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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



are reported to have been committed during October. LIMERICK, NOV. 9 .- At the first sitting of the Land Commission here 200 claims for reduction of rent were presented. LONDON, NOV. 9 .- Several more "suspects" Were arrested on Tuesday. DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—The Dablin Gazette, con-

taining a list of the agrarIan outrages in Ire-hand during the month of October, makes the grand total 490, distributed as follows :---Ulster, 32; Leinster, 102; Connaught, 133; realizing the absurdity of their position. Manster, 223.

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DUBLIN, Nov. 10.-James Ennis, a Wexford landlord, and three Ballinruan farmers, and the Secretary of Pallas Green Branch of the Coercion Act

the police stay to watch the proceeding they pass ironical motions.

At Derry, on Sunday last, a large force of police suppressed a meeting of the Ladies' League. The ladies, having left the rooms, formed in procession and proceeded down the street. The police followed. The ladies entered a chapel-the police still following The ladies then knelt and said the Rosary for Parnell, Dillon, Davitt, and Ireland, most of the police knelt also; whilst those who re-mained standing looked very foolish, as if

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A Liberal member of Parliament, who loyally supported the Land Bill, writes that it is as upjust that rent be lowered because of waste and improvi-Land League, have been arrested under the dence on the part of the tenant as that it be raised on his improvements. If the rent is LIMERICK, Nov. 10.-The Corporation have to be reduced because of increasing age and ess of the tenant the land hinne be compensated by the Government. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, Home Rule member of Parliament for Dungarvan, also writes to the Times pointing out that in the Castleblaney and Enright cases the reduction of rent has already been appealed against, and that the landlords, acting unitedly, are accumulating a magnificent case for an appeal to Parliament for compensation. The Times BBYS :-- "We think there is no ground yet apparent for the belief that lenient landlords have to submit to sweeping reductions of rent. In the contrary event, however, they will doubtless endeavor to hold the Ministry to its pledges for compensation given during the debate on the Land Bill."

crime thus far. I expect he will continue to father it to the end. It is not likely he will allow me to come to grief for obeying him. How do you know it was the Deily? I was so certain of it I put up my life on it, and undertake to say the Deity is actively engaged in my defence. I am confident He will checkmate the wise heads on this prosecution. I beg that they go slow. They cannot afford to get the Deity down on them. "He uttered His voice," says the Psalmist, "and the earth melted." This is the God whom I served when I sought to remove the President, and He is bound to take care of me. I formerly practiced law in New York and Chicago. In 1877 I left a good practice in Chicago and went out lecturing, but I had small success. I had ideas, but no reputation. Scoville is developing the theory of hereditary insanity which may have an important bearing on this case. Insanity runs in my act, and not his. There is not the first ele-family. My father had two sisters and a ment of murder in this case, and, nephew and niece in the insane asylum. He himself was a monomaniac for twenty-five years on the Oneida Community. He could see no evil in that concerv, and no good out of it. He thought Noves a greater man than the Lord Jesus Christ. He was rational enough outside the Community idea. On that he was a lunatic. He would get preatly excited in discussing that, and look and act like a wild man. All this time he was cashier of a bank and attended to his duties promptly and faithfully. It was owing to his fanaticism or insanity that I got into the Oneida Community when a boy. Once under Noyes' influence it was impossible to get away, and I lingered there in the greatest distress six long, weary years. I was in the Community from 1860 to 1866. Since then - have not known nor cared for them. One Smith, whom I know there, has taken upon himself to write upon this case, and among other silly and impertinent things says I was in the habit of connecting my name with the words, "Premier of England," &c. These statements are false. My father was a frequent visitor at the Community, but never resided there. He wanted to go but my stepmother opposed it. I wish this Oneida Community business to pass into oblivion. My ex-wife has been summoned by the prosecution. Our marriage was premature. I only knew her ten weeks and we were married on ten hours' notice. She was a poor girl. She had been unfortunate and I had no business to have mariled. We were married in 1869 separated in 1873 and divorced in 1874 without issue. I have known little about here since 1873. 1 have been strictly virtuous six or seven years. I claim to be a gentleman and Christian. I am a patriot to day. I suffer in bonds as a patriot. WASHINGTON WAS A PATRIOT. Grant was a patriot. Washington led the ermies of the revolution through eight years of bloody war, to victory and glory, and the nation is happy and prosperous. They raised the old war cry : " Bally round the flag, boys, rally round the flag," and thousands of the choicest sons of the Republic went forth to battle and to victory or death. Washington and Grant by their valor and success in war won the admira- father at 24 years of age with a salary of 150,-tion of mankind. To-day I suffer in bonds 000 francs. He spent nearly 1,000,000 francs as a patriot, because I had the inspiration and nerve to unite a great political party to the end that the nation might be saved another devastating war. 1 do not pretend that war was immediate, but I do say emphatically that the bitterness in the Republican party last spring was deepening and deepening hour by hour, and that within two or three years or less the nation would have been in Civil war. In the presence of death all hearts were hushed and contention ceased. For weeks and weeks the heart and brain of the nation centred on the sick man at the White House. At last he went the way of all flesb, and the nation was a house of mourning. I have been misunderstood and villified by nearly the entire press. Nay more by nearly the entire American people is a true statement.

fence. Certain politicians seem perfectly willing to fatten at the public crib on my inspiration, but they pretend to be horrified out of their senses by the President's removal and want nothing to do with me. They say I am a dostardly assassin.

THE WORD "ASBASSIN."

grates on my mind, and yet some people dethat if they stand by the Government, the light in using it. Why am I his assassin any Government will divide up the laudlord's more than any man who shot another during garment. It is clear the Whig influence in the war? Thousands of brave boys on both the Cabinet is gone. Mr. Gladstone had sides were shot dead during the war, but no named Lord Hartington and Lord Granone thinks of talking about assassination. ville as his successors, but Dilke and Cham-berlain are much more likely to be the men. There was homicide, the man was killed, but in my case the doctors killed the late Presi-The Radicals express impatience at the redent, and not me. So there is not even hom straints Whig connection imposes upon them, cide in this case. The President was simply and if anything should happen to the Premier shot and wounded by an insane man. The his Whig colleagues will be driven within a man was insane in law, because it was God's and, therefore, no malice in law. Admit. the shot, which I deny as a matter of the shooting liquidate all presumption of malice eith r in law or in fact. Heretofore political grievances have been adjusted by war or ballots. Had Jefferson Davis and a dozen or two of his co-traitors been shot dead in January, 1861, no doubt our late rebellion asver would have been, but Providence and ilme rights all things, and to-day, by a gradual change of public opinion, I am justified in passing with laudable contempt vencm of certain newspapers. Let newspapers change from "Guitean, the assassin," to "Guiteau, the patriot." I appeal to the Stalwarts and liberal press of the nation for justice. I appeal to the Republican party, especially the Stalwarts, of whom I am proud to he one, for justice. I appeal to the President of the United States. I am the man that made him President. Without my inspiration he was a political cypher, without power or importance I was constantly with him last fail during the canvass, and he and the rest of our men knew we had all we could do to elect our ticket. Had Huncock kept his mouth closed on the tariff, or had the money letter delayed week. Hancock would certainly have been elected. Then no man could tell what might have happened to the Bepublic. I am more than glad Arthur is proving himself a wise man in his new position. I expect he will give the nation the finest administration it has ever had. 1 appeal to this honorable Court for justice. I am glad your Honor is a gentleman of broad views, Christian sentiment, and clever head. I count myself fortunate, indeed, that my case is to be tried before so able and careful a jurist.

year into the Tory camp. The Lord Mayor (Tory) failed to draw from Mr. Gladstone a statement as to his plan of dealing with Municipal jobbery and corting that the late President died from ruption, which the Corporation as now organized is determined to perpetuate. Lord fact, still the circumstances attending Granville's reference to Mr. Gladstone is upderstoed to have been intended to dispose finally of the absurd but reiterated rumour of his impending resignation. American topics occupied nearly half of Lord Granville's speech. He displayed marked friendliness throughout. The Pall Mail Gazette devotes a leader to refuting a recent article in the St. James Gazette, which deprecated the displays of sympathy between England and the United States, and made a vigorous attack on American institutions and ideals of life, as tending to procure a dead level of mediocrity. The Pall Mall Gazette points to the fact that farmers rightly and necessarily outnumber the scholars in a new country. As a sufficient answer to the charge it points to historians such as Morley and Prescott, poets such as Longfellow and others, to one of the profoundest and most original of essayists, besides humorists and novelists, who have obtained popularity here as well as in their own country, all produced within a century, in a new country, with no capital, in the European sense of the word, and where literary production is necessarily confined to faw places. The intimation of a growing disposition in Canada for annexation excites but languid interest and little surprise. Goldwin Smith's and other previous declarations had measurably prepared the English mind for the contingency which England would regret, but no important party think of resisting Canada's secession forcibly. One reactionary journal remarks that the announcement shows that the period of "gush" is ending-an expression which represents no considerable element in English society. Contrariwise the form in which the announcement was made is generally thought to be most friendly. The possibility of such an event is deemed so remote that it elicits little discussion. In the controversy going on between Prof. Goldwin Smith and Sir Francis Hincks, Smith denounces the policy of England in retaining Canada as Jingoism, and points out that the scheme of Imperial Federation, and of Imperial Zollverein is madness as Canada cannot be divorced from her natural associations and her natural markets and hitched on to England as a sort of donkey engine. Bir k'rancis declares there is no wish for annexation in Canada. Smith calls Lord Dofferin a Jingo, and alleges almost in so many words that when His Lordship was Governor-General he fed Canadians on flap.doodle. The Saturday Review defends Dufferin.

point. He told the Irish people

the other day that if they asked they would

receive anything short of separation, and he

new tells the agricultural laborers that the clock has struck for their entranchisement,

the

The election in Quebec West now rests between Messrs. Felix Carbray and Owen Murphy, the former as Conservative and the latter as an Independent Liberal. No matter which of the two is slected a man of ability will be sent to the Legislative Assembly, and that is a place where ability is needed in regard to the commercial interests of the Province. I would much prefer to see Owen Murphy out of this contest and prepared to come out against McGreevy for the Dominion House. Both have heads, but Mr. Murphy has brains, and Mr. McGreevy has—well I never studied anatomy or physic, so 1 can't well express it-but your readers can imagine it, Mr. McGreevy is what Lord Granville would call a "respectable lrishman," and your readers can imagine that also. As far as can be ascertained the struggle in Quebec West will be close, and it is hard to say who will be electe I see the Dake of Hamilton and some other noble robbers have bagged quite a quantity of game in Atran Jaland. Time was when the voice of prayer and thanksgiving went up from human hearts on that Isle of Arran, where now the stillness is broken by the scream of the wild fowl and the baying of the hunted stag. The homes were broken up and the old and the young of the Caltlo race were banished from Arran that the scoundrel called the Duke of Hamilton might have his hunting forest. But justice will come; and one of these days the pessants will bag the dukes, and lily white necks will feel the rough grasp of men. Gladstone informs the English people that the law will be maintained in Ireland at any cost. One would think it would be a relief, for by all accounts the squireens, the police, and the whipped veterans from Aighanistan, Zululand and Boerland have been carrying things their own way in Ireland. But Gladstone's law is English law, and according, to English law, as practically administered in Ireland, it is no harm to kill "ye Irish enemies." Lord Granville has had his talk also. He must be an egregious old blockhead or an unmitigated linr, when he says that the "native Americans" and the respectable Irish Americans" are on the side of Forster -Ballying, Broad-brimmed, Buckshot Forster. When the Americans raised the standard of rovolution, Wushington and the other leading patriots were called miscreants and dastards, whose inevitable fate would be the gallows, and their followers werea vile rabble condemned by all the respectable classes in the colonies. But Washington and his compatriots grew to be respectable, and the vulgarity of Irish patriotism will one day be equally esteemed, for "God reigns and the trish people still live."

the city upon Dillon.

The Catholic Bishop of Down spoke last evening advising acceptance of the Land Act, although not a final settlement.

The statement that the Rev. Anthony Mac-Hale, Catholic curate at Lahardane, in the diocese of Killala, had been arrested for holding a Land League meeting in his chapel, is not true.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11 .- It is stated that Kettle is threatened with paralysis and Bolton has lost the sight of one eye.

Major Darcy, D.L., presided at a large meeting of the Home Rule League at Dublin. Among the persons present were T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Gill, M.P., four members of the Dublin corporation, and many others.

Mr. Egan writes from Parls to the Freeman's Journal confirming the authenticity of the manifesto of the Home Rule League made public on Monday. He says it had the full sanction of all the "suspects" confined in Kilmainham Jail.

The Downpatrick land commission to-day announced a decision in 16 cases on Martin and Cornwall estates. Among the reductions are £10 on a rent of £21, £15 on £41, £4 on £19, £8 on £22, £4 on £17, £8 on £27.

At a banquet to-night, Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, said :--- "Every Irish glievance will be redressed. We shall extend to the Irish all the privileges and liberties we possess, but we are ready to shed our blood sgainst repeal of the union."

Cof £16,000,000 derived annually from Ireland in rent, at least £5,000,000 goes to annuitants and holders of settlements, who will suffer equally with the landlords by the decisions of the Land Court.

In one case in Monaghan the rent was raised by the Commission half a crown from 75 shillings

A secret circular has been issued to the police, informing them that there are twentyone branches of the Land League in Dublin, and the authorities believe these branches to be meeting under various disguises as benefit societies, social clubs and other designations. The police are instructed to watch carefully and report in order that the leaders may be arrested.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12 .--- In spite of fears to the contrary the country remains, quiet. Outrages have decreased everywhere since the arrest of Mr. Parnell, but the reports that come from many parts of the country indicate the lears that by the time the winter fairly sets in there will be much dark and bloody work. It is known that the local branches of the League meet secretly in many places in the west and south, while the Ribbonmen and other secret societies supplant those branches which are extinct. ... Landlords evince a desire not to, use legal pressure against their tenants, pending a settlement, so that there are very few sales or evictions reported, thus removing for the time those causes of ill-feeling, riot and bloodshed.

London, Nov. 14:-O'Leary, a member of the Fenian' triumvirate, writes from Paris declaring that while he maintains his principles and is resolved to combat, England, he deprecates the maligning of Englishmen. Gladstone, he says, has given Ireland a Land Act such as nobody a few years ago could have hoped for and Forster is very much better than most Irish Secretaries.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

UTTAWA, Nov. 11.-General Sir Patrick McDougall was met at the station by General Luard, Lieut. Col. Stuart of the Governor General's office, and Captain Holbech. A.D.C. Accompanying Sir Patrick were Lady Mc-Dougall, Col. Fremantle and Capt. Barker, A.D.C. The party drove to the residence of Capt. Holbech, where they were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Holbech. At half-past two Sir Patrick, accompanied by General Luard, drove to the eastern block for the purpose of being sworn in as Administor of the Government during the absence of the Marquis of Lorne. He was received at the west side of the building by a guard of honor, consisting of men from the Governor General's Foot Guards under the command of Capt. Grayburn. He was met by Lieut.-Col. Maunsel, A.D.O., Lieut. Col. Bacon, Brigade-Major, and Lieut.-Col Ross, who shook hands with him and accompained him to the Governor-General's office on the second flat. After remaining there a few moments he proceeded to the the Privy Council Chamber, where the oath was administered by Sir Wm. Ritchie, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, in the presence of the following members of the Cabinet :--- Sir John Macdonald, Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Aikins, Mr. J. H. Pope, Mr. Bowell, Senator Mcapherson, Mr. Monsseau and Mr. McLelan. There were also present Judges Henry and Gwynne, of the Supreme Court. All press representatives were rigidly excluded. After the ceremony Sir Patrick left the building, and was again

saluted by the guard of honor as he passed out: He will return this evening to Montreal, where he will reside until the return of the Marquis of Lorne.

FRIGHTFUL DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Troy, Nov. 12 .- This morning a skiff with 19 persons was swamped by the swell of three propellers while crossing the river from this oity to Port Schulyer. The following are known to be drowned, and three others are missing :-- Geo. Hay, unmarried, Jas. Diamond, Thos. Manion, sr., Giles Leroy and Henry Leroy, his son, Francis Reilly and John Keyes. Mrs. Leroy, who is dying, has not been informed of her double loss. Owing to excitement it is very difficult to ascertain accurate particulars. Parties are searching for bodies.

, THE O SIDAS AGAIR.

Guiteau says :--- Noyes, for 25 years, was the the first report Mr. Duraud fied and has not curse of my father's life, and for six years I since been heard from.

A SPENDTHRIFT.

The Marseilles tribunal of commerce has just decreed the bankraptcy of Mathew Valery, director of the Valery Steam Navigation Company. Furthermore, a warrant of arrest has been issued against him by a juge d'instruction for the emission of 3,000,000 france of antedated bills subscribed by him after being dismissed from the management of the Company. M. Valery succeeded his in eighteen months, and is now in America.

HYMENEAL.

Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, author of " Young Ireland," is to be married at the Church of the Madeleine. Paris, next week to his cousin. Miss Hall.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

PARIS, Nov. 11 .- Last night close to the Herall office in this city, an attempt was made to murder A. M., Burand said to be an American. He had just left the Cafe de Paris and was in front of the Avenue de L'Opera when an individual who had been posted on the other side of the street crossed over and fired two shots from a revolver at him. The assagein was quite close, but fortunately both times missed his aim. He was arrested. Boferring to the Oneida Community, The motive of the crime is unknown for at

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Nov. 12 .- Gambetta's journal, Le Paris, says Gambetta will be Premier without portiolio; Cazot, Minister of Justice; Waldeok Rousseau, Minister of the Interior ; Deirevoluet, Minister of Foreign Aftairs; Paul Boyet, Minister of Public Instruction ; Rouvier, Midister of Agriculture and Commerce : Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Nothing has been decided respecting the Minister of War, Marine and Finance. Leon Say will probably not join the Cabinet. Spullen will be Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, 1. A.

DIOGENES.

BEMARKABLE PROPHECIES.

On a marble slab at Oberemmel, in Germany, we read the following :---

Quando Marcus Pascha dabit, Et Antonius Pentecostem celebrabit, Et Joannes Christum adorabit, Totus mundus viel clamabit.

Which means, when Easter shall fall on St. Mark's Day (April 25), Pentecost on St. Antbony's Day (June 13), and Corpus Domini on St. John's Day (June 24), on the days named all the world shall cry woe. In the year 1886 the above feasts will fall on the days named. The following is attributed to Michael Nostradamus, born Docember 14, 1502, died at Salon, June 24th, 1586 :---

Quand Georges Dieu crucifera Que Marc le resuscitora, Et que Saint Jean portera, La fin du monde arrivera.

That is, when Good Friday shall fall on Bt. George's Day (April 23rd), Easter, on St. Mark's Day (April 25th), and Corpus Domini on St. John's Day (June 24), the world will come to an end. In 1886 these three feasts will be celebrated on these days; according to these prophesies we have, at least, a little time yet to prepare for the great wont,

It is stated that one or more of the region ments returning from Natal will proceed to Ireland to rolleve marines, 1.11. J.L

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. COMMENTS AND GUITENOUS ils tout of the sold toler to such that

LUUI LUI November 16, 1881,

THE TRUE WIINESS FOR 1882.

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The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation; and it the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvément.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 33 years in existence.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the chespest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WINNESS for one vear.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality. but can work up their quots from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and

remain open as our wants are most pressing, in view of the great expense which we have to indus, not only to rate our walls but to re-new our furnities, all our material of education, our museums, libraries, 60. Notwith standing the good will and generosity of all, a large debt still remains, and 'will' long weigh on our institution. Some errors have appeared in newspapers relatively to our new college, the walls of which we are now laying.

It will not be larger than the old one. The cost will not be \$150,000 but only \$70,000. It will be constructed on a model plan and in accordance with the limited resources at our disposition.

A. NANTEL, Ptro. Superior.

ALMOST YOUNG AGAIN.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A lady in Providence, R. 1 .-- Journal.

THE EDITOR.

By E. E. Edwards, Boston Transcript.

The editor, children, is a member of that race of animals called mankind. He is invariably a kind man.

He is perfectly harmless. You may go into his den without fear. But he has peculiarities. The sight of a poet makes him wild. He is then very dangerous, and is apt to do bodily harm to all within reach. He is also much wrought up when a man comes in with a little trifle he has just dashed off. There is one thing that must be said in the editor's dispraise. His mind is so biased by

long thinking in a certain direction, that he dislikes very much to look upon both sides of a question. Therefore, if you value your safety, never, never approach him with manuscript written on both sides of your paper.

The editor usually writes with a pen, but his most cutting articles are the product of his shears.

And let me say right here, children, that a good deal of sheer nonsense has been printed about the editor. He uses his shears only when composing an entirely original article. The editor would make a good public speaker, but for his propensity for clipping words.

The editor's hardest task is to dispose of his time. His would be a monotonous life indeed, were it not for the kindness of the few hundred people who call upon him every day, to enliven his dull life with stories of their grievances, of their brand-new enterprises and with antediluvian anecdotes. When you grow up to be men and women, children, remember this, and spend all the time you can in the sanctum of the editor. He loves company so much, you know, and sometimes he has to sit silent and alone for a whole half a minute. Is it not too bad?

itinerant lecturers, book canvassers, exchange fiends and other philanthropists. He gives his whole day to these. He writes his edi-torials at night after he has gone to bed. The editor is never so happy as when he

is writing complimentary notices. For ten cents' worth of presents he will gladly give ten dollars' worth of advertising-all on account of the pleasure it gives Lim to write, you know, children.

He loves also to write neat little speeches and bright witty poems for people without brains who wish to speak in public. It is so easy for him to do this, that he is sometimes quite miserable when an hour or two passes the kind. The editor dines at all the hotels free, he travels free, theatres open wide their doors to him, his tailor clothes him gratis, his butcher and grocer turnishes him with food without money and without price. In short his every want is provided for. He spends his princely salary in building churches and school houses in foreign lands.

BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS

By THE DUCHESS. 21001 Samiras State V. gesternes

CHAPTER XVII. CONTINUED.

100 Here the white bonnet turns slowly, very slowly, until a charming, childish, debonnaire face makes itself known to the speakers be hind. Two large blue eyes look first at Dinmont and then fasten themselves upon Arthur Blunden with a deliberate stare. It is as though they sought to impress his features indelibly upon the memory of their owner.

Blunden returns the glance willingly, and thinks he has never seen such expressive eyes before, or any so hostile.

Then the face is again withdrawn, and the happy possessor of that unapproachable bonnet says something in a subdued voice to her companion, who is evidently shaking with suppressed laughter.

"Who is she ?" asks Blunden, hurriedly, of the petrified Dandy.

"Mrs. Charteris," replies that youth, in an agonized whisper, whereupon Blunden gives way to a naughty expression, and, turning files.

"It is my turn next," says Mrs. Charterls, in a curious tone, gazing after him, with a sudden flash in her laughing eyes quite foreign to them.

"Why, Faucy, I do believe you are angry, says her cousin, in an amused tone, leaning forward, so as to examine her face more minutely. "I thought you always said you were above the world's opinion. My dear girl, 'what a falling off is here' Why, even I--whom yon despise as a person utterly devoid of pluck-should only laugh at such nonsense."

"Should you ?"-in an impossible tone. "I confess I don't feel in the least like laughing. His manner was insolent-detestable-not to be borne. But I shall wait "----tapping her fan against her hand continuously-"I shall lay my plans, and when I can cry checkmate to him then I shall laugh "

"My dear, you terrify me. Poor, poor Mr. Blunden! I wouldn't be he for anything. Your tone is positively tragic."

CHAPTEB XVIII.

"Teach not thy lip such scorp; for it was made For kissing, lady; not for such contempt" —Richard III.

It is half an hour later. A few people who have been born with a desire to do something, and who are always religiously trying to do it, have taken their departure, and have sought the happy working-grounds of their imaginations. The others still linger on, idly indulging in gossip, slightly impure and anything but simple.

The musicians hold on bravely. Just now a very young lady is enchanting the audience and is filling the room with her plaintive fresh young voice. She is a mediæval young lady, and is clad in a gown that clings to her and trails and almost weeps behind her, so sad it is, and so unhealthy its indescribable shade of The business of the editor is to entertain green. As one of Mr. Whistler's dismal arrangements, or symphonies, or harmonies, even he himself might well be proud of her. She has plainly a hankering after high art. Her sleeves, tight almost to impossibility, are puffed largely at the shoulders ; round her neck some silver chains are drawn, as though with a desire to strangle; and I am sure she would have been happy forever could she but have dared to appear before the British public in one of those tall peaked caps from which a veil descended, and which formed a prominent

feature in the Dark Ages. She is very earnest and almost pretty, and Gretchen at a distance is delighted with her large solemn eyes and thin pale, little face. She is singing with all her might, though in -maliciously-" literally behind my back

to a full stop before a low next when, looking up he finds, himself face to face with Mrs. Charteris It lateo late to recede ; so he pulls himself ogether and tries to lock like somebody else, and fails ignominiously. He feels the tell tale color mounting to his brow, and is presand store and store and is presented and the store and its presented and the store and

Charteris absolutely smiles and beams upon her new acquaintance. But the new acquaint: ance tells himself, with a shudder, there is malice in the smile and meditated revenge in the beam, and secretly arms himself for war. Presently Sir John, moving away, takes Brandy with him, leaving Arthur and Mrs. Charteris alone. When "Greek meets Greek

then comes the tug of war." At this moment Blunden for the second time is conscious of a cold chill that penetrates his entire body. "You have only just returned to England,

I think ?" begins Fancy, politely. "Yes, I have been some time abroad-idling

in the East, mostly. Coming home I spent a few days at Cyprus." "Ah! then you can tell me all about it," says Mrs Charteris, with suspicious geniality. " Is it a very charming place, or quite the reverse? There is no believing the newspaper

reports. What principally strikes one on first landing ?" "Soldiers, and fever and dirt," returns he. gloomily, feeling distrustful of the brilliant

of it ; so let us change the conversation. That is Lady Fanny Falkiner over there. Do you her beautiful !" admire her?"

" She is pretty, but a degree too dark for my taste."

(" Mean and palpable flattery! It sha'n't save him," says Mis. Charteris to her own heart.)

" Yes? she would not suit you in other ways either perhaps. You are a stranger in London just now, so you must let me tell you some of the home gossip. I like Lady Fanny myself intensely-quite altogether, you know But they do say odd things of her. They call her fast, and you, 1 fancy, (though why I scarcely know), would not admire ' that sort

of person." Blunden draws his mustache slowly through his fingers and his breath somewhat hardly. Beauty insulted is no joke; and he tells himself, with an inward groan, that now indeed he is in for it!

"It would entirely depend upon circumstances," he replies calmly---if without knowing in the very least what he means-and with such an amount of successful indifference as should have raised feelings of admiration in her breast.

"What a politic answer," she says, with short but amused smile. " I like politic peo-ple myself, they are so safe, so unlikely to form conclusions in a hurry or without sufficient knowledge. I dare say I shall like you

immensely after a bit." ("Little hypocrite !" says Blunden, under his breath.)

