removed by the gendarmes. Meanwhile the spectators were divided into two parties: the one believed what the Abbe Pomereul had said and demanded Xavier's acquittal; the other shook

their beads saying. "You see it is merely a lawyer's strategy Would confession be of any importance in such a case? Of course he would save his

Every one was busy discussing the attorney

general's speech and the eloquence of the young lawyer. Friends sought each other out, for must they not in some way pass the time while the jury was deliberating? It seemed to augur well for the accused that each other for support and protection. fingers, and seemed as if deploring that he they were so undecided. After an absonce of could not, like others, comprehend the sense an hour and a half they returned. Then in a tremulous voice, amid a death-like silence. the foreman read the decision of his col-: seppasi

"Xavier Pomercul was guilty, but beyond all doubt the priest's testimony must be taken into account, and a piea for extenuating oircumstances be admitted."

It was the only means of saving Xavier from the penalty of death, the only means of giving Providence time to work out its end. A murmur of astonishment greated the foreman's fatal decision, and when Xavier was brought in te might have guessed his fate at once from the appearance of every one. But he saw nothing, his eyes were fixed upon the judges while he awaited the reading of his sentence When he heard the words, "has been found guilty." he burst into tears, and when sentence was pronounced, "bard labor for life," he murmured, "Fur better death."

"No, Xavier, no, my brother," cried Salpice, trying to take his brother's hand, " for God will permit light to come upon the darkners, and you will yet be free." But with a gesture of abhorrence Xavier

threw him off, orving. "You, who might have saved me and would not, I disown you." The judge then asked, "Have you anything

to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?" Xavier answered, "I am innocenti I am

Innecent l' Sabine tell into Sulpice's arms, as Xavier was being led away.

"Ah, poor martyr!" she sold, "who will consols you in such an ordeal?" Sulpice pointed to the picture of the orucified God.

"He will," said he. And, assisted by Leon Renaut, he returned home with his sister in the carriage which had brought him.

CHAPTER XI. THE DEBAM HNDED.

Boulevard de Olichy, which had been honored by numbering among its tenants at one time Jacque; the painter of fishes, and Diaz, the brilliant colorist. His studic wall spantous, and furnished in severely classical style, to harmonize with the character of him who passed his life there. The draperies were dark red, showing to the best advantage the whiteness of the marble, the sombre tint of burnished sliver.

ceptions of Practier, Olodion's nymphs, or any of the works of that school, which, for want of an ideal, becomes realistic, and the decay of which is disguised by a word unknown to the ancients.

To be realistic is to make no use of what we find in the works of God, and which His Providence has given us, that we may add thereunto the inspiration of genius; it is to choose the low in preference to the beautiful -to give interpretation to what is base and expression to what is vile; for vile is the only word to express such degeneracy.

To belong to the realistic school means to produce no more such faces and figures as were sculptured by Michael Angelo upon mausoleums, or admitted by the Popes into the great Basilica, St. Peter's. The "Night and Day" of that mester would not represent, according to the idea of the realists, the human form in its whole strength, draped merely in its own chastity. The artists of our day bave brought into art a certain profligacy of conception—the licentiousness of the times. They work no longer for temples, but for drawing-rooms. Their work is trivial, commonplace, and unwholesome. But such art pays. It gives the artist at once money and a certain ready fame. None of these groups, heads, or basso relievi will live; the present. He is indifferent to immortality, as he is skeptical of a future life. His faith the prisoner a thousand little kindnesses and in art is as dead as his religious belief. For him there is no God in heaven, and on his can fully appreciate. He was very little in path of life no sublime poetry. There sympathy with the worthless life Xavier had are some noble exceptions among the modern artists, who stand out from the groups of realists, either through pure love of the antique, or through a higher and worthier motive.

When Benedict Fougerais left off making designs for clocks and ornaments for M. Pomereul, he entered the studio of a member of ing in him the hapless victim of circumstanthe Institute, whose reputation, was perhaps not yet equal to his solid merit. Jules Autran was a master at once kind and severe. and it was thanks to him that Benedict succeeded in finishing his artistic education.

He studied history, of which so many artists emain in ignorance; he devoted himself to archmology and numismatics, and all the branches of sculpture and aronitecture as practised by the ancients, whose works inspire in us at once admiration for their genius and a feeling of our own impotence. He studied the lives of those great artists of the middle sges and the period of the Benaissance, and drew thence this conclusion, that before becoming artists whose fame was to astonish the world, they had been men.

Without sepiring to equal such a master as Leonardo da Viuci, who reached a high depice in terms of the highest praise, but briefly gree of excellence in various arts, and could touched upon the iliness from which he was Family of Francis I.; without ever hoping to deep love for him he had for her; not disappeal. The greatest emotion was displayed visions of his delirium, and concluded by a Benvenuto Cellini, who carved a gem with over her indifference by increased devo-

Ronaut, again rose, but every one felt that his | uess, as do so many artists, under pretence of | Xavier's hard, rebellious nature, he at least seeking an inspiration, while they enervate kept alive his faith in friendship. The knew, in fact, that if Sulpice's deposition did themselves by the use of tobacco not save Xavier it would injure him, seem. in every shape and form. He did Sabine, were the prisoner's only consolation. ing like the stratagem of a brother to deceive not think it necessary to form exaggerated theories of art, and become, in consect oit was almost with hatred. by a plan preconcerted, perhaps, with the quence, the lion of a circle of petty admirers. He remained in his studio, and when he felt that his hand was not faithfully interpreting his thought, he did not try to force it, but turned to some useful and yet relaxing study. His friends were all of the best type. He did not care for conversation of such a kind as to disturb the harmony existing between | nocent!" it was Benedict who held him in his conceptions and his execution.

For, if gayety is a relaxation to the mind, licentiousness only troubles and disturbs it. So Benedict's friends belonged to the up happily small class of literary men-journalists and artists—who revolutely set themselves against the too general immorality of the day. Closely united, they formed a brave little band, who depended upon

Why does this sort of good-fellowship so seldom exist, except among those who are rather the brigands, the bravi, of art than its apostles? The followers of that camp opposed to such as Benedict are, in their individuality, protected, upheld, and sustained in a manner quite different from their adver-

The painter, poet, sculptor, or author, who is earnest, morsi, and Ohristian, flads himself alone and isolated. Far from seeking each other out, assisting each other, and fraternizing, such men seem to lack either that fraternal feeling or the necessary attraction. They do not seem to realize that, if they wished, they could form themselves into a serried column as well as their antagonists.

Two powerful incentives kept Benedict firm in the way he had chosen: one was his falth, upon which the cold wind of doubt had never blown; the other was his attachment to Sabine. His gratitude to her father was somehow mingled and, as it were, diffused in the deep, pure affection with which he regarded Sabine. Re entertained for her much the same species of respect and admiration which Dante felt for Beatrice, and Petrarch for Laura, and which gave to poetry "La Divina Commeddia" and the "Canzlones." Without directly confessing that she was the end and aim of his efforts, the young sculptor had never dreamed of offering the fame or fortune he might achieve to any other than the merchant's daughter.

He told himself repeatedly that the rich heiress would no doubt despise the poor youth who owed his very livelihood to the charity of her father; but he consoled himself by the thought that M. Pomercul had himself nown poverty, struggled with privation, and considered it his bounden duty to protect those who fought the battle of life bravely, without weakness or presumption.

On the day when he brought the statuette of Steinbach's Sabine to his master's house, Benedict felt that his fate was to be then and there decided. If the young girl, with her inther's consent, accepted this long-cherished work of his, she would likewise consent to be-The studio occupied by Benedict Fougerais | come his wife. Ahl how he had trembled for was on the ground floor of the house, No. 11 the result, and how great had been his for

when M. Pomercul held out a hand of welcome to him, and called him son. Thenceforth he had believed his fate certain-his happiness secured. With Sabine for his wife he could never go astray, he

could never fail. The thought of her had sustained him during the five laborious years of his early youth, and strengthened him in his manhood's riper age. She had been his the bronzes, and the softened lustre of the hope and his consolence, and she was to be The lawyer's very tones were so convincing, his gestures so, full of authority, his face him. On such sincere conviction, that many of there present forgot how, a moment before, their opinion of Kayler had seemed irrevocable.

"This whole case, gentlemen," he continued, "is enshrouded in mystery. You see that one oriminal, I see two. You repeat that the deposition of the Abbe Sulpice should the very were stealing ontained, which were in this witness a priest, to show me in this witness a priest, lossed when in this witness a priest, lossed with service with surface with the terrible drams. A saint who is unquest witness a priest, was different with the secondary of authority, his face him. On a carved oaken buffet stood vases in burnished silver.

In this whole of such sincere conviction, the ingular of the crime two ment came in this witness and asked to see me. They did not our house and his model and his aim in life. If ever a man

What courage and what strength the title of husband would give Benedict! He would no longer have to think and act for himself slone. He would be responsible for the hap-piness of that dear one whose destiny M. Pomereul had confided to him with so noble a confidence accepting industry and affection from him as his only wealth.

Yes, Benedict was happy that night. And when he slept his dreams brought before him again loved faces, and the echo of their gladsome Words.

A thunderbolt fell upon his hopes and his happiness. M. Pomereul's murder, in itself, was to him a source of the deepest grief. He had never known his own father, and his filial affection had centred upon this man who had been his benefactor. Hastening to the house of mourning, he had been given the farther intelligence which made his sorrow two-fold, Not only had the honored head of the family fallen by the hand of an assassin, but an accusation was made against the brother of the

woman who was so soon to be his wife. Benedict was well aware of Xavier's follies but he never; believed the accusation even for an instant. He trusted the wretched boy blindly, overwhelmed as he was by circumstances, and caught in the meshes of a net from which naught, as it seemed, could deliver but the artist of to-day does not look beyond him. He not only interested in his behalf his best friend, Leon Benaut, but he showed marks of affection which only the wretched been leading, and even felt a sort of dislike towards the frequenters of low theatres and other fashionatie haunts of vice, and would never have dreamed of making him a companion. But since the blow had fallen, and poor Xavier was branded as a parriolde, he felt only the despest sorrow for him, behold-

> ces, and a deeply afficted son. This was a greater test of his affection than ten years of ordinary devotion. Benedict felt that he owed Sabine this proof of his love for her, and that by devoting himself to Xavier's cause, he would show in a way more convincing than words the depth and sincerity of his attachment. Imagine, therefore, his grief and disappointment when Sabine refused to see him during the whole time of Xavier's trial. Of course, her mourning and her intense anxiety were sufficient reasons for her seclusion, and yet Benedict had won from Sabine herself, from M. Pomereul, and now from Sulpice, a sacred title, which should, he thought, have procured him

> Was it just that he should be treated as a stranger in that house which was now in great part hers? He accused her in his heart of coldness and indifference. He persuaded himself that she could not have the same couraged, however, he determined to triumph

So, unable to see Sabine, he devoted himself entirely to Xavier. He saw him ever day, bringing new courage to that dejected He never frittered away his time in idle- soul, and if he did not succeed in softening sculptor's visits, and those of Renaut and He rarely spoke of Sulpice, and when he did

> Incapable of understanding his brother, he accused him of crueity.

During the terrible scene at the court, the sculptor had not dared to approach Sabine. who ent as near as possible to Xavier, but when Xavier, having heard his sentence, gave that one last despairing cry, "I am in. his arms and supported him, for the gendarmes, touched by the scene, allowed Xavier that moment's consolation.

Next evening Benedict went to see Leon Renaut. "Do you think Xavier will appeal to anther court?" he asked.

"No," said the lawyer, " he has positively refused." "And yet another court might-" began

Benedict. "There is no use in hoping against hope, my friend," said the lawyer; "Kavler would

have no chance before any jury." "So the unhappy boy must go to the conviot-prison till he is transported?"

"He is in such a state of health," replied Renaut. "that it will be possible. I think, to have him kept where he is at present. We will meanwhile work to obtain some further concession. Public opinion is divided in his regard, some believing him to be the victim of a judicial error. He has been sentenced, it is true, but the sentence may not be enforced."

"In the meantime, Leon," said Benedict, "I shall try to see Mile. Sabine." "Courage," said Leon gently and half

"Why, do you fear that she will refuse?" cried Benedict.

"She is an angel," said the lawyer, "and will. I feur, refuse to join your life to hers, or make you share her burden of sorrow." "Ah!" said Benedict, "could she be so

cruel ?" "But she will suffer as much as you in that case," said Lson.

"Your anxiety agrees but too well with my own misgivings," said Benedict; "but I must learn my fate at once. Good-by, Leon; I will be here tonight, if the blow which has stricken Xavier

has not also killed my hopes." The sculptor went out and proceeded to the

Pomercul homestead. It was about eight o'clock in the evening. The passers-by on the Chaussce d'Antin saw no lights in any of the windows; that rich and elegant home seemed like a deserted house. Benedict asked if Mile. Pomereul was, at home, and being answered in the affirmative went up the first stairs. He was met by Baptiste; he asked him to let his young mistress know that he was there, and inquire if she would receive him; the old servant shook

his head. "I fear not, sir," said he; "Mile. Sabine's way of acting frightens me. She neither speaks nor cries. She tries to keep up her

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## Jan. 24, 1883.

strength, and meantime she seems frozen, going about the house like a spirit"
"I must see her, Baptiste, do you understand?" said Benedict, firmly.
"The old man bowed, opened the drawing-

room door for Benedict and went to Sabine's apartments. He found her seated in a large arm-chair reading that book which is only less sublime than the Bible; she was seek bleeding, at least I planted no flower whose and encompassed by crowns, trampling uning in the Imitation courage to hear her heavy cross. Dressed in black, her heir arranged with perfect neatness, but with no attempt at ornament, white as marble, and sad as the Pieta, Sabine seemed a living image of grief. When Benedict's name was mentioned, she put out her hand with a gesture as if imploring toat he should be kept away, but with sudden resolution she rose quickly, murmuring, " It is better, much better." To Baptiste she said aloud,

al will see M. Fongerais presently in the drawing-room." The servant disappeared. Left alone

Sabine went slowly over to the pris-disu and knelt down.

"Thou who hast suffered in thine agony alone," she prayed, "give me "strength to refuse the aid which is offered me. Like Simon of Ovrene he would share my cross. Grant, O Lord, that I may not accept this brotherly help! Thou, who readest all hearts, knowest that in mine is no secret for which I should blush. My feeling for him, increased by gratitude and respect, is so deep and lasting that it can never be efficed. I must felgn indifference to save him who claims the right to share my misery and disgrace, and I fear to betray myself. My God! I am but a woman sorely tried; do Thou prove me worthy of the title of Christian, and lead me

Burning tears gushed from her eyes. She wiped them hurriedly away, rose, and with a firm step went down to the drawing room Benedict was standing near the organ upon which Sabine had played that evening of their betrothai. He was recalling that tender and touching scene with a vividness which made it present. Alas! scarcely two months had elapsed since then, and how long ago, how afar off it all seemed. So absorbed was he in these reflections that he did not hear Sabine's light step. When he raised his eyes she was standing before him with bowed head and clasped hands resting upon her heavy mourning dress.

if it must be to suffer all things."

"Sabine," said he, "dear Sabine." A swift pang pierced her heart; fearing to betray herself she turned away, and taking a chair was silent a moment. When she spoke it was in a cold, calm voice. "You wished to speak to me; well, I am

ready to hear you." "Did you not expect me, Sabine?" said

he. "If," said she with an effort, "I had expected you, ! should have spared you the pain of this interview. I will now, however, do what I have heretofore neglected. As there is nothing farther to hope, I may as well put an end to farther illusions. Therefore, M. Fougerais, I release you from any tie which may bind you to me.'

"You release me!" cried Benedict, warmly and indignantly. "And how have I deserved such treatment? How have I lost your confi. dence and affection? I understand, your idea is that you fear to associate me in the affliction which has most undeservedly come upon you. But the greater your triat, the greater my right to share it. You accepted me as your lover, your betrothed husband, when all your surroundings were happy and prosperous; you shall not cast me off now, when, as an orphan, you need an honorable man's support and protection."

"I have my brother," said Sabine, quietly.
"But the fact of his being a priest, and the duties thereby involved, separate you at almost every turn from the Abbe Sulpice. Besides, a brother's love, howsoever strong you know me very little, Sabine, if you think | to so cruel a disenchantment. that your affliction has not drawn me still I nearer to you. I need not now repeat that, since I was old enough to dream of a future, It has always been with you and for you."

"I! know," said Sabine, in a tow voice, "but still I repeat that I release you from your promise."

"Do you fear that I hold you responsible for poor Xavier's faults-too dearly expiated, alas! by the sentence passed upon him? But you will not be left alone in your misfortune. To me and to society belongs the task of alleviating X-avier's condition, and working unceasingly to obtain your brother's release. Xavler is my adopted brother; I shall never desert him any more than you should desert me. And even if an unjust world involves in Xavier's misfortune, what We will brave it together. Leaning on me you will breast the fury of the storm. My affection shall be so tender and considerate that it will pass by and you will scarcely heed it. Sabine, give me this greatest proof of your confidence, and accept

me as your husband. I have come to beg of you to make good your father's promise. Sabine did not speak for a moment, and there was allence, till Banedict said,

"Ah I your silence chills me." "I am silent," replied Sabine, who seemed as if casting about for some mode of expression by which to crush Benedict's hopes at one blow, "because it is somewhat difficult for me to express what is in my mind, now that my father's wishes no longer weigh upon

"Weigh upon you!" cried Benedict. "Did he ever attempt to persuade you in any

"Once only," said Sabine, blushing.

"What!" cried Benedict; "you mean to say that, on that day when I ventured to make known my secret hopes, and when they were encouraged in a manner so paternal, he did not leave you free?" "I was not consulted," said Sabine, in a low

voice. "But still you did not refuse the husband

whom he proposed to you?" "Such a refusal would have distressed my father," said she.

"If left to yourself, I would not have been

your own choice?" cried Benedict.

"No," said she, bowing her head. "Ah, stop, mademoiseliel" cried Benedict; you are torturing me. But still I ask myself if it may not be some mad feeling of heroism which accounts for your conduct today. Ah! do you not remember the evening of our betrothal? You accepted from me my mother's betrothal ring! You retused a dowry from your father, feeling certain that you could live by an artist's work. Were your courage and your happiness alike a cruel farce of which I was the dupe, because I believed my dream to be reality? Yet it seems to me that my heart could not have been deceived, and that I would neither have been so proud nor so happy. It seems to me that respect for your father's will could never have forced you to give me that proof of maidenly confidence. Let there be no deception on your part. I You were my hope, and would be, I thought, my reward. I served Laban for the sake of

Rachel. I kept myself free from all the

follies and the temptations natural to my age

that I might be worthy of you. I respected

myself for the sake of your inno just thrown aside an empty cup, and was cence and purity. If, at times, seeing unstringing a necklace of precious stones. bow easily my companions in art succeeded The expression of weariness and disgust upwithout real genius or industry, I felt tempt- on the beautiful face, the drooping attitude, ed to do as they had done, arriving thus the drapertes of the figure disordered by the quickly at the goal of fame and fortune, your sleep that follows drunkenness, proved the image arose before me, and I persevered in versatility of Benedict's chisel.

"Your conscience," answered she. "May I not, in my despair, forget to hear

its voice?" said Benedict. "You think only of your own suffering, Benedict," said Sabine, "your regret for a young girl, your betrothed for a single day, artistically, so as to throw their branches your companion in an idle dream; but I have over the pedestal, preventing the too sudden to mourn my murdered father, my brother condemned to penal servitude."

"I could wish you less strong, Sabine." said Benedict; "for then you might feel the reed of consolation."

"The consolation which I crave cannot come from men," said she. "I expect it from God alone.

suffices for you, my heart has need of human sympathy." "Be then my brother," said Sabine; "my brother like Sulpice and Xavier."

"Aud you will marry some one else?" said "I will nover marry," said she, extending

her hand to him as she spoke. "No!" said he; "I reject so false a an effect, "Sabine will be pleased." For he friendship—a worthless sentiment which in dedicated to her this work, into which a porno way responds to my aspirations, or the tion of his coul as well as his genius had hope of my life. I accept my sentence; it is passed. He had counted upon the profits of banishment; so be it! Perhaps at some future time I may find the key to the enigma begin housekeeping. He hoped that the which just now I cannot understand."

"Good-by," said she, rising. As she turned away, she repeated in a lower voice,

"Good-by forever." As she was leaving the room the Abba Sulpice entered. At one glance he saw what had occurred, and Sabine, throwing herself

into his arms, murmured, "I told an untruth, but it was to save him." The young priest spoke in a tone of au-

thority and even severity.
"You have done wrong," he said, "Sabine, very wrong. You do not know what harm you may have done to a man so noble, brave, and generous.

Sabine paid no heed to his words. For once she disregarded the advice of her brother. | guilty of flattery, servility, or meanness. For She only whispered, "Console him! console him!" and so saying hurried away. Sulpice went straight to Benedict.

"Brother," said he, "for you will remain my brother, try to be brave. Summon all your happiness together smiled upon him, that strength and manhood. Who can tell whether Sabine may not—"

"Do not speak of her!" cried Benedict. "Her coldness and cruelty were the best proofs of what she said. In consenting to and declared that she had placed it there only become my wife, she acted in obedience to in obedience to her father's will. her father's wishes. Thank you, Sulpice; thank you. I will come sometimes that we may talk over the time when I believed she would be a link between us. Good by. I am only a man, and I must be alone to think it all over."

He wrung Sulpice's hand, and hur-ried away. When he returned to his studio he felt as if it were a grave. The room, furnished with such exquisite taste, the sanctuary of art which he had arranged with so much care and patience, that he might one day rec ive Sabine there, seemed now to him like a temple shorn of its holy images. His own works, which he had hoped she would have admired, seemed unworthy of any praise. He who had hitherto been so confident began suddenly to doubt of his own life and his own merit. He asked himself if he had not been a presumptuous fool to spend and enduring, is not always sufficient. Ahi | his youth at such arduous toil, which had led

> He did not unite his of Christ, foresken and suffering. His happiness, so suddenly overclouded, seemed to have carried away his faith in the universal ehipwreck.

> "Ah!' said he, in an outburst of self-pity and scorn, "my friends were right enough when they laughed at my wisdom, sneered at my cold statues, declaring that inspiration was not to be found where I persisted in seeking it. I wanted only Sabine, forsaken by the world, disgraced by her brother's sentence; but she has scorned and rejected me! At first I thought she would be my ruin, but, perhaps, in reality, she has saved me. I am free at last. I am young. I have talent. During all my twentyfive years of life I have never drunk of the cup of pleasure. In it I shall now find for-

getfulness." Suddenly he broke down, hid his face in his hands, and sobbed aloud.

CHAPTER XII.

AN ARTIST SUPPER.

The war which France, with the greatest imprudence, had just declared against Pruesia occupied every mind. Yet so great was the confidence in her own arms that no one doubted of ultimate success. Any one who expressed the least anxiety as to her glory would have been deemed wanting in patriotism. The war was regarded in the light of a brilliant military campaign, to end by an entrance into the hostile capital. There was I decoration of a monumental fountain. no question of obstacles to be surmounted on the way thither, of delusive hopes, still less of defeat. At the moment of departure, the triumphant return was already hatled.

The Exposition of May, 1870, in spite of military and political movements, the rise and depression of stocks, and the excitement of the war was followed with remarkable interest. The art critics pursued their role with a strong reinforcement of sounding phrases, much more interested in showing their skill as writers than in the progress of art, or in that of the painter or sculptor who served as the theme for their brilliant

essavs. Still all the papers were unanimous in their praise of the work exhibited by Benedict Fougerais. It was not a work to attract the multitude, nor draw around it the admirers of the realistic school, but it was of such solid merit, and gave evidence of workmanship so

scientific, that no one disputed its claim. Benedict's group represented Religion trampling idles under foot; not idols of bronze, wood, or gold, which are called now Isis, now Jupiter, now Vishno, or Brahma, but living idols, to which every one offers sacrifice; Wealth, Pleasure, Glory.

It was a grand and lolty idea, broad in its conception, sober in execution.

In it the artist had followed the traditions of the masters. The lines were severe, yet not stiff, the draperies supple and falling in graceful folds, while scrupulous regard to anatomy was proof of long and patient study. The subject gave Benedict scope for great variety of form, expression, attitude. The have worked for you; I have struggled for love of gold was represented by an old de-you. My whole ambition has been for you, crepit man, whose skin hung loose and orepit man, whose skin hung loose and shrivelled upon his bones, and who held in his arms sacks of gold; whilst with one hand he clutched a purse. This figure, by its per-

fect workmanship, defied criticism. Pleasure, under the form of a woman, had

Glory was represented by a king, crowned odor was death. Sabine, if you desert me, der foot the sceptres of other kings whom if you cast me off, what is left to me?" he had vanquished, and by the figure of a young man whose face bore the goal of inspiration, but whose lyre was suddenly and prematurely broken by death.

To complete the base of the group were sheaves of arms, vases of flowers, arranged transition from Carrara of which the group was composed to the black marbel of the pedestal. Standing with one foot upon the reclining figure of the woman, her hand outstretched towards the old man, as if condemning him to the torture of unassnaged desire, was Beligion, her beautifui face raised to beaven as she displayed aloft "Cruel child!" said Benedict; "but if that the victorious Cross. It was a grand, pure face, the figure, somewhat larger than life, combining angelic sweetness with majesty.

This work showed the artist's real power,

and at once placed Benedict in the rank of those from whom much was to be expected. Benedict bad been very happy while engaged upon this conception. Often did he exclaim, as he stepped back to contemplate an effect, "Sabine will be pleased." For he this group as a little capital upon which to Government would purchase the group. Today it had brought him fame; to morrow it would bring fortune-not the fortune which most men covet, as a means of indulging in dangerous pleasures or wild dissipation which are equally enervating to genius, but wealth which, enjoyed sparingly and in moderation, brings with it repose. What greater happiness could there be than to behold Sabine happy in these peaceful surroundings, and to feel that this happiness was not purchased by yielding to subversive ideas, by worshipping gold for its own sake, or by servile nemage paid to the degraded or frivolous

taste of the multitude? There was something great in having won a place among real artists, without being who is totally exempt from meanness that is determined to succeed at any cost? Ah! it was in that hour of compensation for his laborious youth, that hour when success and sorrow had seized him as her prey, and rent his heart! She to whom his heart had so completely gone out, who had been his sole joy, now withdrew her hand cruelly from his,

For three days Benedict remained shut up in his studio, as one suddenly stricken down. He no longer worked nor even thought, for his thoughts ever strayed back to the young girl who had so coldly rejected him. Sometimes he tried to persuade himself that she had acted thus through a motive of selfsacrifice, and that she really suffered as much as he did from the separation which she believed was rendered inevitable by Xavier's condemnation.

He reminded himself how she had smiled upon him on the evening of their betrothal, and the innocent joy which had lit up her face. He heard again her clear, pure voice singing the hymn from Haydn; he found once more the woman whom he had once loved, cherished, venerated, and his heart beat high with joy. But hope was succeeded by profound despondency. Sulpice had said Lothing to comfort him or heart and soul absorbed in his sorrow. His strength failed with his hope. He who but the previous day had been ready for the accomplishment of great and noble work, felt himself suddenly incapable of anything. It seemed to him that his ambition had died with his happiness. Glory, the eagle flight of which his eyes had followed, now fell earthward with broken wings, and Benedict asked himself if the artist could survive the man's despair.

The statues in his studio remained in their covers of green serge; the clay grew hard in the tubs; the stools, upon which stood busts or statues just commenced, were strewn with fragments of dried earth. That room, so lately full of hope, life, strength and industry. became, as it were, a scaled repulchre, which Benedict did not care to reopen. At times he almost wished that death would seize him in his promising youth, and that the group he had sculptured might be his monument.

About a week after his interview with Sabine a large document, bearing the ministerial seal, was handed to him. He opened it absently. But in reading the enclosure his tace changed and brightened. The minister informed him that the government desired to purchase his group, and asked his price; adding that to encourage an artist who already gave promise of so brilliant a future, it had resolved to confide an important work to bim. This was to be a group representing Hylas carried off by Nymphs, and was for the

"Aye," said Benedict, bitterly, "so It is: success, wealth, fame, when I have no one to whom I can offer them, when they are worth-

1688. He threw the letter aside, and resumed his gloomy train of thought. Presently he heard the bell. For a week past Beppo, his little Italian servant, who swept the studio, and served as model for lazzaroni and piffe rari, and players on the zampogne, had orders to admit no one, raying that his master was unwell and unable to receive them. They usually left a card, promising to come again. But on this occasion the visitor was obstinate; he raised his voice threatingly, he even maltreated Beppo, who went so far as to place himself before the studio door in an attitude of defiance. The visitor took Beppo by the collar, threw him saide like a rubber ball, opened the door, and rushed in to Benedict. "You are in to me," he cried, selsing the

artist by both hands. "Lionel!" eried Benedict. Then he added

dejectedly, " But I am not myself." I know all about it," said the artist; blighted affection, broken ties, illusions dispelled. You will get over all that. The trials of life come thick and fast upon us, but we must not sink under them. I expected this. Xavier Pomercul's trial put an end to all your plans. Of course you could not marry a girl whose brother was condemned

to the galleys." "You are mistaken, Lionel," said Benedict, " in my eyes Sabine was free from the slightest stain. I believe in Xavier's innocence, and I wanted his sister for my wife."

"After the trial?" "Btill more after such an affliction." "That is heroic," said Lionel, "but fool-

"Ah, but Sabine refused to marry me., "By Jupiter!" said Lionel, "I call her noble girl."

"But she broke her solemn promise." "Mile. Pomereul had promised to make

you happy, but not to min you." "She has succeeded in that by her cruel refusal. I worked for Sabine; my fame, if I may call it so, is her doing. With her, I could do anything; without her, I am fit for nothing."

"Oh, come, now," said Lionel, "you think so, but it is not the case."

"It is as true as my sorrow." "Of course, but your sorrow will gradually grow less and less."

"I will never forget Sabine." "Admitted. But neither can you ever for-

get art, which is the source of sublime pleasure. You will not forget sculpture, because it will be your support and consolation. You will find other Sabines in life, but you can never replace the art to which you have consecrated yourself."

As he epoke Lionel caught sight of the ministerial document with its red seal. "That savors of the Minister of Fine Arts.

he said. "Bend it," said Benedict, offering him the

letter. "Well," said the other, when he had finished reading, "you must ask thirty thousand francs for your group; it is worth more, but government invariably says it is not rich, and we must take its good will for the deed. The price being moderate, you may consider the purchase made. So you have thirty thousand france in advance for the expenses of the fountain which is ordered." "But I will not do the fountain."

"Now, there you are again with your notions. You will refuse government work?' "Government work of that sort, at all

events." "Of that sort? What do you mean? The choice of a subject seems to me remark bly good for such a purpose. Have you a pencil here?

As he spoke, he took a sheet of paper and

pencil, and began to sketch. "A mass of rock will form the base. Hylas, who comes to slake his thirst at the fountain, will be upon one of them, bending towards the crystal wave, as a post would say. Below, a nymph, carelessly reclining upon the golden sands of the fountain, seizes Hylas by the hand, gently drawing him downwards. Another kneels eager and trembling, g zing upon their prey, whilst a third glides about among the leaves and sedges, regarding the scene curiously, and waiting for the fall of Hylas, who is hastening to his death."

Lionel held out the paper upon which he had sketched the scene to Benedict. "It is very natural," said Benedict, "but I am not in the least tempted to accept it."

" የየተፈጸን ። " For a reason."

"An artist should never have any reason for refusing a government order."

"You are wrong there," said Benedict; the must act according to his convictions." "But what has 'Hylas and the Nymphs' to

do with politics?" "With politics? Nothing; but with my ".ao deloado:

"On my word, I am in the dark," said Lionel. "Do you remember my group?"

"It made stir enough not to be easily forgotten," said Lionel. "The illustrated papers reproduced it; Cham made a caricature of it; nothing was wanting."

"Then you must see that I cannot be inconsistent.

"But I do not understand." "I was brought up by a good man, M Pomercul; taught by a saintly one, the Abbe Sulpice; betrothed to the purest and most innocent girl I have over seen and admired. My studies, my laborious life, the atmosphere which I breathed, heart and soul, was totally dangerous if not indecent figures. I have sworn to pay homage to art by never executing, whatever the temptation, a figure at which any woman might blush. My studio

is a sanctuary, not a harem." "Then you are still thinking of marrying |Sabine?" said Lionei.

"Why, because I did not marry her, am I to change all my plans?" said Benedict. You might modify them?" said Liouel. "The beautiful must be always the beauti-

ful," said Benedict. "But the beautiful, like Hindoo gods," said Lionel, " may have a multiplicity of forms. Beauty lies not only in drapery, but in form. I admit that the 'Three Graces' of Germain Pilon is admirable, but none the less that of Canova is exquisite."

(To be continued.)

GET THE ORIGINAL.

Dr. Pierce's " Pellete"-the original " Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)-oure sick and billous headache, sour stomach and billous attacks. By dingelsts.

BUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

Vienna, Jan. 17 .- Russian agents have been engaged for some time surveying the military positions of the cities of Erzeroum and Van. These movements are significant. Erzeroum is the principal city of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, and has an extensive citadel. It is from Teheran and Mecca. It is in many respects an important military post. Van le also a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, and stands enclesed by a double line of ramparts at the face of an isolated rock, crowned by its citadel. The agents of the Russian Government move cautiously, but it is known that they are paying special attention to the military defences of these important cities.

There are twenty-nine Roman Catholic peers who have seats in the English House of Lords; there are four Roman Catholic Privy Councillors; there are forty-seven Roman Catholic Baronets, the premier being the infant" Bir Henry Alfred Doughty Tichborne, and the last in rank Sir Maurice O'Connell.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—Bishop Grondin, of Fort Edmonton, N.W.T., to-day had an interview with Sir John A Macconald, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Caron, in relation to Roman Catholic mission lancs in the Rocky Mountain district. He asks for a patent.

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### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

SECOND SESSION - FIFTH PARLIA

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

QUEBEC, Jan. 18. The second session of the fifth Parliament

of Quebec was opened yesterday with the

usual formalities. The Lieut. Governor was received at the main entrance of the buildings by a guard of bonor from "A" Battery, with the battery band, the approaches being lined by city police. His Honor took his seat in the Connoil Chamber attended by Premier Mousseau, wearing the Windsor uniform, and Orown Lauds Commissioner Lynch. The military staff included Lient. Cols. Duchesnay, DOrsonnens, Forsyth, Evanturel, Colfer, &c. The members of the House of Assembly, headed by their Speaker, Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms having been summoned to the Bar of the Rouse, His Honor read the following speech in English and French :-

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am very happy at the commencement of the New Year to welcome you to the seat of Government, whither I have called you for the despatch of the business of the Province. I flatter myself with the hope that harmony, good feeling and the strictest regard to justice will not fail to attend your patriotic deliberations.

The British army which has so often covered with glory the flag under which our rights and liberties are fostered, has gained new larvels in Egypt. Let us offer our congratulations to our Gracious Sovereign, through whose wisdom the prestige of England has been increased and a long peace and, withal, its attendant prosperity secured for the Empire.

I am happy to inform you that the con-solidation of our statutory laws, which has been confided to able hands, is rapidly progressing, and that a considerable part of the work will shortly be submitted to you. I am also in a position to state that the public will not be disappointed in its expectations of judicial reforms and improvements in our code of procedure; but although these studies are considerably advanced, I think that, hasty solution of the question would deprive this work of its character of stability, and my Government will, during this session, confine itself to suggesting certain amendments for the purpose of shortening the delays of procedure and simplifying appeals.

A bill will be submitted to you upon the jury system in criminal trials, so as to raise the level of jurers and lessen the expenditare entailed. The proceedings of the Forsatry Congress, held in Montreal, in September last, have had the effect, to a marked degree, of attracting public attention to the important subject of the preservation and to wooding of our forests. My Government is engaged in studying the most efficient means of attaing this end, and a bill will be submitted to you for the purpose of putting a stop to the destruction of our woods and forests, without decreasing the public revenue.

Our mining resources are being rapidly developed, and it is the intention of my Government to encourage and stimulate private enterprise, by placing at the disposal of the public the most complete information as to the existence and the nature of the mineral deposits which contain immense undeveloped wealth, and by taking stops to render explorations as inexpensive as possible for private individuals. Foreign capitalists are taking more and more interest in the resources of the Province of Quebec, and particularly in our phosphates of the Ottawa Valley. In apart from the usual ideas and habits order the more readily to establish their qualof artists. My work was in accordance with ity and extent, my Government is now having the foreign or local companies which are already established and to those which are being special knowledge and their experience in these various branches of industry.

My Government has reason to hope that these new enterprises will give a great imnetus to agriculture and colonization. The more thorough encouragement of these great sources of public prosperity has already occupled its attention, and it will acquaint you with the new measures it has taken, the more easily to open up to the energy of the settler the lands in our public domain.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly .

The Public Accounts for the past fiscal year and the estimates of expenditure for the coming one will be submitted to you. You will be pleased to notice, by the last Public Accounts, that, owing to the payment by the City of Montreal of its debt to the Municipal Loan Fund, the operations of the past fiscal year show a considerable surplus. The Com-missioner entrusted with the settlement of the Municipal Loan Funds is working energetically in the matter and my Government has reason to hope that the receipts from this source for the current year will exceed the

amount estimated. The preparation of the cetimates for the coming fiscal year has been based upon the strictest economy, consistent with the efficlency of the public service. My Governmost will use every possible effort to estabthe chief halting place for caravans going lish an equilibrium between the receipts and the expenses chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue, by a careful administration of the revenues of the Province and a strict supervision over its expenditure. For that purpose a Bill will be submitted to you defining the position and powers of the Provincial Auditor in such manner that the people through its representatives may absolutely control the expenditure.

A Bill will also be submitted to you to fa cilitate the payment of moneys due the Province for the custody of prisoners and the insane as well as of the sums due the Building and Jury Fund.

During the recess the settlement of the accounts between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion has been advanced. Statements are now being prepared on the basis adopted during the negotiations, and there is every reason to believe that you will shortly be informed that these accounts have been satisfactorily settled.

It would be desirable that the final adjustment of the Common School Fund should be effected at the same time as that of the other accounts, and active negotiations are now in progress between the Government of the Province of Ontario and my Government on this subject. A bill to authorize such an agreement will be submitted to you.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council . Gentlemen of the Logislative Assembly:

The pension system, which enables the Government to provide in an equitable manner for the support of aged and sick officers and employees in the public service, has so promoted the efficiency thereof that my Government deems it advisable to extend it to the ontside civil service. A bill will be submitted to you to grant pensions to certain officers connected with the administration of justice and to certain others.

I have authorized the appointment of a Commission charged with the duty of making Treasurer, Sister Martha.

a general and searching investigation into the organization of all the public departments. I am convinced that the labors of this Commission, a report from which will probably belaid before you, during the course of the session, will have the effect of radesing the expenses and increasing the chicago

ency of the service. Recent judicial decisions, better defining the powers of the local legislatures in the Canadian Confederation have, while adding to those of the Province of Quebec, equality added to its duties and responsibilities ar

modified its position. Owing to the views expressed by the lighest Court of Appeal in the British Empire in rendering judgment on the Act of the Demi ion Parliament for the regulating, of the sales of intoxicating liquors (Canada Temperance) Act of 1878), my Government is seriously considering the advisability of certain amendmente to existing legislation. Her Majesty 18 Privy Council has recognized the right of Provincial Legislatures to regulate the issue of Insurance policies and to legislate with respect to companies carrying on the business of Insurance. My Government will, therefore, submit a bill which, while dealing fairly with such companies, will more effectually protect the public.

The Supreme Court of Canada having comfirmed the rights of the Provinces over the fisheries of the inland waters of Canada, mg Government has given its attention to this important increase in its powers which gives to it the ownership of the fisheries in the rivers of the Province of Quebec, a Bill will be submitted to you for the purpose of regulating this new source of revenue.

Legislative provisions exist in the United Kingdom, in the Dominion, and in most of the Provinces of the Canadian Confederation, allowing Her Majesty's subjects to have their claims against the Government decided by means of the Petition of Right. My Government considers that there is no reason why this Province should not be subect to the same obligations. A bill to that

ffect will be submitted to you. While informing you of the serious intention to establish economy, and seeking to increase the sources of revenue, my Government does not in any way propose to stay the impetus given to various enterprises in the Province of Quebec. It rather desires to concentrate its efforts upon our internal sesources, and especially upon colonization and primary schools, which will receive an increased subsidy.

Apart from the efforts which, during the past ten years, have been devoted to railway enterprises, I am happy to state my conviction that our financial inscessities have not alone been the occasion of these reforms, intended more for the purpose of deriving the greatest benefit from our sacrifices, of scouring equal progress in the development of all the resources of the Province, and in a more intelligent and equitable manner of appertioning public essistance and patronage among the various ranks of society. I have no doubt in prosecuting the work of the session, you will be animated with the same

His Honor then withdrew, and the members of the Assembly returned to their own Chamber.