"But to return to Lady Fanny," goes on Mrs. Charteris; "she has her enemies. But that is hardly to be wondered at in this mischievons world. Do you know "-with an aggrieved glance---"I have mine !" " You can't expect me to believe that," says

Blunden, feebly. "1 have indeed,"--shaking her blonde head

sorrowfully. "You know what Hamlet says; "Be thou as chaste as ise, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny." I have not only enemies among my friends, but-would you credit it ?-I have actually heard people who have never exchanged one word with me,

condemn me heartily behind my back! Yes,"

This is mid so naively, with such prace of want of meaning, that Blunden, iand alond. And then ane langh too; and al gether they, both appear so annied and pleased with each others society that Dan Dinmont, who in the distance is watch them, is consumed with with envy and jeal-

. . .

A' month ago, in any trouble have rushed into much so as almost to drive his mother to the each other's presence and poured out without verge of despair instantly joins her, and, uneach other's presence, and poured out without reservation the grievance, whatever it might be, sure of receiving in return for their confidence instant generous sympathy. But now the old triendship is forgotten. They stand aloof, and barely recognize each other when but she is quite equal to this or any occasion, they meet. Not that they are openly uncivil and few people keep up a discussion with the when untoward circumstances fling them in the same path ; on the contrary, they are scrupulously_nay, paintully_polite, and would ished caim the enemy's approach. not for the world say or do anything not in "The foe-they come, they come. keeping with the strictest rules of etiquette. But each regards the other with suspicion as a

probable supplanter in the good graces of Mrs. Charteris. "I suppose Blunden is the latest victim?" says Dandy, bitterly, addressing-of all peo-

ple.—Kitty, who happens to be near him. "I hardly think so. Arthur is so different from other men, so self-constrained, and so discerning," replies Kitty, unsmilingly. "There are in his eyes qualities superior to mere beauty."

reception accorded him. "How disappointing! I really couldn't dis-cuss soldiers, and fever, and all the rest of it: So lat us change the conversation the solution of the in defense of his cruel divinity. "You think

"Very pretty indeed,"-calmly. A wise woman never abuses another woman to a map, whatever she may do when tete-a-tete with her own sex. Kitty is a wise woman.

"She eivdently fancies Arthur; she would, you know. He is so like Sir John," goes on this unhappy young man, almost soto voce. utterly unconscious of the fact that he is discharging a private bombshell that may burst duct is at all times such as it offends me to at any moment.

"What has that to do with her infatuation ?" asks she, forcfog a pale smile.

"Oh, nothing-nothing to signify. Sir John was rather epris with her before her marriage. But of course that is all over. A fellow must be spooney on some one, you know, until he gets a wife himself."

And was she too ____ Did she like Sir John ?" "Don't know, I'm sure,"-gloomily.

don't suppose she could like any one honestly; I don't believe she has a heart at all? says Mr. Dinmont, with increasing bitterness.

"So much the better for her," returns Kitty strangely. And then Launceston comes up to her, and she smiles upon him with sudden and unusual kindliness, and allows him to escort her to her carriage.

After dinner, when she and her husband are alone, she says, gently,-

"How many people one meets and visits without actually knowing anything about them! Who is Mrs. Obarteris, Jack ?"

"One of the Lisles of Surrey, and the se cond prettiest woman in town," replies Jack, concisely.

"And who is the first?"

"You are,"---promptly. "Nonsense,"---with a smile. "How absurd you are !-- You have known her a long time, Jack ?" He is not looking at his wife at the moment. or he might have noticed something peculiar about the expression of the eyes.

"Fancy Charteris? Yes. Some time." making his little quotation with a seraphic To Kitty's excited imagination there seems

reservation in his way of answering. smile. He is quite happy, blissfully content. "I don't think I quite like her," she says, Mrs. Charteris has siggled him out to be the quietly. "From all I hear she seems rather hero of the hour, and his dearest friend Dandy

has given it to be understood she and Lady Jane will expect two seats to be kept for them in the front row as being principal promoters of this admirable scheme //Andsher graces powers of invective beingfully acknowledged, powers of invective tenginuty authowiedged, no one cares to usurp these seats, until Mrs. Charterle, entering in good time sees them, and guessing the situation at a glance, deter-mines mischievously to possess herself of ene, and for once foil the duchess.

Scrope the eldest son of the house of Shropshire, whose manner has been even unusually empresse during the past week-so conscious of coming storms; takes possession of the second seat. Some one who has the management of affairs attempts a faint argument with Mrs. Charteris on the subject; willful beauty. Unfurling her fan, she gazes languidly around, and awaits with undimin-

"The foe-they come, they come." The duchese, followed by Lady Jane, sweeps slow. ly up the room, but, seeing, one of the coveted seats occupied by her bete noir, comes to a full stop just before her, and looks inquiringly, nay, expectantly, at the chair. But for dignity's sake, Fancy could have laughed aloud. She merely shuts her fan, however, with a little snap, and turns her own lovely innocent eyes sweetly up to the old lady.

"This is my seat, I think," says the duchess, in an awful tone, disdaining to notice her son, who shows signs of unmistakable fear.

"I think not," replies Fancy, politely. "I believe there are no reserved seats here tonight."

"I desired two seats should be kept for me and my daughter. These are they. I specially marked them out. You have usurped them, I think."

The ancient dame, as is her wont, is growing rude and overbearing.

"You forget to whom you are speaking." says Fancy, mildly, who is beginning to enjoy herself tremendously. "Forget! No. I wish I could. Your con-

witness. But for your poor dead mother's sake, madam, I would know nothing of you."

"Your memory is failing," said Mrs. Charteris, gravely, not to say reprovingly. "A moment since you forgot me; now (how much worse), you are forgetting yourself."

"You are insolent," murmurs the duchese, intemperately, preparing to march off with her 'ugly duckling."

"And very comfortable," replies Fancy, softly, stirring with cozy langor in the disputed chair. She shrugs her shoulders and smile a little; and the old lady, enraged and thoroughly discomfitted, retires. Fancy, turning her head, looks with curiosity, and some faint interest at the terrified Scrope.

"Has your mother frightened you ?" she asks contemptuously. "It so, go and appease her wrath, and tell Mr. Tremaine or Mr. Dinmont I should like to see one of them. Don't send both at once. They always amuse me. Say there is a vacant seat near me. Yes, there is a vacant seat, because I desire you to go. I hate people who are afraid of people." And the spoiled beauty, leaning back, with a slight wave of her fan dismisses him.

Scrope, not daring to disobey, quits the de-

sired seat, and even so far carries out her in-

structions as to send Brandy Tremaine to fill

his place. Mrs. Charteris welcomes him with

a maddening smile as sweet as "golden Hippo-

"You sing ?' she asks, presently, during a

"Well, hardly ever." says Mr. Tremaine.

pause in the entertainment.

"What, never ?,

"Ob, no, never," says Brandy.

crene."

amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Bate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends on agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

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THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ST. THERESE COLLEGE.

The following letter is from Bey. Father Mantel, Superior of the St. Therese College: (ST. THERESE SEMINARY,

ST. THERESE, Nov. 4, 1881.

Beveral persons have expressed to us their | recied time, 4h 45m 391s. desire to know the amount of the subscriptions made up to date for the reconstruction of the Seminary of St. Therese. The request is but too legitimate and therefore we hurry to satisfy it. The amount of subscrip-tions to day reaches \$19,345. Of this sum \$4,036.43 has been paid, the remainder is due at juture dates. We are happy, at the same time, to express to all our well-wishers our sincere gratitude. We would like to be able to express it in another manner, but God who knows our position will

By all means, children, be editors. Of course it would be better if you could be hod-carriers or dray horses. But as that is impossible, by all means be editors.

AQUATIC.

THE RACE BETWEEN THE "MISCHIEF," OF NEW YORK, AND THE CANADIAN "ATALANTA "-THE CANADIAN BOAT LOSES IN THE BACE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.-Sandy Hook, 12.30 p.m.—The yachts are coming down the bay with a south-westerly breeze of twenty miles, and "Mischief" about half a mile shead of the "Atalauta." They sail finely.

It was now apparent that the crew of the canvas in a hotly contested race. Outside the Hook there was plenty of wind and the sea was bad. A grey sky and indications of rain at every minute made the outlook anyswung dead fore and aft and spilled the wind entirely on her main sail. It was a free wind out and as the breeze was stronger astern, the "Atalanta" showed to some advantage, notwithstanding her serious drawbacks. The boats luffed around the light ship as follows : " Mischlef." 1 h 25 m 25 sees.

"Atalanta." 1 h 38 m 14 secs.

A difference of 13 m 49 secs, showing that the "Mischief" had only gained on the "Atalanta," from the buoy at the off-shore beacon, 34 secs. The "Atalanta" missed stays around the lightship and came near falling off the wrong way. When the "Mis-chief" was off the point of the Hook at 2 h 15 m, the "Atalanta" was only abreast of the Scotland Light Ship. Short tacks to the southward were made from the Hook to fetch the Spit Buoy, in which the "Mischief" beat. the "Gracie," and these boats rounded that mark as follows :---

" Mischief," 2h 47m 45s.

"Gracie," 2h 49m 10s.

With started sheet the "Mischief" bounded up the bay, beating the Canadian in corrected time 28m 301s. The following is the official announcement :---"Mischief," start 11h 14m 50s; finish, 3h

31m 58s; elapsed time, 4h 17m 09s; corrected time. 4h 17m 09s.

"Atalanta," start 11h 15m 51s; finish, 4b 04m 154s; elapsed time, 4h 48m 244s; cor-

The "Gracie" also sailed over the course. and on corrected time beat the "Mischief." A consultation after the race resulted in fixing the time of the committee's steamer leaving New York for the outside race at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. A violent rain scuall from the westward, and a race between two tugs up the bay, finished the day's proceedings. The Atalanta" people returned to dously." the city last night disappointed but wiser

men.

supply *0 it. We also thank beforehand for Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, i the promised subscriptions, because the lists granted Cetewayo leave to visit England. Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, has

the choice of music circumstances have been somewhat against her. No doubt she would have liked to chant the loves and woes of a Lord Rowland or a Sir Hildebrand ; yet here she is entreating a frivolous people-with wide eyes and a very general sleeplessnessnot to wake her, as she wants to "dream

again." Kitty is pleased with her, too, but just a little supercilious; and every woman in the room is asking every other woman where on earth she got that awful gown-except, perhaps, Mrs. Charteris, who, is another room, is oblivious to all but the honeyed words of "a very foolish, fond young man" who is leaning over her chair

The young man is Brandy Tromaine, and he is evidently very far gone indeed. His whilom friend, his Damon-alias Dandy Dinmont -watching him from a distant door way, is devoured with jealousy, and, noting Mrs.

Charteris' mild acceptance of his homage, asks himself bitterly how he could ever have felt a friendship for Tremaine.

Fancy, in a ravishing costume of pearl-gray and the white bonnet, is waving languidly "Atalanta" were not accustomed to handling from side to side a monstrous fan in her tiny pearl-gray hand, and has a charmingly absent air about her. A fan in her possession is a weapon; she generally does great execution with it. Now, one might almost believe she thing but pleasant. The "Atalanta" took is not listening to one word said by the de-down her topsail at 1h 6m. Occasionally on voted Brandy, who is talking to her in an emvoted Brandy, who is talking to her in an emthe bar, the "Atalanta's" boom and gaff presse undertone. Yet, she hears, and answers every one of his remarks without a fault.

As a rule there is always a young man leaning over Mrs. Charteris' chair, talking to her in an empresse undertone; and not always the same young man, either; she knows better than that! She adores boys, and evidently finds in them a fund of amusement. Whether the boys find the same amount of enjoyment in the game, who shall say? It is needless to state, however, that they adore her. one and all.

"I am of the greatest possible use to them." she is wont to say airily. "How they would get on without me I can't imagine. Their mothers owe me a debt of gratitude, which they never pay, though I think they ought to present me with a handsome testimonial every season. Those boys come to me rough and unshaped, and by the time they have tired of their little infatuation for me, or-or I have tired of them-it is quite the same thing-they are presentable young men, fit to go anywhere. I don't myself think them half as amusing then. But, you see, I am peculiar. I like them best just at first, they are so ear-nest and so deliciously naive. I must say I think it is very kind of me all the trouble I take about them. If only for this consideration alone, Mrs. Grundy ought to pardon me all my crimes and misdemeanors so-called." Arthur Blunden since his defeat has been seeing him leaning against a door way and looking decidedly bored, comes over to him | think."

and slips his arm through his. "You'll evaporate if you keep on looking so cloudy," he says. "Come with me, and 1'll introduce you to one of the prettiest women in town-amusing, too, and that's everything in this dull age. She'll suit you tremen-

"You excite my curiosity," says Arthur, in is your rara avis? I should like to see her." listless fashion across the room, until brought | travelling improves the mind ?"

Is not that shameful? You see, it gives one no chance of defending one's self. I think it a little mean ; don't you ?"

Blunden is silent. His eves are on the ground. His face is rather red. He is still aimlessly and unconsciously caressing his mustache.

"No wonder you are silent," goes on Mrs. Charteris mercilessly, always with the plaintive ring in her voice; "one finds a difficulty in understanding it. You would not condemn any one on hearsay, would you ?" Blunden gives in. The strain is too great.

He succumbs, and lifts his head and meets her eyes. His own are full of mute pleading. "Mrs. Charteris," he says, in a low tone, with every appearance of the deepest, the

most flattering contrition, "have mercy on me." Mrs. Charteris smiles. It is altogether a different smile from her former one. It is (as Blunden even at this critical moment assures

himself) one of the prettiest smiles he ever 88.W. "I am the most merciful woman in the world," she says, and moves her skirts a little to one side and motions him to seat himself

near her. Arthur, with a very grateful glance, falls into line directly. "How like your cousin, Sir John, you are !" she says, presently, in her sweetest tones, turning to examine his features with gentle but gratifying interest. Blunden's ennui has all disappeared. He begins to think musical afternoons capital things, and Mrs. Oharteris the most calumniated of her sex. Poor man! He little knows that all these blandishments, and tender smiles are but first steps to the re

venge she has promised herself. "We are thought like," he replies, presently, "almost as like as brothers-more so than ordinary cousins, don't you think ?" "Oh, yes. Now, Oyclamen and I-do you

know Oyclamen-Lady Oyclamen Browne ?we are cousins, but nothing can be so dissimilar.'

"Cyclamen! What a curious name!"

"Yes, is it not? Her mother, you see, was mad. No, by the bye, it wasn't that,"-putting two fingers to her brow with a pretty affectation of forgetfulness-"I am sure not that; but she was romantic, poor soul; and, after all "--- airily--- " it is just the same thing. She christened her first daughter Cyclamen. and the second Pansy. It was hard on the poor little things, wasn't it? and they didn't like it, either. The Pansy died while yet in the bud, and you may see how pale and fragile Cyclamen has grown up; quite like her she is a perfect pet, and I adore her."

"You must point her out to me. Irrespective of being your cousin, I should like to see the person you adore." "You shall be gratified later on. There are

the Carringtone; why, Phyllis looks positivesomewhat gloomy and taciturn. Sir John ly younger, in spite of the wonderful baby. You have seen nearly everybody to-day, I

> "It is quite a ' dream of fair women,' " says Blunden gallantly.

"'Brave women and fair men' I call them nowadays," says Fancy, disdainfully. "The women are so strongminded, the men so very much the reverse. I don't think I quite like our Saxon-haired men either,"-with an appreciative glance at Blunden's brown sleek a dreary tone that belies his word. "Where head,-" or men that always stay at home; it makes them so stupid, so wanting in many He accompanies Sir John in an indolent, ways. Don't you think Mr. Blunden, that

-rather___

"Does she ?" says Jack. "Can't say, I'm sure."

"I mean, rather indifferent to the world's opinion,"-choosing her words carefully.

"Fast, you would say! Don't believe half you hear, Kitty; it is all spite and envy on the part of the other women. She is pretty, you know, and clever, and very much admired -three unpardonable crimes. She rather cuts the rest of them out, thats the fact You are too pretty yourself, darling' to be illiberal on that score.'

"She was a great friend of yours once, Jack, wasn't she ?"-very earnestly.

"She is a great triend of mine still, I hope," replies she carelessly. "But not so great as she was then-before

her marriage ?" pursues Kitty, a feeling of suffocation at her foolish heart,

" How can I answer that ?" says Sir John, who is the kindest-hearted and the most unobservant of men. "Nothing lasts, you know, -not even friendship-not even love, they

8ay. " Doesn't it ?" says Kitty, wistfully. " That seems sad. I can't believe that."

"Oh, I dare say it's all talk, you know-poetry and rubbish," returns he, absently. He has an evening paper in his hand, and is engrossed with its contents. " Look here, Kitty; listen to this affair in Brighton. By Jove, I knew Warburton would get himself into a him. "His is indeed a 'still small voice,' it crape if he didn't look out, and now——" might "—with a grimace—" please you. You

"Wait one moment; I shall be back directly," says Kitty somewhat huskly, escaping from the room. His avoidance of the subject of Mrs. Charteris (as it seems to her) compels her to put credence in the foolish words dropped by Dandy in the afternoon. His praise of the woman she almost calls her rival is bitter to her: his refusal to give her his confidence (as she believes) is more bitter still.

CAAPTER XIX.

"Thou art a queen; fair Lesley; Thy subjects we before thee; Thou art divine, fair Lesley; The hearts o' men adore thee." R. BURNS.

The concert for the conversion of the Zalas comes off to-night, and promises to be fashionably attended. It is such a delightful thing to know that, by spending a sovereign or two and listening to the best music the season can afford, one is behaving in a highly religious and moral manner. Every one tries to think his or her money is to be the chief means of changing the untamable barbarian little garden namesake, I always say. But i to the mildness of the cooing dove. It is, perhaps, a pity the interesting blacks cannot themselves hear the solos and trios, and faultless glees arranged in their honor, as "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast :" and if a tall hat has had the effect of reducing Cetewayo to a sense of decency, what wonders might not be worked by one of our popular melodies!

The Duchess of Shropshire, who loves to succor impossible charities, heads the list of patronesses. Lady Tallamore, dear old thing, has been induced to give her drawing-rooms (because it is to be strictly select and the preparatory expenses are to cost as little as possible) for the occasion, in consideration for which she receives a ticket free and invita tions for all the Townleighs.

'The most admired artists have been engaged; and the audience, though small, is singularly chic. The duchess-though of course nong of the seats are actually reserved

is scowling at the good fortune from an oppo site wall. What is left to be desired?

"I'm awfully fond of music, don't you know" says Brandy ; " always know the right moment to applaud, and that, and on rare occasions have been known to break forth in song. But I can't say my efforts were ever received with enthusiasm; and, indeed, to tell you the truth," confesses Mr. Tremaine frankly. "I don't think my best friend could mistake me for a second Mario."

"I quite understand,"-kindly. "For my own part, I much prefer a moderate voice to a loud one, if it be sweet." She accompanies this speech with a charming smile, that plainly expresses ber belief in Mr. Tremaine's voice being of the "dainty sweet "--- if insignificant-order. Then she goes on, "I know your friend Mr. Dinmont can sing, because I have been told so."

"Have you?" says Brandy, ominously mild. " That is, of course, an all-sufficient reason. People tell the truth, don't they? He may; though I can't say I have ever heard him.'

"No? Not heard him? And he your fidus Achates. Why, how is that?"

"Oh,"-maliciously-"I've seen him stand up beside a piano, and I've seen a girl play his accompaniment, and I've seen him turn the leaves of the music before him, and I've seen his lips move, but I've certainly never heard say you like moderate voices."

"I am surprised. Some one told me only yesterday he was very musical."

"I dare say. Gretchen says he sings. You know my sister, Mrs. Dugdale?"

"Yes. I think her the very charmingest woman I ever met.'

"Well, do you know, Gietchen is nice," SBYS Brandy, thus gracefully, if with all the reluct ance of a near relation, admitting his sister's good points. " She likes Dinmont. She "-unpleasantly--" likes every one."

"I really think it was Mr. Dugdale told me of your friend's good tenor voice." She lays careful stress upon the word " friend." "Brandy laughs; but his merriment i slightly sardonic.

". You make me remember a line from Gray, he says. "I never hear Dinmont's voice spoke of without thinking of it.

Along the cool sequestered vale of life He keeps the noiseless tenor of his way."

" What a wickedly sovere little speech ! You make me quite afraid of you." says Mrs Charteris, reprovingly; but she lets her eyes meet his at she says it, and laughs a low, amused laugh, that contains not a shadow of disapproxal: "Was it not King James or King Somebody who said, 'Save me from my friends? Libope you deal fairly by me, Mr. Tremaine, when I am out of your sight."

"That is so seldom," murmurs Mr. Tremaipe. ...From the time I rise until I .bave to go to bed, I do nothing but haunt the spots that may be forturate enough to hold you.

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"You shouldn't say things you don't mean," says Mrs. Charteris, with reproachful gravity that makes the foolish boy's heart beat loudly. And I don't quite like to hear you sneer Mr. Dinmont. He is very agrecable, is he not ? And he really dresses a merveille. "He overdoes it," growls Brandy; "too much of a good thing, you know. I can't stand a fellow who uses scent. He reminds me of Horace's fellow, that ' slender youth be [Continued on Third Page.]

November 16, 1881

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

dewed with liquid odors. Makes me-ill."-

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dewed with Highl odors, Makesme-III, with soornful disgustion of this of the source of the Presently -- hot so knoch thing of Brandy as feeling source of the source of the source of the from the source of the source of the source of the from the source of the source of the source of the from the source of the source of the source of the from the source of the source of the source of the from the source of the source of the source of the ing fashion - she gets rid of Trenslate, and by a judicionaly directed glance, draws his friend into the seat beside new TS source of the source of the indiverse the source of the source of the source of the indiverse of the source of the source of the source of the could be source of the

"Ob, Mrs.: Charteris, you couldn't have

they may be. .. And then afterwards "-miser ably-" you looked so happy with Tremaine." "Did I ?-Not happy, surely. It isn't every one"_with a swlft glance from under the long lashes-"can, make me happy. Con-tented perhaps; but nothing more. I like Mr. Tremsine and of course he was a relief | coming." after Lord Scrope, who never will speak of anything but the land question and Lord

than both ? But-but I felt your indifference very much." "1 wish. I was indifferent!" says poor

Dandy, with a sigh that almost amounts to a groan. .. " You can do what you like with me and you know, it, and it makes me rather wrotched at times. I dare say Tremaine is a more amusing fellow than I am, and betterlooking. I'm not such a fool that I can't see that."

"Is he ?"-in a very low whisper. On the whole, I think Dinmont is better fun to Mrs. Charteris than Brandy Tremaine. With one tiny inger she traces, as though embarrassed. the dainty pattern on, her fan; runs lightly. over the painted Cupids and Loves and Graces that adorn it, and whose principal clothing is the paint. "I don't." Then, as though fearful she has said too much-arch-coquette that she is-she goes on quickly, with a sudden and complete change of tone. "Though you must know that Mr. Tre-

maine is a great friend of mine-a very great friend. I am positively fond of Brandy Tremaine.' "I wish you wouldn't say that," says Din-

mont. "But 1 am, indeed. - And I am sure "---in-what mischtevously at the sleek dark hair beside her. "He is quite a 'curled darling,' isn't he?'

"Don't know, I'm sure," replies Dandy, gruftly.

About this time it occurs to Fancy's active mind that one of her attendant slaves has not as yet put in an appearance-that is, has not Dandy time to recover from his fit of spleen, she glances lazily round the room.

Lady Blunden, in a charming gown and a cap of lace so old as to make one wonder how it holds logether, is looking lovely, and is the cdmired of all admirers. Beside her, conversing cleverly and with an evident desire to please, is a man of about thirty-eight. Cecil Launceston, though by no means the handsomest man in town, is certainly one of the most distinguished, and, in spite of his lack of title and his having no money to speak of is the fashion.

By a word he can make or mar a coming beauty and ruin or save a tailor. His opinion with a certain set is law, his decision final. By ugly women he is detested, by pretty ones adored

His little affair with Fancy Charteris-now a year old-is a thing of the past; and, neither having suffered in the encounter, they are now fast friends. "Very fast friends!" said Lady Jane, one day, with a bitter intonation. At present he worships at Lady Blunden's feet-deferentially, but as devoutly as Lady Blunden (who is somewhat intolerant of wor-

from care as though the deceased Obarteria had never been, # it has come to this, has it? Fancy's revenge is almost within her grasp. How will it end, I wonder?") "Not that I slogother believe that story," she goes on, presently." Fancy doesn't strike one as being a woman likely to beer in. sult of that kind csimly. But at all events, he was very impossible. Now, poor Mr. Browne thou h not everything, perhaps, he ought to have been wes never brutal. And I remember how glad we all were, for her sake, when Mr. Oharteris died. She, of course, had the grace not to say it; but I know

she was glad too." "1 should think she was. How could she

ever have married him?" "Her people talked her into it. He was

enormously rich, you know; and money counts," says Lady Cyclamen, sententionsly. " So does happiness,"-severely. "The two things go together, I fancy. It

isn't poetical, and it isn't pretty, but isn't it. true? Money will not be despised Laura, is it you, dear? Had no idea you were

"Take my seat, Mrs. Redesdale," says Blunarter hold but the land question and Lord den to the new-comer, and, rising, he makes Ohelmsford; and what can be more stupid his way towards Fancy, and, the concert being nearly over, and some seats empty, manages to get into one just beside her.

"I have been watching you," she says, with an aderable pout. "You didn't suspect that, did you? What were you saying to Oyclamen all that long, long time-quite an hour, I should say? Was abe very fascinating ?" "She is one of the most charming people in the world, and you---"

"Yes-----"Are more charming still."

"Thanks to much. What a laborious com-pliment! Cyclamen is looking very well tonight. Do you think her pretty ?" "Not yery."

"Don't think me rude, if I say I hardly believe that. And don't offend me by pretending to think me jealous. I haven't a particle of jealousy in my composition. (To do her justice, she has not.) "Why should one want to be the only pretty woman in the world?'

"Well, then, I do think her pretty. Does that appease your majesty ?"

"I myself think Mrs. Dugdale prettier. Her expression has something in it that is lovely. Gretchen is like an angel when she smiles, and Cyclamen is like a dove. I like her pallor and that little wistful look she has in her eyes. One can hardly wonder at her having it, poor darling ; her husband led her such a life! He was old, you know-old as the eternal hills-and ' crabbed age and youth cannot live together.'" Blunden with difficulty suppresses a smile.

He is evidently in for confidence to-night. "He was a very disagreeable man, and the

worst possible form, and that." goes on Fancy, come to offer incense at her shrine. Giving placidly. "Mr. Charteris, of course, I admit wasn't much, but at least he never professed to be more than a plain man. But Mr. Browne would insist on being what he never could be by any possibility, and that a gentle-man. He went to Cambridge, certainly, and got pushed into society somehow, and he had any amount of money; but then we couldn't forget his father was a leather merchant. He gave himself airs, you know, and was quite too dreadful."