The speech was reported and ordered for consideration to-morrow. The two new members, Mesers. Geria

and Dorlon, were introduced and took their

seats.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker reported that since last session vacancies had occurred in the scats for Terrebonne, Beauce, Two Mountains, Bonnventure, Jacques Cartler, Laval and Vaudreuliand that new elections and returns for the same had taken place. He also reported the a careful examination made of that territory. judgments of the election courts in the Two Sulpice had said Lothing to comfort him or give him hope. Did he, too, believe that his as Pradier, Carpeaux, and Carrier-Belieuse, lit will always give its greatest assistance to but I regret that it is wasted in producing the first carrier by the first carrier of the election courts in the Two as readily a careful examination made of that territory. Mountains, Kamouraska, Nicolet and Montains as Pradier, Carpeaux, and Carrier-Belieuse, lit will always give its greatest assistance to magnive cases, the issue of new write for mughy cases, the feet Kamouraska and Nicolet, and the correction formed, and they will assist us with their of the original return for Montmagny, in accordance with the ruling of the Court. Mr. Bernatchez, member for Montmagny, accordingly took his seat, without the usual introductions, on the Opposition benches, alongside Mr. McShane, which the Opposition annlauded. The new members elect were

then introduced. The Speaker having reported the speech from the throne, Hon. Mr. Mousseau moved. to consider it to-morrow.

Mr. Joly said, if he was not mistaker, some slight changes had taken place in the personnel of the Government since last sem-Mr. Mousseau promised that explanations

would be given to-morrow, and the motion. passed. The Premier then offered the usual formal. motions respecting the house printing, and.

against bribery and corruption. Upon the Bome discussion on unimportant matters. followed, after which the House adjourned.

"ROUGH ON RATS Clears out rats, mice, reaches, flies, ants bed-buge, skunke, chipmunke, gophers. 150.

Druggists.

THE LONGEST BRIDGE. Chins possesses the longest bridge in the world. It is at Laguag, over an arm of the China sea, and is five miles long, built entirely of stone, 70 feet high, with a roawway 70 feet wide, and has 30 arches. The parapet is a ballistic and each of the philars, which are 75 feet apart, supports a pedestal on which to placed a lion, 21 feet long, made of one bluck of marble.

It is rumored that the Porte has ordered. Aleko Pacha, Governor of Eastern Boumelia. to apologise to Krebel, the Russian Consul-General, and Aleko has refused.

The shocks of earthquake which occurred in the town of Archens on Tauraday last were also felt in Fortuns, Tula, Bicote and other towns in the Province of Murcia, Spain,

An antiquarian society existed in England as early as 1572. It was founded by Azohbishop-Parker of Canterbury, and had specially inview the preservation of the ancient monewhich the dissolution of the monasteries had. imperilled. In this it certainly was very unsuccessful. Some of the society's papers have been published. It was dissolved by James. I. in 1604.

According to the Medical Times and Gazett there has been an alarming increase of drunkenness in Wales since the Sunday Closing Act went into operation. It appears to besit caused by a habit among the people of drink-ing on Saturday nights, after the public ... houses have closed, the entire stock of beer which they had previously stored at home for

The annual meeting of the ladies of 86. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottaws, was held on Tuesday. The following officers ware. elected :- President, Mrs Friel; lat Vice-President, Mrs L Whelan; 2nd Vice President Mrs Wm Kehoe; Secretary, Miss Keenam

Sunday.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY......JAN. 24, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JANUARY, 1883.

THURSDAY, 25 -Conversion of St. Paul. FREMAY, 26-St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr. Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. SCHDAY, 28-Sergesima Sunday. Epist. 2 Uor. ni, 19-xii. 9; Gosp. Luke viii. 4-

15. MCNDAY, 29-St. Francis of Sales, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Abp. Marechal, Baltimore, died, 1828. Penson, 30—St Martins, Virgin and Martyr. Webersday, 31—St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to 34, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE Wirman must realise that it can only suc ceed by their assistance, and we shall conmider the non-payment of subscriptions now due as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its presperity. We have made several appeals the present will prove absolutely effectual, and conce.

THE Academy of Medicine of Paris, offers a raise of 25,000f., to any one who will discover an effective remedy against dyphtheria. A ense for this fatal disease would be invaluable to suffering humanity, and would not only make the fortune of the discoverer, but would make him a benefactor of the human race.

Commeans are rather numerous in England. One class alone, the thieves and robbers, manusbered according to the judicial statistics for 1881 some 71,637 as known to the police. Al this number 49,476 were supported in jail at the public expense, while 31,161 preved mpon honest people and carried on their depredations without falling into the meshes of the law. The police and prisons in 1881 in England alone, cost the taxpayers close on twenty million dollars.

Tus ridicule which is being heaped upon Prince Napoleon's manifesto, declaring the French Republic a failure and at an end and himself the Emperor of France, was the proper way to receive and deal with it. The Chamber of Daputies was the only nody that displayed unnecessary slarm over a document which is silly and ludicrous all through. The Jamniest part of this manifesto is where Plon-Plon professes his solicitude for religion and the Church. Plon Plon is either a joker or a knave: to have the Church under his Imperial wing would be an illustration of how extremes meet.

Two young divinity students actually herrified the congregation of the Anglican Cathedral in Quebec by making the sign of the cross during Divine service. These young | with regard to the clergy of St. Patrick's, not men are, it appears, advanced High Church- because those reverend gentlemen have taken men, while the rest of the congregation are objection to it, (Indeed, we have not even Low. The incident, it is said, has almost exested a revolution, but what kind of a revo- | ject is and already has been spoken of in Irish Intien we are not told. It is to be hoped the circles." govelation will not go any further than the horror experienced, and that the sign of man's xedemption will not be the cause of any blood spilling among our Christian friends of the ancient capital.

The Local Legislature inaugurated its second session yesterday afternoon in Quebec bankrupt Province. The Lieut.-Governor for we find that the English insurwould have displayed more common sense ance companies, which have up to the and secured more popular respect if he had present carried on an enormous and taken a caleche and paid twenty-five cents to | profitable | business in Ireland, are being left be driven to the Parliament House. All this severely alone. Especially is this to be repomp and show are more befitting a circus | marked in the insurance of local government entree into the ring. It is a pity we are not | property and buildings. The following Poor favored with Governors who could rise supe. Law Unions have transferred their fire insurrior to this despicable estentation and ances from English and Scotch offices to Irish snobocracy.

NIME years ago an article was inserted in the constitution of Switzerland, by which the right was indiscriminately given to every citizen to trade in what he pleased, and without hindrance in any part of the Confederation. This article has been availed of in the most disastrous and alarming manner by the liquor sellers, especially since the Supreme | Union. They have secured an immense Court has construed it as a guaranty of unrestricted traffic in spirite, as well as in other merchandise. The result is now that one out of every 130 persons throughout the Confederation keeps a saloon or tavern. In Geneva things are decidedly worse as there is a wine shop in every large tenement house In this canton each inhabitant spends on an average fifty dollars a year in drink. The amount of intoxication is in consequence simply dreadful, a fact which further explains itself when it is stated that brandy is the of the State were only to receive subordinate popular drink, as it is bought for eightpence a bottle. A vigilance committee would evidently be of some use in Switzerland.

Duning the past week the papers have besu teeming with the horrors of hotel fires, Sarunday, 27-St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, and as a result we have had a superabundance of advice as to the means which should be furnished to the occupants of these and other large establishments, to escape in case of disaster. Fire escapes are all well enough in their way, but in discussing this question of protection to life people seem to lose sight of the fact that the only effective course and true policy to pursue is not so much to secure expedients to escape fire, but to take and enlarge the precautions against it. If hotels and other large establishments were built less like labyrinths, but with large corridors and unmistakable exits, the great majority of the occupants would always have at hand the best and most reliable fire escape. Besides, in these places of popular resort, there should be a system of watchman, who would constantly patrol the building and who would be ever ready to make intelligent use of all fire extinguishing appliances in case of accident. These are the best safeguards against fire, and excel by far all the expedients to es-

THE French people have evidently not yet learned how to love their neighbors across the channel, and if the press of France reflect the popular sentiment there is certainly but little friendly feeling between England and France. It takes but the slightest before this to our subscribers; but we hope cause to awaken that indestructible hatred and animosity which the French we confidently expect to receive the amount | bear towards le perfide Albien. The other day due in all cases, without being put to the the Prince of Wales was invited to unveil trouble and expense of enforcing collections, a statue erected in honor of the Prince Im-Money can be safely forwarded to this office | perial, who so foolishly went to fight against by Post Office order or registered letter. We the sable natives of Africa, and lost the life at hope that none will fail in remitting at | their hands. The unveiling of this statue by the English Prince was roundly denounced by the French newspapers; the comments were intensely bitter and one organ went so far as to stigmatize " the English nation as a herd of cattle, and the English army as an army of women." This is by no means a high opinion of a nation which claims to be a first-class power in Europe. The Irish are clearly not alone in thinking ill of England, but on no occasion have they expressed such a low opinion of her, although she gives them more reason and cause to do so in the space of twenty-four hours than she has given France, since the days of Casar.

> HIS HONOR LIEUT-GOVERNOR ROBITALLE gave a State dinner at Spencer Wood the other evening. In the list of invitations were the names of several clergymen of various congregations in the capital, but the names of the rector or of any of the other reverend gentlemen connected with the St. Patrick's congregation were very conspicuous by their absence. The fact has received the aitention of our esteemed contemporary, the Quebec Telegraph, which, it would sprear, has had sufficleat reason to pronounce it "A slight to the Irish Catholics." It says, in reference to this piece of ostracism, that "This omission would not attract attention but for the fact that it has persistently occurred since Confederation, thus giving the Irish Catholic element some ground to suspect that, while their votes are highly appreclated at election times, they are considered at a discount oven in the persons of their most trusted representatives when social matters are in question. We note the emission seen them), but because we know that the sub-

Evidences are cropping up every day that the Irish people are determined to amelierate not only their political and social, but their Jerome faction of the Bonapartists made a covered with glory the flag under which material condition. Since the National Exhibition, held last year in Dublin, they have Legitimists dealing a more determined gained new laurels in Egypt." His Honor steadily heeded the watchword given by Parnell, "Encourage Home Manufacture and They have come to the surface, not with a representatives to "offer their congratulations The occasion was availed of for another inimi- Home Industries." They are acting up to his manifesto and an army on paper, but with a to our Gracious Sovereign, through whose and then asks why not extend to others the table and nonsensical display of tomicolary advice in admirable spirit, which cannot but flig, a general and an army in the field. The wisdom the prestige of England has been in-There was booming of cannon, shouldering of result in considerable material benefit to Ire- four de lis heads the movement; Baron creased, and a long peace and withat its atmuskets, marching of volunteers, rogal coaches land. In fact this policy of self imand departsoned steeds, postilions and police | posed protection opened up such bright 1,000 men each back it up. Windsor uniforms and feathers and three- prospects that a company in Dublin is being cornered hats, there was a brilliant array of started with a capital of five million dol- a well concerted one, and starts from the reference to this paragraph, that the Egyptian beauty and fashion, all surrounded by a glit. lars to build and push several manufac- memorable stronghold of royalty, La Vendee, campaign marked the friumph of the bold stering military staff. This pageantry is a tures. This movement of boycotting foreign Baron de Charette has in Paris fifteen hundred Imperial policy inaugurated by Beaconsfield

the head of a beggared and almost articles is spreading, even to financial circles, chased six hundred horses as a nucleus fo his successor Mr. Gladstone. He ascompanies :- Cork, Tulia, Wexford, Gorey, Clogheen, Enniscorthy, Galway, Loughrea and Waterford. In time the banks which are in the hands of the landlords or English capitalits, will doubtlessly have also to shut up shop in Ireland.

> THE Irish Americans have been quietly but steadily, coming to the front all over the share of the elective offices by the will and choice of the people, such as Governors, Senators, Representatives, Mayors, Aldermen, Judges, etc., and they are now engaged in successfull pressing their claims to official appointments. Even in the very exclusive and genteel State of Massachusetts a new order of things has set in under the auspices of Governor Butler. The Boston Pilot remarks that heretofore the belief was carefully cherished that the Irish Americans places, but that is now all going to be changed. They are going to be recognized in future in all the important offices, for it is time to quietly, but firmly, take the position they are entitled to. They have been excluded as a class; they must have full recognition; also, as a class. The same obstacles which impeded the advancement of Irlsh Americans in Massachusetts and kept them in subordinate places, are met with by Irish Canadians in this Dominion. What the Irish have been able to live down in one place, they will, no doubt, be able to live down in another: but we would, in the meantime, express a hope that the official exclusiveness which is practised towards Irish Canadians will soon give way to a fairer and more just order of things, and that they will be enabled to take the position they are entitled to. All we want is fair play, no favors are asked.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M.P., ON

IRELAND. "I sincerely trust that the people of Engaland and Scotland will not allow the affairs of Ireland to depart from their minds. I agree with what Mr. Chamberlain said the other day-that there was time in every session to attend to the wants of Ireland together with the wants of England and " Scotland. The form of government in Ireland is as bad as it can be. In my opinion it is one of the worst forms of govern-ment to be found in Europe. Contralization is the curse of the country. Every man in Ireland looks to the Govern-"ment and the Government alone for what they want. They have not had the political education necessary for a local government, but I think that " the system of government in Ireland, being "so bad, should be before long radically "reformed, and the main object which any government should have before it in regard to Ireland should be to induce the people to think they have friends and not enemies in the government of the country. and not only to create sympathy between landlord and tenant, but to win sympathy " for themselves (cheera). I think they "should adopt the principles that are " adopted in Scotland, and allow the people, as far as possible, to manage their own affairs, consistent with the supremacy of the Sovereign and Imperial Parliament (hear, hear)."

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., and son of the Premier, has not yet been arrested for delivering the above speech on Ireland, although it is as seditious as any of those for which several of the representatives of the Irish people are now held for trial. It is strange if an Englishman can declare the Government of Ireland to be the worst that can be found in Europe, in fact that it is as bad as bad can be, and still go unpunished, while an Irishman is cast into jail for less revolutionary utterances. When an Irishman undertakes to tell the world that the Irish people are worse governed than the Turk and the serf of Russia, he is at once pounced upon by the minions of the law, but let a member of the Cabinet, as Mr. Chamberlain, or let the son of the Premier utter the same truth and we see no arbitrary or tyrannical interference with the rights of free speech. In the meantime it is satisfactory to note that the young statesmen of England are arriving at a conclusion, which their abcestors should have reached seven hundred years ago.

THE LEGITIMIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

EVIDENTLY every citizen in France is neither an admirer nor a supporter of the Bepublic. On the contrary, there appears to be no inconsiderable number them who are totally opposed and who are ready on every favorable occade Charette leads it, and thirty-two legions of

Ridianlous piece of business, and ill-becomes products in favor of home manufactured Pontificial Zousves fully armed. He has pur- and so successfully carried out by duce the language of the reverend writer on

his cavalry, and has stationed them at the serted that that success had an imdifferent chaican in the west and centre of portant bearing upon the material interests the country. And as for the real sinews of of Canada, in fact, that it was our own success. war, it is stated that he has at his command some fifteen million francs in bank at London. The Republic having falled to win the affection and support of a large portion of the French people by wantonly tramping on their liberties and rights and insulting them in their dearest associations, will now have to a fair and unprejudical expression of opinion contend with their efforts at revenge, and can be given in relation to other portions of their armed opposition, for which the Re- | that policy which directly affect a large numpublic has nobody to thank but itself. A | ber of the Canadian popululation. If we Government that seeks stability and strength in religious persecution is on the Egyptian question, which is so far off, we wrong road to immutability; and if the Re- cannot be denied the right to express public had dealt fairly by all, it would be in disapproval of the Irish question, which no danger to-day.

#### "ACCUSING SPIRITS." The coming trial of Mr. William O'Brien

editor of United Ireland, promises to be a

notable one. Mr. O'Brien was arrested, and

his paper, which is the organ of the National League, was suppressed for having published an article headed "Accusing Spirits," in which Earl Spencer and his Castle associates were frankly and deliberately charged with having sent innocent men to the gallows in the recent trials that have force. Mr. O'Brien, conscious that he had utterpacking, corruption and partizanship of the responsibility of the accusations. but accepted the challenge of the Government and offered to prove that a Government who entertained the guration of such wise and good concessions slightest consciousness of its innocence of the terrible and damaging accusations made | Ireland from their chronic state of poverty against it, would accept the position taken by and misfortune"(Great applause). the accuser and thus meet the issue in the only henorable way. To shrink from the defiance of one who is summoned to its bar, and to refuse to accept the challenge to prove | free institutions, peace, prosperity and liberty what is alleged to be false and libellous, is which an honest, wise and impartial Governfounded on fact and truth would simply ment can bestow upon a people, and which give room for terrible suspicions of foul play on the part of the Government. To pursue this course would be tantamount to a confes- in Ireland. The Empire can never sion or a conviction, that Spencer and his law be at peace so long as England officers have knowingly sent innocent men to | will refuse to deal with death, as is charged in the article complained of. This is the chameful position, however, which the Irish authorities are bent on as- anomaly will be allowed to exist it would be suming, and the Castle lawyers and judges foolish and idle to expect complete security sing in chorus:-"He must not be allowed | and entire satisfaction, for it cannot but conto produce evidence and prove his charges; it is enough that we assert that what he has written is untrue." This decision has been arrived at by the Queen's Bench, before which an application was made for a mandamus to compel the stipendiary magistrate to hear the defence. One can judge of the fairness and justice of this decision when he considers the personnel of this high tribunal, which consists of Lawson, May, Barry, reinforced by Mr. W. M. Johnson who, as one of Lord Spencer's advisers on the Privy Council, directed the arrest of Mr. O'Brien | rightly complains that, thrust aside as a conand the seizers of United Ireland, and who in sequence of their very inferiority, they enhis recent legal capacity as Attorney-General

initiated the prosecution against it. Thus we have on the Bench, waich gives a decision against the defendant, two judges who are the real accused, and who are charged with crimes by the man who appears before them to demand justice-they are Judge Lawson and Judge Johnson,-the former having presided over the first of the special commissions, when Hynes and the Walshes were sentenced to death, and the latter having acted as prosecuting counsel thereat. This is truly a hideous burlesque on justice. Political passion, antipathy to the people and partiality to the Crown are the characteristics of this tribunal. What wonder is it, therefore, that hatred should follow the disgrace of the administration. A Government which is unable or refuses to disprove the allegations laid against it, of having sent innocent men to the gallows, cannot have the respect of the people, but must meet with their determined opposition.

THE IRISH AND EGYPTIAN QUES-TIONS DISCUSSED IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The policy of the English Government was made the subject of debate at the opening session of the Quobec Legislature. We had begun to think that our Canadian Parliaments would leave things British severely alone after what had happened in connection with addering the douf mutes in their social the famous Costigan resolutions, which were en emphatic expression of opinion from the tests against another general mis-Federal Government in regard to the condition and treatment of the unfortunate people of Ireland.

The Issen we received on that occasion, it appears, has not sufficed to prevent us from this respect is less the result of his poking our nose into Imperial matters. The infirmity than of the isolation to to the existing form of government, Lieut.-Governor in his Speech from the which he is doomed by the indiffer-Throne devoted a whole paragraph to the sion to give it its death blow. Yesterday the fact that "The British army which has so often bid for its destruction; to-day we have the our rights and libertles are fostered, has and intelligent blow at the Republic, thereupon calls upon the people and their tendant prosperity secured for the Empire." When Mr. Leblanc, a French Canadian, rose The rising of the Legitimists, it appears, is to move the adoption of the speech, he said in

We are not disposed to argue the point of how closely the Egyptian war affected us on this side of the Atlantic, but we maintain that if favorable and flattering criticisms can be made and officially uttered relative to certain portions of the Imperial policy are allowed to express approval of the is so near home. If we are invited to felicitate the British Government for having conferred so many blessings upon Egypt, we cannot be prevented from blaming the same Government for the present deplorable condition of Ireland, and for the ornelties which it inflicts upon that unfortunate country. If England would but remove the many disabilities under which Ireland is wrongly forced to labor. it would do more to strengthen the position of the Empire and enhance its prestige in the eyes of all civilization than would a huntaken place since the crimes act went into | dred petty wars against the natives of India or Africa. We are glad to see that ed nothing but the truth and laid bare the Mr. Carbray, the Irish representative in the scandalous facts concerning the recent jury | House, availed himself of the opportunity in seconding the adoption of the speech to call the Bench, made no attempt to shirk upon the British Government to remedy the state of Ireland. In an eloquent speech Mr. Carbray warmly expressed "the hope that England would return the at the trial by hundreds of witnesses that great debt she owed her Irish generals, diploevery charge made in the article incriminated | mats and soldiers by the granting of a fair was absolutely true. One would imagine measure of Irish home rule, and by the inau as would lift up the long-suffering people of

Mr. Carbray, in his speech has voiced the undubitable sentiments of millions of his ex iled fellow-countrymen who enjoy all the they ardently desire and hope will soon be extended to the unhappy victims of misrule Irish people as equals, or will continue to treat them as slaves. As long as this grievous stitute a source of ever impending danger to England in particular, and of uneasiness and dissatisfaction to the Empire at large.

OUR DEAF MUTES.

The annual report of the Catholic Male Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of the Province of Quebec, which has just been issued by the Director, Rev. Alf. Belanger. contains some very interesting data concerning those sollicted members of the community. The report, which is a touching and eloquent appeal on behalf of our deaf mutes gross very little of the attention of the public mind, and that they are illogically considered as useless, nay, even mischievous, or at best troublesome. There is not the slightest doubt that this low rating of the deaf mutes proceeds from an imperfect understanding of their capacities. To dispel this preconceived notion or prejudice the reverend writer discusses their merits from a triple standpoint of view-in their intellectual, social and moral capacities. There is nothing, he maintains, more perniciously incorrect and unfair than the common misapprehension that the deaf mute from birth is incapable of receiving instruction and that be is, in an intellectual point of view, inferior to one blest with speech and heating. Experience and competent authorities teach that deaf mutes are endowed at birth with the same faculties as children gifted with hearing; and their infirmity can in no way dwarf the intellect itself, for evidently the inate activity of the human soul cannot depend upon the elimination of a gense. The writer then pleads that these poor creatures, capable of instruction, be not allowed to remain isolated in the midst of their fellow-beings and to grope helplessly about in the gloom of mental chaos, but to have the bread of science broken for them, for have they not also an indefeasible right to a sufficiency of education. Concapacity, the report energetically proapprehension that they are not fit to share in social intercourse. The instinct of sociability is as sirong in the deaf mute as in the rest of mortals, and his relative inferiority in ence of his more fortunate fellow-men. Give the deaf-mute a proper and sufficient amount of instruction and he is by no means unqualified to mingle in social life. And in proof of this, the writer points to the fact that many educated deaf mutes have occupied and still occupy honorable positions in society,

The report then proceeds to show that deaf muter, endowed with an intelligent and sensitive soul, are as fit as others to receive advantageously moral and religious instruction, for their hearts are accessible to every varied sentiment. We cannot do better than repro-

blessings restricted so far to a few privileged

ones?

this point: "A deaf mute abandoned to itself passes its life in a state which exceeds the bounds of thought fully to realize. Equally in the dark with regard to its nature and its end. the poor little wretch can scarcely distinguish between good and evil, it can glean no clear notion of the Eternal Being, to whom it must render an account of its manner of life, its thoughts and actions. And, nevertheless, within that abject soul, where yawns that fearful void, lie latent all the elements which constitute a moral and a religious agenti Education would draw order from this chaos; religious instruction would light up in that dismal night a starbeaming with hope; it would kindle in the depth of these dense shadows the sacred beacon of faith and the flame of divine charity. Ah! it is here especially that the refusal of justice anent these poor creatures displays itself in all its inhumanity. To allow the intellect of the deaf mute to grow rank, or to grovel, while it is capable of culture: to close on it the barriers of social life, to cross whose threshold it has a right, is indeed cruel; but to refuse to impart to it the faintest notion of its creator; to stiffs in that heart, fashioned to love, the sweet accents of prayer and the promptings. of gratitude; to banish from the concourse of moral and religious beings the wretched pariab, whose brow bears the stamp of intellect, whose glance can take in the splendors of the starry vault, whose heart could throb with love or thrill with hope; here is barbarity, the very thought of which should cause a sensitive soul to shudder! And it is of such unspeakable good, of such transcendent advantages, we would deprive a whole category of human beings, created by God to love and serve him! And, let it be said with a blush that it is for mere want of space that these poor wretches writhe in the thross of moral agony, which fatally ends in the most appalling of all mistortunes, the death of the soul. Stretch forth a helping hand to these our unfortunate brothers; burst their bonds and make room for them around the hearthstone of religion, whose grateful glow will bring warmth to their benumbed souls. Shall we allow, in this prosperous Dominion, so blest by God because it is so profoundly religious, shall we allow a multitude of souls to perish of spiritual want and misery? Oh! no, such a supposition would be revolting to our patriotism and to our faith. We must then rear a vast edifice wherein these outcasts may, like their more favored brothers, seek shelter under the maternal wing of religion, and God, who rewards even a cup of water given in His name, will compensate a hundredfold the excritices made in favor of his most afflicted children." OBITUARY.

Wolfgang Goethe grandson of the poet, is

Alfred Brady, one of the largest iron founders in the United States, is dead

James B. Scott. fish and commission mer-chant. Halifax, N.S., died in that city on Janu-

Anna Elizabeth Bray, the distinguished authorers; General Sir Richard England and Lord Castletown are dead. The funeral of the late James Michie, of

Toronto, took place on January 16th The cortege was the largest ever seen in that city for a private citizen.

Geo. W. C. Pendleton, formerly Chief of Avillery in the Confederate army in Northern Virginia, and rector of Grace Church, died at Lexington, Va., on January 15th. Mr. Joseph A. Simmers, of Toronto, German Consul for the Province of Ontario, died on

January 17th. He had only been alling ten days, his complaint being inflammation of the stomach.

stomach.

Mr. Finlay McNeil, an old and respected resident of Palsley, Ont., about 70 years old, was on January 16th found dead lying on the floor in his house. His danghter in-law, who has been living with him for some time past, went away on the previous Friday for a short time, leaving him alone. His friends missing him, went to the house and found him dead. It is supposed he has been dead since stunday. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stuart, chief clerk

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stuars, chief clerk of the Governor-General's office, died on Sunday, January 21st, at Otlawa, of dyphtheria. He served in the 71st regiment in the Crimes, retiring with the rank of captain. He was secretary to the Adjutant-General of Militia for many years, and also secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association from its establishment until about a year see He was transferred to the Governora year ago. He was transferred to the Governor-Genetal's office on the resignation of Captain Kidd, three years ago. He leaves a widow and 12 children.

The funeral of Mr. Archibald Foreman, Grand Trunk conductor, whose death on Saturday, January 13th, from injuries received by falling from a a train a few days previously, took place at half-past two on fuesday afternoon from his residence, corner of Favard and Magdalene streats, Point St. Charles, to Mount Royal Cemetery. The employees of the Grand Trunk locomotive works will his brother conductors in the city and along the dines either way for a considerable distance, that could be spared, besides not a few of the higher officials of the Grand Trunk were present, and took part in the last sad rites over one they had known so long and honored. Many citizens also took part in the procession, which was one of the largest that had left Point St. Charies in some years The funeral of Mr. Archibald Foreman, Grand

The funeral of Miss Clara Caroline Taschereau left the residence of the Hon Justice Taschereau, Quebec, on the morning of January 16th, and was followed to the fasility by a ary 16th, and was followed to the fasilics by a lar e concourse of citizens, including members of the Cabinet, Bench and the learned professions. Rev. Mr. Auclair officiated at the libera, being assisted by Rev. Mes. rs. Laflamme and Marois, as deacon and sub-deacon. The Archbellop was on the archiept-coral throne, His Grace being assisted by the Very Revd. Cyr Legare, Vicar-Genoral, and Rev. Cet. Andet. All the city clergy, the Seminary, the Normal School stadents, and orphans of the Sisters of Charity were present. The attendance was Charity were present. The attendance was very large in the church, including many citi-zens of other denominations. The remains zens of other denominations. The remains were carried down to the Levis ferry, and proceeded yesterday afternoon to St. Ma Beauce, by the Quebec Central Railway. Marie de

### THE LATE FATHER GRAHAM.

TORONTO, Jan. 18 .- The funeral of the late Rev. J. M. J. Graham, who died at his mother's residence, No. 192 Parliament street, on Friday last, took place yesterday morning. High Mass was sung at St. Paui's Church, Power street, which was draped in mourning, and the funeral service was conducted by the Roy, Father Sneehan. Deceased, who was 44 years of age, belonged to the Kingston diocese, and had been in the city for the past five weeks, during which time he has been ill. The pallbearers were Messie. Patrick McQueen, Patrick Kearney, John Bond, P. Sheedy, P. Sullivan and J. J.-Mallon, most of whom are members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The remains were interred in St. Michael's Cemetery.

JO Chalut, of Berthler, is appointed a Justice of Peace, with jurisdiction throughout the Pro-

## LOCAL NEWS.

-The St. Jean Baptiste Society of Alexandris, Ont., desire to return the thanks of the members to Hon. D. A. Macdonald for the present of a silver cup which was raffled for on the 9th inst., for the benefit of the Society, and won by Mr. Angus Campbell, of Miller, Campbell & Charlebois. The members also return their sincere thanks to all friends of the Society.

...The new two-cent postal cards, for convenience of correspondence within the Domi. nion, are now in general circulation. These double post cards are just like two ordinary post cards joined at the top, the idea being that it affords the original sender of a card the means of sending, with his communica-tion, a blank post card to be used in reply.

\_Bev. Father Maire de Brest, director of the Franciscan Missions, Rue Oridinot, Paris, has written a long and fouching letter to Mr. O. H. Letourneux, hardware merchant, St. Paul street, arent the death of his son in Paris. The late Mr. Letourneux was a young man of promise, and was well known in this city. The funeral took place to St. Francis Xavier Church and thence to the Cimetiers d Ivry, in Paris. The coffin was completely covered with flowers. The little Canadian colony in the great city attended the funeral, and among them were noticed Hon. Mr. Fabre, Canadian representative, Mr. Marmette, his assistant, and Dr. Brodeur, and Messra. Adolphe Roy, Clapin and J. O. Chalifoux.

-In the Bussian Capital the new winter refreshment at the fashionable restaurants is "Johnston's Fluid." It is well known that loyalist and the most gallant soldier that the artificial heat resulting from the use of party has, but they claim that above the artificial heat resulting from the use of alcohol is always followed by a chilling re-action; but "Johnston's Fiuld Beet" supplies heat in a natural state, stimulant in a thoroughly innocuous form, concentrated nourishment (rendering languid reaction impossible), and above all furnishing tone to the nerves and substantial food for brain, bene and muscle. Scientists have pronounced Johnston's Fluid Beef "A boon to the age.'

BBIGGS' GENUINE ELECTRIC OIL. Electricity feeds the brain and muscles; in a word, it is Nature's food.

The Electric Oil possesses all the qualities that it is possible to combine in a medicine, thereby giving it a wide range of application as an internal and external remedy for man and beast. The happiest results follow its use, and in Nervous Diseases, such as Bheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred diseases, it has no equal.

FOR THEOAT AND LUNG DISEASES, BOWEL COM-PLAINTS, ETC.,

it is truly a marvel. The Oil, besides exciting appetite, promoting digestion and checking fermentation on the stomach, or counteracts the effect of antidote. une acid, which produces rheumstism by destroying the oxolate and phosphate of lime in the bones, and the membranes enclosing the joints.

Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

G. C. Briggs & Sons, Hamilton, Ont., And C. M. BRIGGS & BRO., Buffalo, N.Y. Proprietors.

(Eslectric is not Electric.) 17 4ts

A CATHOLIC CHURCH AT ST. LAM-BERT.

For some time past the Catholic residents of it. Lambert have been agitating the question of building a church in that village and the indications now are that a suitable place of worship will shortly be erected. There is one difficulty, however, in the way, and that is the Sishop's demand that the Catholic residents guarantes \$1,000 per annum for a priest, who would necestarily be a resident within the municipality. They say that they can and will build a church but that the demand of the Bishop is more than they are in a position to comply with at present, as the majority of the Catholic residents are laboring men and consequently unable to make annual cash payments. It is to be hoped, however, that this difficulty will be eventually settled in a manuer satisfactory both to the Bishop and the people of the village. We under-For some time past the Catholic residents o settled in a manuer satisfactory both to the Hishop and the people of the village. We understand, moreover, that many of the Protestant residents have inlimated their intention of subscribing liberally; one gentleman having already donated a bandsome sum in aid of the good work. It such a landable spirit prevails among all classes, there is no doubt whatever, that the church will be built, and that too, at an early data

### CATARRH.

CATARRH .-- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MB. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto. 13-**t**f

### AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

TWENTY-THREE YOUNG LADIES ENTER OR ARE CONFIRMED IN THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS AT VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

This morning another of those most imposing ceremonies which the Catholic Church alone can perform tock place at the Villa Maria Convent, and by which some twenty-three young ladies entered or were confirmed in the religious orders. Seven professed and sixteeu received the veil. There was a very large gathering of friends. In the absence of Mgr. Fabre in Halifax, whether he has gone to consecrate Mgr. O'Brien, the officiating priest was the venerable chaplain of the institution. The ceremonies, it is needless to say, were of the most imposing and impressive character. The Rev. Father, previous to his receiving their vows, delivered a sermon which was eloquent and pathetic in the extreme. The following are the names:

Professed: Sister St Victorius; Bister St. Jean Chautel; Sieter St. Clemeece; Sieter St. Febronie; Sister Therese d'Avilla; Sister St. Mary Seville; Slater St. Cazetan.

Received the Veil:

NAME IN RELIGION. NAME. Miss Bilodesu ..... Steter St. Pincide Miss Laurin ..... Sister St. Mary Edward Miss Marsaliu......Sister St. Escupere Miss Charette.....Sister St. Alphonse Marle Miss Doyle......Slater St. Ignatius Miss Martel....Slater St. Pierre of the Oross Miss Sheehan.... Sister St. Thomas of Jesus Miss Pitit....... Sister St Mary Archangel Miss Filiatrault........ Slater St. Filicite Miss Courvil ...... Sister St. Ligori Miss Caza..... Sister St. Joseph de Jesus Miss Lebvie......Sister St. Ignace Miss Destrempe...... Sister St. Polycarpe Miss Goslin ..... Sister St. Camo

### ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society held yesterday afternoon in St. Ann's Hall, the chief business was the nomination of officers, to be voted for at the annual meeting on Sunday. President, Rev. Father Whittaker, re-elected; 1st with the end. If we are asked where is this Vice President, Mr. P. Flannery, (elected unanimously); 2nd Vice President, Mr. M. Orowe, unanimously; Secretary, Mr. M. But we are talking philosophy, and not theo-D. J. Kenyon; Assistant Sacretary, Mr. J. logy. Philosophy looks for God; theology Byan, (unanimously); Treasurer, Mr. M. finds Him. D. J. Kenyon; Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. Ryan, (unanimously); Collecting Treasurer,

Assistant Marshal, Mr. W. Davis; Executive Committee-Messrs. J. Byan, P. Marnell, J. D. Quinn, D. Sheeby, M. Tracey, A. Cullen, J. Mahoney, J. Kennedy, J. Crowe, T. Moore, J. Kinahan, J. Hogan, and J. Leonard. The balloting for these names will take place next long, it was decided to adjourn the devate Sunday, when the annual reports and Treasurers's statement will be submitted.

#### A LADY WITH COURAGE TO SPECU-LATE WINS.

Miss Kingsley, who resides in the house of Charles T. Yerkes, Sr., a former President of the Kensington National Bank, No. 1723 Master street, Philadelphia, won a prize of fond of a tramp can testify. Try Putnam's \$10,000 on investment of one dollar for a Extractor for corns. No discomfort, no caustic tenth of a ticket in the last Grand Semi-annual application, no blood letting, and yet splen-Drawing of the Lousiana State Lottery, sent didly efficacious. N C. Polson & Co., props. to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.—Phi. Kingston, Ont. ladelphia Press, Dec. 24.

### THE LEGITIMIST "BIBING."

WHAT PERSONAL PRIENDS AND SYMPATHIZERS OF

DE CHARETTE SAY ABOUT IT. The news from France to-day that Genesummer and was most enthusiastically rethe members of the Uitramontane school. had occasion to-day to converse with some of them on the subject, and the general opinion that prevails is that the whole thing is a canard. Do Charette, they say, is a devoted that he is a Francais, and that he would be the last man in France to incite his countrymen to civil war and b'oodshed. It is true that with Bandry d'Asson and de la Rochefoucould and Mgr. Freppel, he has organized hundreds of Catholic leagues; but these do not exist for civil war but for carrying on a more noble and repeated it over and over again, that the Paris or France, only by the good will of the French people, and he would never place his foot on French soil if it cost one drop of blood. The King will go to France to foster peace and religion, and not to create hatred or encourage civil war.

#### THE CATHOLIC OLUB.

A very interesting meeting of the Catholic Club was held on Jan. 17th, in the Club Library, which was well filled by a critical and attentive audience.

Rev. Father Ryan continued his lectures on

Philosophy, which, he said, was the science of human acts. In every human act there are three elements-the agent, the object-and the relation between both, or the action itself. The object is that towards which a faculty tends, and in the possession of which it finds repose, satisfaction and neace. The object may be material or formal; immediate, mediate or final. The will is a ruling power; it rules not only the material, mental and moral worldown acts, and to command the acts of the other faculties of man. On commanding it is politic rather than despotic, and its policy is persussive, for its subjects are powerful; it leads rather than drives. We may mentally follow the will in its walk through the moral world, and in watching its conduct towards the companions of its ramples we may more clearly see the object of its acts. The will is accompanied in its walk by the intellect, for is capnot walk alone: it needs the light of the intellect to show it how and whither to walk; it controls the intellectual lamp, and may turn its rays upward or downward, to the right or left, as it likes. The will is accompanied not only by the intel lect, but by the senses, and the senses walk first; walk towards their object, and their object is always material. When the senses reach their object, they rest and are satisfied, and they ask the will to rest and be satis-fied, too. The will only too often consents to stop on the way, to sit down and feast on the agreeable good things to feast till it is satisted without being satisfied; for agreeable material lood is not its adequate object. The intellectual light continues to shine and illumine, and its shining shows something above and beyond material things; towards these objects, too, the will has a natural inclination, for the reason says they may be made useful. To reach the more general good of even extended material enjoyment it may become useful to restrain the tendency to stop at particular pleasures, and the will desiring the greater good, or the good it has not yet enjoyed, begins to rule and restrain the senses. This self-restraint only serves to increase the capacity and power of the will for greater and bigher enjoyment. Its hunger and thirst have not been satisfied with the feast of the senses, for it feels there is something more worthy its satisfaction than sensible things, and this is spiritual thought. The object of thought is universal traib, and the will, led by the light of the intellect, hungers and thirsts for universal good. The intellect may be satisfied with the contemplation of an abstract truth; the will does not care for the abstract, it can toud to and feel and love only the concrete. It cannot be satisfied with a stone when its food is bread. And so it cries out to all creatures, as it moves onward and upward. Who will give me the good that I suck? This is and has been, and ever has been, and ever shall be, the cry of the human heart. Three answers have been given; these answers are sometimes said to be new, but they are as old as the human heart. One answer comes from the senses, another from self, the third and true answer comes from right, reason and conscience. The first answer says the agreeable is the object of human act; the second says the useful is the object; the third says the only adequate object of a human act is the spiritual, immutable, eternal good. This is the final object or ultimate end of action; all other objects have their formal good or evil according as they are means or obstacles to the attainment of this final end. It is the formal object, that is, the object as known in relation to the final end, that constitutes an element in the morality of human acts. It will be readily seen from what we have said that those who "try to build up a physical theory of moral phenomena," as Mr. Huxley

The question was then debated "Whether Mr. P. Burns, (unanimonaly); Assistant Collecting Treasurer, Mr. W. Howlett; Grand House of Austria was prejudicial to the inter- numerous "foods for infants," so widely ad-Marshal, Mr. M. Sheeby, and Mr. E. Ryan; ests of the Church?" The debaters, who vertised, are, in his opinion, of no value.

and his school try to do, give what we have

said is the first answer and the falsest to the

question of the human heart. The utilitarian

school, represented by Mill, goes a step nearer

to the truth, but stops short and errs by con-

founding the act with the object, the means

were Mr. P. B. Mignault on the affirmative and Mr. Quinn on the negative side, the viewed the causes which led up to the polic; of Austria and France in the time of B chellen. The opening addresses being necessarily until next Wednesday.

#### THE AGONY OVER.

Walking, the source of so much misery to many, becomes, after using PUTNAM'S PAIN-LESS CORN EXTRACTOR, & service of pleasure. Corns are small in size, but their importance is not to be judged by their size, as anyone

#### A GOLDEN WEDDING.

We inesday morning Mr. Jeremie DeCarries of Notre Dame de Grace, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his marriage to Apolline Gongeon. The ceremony took place in the ral DeCharette, who visited Montreal last parish church, and was performed by the Rev. Father Grangeon, of the St. Sulpice ceived, had organized a Legitimist rising in Seminary, assisted by the Rev. Deacons Brittany and Vendee, formed the subject of Beauchamp and Kelby. The bridesmaids conversation to-day among the members of and groomsmen were Esther Henrishon and F X Gongeon, and Marie A. DeCarries and Jos. The baron during his last visit DeCarries, the same as at the original core, made a number of parsonal friends mony. More than 600 people a sambled in Montreal. A representative of this journal the church to witness the ceremony. Thirtythe church to witness the ceremony. Thirtyseven grandchildren aud great grandchildren of the happy couple, and 150 invited guests partook of the wedding breakfast which followed. Speeches were made, and a duet written for the occasion, sung by Rev. le Cure and F. T. Maude.