"There's nothing like leather," puts in Mr. Blunden, somewhat frivolously: "Yes, there is. Mr. Browne was the image

of it, he was so tough, and obstinate, and odious. He would put the e to his name though it never did him the least good, he looked so like the other thing. He wouldn't give poor Cyclamen enough money to dress herself decently. Just imagine that! Could anything be worse? We were all quite charmed when he died, for her sake, poor dear !"

Mr. Blunden disgraces himself by laughing out loud. Surely, he tells himself, it is a lit. tle like a French comedy.

"What are you laughing at?" asks Fancy,

Cyclamon laughs. "Is she?", What a loyal child you are? I'm sure I hope she may ; but one can't be quite

sure of anything." "Not sure?"-with some indignation. "Mammy, you dream! What ! after all the prayers that are said for her every Sunday twice. Well, I think it's a shame if she doesn't get there, that's all. Just think of all the time wasted on her. If only to show herself grateful to us, she ought to be very good.

"She is a good queen. I dare say it will be all right with her," says Cyclamen, smoothing the bright hair so near her hand.

Then, there is a pause. Little Olive stares into the fire-that still burns dimly, although it is still on the edge of June-and builds a thousand castles, that fall ere completed, Presently, rousing from her happy daydreams, she speaks again.

"I'm thinking," she says, turning her large gaze confidentially upon the mother she adores, "that, after all, when the queen goes to heaven she may not like it."

"My dearest, what a sad thought! We shall be all happy there-far happier than on this pretty earth; though it puzzles me to think how I shall ever be more contented than 1 am with you, my sweet? (The child, rising, encircles her neck with fond white arms.) "How could the queen object to it?'

"But here, mammy, she is somebody ; there she will be nobody-not more I mean, than you or me, or the little boys that play Catherine-wheels in the street. I am afraid she will miss it-all the power and grandeur, I mean."

"Olive, if you keep on thinking so hard you will go mad," says the mother, with a strange pang. "Or else you will grow unpleasantly clever, which some people thick the same thing. People will never forgive you if you show more intellect than they do. Let your day-dreams be of fairles, darling, and of little tender sprites, and of your poor old mother." "You are very dear !" said Olive, rapturously, "and not a bit old. 1 shall give you twenty kisses to punish you for saying that.

"Two will be sufficient," said Lady Cyclamen: "it would be useless to extort more."

"How honest you are !' says Miss Olive, admiringly; "and when I know you are dying for them too. No, indeed, I am not so mean as to put you off with two miserable kisses when I have promised twenty. You shall have the full number, and more, if you wish it."

With this she bestows them upon Cyclamen generously, carefully counting them, so that none shall escape her, and actually throwing in a twenty first at the end, lest she should have missed one, and so "done her out of anv."

This task is scarcely accomplished when the door is thrown open and Mrs. Charteris Is announced.

"Is it you, my fairest fair ?" says Cyclamen, rising gladly to welcome her. How sweet of you to come so soon! I was longing for you above others." This is, perhaps, a faint exaggeration, but it is a pleasing one, and Fanny smiles. "Let me look at you," says Cyclamen, half quizzically, half earnestly. "What, your eyes undimmed, your whole air full of cruelest unconcern! Yet you must have heard of Scrope's untimely departure for the happy hunting grounds of Canada."

"Even so." "And you do not pine for a lover gone? But it is inconceivable -almost unwomanly. There is surely something unusual in your tone. Oh, Fancy! you have not refused him ?"

"Is that a question? And if I answer it will you promise not to make my answer public?

"Faithfully."

"Then I did refuse him on Thursday night."

"How could you? I did not think the from Londou on Thursday week. says :--woman breathed who could refuse Scrope. After all I have taught you, to think you should decline the best match of the year | and men of the Royal Marine Artillery, and and when you must have known how it would annoy Lady Jane."

Latest Irish Mail News. and amend Peace Preservation Act so that all members can be arrested in United Kingdom

We take the following from the Dublin Nation and Freeman's Journal : A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Ulster Examiner of the 20th inst., states for conspiracy and sedition, and suppress all that the following letter has been addressed to the hon secretary of the Belfast Liberal meetings. 5th. Suppress all, newspapers and other publications aiding or abetting the objects of Association for Dock Ward :---

10 Ship street, Oct. 17, 1881. DEAR SIE,-I beg herewith to give you notice that henceforward I cease to be a member of the above association, as I cannot affiliate myself with that party who has so

ignominiously cast into prison the chosen leaders of the Irish people. I am sorry I have to take such a step, but as an Irishman. I could not do otherwise.-Yours truly. JOHN TOAL.

John Burke, Esq., secretary branch asso-

ciation. POLICE ESPIONAGE.

The Drogheda correspondent of the Freenan, writing on Sunday, says :---

To-day while the weekly meeting of the Drogheda Laborers' Friendly Society was being held in the Mayoralty rooms, two police constables entered and remained for a while watching the proceedings. They then asked for and obtained a printed copy of the rules of the Society and left the room.

The same paper, in its issue of Monday, reporting a meeting held on the previous day in Grattan street, Dublin, savs :-

A public meeting was held yesterday in Grattan street for the purpose of forming a branch of the Irish Home Manufactures Association. There was an extremely large attendance, influential and representative in its character.

On the motion of Mr. P. Bowen, seconded by Mr. P. P. O'Carroll, the chair was taken ation was held on 'Fuesday in the City Hall amidst applause by Mr. J. Carey, Central Executive Home Manufactures Association. for the purpose of considering the following resolution, of which notice had been given by The chairman delivered an elequent and appropriate address on the subject of home Councillor Gray, M.P.:manufactures, and stated the sims and objects of the association.

Immediately after the conclusion of the and John Dillon, M.P." chairman's address two detectives entered the signed by the following members of the room and asked, "Who is the Secretary?" and then advanced to the table and asked again Council :--for the Secretary, but were informed that he was engaged. One of the detectives had a Abraham Shackleton, J P; Michael Kernan, printed form in his hand, and said he had a Alderman ; Thomas Mayne, Ignatius J Kennotice for the Secretary. nedy, John Mulligan, M J Relph, Wm Fana-

Mr. Mangan, who was acting as secretary pro tem., asked the detective to state the name of the body of which he required the secretary. The detective did not state what body he

meant, but said he had a notice to read for the secretary, and that they were all liable to be arrested.

The secretary and chairman then stated man Meagher, Mr. Shackleton, J. P., Mr. that the present meeting was not a Land John O'Connor, Mr. H. J. Gill, Mr. Charles League meeting, but, according to the notes Dawson, M. P., Lord Mayor Elect. The rewhich were pointed out to him on the table, solution was opposed by Mr. Maurice Brooks M. P., Alderman Harris, Mr. Leetch, Alderthat it was for the purpose of establishing a man M'Dermott, Mr. J. P. Byrne, J. P., and branch of the Irish Home Manufactures Association, and the chairman read the resolution Mr. M'Evoy. At the conclusion of the speeches a division was taken, when it was to that effect about to be proposed.

After some discussion, The detective read the proclamation, but did not read the name of Mr. W. E. Forster

or any other authority, nor did he state on whose authority it was issued. The secretary asked him was there any

signature or any authority for it, and The detectives replied, reading the procla-

of the latter kind of reception were Mr. mation, "by command of His Excellency W. E. Forster." He then asked for the names Anthony G'Neill, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Brooks, and of the chairman and secretary, which he got. Shortly after the officer departed, being again reminded that the meeting was not a Land League one, but a home manufactures meetplaced in a more embarrassing position. ing. The meeting then proceeded.

MORE TROOPS FOR IBELAND.

is afternoon. She embark

of women and children.

A correspondent of the Freeman, writing

The Lord Mayor, after a moment's consulta. H M.S. Penelope arrived at Portsmouth said-Since the sentiment is equally divided officers it becomes my duty to vote now as I voted before, against the resolution. This decision was greeted with a storm of indignation feeling. In a few moments the council chamber was empty. Mr. Gray, Mr. Gill, Mr. Dawson, and others were greeted with cheers as they descended the steps of the City Hall by a crowd that had assembled outside the building. The following is the division list on Mr. sergeants, 15 drummers, and 478 rank and Grey's metion : file, with four officers' horses, and a number For Mr Gray's motion-Aldermen Kernan, Dolan, McCann, Meagher ; Councillors Burke. Bermingham, Bolger, Doyle, Finegan, Fanagan, Shackleton, J P; Mulligan, Lyons, Mayne, Dawson, M P; O'Connor, Kelly, O'Reilly, Gill, M P; Gray, M P; Keating, John Kennedy, Ralph-23. Against Mr. Gray's motion-Alderman Harris, Sir J Mackey, DL, JP; Manning. P; Cochrane, M'Dermott, JP; Campbell, J P; Pardon; Councillors Sir J Barrington, D L, J P: Callow, J P; Lord Mayor, M.Evoy, J P; Lestch, J P; Sir W Carroll, J P; High Sherift, Austin, J P; Wallis, J P; Brereton, Byrne, J P; G O'Neill, J P; Brooke, M P, J P Johnston, J P; A O'Neill, J P; Campbell-

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS

E Brd! Arrest of all prominent Land Lesguers,

6th. Providing for trial without jury all

people accused of outrages; bring in again

7th. Holders of public-houses to forfeit

8th. All who refuse to be punished and

9th. Power to be given to police to seize,

10th. Re-enactment of lapsed statute for

compensation can be awarded for outrages to

the person of an agrarian character, such to

11th. Provision to be made for compensa-

tion of business people who have suffered

loss of business through Land League by

reason of intimidation practised through the

12th. Officers of army in charge to be ap-

pointed resident magistrates; power to act in-

13th. Parliament to be summoned to pass

measures as may be of use to preserve public

suppressing Land League or its meetings.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND MESSRS. PARNELL AND DILLON.

PROPOSAL TO CONFER THE FRREDOM OF THE

A special meeting of the Dublin Corpor-

" That the honorary freedom of the city be

conferred upon Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P.,

The circular convening the meeting was

E Dwyer Gray, M P; Charles Dawson, M P; H J Gill, M P; W Meagher, Alderman;

gan, Peter Finegan, J P O'Reilly, John Kelly,

Burke, John Kennedy, Richard Bodger, John

O'Connor, Richard Kenting, John Doyle,

Mr. Gray, M. P., in moving his resolution

delivered a powerful and exhaustive speech

He was followed on the same side by Alder-

ound that there were exactly 23 votes for and

During the taking of the vote there was a

great deal of eager comment in the galleries.

Those who voted for were cheered; those

contra were hooted and hissed. Amongst the

gentlemen who fell in for the largest share

The Lord Mayor said-Well, gentlemen, I

uppose no man in his lifetime was ever

There were cries of "Now, my lord,"

Your vote, my lord," and "No vote, my

When the tie was announced,

23 against the resolution.

Alderman Herris.

lord—a tie."

Patrick Dolan.

THE CHAIRMAN'S CASTING VOTE.

CITY ON THEM --- THE MOTION LOST THROUGH

for their own use, cars kept for public use.

Insurrection Act in force in 1822.

licence when refuse cars to police.

the League.

be retrospective.

Land Lesgue.

pendent of civil law.

fined.

There are 37 cases of small-pox in hospital in New York.

when warrent issued in Ireland. 4th. Suppress in England and Scotland all branches, prosecute all prominent members Lefroy has been sentenced to be hauged on the 29th inst.

Nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in Ireland consist of bog.

A thousand operatives in the North Staffordshire potteries have struck.

The Georgia cotton crop this year will be 30 per cent. short of last year's yield."

The Havana defalcations by the abstraction of a tax document amount to \$10,000,000, instead of \$20,000,000.

Despatches from Cape Coast Castle bring news of a horrible butchery committed by the King of Ashantee.

The increase of traffic on the Intercolonial Railway for the past year exceeded that of the previous year by \$254,000.

The waters of the Mississippi flood at the Say Levee, Ill.; are subsiding, and the total loss is estimated at \$3,000,000.

At an influential meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, on Monday, a motion in favor of fair-trade was rejected.

.It is said that in one square mile in London where the poorest people congregate over \$2,-000,000 a year is spent in strong drink.

An observing laundryman has discovered peace and indemnify persons concerned in that the time for him to catch soft water is when it is raining hard .- New Orleans Picanune.

> All the rivers in Upper Albania have overflowed, and large tracts are inundated. At Soutari the Bazar was flooded and several lives lost:

The Dutch Government is already preparing for the International Colonial Exhibition to be held in Amsterdam from May to October. 1883.

The late Minister of Mines in the New South Wales Government has been expelled from the Assembly for crooked financial transactions.

An old Greeian philosopher advises all men to know themselves. That's advising a good many to form vory low and disreputable acquaintances.

The Military Committee of Egypt has insisted upon the closing of the Opera House at Cairo, because of the large expenditure it entails on the Government.

Said a lecturer: "The roads up these mountains are too steep and rocky for even a donkey to climb; therefore I did not attempt the ascont. -Boston Transcript.

The death of Archbishop MacHale was due to old age. It is expected that a large number of bishops and priests will be present at the funeral to-day (Friday).

The loss by bush fires in the Ottawa Valley this summer is estimated at. \$5,000,000, and the total loss in the Province is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Great Western Railway of Canada, traffic returns for the week ending October 28th, 1881, \$110,229; corresponding week of last year, \$115,201. Docrease, \$4,972.

The only place where cremation seems to be thoroughly established is Milan, where about 150 bodies have been burnt since the crematory was built-scarcely a year.

The receipts of the Credit Valley Railway tor the months of September and October were \$60,698, showing an increase of nearly 80 per cent over the corresponding months last VCOL.

An Eastern bard has a poem entitled " The Lost Kiss," and this prompts us to remark that some way ought to be found to keep a girl's small brother out of the room .- Boston Post.

It was a negro who acknowledged after a tion with the Town Clerk, during which there | tempestuous voyage at sea that he was a land was a great deal of suppressed excitement, lubber. He said he lubbed it so well that he never wanted to go to sea age Transcript. An outsider thinks this generation is a great deal more honest than the last. Anyhow, he explains, there are not half as many ladies' dresses "hooked" behind their backs. -Norristown Reral 1. 'Tis better to be a gentleman and hang on to a carstrap than to be comfortably seated the whole of your ride while ladies stand. Try it on your self-respect and see how it works .- Wit and Wisdom. A professor of French in an Albapy school recently asked a pupil what was the gender of academy. The unusually bright pupil re-sponded that it depended on whether it was a male or female academy. Wholesale dealers in oysters state that the enormous consumption of that bivalve will soon exhaust the Baltimore beds. Possibly the rumor is merely the prelude to an increase in the price. "Thank God," exclaims Wendell Phillips. "that Gladstone arrested Parnell. He lifted him from being the head of the Land League to being the head of the great moral and human movement of the age." An account of a Chicago funeral says that the burial casket " was made to conform as far as possible with the comforts the occupant was wont to surround himself with in the home he has left." Mr. Lonicque, a French mining engineer at present in Montreal, gives a most favourable report of the Oxford mine at Sheibrooke, stating it to be his opinion that sulphuric acid can be manufactured there with ease and advantage. He will shortly make a tour of inspecilon through the Ottawa district.

shippers) will allow.

Farther on as Fancy's eyes travel they discover Arthur Blunden, and, having found him -as though search is at an end-roam no more.

He is sitting beside Lady Cylamen Browne. taiking to her. If Cyclamen is not the rose, she is as a rule, always very near the rose and this thought-though as yet he is hardly aware of it-endears her- to him. Of late he has fallen into the habit of following Mrs. Charteris from scene to scene, dancing attendance upon her generally, acting as her servitor carefully, though unobtrueively, and indeed finding his chiefest joy in her society. To Cyclamen he can talk of her, which is a great comfort; indeed, neither Brandy nor Dandy is more idiotically in love with Mrs. Charteris than is Mr. Blunden himself.

Just now he has asked some questions about the defunct Charteris, and Lady Cyclamen is answering him.

"He was quite a shocking person-very oppressive, and that," says Oyclamen, fluently. 'Used to call himself 'self-made;' though what on earth he could have meant by that I can't imagine. Said he came to Londonlike Dick Whittington-as a boy with fourpence-halipenny in his pocket. Why will they always make it fourpence-halfpenny ?" says Cyclamen sadly. "Why not fivepence or sixpence? There is at least a ring of silver about that. But fourpence halfpenny-it is a very base coin. And then the halfpenny ; what could he do with that ?"

"Buy himself a bun, perhaps "-absently. "I can't be positive, but I'm almost sure a bun costs a penny."

"True. And that makes matters worse." says Arthur, entering into the spirit of the discussion ; "because if he walked from the end of the world, or wherever he came from, he must have been hungry, and of course bought a bun, which reduces his income to threepence halfpenny."

" My dear Mr. Blunden, it is plain you knew very little of the late Mr. Charteris, or you would understand how short a way four buns would go with him."

"Then I suppose the baker got the pennies." "And now we' may safely conclude he began life with a half penny."

"Even that is more respectable, because more uncommon," says Blunden mildly.

"I wonder "-pensively-"what he did with that half-penny ?" we say in the

" lithink we may as well let him keep that much,"says' Arthur good-naturedly. ... "Surely you would not have him begin life without a halfpenny? Altogether; he must have had rather a bad time until he met his wife. A knew him, you know, very slightly, certainly; but ne didn't strike me as quite so unpleasant a fellow as you describe and

"You must have known him very slightly. He was a miserable creature, and I know be haved very badly to dear Fanoy . "They said " -sinking her voice to a whisper-""that he

"Oh, impossible !" exclaims Blunden; with Budden energy, so unlike nie indolent indlifer. panion regard him cutionsly. Hes 1943

("OO, "LPINES She, Balf amused, as she stud- tion myself." What thought possesses you les his disturbed features, and marks how his 'now, 'Olive ?" eyes are fixed on Fahoy, who in the distance in For one thing, she is oulte safe to go to General Delebscque has had an engage-eyes are fixed on Fahoy, who in the distance in For one thing, she is oulte safe to go to General Delebscque has had an engage-is chattering and haughing gayly with heaven, replies the bild, her beautiful face ment with the insurgents in Southern Algeria, Dandy, and is looking as debolinaire and free upraised and very intense.

smiling too, always ready to sym itolize wito a "huppy thought." But Mr. Blunden evades the question and goes on to another subject.

"I saw you bundle off Scrope rather unceremoniously," he says. "How did he incur your displeasure? Or has he incurred it? I hope so-"

"No, I did not quarrel with bim, but his mother quarrelled with me, and her temper so frightened him that he lost all the little sense of humor he possesses; so, as I hate stupid people, I sent him nway. I sent her away, too, a sadder but a wiser woman. I have half a mind to dismiss you now, you were so long in coming."

" Do not consign me to an early grave," implores he, profoundly serious. "If you dis-miss me in such a cold-blooded manner f shall refuse to live.'

"Then stay," softly says Mrs. Charteris, a touch of tenderness in her tone.

CHAPTER XX.

And when he walked downjinto the saloon He satchim pensive o'er a dish of tea." —Don Juan.

DUGDALE has been persuaded to see the new doctor, has even unburdened his soul to him. and shown his passionate' desire for life-life that is full of power and strength, not life as it now is with him-a bare existence hardly

worth the keeping. This Doctor Blunt is a great, gaunt, restless man of about thirty-two, with curious eager oyes, black as night and piercing, and hair raven in hue, and (in unpleasant contrast) a skin white to pallor.

Gretchen (she hardly knows why) barely tolerates him. In her eyes he is repulsive to such a degree as to be almost attractive-onthe principle that extremes meet. A horror of him, yet a strange trust in him, fight for mastery. For the first time in all her life, poor child, she practices deception, and, conluering her repugnance, plays off upon him | pose it was sheep," all the gentle arts of pleasing so natural to her, in fond hope that, if kindly dealt with, he ing to surrender her position, may more faithfully strive to cure. "It will do. dear,"—with a faint yawn may more faithfully strive to cure.

And perhaps her tender duplicity does gain with him; or perhaps, gazing at the extreme beauty of uis patient's face and frame, an honest desire to baffle fate and restore him to health and vigor grows strong within 'him. However it may be, he throws his whole heart into his task, and, almost to the neglect of other duties, aims at success in this one case.

To-day Lady Cyclamen Browne is at nome." In her drawing-room she sits, robed n unexceptionable array, awaiting her guests. At her feet, nursing a wondrous doll-all eyes and impossible confire-reclines her special treasure her little daughter Olive.

If is still early-so early that no one with any sense of grace can come for fully an'hour ; and Olive (strange faot) has been quiet for almost a minute ! At last she breaks this un usual silence. and the te

"Mamma, I should like to be the queen," says she, her eyes dark and liquid as ner horribly. mother'a-earnest and full of thought.

"Yes? And why darling? Well, I dare her lovely eyes fu sny : I don't fancy I should despise the post- admirably done.

"Even that didn't tempt me. My good child, would you have me marry a man who nant-Colonel Sweetenham, by two special did nothing but taim, farm, farm all the year round? 1 couldn't, you know. Why, he way, for Milford, en route for Ireland. Much would always love me a little less than his interest was manifested in the departure of prize pig, and I should be nowhere in comparison with his turnips. Then he would keep me out of my beloved London for at least ten months out of the twelve; and under those conditions life would indeed cease to be worth living."

"There is a great deal in what you say," says Cyclamen, pensively; "and certainly Scrope as a perpetual vis-a-vis might be improved on. Still, remember how much there is in that one word. "Marchioness."

"My dear, if you had had farm produce talked at you for three long months you would think as I do."

"Well, of course it was a drawback."

"It was. Anything like the time I put in because of a failure in his horrid sheep, you can't conceive-Champions I think he called them or Early Yorks, I don't remember which."

" Not Early Yorks, dear, certainly. I fancy those are melons,-a sort that grows in the open sir."

"Well, then, greentops,"

"Ob, no! those I know are cabbages," says Oyclamen, with all the triumphant air of supressed conceit common to people who believe they possess knowledge superior to yours, "I dare say you are right," returns Fancy,

agreeably, "Indeed, it might be anything, and the result proved that the anticipation for all I know, things got so mixed in my was justified. The fact that the contest was brain. But I thought it was cabbages he called Southdowns, and I still think he used to speak of those dismal sheep as Early Yorks, because he was always talking of some Yorkshire breed of something or other, and I sup-

"Pigs, more likely," says Cyclamen, unwill

"I'm sure I'm awfully glad he has gone to Osnada. Let us hope he will find pigs, and sheep, and cows, and buffaloes over there in such plenty that he will abjure his native land."

"" What a heartless remark! In your place considering how badly you behaved to him. I should have cried my eyes out about him. I'm sure he was unhappy.'

"Well, I cried, too," says Fancy, hastily "I did indeed. I cried quite too dreadfully, for half an hour the morning , after I refused him. I literally sobbed for thirty minutes. I honestly believe I should be sobbing now but that Barker (you know what an invaluable creature Barker is) came into the room and reminded me of the concert I was bound to attend that evening. I bathed my eyes then with rose-water (that now sort : have you tried it?) until they were almost restored to their pristine beauty. But 1 really did fret

She gazes at her companion for sympathy. her lovely eyes full of distress that is really

..... (To be continued.) N ...

will leave at daybreak for Ireland. The 1st East Surrey(late the 31st) Regiment left Dover to-day, under the command of Lieutetrains of the Cheltenham and Dover Railway, for Milford, en route for Ireland. Much the regiment, which numbered 15 officers, 37

THE ARMS ACT AND THE IBISH PORTS.

Friday's Dublin Gazette contains the usual proclamations placing the borough of Londonderry under the provisions of the Arms Act, which now applies to all the ports of Iroland.

THE NEW ROSS MUNICIPAL BLECTIONS.

The following appears in Monday's papers: The municipal elections in New Boss have resulted in the return of the five candidates proposed by the Land League.

THE BIRK TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The Milland Tribune, published in Birr, King's County, has the following in its issue of the 20th ult .:

The election of town commissioners to the seats vacant by the retirement, by rotation, of seven of the members, took place on Saturday. Fourteen candidates were nominated, of whom seven adopted the Land Lesgue "ticket" Under those circumstances a close and exciting contest was anticipated, regarded as strictly between the Land League oumstances and conditions would scarcely attach to it. At seven o'clock the result was made known, when it was found that out of Leaguers-viz., Messrs. William Kingston, Stephen Mathews, Matthew Keane, James Browne, and James Conway.

THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE SUGGESTIONS.

We are indebted to a respected correspondent for the following document, which, we executive of the Emergency Committee reing with the present crisis in Ireland. It will to adopt portion of the programme of the Emera strange spectacle, the Liberal Government becoming the instrument of the Orange Emergency Committee. The document, we may mention, was written on the Orange Lodge paper. Possibly we shall soon hear of Mr. Forster being admitted as a brother of a Loyal Orange Lodge, having been " disunited" from the Society of Friends :----

conspiracy; suppression of Land League; all books, papers, and documents to be found

2nd. Do. in houses of every member of of proclamation. States

Absent-Alderman Tarpey, J P; Draper, Moore, Gregg, J P; Councillors Vereder, J P; Rochford, Hodgson, Long, M D; Ryan, Burns, Egan, I J Kennedy, J P; McDermott, WJP.

Councillor Fieming, who was present, leit before the division.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., IN FLAMES.

Sr. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 11 .- A terrible fire broke out in Woodstock about midnight. It caught in the Institute building on the hill, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A high wind was prevailing at the time, and all efforts to stop the progress of the flames were unavailing. The Western Union offices, both in the station of the seven elected members five were Land the New Brunswick and Canada, and the regular office are destroyed, and it is impossible to get particulars. At one o'clock the operator in the office at the station called the operator at St. John : "The flames are coming down on me, and I must go." A few minutes afterwards the circuit was discovered open, and it is presumable that the station are assured, contains the proposals of the | building is gone. At 3 s.m. the operator in the general office said : " Upper half of the cently laid before the Ohlef Secretary for deal- town gone and part of the lower. The flames are all around me, and it is getting too hot to be seen that the Governmennt have hastened | stay any longer, and I expect the office to catch at any moment : Ur. Smith's residence gency Committee. Probably we shall soon is gone; Free Baptist church burned, hear of the adoption of the remainder. It is and the Registry Office in flames; efforts are " being made to "save the new hotel, but it is now in great danger; if the hotel goes it will be difficult to save the town." These are the latest particulars that reached St. John, and at 4 s.m. the wires were down. It is feared that there have been lives: lost. Woodstock is on the St. John river, and is the shiretown of Carleton County. It contained over one hundred stores, had a large number of hotels, several foundries and facseisure in Ireland, England, and Scotland of tories and a population of 4,000 or 5,000. Sr. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 11.-About twenty.

acres were burned over in Woodstook this morning. Seventy houses were destroyed Land Lesgue; all'meetings to be suppressed, and about 100 families rendered homeless. dispersed if necessary by force without issue The business portion of the town was saved. Loss about \$90,00 ; insurance one-half.

Dr. Carver at Hendon, England, yesterday, on a wager, killed 83 out of 100 pigeons. The challenge was that he would not kill 70 out of 100, and the stakes were £100 on this part of the match; 70 birds having been killed, £50 a side were betted on each additional bird up to 80. Dr. Carver killed these withcut a miss.

Notice is given that an application will be made to the Untario Legislature for an Act to incorporate a Railway Company for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Village of Hawkesbury, in the County of Prescott, to Vanleek Hill, Dalkeith Glen, Robertson, and thence to some point on the north bank of the St. Lawrence in Glengarry County.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Hour of Danger. symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent, and gradually grow dangerous-a condition which betrays the grossest remissness-when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which , timely stiention to Holloway's advice .has undoubtedly saved them. from severe illness. These Pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow, and, imperfect; and, secondly, upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsis, and nervous Complaints: 0. a bi to inco vertes as?

1st. It says Land league is a treasonable

in central office branch.

and landlordism lent an additional zest, and provoked an interest that under ordinary cir.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIO/CHRONICLE.

ragNovember 16

CORRESPONDENCE THAT SHETTERS OF NORAH.

Letters of " Noral" (MRS MODOUGALL, Pembroke, Ont.) Correspondent in Land of the Montreal Witness]

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sin,-Oi the many and varied contribution to the literature of the Irish land agitation which, during the past few years, has occupie so much of public attention, none, I ventue to say, has accomplished its purpose mor nobly and completely, than that of the lad whose name appears above. There wer special and peculiar reasons why the gifte Norah was brought into this particular fiel of literature, advantages possessed by bu very few, if indeed by any, writing on th same subject. Engaged by a Protestar paper ; herself net a Catholic ; with a syn paper; herself net a Catholic; with a sym pathy unrestricted by considerations of cree or class; a knowledge of human nature des and, as subsequent events proved, unerting and actuated solely by a desire to do good her countrymen and countrywomen at hom -Mrs. McDougall, in the early part of th present year, crossed the Atlantic, and once set to work to find out the true cor dition of things in Ireland. How she has performed her task, is now well and grate fally known. From the time she lande and wrote her first impressions the changes which had occurred durin her absence from the land of her birth. from the Ireland of which she has sung sweetly and written so tenderly, till a weeks ago when, as we read in one of I latest letters, she roamed the fields, th churches, and ruins of Cork, many an Irish man in Canada, and wherever her charmin descriptions were read, has followed he with tear-dimmed eye and grateful, respon sive heart, as she proceeded from Belfast t Cork and from Galway to Dublin. Whethe telling us of the lovely flower that grey unprotected from the withering blast in som wild spot among the hills of Donegal, or o its rich and well-cared-for sister in some gor geous lawn; whether telling us of the rugged glories of the northern hills, or of the gener ous verdure of the southern slopes; whethe telling us of the horrors of some eviction she had just witnessed, or of some popular de monstration she had attended, -Mrs. Mc Dougall is perfectly at home, and faithful to the talents that God has given her. Nor in some small town where, as she says great resources are lying unused and unnoticed, talking to the "wise heads, and to the lowly and poor amongst its peop and trying in her quiet way-a way wi which her letters have made every read familiar-to relieve the gloom and despon ence which the hopelessness of their prospec the evidences of injustice around them, has irremovably engendered in their minds an hearts. Again, down along the wester coast, taking no hearsay as the reality, accept ing nothing but what she sees with her own eyes, we have watched this large-hearted wo man passing from cabin to cabin and listening to the sad, sad stories which run through all her letters, and meet her in all her journey ings. When the cable literally groaned wit the messages of disturbance in Ireland, and sent far and wide thrilling accounts of the dreadful turn events had taken-of the dyna-mite rumblings which shook the United than a Fenian or a Land Leaguer abiding in the brave (?) landlords fled to Eng-land, to the continent, to anywhere out of Ireland; when intensely loya people and would be public teachers aired their toadyism and their nonsense, and would fain have us believe that the Irish land agita tors were nothing but a pack of Nihilists when the "outrage" boom drowned all other sounds on this side of the Atlantic-W these things came to pass, I say, we have somehow learned to look for one of Norah's letters as for a friend who would speak th truth, and we were never deceived. For fresh from amid the scenes of the reported horrors, and with the dew, one might say, of the "rebel" shamrock still upon it, her letter came, and before i simple, touching truth, reports of imaginary outrages became the myths-the cruel liesthat they were, and through the most disturb ed counties she takes us in fancy, and tells us what she had seen during the day, the missey popular writer Percy Fitzgerald. Some re- of the poir people she had spoken to, the marks on the present state of public affairs in rottenness of a system which, argue be era so artfully, no agrarian Picksniff could hide from her woman's instinct and from her wo man's hatred of injustice. Thus we loarned to expect, with unquestioning confidence the truth to which her pen was never recreant and which is, at times, so hard t published by Mr. John Lovell & Son, and reach. As she journeyed on her trip edited by we know not whom, but evidently it is no exaggeration, knowing, as I do by some person who has taken to the task a that I but re-ecoh the opinions of the other readers of her letters when I assert that these who, as a poetical contributer to the Boston statements of hers, on the condition of things Pilot, Lovell's Gazetteer, THE TRUE WITNESS in Ireland, have made many and surprising and other papers and pe.iodicals over her conversions amongst people who had neve read anything like an impartial history, pa or present, of the causes which make the Iris the future there may be great generals poets at home so restless and dissatisfied; that Uland great geniuses in the different depart- ster man, and Leinster man, Munster man and Connaught man met together in a theless, a place will be reserved for the pio-beers of the olden Canada who wrought under tercourse too long estranged; and that each such great difficulties, and amid such ob- | felt a glow of pleasure as he read her descriptions of his own native spot and of the asso ciations belonging to the best and purest part of his life. No feelings were jarred upon; the most sensitive and prejudiced natures could not take offence at the tone of any of her letters,-the very ghosts had a kind word spring of heaven-born intellect, shall have from her. In truth, the Boyne and Shannot met in one broad stream of good-will and for essentially a Christian poetess. The spirit of giveness; orange and green drooped in sor row and in shame over their long and senseless estrangement; and each read now, as for the first time, that the other was "more sinned against than sinning," and that their common enemy wes landlordism, which had kept those two streams flowing separately, and those two flags from waving always and everywhere together. But it was not to review Mrs. McDougall's letters which prompted my writing this notice. It was to express my surprise and 19gret-shared in by every one with whom have spoken on the subject-that Mrs. Melon gall, who has returned to Canada from her Irish trip, has not already been the recipient of some mark of the appreciation which I am sure every right-thinking man must have for the delicate and trying task she has accomman in Canada-particularly every Irish Catholic-feels that he owes this noble minded woman a debt which he should acknowledge and, in some measure, discharge by an appropriate effort on his part. What form that appreciation should take can be easily determined if, we only consider the good that has been done, and how best that good can be perpetuated. It must be admitted on all sides , that Mrs. McDougall's letters have been read in ly or sufficiently understood. [They have

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

ing to the effect that Ireland should have all she wanted but repeal of the Union. To prevent that, said his Lordship, "we are prepared to shed our blood." It' is so rarely a noble-man sheds his blood now a days, that a hint of such a terrible thing is enough to make one feel sad . In left at zer and Att HISTORY tells us that Erostratus burned down the temple of Diana at Ephesus for no

other reason than that his name might descend to future generations of men in connection with the destruction of the splendid edifice, and he has succeeded, for while the name of the architect is lost in obsourityor doubtinl-that of the incendiary is well known and often spoken of, although the citizens of Ephesus made it a capital crime to mention it in order to disappoint the ambition of Erostratus. Guiteau is more successful than the Ephesian, whether his object is the same or not. The telegraph wires carried his name and his words over the whole world yesterday together with the blasphemy they conveyed, for Guiteau makes God responsible for his heinous crime.

THERE is at least one Irishman in existence

mased ound Justimore in South Int in the Real Spencer Ex-Lord Lieutensnie Of Int.

land, expressed himself at allate public meet-

Special Notice to Subscribers,

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True Winess

MONTREAL.

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GATHOLIC CALENDAR

For November, 1881. TENESDAY, 17 .--- St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor. FEDAY, 18.-Dedication of Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul. SATURDAY, 19 .- St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow. St. Pontian, Pope and Mattyr. SUNDAY, 20 .--- Twenty-fourth and last Sunday

after Pentecost. St. Felix of Valois, Confessor. Epist. 1 Cor. iv. 9-14; Gosp Lake xii. 32, 34; Last Gosp. Matt. **xxiv.** 15-35. MONDAY, 21 .- Presentation of the B. V. M.

Bishop Barry, Savannah, died, 1859. TORSDAY, 22.-St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr.

WEDNESDAY, 23 .- St. Clement, Pope and Martyr.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not like being obliged to call so frequently upon our subscribers to pay up their subscriptions, but we sometimes find it necessary. Hence it is not our fault, but the forgetfulness or the neglect of those of our friends and patrons who do not seem to realize what a number of names the TRUE WITNESS bears on its subscription rolls; what an immense sum they owe us in the aggregate, though small to each individual and what good its possession would enable the proprietors to do in the field of Catholic journalism if it were placed at their disposal at once promptly and cheerfully. To our agents we would offer our heartfelt thanks for their past co-operation and valuable assistance, which to most of them has been a labor of love. We would also suggest to them that now is an excellent time to collect, especially in the rural districts, when the harvests are gathered in and money is plenty. We would also urge upon them to explain that all the new subscribers they obtain who shall pay in advance will receive the TRUE WITNESS from now until the 1st of January, 1883, for one wear's subscription, which is giving the remainder of this year's issues gratis. We want is obtaining some cheap cheers from another strong pull to add one-third to the his admirers. The first case tried was circulation of the TRUE WITNESS for the cur. that of Patrick McAtavey, a case rent year. Those of our readers who are in arrears will find on the labels attached to their papers to what date they have paid. We would remind them also that the TRUE with half the pretensions of the TRUE WITNESS for one dollar a year, and all we can say is minion.

who has a good word for Gladstone and Forster, and that is the Nationalist. John O'Leary, now residing in Paris. Mr. O'Leary never approved of the land agitation, (we believe he is a Tipperary landlord himself divert the thoughts of the people from revolution and as he goes in for an independent Ireland, pure and simple, it displeases him to see-as he expresses it-the people making fools of themselves by following chimeras. But the land is a very solid kind of a chimera; it is a chimera that stretches down a great many thousand miles and from which all our sustenance comes. We doubt if Mr. O'Leary entertained such Christian feelings for Lis

own jailers through the years from 1865 to 1871. Circumstances alter cases.

THE speech of Daniel Grant, an English member of Parliament, in which he declared that the Republican idea is spreading in England, is significant, although we did not require his announcement to apprise us of the fact. The London Spectator, the Pall Mall Gazatte, the Echo, Truth, and other great organs of public obinion in the Imperial Capital, have, from time to time, given no uncertain sound on that sentiment. It was at one time quite popular in England to say that Queen Victoria would be the last of the English monarchs, and, although the feeling against the Prince of Wales has softened considerably it is a fact that his accession to the throne would create uneasiness in the minds of many who do not, by any means, belong to the lower, or even the middle classes. Dilke, Fawcett and Chamberlain are pronounced Republicans, and it is those men and their followers who will be the rulers of the juture. The very thought of taking a decided Republican into the the English Ministry twenty years ago, would have been as absurd as it would be now to keep

Tun Home Rule movement has gome to the front once more in Ireland, Tthis time under very favorable circumstances. But little value need be placed on the utterances of York, that New Jersey is doubtful, that Con-Liberal Ministers who have broken all their promises and gone back on all their traditions in so far as Ireland in concerned, but a good deal may be expected from the selfreliant attitude assumed by the people them. selves. Hence, although Gladstone says he is not averse to a certain measure of self-government for Ireland, and though Chamberlain is profuse in fine promises, it is understood, they are more to conciliate the Irish voters in England than with any intention of performance. An English Minister says considerably more than he means when he finds his majority dwindling down from causes with which he is only too well acquainted. But the people who can extort a land law can do almost anything in the way. of legislation. The British and Irish aristocracles would have offered less resistance to an act giving legislative independence than to an act which prepared the way for their annihilation as a privileged class. All Ireland is now united in the desire for home rule, North and South, East and West. Indeed it is acknowledged on all sides, even by English Tories, that the British House of Commons is so borne down with work that it is no longer possible to legislate for the whole Empire in the manner of former years, when it was not so large, and when the civilization that prevailed did not entail such responsibilities.

THE cablegrams convey only a faint idea of the intense anti-Irish feeling that exists in England. The cable merely gives the editorial utterances of those influential journals which try to be dignified under circumstances which cause their contemporaries-which have not the same reasons for preserving a calm demeanour-to go almost mad with fury. While to the Times, for instance, contents itself with the cold sneers at the wretched Irish it sometimes uses against the Turks and other semi-civilized peoples who do not entertain due respect for the invincible British lion, while it reserves its politest language for the Americans, the Boers, the Russians and other peoples who have at one time or other caused the lion to change from rampant to courant, it is not by any means particular as to its language towards the "natives" of the "sister island." although managing to keep itself within the bounds of cool contempt. While the Times is the exponent of well-bred aristocratic hatred towards Ireland its contemporaries are not so particular in their language. They search the dictionaries for choice epithets to throw at the people whom they have so shamefully robbed, and if the Irish papers retort they are silenced by orders of the Castle and their editors thrown into prison, United Ireland for instance. This is a correct illustration of British fair play. It is said that Punch, even before the London Times and Daily Telegraph, is really the most correct reflection of British public opinion, and if this is so the cartoons which appear in that humorous journal almost every other week wherein the Irishman is drawn as a pit, and a hideous one at that, the ordinary Britisher must have a singular idea of things Irish. And yet, to cure the terrible hatred which exists, those same papers think that an occasional royal visit to Ireland would make the Irish people frantically loyol. But the question is would it prevent them being pigs ? THOUGH the final result of the United States fall elections are not perfectly known, enough is known to make it clear that the Democrats have made large-some say extraordinaryguins. They have carried New York State beyond all manner of doubt, though they have lost in the city through the split between the Tammany Hall and regular Democracy factions. They claim that they have elected Purcell for Secretary of State and McKeown for Attorney General, but the former is doubtful, Richard O'Gorman, regular candidate for Marine . udge, was defeated, and so was Calvin for Surrogate. The Democrats have, for the most part, elected their ticket in Maryland Virginia, Connecticut and New Jersey, and they have made tremendous gains in Wisconsin, so much, indeed, as to warrant the belief that the Legislature is their own. This is unprecedented as regards Republican Wisconsin, The success of the Democrats is attributed to the bitterness of feeling between the two Republican factions of Halfbreeds and Stalwarts, the result in Wisconsin can be accounted for in no other way. The detest of Mr. Astor, the young New York million. aire, in the 11th Congressional District of New York, is a severe blow to the Republicans, as by it they lose control of Congress and defeat of Astor was a victory of brains over mere wealth, and shows the people are not so lost to a sense of what is valuable as party hacks would make them. Massachussets polled even more than its usual Republican majority. The contest in Virginia was close, but it is now acknowledged that the Democrats have defeated the Readjuster and Republican cracy as heralded the destruction of the combination and elected a Governor. The French noblesse, and if the real truth were city of New York gave 40,000 of a majority] known, there is almost as much poverty to the Democrats, but 70,000 at least was Duke of Westminster's colossal income doument would obtain Cabinet representation, Calvin for Surrogate is ascribed to the fact bles every ten years; where a bishop has an didate.

that Mr Jolyidid not even condescend to an that he once said to a party who went to him income of \$100,000 while is currents to live were but that Mr. Uhapleau did answer by for a subscription to the liand League, Party of a portfolio to the Hon. Mr. nell is a lazy vegabond let him, go and where the land is held by the fewas well as the giving of a portfolio to the Hon. Mr. nell is a lazy vegabond let him, go and where the land is held by the fewas well as the ground deed is worth a flood of work. Up to this the solid South remains the franchise is So long as the farmers were unbroken. Mississippi gave a sweeping content the agricultural laborars counted for the long of the solid state of necticut is: Republican but with large Democratic gains," that Nebraska is Republican, and that on the whole the Democrats are

LETTERS OF "NORAH."

his country, and the children of Irishmen who have a regard for the honor of the land of their ancestors, will heartily endorse the views of our correspondent, signing himself an "Irish Catholic," in regard to the giving of some kind of a tribute to "Norah." The shouts of the dominant party in England -and, alas, in Ireland also-have long been heard consigning Ireland to eternal infamy. If half what they said of that country is true, she richly deserve to be sunk beneath the sea, a fate which her English enemies so often wish her. But it is not true, and Irishmen, at all events, know it. It is not, however, enough that Irishmen should know it, and thanks to the pens of several writers who have of late given attention to the Irish question, it is now being generally accepted that there are two sides to the question. In Montreal, especially, the Irish had no friends; all the journals here, French, we are ashamed to say, as well as English, received the most atrocious cablegrams as truth so long as they reflected on Ireland, they copied the most wicked falsehoods from the British press and and never gave space to a contridiction, and, except THE POST, we had no defender in Mont. real. But the utterances of THE POST were suspected for reasons which our readers will understand; it represented the weak side in the quarrel. It was when the anti-Irish shouting was at its zenith that letters appeared in the Witness from the pen of "Norah," (Mrs. Mc-Dougall) travelling in Ireland, which excited universal attention among Protestants. The scales fell from their eyes; they saw things in a different light; those letters did not emanate from some terrible Irish nationalist with two heads, or a Fenian, or a Land Leaguer, or an Irishmap, or even a Catholic -they came from a Protestant lady, well known to the public, of irreproachable, nay, loveable character, and their truth was at once apparent. What was conveyed in pictures of living those woe Was justification for anything, even successful rebellion, and so felt. The fact is, that Mrs. McDougall has rendered a service to the Irish race which money cannot repay, and this service was entirely voluntary. Nevertheless, something should be done to show our gratitude, one virtue which even our

enemies yet give us credit for. It is not long since a certain lecturer went masquerading round in the guise of a philanthropist, and was at once taken in hand by our leading Irishmen, who are sometimes thankful for very small favors. This masquerader ended by mulcting a true Irishman, whose purse is always open when things national and things religious have to be assisted, out of a few hundred dollars, which, we trust, will do him good : but Mrs. McDougall-and she will pardon us for referring to her in the same paragraph-had no ulterior object in view, nothing but the immortal truth, which her noble nature compelled her to tell. Our correspondent thinks something should be done in appreciation of her conduct. We her letters should be published in book form, free of expense to her. It will be something her descendants may be proud of when, in the future, they lay their hands upon it and can say Our mother-or ancestress-who was a Prosestant lady, wrote the letters contained in this volume, because she loved the truth and hated onpression: the Trish Catholics of Montreal had it printed free of expense to her as a mark of their gratitude and appreciation." It is just as good and enduring as the monument to the Queen which stands on Victoria Square yonder, and infinitely more graceful. We believe this idea will meet approval. "E. M." whose initials will be recognized as belonging to one of Montreal's leading citizens, and Ireland's sincerest friends, wrote us a letter on the subject which will be found elsewhere. And Montreal alone is not concerned in this mark of appreciation. We appeal to all Canada.

jubilant. Every Irishman who has a sincere love for

writteni later news is to hand, to the effect revolutionists, they are the most formidable that General Cair has defeated Purcell by a class in England, but now, the farmers are small majority for Secretary of State of New dissatisfied, the laborers are discontented, and the mechanics are ripe for a change. A few years ago the disestablishment of the Anglican Church and further, extension of the franchise would have contented most of them, but their demands increase. They want universal suffrage, for that is the meaning of Mr. Joseph Arch's programme, the abolition of the House of Lords; a radical settlement of the land question, while some

of them go so far as to demand a Republic." And why not, when they see Republicanspronounced Bepublicans-in the Cabinet? Sir Charles Dilke has never retracted his opinions; Fawcett and Chamberlain do not seek to disguise their Republicanism; the astute old statesman, John Bright, will not commit himself further than by saying that it succeeding sovereigns are like her present Majesty a change will not be necessary. Some of the leading organs of public opinion talk revolutionary doctrines in the most open manner, and the Spectator and Pall Mall. Gazette discuss the Republic with philosophical calmness. We may, therefore, expect lively times in England before long. If Bradlaugh is admitted to his seat he will bring up the Pension abuse, and this will be the beginning of the campaign. And it surely is an abuse. no matter whether it is Bradlaugh who brings it forward or a better man. The Duke of Schomberg was killed at the battle of the Boyne, and his descendants have drawn a pension of £4,000 per annum ever since. The heirs of Marlborough, the Earl of Bath and others also drawing enormous sums **AT**A from the taxes of the countrys, as well as the heirs of persons who were not so respectable, including the mistresses of the profligate Charles the Second. The civil list of Her Majesty is £406,000, and people grumble because it is too large. It is true that of the Czar of Russia is larger, but that cannot be helped, and then the Czar's life is always in danger. It may be safely conjectured that the lords will resist the proposed changes to the bitter end. They will not surrender their great privileges without a struggle, and they know the sconer they commence resistance the better, not such as they offered the Irish Land Bill but a stern unyielding resistance, which will mean war. It may also be conjectured that soon after the next meeting of Parliament a large seccession will take place from the Whig ranks to reinforce the Tories who will have a majority in both Houses, and will retain power until the wave of revolution breaks irresistibly that distracted country; and when some of against everything which opposes it, and sweeps them away into the same ocean as

were engulphed the ancient noblesse of

France.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to acts as agents in their respective localities, for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscriptions :-- John McCulloch, Fournier, Ont.; Jno. J. Whelan, Richmond Ont.; Jno. Neville, St. Sebastian, Que. ; Denis Brennan, Frankford, Ont.; Denis Hurley, Marvelville, Ont.; Denis Karin, Westbrook, Ont.; O'K. J. Cameron, Greenfield, Ont.; Peter Tiernan, Maldstone, Ont.

Tan accounts received of the fall elections in the States are to-day considerably modified. It now appears that Mahone and the Readjuster, have carried Virginia in conjunction with the Republicans, thus for the first time most capable and hard working members of breaking up the solid South. The New York elections are rather mixed; the Democrats lic representative in the Quebec Cabinet, and carried the State Legislature and the Repub. | that is, perhaps, one of the reasons he is so licans, Secretary of State; the rest of the nffices contested for are divided between the Catholics Lad no chance of representation parties. In the city Richard O'Gorman was under the Joly administration, and never elected Superior Court Judge. Tammany would had it remained in power. We are in Hall walked off with a fair share of the spoil a position to state, without fear of contradic res usuals: The Republicans carried Minne- tion, that during the crisis which preceded vania and Nebrasks, and made gains in Mary-Maryland and made large gains in Wisconsin The contest resulted in a drawn battle.

nim out for the same rea

IT was the intention of Mr. Parnell to bring a certain number of cases before the Land Court as tests, but this Mr. Gladstone prevented him carrying out by lodging him securely in Kilmainham Jail. Mr. Gladstone then submitted the cases which to him seemed most proper, and the consequence is that he which has been for the past two years known as one of the most outrageous that it is possible to conceive. Mr. Gladstone knew that this and several others of a like

WITERES gives facilities to which few other | nature would be dealt ; with in favor of the journals can afford; that in regard to its | tenants, and that he could cry, "Behold the news and literature it is second to none on | fruits of the Land Act; the tenants are the Continent, and in cheapness stands alone. saved !" But this is all rank nonsense. The There is no other Catholic paper in America | Court is just taking the flies out of the cream when that is done the cream itself will go to which sells for \$1.50 a year. In order to the landlords as usual, and the tenstill further compete with the trashy and ants will suffer as before. If the soul-destroying weeklies which compete with landlords shall lose anything it will the TRUE WITNESS, we give Catholic clubs go to the lawyers and the army of Commisof five or ten the advantage of the paper sioners who are reaping the legal harvest There is but one simple way of dealing with that the Catholic who cannot pay two cents | the land question, and that is to destroy landa week for such a paper is not worthy of lordism. Since the soil was handed over to he glorious name. It shall be our ambition the Williamites and the Cromwellians the tento see it in every Catholic family in the Do- ants, that is to say, the rightful owners have given billions of money to be allowed to live and starve and die on the land of their fathers. Is it not about time that such a state of things was ended? It is high time.

THE Herald is dishing up all the stale platitudes about the Hon. Mr. Flynn which have appeared in La Patrie during the past

twelve months. Before that gentleman joineu the coalition and saved the Province from being ruled by the casting vote of Mr. Turcotte he was a political saint; but since then he is everything that is vile. This, however, will not prevent the Commissioner of Crown Lands being returned by acclamation for Gaspe, nor will it prevent him | give the Democrats a slight majority. The from being recognized as one of the honestest, the Quebec Government. He is the Irish Cathobitterly assailed in the Herald. The Irish sore. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsyl. the exputsion of what may be termed the expected. They will now most probably Joly-Turcotte administration, both Mr. Joly | control the State Legislature. Thomas Mur-Mand. The Democrats carried Mississippi and Mr. Chapleau were asked, in case of cer- phy, General Grant's Collector of Customs tain eventualities, if the Irish Catholic ele- was defeated for office and the sad routing of

THE ENGLISH RADICALS,

Revolutionary rumblings are heard in England, deep and ominous, of a social earthquake. There is, indeed, something like a revolution required to purify the atmosphere and clear the way for a fresh political start. Much has been accomplished in this direction since the death of Lord Palmerston, but it was only preparatory,-the real tug of war has to come; it looks, too, as if it were near at hand. The state of affairs in England at present is not altogether unlike that which existed in France before the revolution of 1789. The same infidel ideas prevail; instead of the encyclopediests, there is Bradlaugh, as a precursor of the storm; there is the same unbending attitude by the aristoamong the masses. There is, at all events, the desire for a great change. There must be something radically wrong in a country,

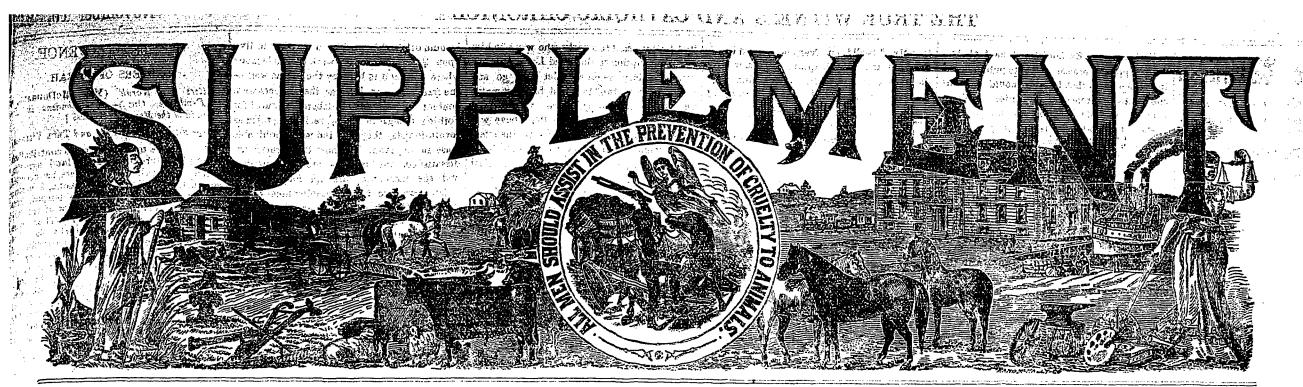
THE CATHOLIC WORLD, for November has the following :- The sentiment of English Radicalism, by A. F. Marshall, "A Jesuit in disguise" John R. G. Hussard. The Sires of Chastelleux M P Thompson ; Catholic mu. sings on Tennyson " in memoriam " by the Editor. Kelt and Teuton by Hugh P McElrone, Napoleon III. and his reign, &c. For sale by SADLIER & Co. Montreal 25c per copy. THE MONTH, for November contains " A Modern student of the Ancient fathers" Catholic Missions of North Africa by Aug. J. Thebaud S.J. "Chronicles of the stage" by the France. "Mass traffic " by Vincent Harmyold. "Decorative Art" by E Bandolph jr. quite agree with him, and the least is that Notes on some later Congresses and several other well written articles. SADLIRE & Co. Montreal, publishers.