#### DEPRIVED OF SUPERANNUATION.

Rev. Pere Le Claire, Roman Catholic chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, has been granted three months' leave of absence in order to allow of his going abroad for the benefit of his bealth. His request to be placed on the list of efficials contributing charitable propaganda—that of religion and to the superannuation fund and entitled to patriotism. The Count de Chambord superannuation has been refused by the Gov"Henri V." himself has asserted and ernment, who have also withdrawn the privilege from Rev. Mr. Cartwright, Protestant Etandard Fleur Elyse would be unfurled in | chaplain of Kingston Penitentiary, who was refunded the amount contributed by him to the fund. The Government's excuse for this proceeding is that chapterns are to a certain extent under the control of their ecclesiastical superiors and do not devote themselves exclu-ively to the public service. Rev. Mr. Cartwright happens to be a brother of Sir Richard Cartwright, whom the Tories love, and it is possible that Father Le Claire's request was rejused in order that an opportunity might be offered to strike an indirect blow at Bir Richard.

#### "THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA."

The International Throat and Long institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages slone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Sonvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetle, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryn it rules itself. The will is said to elicit its gitis; Bronchitis, Astnma, Catarrhal Deafness, and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Ohurch street, Toronto, Oat; 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, P. Q.

PRESENTATION TO MR. HUGH BRODIE. Yesterday afternoon the members of the Yesterday afternoon the members of the their friends a sembled at the house of Mr. Hugh Brodie, the efficient Secretary of the Society, and presented him with a magnificent gold timeplece, surpremented with an address conched in the most congratulatory terms. Among those present were: Messis Joseph Brons eau, President; Mr James Honderson, Vice-President; Hon A W Oglivie, Dr Lectors. Messrs S C Stevenson, R Reaufield, Montreal : I Messrs S C stevenson, R Scaufield, Montreal; J Quinc, Mathew Jaffrey, Octave Pefole, and Hornidas Lapointe, of Los gue Fonne; Jemes Jeffrey, C McAvoy, Thomas Brown, and Joseph Henderson, of Fettle Cote; J J showdon, at Henri; Seraphin Turcotte, D Foott, and G Limoges of Cote St Michel; L L Maillet, Montreal; —Comple; Thomas Irvior. Logan's Farm; W Evans, and J D Adams, Montreal; D McNevin, Sault an Recollet; A Caverhil, Lachine.

McNevin, Saut au Recollet; A Caverhill, Lachine.
On one of the inner cases of the watch was inscribed, "Presented to H. Brodio by the Hochelaga Agricultural Society, for 19 years' service as Secretary. Innuary 22nd, 1833."

Mr. Brodie having made a very feeling reply subsequently invited his guesta to partake of his hospitality, which was served in a very elegant manner. The following toasts, among others, were duly honored and acknowledge: - 'The President, Vice-President, Directors and Members of the Hochelaga Agricultural Fociety," "Mr. Hugh Brodie" "Bena-or Ogilvie," "Messrs. G. A. Leclerc and S. C. Stevenson," Mrs. Brodie" "Mr. William Evans," "The Liberal Professions," the "Press."

### ST. MARY'S PARISH.

GRAND CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

One of the most successful concerts of the season took place last night in St. Mary's Hall, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Mary's parish. The commodious hallAwas filled to repletion by a very intelligent and appreciative audience, who evinced in an unmistakable manner their delight at the rich treat provided for their delication. On the platform we noticed among others Rev. Simon Lonergan of St. Mary's, Rev. James S. Lonergan of St. Mary's, Rev. James S. Lonergan of St. Bridgel's. Mr. "homas Heffernen, Mr. Waish, President of the Mt. Vincent de Paul Society, Mr. Lawlor, the Presidents of everal Irish societies, and Mr. D. Barry, B.C. L. "he programme, which was a very long one, was, it is needless to say, aby carried out by the ladies and gentlemen who had kindly proffered their s rvices, and their efforts were highly appreciated by all present. Professor Perrault performed several selections on the planoforto, his execution being greatly admired. The Misses Moylan, Mount and Macdonweil same several arias in a very wearing manner, and were deservedly applanded. Mr. Kody McNabb's GRAND CONCERT LAST NIGHT. Moylan, Mount and Macdonnell same several arias in a very measing manner, and were deservedly applanded Mr. Knody McNabb's comic dittles created onto a furore, his vocalization being one of the features of the entertainment. The St. ann's Choir were also in attendance, and during the evening rendered in the style. The roys of Montreal" and "Les Euneurs." Prof. Wisson presided at the plano in his usual able style, the artistic manner in which he played the accompaniments adding not a little to the success of the concert. In the interval between the first and second parts of the popular address, which was listened to with marked attention. The ladies of St. Mary's parish are therefore to be congratulated on the success of the concert last night, and it is to be success of the concert last night, and it is to be hoped that a goodly sum has been readzed whe ewith to purchase the new organ which it is their intention to present to the Church.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

At the Basilica, Ottawa, on Sunday, Mgr. Grondin, of St. Albort, discoursed on the Indian Missions of the Northwest. His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa entertained the choir of the Basilica at dinner at the Epis-

copal residence on Sunday evening.

In St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on Monday morning, a grand requiem mass was sing for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Thomas O'Connor, D. D., the occasion being the second anniversary of his death.

anniversary of his death.

Rev. Father Whelan, paster of St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, has circulated among the parishloners a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the church for the past year. The receipts amounted to \$:0,230.58, and the expenditures to \$9,480.02, showing a balance on hand of \$750.56. hand of \$750.56.

Prof. Widerhofer of Vienna says that when water and sugar are added to cows' milk to make it available for infants a small quantity of cream should also be introduced. The

## THE CARNIVAL.

OUR CANADIAN WINTER SPORTS.

Despite Vennor and his prophecies, the weather during the past few days have been most propitious for our Winter Carnival. The rain which fell on Saturday night made splendld roads for sleighing when followed by the present frost; in fact, the elements have continued to assist us in achieving a decided success for those outdoor sports, peculiar to our grand Canadian climate. The influx of visitors is tremendous. Every hotel is crowded, the Windsor and St. Lawrence Hall having great difficulty in accommodating all their guests. The streets presents a scene of business like activity and animation pleasing to behold. Montreal, in its glistening wintery garb, is now seen its best. This is fortunate, 88 almost every newspaper of note United Btates the QD. special correspondents to describe the pleasure scenes of Montreal's first Winter Carnival. The writer met several of these gentlemen this morning gathering materials for glowing

pen pictures. THE ENTERTAINMENT OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS. At the special meeting of the Council yesterday atternoon the necessary arrangements for the entertainment of public officials visiting the city, was discussed. It was P. W. O. Yorkshire Regiment, render-unanimously resolved, on motion of Ald. ing Haydn's Second Mass, including the Hood, seconded by Ald. Beausolell, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is proper that a public entertainment be tendered, on behalf of the Corporation of this city, to governors of states and provinces and mayors and aldermen of sister cities, who are to visit Montreal on the occasion of the Winter Carnival festival, and that a committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for said entertainment in connection with the Oltizens' Beception Committee."

#### THE DRIVING.

The grand carnival drive on Wednesday afternoon promises to be a grand success. The hackmen will turn out in a body, and besides there will be many private sleighs. The turnouts will meet at Duminion Square at two o'clock, and proceed along Dorchester to Guy, thence to Sherbrooke street, down St. Danis to Notre Dame, down St. James, up Beaver Hall Hill to Union Avenue, thence to Sherbrooke street again, and along the latter to the Montreal Lacrosse Glounds, where a double line will be formed, thus giving the occupants of the vehicles an opportunity of witnessing the grand steeplechase.

#### THE TROTTING.

Active preparations are being made for the grand trotting races to come off on the river front. We are requested to state all open races will be three and five, according to the American Association Trotting rules ; gentlemen's races will be two and three.

#### THE BIVER BINKS.

The skating and curling rinks on the river are in splendid condition. The skating rink is about 400 feet long and 200 feet wide; the curling rinks are 200 feet by 160. Ten, of the fitteen electric lights with which the rinks will be illuminated, have been erected: the remainder are in course of erection, and when all are set going there will certainly be no room for grumbling on the score of darkness

#### THE ICE PALACE.

In the moonlight last evening the Ice Palace presented a grand sight even in its unfinished condition. The glistening ice shone with dazzling brilliancy in the moon's pale rays, and thousands of visitors enjoyed the eight. The Palace was lit up with seven electric lights, supplied by the Thompson & Houston Electric Light Committee, As yet the lights have not all been erected, but when they do the effect produced cannot fail to be grand. They will be distributed as follows: One in each end of the four towers, one in each of the four passages, and three in top of the central tower. The cost of illumination will be about \$200 for the week.

#### ARRIVAL OF GURLERS. The following Curling Clubs are registered

at the St. Lawrence Hall: Three Rivers Club-W L Pentland, P B Vanasse, A Burn, R Kiernan, L Brunetie, J P McDougall, L Badeaux, W J Patterson. Halifax Curling Club-W Hedley, B Blan.

H Johnston, A T Smith, L B Kaye, Alex Hesslein, F S West, S Kinnear, Thos McNab. Quebec Carling Club-W Brodle, W Baroour, A Brodie, G T Phillips, W R Dean.

At the Grand Central Hotel the following gentlemen composing the Ogdensburg Curling Olubare registered :- J 8 Warner, Low Plumb W B Hastings, J C Goodrich, Frank Owens, James Ives, J McConnell, Alf Palge, W M Baird, F H Markham, E Marceau, C C Burns, J Plumb.

### THE CONTRACTORS' DRIVE

took place this morning. Between fifty and sixty sleighs started from Dominion Square. There were some splendid turnouts, and all anticipated a good time.

### NOTES.

The following have accepted invitations to the Carpival Ball:-Hon. J. and Madame Blanchette, Hon. Henry and Mrs. Starnes, Count and Countess de Seamsisons, Colones Heble, ex-Mayor of Liverpool, U. S. Consul-General Stearns. Governor Littlefield, of Rhode Island, will send representative.

The following representatives of the press are in the city for the Carnival:-Henry Sandham, Harpers Weekly; J. T. Sharkey, St. John, N.B., Sun; N. S. Myrick, Boston Herald : E. Stearns, Boston Globe : John D. Candee, Standard, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. S. Skinner, Queen's College Journal, Klugston; R. W. Rutherford, Daily Graphic; S. F. Bixby, Plattaburg, Republican; E. S. Findlay, Toronto World; Joseph Decker, artist, and Robert Warren, Frank Leilie's Newspaper.

The Snowshoe Committee have had manufactured avery hardsome rosette of variegated hue for the use of the different clubs taking Ashe, James Woodell, T. W. Dougherty, Mrs. part to-morrow evening in the tramp and torchlight procession. The several circles of the resette represent the colors of the clubs. On the outside are green and white, represent ing the Emeralds; blue, the Montreal Club magents, Le Canadien; purple, St. George and in the centre the Argyle plaid, represent ing the Argyle Club. All the above will, of course, take part in the tramp, but other clubs from Quebec and Ottawa will be pregen', as well as the Alberts, who will be the guests of the Emeralds. The Montreal Ulub have very generously sent invitations to all sister clubs to visit them at the Gymnasium after the procession, and we understand that it is the intention to accept, when a very pleasant time is anticipated.

## TEBRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MAN KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BOARD THE WESTERN EXPRESS VESTERDAY.

A very sad accident occurred on Thursday morning at St. Henri, by which a young man named Charles Savage was killed while attempting to board the incoming Western train. The particulars of the accident are extremely painful, the head having been

found about four hundred yards from the body, which had been dragged all that distance, and finally fell into a culvert. No one witnessed the accident, and it was only discovered by a passer noticing parts of the body

and blood stains along the track. The St. Henri police being informed searched, and found the mangled remains, as above stated in a culvert, which, together with the head, were conveyed to the Polloe Station, where they were identified by a boy and later by the distressed father. Corone Jones was summoned at once and an inquest held and a verdiot of "Accidental death' rendered.

The deceased was only seventeen years of age and bore the character of being very sober and industrious. His death will be deeply ielt by all who knew him, and the hearthfel sympathy of all residents in St. Henri is being extended to the bereaved parents.

#### THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX. CONSECUATION OF THE REV. DB. O'BRIEN -- AN

IMPOSING CEREMONIAL. Halifax, N.S. Jan. 21.—The consecration of Archbishop O'Brien, in St. Mary's crowded to the doors, and many people

assisted by a portion of the band of the Kyrie, Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei. Shortly atter eleven o'clock the priesthood entered of Montreal was consecrator. Bisnop Sweeney the archbishop-elect, and Bishop McIntyre of Charlottetown as second assistant. The clergy present numbered about fifty, among them being Bishop Fabre of Montreal, Right Rev. Dr. Sweeny, Blahop of St. John's; Right Rev Dr McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown; Right Rev Dr Rogers, Bishop of Chatham; Right Rev Dr Cameron, Bishop of Arichat; Rev Francis Ryan, S J of Montreal; Rev Father Callaghan, of St Patrick's, Montreal, and Rev Father Balmon, St Gabriel's, Montreal. The sermon following consecration was delivered by Bishop Cameron, of Arlchat His Lordship was listened to with closest attention by an immense assemblage. In the Glebe House, previous to the consecration ceremony, the new Archbishop was presented by the Catholic clergy with an address and purse containing a handsome sum of money.

This afternoon Archbishop O Brien celebrated Pontifical vespers in the Cathedral, when snother great crowd of people assembled. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Francis Byan, S.J., of Montreal, and afterwards the Catholic Isity presented his Grace with an address, accompanied by a purse of a thousand dollars.

His Grace will give written replies to two addresses, those of the clergy and laity, next week.

#### BROCKVILLE CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Literary Association was held in their Rooms on January 16th, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following are the names of officers elected :-- President, Hon O T Fraser; 1st Vice President, Mr M Mc. Glade; 2nd Vice-President, Mr B J Geash; Corresponding Secretary, Mr M J Webb; Recording Secretary, Mr T Kelly; Financial Secretary, Mr N Merron; Treasurer, Mr Jas Curran; Collecting Treasurer, Mr P Currie; Librarian, Mr N Beach, Managing Committee -Messrs W J McHenry, O R Fraser, M Burke, R. Monahan, J Estou, and S O'Donahoe. Auditors: Mesers J Bann and H Downey 1st Marshal, Mr James Hall; Deputy Marshal, J P Mervin. At the conclusion of the meeting the Society adjustmed to the Revere toasts were disposed of, and the speeches given in response called forth enthusiastic applause. The company then separated, after having spent a pleasant evening.

### Brockville, Jan. 18th, 1883.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT. San Francisco, Jan. 20 .- The Overland Express, bound east, yesterday stopped near Tehalhapi at midnight to cut out the extra engine used to assist in pulling up the grade. While making the change the train started back down a grade of one hundred and twenty feet in the mile. The train, consisting of two engines, express, mail and baggage cars, two sleepers, one coach and smoker went down the grade at frightful speed four miles, when the hindermost sleeper jumped the track and went over the embankment, carrying with it the other sleeper and the mail, baggage and express cars, which were piled in a shattered beap, and took fire and were consumed. The coach leaving the track, two miles further down. persons were jammed amid the ruins and roasted to death before the eyes of those help. less to save them. It is believed twelve to fifteen are killed or burned to death. The dead, so far as known, are :-- Mrs. John Cas-sell, burned; F. W. Pierson, express mossenger: Wright, porter on one of the sleepeis, taken out alive, died ; Lawrence, porter of the other eleeper, was burned. It is feared the wife of ex-Governor Downey is among the dead. Up to ten a.m. seven bodies have been taken out, some burned beyond recognition. The injured are Mrs. Capt. J. K. Brown Mies Ida Brown, Lee Waterhouse, Mrs. A. L. Waterhouse and two children, John T. Cassell ex-Governor Downey, the maid of Mrs. Porter P. C. Hatch, Mrs. R. Hatch. A remarkeble jact is that the wounded are almost without

exception, but slightly injured. Later advices say that on detaching the engine the air-brakes relexed, and the handbrakes were either left open or were not strong enough to hold the train. The move ment was helped by a strong gale blowing. It is now certain that eighteen passengers and two sleeping car porters have been killed and ten or twelve badly injured. Saventeen bodies have been removed from the wreck. One of them is certainly Mrs. Downey. Capt. Waterhouse, previously re ported injured, is not expected to surviva. The following are badly burned :- Mrs P O Hatch, Mrs P L Hatch, Mrs Capt Brown, R C Ross, Capt J H Thatcher, Stephen Coffin, J W Starles, J B Woodall, F W Dougherty. reported that a large mail was burned,

Faint-heartedness would never have won the Vickaburg fair lady who refused her suitor four times, but yislded when he fell on his kness before her in a parlor in the presence of a dancing company and for the fifth time urged his suit. She accepted him on the spot, as d appointed a day for the wedding.

A HIRED MAN PATALLY WOUNDS HIS EMPLOYER-A SECOND EDITION OF MANN-ABREST OF THE

An imitator of Mann has turned up in

Longue Pointe village, in the person of one

Timothy Donley alias Malloy, a pensioner, latterly an employee of Nesbitt, a farmer. Nesbitt discharged and paid him oft a few days ago, and this morning (Jan. 20), between six and seven, while Nesbitt was milking his cows he found Malloy around the stable. Nesbitt ordered him away and then proceeded with his work. While emptying the milk cans Malloy came upon him unawares and presented a pistol at his head and fired, tho shot taking effect in the muscles of the neck. Finding his man not dead, he (Malloy), took up a shovel with which to finish his work, but fortunately for Nesbitt, the shovel was a wooden one and broke at the first blow. Nesbitt then made his eacape to the house, followed by Malloy, who was met by Mrs. Nesbitt, who stood in his way, armed with a heavy poker, and who Cathedral to-day, was witnessed by a vast ordered him back at his peril. Mulloy cowed, congregation, the immense edifice being and seeing that he had failed in his attempt, crowded to the doors, and many people jumped on a horse and fied, but being mable to obtain admission. The turned the horse lose on the public highway, decorations of the Cathedral were of an and proceeded on foot for Montreal. Nesbitt's elaborate and grand description. At eleven other hired man gave the alarm, and Malloy o'clock the service opened, the choir, was arrested on the highway in Hochewas arrested on the highway in Hoche-He is now confined in laga. P. W. O. Yorkshire Regiment, render- the Hochelaga Police Station. Nesbitt is dangerously, it is supposed mortally, wounded. Bo close was the shot fired that Nesbitt's neck was all burned by powder. the chapel from the chancel. Bishop Fabre | The intention was supposed to be the murder of the whole family and robbery. Malloy was of St. John's acted as first assistant bishop to | pluckily arrested by Messrs Kydd and Greene. He pretends ignorance and denies all knowledge of the affair. Mrs. Nesbitt being siraid to remain at home harnessed the horse and verself drove Mr. Nesbitt to her neighbor's, Mrs. Greene, where they are now.

#### FURTHER DETAILS, The terrible affair at Longue Point, in

which Mr. Nesbitt, a farmer, was shot, pro-

bably fatally, yesterday morning by a dis-

charged servant named Michael Mailoy is

still the chief topic of interest in that locality. When the prisoner was arrested he was placed in the Hochelaga police station, but was subsequently removed to this city, to appear before Mr. Dugae, Police Magistrate, but the latter hearing that the wounded man was likely to die from the effects of the shot, ordered the prisoner back to Hochelaga and the Magistrate at once proceeded to take Mr. Nesbitt's ante mortem deposition, the following of which are the particulars :- "Mr. Nesbitt, who is a farmer, hired the prisoner some months ago to work for him, and he did so until the 17th instant, when, owing to the refusal of Malloy to shovel away some snow. which he was asked to do, he was ordered to leave. Malloy said he would do so the next morning. He slept at the house on the avening of the 17th, and the next morning, being paid the wages that was due to him, started to leave, and Mr. Nesbitt thought nothing more about him, but began milking bls cows. He was in the act of leaning over the milk pail when he heard an explosion, and all at once he found blood flowing from his month, and saw Malloy standing near with a snow shovel in his hand, with which he struck the wounded man twice, but the latter grappled with Malloy, and finally getting out of the latter's grasp, fled to the house, and going to the kitchen where Mrs. Nesbitt was, sank down, exclaiming, "I am a dead man; that fellow has killed me." Malloy forced his way into the kitchen, intent upon finishing his murderons designs, but Mrs. Nesbltt caught up a poker and courageously confronted the would be murderer, who hesitated, turned, ran back to the stable, saddled the best horse and galloped off." On reaching the main road he turned the horse loose and started House, where they, in company with a num- | for montresion foot, but he was shortly after ber of invited guests, sat down to a must en- arrested by Meesis. Kidd and Orece. A mesjoyable supportendered by the retiring official senger was despatched for a doctor, and staff. The chair was occupied by Mr M J shortly after Doctors Roddick, Mount and McHenry, the retiring Vice-President, and the Mosseau were soon in attendance, and vice-chair by Mr D O Brine. At the right of found that the bullet had entered the the Chairman sat E H Halladay, Esq. Mayor muscles of the left side of the neck of Brockville. After supper a number of within an eighth of an inch of the jugular vein, it passed around the neck and was lodged in the right cheek. The prisoner was brought by Chief of Police Tremps to the bedside of the wounded man, and was asked if he knew Mr. Neshitt and if he acknowledged to having shot him; He said he recognized Mr. Nesbitt at once, but stoutly denied having committed the crime, adding "I am not the man to carry such weapons, I never carried a pistol in my life." Last evening a man named Arthur Buchan found the pistol in the road near the scene of the tragedy. It is un old fashioned horse pistol and carries a ball of large calibre. The exploded cap on it corresponds exactly with those in a box found in the possession of the prisoner when arrested. Not much is known about the previous history of the would-be murderer, but he appears to have been looked upon as a quiet, harmles man, but Detective Bichardson says that Malloy has been wanted since last July on a charge and smoker kept on, and stopped, without of stealing two bullalo robes. Doctors Boddick and Mount were in attend. All on board were uninjured. A number of lance on the wounded man number this morning, and were sorry to find that his condition was worse. Telanus has cot in, and it is feared that he cannot survive his terrible wound. The bullet is still lodged in his right cheek, no efforts having been made to extract it on account of the patient's weak

#### condition. LATERY PARTICULARS.

Mr. Nesbltt, the victim of the Longue Points shooting case, was very much worse last night, and a report reached this city that he had died, but we are glad to be able to announce that such is not the case. The attending physicians now think that the patient has passed the critical point, and that the fears as to his death need not be retained. A Post reporter, in conversation with Chief Trempe of Hochelega, this morning learnt that although Mr. Nesbitt is still in a very low condition, one of the physicians told the Chief that Nesbitt would probably recover. The depositions in the case were being taken at the Police Court this morning.