MRS. LEPROHON'S POETICAL WORKS are now sweet remembrance of the gifted authoress, maiden signature of R. E. Mullins. In the preface the editor says that in the Canada of ments of science and literature, but that, neverscurity. Mrs. Leprohon was one of those. but more fortunate than others; her works are well preserved and read, and will no doubt survive, while those of her contemporaries in the States and in Europe, which were at one time pufied to the skies, as the offbeen forgotton quite. Mrs. Leprohon was Catholicity breathes through her every verse; her songs are all through pervaded with a melancholy sweetness; they are purity and chastity personified. As contributions to

Canadian literature-as the poetical works of one of our few native authors, the volume before us should have a place in every Canadian library, in the household of every pure Christian lady, and it would do no harm if every convent girl had a copy. We trust the readers of the TRUE WITNESS, with whom the authoress was such a favorite, will serve to perpetuate her memory by patronizing the present enterprise.

ACTION OF THE IRISH ELECTORS

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15 .--- There was great 'ex. citement in Liverpool yesterday, owing to the action of the local Land League and the plished. I am confident that every Irish Home Rule Association in opposing the Liberals. Contests took place in six wards. five of which were Liberal strongholds. The Irish leaders issued a manifesto calling on their countrymen to oppose the Liberals, and to avenge the atrocities perpetrated in Ireland by the Gladstone Coercion Ocvernment. The response astonished the most sanguine, resulting in five seats being handed over to the Torics, which proves that without Irish votes Liberalism is little more than a name in Liverpool. The Birkenhead Land Lea. quarters where, it must be confessed guere similarly defeated the Irish Whig can- the true state of Ireland had never been fair where, without raising his little finger, the



The True Witness & Catholic Chronicle,

A man of kindness to his beast is kind; But brutal actions show a brutal mind; Remember! He who made thee, made the brute. Who gave thee speech and reason, formed him mute. -COWPER.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

WE furnish our readers this week a supplement, giving much valuable information in regard to the treatment of our most valuable domestic animals in sickness and their proper imanagement in health. As our space is limited, of course we cannot give you all we would like to of the large amount of knowledge which has been obtained by men who have made our domestic animals a study for centuries, but we have endeavored to give you the very "essence" in these few columns, treating only the most important subjects, and we think this sheet, if sending you this supplement is two-fold. First, Another excellent remedy, which is always we wish to benefit our readers by giving them at hand, is one heaping tablespoonful of salera-information through our columns which will be tus mixed with one pint of milk and given at worth more to them than the money they pay one dose. It would be well to try the saleratus us for our paper; and we are firmly convinced first. that the many points of practical information that we in this condensed form give to you on this sheet will be such information as you will appreciate, and be of lasting good to many. Secondly, we wish to benefit ourselves by making our paper so valuable to you that you will not only continue to subscribe for it yourself, but get your neighbors to send for it also.

THE HORSE.

The most valuable and useful of our domestic animals is the horse; and his great value should induce men to treat him well in health, as well as to do all in their power to relieve him when sick; and if we cared nothing for the profit derived by taking good care of the horse with which we may be possessed, we should do it for the grand reason that he was created for our servant, and was made mute, and watering. These facts, when carefully considered, should arouse humane feelings in the breast of every arouse humane feelings in the breast of every person who is entrusted with the care of one of these noble animals.

The fact that the horse was created mute is one reason why every man should carefully preserve, and place in the reach of other men, all the reliable knowledge he can obtain in regard to the management of horses in sickness,

spasmodically contracted. This symptom need not he treated (as it frequently is), for, as soon pass water freely. Therefore, follow the treat-ment we give below and relieve the colic as by a chill, followed by fever, which is increased soon as possible.

THIRD STAGE OF SPASMODIC COLIC

Treatment. - Relieve the pain by giving one ounce sulphuric ether, two ounces of tineture of opium (laudanum), and a pint of raw linseed oil, and, if not relieved in an hour, repeat the dose. If there is not relief in a reasonable preserved, will be of more benefit to many of length of time after the second dose is given, our readers than two dollars would be if in- some recommend bleeding from six to ten vested in some books we have seen upon this subject and costing that amount. Our aim in sending you this supplement is two-fold. First, Another excellent remove which is always

> Always begin the treatment as soon as possible.

HEAVES .- BROKEN WIND.

This disease is readily distinguished by nearly every farmer or any person having much to do with horses.

It is most likely to occur among farmers torses, owing to the prevailing habit among this class of feeding large quantities of hay to norses possessing a ravenous appetite.

Clover hay when fed in large quantities for a long time is quite certain to produce this disease.

Heaves are never found in racing stables. where the horses are properly fed; consequently, it is but reasonable to attribute the cause to overfeeding with hay and coarse feed.

Treatment.-Turning out on natural pastures or feeding laxative food will relieve mild cases; but severe cases require much care in feeding

The quantity of grain should be increased, and carrots, beets, potatoes, or turnips, should be given occasionally. Water should be given only before eating, and not after, as is the usual custom. Do not put the horse to work for at least one or two hours after eating.

We give a few good recipes in another and this is why we give in this supplement several illustrations (which we have the per-

Symptoms. - The horse will oftentimes have out doubt, the best treatment that could be a discharge from the nostrils, following a suigiven. as the horse is relieved of the colic, he will den exposure to cold, after being kept in a



COMMENCEMENT OF INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

for a short time; cold legs and ears, quick and wiry pulse, quick and difficult breathing, pain in the chest, which is aggravated by coughing. and a quivering of the muscles of the side and breast

The horse will not eat, and continually stands with his head down, and cars lopped, and will not lie down nor move about: the nostrils are expanded. If the ear is applied to the side of the chest or neck a peculiar creaking noise is heard.

Cause. - Perhaps one of the most frequent causes is a hard or fast drive against a cold wind, after being taken from a warm, tight, and



poorly ventilated stable, where several horses have remained through the night; or some different alteration and sudden change of heat. cold, or moisture in an animal not accustomed to work, or in one not in proper condition to work.

Treatment. - The stable should be a comfortable place: not too cold. and yet well ventilated. Give the horse clothing according to the weather, but do not change from a heavy blanket to a light one, nor to one that is damp. Keep the legs warm with bandages.

peat the dose every few hours, until five or six doses have been given, which will probably cause the horse to perspire freely. Care should be taken not to allow the horse to stand in a be taken not to allow the horse to stand in a

RHEUMATISM.

This painful disease is a peculiar form of inflammation of the joints, tendons, and mus-cles, and often shifts from place to place. In acute rheumatism there is great excitement and fever, with severe pain in the legs and joints. The pain is so severe that the horse hardly dares to move from the place he occu-ples, on account of the extreme pain which it causes. He has no unnatural heat in the feet. as in founder.

Cause. - Exposure to a draft of cold air when a horse has been heated, thus suddenly

checking perspiration. *Treatment.* — Place the horse in a good, com-fortable stable, as soon as possible after it is discovered that he is afflicted with source rheumatism, and commence the following treatment Give the horse about twenty-five drops of the tineture of aconite root every four hours, until ive or six doses have been given.

Cover with a blanket, and give the horse general good care. Give the following powders as soon as the tincture of aconite has been given: Bicarbonate of soda, four ozs.; sulphur, eight ozs.; saltpetre, powdered, four Mix, and divide into eight powders, and ZS. give two or three times a day, according to the

severity of the case, and repeat, if necessary, Apply Kendall's Spavin Cure to the joints, or to any part which swells or is tender. *Chronic Rheumatism.* — This is a frequent cause of hameness, and it is oftentunes quite difficult to herbic diffuences to be some of the

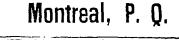
difficult to decide fully as to the cause of the lameness.

Treatment.-For this form of the disease. we recommend the same powders as given above for acute rheumatism, only to be continued a longer time, and to apply the Kendall's Spavin Cure to the afflicted parts. Only a small quantity need be used at a time, but it should be rubbed well down to the skin, and continued for several weeks, if it should be necessary to continue so long. The Kendall's Sparin Cure, used twice a day, is also the best external remedy we know of for this disease in the disease, when of long standing, cannot be | cheap, cured in a few days. It may be applied a small quantity at a time, and continued for one to three or four weeks, if necessary.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Health of Horses. - To care for the comfort and health of horses should be the first thing to

Give twenty-five drops of the tincture of be considered when building or repairing a horse aconite root in a cupful of cold water, and re-stable. Pure air and sufficient light should be



HORSE

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast."

AND

His Diseases.

A TREATISE: Giving an index of diseases, and the symptoms, cause, and treatment of each ; a table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose; effects and antidote when a poison; a table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; a valuable col-

lection of receipts, and much valuable information.

BY B. J. KENDALL, M.D.

65 ENGRAVINGS. 65

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 13, 1880.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL & CO. : --

Dear Sirs,-Enclosed please find amount charged for me dozen of your books. I think a great deal of the book, and have paid \$5.00 for one that I did not like as well, and being in the horse business, I think I can sell man: but it should be used for some time, as lots of them for miles about here, as they come so

Bespectfully, GEO. A. HUNT.

OFFICE OF WILLIAM TUFIS.

513 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 2, 1880. Dr. J. B. KENDALL & Co. :-

Gents, - Enclosed please find 25 cts., for which send me the revised edition of your Horse Book. I have one

mission to use from Dr. Kendall's Treatise on or great relief. the Horse advertised in our paper). The illus-trations show the actions of sick horses better than can be taught in any other way.

COLIC IN HORSES.

There are two forms of Colic - spasmodic and flatulent. The former is the most frequent, and the symptoms are familiar to many horse owners. The engravings below show the positions assumed in different stages.



FIRST STAGE OF SPASHODIC COLIC.

Causes of Spasmodic Colic are drinking cold water when in a heated condition, costiveness. unwholesome food, undue quantity of food, etc.

with pain, and shows evidence of great distress, shifting his position almost constantly, and manifesting a desire to lie down. But in a few The horse will stant on either leg in resting manifesting a desire to lie down. But in a few minutes these symptoms disappear, and the with increasing severity, until the horse cannot I f the joint becomes consolidated the horse with increasing severity, until the horse cannot

be kept upon his fect. A cold sweat generally breaks out over the pain. body. The legs and ears remain at about the natural temperature.

He looks around to his flanks, mostly at the right side, as if pointing out the seat of the complished, the treatment should begin. Spavin disease, scrapes the ground with his forward has been considered incurable in the past, foot, and will almost strike his belly with his until the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, hind foot.



 A subscription of the state of n an an an the second state The set of second state an Alian an an Theorem an ann an that that the gyber a lant ann a' bhairt that

BONE SPAVIN

Consists in disease of the bones in the lower and inner part of the hock-joint (inflammation, ulceration, and bony deposit).

many persons (not having had experience) locate the difficulty in the hip, simply because they cannot detect any swelling of the hockjoint; but in many of the worst cases there is not seen any swelling or enlargement for a long time, and perhaps never.

of the joint. Hereditary predis-

position in horses is a frequent cause.

Symptoms. - The symptoms as shown in the cut, and usuvary in different cases. In some ally begins in inflammation BONE SPAVIN. horses the lameness comes on of the membranes covering

very gradually, while in others, it comes on the bones at the points givmore rapidly.

It is usually five to eight weeks before any enlargement appears. There is marked lameness when the horse

nwholesome food, undue quantity of food, etc. There is marked lameness when the horse weakness, or of a peculiar Symptoms.—The horse is suddenly attacked starts out, but he usually gets over it after formation of the pastern ith pain, and shows evidence of great distress, driving a short distance, and if allowed to stand joints, which makes them

in the stable, but when he is resting the lame

vill be stiff in the leg, but may not have much

Treatment. - If much heat is found in the spavin, we recommend cold applications to re-duce the inflammation; after this has been accomplished, the treatment should begin. Spavin which is now considered by the best veterinary surgeons and the most prominent horse men in this country to be the most important discovery in the veterinary science of the nineteenth century, and as the far-famed remedy is advertised in this supplement, we refer all interested in this subject to the advertisement, as the application of this remedy would, undoubtedly, be the best treatment possible after reducing the heat.

PNEUMONIA (Lung Fever).

Acute congestion of the lungs is always the acts as though he wanted to make water, which lungs, while in bronchitis the air passages only The horse should have a few weeks' rest after full place below the eyes, is always treacherous the cannot do on account of the urethra; being are inflamed.

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After the horse has taken sufficient tincture of aconite root, as soon as he seems to have

an appetite for food, a pint of crushed oats thoroughly scalded, may be given during the day. Great care should be taken not to allow For location, see cut. In nearly all cases of the horse a large amount of food at one time, lameness in the hind leg the seat of disease which would overload the stomach, and might will be found to be in the hock-joint, although cause a return of the disease. Little and often the horse a large amount of food at one time, must be the rule at first, and then the quantity may be increased, while the frequency is diminished. Do not give any hay for several days. Raw eggs, and other nourishing and stimulating articles, may be given, if the horse shows

signs of great weakness. The nourishment Cause.— The causes of spavins are quite numerous, but usually grass should be kept from the horse for a few they are sprains, blows, hard days, and then given in quantities small at first work; and, in fact, any cause and gradually increased. The horse will not exciting inflammation of this part lie down until improvement has taken place.

RING-BONE.

This is a bony growth on the pastern bones.

ing attachment to ligaments. It is the result, generally, of hereditary predisposition, poorly adapted to hard work. 2 Symptoms. - The lameness may be very great, if the bone or joint is inflamed to considerable extent, or it may

RING-BONE. be almost entirely absent.

The lamoness usually in- the pattern bones. Creases with exercise, or if 2. The joint between used on hard or stony ground. small pastern and the The enlargement may be only collin bone.

slight on the inner or outer side of one of the pastern bones, or the whole pastern region

may be calarged. Treatment. — If the horse is very lame, you will probably find much heat and inflammation in the part, which should be reduced by constant applications of cold water for several hours, and as the cold applications are discontinued, we know of no remedy so liable to effect a cure as the Kendall's Spavin Cure, ad-

vertised on this supplement. In old or bad cases which do not yield to the above treatment so as to show signs of improvement in two or three weeks, we would fullness between the ears and eyes is a sign of recommend to send to the proprietors of the The horse heaves at the flans; and kicks and first stage of this disease, which passes on to Cure for the Blister which they prepare es-volls, and seems much excited, and sometimes active inflammation of the substance of the pecially to be used with the Cure in such cases.

draft of air. Do not bleed, as some recommend. them, both in height of stable and number of square feet of floor allowed each horse. Proper ventilation is a very important item in the general make-up of the stable. When practicable put windows into the south side of the stable to allow the horses to get the benefit of sunshine.

How to Feed Horses. - The question how to feed horses seems at first thought like one of no importance, but if well considered our readtance. Want of space will preclude our giving your terms to agents. minute direction. Horses used where fast work or travelling on the road is required should not be fed only a small quantity of hay in the morning and at noon, with a good allowance of grain; but at night a much larger quantity of hay may be given with less grain than at morn-

ing or noon. The hay used should be sweet and clean, never giving musty or very dusty hay to a horse. Clover hay is very bad for the horse, being quite liable to cause heaves if fed to any considerable extent. Horses used about not get another, and I enclose \$1.00, for which please slow work can be allowed a larger amount of send me five more copies.

hay. One good feed of six quarts of potatoes once a week, at night, is very valuable. Oats is the grain which is best adapted to the wants of the horse under all circumstances.

Watering Horses. - All horses are quite liable to drink more after eating than is required to replenish the waste; and, besides this, it has been ascertained that, when water is drank by horses, a large share of it passes directly through the stomach, and on into the large intestines, where no digestion takes place; and that, if a horse is allowed to drink directly after cating, that a portion of the food is carried along with it, which of course can then do no good, bat liable to do some injury. There-fore we say, always water horses before feeding, and you will find they will do better, drive better, sweat less, etc., and will drink all that nature demands, as soon as they become accustomed to this habit.

Signs of Intelligence in the Horse. - The head, being the location in which the brain is seated, is the best indicator of the disposition. For signs of temper or intelligence, look at the eye and formation of the head. Breadth and intelligence, and, with a pleasant eye, indicates a good disposition. A horse with a rounding nose, tapering narrow forehead, and a broad, advance.

Yours respectfully, WM. TUFTS.

CHESTER, IOWA, Feb. 29, 1881.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL & CO. : -

Gents, - I like your Horse Book very much, and think that every horse owner ought to have one, as they are so cheap and yet so reliable. I have a number of different horse books; but yours is so plain and simple and easily ers will find it to be one of very great impor- understood I prefer it to any of them. Please send me

Yours truly, O.W. DOLTON.

OswEGO, ILL., Feb. 1, 1881.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co.:-

Gents, - I am much pleased with the Horse Book you sent me. I find that the engravings show the positions assumed in diseases better than can be taught in any other way. I also find a number of valuable receipts in it. I would not give my book for a great deal if I could.

Yours truly LEONARD BOWER.

This little book during the short time since its original publication has been recognized as one of the most reliable authorities on everything pertaining to the condition or treatment of the horse, while its low price places it within the reach of every one who owns or has the care of these animals. The best evidence of its popularity is the immense sale with which it has met with; over 1,500,000 have been published and sold in all parts of the United States. Hundreds of testimonials to the efficacy of the treatment advised can be shown, and in many cases a reference to this book and prompt following of its advices has saved the lives of valuable animals. It is plain and simple in its terms and can be understood by any body. A distinguished veterinary surgeon, who possesses a library comprising the most costly books on the horse, recently said that he would part with almost any one of them sooner than this inexpensive treatise. which comprises so much.

The above valuable book will be given as a premium to new subscribers who pay in advance, and to all old subscribers paying arrearages and one year in · · · ·

THE TRUE WITNESS & CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, - T

MONTREAL, P.Q. States and States



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Nevember 16, 1881

ROUND Bishon McKye

Les real by these whose wood opinion and les in the next on which a city with a city of the santies where whose wood opinion and matches their actions of the santies where where where we should be santies and matches their actions of the lest of the santies and matches their actions of the santies of proparation for the santies of the santies of

And not hold gather to see in master's fact, and hoge within the south of the south of

For an' to think of what we both enjoyed In my life's prime, ere I was old and poor. When from the jocund morn to eve employ'd My gracious master on this back I bore.

Thrice told ten years have danc'd on down along, Since first these way-worn limbs to thee I gave; Sweet-smiling years 1 when both of us were young-The kindest master, and the happlett slave.

Nor could'st thoit bear to see thy servant bleed, The' weeping pity has decreed his fate; Yet, ab! in vain, thy heart for life shall plead, If nature has depied a longer date.

Alasi I feel 'tis Nature dooms my death, O me! I feel 'tis Pity gives the blow; Yet ere it falls, ah, Nature! take my breath, And my kind master shall no sorrow know.

HINTS FOR HORSE **OWNERS**.

Sunflower Seed for Horses .- The sunflower seed is very healthy feed for the horse, and should be given in quantities about half a pint a day during the winter and spring, which will cause them to have a sleek coat, and will keep them in good health and spirit. It is considered by many who have tried it to be a preventative of heaves, and several have claimed to have cured heaves with it, as well as coughs and distemper. When used for heaves, mix two bushels of oats and one of the seed, and have it ground, then feed two quarts of the mixture, wet with water, three times a day. Always remember to feed hay and water as we direct in the treatment of heaves in another place.

A Horse's Foot. - A horse with a poor foot is many times almost worthless. One of the most frequent causes of poor feet is in allowing the blacksmith to pare the hoof too much. especially the frog, which never should be pared under any circumstances.

Balky Horses. - The most effectual method of starting a balky horse is to divert his attention so he will forget that he does not wish to draw the load. This may be done in various ways. A stout string twisted around the foreleg, so as to cause some pain, and to stop the circulation for a short time, may have this result. Unhitch the horse from the load, and turn him around rapidly several times until he becomes dizzy. Tic a string around the car. Give a handful of grass, or a lump of earth or sugar, or, in fact, anything guin, 1 onuce; alcohol, 1 pint; mix; used for the but whipping, which will have the effect to same purposes as No. 1. divert the attention so the horse will forget his work.

work. Bots Destroyed by Feeding Potatoes. — It is claimed by some that bots will not live but a short time if placed in grated potato, and limited anything to equal Kendall's Spavin a short time if placed in grated potato, and that horses have been relieved from attacks of bots by simply feeding four or six quarts of potatoes. At all events, it is well known that potatoes fed once a week are excellent for one scruple; pure soft water, 8 ounces. Mix. This should be applied to the inflammation does not lesson in 1 or one scruple; pure soft water and the inflammation does not lesson in 1 or horses.

The mater is and to have been Rev. Mr. Petters of Mix, and grind together, and feed two gnarts of the mixture three times a day. Give hav and writer as

mixture three times in day. Give hay and water as directed in treating heaves. Give hay and water as a No. 32. — Liquorice; elecampane, wild turnip, fenn-greek, skunk-cabbage, lobelia, cayenne, and ginger, equal parts of each. Mix, and give a tablespoonful once or twice a day. If the horse refuses to eat it in feed, make it into it a ball and give. No. 3. — Assafæida, pulverized, 1 ounce; cam-phor-gum, pulverized, 4 ounce. Mix, and divide into four powders; feed one every other, night for a week.

week.

No. 4.- A horseman with whom I am acquainted says he has cured several cases of heaves with oil Mix. tar. He gives the ordinary case a teaspoonful every night, or every other night, by pouring it on to the tongue, and then giving some grain, which carries t into the stomach.

It has the the sounden. It is says he has given very bad cases two or three tablespoontuls at a dose, with grand results. He reports it to be the best remedy in use, and also good for uny cough, or to put a horse in good coudition; in fact, it is his "cure all."

Contracted Hoof or Sore Feet.

No. 1.- Take equal parts of soit int, beeswax, linseed-oil, Venice turpentine, and Norway tar; first melt the wax, then add the others, mixing thoroughly. Apply to the edge of the hair once a day.

No. 2. — Take of castor oil, Barbadoes tar and soft soap, equal parts of each, melt all together and stir while cooling, and apply a little to the hoof 3 or 4 times a week.

For Scratches and Grease Heel.

No. 1.- Take of oxide of zine, 1 drachm; lard, 1 ounce; powdered gam benzoin, ten grains; camphorated spirits, I drachin. Mix theroughly and rub on twice a week. Do not wash after the first application.

No. 2.-It has been reported to us that Kendall's Spavin Cure, applied twice a day, after washing as above, will always effect a cure when other remedies fail. It is well usually to give condition powers: salipeire, 4 ounces; salphur, 8 ounces; copperas, 4 ounces; fenugreek, 12 ounces; gentian, 4 ounces. Mix, and give a tablespoonful twice a day.

Condition Powders.

No. 1. — Gentian, fenugreek, sulphur, salpetre, cream of tartar, of each two onnees; rosin, black autimony, of each 1 onnee; ginger, liquorice, 3 ounces etch; cayenne, 1 onnee, pulverized and inived thoroughly; dose. 1 tablespoonful once or twice a day, mixed with the feed; used with good success for coughs, colds, distemper, hide bound, and uearly all diseases for which condition rounders are nearly all diseases for which condition powders are

given. No. 2.— Fenugreek, 4 ounces; ginger, 6 onnees; anise, pulverized, 4 ounces; gentian, 2 ounces; black antimony, 2 ounces; hard-wood ashes, 4 ounces; mix all together; excellent to give a horse an appetite. No. 2.— 1 importee. 4 ounces; fenugreek, 4 ounces;

No.3. -- Liquorice, 4 ounces; fenugreek, 4 ounces; elecampane, 4 ounces; blood roet, 1 ounce; tartar emetic, 1 onnce; ginger and cayenue, each, 1 ounce. Mix, and give a tablespoonful two or three times a day in the feed. One of the best condition powders for any cough, cold, distemper or epizottic; also excel-lent for heaves. For heaves, 1 ounce of lobelia and camphor may be added.

Liniments for Horses.

No. 1. — Olive oil, 2 ounces; aqua ammonia, 1 onnce. Mix; and add 2 ounces oil origanum; 2 ounces spirits of turgentine; 4 ounce oil of worm-wood; strongest alcohol, 1 pint. This liniment is excellent for any lanieness; also good for spavins, ringbones, curbs, etc., if used when they make the first operations. first appearance. No. 2. - Oil of spike, 1 ounce; oil of origanum,

4 ounces; aqua annonia, 2 ounces; tincure of cay-enne pepper, 4 ounces; beef's gall, one gill; camphor No. 3. -- Best vinegar, 1 quart; saltpetre, pulver-ized, 4 ounces; wormwood, 4 onnees. Mix, and steep

in a dish well covered; strain and press the herbs

Cure.

Evewater.

2 days it may be injected directly into the eye. The writer has used this for his own eyes, re-The Quantity of Food Required for a Horse. | duced half with water and dropped directly into the

ibatina , Bruises, Etc. I and i ith No. 1. Tincture of opium, 2 ounces, taminin, 2 directors. Mix, and apply iminor der twice's day. twice's day. two's 2. Apply directly into the sore Kendall's Spavin Cure, as it has been tried repeatedly with the very best of

results. The by worth advertises of Anodyne Drenches. No. 1. - Tincture of opium, I ounce; starch gruel, I quart. Mix. (1997) 201 No.2.-Sweet spirits of nitre, I ounce;

tincture of opium, 1 ounce; essence of peppermint, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint. Mix. No. 3. — Tincture of opium, 1 ounce; spirits of camphor, 2 ounce; anise, 2 oz.; sulphuric ether, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint.

Farcy and Glanders.

No. 1. — Iodide of potassium, 14 drachms; copperas, 4 drachm; ginger, 1 drachm; gentian, 2 drachms; pow-dered gum arabic and syrup, to form a

No. 2. - Calomel, 1 drachm; turpen-tine, 2 ounce; blue vitriol, 1 drachm; that can be given for these diseases.

Cordial Ball.

No. 1. — Campbor, 1 druchm; anise, 3 drachms; tincture of opinun, 1 onuce; powdered extract of liquorice, 3 drachms; flaxseed meal, 1 ounce. Mix.

Astringent and Cordial. No. 1. — Opium, 12 grains; camphor, 1 drachm; catechu, 1 drachm. Mix. No. 2. — Opium, 10 grains; camphor, 1 drachm; ginger, 2 drachms; castile soap, 2 drachms; anise, 3 drachms; liquorice, 2 drachms. Mix.

Cough Mixtures.

No. 1. - Oil of tar, given as directed for treat-ment of heaves, is one of the best remedies for nearly all coughs.

No. 2. — Take of alcohol, j pint; balsam of fir, 2 ounces. Mix well, and add all the tar it will cut. Shake well before using. Dose from one to two

the scrapings of sweet elder.

Thrush.

No. 1. — Wash the feet well with castile soap and water, and sprinkle a small quantity of pulverized blue vitriol in the cleft, and then fill up all the cavities with cotton and press it in so as to keep out all dirt, and repeat as often as necessary until the cure

is complete. No. 2.—Blue vitriol and copperas, of each 1 ounce; burnt alum, 2 ounces; white vitriol, 1 ounce. Mix.

Nasal Gleet.

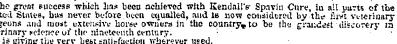
No. 1. — Copperas, 2 ounces; pulverized gentian, 3 ounces; elecampane, 1 ounce; linseed meal, 3 ounces. Mix, and give from ½ to 1 tablespoonful

twice a day. No. 2. — Aloes, 6 ounces; pulverized nux vomica, 3 drachms; flaxseed meal, 4 ounces. Make into eight powders, and give one or two each day.

Water Farcy.

No. 1. — Saltpetre, 2 cunces; copperas, 2 ounces; ginger, 1 ounce; fenugreck, 2 ownees; anise, 1 ounce; gentian, 1 ounce. Mix and divide into eight powders;

time, i ounce; bile vitriol, I drachn; gum arabie and symp; to form a ball. , No. 3. — i ounce sulphite of soda; 5 grains Spanish flies, powdered. Mix, and give at night in cut feed for ser-eral weeks; give at the same time, every morning and noon, 3 drachms powdered gentian, 2 drachms powdered blue vit-riol; give the medicines for a long time; feed well. This is the best treatment that can be given for these diseases.
The above cut is a good representation of the New Laboratory and Manufactory of B. J. Kendalls & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt., proprietors of the celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure.



The great success which has been achieved with Kendail's Spavin Cure, in all parts of the United States, bas never before been equalled, and is now considered by the first veterinary direction; have continued to a ball; repeat intee or four times a day, if necessary.
 No. 2. — Tincture of aconite, 10 drops; tartar enetic, 1 drachm; ginger, 2 drachms; linseed meal, 1 ounce. Mix, and form into a ball; repeat three or four times a day if necessary.
 Diuretic Balls.
 No. 1. — Saltpetre, 3 drachms; rosin, 4 drachm; castile scap, 2 drachms; fourgreek, 3 drachms; linseed meal, 1 ounce. Mix, and form into a ball.
 No. 2. — Oli of juniper, 4 drachm; castile scap, 1 ounce. Mix, and form into a ball.
 No. 2. — Oli of juniper, 4 drachm; castile scap, 1 ounce. Mix, and form into a ball.
 No. 2. — Oli of juniper, 4 drachm; castile scap, 1 ounce. Mix, and form into a ball.
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 No. 2. — Oli of juniper, 4 drachm; castile scap, 1 ounce. Mix, and form into a ball.
 No. 4. — Comption: 1 directim: anise, 3 drachms; castile contex in a ball.
 No. 4. — Comption: 4 drachm; castile Mix, and form into a ball.
 No. 4. — Comption: 4 drachm; castile Mix, and form into a ball.
 No. 4. — Comption: 4 drachm; castile contex indicating between the spawin Cure. The building is especially adapted to their use, containing offices, and private offices, advertising, printing, manufacture and bottle the Spawin Cure. The building is especially adapted to their use, containing offices, and private offices, and private offices, and private offices, as now a large amount of their work has to be to one outside.
 No. 4. — Comption: 4 drachm; castile scaprimers, and now even the Graphagre and commodious building,

aone outside. Much could be said to show the great success alrendy achieved, but we give below copies of a few letters from prominent men who have used the Spavin Cure, which shows plainly, in a few words, what reputation it has, by parties who are perfectly familiar with it.

Office of G. W. Voorhis, Proprietor Hamtramck Driving Park and Park House.

DETROIT, MICH., April 12, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: — The "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases" you sent me is at hand, and think it a first-class book. Your Kendall's Bpavin Cure 1 have used for the last three years, and think it the best medicine I ever saw for Spavin and Splint, and will freely recommend it to my friends. Yours Respectfully, G. W. VOORHIS.

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, May 10, 1880.

 No. 2. — Take of alcohol, j pint; balsam of hr,
 Youngstown, Ohio, May 10, 1850.

 2 ounces. Mix well, and aid all the tar it will cut.
 Shake well before using. Dose from one to two three times a day.
 Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: — I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which indet the sponse of two very nameles a day.
 Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: — I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which indet the sponse of two very nameles a day.

 Cracked Heels.
 Tar, S ounces; beeswax, I ounce; rosin, I onnce; alum, 1 ounce; tallow, 1 ounce; sulphate of iron, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 1 drachm; mix, and boil over a slow fue. Skim off the filth, and add 2 ounces of the scrapings of sweet elder.
 I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used in coording two or my neighbors have the state. If is scraftely ounces of the scrapings of sweet elder.



FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

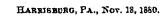
WASHINGTONVILLE, OHIO, June 17, 1850.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents : - Reading your advertisement in "Turf, Field, and Farm," of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lume from spavin for eighteen months, I sent to you for a both by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement, and a large splint from another horses, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one both was worth to me one bundred dollars. Respectfully yours, H. A. BERTOLETT, M.D.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ZIONSVILLE, IND., Nov. 31, 1880.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents: - I have your valuable Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, and your Kendall's Spavin Cure. My horses have the opicootic. One of them could not swallow for two days. 1 applied your Kendall's Spavin Cure twice to her throat and it gave most instant relief. I think I could sell 1,000 of your books. Picase give prices to agents. Yours truly, PETER BOWEN.





REAL







-For ordinary work, a horse of average size should be fed 12 pounds of oats, or other grain food, and 15 to 18 pounds of good hay; but, if driven on the road, 2 or 3 pounds of hay, morning and noon, and 8 or 10 at night, with the same quantity of grain. Lice on Cattle. Horses, or Dogs. — To rid an

animal of lice, apply a small quantity (the size of an ordinary pill) of mercurial ointment to some part which the animal can not lick.

Charcoal for Fowls. - Place an ear of ripe corn into the fire, and allow it to remain until it has become well charred, and feed this to your fowls. It is much better than ordinary charcoal, and will give health and vigor.

Black-Leg. - This disease attacks young and thriving stock, and usually proves fatal unless seen and treated early. The symptoms are those of plethora, fever, and halting on one limb. Give at once half a pound of epsom salts and a teaspoonful of ginger. It is claimed by some that saltpetre, given occasionally, is a preventative, or, if given in large doses, after the attack, in quantities varying from one to, four teaspoonfuls, according to the age, is quite sure to effect a cure.

Hoven, Drum-belly, or Clover Bloat. - This is a bloating of cattle, caused by overfilling the paunch, and in too quick a time, before the stomach has time to act upon it. The symptoms are swelling of the whole left side of the belly.

Treatment should begin as soon as possible by giving, every fifteen minutes, one teasuoonful of pulverized charcoal in a pint of water. If the case should prove to be one which would not yield to the above treatment, then tap the bloated animal by plunging a sharp knife into the left side in a downward and inward direction, from a point equally distant from the hipbone, the last rib and the lateral processes of the backbone. The knife should remain in the opening until a quill can be inserted for the gas to pass through, when it can be withdrawn. Care should be taken not to let go of the quill. A trocar and cannula can usually be obtained from a physician, which is the best instrument that can possibly be obtained for this purpose.

Sulphur for Animals. - When taken internally in quantities of about a teaspoonful once a week with food, sulphur will keep all kinds of animals free from lice, and promotes the general health. One tenspoonful is sufficient for ten or twelve hens, or three or four sheep or pigs. The same quantity of charcoal can be combined with it with good results. of animals free from lice, and promotes the Javie Construction and States
 Javie Constr

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e, which would cause the eye to smart considerably for about five minutes, when he would bathe the eye with cold water for a few minutes, and, by repeating this 3 or 4 times a day, it has given the very best of satisfaction.

For Colic.

No. 1. - Take of gum myrrh, 1 ounce; gum camphor, 1 ounce; powdered gum guniae, 1 ounce; gayenne, 1 ounce; sassafras bark, powdered, 1 ounce; spirits turpentine, 1 ounce; oil origanum, 4 ounce; oil hemlock, 4 ounce; pulverized opium, 4 ounce; strongest alcohol, 2 quarts; mix all together and shake often for eight or ten days and filter or struin through flannel. Dose from 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls, according to the severity of the case; give in a any sore, especially for such cases as are inclined not we never have known the above remedy to fail of

giving relief when given for colic, in horses. In many cases where it has been used it has given immediate relief even though various other remedies had failed of giving any relief.

It makes one of the very best of Pain Killers for family use, and we advise all to keep it on hand. No. 2. - Tuke of landanum, 1 ounce; spirits of turpentine, 14 ounces. Mix, and give at one dose, in

three times the amount of warm water. No. 3. — Sulphuric ether, 14 ounces; laudanum, 1 ounce; essence peppermint, 2 ounces; water, 16 ounces; mix, and shake well before giving.

Cuts, Wounds, and Sores. No. 1.—Take of lard, 4 ounces; beeswax, 4 ounces; rosin, 2 ounces; carbolic acid, 1 ounce. Mix the three first and melt, then add the carbolic acid, stirring until cool. This is excellent for man as well as beast.

No. 2. - Tincture opium, 2 ounces; tannin, 4

No. 4. — For cuts, braises, wounds, or sores, apply Kendall's Spavin Cure, which is one of the best ap-plications for this purpose known either for beast or man.

Poll Evil and Fistula. No. 1. — Copperas, 1 drachm; blue vitriol, 2 drachms; common salt, 2 drachms; white vitriol, 1 drachm; mix, and powder fine. Fill a goose-quill with the powder, and push it to the bottom of the pipe, having a stick in the top of the quill, so that you can push the powder out of the quill, leaving it at the bottom of the pipe; repeat again in about four days, and in two or three days from that time you can take hold of the pipe and re-move it, without trouble. No. 2. — Take a small piece of lunar caustic, place in the pipe, after being cleansed with soan-suds, then

in the pipe, after being cleansed with scap-suds, then fill the hole with sweet-oil. No. 3. — Fill the sore to the bottom with ashes from burnt corn-cobs; repeat two or three times if necessary, or until a cure is effected.

Bots.

vuers give two or three each day.

No. 2. — Gentian, lounce; ginger, lounce; anise, lounce; elecampane, 2 ounces; blue vitriol, 1 ounce; the solution of a methy in his given the very best of flaxseed meal, 2 ounces; salipetre, 2 ounces. Mix, and divide into eight powders. Moderate daily exercise and rubbing the limbs are useful.

Healing Preparations.

No. 1. - Carbolic acid, 1 ounce; soft water, 2 pints. Mix. No. 2. — White vitriol, 1 ounce; soft water, 2 pints.

Mix. No. 3. - Tincture of opinm, 1 ounce; tannin, 1

drachm. Mix, and shake well before using. Excellent forg alls of collar, saddle: or, in fact, for any purpose requiring a healing astringent.

Healing Mixture.

Cosmoline, S ounces; carbolic acid, 1 drachm. Mix. This is one of the very best of mixtures for to heal readily.

To Cure Mange.

Oil Tar, 1 ounce; lac subbur, 11 ounces; whale oil, 2 ounces. Mix. Rub a little on the skin wherever the disease appears, and continue daily, for a week, then wash off with castile soap and warm water.

To Grow Hair.

Mix sweet-eil, 1 pint; sulphur, 3 ounces. Shake well, and rub well into the dock twice a week.

For Worms.

Calomel, 1 drachm; tartar emetic, 1 drachm; linseed meal, 1 ounce; fenugreek, 1 ounce. Mix, and give in feed at night, and repeat the dose for two or three times, and follow with 11 pints of raw lin-seed-oil, about 6 hours after the last powder has been given.

Grease Heal.

Chloride of zinc, 14 drachms; water, 10 ounces; glycerine, 8 ounces. Mix. If there is much discharge, apply a poultice for several hours, followed by application of the above, after cleaning well with soft water and castile soap. The following powders should be given at the same time in the leed, every night, for a week or two: Bicarbonate of soda, 1 onnce; arsenic, 1 drachm; iodide of iron, 1 ounce; fenugreek, 2 ounces; ginger, 2 ounces; clecampane, 1 ounce. Mix thoroughly and divide into 12 punders divide into 12 powders.

For Distemper.

Hops, 2 ounces; carbolic acid, 30 drops; boiling water, 2 gallons. Mix the hops and carbolic acid with the boiling water, and compel the animal to inhale the steam for 15 or 20 minutes at a time, an repeat three times a day. Apply a strong mustard paste to the throat, and place a warm poultice over the paste. Feed warm mashes and boiled vegetables; keep the stable comfortably warm and the air pure. Give the following powders once a day: Powdered Peruvian bark, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 1 ounce; powdered copperas, 1 ounce. Mix, and divided into 8 powders.

Thrush.

Take white vitriol, 2 ounces; soft water, 8 ounces. Mix, and apply to the diseased surface, after the ragged parts have been cut away and thor-oughly cleansed. Pack the cavities with cotton butting, so as to keep out all dirt.

For Ringworm. Apply mercurial ointment 3 or 4 times a week.

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HARDEBURG, FA., NOV. 18, 1880. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: — I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin for a long time. I tried every thing man could devise to cure it, but all in vain, and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean ; and I sent 32 cents to you for one of your illustrated Horse Books, and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it and have since sold 15 copies for you to my neighbors, and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others. Tours truly, G. W. MILLER.

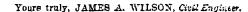
STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

To whom It May Concern:- In the year 1875, I treated with "Kendall's Spavin Cure," a bone a bound if and contern. In the year toto, I treated with "Relative spintin Cure, a some eparin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hear's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock-joint since I treated him with "Kendall's Sparm Core." R. A. GAINES. ENOSBUBCH FALLS, VT., Feb. 25, 1878. Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A.D. 1879. JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of the Frace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

- FREMONT, OHIO, Jan. 25, 1881.

FREMONT, OHIO, JAR. 25, 1881. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Genis: — I think it my duty to render you my thanks for benefits and profits which I have derived from your invaluable and far-famed "Kendall's Spavin Cure." My cousin and I had a valuable stallion, worth \$4,000, which had a very bad spavin, and was pro-nounced by four ominent veterinary surgeons beyond any cure, and that the horse was done for ever. As a last resort, I advised my cousin to try a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It ind a magical effect; the third bottle cured it, and the horse is as well as vere. Dr. Dick, of Edinburgh, the eminent veterinary surgeon, was an uncle of mine, and I take great interest in assisting his profession. Yours truly, JAMES A WILSON Card Fraction



On Human Flesh.

We feel confident that we speak the truth when we say that no liniment was ever discovered that works so well on human flesh as Kendall's Spavin Cure.

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: - Enclosed find 25 cents for your recently published horse book, the revised edition. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure, in bad cases, with very fine results, and I would not be without it for four times the amount per bottle. It is equally as well for man as for beast. I fell from a high tree about four years ago, and have complained of my back ever since, until about two months ago I began using your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and have not been able to complain since. My doctor says that he had expected me to be a cripple for life, as he could not do anything for my spine. These to send the book to CHARLES L OOTHOUT, ALBANY, N.Y.

BAKERSFIELD, VT., Dec. 23, 1850.

B.J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:- In the spring of 1852 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee-joint. I was very lame, and at times have suffered the most excruciating pain since. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life. I used one third of a bottle of Kendali's Spavin Cure, and experienced relief at once. I feel very grateful to you, and would recommend Kendali's Spavin Cure to all who suffer with sprains or rheumuitar. Yours truly, MRS. J. BOUTELL.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents :- Enclosed picase find 25 cents for which send me one of your new horse books, and oblige. I have tried your Kendull's Spavin Cure in a case of rheu-matic gont, and find it an azcellent remedy. Yours, etc., etc., J. W. HUNT.

WEST ENOSBURGH, VT., Feb. 15, 1881.

WEST ENOSDURGH, VT., ECO. 10, 1881. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: -- Several months ago I injured my knee-joint which caused an enlargement to grow the size of a large walnut, and caused me very severe pain all the time for four or five works, when I bugan to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, with the most satisfactory results. It has completely removed the enlargement and stopped the hameness and pain. I have long known it to be excellent for horses, but now I know it to be the best liminent for human flesh that I am acquainted with. Yours truly. T. P. LAWRENCE

Yours truly,

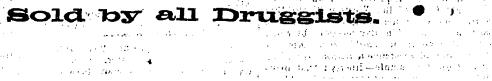
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-scated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as sparins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swelli, ge and any inmeness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rhemmatism in man and for any purpose for which a limingent is used yet, man or beast. It is now known to be the best liminent for man over used, acting mild and for-correct in the for the second secon

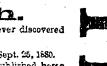
Joints of house, of ior melimitism in man and for any purpose for which a hinter is used yet, man or beast. It is now known to be the best limitment for man over used, acting mild and for certain in its effects. Send address for illustrated Chroular, which, we think, gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & OO., Enceburgh Falls, Vi.



T. P. LAWRENCE.



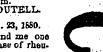












SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 23, 1880.

PHE-TRUE-WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

been read by those whose good opinion and Ireland, and history will brand with a as possible as being invaluable tesin your truly patriotic paper, which is so given in its columns to acknowledge, any ubscriptions, or, to contain any suggestions, having for their object the giving of some testimonial to Mrs. McDougall. What more suitable and acceptable form can that testimonial assume than to guarantee

November 16, 1881

to Mrs. incurred by the publication of her letters in the shape of a book shall be defrayed by subscription, and that the proceeds resulting from such publication go to her as a mark of the estimation in which her efforts are held by the Irish people in Canada? None, certainly, that I can suggest ; but I am sanguine that the readers of your paper will consider this as fit and appropriate a way of showing our gratitude as any that can be proposed, now that Mrs. McDougall has been allowed to return without some manifestation of the regard in which we hold her, and of our deep sense of the great obligations under which she has laid us by her "Tour through Ireland." It is true Mrs. McDougall may have come back unexpectedly and so rendered impracticable any demonstrations in Montreal or elsewhere in her honor (and I have reason to believe that in the city named the matter would have been taken up with proper spirit, had sufficient notice been given), but there is time yet, and opportunity also, to show that Irishmen can now, as always, be grateful for any honestly directed effort made to serve the land that bore them."

To do this in the manner indicated, or in any other, way that may be deemed becoming and worthy of us, is the sole motive I had in penning this communication; and, in conclusion, let me say that if Mrs. McDougall be disposed to have her letters re-published in book-form, as many of her admirers hope she will, none will more cheerfully contribute his mite toward the furtherance of so desirable an end than the writer of this faltering and humble tribute to the noble work she has done in Ireland.

IBISH CATHOLIC.

IBISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. SIE,-Please receive enclosed the sum of \$25, subscribed by the undermentioned parties in aid of the Irish Land League Fund.

Yours respectfully, MICHABL RYAN.

Mount St. Patrick Ont., Nov. 10. Rev. J. J. Collins, P.P., \$5; Daniel Duggan 1; Martin Sheady, 1; John Malloney, 1; Patrick Fitzgerald 1; Michael Ryan, 1; John Bridgman, 1; John Brady, 1; Mrs. Brady, 1; Miss Brady, 1; Miss Corbitt, 1; Patrick Malloney, 1; Michael Sullavin, 1; Daniel Sculty, 1: Murty Kennelly, 1; Timothy Doolan, 50c Charles Naughton, 50c; David Hanley, 1 James Salmon, 50c; Henry Kennelly, 1 Michael Mulvehil, 1; Thomas Mulvehil, 1; John McNulty, 50c. Total, \$25.

LETTERS OF "NORAH." To the Editor of THE POST and TBUE WITNESS. Sm,-I have read with much pleasure the letter of an "Irish Catholic," in your issue of last evening, on Mrs. McDougall's letters

been read by those whose good opinion and moral infinence we should be anxious and proud to obtain, as being aids which shall make the present and future struggles of make the present and future struggles of parell and his heroto followers for a thor-ough land reform absolutely irresistible. It wolld be but fitting, then, and just that those lefters be put in a more permanent shape lefters be collected and published in book form, and be as being invaluable tescause, are not, however, to be betrayed with timony to the lighteousness of a cause a kiss, and the address of the Archbishop on which they throw so searching and so im already referred to is as inficient proof that he partial a light. Sorely, Mr. Editor, There can and the clergy generally look to the Land pe nothing more necessary for this act of League for great results still. Although this simple justice than the mere announcement Island, sir, is perhaps one of the most loyal Provinces of Her Majesty's Dominions, a wave ready to recognize merit, and especially merit. of popular indignation occasioned by Parnell's earned in so grand a cause, that space will be | arrest has spread over its whole length and breadth, and for the first time a branch of the Land League has been formed at Charlottetown, the capital, the membership of which is large, and is made up of Irish, Scotch, and all elements.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will be long spared to lend assistance to suffering Ireland, I remain, faithfully yours.

A LOVER OF LIBERTY. Georgetown, P. E Island, Nov. 6, 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sin,-Mr. John Murdoch, editor of the Inverness Highlander, at the earnest request of a large number of citizens, delivered an impressive lecture on the Irish land question on the 19th of October. He reminded his hearers of their victory over landlordism, and urged them to undertake the noble work of assisting the people of Ireland in their struggle for land reform. At the close of the lecture a branch of the Irish National Land League was formed. At a meeting held on the 31st ult, the following resolution was carried unanimously :---

Whereas, The occupiers of land on this Island for many years were forced to undergo the hardships and privations incident to landlordism, and amid the oppression of Treasurer's and Secretary's accounts showed these dreary years sustained an agitation for that they had been found correct. Votes free land which, happily, terminated success- of thanks were passed to the New York, fully-Landlordism becoming a thing of the Baltimore and Boston Lacrosse Clubs, to

past, And Whereas, The people of Ireland are now engaged in a similar struggle with a H. J. Cloran, Tun Posr, and C. C. McFall, more oppressive system than was ours, this Branch of the Irish National Land League deems it in place to express its sym- their late American tour. The receipts from pathy with the Irisb people in their struggles. Be it---

Resolved, That while it might have been politic, before the present despotic policy of incarcerating the popular and elected leaders was enacted, to await the result 10 matches were played and won, and one of the cases instituted to test the merits of the Land Act of the British Government recently become law, this League has little faith in its being a satisfactory remedy for the grievances of the mass of the Irish tenant a special meeting in its hall Wednesday evenfarmers, and that it would be unwise of the Irish people to let slip any advantages already gained by this agitation which would contribute to its successful termination : and this League extends to them their sympathy and any legitimate assistance towards such an end. Be it further-

Resolved, that this League declares its strong condemnation of the conduct of the Irish Executive Government in imprisoning the recognized leaders of the nation without trial, and views such invasion of the rights and liberties of the subject as a gross act of tyranny, unjustifiable, and a disgrace to the dignity of Imperial statesmanship. RICHARD WALSH.

Secretary. Charlottetown, Nov. 7th, 1881.

RICHMOND, P.Q.

coming year :- President, Alph. Gosselini; Ist Vice President, Chas. Lagace; 2nd Viceesident, G. Reneault ; Recording-Secretary, os. Letellier; Assist. do., Louis Lapointe; Corresponding, Secretary, Gustave Darveau; Treasurer, Oct. Gosselin; Collectors-E. Drolet, P. Martin, G. Chapleau, M. Felton.

-Mr. Honore Cyr. brother-in-law to Detective Gladu, was drowned on last Monday week, while, crossing the Riviere Rouge, about ninety miles from Montreal. As he was driving across the waggon wheel fell into a wash hole, the jerk throwing him into the river. Latest advices say that the body has not been recovered as yet. The deceased leaves a wife and ten children, all of them young.

-The annual election of officers of the Union St. Joseph, resulted as follows :-- President, Alphonee Gosselin; 1st Vice-President, O A Decary; 2nd Vice-President, Pierre Patenaude; Recording Secretary, Joseph Contant; Assistant do, Alph Magor; Correspond. ing decretary, Joseph Letellier; Treasurer, Ant Bourdon ; Assistant do, O T Charlebois, Collectors, Pierre Gosselin, F X Bousseau, Joseph Corbeille, John Thompson; Marshals, C Beauchamp and John Long; Managing Committee, T Gauthier, Godtroi Chapleau, Joseph Prudhomme, Sr, L J Prudhomme, Jr, and A Chartrand. The Treasurer's report for the last six months shows that \$3,000 have been paid to the widows and orphans of the Society. The Society now has \$6,000 in the Bank, and fine cut-stone block on St. Cather. ine street, corner of St. Elizabeth

The semi-annual meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last Wednesday, Dr. Guerin, 1st Vice President, in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed that the liabilities of the club on May 1st were \$1,041.79, and the receipts from April 15th to November 7th \$4,601.38. The expenditure as per vouchers was \$4,315.49. Cash on hand, \$285.91. The Auditors' report of the the Manager of the Madison Square Theatre, Messrs. F. Colson, of the Gazette, agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal R. R. for courtesies extended the Club during August 1st to November were \$1.846.08. The Secretary reported that the membership of the Club was composed of 35 life, 7 honorary and 265 regular, making a total membership of 308. From August 1 to November 1, won by default.

JOHN OF TUAM.