The prisoner makes constant enquiries as to the condition of his victim, and seems to be very anxious to know whether the charge against him will be murder or simply shooting with intent to kill. From the diary and papers found among his baggage, Malloy seems to have formerly borne a very good character. While in the army, most of which time he spent in India, his bank account showed that he was very eaving, and that there had never been an occasion on which he was reprimanded for misconduct. Sincedischarged from the army he has been drawing a pension of ninepence a day. It is re-ported that he had been sunstruck in India, and that his mind is at times affected.

England has a new Field Marshal-a rare event-in Lord Napier of Magdala. Great Britain's champion chimney (Townsend's, Glasgow) is 446 feet high.

TO THE CHAPTER FOR THE ASTRONOS OF THE POST OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

A MODERN-MIRACLE. AN INTERESTING CHAPTER FROM THE LIPS OF PROMINENT GENTLEMAN.

(Boston, Mass, Globe.) The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens which appeared in yesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a state ment made by Mr. B. F. Larrabee, formerly of London but now of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, whose office is on Arch street. Mr. Larrabee was found by the newspaper man in his private office, and on being questioned said:

"Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick. My trouble was not severe at first and I thought it was the result of a slight cold. Somehow I felt unaccountably tired at times, although I took an abundance of sleep. Then, again, I had dull and strange pains in various parts of my body. My appetite was good one day and I had none whatever the next and my head pained me more or less much of the ti ue. A while afterward I noticed much that was peculiar about the fluids I was passing and that a sediment, soum and a strange accumu. lation appeared in it. Still I did not realize that these things meant anything serious and I allowed the illness to run along u til on the 28th day of October I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont street, I was carried home and constantly attended by my regular physician, but in spite of his skill I kept growing worse and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of the neart, taking away forty-six ounces of water. This relieved me for the time, but I soon became as bad as before. Then the doctors gave me up entirely, declared I could net live more than twenty-four hours and my daughter, who was residing in Paris, was telegraphed for. Still I lingered along for several weeks, for more dead than alive, but never giving up hope. One night—it was on the 30th of April, I very well remember—my attendant, who was reading the paper to me, began an article which described my disease and sufferings exactly. It told how some severe cases of Bright's disease had been cured, and so clearly and sensibly did it state the case that I determined to try the means of cure which it described. So I sent my man to the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine unknown to my physicians and friends, and took the first dose at ten o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sleep; 1 had the short breaths, and could scarcely get any air into my lungs. I was terribly bloated from head to foot, and the motion of my heart was irregular and painful. The next morning I was able to breathe freely; the pain began to leave me and the bloating decreased. I continued to take the medicine, and to day, sir, I am as well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonderful, almost mirsculous, power of Warner's Safe Cure. I do not know what this medicine is made of, or anything else about it, but I know it saved my life when I was given up by the doctors and had really been dead for weeks; that it has kept me in perfeet health ever since and has cured many of my friends to whom I have recommended it. My recovery is so remarkable that it has excited much attention, and physicians as well as others have investigated it thoroughly. I

dangerous forms." The representative of the press thanked Mr. Larrabee for his very frank and clear statement, and was about to leave the office ecribe replied that he was, whereupon the

kidneys, liver or heart, in some of their many

gentleman said: "And so am I, and I have come all the way from Toronto for that very purpose. Kidney troubles seem to be alarmingly increasing all over the country, and I have a very near relative who is afflicted much as Mr. Larrabee was. I have been to see the physicians of whom Mr. Larrabee speaks, and I tell you,

sir, it is simply wonderful." What did they say?" asked the man of

" Say? Why sir, they fully confirm everythe Commonwealth hotel, where Mr. Larrabee was living at the time of his eickness. Messrs. Brugh & Carter are the proprietors, and I asked them about Mr. Larrabee's case. Mr. Brugh pointed to the electric annunciator and said. 'Why, for weeks and weeks every time that bell rang I said, 'That means the death of Mr. Larrabse.' No one around the hotel ever dreamed that he would recover, and when the doctors would come down from his room they would shake their heads and say there was no hope. The arrangements for the funeral were made and his recovery was simply a miracle."

"I then called on Dr. Johnson who said that Mr. Larrabee's case was a very remarkable one. He was his family physician and expected his death every hour for a number of weeks and never called to see him during that time, but he was prepared for it. The doctor said the recovery was due to Warner's Safe Cure, and if he had friends, male troubled with Albumen or any kidney troubles he should festo was also placarded in the provinces. Certainly adviso them to use this Twenty-six placard posters were arrested, but remedy. Dr. Johnson said kidney difficulties | paroled. are more common than most people think, and that many symptoms which are supposed to be other diseases arise from the kidneys. He said that ladies after gestation are specially subject to albuminous troubles which require prompt attention.

"I next went to see Dr. Meliville E. Webb, at the Hotel Cluny, for you see I was determined to be thorough in the matter. I found Dr. Webb a most clear beaded and well in-

formed gentleman, and he said: "I know of Mr. Larrabee's case from having thoroughly investigated it as a medical director of a Life Insurance Company, and it is one of the most remarkable cases I have ever met. Mr. Larrabee had all the manifestations of a complication of diseases, and in their worst forms. I subjected him to the most thorough examination possible, after his recovery, and 'I can't find out about him.' His kidneys, liver, lungs and heart are pertectly well and sound. I can only add that, from what I have seen, I would unhesitatingly recommend this remedy."

The conclusions from the statements above made which come to the newspaper man as well as the general public must be two fold. First, that a modern miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that, too, by the simplest of means and one which is within the reach of every one. It should be remembered that Bright's disease is not usually a sudden complaint. Its beginnings are slight and its growth slow. The symptoms by which it may be detected are dif- before the First Chamber of the Court of Ap- Roman Catholic faith.

ferent with different persons, no two peo- peal. The Prince's nouse was an entered ferent with different persons, no two peo- peal. The Prince's nouse was an entered for the same. This visitors up to the time of his arrest. He ple usually having the same. This last was manifest in the case of Mr. Larrabse, and he had no idea of the terrible complaint which had attacked him until it became fixed upon him. Secondly, testimonials of such high character and so outton by the public. "Yes," he said, spoken in tone, conclusively prove the value of the remedy and its superior nature to the arrived. I hear I am to be arrested and exproprietary articles with which the public pelled; I await the officers." In reply to bave formerly been flooded. "The greater includes the less," and the remedy which has that they counted upon his decision and firm-been proven so valuable and has saved a life ness he said, "Trust to me; the Republic has been proven so valuable and has saved a life. after it was brought down to death's door must unquestionably be certain in the many minor troubles which are so disastrous unless taken in time.

## THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

Prince Napoleon claims the Napoleonic Succession-Arrest of the Prince.

Paris, Jan. 16.—This morning the Figure published a manifesto professedly issued by Prince Napoleon (Plon Plon), criticising the present situation and claiming the Napoleonic inheritance. The manifesto was also found placarded in several quarters of Paris. The Prince dwells on the impotence and incapacity of the Government, the disunion in Parliament, the decadence of the army and the finances. He declares that religious peace is attacked, and that the observance of the Concordat can alone establish. religious peace. The Prince rejects any compromise with the Royalists. He adverts to the plebiscites by which the Empire was sanc tioned. The manifesto was torn down by the police. The manifesto was at first regarded as a hear, and many still doubt its genuineness. The Figaro has been seized. If the manifesto is genuine it is thought the Prince will be ordered to quit France, and be conducted to the frontier in the event of a reusal.

Prince Napoleon was arrested this afternoon and conducted to the conciergerie.

The Chamber of Deputies voted urgency for the motion made by Floquet (Republican), prohibiting presence in France or Algeria of any members of former French dynasties.

Jolibois (Bonapartist) interpolisted the Government regarding the arrest of Prince Napoleon. He said the issue of the manifesto was simply a press offence. The Prince only exercised his right, and Deves, the Minister of Justice, exceeded his authority in causing the Prince's arrest.

Deves replied that the manifesto has not only been published, but placarded. The matter would come before the tribunals. The Government was resolved to see the law strictly observed by all citizens of the Repub-

lic, not excepting Prince Jerome. Martin Feuillee (Republican) moved the order of the day, approving of the action of the Government in regard to Prince Napoleon.

Adopted by 417 to 89. In discussing the motion to banish the members of the former dynasties, Bisaccia said he was anxious to separate the personality of kings and princes from the present incident. Loud protests followed this remark. The President of the Chamber ruled that the words "kings" and "princes" were

unconstitutional. Prince Napoleon to-day said he issued the manifesto because everything was going wrong in France. A Republic had proved its incapacity for governing, and it had not received the sanction of the popular vote. The Republicans were wrong in not having am glad they have, tor I feel that the resorted to a plebiscite a few years ago, when results of such a wonderful cure should be they would have secured five million known to the thousands in all parts of the suffrages. The Prince denied that he had land who are suffering from troubles of the any personal interest in the matter. He believed that under the present system the executive was governed chiefly by local interests. He should like to see at the head of the Republic, a man of the nation, elected by when a gentleman stepped up to him and in-quired if he were seeking information about people appoint Grevy, if they pleased, but, at Mr. Larrabee's sickness and recovery. The any rate, free the executive from the influence of Deputies elected by mere arrondissements. With the present Chamber of Deputies it was impossible to hope for anything. Gambetta failed to imbue it with the principles of government, and where he falled none could hope to succeed. The Prince denied that he aimed at personal power, the co-existence of which, with liberty of press, liberty of association and parliamentary control, was impossible. If the Count de Chambord were to attempt to ascend the throne, he would be the first to seize a musket and mount the barricades. The Prince believed that a parthing Mr. Larrabee has stated. I called at liamentary regime was only practicable under a constitutional monarchy. He was con-vinced of the perfect legality of his manifesto. Competent persons approved of its

terms, and affirmed that the placarding of it was legal. Prince Napoleon is charged with committing an act tending to change the form of government. The offence is criminal, and punishable by detention in a fortress. Search was made for incriminating documents, but none were found.

The manifesto caused a great sensation. The offending placards were printed on red, yellow and buff-colored paper. All the evening papers reproduced it.

The Bonapartist members of the Government held a meeting, and decided to protest, by every means in their power, against the action of the Government in arresting the Prince. If M. Floquet's motion is adopted, Prince Jerome, Prince Victor, who is now serving with his battery at Orleans, and Prince Louis will be exiled. The mani-Twenty-six placard posters were arrested, but

Many despatches have arrived from the Provinces, encouraging the Minister to act energetically.

The manifesto was agreed upon the day after Gambetta's funeral, the national charactor of which impressed Jerome with the idea that the people were, in their worship of Gambetta, Bonapartists without knowing it. As there was no Republican who could succeed Gambetta, Jerome thought that only a member of a sovereign family could fill the void. It is supposed the manifesto was printed in some town where the Imperialists prevail among the artisan class, and copied to be sent to agents in the quarters of the city where it was posted. The followers of Prince Victor condemn and Rouher approves of the manifesto.

The Bonapartists hope that the Prince will be treated harshly in jall, as he might become popular if treated as a martyr. So far he has been treated with great consideration, although his removal to prison was made in a summary manner. It is said the Prince stole a march on the Count de Chambord, who was preparing a manifesto. Eighteen thousand placards were printed with the greatest He is forty-nine years of age, tall and of fine secresy. Baron Brunet asked to be arrested personal appearance. Miss Blaine is some as an accessorry to the promulgation of the twenty-five years younger than Colonel Copmanifesto, but the magistrate refused to take pinger, whom, it is said, she first met at one him into custody.

Paris, Jan. 17 .- Prince Napoleon being a Colonel was stationed, and where Miss Blaine wearer of the Grand Cross of the Legion of was visiting the family of the Commandant Honor, he will probably be brought for trial It is said that she will soon embrace the

peal. The Prince's house was thronged with appeared very much excited and eagerly questioned visitors as to the effect of the the emphatic declarations of his partisans lived, the people in power have lost all their prestige, Gachis is irremediable; the Empire sione can save France and place it again in first rank of nations." These declarations were frequently repeated and hailed with enthusiasm by excited Bonspartists. The partisans of Prince Victor are said to be greatly irritated by Napoleon's conduct. It is stated the Bonapartist leaders are practically unanimous in ridiculing Napoleon and his manifesto. Prince Victor is serving as a volunteer in the army at Orleans.

Amignes, one of the Bonapartist leaders, says that Prince Napoleon has no following at all. His party consists of a few intimate associates. Not a General or Regiment in the army would respond to his appeal, and had not the Government committed a mistake in arresting him, in a week the manifesto weuld have been forgotten. Victor on the contrary has a large section of the army devoted to him, ready to act at the proper moment. Amigues declares that Jerome has neither character nor principles necessary for a successful pretender. He is moreover in poor health, and may die at any moment.

Bonber says Napoleon took the step without previous consultation of the party. Only a few personal friends knew of his intention, among whom Rouher was not included. Rouher is convinced the manifesto will make an excellent impression upon the rural population, which he firmly believes never ceased to be Bonapartist, and since the death of Gambetta he regards the Republic doomed. Rouher says he would not second the Prince even if appealed to. He believes there is no breach between Victor and his father. Bouher ase the peasantry muster twenty-eight million sgainst eight millions in the towns. If hey hold firm to our cause the Republic, sooner or later, is doomed.

Cassagnac seems pleased at the Prince's arrest and says he will make a declaration in the Chamber repudiating ail connection with him. Cassaguac declares that the Bonapartiets do not trust Napoleon. Carseguac also thinks the Republic is lost. He says Victor will not make a move on attaining Lis majority as be can wait.

Jules Simon does not believe that any imminent danger threatens the Republic. He thinks new elections would now result in the return of a Chamber similar to that existing. No pretender would have a chance yet, though a couple of years hence, unless the Republic ceases its impolitic war against the Catholics, the Monarchist restoration may be quite possible.

Proofs of the manifesto were handed to Prince Napoleon while he was at the Opera, and final arrangements were then made. PARIS, Jan. 17 .- Floquet's bill was dis-

cussed in the Cabinet to-day. It was considered too stringent, and some Ministers will not support it unless it is modified. Prince Jerome was interrogated again to-day and denied that he intended to overthrow

the Republic. All he wanted was to ascertain by means of a plebiscite what the people thought of it. He anticipated expulsion, but not imprisonment. He was glad the Ministry ordered the step which would call the attention of the nation to the facts asserted in the manifesto.

made before Prince Jerome's residence to-Several participants were arrested, but relessed after their names and addresses were taken.

La France requests the Government to inform the representatives of the country if the news which had been current for some weeks relative to the organization of a civil war in the West of France, with the help of Catholic workmen's clubs, is exact. It is affirmed that the Minister of the Interior is poss-seed of precise information in regard to the Bubiect

London, Jan. 17 .- The Times says Prince Napoleon was arrested under an article of the penal code entailing transportation, which can be reduced to exile. By the Constitution, the Senate can be constituted a court of justice to take cognizance of outrages against the safety of the State. Such court would be certain to condemn the

Pasis, Jan. 18.—The Cabinet to-day resolved to bring forward a bill in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the Government to publication hereafter of manifestoes of French pretenders.

In the Chamber of Deputies, D'Ornano, (Bonapartist) declared that he himself had posted Prince Napoleon's manifesto, and gave notice of an interpellation against the violation by the Government of the law of 1881, relating to placards. Lockroy (Republican) will on Saturday ask the Minister of War whether he intends that the Orleans Princes shall retain their military commands. Fallieres, Minister of the Interior, announced that the Government would on Saturday introduce a bill for the suppression of all manifestations on the part of pretenders to the French throne. Falleres moved that the meeting of the Bureau, fixed for Saturday to discuss Floquet's motion, be deferred until Tuesday, in order that the Bureau might simultaneously examine the Government's bill and Floquet's motion. Carried.

After a stormy council, wherein some Minister's pronounced strenuously for Floquet's proposal, the Cabinet resolved to submit a bill for summarily punishing the exhibition of religious emblems, the posting of placards and utterance of disloyal cries.

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According to a recent return, there are ,457 theatres in Europe. Italy heads the list with 348; next comes France, with 337; Germany, 194; Spain, 160; Great Britain, 150 Austria and Hungary, 132; Russia, 44; Belgium, 34; Holland, 22; Switzerland, 20; Sweden and Norway, 18; Portugal, 16; Den. mark, 10, and Turkey and Greece, 4 each.

Colonel Coppinger, who is soon to be married to one of ex-decretary Blaine's daughters, is a son of an Irish nobleman, and is a com-municant of the Roman Catholic Church. of the far Western military posts, where the GEN. SHERMAN'S SON.

William T. Sherman, lectured last night at Loyola College before an intelligent aucience, on "The Inquisition." Mr. Sherman is preparing for the priesthood at Woodstock Co!lege, and intends to become a Jesuit. Among his hearers were his mother, his sister Rachel Mr. A. W. Thackara, of Philadelphia, his brother-in-law and many of the Catholic

clergy of the city. The speaker displayed a thorough knowledge of his subject, and for over an hour commanded the closest attention of the audience. He has an easy delivery and a plessant address. His lecture last night was his first, and he displayed much natural

Mr. Sherman gave a sketch of the Inquisition, or Court of Inquiry, established by the Oatholic Oburch in Spain in the thirteenth century, for the suppression of heresies. The Courts of inquiry were composed of clerics and laymen, whose duty it was to try offenses against the laws of the Church. The prin cipal offenders were the Albigenses and Manichmans. The latter sectaries believed in two principles of good and evil-of equal power and sovereignty; hence they worshipped Lu cifer as well as the Lord, and yielded themsel res to the most loathsome excesses. There heretical teachings were undermining the Church, morality and social order. To arrest the evil the Church instituted the Inquisition, and the third Council of Latern issued a decree authorizing the clergy to assemble all the people within their districts, and, after preaching a sermon to them, to explain the powers of the priesthood. The faithful were ordered to confess within an allotted time if they held heretical principles, or knew others who did. All who failed to obey this precept were called to account.

The lecturer exemplified the right of the Church to act in this manner by a parable, in which he portrayed a beautiful mansion ornamented with all that was precious in the sight of man. This sublime structure had a dark, damp and dismal cellar, in which some of the family persisted in living, while the others resided above. In course of time those in the cellar became sick and bred contagious diseases, which threatened the lives of the upper residents. The obnoxious creatures, to obtain light, picked holes in the wall, which threatened to crumble the mansion. The people above, to save themselves, cast out their brethren below. So it was with the C. tholic Church. It had the Inquisition to pre vent the spread of heretical disease. America, where there is so much said of the court of inquiry, the Paritans of New England burned the people at the stake and 19. dulged in other horrible butcheries, which the loquisition did not.

The Catholic Church did not sanction all the acts committed in that time, nor did the Inquisition order the execution. It simply tried the offenders, and delivered them to the civil authorities with their verdict. Every Government has the right to protect itself. In this count y the Inquisition should not be udged according to our views and beliefs, which are entirely different from those held in the thirteenth century. We should look at things as they existed, and not as they are now, Prescott, the accepted authority on the Inquisition followed Liorente, who was an apostate priest, expelled from Spain because of his immorality and crimes. To revenge himself and bring the Spanish Government into disrepute, he wrote his history of the Inquisition, and sabricated things which have since been disproved by many, Gibbon among the number.