The St. Patrick's National Association held ing to pass a resolution of condolence in connection with the death of John of Tuam, the great prelate of Ireland. It is as follows :----That it is unanimously resolved, that the an-That it is unanimously resolved, that the an-nouncement of the death of John of Tuam, Ire-land's greatest prelate, has been received by the members of this society with profound sorrow; that they feel that by this sad event their country has sustained an irreparable loss, and the Church in Ircland been deprived of a pastor who, throughout a long career of fidelity to his God and his country, has worthily borne the title his pre-eminent virtues carned him, and by which his memory will be forever dear to the Iri-h heart, the Lion of the fold of Judah. And it is further resolved, that as a tribute of respect to his memory, the members of this Society wear mourning for a month. wear mourning for a month.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. ST. BRIDGET'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY. At the regular weekly meeting of the above

society, held in their rooms, on Sunday the 13th instant, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted.

it was consented to by the prison authorities. Il bations and sacrifices, their notions of hades, them : ورجيه والمكاملة Last Filday, evening, a little ... Erench Canadian named Leon Pother, who had been boarding at Larivieres botel, at Hochelaga, for two or three days, disappeared, and with him \$20 in bills belonging to the hotel-keeper. This case was also placed in the hands of Arcand, who, after getting a description of the man, and searchin town for him, allowed the matter to rest over for a day or so, while he went to St. Vincent de Paul. Yesterday while taking dinner at Mr. Ber. trand's hotel, at St. Vincent de Paul, the latter explained to him how be had been beat out of his bill by a little French Cana. dian. The description of the man answered that of Leon Pother, and set the detective thinking. Concluding they were the same party he started in pursuit, and came up with the fugitive at the Terrebonne Bridge. He brought him back to Montreal, where Lariviere fully identified him as the man he wanted. Later in the evening Detective Arcand was on his way home when he met Mr. Deasy, High Constable of Jolistte, who told him he had a warrant for one Leon Pother for forging a note for \$17. Again the likeness was complete, and Deasy recognized the offender. This morning, His Honor Mr. Dugas, deter-

mined to wave the right of punishing him for stealing the \$20, and had him handed over to the High Constable for Joliette, which was accordingly done.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Most Rev. John MacEvilly, D.D., Bishop of Galway, will succeed the late Most Rev. Dr. McHale as Archbishop of Tuam.

Cardinal Nina has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Caterini. Rev. Abbe Collet, secretary of his Grace the

Archbishop of Toronto, has arrived safely at Liverpool. The Rev. Abbe Keroack, of the Diocese

of Three Rivers, who died last week, was a member of the Society of One Mass.

The Rev. Henry James Coleridge, brother of the Lord Chief Justice, will succeed Father Gallwey as the head of the Jesuit Order in England.

Concerning Lord Ripon, a correspondent writes from Simla : " The Viceroy is winning opinious from every quarter, His exemplary life pervades Indian society. What a con-trast with Lord Lytton's time! Every Sunday the Vicerov is at Mass at our little chapel here, every Sunday at Holy Communion, every Sunday at Vespers and Benediction, perfect simplicity. Naturally the with Catholic religion is making a great progress in India. Here at Simia about two years ago we numbered only 250; now we have more than 400, and churches, convents and schools are springing up everywhere."

Much time had not elapsed after the first arrival out at Brisbane of the late Most Rev. James Quinn, the first Bishop of Brisbane. when he set about to erect his magnificent cathedral. It is of pure Gothic design, of the geometrical, decorated style, the drawings of which were prepared in Dublin by Mr. Healy, architect. The foundations of the superstructure were laid about twenty years since, and the work superintended by Mr. Backhouse, of Brisbane. At first the Bishop thought to build only the chancel part and finish it until more funds would be available, but such a want was soon removed by the liberality of the people of the widespread Diocese of Brisbane, and the entire building went on in a most satisfactory manner without having any cause to stop the work for want of funds. We are told the edifice is so grand that there is nothing equal to it in Ireland, or even in America, and although the Cathedral of New York is larger, it is

and yesterday morning-Detective Arcand all farnish proofs of it. That belief in Par-went down to St. Vincent de Paul to get gatory as a place and state of preparation for heaven existed among the Jews there is incontestable evidence; and the fact that our Saviour allowed this belief and the practice of praying for the dead to continue among the Jews without a word of disapproval or rebuke recorded by His Evangelists, and that among all the references to the Jews in the Apostolic writings there is not a word of censure of the belief and practice, is proof of the strongest kind that they had the approval of Him who is Himself the truth and whose Apostles were commissioned by Him to teach the truth.

Unintentionally and unconsciously, too, the vagaries of Protestants bear witness in favor of this Catholic doctrine. The first "Reformers" did not intend or wish to reject the doctrine of Purgatory and of the efficacy of prayers for holy souls in Purgatory. But the logical consequences of the false ideas common to all their systems compelled it. It was tolerated therefore in some of their liturgical and catechetical writings, but the logical force of their fundamental errors soon drove it out of practical existence in all the Protestant sects, and made heaven or hell, in their belief, the only and immediate alternative after death.

As we have already said, this was a logical necessity of their fundamental errors. Their doctrine of justification by "faith alone" did away with the merit and indeed the necessity of good works. Whatever, therefore, might be life and actions of any one, their consequences as regards himself terminated with his death, and he was judged and sentenced, according to Protestant notions, entirely by his faith or the absence of it. Every individual, therefore, by logical consequence of this false doctrine, must immediately and at once, on his death, enter into heaven or hell. Thus the truth, declared in the Sacred Scriptures, taught uniformly by the Church, and confirmed by the highest reason of man, that God will exact an account of every thought, word and action, and "will render to every man according to his work," was defiantly set aside and practically denied. And with this. of course, the doctrine of purgatorial suffering and of the efficacy and merit of prayers for the dead. For, as a matter of course, if those who died went immediately to heaven or to hell, it were superfluous and silly to pray for those who were already in the enjoyment of ocstatic bliss, and idle and

of no avail to pray for those who were irravocably consigned to eternal condemnation. Another heresy of Protestantism also combined to drive from the minds of Protestants belief in Purgatory. We refer to the denial of transubstantiation and consequent disbelief in the Real Presence of our Divine Lord in the Eucharist. With this disbelief all belief passed away, as a matter of course, in the possibility of applying to the souls in Purgatory the Holy Sacrifice of the Mase, and thus, had there been room on the grounds in the Protestant religion for belief in Purgatory, the holv souls there would have been left in hopeless, endless suffering.

The consequences of this bellef in Pargatory to Protestant theology are easily traced in the present pravailing disbelief in all future eternal punishment. Shrinking from the absurdity of sending sincere Christian men and women, but with thousands of imperfections clinging to them and tainting them, immediately and unpurged to heavenan absurdity alike condemned by the Sacred Scriptures, by the teachings of the Church and by sound reason-they yet cannot con-sign them to bell. Their only way out of this difficulty is to plunge into a deeper one. Accordingly, in every Protestant sect real belief in hell has plactically ceased to exist, and all kinds of theories and speculations, some of them such as would make heathens blush for shame, and which all set aside the eternal and unvarying justice of God, and even man's own sense of justice, have taken their place. Restorationism, Universalism

ROUND THE WORLD

____5

Bishop McEveilly has been appointed Archbishop of Tuam.

A Land League candidate will be nominated for Derry.

Father Sheeby and Mr. Healy, M.P., have arrived in New York. 0

One part of the city of Emerson, Manitoba, is in the United States, the other part in Canada.

The silver wedding of Abraham Eichold and wife, in Chicago, cost \$20,000. The festivities occurred in a large hall, the music decorations, and supper were of the best, and no presents were accepted.

An old and valiant French Legitimist has just breathed his last in Paris at the advanced age of 92-General the Comte de Saint Priest, Commander of the Order of St. Louis and of the Legion of Honor. He was the son of one of Louis XVI's last Ministers, and the godson of that Monarch and Marie Antoinette.

National schools for teaching decorative art have recently been founded by the French Government at Nice and Bourges. The instruction offered consists of drawing in all its branches, painting, sculpture, architecture, anatomy, history of art, perspective, practi-

cal and descriptive geometry and stereotomy. In his work on worms Mr. Darwin points out that Stonehenge has not been brought to its decadence by time alone. The earth worm has undermined it stone by stone, and the very monolith lately propped up by Sir E. Antrobus has probably been put out of the penpendicular by the action of the worm.

A career is opening up to lady doctors in India, where native women of small ability have hitherto attended the high caste ladies, to whom a male physician is an impossibility. Two former students from the London School of Medicine for Women are now engaged in successful practice in India, and there appears to be room for many more.

At no period were the cathedrals and other great churches in England in such fine order as to-day. Forty years ago a number of them were in a condition not many removes from ruinous. Since then millions have been expended on them. In some cases a canonry is permanently left untilled, and the accruing income devoted to church repairs.

An Illinois paper asserted that " that there is one jackase in our State Legislature," and pefore noon of the day on which the item was published the editor received a note from very member of the House, including the Speaker, telling him to retract or look out for a libel suit, each member regarding it as a personal hit. The man alluded to was in the Senate.

The authorities of an American college having received from a small town in the West an application for a minister, whose meagro salary was to be in inverse ratio to the universality of his gifts, replied : "We know of no one, excepting the Apostle Paul, who approaches your standard of pioty. He might preach of a Sunday and get his living by sailmaking on workdays."

Mrs. Jane Pinkerton, of Manchester, Eng., has just been cut off in the flower of her youth by excessive smoking. It is only 107 brief summers since Jane first saw the light of day. She probably might have lived a long and happy life had not tobacco brought her to an untimely end. We believe now, if we never did before, that tobacco is a slow poison. -Boston Transcript.

Talk about Adam being a punster. Why he was by no means a match for the father of the Prodigal Son. It is said that when the elder son came to him and complained and asked why the fatted calf was killed for his profligate brother, the old gentleman, with a blandness and wit born of the occasion, replied: "It was meet that we should make merry and be glad."-Philadelphia Sunday

from Ireland, lately published in the Witness, and 1 heartily endorse his suggestion; these letters have done much good.

I shall with much pleasure contribute towards bringing out her admirable letters in "book form," (they are well worth preserving), or to any other form of testimonial that may be considered most complimentary to the amiable and impartial author of the "Norah" letters in the Wilness. Е. М.

Montreal, 9th Nov., 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DRAB SIR,-You may put my name down for five dollars towards publishing in book form the letters of Mrs. McDougall to the Daily Wriness.

Yours very truly, HENRY R. GRAY.

Montreal, Nov. 11th, 1881.

To the Editor of THE POET and TRUE WITNDSS : DRAB SIR .--- What will those whole-souled lovers of liberty and right who have been making all the capital out of Archbishop Croke's letter condemning the "No Rent" doctrine, and who in their own opinion have been singing the Land League's requiem, say to the patriotic prelate's beautiful address in reply to a delegation of Land Leaguers, delivered at Thurles, a report of which appeared in a recent number of the TRUE WITNESS. They will find that Ireland's greatest prelate has not gone just as far as they would like him to have gone, and when he says that "under all circumstances I advise the people to hold on steadily to that organization which has already done so much good to improve their condition, and never to abandon the peaceful and constitutional struggle in which they are engaged until all their just requirements will have been secured," the inference must be that the doomed League is still to live and do good work. Do Gladstone and Forster imagine that by the imprisonment of the leaders of the movement the whole machinery will be crippled ? If so, they will find to their sorrow that the people of Ireland have not ventured this far on a life and death struggle with landlordism without the proper disposition to prosecute that struggle to the end. With right on their side, no matter how great the counter-acting influence may be, theirs will be the victory. And will the people of Ireland be left to fight this battle for landlordism single-handed? No. Millions of liberty-loving men in every quarter of the globe are ready and willing to contribute towards the amelioration of Erin's suffering-money and sympathy; and this is all that will be required to gain for the "Emerald Gem of the Western World" that position for which her noble sons have been battling so long. The day has gone by when a brutal government could with impunity rample out of existence a nation struggling or that great principle-liberty; that principle the preservation of which rendered keen the sword of Washington, and lent vim to the arrow of Wm. Tell. Let every true disciple of liberty, and especially the children of St. Patrick on this continent, lend suffering Ireland all the assistance possible. Let every man, woman and child throw their sympathy into the good cause, and we may of that city the Opera House, valued at expect the advent of a new era for \$125,000.

The "beautiful snow" paid us a visit on Saturday, but took its wings and departed early on Sunday morning, leaving its quota of slush to be added to the sufficiently large quantity which we have already.

The elections are now upon us. We have two candidates in this division, both of them very gentlemanly and unselfish men, will take you by the hand, enquire for the bonne femme, and insist on treating every time. One is a member of the great (?) Conservative party; the other is also a Conservative, but claims to be independent of all party ties.

Work on our new bridge is being pushed vigorously, under the management of Messrs. McFarland & Co, the contractors. The piers, six in number, are built of cut granite, of a very superior quality. The superstructure is to be built of pine and spruce; the bridge to be ready for traffic by the 1st of January.

A good deal of discontent has been manifested by the Roman Catholic congregation here for some time past, in consequence of the lack of educational facilities for the rising generation; but although the was admitted by almost every. want body, yet none in authority seemed willing to move in the matter. About two wonths ago five or six ladies went to work in earnest and opened a subscription for the purpose of obtaining funds to found a convent in Richmond. After a few days work they were sufficiently successful to be assured that there would be no trouble about obtaining the necessary funds. Thomas Barry, Esq., Dr. Duplesis and some other gentlemen then took up the matter, and everything was made ready to proceed with the building as soon as permission was received from his Lordship Biship Racine, then absent in Rome. In the meantime the school commissioners, as if ashamed of their former lethargy, purchased a site and prepared to build a new school for the boys; the old school house had long ago become too small. A petition was also presented from the Catho lics of Rockland Quarry, through the manager of the works, Mr. Klernan, praying for a separate school. On Thursday, the 10th instant, a deputation consisting of the Rev. Father Qrinn, Dr. Duplesis and J. C. Bedard, Ecqr, waited upon His Lordship the Bishop at Sherbrooke, who, when he had received their petition and report, cheerfully gave consent to build the convent and the boys school, and also gave permission to establish a mission and school at Bockland Quarry. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the ladies who organized and carried out their enterprise so successfully, and thus disposed of a vexed question, which, it is to be hoped, is finally settled.

Yours truly, "Devoir."

"Do 1 look anything like you, Mr Jones ?" inquired Cauliflower. "I hope not," was the reply. "Did a man take you for me?" "Yes." "Where is he? I must lick him." "Oh, he is dead; I shot him on the spot."-Modern Age.

John P. Howard, of Burlington, Vt., has given to the Home for Destitute Children

Whereas,--it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by the unsparing hand of death our esteemed and beloved brother members, John Sullivan and Henry Roach, therefore he it

Resolved,-That while expressing our entire submission to the will of Divine Providence, we cannot refrain from testifying our deep sorrow in the death of such worthy members

of our society. Resolved,—That in the death of our brothers this society has lost two useful and honored members.

Resolved,-That we tender to their relatives in this their hour of bereavement our hearttatte-has just been discharged, after going felt sympathies. successfully through his one year's military

Resolved,-That these resolutions be published in THE Post, and a copy of same be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased. M. O'DONNELL,

Cor.-Secretary. Montreal, Nov. 14th, 1881.

BAR OF MONTREAL.

At a general meeting of the members of the Bar of Montreal, under the presidency of W. W. Robertson, Batonnier, on the 11th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :---

Proposed by George Macrae, Q.C., and F. B. Butler, seconded by L. O. Loranger, Q.C., Attorney-General, and Rouer Roy, Q.C. :

"That the members of the Bar of Montreal have heard, with the deepest regret, of the death of their esteemed confrere, John Monk, who during a long professional career enjoyed by his well-known learning and his sterling qualities, the respect of the Bench as well as the members of the Bar "

Proposed by Louis Armstrong, seconded by F: G. Gilman :-

" That as a mark of esteem and respect the members of the bar entertain for their late confrore, they attend at his funeral and wear mourning during one month.

Proposed by S. Bethune, Q.C., seconded by C. A. Geoffrion :---

"That the secretary transmit a copy of the present resolutions to the family of the deceased."

Proposed by J. N. Greenshields, seconded by A. E. Poirier :-

"That the present resolutions be published in the newspapers."

L. FORGET. Secretary.

HAPPY COINCIDENCES.

A DETECTIVE'S OLEVER CAPTURE,

About three weeks ago a tall, slouchylooking man entered a store on St. Paul street on a Saturday night and deliberately carried off s suit of clothes and a hat before the astonished proprietress could scream for help. On the following Monday Detective Arcand went to see the woman and hear her story. From the description given him he had not the slightest doubt that the culprit was one Grand-Pierre, a convict who had escaped a short time before from the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. About a week afterwards Grand-Pierre was captured by some habitants while he was skulking in the bush. He had on him the clothes stolen from the store on St. Paul street. He was sent down to the penitentiary again, and the storekeeper hearing of his capture, applied for the restoration of the clothes. After some delay | of this can be found. Their burial rites, their | Ireland.

not considered beautiful in all its varying phases, annihilationism, and Brisbane.

A young priest-Herr Tenhagen, of Als-

training. It was the first time a priest ap-

peared in the soldier's tunic in Rhineland

This sort of thing is simply monstrons.

Napoleon I., even while he kept the Pope a

prisoner in France, and while engaged in wars

that strained every nerve of the country

never compelled a Catholic priest to do

soldiers' duties ; but in Prussia, while in pro-

found peace, and actually negotiating a modul

vivendi with the Holy See, priests are drafted

into the army. All we can say is that Ger-

many ought to be ashamed of herself!-

FROM KINGSTON, ONT.

KINGSTON. NOV. 14 .- Yesterday, at St.

Michael's Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop

Cleary preached a most powerful discourse,

which was directed to bringing the attention

late the following :

London Universe.

the 47th Infantry Regiment.

doubts of the immortality of the soul, of a The Catholic Church is a militant church real resurrection of the body and a real future but it does not follow that its priests should existence, all are entertained widely among be made soldiers, and have to carry knapsacks Protestants, though the show of belief in on their backs. The military authorities of future eternal punishment is still kept up in Germany, however, are of a different way of pulpit discourses, more as a matter of habit, thinking, and the Catholics of Germany are however, than as a part of their real belief scandalized by having to see some of their by numbers of their preachers and the own priests compelled to don the Emperor's greater numbers of the hearers .- Catholic coat, and to perform the goose step. From Standard. the Rhenis-Westphalische Zeitung we trans

> CALL FOR IRISH NATIONAL CONVEN-TION.

The following call for an Irish National Convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., on November 30th, and December 1st and 2nd, but it will not be the last. Another priest of the diocese of Munster, who has already 1881, has been issued by Patrick Ford, P. A. Collins and John Boyle O'Reilly on behalf of the American Irish, and by T. P. O'Connor, officiated for twelve months, is about to join M.P., T. M. Healy, M.P., and Rev. Eugene Sheeby as representatives from Ireland, and will explain itself :---

BOSTON AND NEW YORK, NOV. 10, 1881.

To the several Branches of the Irish National Land League, and to all organizations in America triendly to the Irish cause :

In view of the present crisis in Ireland, and the consequent necessity for the Irish in America to make full demonstration of all the forces favorable to the Irish cause, the undersigned hereby unite in an invitation to all Branches of the Land League, and all societies favorable to the Land League policy, to send delegates to an Irish National Convention to be held in the City of Chicago, in McCormick Hall, on the 30th of November, and 1st and 2nd of December, 1881.

of the people to the founder of their Church Basis of representation : One delegate for each branch or society having fifty or more members, and one additional delegate for each branch or society having two hundred or more members.

Organizations sending delegates to the Convention will furnish their representatives with certificates duly signed by the proper officers of such societies, and these credentials will be subsequently passed upon by the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the Convention.

For services as delegates you are urged to select the wisest and ablest in your respective communities, so that the Convention may be thoroughly representative.

PATRICK FORD,) On behalf of
P. A. Collins,	the
JOHN BOYLE O'BEILLY,	American Irish.
T. P. O'CONNOR,) Representatives
T. M. HEALY,	from
BEV. EUGENE SHERHY,	Ireland.

The Halifax Chronicle says :-- The Earl of Dunraven and his companion, Dr. Jennings, who have lately been hunting in this county, were, previous to their departure, arrested at Caledonia for violation of the Game Laws, on information by Mr. Welling-ton Grimes, Warden. Owing to some informalities the proceedings were set aside. We understand, however, that new papers have been issued by Justices Harlow and Douglass, and a new trial is likely to be the result .- Liverpool Advance. Lord Dunraven has gone to the United States. The noble Earl is very hard upon Game Law breakers in

World. The consumption of tobacco in England is, says a London exchange, large enough to support nearly 300,000 licensed dealers, each of whom pays a tax of 5s. 3d, for the privilege ot selling the tragrant weed. This allows one tobacconist to about every 100 of the population-men, women and children-a large proportion of whom do not smoke; so it is pretty clear that the profits must be considerable.

The Holy Synod of the Russian Church have issued a decree forbidding priests to refuse the rites of religion in the cases of persons whose deaths have notoriously been caused by the extensive use of spirituous drinks. It is stated that from time immomorial the Russian clergy have been accustomed to class such deaths with suicides, and as such have declined to give the holy Christian burial.

Prince Krapotkin, the Nihllist, having been ordered to withdraw from Swiss soil, has taken a villa at Thenon, on the banks of Lake Leman. Here he receives many visitors, both men and women, steamers and railway trains rarely stopping at the place without landing a party for him. An Ultramontane ournal is published in the town, and raves at Krapotkin's presence there as though he were Satan himself.

Thereas Longworth, who claimed to be married to Major Yelverton, now Viscount Avonmore, died last month of paralysis at Pletermartizburg, Cape of Good Hope. A London paper says that the Prince Imperial and Empress Eugenie were among her latterday associates. Yelverton subsequently married a Scotch lady, and has been living for years quietly on his estate in Galway and elsewhere in Ireland.

The London Lancet attributes the remarkable success of bone setters to the fact that they will often rush in where experienced surgeons fear to tread, in very ignorance of the risks they run. "In a considerable proportion of cases no evil consequences ensue, and the violence of the unskilled is rewarded. It is, however, scarcely fair to call these persons unskilled. There is a rude art (the result of manipulative investigation) about their proceedings."

The bicyclists' memorial to the Select Committee on Railways in England estimates the number of bicycle riders at 10,000 in London alone, and the total nomber throughout the country 100,000. The manufacture of bicycles has become one of the staple trades of Coventry, and is also largely carried on in London and other towns, besides which bicycling supports three weekly newspapers, two monthly magazines and three annual publications, all entirely devoted to the bicycle interest.

Mr. James Lowther, late Secretary for Ireland, piques himself on his imitating his late chiet, Lord Beaconsfield's tone and manner, as do many others, his strong peculiarities having invited imitation. One of his "Dizzy" stories is that when the Premier came into office, in 1874, Lord Roselyn was named for Master of the Buckhounds, being a good sportsman and good looking, the only objection being that "he swore like nobody since the army of Flanders," Swears, does he ?" said Dizzy, "then we will make him Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland." And he did. where the boost quite

in this Province, Bishop Macdonald. He referred in succession to those who came after Bishop Macdonald, until he reached his own immediate predecessor, who may be said to have sacrificed his life in his endeavours and

debt found upon it when he entered the Episcopacy. In his closing remarks, he appealed to the congregation by the memory of their late Bishop, to show how much they appreciated his efforts, by subscribing to such an extent as to free the Diocese from debt. The amount of the subscriptions given yesterday amounted to nearly \$2,500. The portion of the diocesan debt allotted to Kingston is \$4,-

500. The Synod of the Diocese of Ontario meet in the city on the 5th of December.

PURGATORY. origin of its doctrines nor for their support and confirmation, yet it accords with the purest and noblest instincts of humanity; and, just as reason is strengthened, elevated

The Catholic religion is a reasonable religion. Though it does not depend upon the erring reason of man either for the source and

and enlightened by faith, it gains power to

perceive the truth of those doctrines and em-

brace them. In nothing, perhaps, is this

more clearly shown than in the doctrine of

the Church respecting Purgatory. It is the

embodiment of a truth that under shadowy or

perverted and erroneous forms has been held to by all the religions that preceded Ohristi-

anity. In every religion that existed pre-

vious to the advent of our Saviour evidences

exertions to rid the diocess of Kingston of the

THE PROPERTY INTERSTAND GAVING MORE HOUSE IN

THE BROKEN TRYST. Ye didna keep the tryst Abla HAO Ye made for yestreen nicht, To meerme switting loamin, And the glint of the sweet star licht, In the shore where off, when bairns, we play

Wi' hearts brim fu'.o' glee, And gathered the shells the tide cast up Frae the heart of the restless sea. and in set

6

And ye ken the morrow's morn, Alsia. WI' the first grey keek o'day, 1 11 1 1A J Gur guid ship "Lilly O! Clydsdale," and I would Maun pass through Frith o'. Tay; 1 to as the Lang, lang I waited and watched, Alsia. And my heart grew dark wi' fear. Lay tween me and my dear. And the starlit waves sang a sad refrain, That we sailors hear oft on the sea, And, mingled wi' a' my Alsia's voice.

Seemed calling upon me, A great and wordless socrow Fell on my heart and soul, As the wild uncanny music-Cam and went wi' out control.

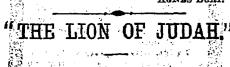
What gars ye'r cheek like the winter's drift? Ye'r crushed like a broken flower; Oh, was is me, my heart will break, Wi' the sorrow o' this hour. Aye, Ronald, lad, my cheek is damp, Wi' the coming dews O' death; And an icy pain, like an iron grasp, Hauds back my failing breath.

But yester morn, I thought on earth, No love more stronger than mine; And as for you, my laddie true, I never doubted thine. But a power divine, and a holier love Than dwells in the human heart, Spake unto my soul, and called me

Frae the things o' this life to part. Sweet Mary Mother, Mercy's Queen,

Tak Ronald in thy care; Lead himiup to the feet o' thy "Sinless Son" By the voice and path o' prayer; Guard him in'dark temptation's hour, Frae earthly sin and stain,

And we'll keep our tryst at heaven's gate, Never to part again. AGNES BURT.



Death of the Archbishop of Tuam -A sketch of his career.