The Oatholic Church dld not favor at all the Spanish Inquisition which was different A slight Bonapartist demonstration was from that of the Cource. Torquemada, who presided over the former, was three times day, and shouts of "Vive le Prince!" raised. summoned to Rome by the Pope to answer for his atrocities, but disobeyed the orders.

On the conclusion of his lecture Mr. Sherman was warmly greeted with applause. The rumors of his father's conversion to the Catholic faith recently was made known to him, but he positively refused to talk of the subject. He was reficent on the subject at Barnum's Hotel, where they stopped and refused to bainterviewed .- Baltimore Sun.

Dr. Catheart, lecturer on anatomy in the Edinburgh School of Medicine, gives some striking facts as to the effect of systematic exercise in expanding the chest. At a school for boys where regular exercise was computsory, new pupils aged 14 were found to have an average chest messurement of 29.3; at 15 they measured 30.16; at 16, 32.0; at 17, 32.6, and at 18, 32.5. Pupils who had been for some time in the school measured, at the same ages, 30.6, 32.1, 34.2, 35.8, and 36.8.



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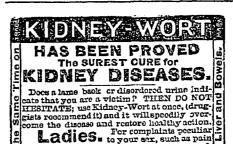


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MONTREAL, QUE,

in this cause.
Montreal, 20th December, 1882. DUHAMEL & RAINVILLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff

DROVINCE OF QUEBFC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAE. Surerior Court. Celanire Duplessis, of the City and District of Montreat, wile commune en biens of Pierre Laurin, trader of said place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Laurin, l'efendant, in the court de la place du la place An action in separation as to property has been lestitu ed in this cause.

Montreel 18th November, 1882.
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Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louislans State Lottery Company; and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with Lonesty, lairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facilities of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educationa and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reservation of over \$550,000 has since been added.

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

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Febuary 13th. 1693-103d Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

		LIST O	E PRIZ	E5,				
1 1 2 10 100 300	do do RIZES do do do do do	L PRIZ. do do OF \$6.00 1,0 6.00	E 00 00  00			25 000 0 000 1º 000 10 000 10 000 0 000 30,000		
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.								
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1967 I	Prizes, 2	mountin	g to	olubs		265,500 ld be		

Application for rates to clibs should be the fact of its large and community increases made only to the office of the Company in New ing sale justifies us in recommending Downs' Orleans.

For jurther information write clearly, giving full address, send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to and \$1.00 per bottle.

M. A. DAUPSIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, 22 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

# 320 ACRES FREE

\_IN THE-

Devils Lake, Tortle Mountain, And Mouse River Country,

## NORTH DAKOTA.

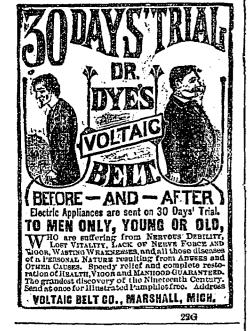
Tributary to the United States Land Office at

GRAND FORKS, DAKOTA.

RECTIONAL MAP and FULL particulars mailed FREE to any address by

H. F. McNALLY,

General Travelling Agent, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R., 22 DD 28 L. Front St., Toronto Out.



## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

### FRECHON LEFEBURE & CO.,

(Late Senecal, Frechon & Co.,)

No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every description, Bacred Vases. Altar Wines, and Cassocks made to order. Be careful in addressing your setter. 22 cow

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

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

"TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater putifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialties Manufacturing Co., Montreal: Price 25c. 51 ti

#### ADVERTISING Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS.

McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

PALACES ON WHEELS. eagnificent pullmans—enterpribe of the cen-

MAGNIFICEST FULLMANS—ENTERPRISE OF THE CENTRAL VERMONT—A VIET TO THE. "FILGRIM"

The well known reputation that the Central Vermont Railway has hitherto enjoyed when the comort of the public tavelling on their road is concerned has again been amply demonstrated by the addition to the Company's plant of two magnificent Pullman cars. Yesterday a representative of THE Post had an opportunity of inspecting one of these paiacs cars, the "Fligrim," which was lying at the Bon-venture Depot, where he was kindly shown around by Mr. Stonegrave, of the C.V.R., and Mr. Silence, of the Pullman Company. The external appearance gives but a faint idea of the internal elegance and comfort, which surpass anything before attempted in the service. The beauty of the fittings and decorations will at once strike the eye. The kides are finished in mahagany, exquisitely inlaid with fancy woods, and the roof is of white maple, on which a most effective design has been painted by hand. Around the cornics thus a based of embossed leather in bronze relieved with old gold. The state rooms, lades' pailor, and smoring room are models of beauty and comfort, the fit is named being jurnished with its own cupbord and its rooms, lades' pailor, and smoring portion, from the smoking room and sleeping furnished with breakfast sets of china and of a beautiful pattern In connection with the buffet are the necessary receptacles for supplies and a miniature cooking rauge. Movebie tables are, of course, after up in the main form of the car. The object of the lunovation is, or course, obvious, and the comfort which the passengers will enjoy in consequence will compensate for many of the inconveniences, of high travel Another novelly worthy of note is a glass case containing an axe and other tools which would prove useful in case of secident; and still an other is the increased number TRAL VERMONT-A VIEIT TO THE "PILGEIM"

#### SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Heaith Benewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility. \$1.

Is IT A HUMBUR? Some people think all proprietary Medicines humbugs. In this they must be mistaken. A cough medicine like Bev. N. H. Downs' Elixir that has stood the racket of 53 years must have some virtue, and must cure the diseases for which it is recommended, or people would not continue to buy and use it, as they do. It seems to us that even if we knew nothing of its merits, the fact of its large and continually increasing sale justifies us in recommending Downs' medicine. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c and \$1.00 per bottle.

MOTBERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately sepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G2 a bottle.

REST AND COMPORT TO THE SUFFERING "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA use no equal for relieving pain, both interral nd external. It cures Pain in the Sile ack or Bowels, hore Throat, Rheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful," "Brown's Household Panacea, being acknowledged as the great Pain Reever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really 's the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

### CONSUMPTION OUREB.

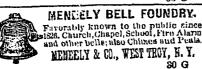
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his bands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Caterre, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-13 env

Bells, &c.

#### MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those OFF BRATED CHIMES AND BELLES for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.

HENRY MCSHANE & Co., BALTIMORE, Md., U.S.A





CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO., SUCCESSOR TO

MENEELY& KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
283 Illustrated Oatalogue sent free.
1876b. 178-28 ly

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 1779. Sophie Gaudry & Hourbonniere, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Prosper Bertrand, of the same place. contractor, Piaintiff, vs. the said Prosper Bertrand, Defendant. An action en separation de biens was instituted this day by the Piaintiff against the Defendant in this cause, the same being returnable on the 20th of January next. Montreal, 23th December, 1882

J. G. D'AMOUR,

21 D Attorney for Plaintiff.

Medical IT LANGE





# CURE

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

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

#### HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amouget the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purlfy the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Eronchitis. Coughs. Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhennatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it ins never been known to isli.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in boxes and brits, at 1s. 1jd. 3s. is, 6d., 1is., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine rendots throughout the civilized world.

N. -Advice gratis, at the above address Jaily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter

# EARS for the MILLION

Fco Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi Positively Restores the Wearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea. Shown as Carcharoden Fondeleth. Every Chiusas fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a resociative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Ha cure were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empira Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Denfaces has existed among the Chiusee people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

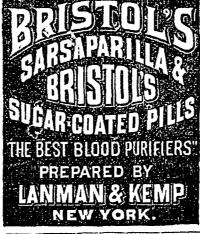
It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no untarthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefited.

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

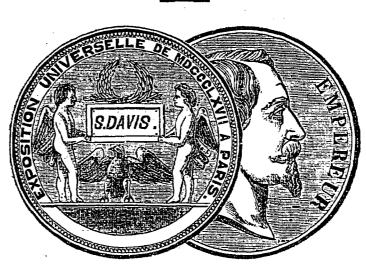
HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (La e liaylock & Co.)
7 Dey Street, New York.
Sole Agents for Arherica.



20th of January next. No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, 1 authorized to receive Advertising Agency, Manager, 2 authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

New Advertisement.

WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:



:::::Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867,::::: IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

uiidd silmies

E CEN TENARY MEDAL, 1876. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

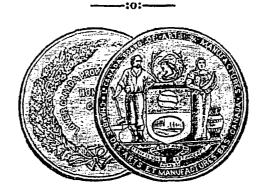
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THE

# Medal at the Provincial Exhibition Many Maria Schuelder, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of William Dunn McNeil, of the same place,

OF 1863.



SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868.

:0:-

A Diploma for the Best Domestic Havana Gigars was Awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

# Sam'l DAVIS & SON

Manufacturer of

CABLE, SENECAL, EL PADRE,

And other Choice Brands of Cigars.

# 54 — McGILL STREET

-and-

MONTREAL.

NEW ADVESTISEMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEU, DISTRICT OF MONTHS AL In the superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 262. The third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty two. Present: The Hon Mr. Justice Tornance. The Grand Trunk Railway. Company of Canada, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated, having its principal place of business in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, widow of the late Wilkes, of the City of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, widow of the late Wilkes, of the City of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, widow of the late William Walker, in his lifetime, of the same place, engineer, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messra. Duhamel & Rainville, of Counsel for the Piaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Adrien Laverdure, one of the bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this same issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domirile, in the Province of Quebes in Canada, and caunot be found in the Uistrict of Montreal; that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English lauguage, in the newspaper of the English lauguage, in the newspaper of the said city, called La Tribune, be not fied to appear before this Coort, and there to answer the demand of the Paintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear before this Coort, and there to answer the demand of the Paintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment, as in a cause by default.

(By order),

(By order), GEO. H. KERNICK, peputy PBC.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, JISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior
Court for Lower Canada. No. 711. The
ihi day of November, one thousand eight
hundred and eighty-two. Plesent: The
Hon. Mr Justice TORKANCE Alired Narbonne, of the City and District of Montreal,
boot and shoe merchant, and doing business under the name and style of A. Narbonne & Co. Plaintiff, vs. H. G. H.
L'Eluyer, of the same place, trader,
Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mesers.

L'E. uyer, of the same place, trader. Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Fuhamel & Rainville, of Counsel for the Flaintiff, tonsmuon as it appears by the return of Adrien Laverdure, one of the builiffs of this Court. On the writ of summons in this cause is used, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the Instrict of Montreal; that the said Defen and by an advantisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal called La Tribune and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city called THETRUE WIT ESS, be notified to appear before the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendint to appear and to answer to such amand within the period aforeauid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default

(By order),

(ECO. H. KERPICK.

(By order), GEO. H. KERNICK, Departy P.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 1248. The third day of November, one thrushed eight hundred and eighty-two. Present: The Hon, Mr. Justice Foreance. Charles Tourville, sr., of the City and District of Montreal, joiner, Plaintiff, vs. Honore Tourville, jr, of the Town of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, joiner, Defendant.

in the District of Montreal, joiner, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messra. Dubamel and Rainville of Counsel for the riaintiff inasmuch as it appears by the leturn of Adrien Laverture, one of the ball ffs of this Court, on the writ of summons lu this cause issued written, that the Defendant has let his comicilo in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice intered in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called The TRUE WITNESS, and twice in the French language. In the newspaper of the said city, called La Tribune, be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order,)

GEO. H. KFBNICK,
L'eputy P.S.C.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-William Bunn McNeill, of the same place, nerountant, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, the said Wilbern Dune McNeil, referdent. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, Montreal, 12th October, 1882.

DUHAMEL & RAINVILLE, 235 Atto-neys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Par-liament of Canada, during next systion, for an Act to incorporate the Provident Life Assur-ance Society, for the purpose of carrying the business of Life Insurar on in all its branches. Montreal, 50th November, 1842 HATTON & NICOVLS. 17 DD So ictions for Applicants.



# Ayer's

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

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

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

As a Dressing for Ladies Hair

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

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

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGMETS EVERYWHERE.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

(Continued from First Page.) PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

His. Carbray's Eloquent Speech in Heply to the Address from the Throne.

electricity and the schoolmaster are, however, changing the whole state of affairs. Our farmers are becoming educated, and are fast appropriating for their use also the great improvements in the business of farming, and I do not despair of one day seeing the Province of Quebec become the Belgium of North America for the periodion of her system of agriculture and the richness of her farming productions. (Applause.) That section of our Province which offers the largest and best field for colonization is unquestionably the valley of Lake St. John, the tempera-ture of whose climate and riohness of whose soil is now established beyond a doubt. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, its inaccessibility presents an immense drawback and difficulty. A company was formed some years ago by several patriotic citizens of Quebec to remove this drawback, by building a railway from Quebec to Lake St. John. I am happy to say the work is progressing favorably, and I sincerely hope we shall soon see this great highway of colonization in running condition from our city to the vast and fertile country of the Lake St. John district. I would claim for the patriotic gentlemen who are laboring so hard to accomplish this noble work, the hearty sympathy, good will and assist-ance of the Government; I feel sure, in this, I am simply echoing the sentiments of the Hon. Premier and his colleagues. (Loud a few words, to the change that has taken cheers.) 1 cannot help regretting that, al. place in the Cabinet since last session, but l though our finances are by no means in a shall venture on doing so. I do not suppose condition to be deplored, that although we that the hon, gentlemen on the Treasury have money in our purse, we have not such a system as I consider it imperative as we therefore they have, no doubt, their imshould have it we wish to extricate ourselves perfections. I, however, have no doubt that from the financial difficulties under which with a little time and with the good will I we have been laboring for many years and know they all have, any imperfections that to place our affairs on a sound fin may exist will disappear. (Hear, hear.) I ancial basis — such a basis as would would wish that a more formidable Opposienable us to compete in financial prosperity tion existed. (Hear, hear.) On this point with our sister provinces. (Hear, hear.) I the hon, leader of the Opposition last sension. regret that, although we have money in our | when twitted with the smalless of the num purse, it is rather due to a casual circumstance | ber of his followers, replied, "What we lack than to our financial system. We should in quantity we make up in quality." I con have a system that would enable us to establish an equilibrium between our receipts and I see no reason to day to consider that expenditure. (Hear, hear, and applause.) | the quality deteriorated. The members In making these observations, I wish it to be have not diminished. (Opposition cheers.) clearly understood that I do not direct my But the odds are decidedly too great, hostile criticism against the management of and it may be necessary during our finances by our present Treasurer. I the course of the session for our own would say that, as far as I can judge, the hon. side to occasionally make a little opposition Minister of Finance has acquitted himself of to the Government in the shape of friendly the heavy charge entrusted to him with the criticism when we feel it will be beneficial. greatest skill and ability. [Hear, hear and Such criticism, however, or opposition, will applause.] And I say that it our position is not take the character of that followed by not to-day as strong as we would desire, if our system is not perfect, I have no reproach to make to the Hon. Minister of Finance nor, in fact, to his predecessor,-[hear, hear and applause]—and on this point I cannot refrain from observing that not only in our Provincial Legislature, but also in the Legislature at Ottawa, and even higher still, in the House of Commons in England, it is customary when a Finance Minister becomes heir to a very bad estate,-should he not have succeeded within the twelve months in repairing all the damage done by his predecessors or caused through exceptional circum- have drawn large amounts from The Louisipairing all the damage done by his predestances, to exclaim: What a signal failure! and State Lottery, and knowing that its deal-Look at the deplorable state of the finances ings were always fair, I concluded to try my under such and such a Minister! Such hand. In the Centennial year I purchased a criticism is most unfair. The Minister may | ticket, and that drew \$5,000, which was paid have labored hard and done all in his to me in due season. I bought tickets in the power to improve the finances and most drawings after this, and in one year from my probably his critics, had they been in his first strike I drew \$300. I sent \$2 to M. A. place, would have been unable to show as Dauphin, New Orleans, La., for the two fifths careful and skilful a management (hear, of a whole ticket in the last November drawhear) I would urge on the Government the ing, it being No. 33,719, and drew \$4,000, Samuel Swer of Paris, Breek of imperative necessity of establishing some which was two-fifths of the cap.tal prize of Potsdam, Kirsbaum, of Nuremburg, Posystem by which we will be able yearly to \$10,000. The agent of the Adams Express bursky of Libwalda, Loug of Barmen, establish an equilibrium between receipts Company paid the full amount. This makes Vigert of Saginaw, Ganskee of Portugnana, and expenditure. (Hear, hear.) The next \$9,300 from my investments in The Louisiana Scriber of Berman, Bring of Schaltdorf, clause has reference to the preparation of State Lottery, and I shall continue to invest." estimates for the coming year. The Governor says :- "The preparation of the estimates for the coming fiscal year has been based upon the strictest economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service. My Govern the police, in the act of exchanging \$600 ment will use every possible effort to establish equilibrium between the receipts and taining the alleged money was opened and the expenses chargeable to the Consolidated found to contain neither notes nor coin, but Bevenue, by a careful administration of the revenues of the Province, and a strict supervision over its expenditure. For that purpose a bill will be submitted to you, defining the position and powers of the Provincial Auditor, in such manner that the people, through its representatives, may absolutely control the expenditure." 1 think that the House will join with me in felicitating the Government on this wise measure. If the end sought be attained, all I have to say is that they will deserve well of the country. In their choice of Provincial Auditor, the Government deserve to be congratulated. From a long acquaintance with Mr. Gaspard Drolet, the gentleman named for this position, who is at present occupied in the office of the Hon. Finance Minister, I know that he stands in the highest rank as to honorability of character and second to none in ability to fill with honor and efficiency the post of Provincial Auditor. (Hear, hear and applause.) With regard to the clause relating to the liquor traffic :- " Owing to the views expressed by the highest Court of Appeal in the British Empire in rendering judgment on the Act of the Dominion Parliament for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors (Canada Temperance Act of 1878), my Government is seriously considering the advisability of certain amendments to existing legislation." I trust the legislation will not take the character of prohibition. I do not believe we can make people sober by an Act of Parliament more than we can make them virtuous by Act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I consider that a proper system of limiting licenses would have very much more effect than a prohibition law. (Hear, hear.) With many others, I look more to the beneficial influences of education and religion for the moral reformation of the people than to legislation. "Her Majesty's Privy Council has recognized the right of Provincial Legislatures to regulate the issue of insurance policies and to legislate with Imperial Crown, although the last wish of the respect to companies carrying on the business of insurance. My Government will there-fore submit a bill which, while dealing fairly with such companies, will more effectually protect the public." I do not know whether it comes within the province of our Legislature to interfere with the wording of the clauses of insurance policies. I consider it is one of the most important questions, that in the framing of policies of insurance, the whole law be not left in the hands of the insurance companies themselves alone. The Government of France, if I mistake not, years ago, very wisely took this matter up and also dealt with the question of charter parties and bills of lading. They took the framing of insurance policles out of the hands of the parties interested and formed what are called "Government or national policies," in which, while the rights and privileges of the insurance companies are protected, the rights of the insured are not forgotten or overlooked. "The Supreme Court of Canada, having confirmed the rights of the provinces over the fisheries who had created such a furore in London sewing.

of the inland waters of Canada, my Government has given lits attention to this important increase in its powers, which gives to it the ownership of the fisheries in the rivers in the Province of Quebec. A bill will be submitted to you for the purpose of regulating this new source of revenue." This will prove a source of considerable revenue, and I trust the Government will put themselves in a position to be thoroughly posted on the most improved legislation and regula-tions which exist in other countries with re-gard to this subject. The next paragraph opens a question worthy of serious attention: Legislative provisions exist in the United Kingdom, in the Dominion and in most of the Provinces of the Canadian Confederation, allowing Her Majesty's subjects to have their claims against the Government decided by means of the Petition of Right. My Government considers that there is no reason why this Province should not be subject to the same obligations. A bill to that effect will be submitted to you." I am sure ro hon. member of this House will deny the honesty of such a legislative measure coming from the hand of an hon, gentleman whom I have been told to look to as an honest Premier. The existing state of affairs in our Province is, I consider, a blot on our escutcheon. A case occurred, to my knowledge, last year, in which a gentleman had a just claim against the Government, but was debarred from collecting it owing to the want of a measure such as that referred to, and I must say I felt sahamed that such a state of affairs should exist in our Province. I do not know whether it is out of place for me to allude, in Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, with whom the condemnation is that if the Government do wrong they shall perish and die in their sins, but rather the more merciful course that they be converted and live. (Prolonged oheering.)

#### A HERO OF THREE TALES.

Mr. W. T. Clark, a resident of Philadelphia, has in the past eight years come into the possession of three fortunes without any effort. He remarked to a reporter:- "You -From the Philadelphia Record, Dec. 9th.

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

G. C. Corey was arrested last evening by worth of "goods" for \$50. The parcel conwas stuffed with wall paper, and weighted with sheet lead. For overa year complaints have been pouring in to the police and postal authorities from time to time, by parties who were victimized, but business was conducted by letter under the name of the North Star Company and the police could do nothing. A job was put up by the police, who requested a Moncton man to open correspondence. The result was an agree-

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," for all those weaknesses peculiar to women, is an unequalled remedy. Distressing back-sche and "bearing-down" sensations yield to its strength-giving properties. By drugglate. 14 2 W#

THE BUNAPARTES.

A SKUTCH OF THE CELEBRATED PANILY AS IT EXISTS to-DAY.

The recent events in Paris concerning the manifesto issued by Prince Jerome, have brought the Bonapartes again into promiwill be read with interest :--

Prince Jerome Napoleon, is about sixty

years of age. He is the son of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the first Napoleon, who was King of Naples, and who was married to Miss. Patterson, of Baltimore, and afterwards divorced by the will of his great brother, who secured another wife for him in Stephaina Maria, niece of the Emperor of Austria. He is married to the Prin-cess Margherita, sister of King Humbert, of Italy, and daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel. He has two sons, Princes Victor and Louis, aged 20 and 18 respectively. The former is attached to the Artillery

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would; like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most un-principled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

#### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1883.

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1883.

The financial markets to day were fairly active. Money was steady at 6½ to 7 per cent on stock loans and mercantile paper was discounted at 7 to 7½ per cent. Esterling exchange was unchanged. Stocks opened strong and closed easier at noon. The news of the floating of the new issue of stock by the Canadian Pacific seems to have been fally discounted on the recent advance and large blocks of stock m y now be expected to come out on the street. Montreal sold as high as 20%, at noon b.ing down to 2.6½ to 20%. Toronto after selling at 186½ went to 185 pid 186½ asked. Merchant took a 186½ went to 185 pid 186½ asked. Merchant took a 186½ went to 185 pid 186½ asked. Merchant took a 186½ per cent in little over a wesk. Of the other "fancies" Gas was rather more sortive [but Richelleu seems to have got a bad black eye. Stock Bales—220 Montreal 20%; 55 do 20%; 35 do 186½; 25 do 186½; 50 d

Afternoon Sales-50 Bank of Montreal 206]; 255 do at 206; 25 do at 206]; 14 Ontario Bank at 113]; 25 Toronto at 184]; 25 do at 183}; 360 do at 1833; 50 do at 184 25 Merchants Bank at 1251; 25 do at 1251 10 do 125½; 25 do 126½; 15 do at 125½; 10 do at 125; 17 do 126; 115 Commerce Bank at 135½; 25 do 135½; 25 do 135¾; 50 do at 135½; 50 R and O Nav Co at 66; 150 C P R Co 142; 25 Montreal Gas Co 185; 50 do

COMMERCIAL.

of wheat have had a good effect, as farmers are more willingly selling their wheat, thereby securing inc d funds for store necessi Kurtha of Szaral, Dongy Smalzky of Saums, ties. The speculation in Chicago has resulted in higher prices for both grain and protlations for its increased subscribed capital with a fair measure of success, and the money market keeps steady.

GEOGRAES .- A fair turnover is reported. Sugar has sold well. Yellows are steady,

balmorals, 80c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 600; do prunella balmorals, 500 to 750;

about'10 lower. Spanish sole was also weaker. The sale is reported of 200 sides No. 3 Spanish sole at 1840. In black leather there is ulso a little more doing, the sale being reported of 350 sides Waxed Upper at 350, besides several other sales on p.t. In other kinds there is only an ordinary business pass. ing, and we quote prices as follows :- Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 26c to 27c; do No. 2, B A, 24c to 250; China, No 1, 220 to 240; do No 2, 20 to 22c; buffalo No 1, 21 to 22c; do No 2, 20 to 21c; slaughter, No 1, 250 to 2710; rough (light), 25c to 28c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do, medium and heavy 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 17c; pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 260 to 27c; do juniors, 19c to 22c; calfskin light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c French calfakin, \$1.05 to \$1.35; English kid, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

HIDES AND SALT. -The market is unsettled. and we quote green butchers' at 8c, 7c and 60 per lb., for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively, tanners paying to 1c more for inspected. Western hides, No. 1 buff at 91c to 91c per lb, and No. 2 at 8c to 81c; second steers at 10c to 101c, and bulls at 8c to 81c. Dry salted Western, 17c for No. 1 and 15c for No. 2. Sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.10 each, and calf skins 12c per lb. The esit maaket remains quiet, as last reported, and prices are nominally unchanged, the only business consisting of a few sales of coarse salt at 62½c to 67½c per bag. Factory-filled and Eureka are unchanged.

Figst. - The chief movement at present seems to be in green cod, at \$7 to 7 25 for large draft, at \$6 75 for No. 1 and \$5 75 to 6 00 for No. 2. We hear of the sale of a round lot of medium at \$6 25, and we quote \$6 25 to 6 50 Green haddack is steady at \$5 75, and Labrador herring at \$6 50 to 6 75, sales having been made at both figures There is very little dry cod in the market, and prices are nominal. Whitefish is quoted steady at \$6 25 to 6 60, and trout, \$5 50. British Columbia salmon \$16 50 to 17. A good trade is expected to set in shortly.

Wood, -We hear of the sale of about 65. 000 lbs greasy Cape at 18c, and 20,000 lbs Australian at about 21c. In Canadian wools there is some enquiry and there have been sales on p.t. We quote prices as follows:— Grees/ Cape 17c to 19c, Australian 20c to 31c as to quality. Canadian Pulled-Supers 30c

There is no material chango. Western meas pork sells slowly in Jobbing lots at \$21 to \$31 to per barrel; Canada short cut is quoted at \$22 western lard rules dull at 14c, and Canadian at 13c. A car load of dressed hegs sold at \$840. Butter.—The market is quiet at following prices:—Choice creameries, per 1b, 28c to 38c; Eastern Townships, finest, 22c to 23c; do fite, 20c to 21c; Morrisburg, fine to linest, 2c to 24c; Brockville, 19c to 21c; Western, 17c to 18c. Cheeke.—The market main sines avery steady appearance here, but private cables report a somewhat different market on the other side than what might be interred from the further advance in the public cable, which to day was upon 6d to 67s 6d. We quote fine to finest fall made 13c to 13/c, and summer goods 8c to 11c, as to quality.

13c to 13fc, and summer goods 8c to 11c, as to quality.

EGGS—The demand for eggs continues slack, and of much the same character as formerly noted. Supplies, however, are kept well in hand. We quote 25c to 25c per dozen.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Very little of either can now be had and not enough was offered on which to base quotations.

FISH.—Business progresses steadily at former prices, and there is a good inquiry for all kinds. We quote British Columbia salmon, \$17 per brl; trout, \$5.50; white fish, \$5.50; green cod, \$7.25. and Labrador herrings \$5.50; Dray cod sells fairly well at \$6.25 per quintal.

Ashes—The market for pots has again an improved tendency, and transactions were offected at a gain of 5c on good t res. We quote \$5.65 to 5.15. Pearls are nominal.

The supply has been larger and a good business is being done at the various city yards and corporation market. The following sales are roported by Mr. Maguire:—Une black horse for \$250; one black and one grey horse for \$350; one black and one grey horse for \$350. roported by Mr. Maguire:—One black horse for \$250; one black and one grey horse for \$390; one black mare for \$20; one chestnut horse for \$10; one brown horse for \$120; one pair horses for \$10; one brown horse for \$120; one pair horses for \$250, and one bay mare for \$107. At the auction sale yesterday, bidding was rather slow, and few sulmals were knocked down. A good working black horse sold for \$96. There were no loss than 16 buyers at the American Bouse yesterday. From the stables of which quite a number of horses have been shipped recently. The shipments from this city to the United States, since Mouday last, were 120 head, costing \$13,1650, and a number more are ready to go forward.

MONTBEAL HAY MARKET.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Jab. 22. At Viger market to-day 350 pretty good cattle were under offer. Best stock sold at 4% to 5% and interior stock at 30 to 4c. About 150 sheep and lambs were offered prices being 410 to 5c. Dreseed hogs sold at \$8.60 to \$8.75 per 100 lbs. No live hogs were reported. There were a few "shippers" at Point St. Charles and Viger market, and we heard of sales at 5c, 5lc and 5lc. The quality of the stock to-day was better than usual which accounts for the higher prices quoted

AMEBICANS AND CANADIAN IRON

MINES.

and all but Pewers were drowned. The latte was rescued by the steamer. A man named Davis and another, name unknown, and the cook went into the cabin to secure the money and were carried down with the vessel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Lucian and Joseph James

SADLIER'S

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY & ALMANAS FOR 1883.

We are compelled this year to advance the price of our Annual Directory and Almanac (o \$1.50. In view of the facts, no one, we are convinced, will deem this advance uncalled. For twenty years we have issued the work at the price of \$1.60, but from a volume of \$30 pages in 1854, it has become in 1852 one of \$56 pages, more than doubling the amount of matter.

The wonderful growth of Catholicity in this country, and wherever our language is spoken, the creation of new dioceses, erection of new churches and institutions, render the preparation of the work one of great magnitude.

Reports are obtained directly from all the Archbishops and Bishops in the United States, the British Provinces, England, Ireland and Scotland.

Sociand.

Nothing is reprinted from previous volumes or from the Irish or English directories; the reports are all obtained especially for this work. Paper Cover, \$1.59.

THE "CATHOLIC YEAR BOOK"

FOR 1883.

THE ILLUSTRATED

# Catholic Family Annual

FOR 1883.

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Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

CARNIVAL.

New Goods for Carnival Week. Ladies' Pure Silk Hosiery, in all shades and sizes. B. CARSLEY'S.

MARNIVAL.

Children's Pure Silk Hoslery in all shades and 8. CARSLEY'S.

CARNIVAL.

Ladies' Spun Silk Hosiery in all shades and sizes. Children's Spun Silk Hosiery in all shades S. CARSLEY'S.

and sizes.

MARNIVAL Ladies' Pure Black Silk Rosiery, all sizes. Ladies' Black Spun Silk Hosiery, all sizes.

8. CARSLEY'S. MARNIVAL.

Ladies' Silk Combination Suits. Ladies' Silk Undervests, all sizes. Ladies' Silk Drawers. ali sizes. S. CARSLEY'S.

MARNIVAL

Ladies' Stont Overstockings, all sizes. Ladies' Medium Overstockings, all sizes. Ludies' Fine Overstockings, all sizes.

S. CARSLEY'S.

TARNIVAL.

Ladies' White Lamb's Wool Und rvests. Ladies' Grey Lamb's Wool Undervests.

MARNIVAL.

Ladies' White Scotch Elastic Marino Vests. Ladies' Grey Scotch Elastic Marino Vests. 8. CARSLEY'S.

CARNIVAL.

Ladies' White Arctic Underves's. Ladies' Flesh Arctic Undervests. S. CARBLEY'S

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Ladies' White Elastic French Boslery. Ladies' White Scotch Wool Hoslery.

S. CARSLEY'S.

~ANADIAN SILKS!

Silks manufactured by the Corriveau Silk Mins are noted for their excellent wearing qualities.

KNITTING COTTONS!

Wm. Parks & Son's Knitting Cotton is the best made.



Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, M. Y.

membered, created a sensation throughout Europe when the Second Empire was at its highest phase of prosperity, by killing Victor Noir, the journalist with whom he had quarrelled. By a decree of the rirst Emperor, Joseph, his brother and his descendants were excluded from succession to the Orown forever, because Joseph irritated his mighty brother's ire by refusing to accept the Spanish Crown which he had offered him. Consequently, if Jerome and his sons were to disappear, it is questionable whether Roland could lay claim to the succession. However, in the meantime, Roland, who is a dashing young cavalry officer, is making his mark in the army, and last year married Miss Bianc, daughter of the famous proprietor of the Monaco Gambling Palace, and increased his budget from nothing to \$1,000,000. Therefore, to-day, there are four Bona-partes living—Princes Jerome Napoleon, Victor, Louis and Roland. It is well known that Col. Jerome Bonaparte, of New Jersey is a half brother to Prince Jerome, by their father, but as the Imperial decree annulled the union between Prince Jerome and Miss Patterson, and their children declared illegitimate, although they were perfectly legitimate, it is more than probable the American Bonaparte would never be recognized by the Bonapartists. As to the noble Empress she spends her time now in revering the memory of her husband and her son and has practically withdrawn from the political arens.

many years ago, by becoming a milliner, fol-

lowed. Pletre Bonaparte was an old man when he died, and left one son, Roland, and

one daughter, Jeanne. Pierre, it will be re-

COLLISION AT SEA.

The SS. "Cimbria" Suuk-Over 300 Persons Missing.

New York, Jan 20 .- The steamship Cimbris, from Hamburg for New York, was sunk in collision in the German Ocean on Friday morning. Thirty-nine persons landed at Cux-haven this evening. Other boats are still out. The Cimbria collided with the steamer Sultan during a fog off Borkum Island, in the North Sea. Six steamers are searching for the missing boats. It is thought there were four or five hundred passengers on board, besides a crew of 105.

London, Jan. 21 .- The Cimbria left Hamburg on Thursday with 880 passengers and a crew of 110. She ran aground before leaving the Elbe, but got off with the flood tide, with the assistance of the steamship Hansa, without damage, and put to sea at 3.30 p.m. On Friday morning she came in collision, during a thick fog, off Borkum, with the steamship Sultan. The Cimbria sank in a short time. When the boat with the 39 passengers arrived, the Company sent out the steamship Hansa and four of the largest available steamers at Cuxhaven to search for the Cimbria's other boats. The steamer Bavaria also leit during the night with a similar object. The steamer Sultan sustained heavy

damages. She has arriven in the Elbe. The following members of the crew are saved: Second Officer Spruth, Third Officer Reyden. Fourth Officer Vess, Second Engineer Keep. man, Assistant Engineers Saverberg and Oberheide, First Steward Hander, Quar-Mas. Klatt, Wuleieken Lakenheiser, England, Franke and Ranker, between decks Stewards Thurow and Anderson, seamen Alexsen, Johalesen, Meyrin, Menchar, Jenizen and a boy. The following are among the missing: Captain Hanson, the chief officer, the chief engineer and surgeon.

BREMERHAUER, Jan. 21.—Sixteen of the between-deck passengers of the Cimbria have been landed here. Their names are Lausin Kaitzel of Oberammergau, Fickel of Ulm, Schmidt of Altons, Bliska of Tobony, Jos. Hedebat of Hessea

LONDON, Jan. 21 .- The Hamburg-American Company telegraph the following list of passengers of the Cimbria saved :- Aif. Voight, Wm. Eunnermann, Peter Compless, W. B. Bunnearentia, Forenso, Albert Altendo and Munnielwaitch, a girl named Junnoritzg, Huld Chuim, R. P. Fuien, Kopi and wife, Leon Reiche, Robert Schuette and Colen Bourges.

Haksuse, Jan. 21.—The Cimbria sustained such severs injury that it at once became apparant that she must sink almost immediately. The officers, therefore, did all in their power to save lives. Without in their power to save lives. a moment's loss of time, life-preservers were distributed to the passengers and the order given to lower the boats. This, however, in consequence of the vessel keeling over, was found to be very difficult on one side and absolutely impossible on the other. As the second officer was outling the spars loose so that there could be as much driftwood as possible for the people to cliny to when the inevitable toundering occurred, the vessel went down under his feet. He seized a spar, but, as several persons clung to it, he was obliged to let go, and swam to the boat, which was subsequently picked up by the Theta. The second officer steered the Theta nence. The following sketch of the family to Cuxhaven. Seventeen other persons have will be read with interest:— been saved by the steamer Diamant, from Weser lighthouse, making fity-six known

rescued survivors Another vessel has landed eleven of the Olmbria's passengers; names not ascertained. The number of lives lost is estimated at fully 300. The passengers were mostly emigrants from castern Prussis.

YANKEE EXTORTION.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE HAS A ROW WITH THE BAILWAY MRN, AND SWEARS HE WON'T BE GOUGED-CUSIOUS INCIDENTS OF THE VICE-REGAL TRIP.

1841; 2 Dundas Cotton at 112.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1 pm.—Stocks irregu-lar and lower. Am Ex 91; O S 20½; D & H 108½; D & L 127½; Erie 40; pfd 81; L S 112½; L & N 57½; N P 50½; pfd 86; N W 133½; N Y C 127½; St P 95; U P 102½; W U 83½.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The general condition of trade is discouraging, especially as far as the leading manufacturing branches are concerned. It is unfortunate that labor difficulties continue to interfere with work in the boot and shoe factories. Though the strike is over the men are dissatisfied and the rules of the Lusters' Union and those of the Manufacturers' Association are an equal source of annoyance. One factory a few days ago discharged some of its new apprentices and took on a few men belonging to its old staff, but the next day the whole factory was deserted because it was found out that these men of the old staff had not been required to sign the exacting rules of the Manufacturers' Association. The matter was only adjusted after considerable trouble. Over-production in the tanning trade brought on a crisis during the week, and several failures in the Quebec district was the result. The higher prices visions, and there has been active trading. The Pacific Ballway has concluded its nego-

sister, Jos. Curtis, Gus Hammel, Martin but granulated was about to lower. In syrup go forward. several 100 brl lots changed hands at from 51c to 55c per imperial gallon. In raw sugar we hear of no movement. The fruit market is fairly active under a good consumptive demand. Valencia raisins are very firm at 7½c to 8c for good brands. Since our last report there have been sales of 3,000 boxes there have been sales of 3,000 boxes price for round lots. There is some in Mount and that market in Mount is marked to the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair to good qualities, choice into the period of the transactions took place at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per lead for fair price for round lots. There is some excitement in New York, and it is said that choice Valencias would cost 8c laid down here. It is reported that the bulk of Valencias in New York is in three hands, and a further advance in prices is expected. There have been sales of currents at 6 to 6 to 6 to as to quality. Malaga iruit is getting scarce and prices are firm. There is an improved demand for teas and coffee, several large lots of the latter having been placed. Among the sales were 200 bags Blo at 84c to 9c, and 100 bags do. at 84c. There have been round sales of tea dust at 10gc to 12gc, and on invoice of good Japana is reported at 31c. Spices are steady and a better demand is experienced for pimento. Molasses are dull, perienced for pimento. Molasses are duil, Berbadoes being offered at 490 to 50c, Antigues is quoted at 47½ c to 48c, and Trinidad at 46½ c. IRON AND HARDWARE.—Business has continued in small volume. Sales of pig iron were limited to ten, twenty and thirty-ton lots of the leading brands at \$26 to \$27. Several lots of Calder are being delivered, but they are on past sales. Eglinton is quoted at \$23 to 23 50. In bar iron there is a steady business reported on the basis of \$12 15 for large quantities and \$2 25 for small lots. Siemens bar is firm at \$2 35, but has been sold largely ahead. Tin plates remain firm, and are quoted \$5 75 for I. C. charcosi and at \$4 75 for I. C. charcosi and at \$4 75 for I. C. charcosi and at have been made at about these figures. Incorat Tiley has been walted upon a ready business made at about these figures. Incorat Tiley has been walted upon a ready by Col. Coller, of Port Dover, to whom the hone gentleman promised he would lay the question before the Government.

Victor and Louis, aged 20 and is respective.

Yo. The former is attached to the Artillery at Orleans, and the latter is a student at 8t.

Oyr. By the tragic death of the coble hero, Louis Napoleon, the young and gallant Prince Imperial, it Nullianch, he became that to the limperial Crown, although the last wish of the son of Napoleon III. was that young Prince victor, and of Jeroms, should become the Belt, as he was the only one who really could natic the various factions of the party.

Strange to say, although an advanced Benythelean during the days of the Scotch and the Campire, he has now turned around his convictions since the death of his could, and the last complete with ready over any and problatued himself and out and out imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs, Boyal and Imperialist. He is allied with nearly overs of the wery few Bonapartes with royal in the constitutional proposed to have frequently sensity in the constitution of the karcular was an analysis of the party. The proposed to have frequently sensity in the constant of the party of the Canadian Prolifer more analysis of the Canadian Prolifer in the Strange of any miles which was an an annual for the Canadian Prolifer in the Imperial Crown, altieve the source of the party.

Boyal and Imperial Crown, altieve the source of the very few Bonapartes with royal provided the supplied and the party of the Canadian Prolifer in the Canadian Prolifer in th FUL.

Speaking of the Canadian Pacific monetary negotiations connected with their increased capital, the Syndicate organ says:—To-say a cablegram was received by the directors, informing them that the transactions had been many apprentices the factories find it hard work to keep up with orders now on hand. We quote prices firm, as follows:—Men's thick hoots, waxed, \$2 25 to 3 25; men's split boots, \$1 50 to 2 30; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf, boots, pegged, \$3 to 4 50; man's bill.

infants cacks, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50. LEATHER.—Slaughter leather was easier and