It is not by any means as the prelate alone that his name has been and will be most revered by Irishmen, for it has been during more than half a century the symbol of courageous struggle for such rights for the people as a priest might ask. Wide over America will the news of his death spread regret, and many stirring memories will it evoke of the long series of troubles and struggles which found him at his post of duty, the friend, the champion of his people. The friend and supporter of Daniel O'Connell, in all the Irish Tribune's battles, now for Catholic emancipation, now for repeal of the Legislative Union of Ireland with England, the leader in many movements of a more sectarian character, it has well been said, that he shared the Irish people's confidence with O'Connell and inherited it ciation, and an affectionate friendship undivided at his death. Circumscribed by his sacred office he could not take O'Connell's place, but he attracted no less what was the same distinctive favor in Irish eyes of wholesale denunciation by the press of England. He was pure and upright. Uprightness, indeed, was the word for the physical man as well as the moral. Millions of Irishmen who never saw face to face " the Lion of the fold of Judah," " the | ters written during his trip, a beautifully Great Archbishop of West," as O'Connell felicitously named him, are as familiar with his features as he looked in the days of "repeal." The man was upright and digni. fied in action. A strong face, with clear, frank, keen eyes, a prominent, chapely nose, firm month and chin, a high, square forehead, surmounted by dark hair. The face was long, but it had power and health in every. line of it. So he appears in his portraits, Ecattered broadcast through Irish homes all over the world. Twenty or thirty years made but little chapge in the outlines of the Archbishop. His hair whitened with time, but he moved about with extraordinary vigor for a man of four score and over, his keen vision unimpaired, and attended personally to the spiritual government of the tive or six hundred priests and the million. and a half of souls intrusted for the last forty-six years to his pastoral charge A man who had seen the rebailion of '98; who watched with his people through the famine of '47, half a century later; who has held through nearly sixty years a commanding picture that was painted of the scene. place in the affections of his country cannot pass away without strangely stirring the sensibilities of millions of his race. Such a man was the prelate who died at St. Jarloth's, the seat of his Archbishopric, yesterday. SKETON OF HIS LIFE. His Grace was born on Sunday, March 6, 1791, at Tubber- (or Tobar) na-Vian, on the eastern side of the Hill of Nephin, in the county of Mayo. He was the fifth child of his parents, Patrick MacHale and Mary Mul. hern. His birthplace is situated in the barony of Tyrawley, and in the diocese of Killsla. It is a somewhat wild, but not uninteresting district, and there are spots of much natural beauty and grandeur not a long way off. He was seven years old when the French landed in Killala Bay, under General Humbert, in their expedition from Bochelle, and began their march of invasion upon Ballina. It was a time of fearful commotion, and the peasantry fied in terror to, the recesses and hiding for speculation, for almost at once a letter places of the neighboring mountains. Having captured Ballina the French troops, to the number of over a thousand, pushed on towards Castlebar, and his Grace often told how he remembered gazing upon them with wonder as they marched on their way to that town through Cros-molinn past his father's coltage door. At this time the sangulaary penal code was still in partial though considerably relaxed vigor in Ireland, and that though "to educate" was not then a felony punishable by death or transportation to the Catholic teacher and the Catholic taught, yet the Catholic schoolmaster was still tracked with suspicion; jealousy and dread. And thus it was that John MacHale began his education; glad to get it in any way he could, and, child as he was, not unwilling to run 'a' heavy risk for the sake of getting it. He continued a hedge-school boy till his thirteenth year, when he was sent to learn classics in Oastlebar under the kindly and clever tuition of a classical teacher named Stanton. He remained with Mr. Stanton until he was sixteen years of age.

and satisfaction. Dr. de la Hogue's illness proving fatal, the chair of dogmatic theology deputy was unanimously chosen by the Board of Trustees to succeed to the position. Previously to this, in the year 1814, being then in his twenty-third year, he had been called from the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. Mar-Dublin, and Bishop of Hierapolis, in partibus of rampant Biblical agencies, of intolerance of everthing Catholic, more than all, they were the days of the struggle for Catholic Emancipation. They were the days of O'Connell. The spirit of the times made its way inside the gates of Maynooth, and the Professor of Dogmatic Theology yielded himself a ready

captive to its mighty influence. HIEROPHILOS.

One morning there came from out the college walls a letter that had about it a ring as of the truest metal. It bore the name of "Hierophilos," and was a brief but trenchant vindication of Catholicity against a scurrilous article that had been, written about it in a Dublin journal that has long since vanished irom life and memory. Another letter followed and yet another, and so on, until "Hierophilos" became a familar name in every Catholic household. They were replied to in various periodicals of the time, but "Hierophilos" was a match for every antagonist, and came with increased renown out of every encounter. As might be expected, they created many enemies for their writer, Father MacHale, and his name soon got noised abroad. When, early in 1925, the failing health of the Right Rev. Mr. Waldron, the Bishop of Killala, rendered it necessary that a coadjutor should be appointed to him, every finger pointed to "Hierophilos." And so, in that year, Professor MacHale was brought forth from Maynooth, and under the title of Bishop of Maronia was consecrated to the coadjutorship (with the right of succession) of the See of St. Murtagh. The date of the consecration was June 5 Before parting with the incidents of his career in Maynooth we may mention that while there he wrote and published his learned work on the "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," which has passed through two editions and has been translated into the French and German languages. Fresh energy and fresh zeal seem to have accompanied the new responsibility. "John, Bishop of Maronia," became even more famous than "Hierophilos," of of Maynooth His pen was a powerful adjunct to the labors of O'Connell in the work of the Catholic Assosprang up between them, which held on fast and without a break through many long years till the death of the Irish Tribune at Genoa in 1847, dissolved it. In the autumn of 1831 His Lordship set out for Rome to pay his homage to the Sovereign Pontiff. But even then he was not idle. He wrote his impressions of the journey at every step, and he has given us, in a series of letgraphic narrative of his travels. Home from his brief holiday, His Lordship is busy again with the affairs of his country, and we find him in the early part of 1833 protesting, in a letter to Earl Grey, against a measure of coercion that had been introduced into Parliament. Soon after His Lord-: ship writes in vigorous denunciation of the monstrous injustice of a Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland; and after a short interval he addresses Lord Grey again in sustainment of the popular agitation for repeal of the Legislative Union. On this latter subject he wrote very frequently, and urged the restoration of our native Parliament all the more earnestly that just about that period there was great distress, occasioned by the failure of the potato crop throughout the courtry, and that the Imperial Parliament was evidently either unwilling or unable to cope with it. When O'Connell went down to Connemara and held the famous meeting on one of the wild hills about Clifden ths Archbishop was by his side, and the faces of both have been perpetuated in a striking

highest honors in his classes, and al the close Burke presched an eloquent sermon, a statue highest honors in his classes, and at the olose Burke preached an eloquent sermon, a statue of his collegiate career he was chosen to one of the Archbishop by Farrell, of Dublin, was of the prize places of the Dubbyne, satab-lishment. While purning, the advanced made glad in a hundred different ways. It studies prescribed for that establishment, Dr. (was at the time remarked that over sixty Irish de is Hogue, a distinguished Brench priest, bishops had died within the fifty years of his who had to fig. from his, country, dur-ing the Bevolution, and had been appointed Professor of Dogmatio Theology in May. Irish-bishops, apart from at least fifty others income seriously, ill and unable to who were called from Iraland to fill colonial nooth, became seriously ill, and unable to who were called from Ireland to fill colonial discharge his professional duites. The young, or of her seas. Of swilying members in the Dunboyne student was at once selected to be Hierarchy of the Church could such a mar-his deputy, and filled the chair with ability. and satisfaction. Dr. de la Hogue's illness proving fatal, the chair of dogmatic theology ing, His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, only was declared to be wacant and the youthful, one had worn a mitre for twenty-seven and two for twenty five years, while only five, had been more than twenty years on the Episcopal bench. A few years later he, saw his old antagonist Cardinal Collen, laid to rest, and though his to the priesthood, and in June of Cardinal Cullen laid to rest, and though his that year he received ordination health was failing he still kept up his interest in contemporary politics. He also saw his ray, who was then Coadjutor-Archbishop of termined asperser Keogh go to the grave. The distress coming visibly upon the rack-rented infidelium. He acted as "lecturer" for Dr. de, pessantry touched him sorely in his last days. la Hogue for six years and was professor, for five. These eleven years were stirring times there of their , condition in his time, and the in the politico-ecclesiastical history of Ire- vivid recollection of the scene of the famine land. They were the days of the Kildare of 1847 haunted him. But he had filled the street Society Schools, of Archbishop Magee, measure of a long life well, into the tenth decade, and he laid the crozler down to pass at once into the memories of his fellow country. men as an exalted patriot as well as a sublime old priest.

> CARDINAL GIANELLI DEAD. ROME, Nov. 7.-Cardinal Pietro Gianelli

Archbishop of Sardis, is dead. A GBEAT STUDENT

The learned cleric, Pietro Gianelli, was born at Terni on the 11th of August, 1807. He was created Cardinal on the 15th of March, 1875. He was a sayant, "amorous of solitude," which was as much as saving that the home of His Eminence was of almost biblical simplicity. A sleek and well fed, cat was the sole companion of his life. Cardinal Gianelli was Nuncio at Naples when Francis II., who had taken retuge in the Farnese Palace, solicited his advice, which the Cardinal was less chary of giving, seeing that the King turned it to no account. Garibaldi was still on his way. A life of study ex-hausted the vitality of the Cardinal, who nevertheless worked incessantly almost up to the day of his death.

PERSONAL

Ex-President Disz has been manied. Mr. Amor DeCosmos is at present in the

capital, Bishop Racine intends leaving for Rome on Saturday.

M. Paul de Cassignac has another duel on his hands.

Father Sheely and Mr. Healey, M.P., arrived in New York Wednesday.

The Princess Louise will meet Lord Lorne at Liverpool on his arrival from Canada. Hon. A. P. Caron was entertained to a dinner last night in Quebec by the Garrison Club.

Lord O'Hagan, the retiring Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has been appointed a Knight of St. Patrick.

Mr. P. H. McAdam, C. E., of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Lucknow, India, is at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Messrs. Joseph Tarse, M.P., Ottawa, and Joseph Bolduc, M. P.P., Beauce, are at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

Mr. Marcus Smith, Deputy Chief Engineer of the C. P. R., intends taking up his residence in Ottawa next spring.

Mr. Walter Shanley, General Manager of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, has eturned to the Capital.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE IBISH LAND

study the question from sny deeper source than the equally superficial writers and talkers who pursue the same business in England, that the recent movement: is merely Irish history repeating itself-that it is conducted in the same spirit and animated by the same motive as the "rising" in '98, the abortive movement in '48, and the more recent Fenian outbreaks-and that consequently it can be stamped out by the same means of coercion. Any one, however, who is sufficiently candid to dismiss prejudice to regard the question in the light of facts, and to hear what the land leaguers have to say for themselves, instead of judging them altogether by what their op-ponents have to say of them, will be obliged to come to the conclusion that the difference between the present and previous movements are a good deal more marked than resemblances.

AN INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT.

The primary and most salient difference of the kind is that whereas all previous agita-tions and insurrections have been distinctly their objects, this is mainly industrial. Parnell and his colleagues aim to abolish landlordism. Davitt struck the keynote of the movement when he gave utterance to the great truth that "rent under any circumstances in good times or in had times is an immeral and unjust tax on the industry of the people." Had the men of 198-had Smith O'Brien or even the Fenians succeeded in accomplishing their object and freeing Ireland from the "Saxon"-they would not have freed industry from the landlord. In the dreams of those former leaders who have longed and labored for the return of the mythical "golden age" of Ireland, the good old days of kings and chiefs, or for the foundation of the Irish republic, no recognition of the right of the people of the land found a

place. THE BASE OF SUPPLIES.

In order to fully grasp the ideas upon which the land agitation is based, and to gauge its claims of success, it must steadily be borne in mind that its base of supplies is on this continent. During the twelve months ending September last the sum of \$150,000 was forwarded to the league in Ireland through the agency of the Irish World alone. Naturally, whoever holds any of the purse-strings in a movement of this kind, is in a position to dictate its policy, and that is just what the Irish World has done. For years before Parnell, Dillon or Davitt were heard of jockey on his head. His skull was fractured, in connection with the subject that paper has been the persistent and consistent advocate of land reform, and gradually the land league has come up to its platform. The real leader of the agitation, who is to-day giving it shape and direction, is Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, who stands as intermediary be tween the men who give the money and those who use it, on the one hand educating his American constituency on the universally applicable principles of land reform, and on the other advising and exhorting the leaguers in Ireland, and shaping a policy for them to be adopted under penalty of a stoppage of the supplies. In the recent Dublin convention, telegram after telegram was read from the American leagues urging the convention to declare boldly for " no rent" if they expected further subscriptions. And so it goes -a gradual slow advance along the entire line from " Griffith's valuation " and the three F's " to the

TOTAL ABOLITION OF LANDLORDISM. There is one more step to take the whole people-not the present occunationalization of the land, so that all may share in its benefits. That this step will be taken no one familiar with the views and aims of those who control the movement in this continent can doubt. This action is dictated equally by principle and policy. It is in accord with the sentiments of the most advanced of the leaguers, and is demanded in justice to the laborers, to the artizans and the masses of the people who are not going to be satisfied by seeing a new class of land-owners created while their positions remain the same. The Land League, by abandoning half measures and pronouncing boldly against all rent, have placed themselves in line with social reformers of other countries. The movement is shown to be not like former agitations. narrowly and exclusively Irish, but simply a phase of

WITMANDUHUMOR Magistrate Your approved on the Albert States of The State The Canadian public, as a rule, have a vary strongous or inadequate understanding of the It is generally taken for granted by the super-ficial new paper writers and platform speakers, have not given themselves the crouble to study the question from any deeper source A Ohicago man had a woman's tooth grafted into his jaw, and now every time he passes a millinery store that tooth fairly aches to drag him up to the window. The papers tell of a courtship and marriage

brought about by a note written on an egg-shell. It is the most eggs-traordinary affair: The two hearts are now yoked together.

A loquacious blockhead, after babbling some time to Sheridan, said, "Sir, I fear have, been intruding on your attention." No, no," replied Sheridan, " I have not been listening "

- lt is indeed inspiriting every morning to see the crowds of milamen wending their way towards the city earnestly singing: "Shall we gather at the river?" And how sweet comes the reply from their lusty throats.

"N-no," he said, "I didn't mind having that Newfoundland dog run between my legs. But when that contemptible son of a swamp nigger whistled to the dogues he was half national, and some of them also sectarian in | through and made him turn round suddenly

Papa_" That picture shows the story of Prometheus and the vulture that fed on his liver. Every day the vulture devoured it, and every night it grew for him to eat it sgàin." Sympathetic child—"Poor dear old vulture! How sick he must have been of liver every day !"

Dr. Paley, when presented in his first preferment in the Church, was in very high spirite. Attending at a tavern dinner just after this event, and finding the draught from a window to annoy him, he jocosely called out, Waiter, shut down that window at the back of my chair, and open another behind some curate,"

"I must say that I very much dislike this ostentatious furnishing," remarked the elder ly Miss Pringle, as she looked about her in the new home of the Spankingtons. "Now look at that great, elaborately-framed mirror. declare, I can see nothing, beautiful in it." You shouldn't expect impossibilities, Miss Pringle," remarked Fogg.

ACCIDENT TO A CELEBRATED JOUKEY LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11 .- MacDonald, who rode "Foxhall" in the Cesarewitch races yesterdsy rode "Buchanan," favorite for the Liverpool Cup. At a critical period the race

ho se crossed his legs, fell, and threw the

and there are slight hopes of his recovery. THE SPANISH DEMOCRACY.

MADBID, Nov. 10 .--- There was an imposing sitting in Congress to-day. The galleries vere crowded with ladies and diplomats, the Senators and Deputies filling the floor of the House. The whole Cabinet was present to hear the chief of the dynastic Democrats. Senor Moret, who declared in the name of his friends that they believed that the present monarchy and dynasty was compatible with democracy and public liberty. He gave their unconditional support to the policy of Senor Sagasta, and severely attacked the Conservatives. In the course of his speech he made an eloquent allusion to President Garfield and the American people, who had so touch ingly proved that in defence of the principles of justice and morality, a Republican people could accept Queen Victoria's wreath of flowers laid on the bier of a great and noble martyr to his duty... Loud cheers from every

part of the House and galleries saluted the remarks. The speech caused much sensa tion on account of the blow dealt to Republicanism, already much divided. Senors Castelor and Marlos will speak to-morrow.



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November I

produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases. Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers Sores Rheumatism Marcurial Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weak-nesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derange-

ment and decay. It stimulates and enlivers the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER's SARSAPABILLA a fair trial,

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. Aver's SARSAPARILLA is a including of such concentrated, curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and pre-

PRIEST AND PROFESSOR.

In the year 1807, being then in his sixteenth year, he entered Maynooth College as an ecclesiastical student. His course was an with laudatory notices of the Archbishop

"NO POPERY."

The history of the proceedings connected

with the Ecclestiastical Titles bill of Lord John Russell-Punch's little boy, who wrote "No Popery" on the walls and ran away when he saw his work-is not very ancient, and most of us can remember the spirit-stirring Catholic manifestations it evoked. Foremost among them was the magnificent meeting in the Rotunda held under the presidency of the illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. There were few of the distinguished throng present on the occasion who were more eagerly gazed at than His Grace of Tuam. He spoke in words of withering contempt of the projected legislation, and said that the bill, if passed, would be despised. When it did pass there was much speculation as to what course Dr. McHale would adopt when signing his letters to the public. His Grace did not give much time was written from St. Jarlath's and it bore in full the accustomed signature, "John, Archbishop of Tuam." It was hailed with universal delight throughout Ireland, and it was felt that thenceforward the worthlessness of the Ecclesiastical Titles bill was irrevocably fixed.

DURING THE FAMINE.

During the years of the famine of 1847 his labors were almost superhuman. There was scarcely a day during all that harrowing period that, besides his other occupations, he did not devote on an average ten hours per day to correspondence in connection with the awful distress attendant upon it. His touching appeals for his people, were heard and answered from almost every part of the world, and of course overy gift had to be acknowledged. It has been estimated that His Grace distributed through this own hands a sum of nearly £300 to each of the fifty-two parishes in his diocese and a nearly equal sum to most of the parishes in the diocese of Killala. 11526 1 1 1

HIS GOLDEN EPISCOPAL WEDDING.

In 1875 was celebrated in the Tuam Cathedral the fiftleth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate. The event was a

national one, ; the papers of Ireland teemed exceptionally brilliant one. He took the and details of his career. Father Tom afternoon.

Senator Cochrane has been elected second Vice-President of the National Association of | pants-not a peasant proprietory-but the Short-horn Breeders of America.

President Arthur has offered to Mr. John C. New, of Indiana, the appointment of Minister of Russia, to succeed Mr. Foster.

Reverend Mother Ste. Scholastique, of the Orsuline Convent, Quebec, on Wedne:day celebrated the fiftleth anniversary of her admission to the Order.

Mr. George Hague, Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, who is at present in England, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

L. A. Hamilton, D.L.S., in charge of the mineral and grazing lands branch of the Department of the Interior, is in Winnipeg, in the interests of the department.

Hon. James Armstrong, C. M. G., Chief Justice of St. Lucia and Tobago, West Indies, and a member of the Legislative Council of those colonies, is at present in Ottawa.

" Mrs. Money has commenced a suit against her sister, the Baroness Burdett Coutts, in reference to the fortune passing under the will of the late Duchess of St. Albans.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons has falled to please in Queen and Cardinal." Most critics attribute her failure to the stupidity of the piece. She now appears in "As You Like It," and will doubtless be none appreciated.

Mr. Archibald Macarthur, the oldest man in Scotland, died on October 26 at Dunoon, Argyleshire. He was born in the parish of Kilmorrish, Argyleshire, on September 5, 1777, and was thus in his 105th year.

Sir Alexander Campbell, it is rumored, will be given a Judgeship, and will be succeeded in the Department of Justice by Sir John Macdonald, whose place as Minister of the Interior will be filled by the Hon. D. L. Macpherson. Hon. John O'Connor it is said will retire from the Cabinet, and be succeeded by Mr. D. Bergin, M.P.

The second contest of the international series between the sloop "Atalanta" and " Mischief," at New York yesterday, was won by the latter. The "Atalanta" was fully 5 miles astern when the boats finished. She was beaten by the "Mischief" by 39 minutes and 4 seconds, and therefore lost her chance

of winning the America Cup. The " Miscniel" having won two out of three races, the third will not be sailed. The official record is as follows :- " Mischlef," start, 11h 58m 17s finish, 4h 53m 10s; actual time, 4h 53s corrected time, 4h 55m 53s. "Gracie," start 12h 8m 30s; finish, 5h 3m 5s; actual time, 4h 54m 35s; corrected time, 4h 54m 35s. "Atalanta," start, 11h 58m 47s; finish, 5h 35m 9s; actual time, 5h, 36m 32s; corrected time, 5h 33m 57s. a sate in the dis-

BESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH

MINISTRY. PARIS, Nov. 10 .- After the Oabinet Council met to-day Premier Ferry and his colleagues

handed in their resignations to the President, who accepted them. The Ministers will temain in charge of their departments pending the appointment of successors. President Grevy has, decided to summon Gambetta, with whom he will have an interview this THE GREAT SOCIAL UPHEAVAL

that under one form or another is taking place in nearly all civilized countries, with the object of securing to labor its rights. Unique in its methods, discountenancing armed insurrection and so giving the English government nothing to strike at, drawing its resources from abroad and finding its strength in passive resistance and the unanimity of the people in carrying out its policy, it obviously cannot be summarily suppressed after the fashion of the '48 movement. The arrest of Parnell will no more check its operations. than that of Davitt, which was vaingloriously announced as the

DEATH BLOW OF THE LEAGUE.

The arrest of a hundred leaders will only strengthen and intensify the popular resis tance. Mr. Gladstone is fighting an idea, and ideas are not to be inclosed in prison walls or suppressed by bayonet rule. No doubt the British government would like to provoke the people into armed rebellion, to be put down in short order by the soldier and the hangman But they will not be gratified. There will be no insurrection, the people have been educated into restraint and discipline, they will simply maintain their present attitude. Time is on their side-time and the American food supply in the British markets. The landlord must go or the farmer cannot live. The Irish are . 4

ONLY THE PIONEERS

of a movement which will shortly include the entire kingdom. Scotland is already fall-ing into line. "Nationalization of the land is already inscribed on the banners of the English democracy. If the Irish can but hold their own for a very short time longer the downtrodden workingmen and peasants of England, so long alienated by prejudices carefully fostered by their rulers, will make common cause with them. Gladstone and his crew will have their hands full at home when the land question is fairly up for dis

CUESION ... C. AN, ENGLISH, LAND LEACUER. Toronto, October 15.

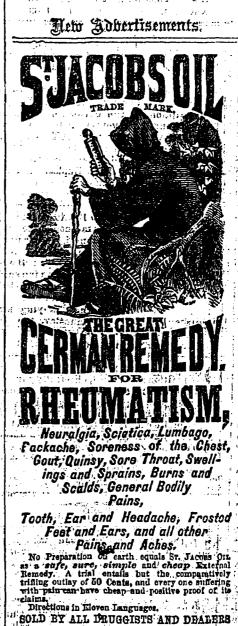
For Dyspepsia, -- Take one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in sugar and water immediately after each meal. Let your diet be nourishing, but taken at regular intervals, being careful not to overload the stomach at any time, nor to eat too soon after BOYOFO CXOTCIBC.

BRIGANDAGE.

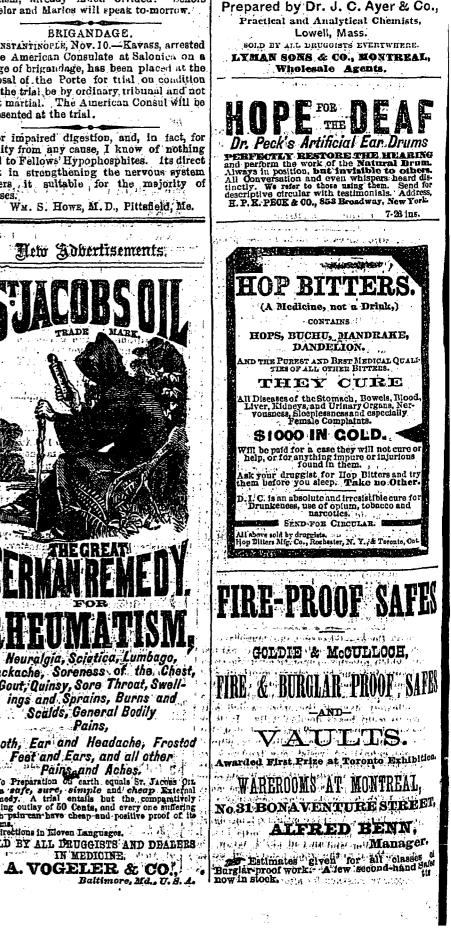
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10 .- Kavass, arrested at the American Consulate at Salonica on a charge of brigandage, has been placed at the disposal of the Porte for trial on condition that the trial be by ordinary tribunal and not court martial. , The American Consul will be represented at the trial.

For impaired digestion, and, in fact, for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to Fellows' Hypophosphites. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders, it suitable, for the majority of diseases.

WM. S. HOWE, M. D., Pittsfield, Me.



scribe it. It has been widely used for fort years, and has won the unqualified confi dence of millions whom it has benefited.



November 16, 1881

"The close confinement of all factory work; Christian Recorder.

BUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.-General de Schevenitz, the German Ambassador, who has heen suffering from lumbago ever since his return here, and who would only receive the Aristrian Minister, commenced receiving other members of the Diplomatic corps yesterday. Among others he had a conference with M. de Giers, the present director of the Bussian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He told every one that interviews between the Emperors of Austria and Russia had now become indispensable. On or about the 20th of this month will begin the great trial of twenty-two Nibilists., The principal one ac. cused is a Lieutenant of the Navy.

That marvelous purifyer, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, will speedily change the sallow face to one of freshness, health and beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts promptly on the Liver and Kidneys and strengthens the system when broken down by Nervous or General Debility. Ask your Druggist for a Trial Bottle, the cost is only 10 Cents, Large Botiles \$1.00.

BISMAROK'S POWER ON THE WANE. BERLIN, NOV. 9 .- News is rapidly spread that Bismarck intends to resign, as he sees no way of remaining at the head of the Government which he cannot practically control. The Conservatives are determined to vote for Socialists rather than progressists in: constituencies yet to be won.

HEADACHE.

Why become a suffering martyr to Head-ache, when BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will surely cure the cause of all varieties of either Sick or Nervous Headache, cleanse the System, regulate the Secretions, relieve Constipation of the Bowels, purify the Blood. renovate the Liver and tone up the Nervous System, and distressing headache will be unknown? Sample Bottles 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1.00.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY AND BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the above Association the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing term :-- D. McDonnell, President; H. Brady, First Vice-President; J. J. Kavanagh, Second Vice-President; W. E. Durack, Treasurer; J. F. Kelly, Recording Secretary; J. Halley, Corresponding Secretary; C. Curran, Collecting Treasurer ; M. Ferguson, Assistant Collecting Treasurer ; M. Foley, Librarian ; M. McGowan, Assistant, Librarian ; John Hughes, Marshail. Hall Committee—J. J. Smith, J. Gallery, M. Quigley, E. Boyne, W. Young, F. Loy, T. J. O'Neil, T. Finn, J. Walsh.

HAGYARD'S PECTOBAL BALSAM is composed of the most healing balsams and gums. The Balsams, which enter into its composition, were used by the natives when America was int discovered, and are combined with other verstable tonics, so blended together, that it is a specific for all affections of the throat and lungs. Thousands of bottles are used annually, and it is considered one of the standard preparations of the day.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CUBA.

SCIENCE IN FULL PROGRESS. The close confinement of all factory work, sives the operative mailed factor for appe-tile, languid, miserable, paling factor blood, inactive liver, kidnbys and limar froubles, and all the physicians fact, medicine in the world cannot help them impless they get out of doors or use, Hop. Elters, the purest and best ramedy, especially for such cases, having abundance, of health, sunshine and rosy checks in them. They cost out a trifle.— Thousands cured of Gatarrh, Bronchitis Asthina and Long diseases by Dri Ma Sondiseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read

the following notices :---(From the Montreal Gazelle, December 24th, 1880.) We are pleased to notice that a great

many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our ourfoalty, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a well learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his in-

strument free of charge. Common Sense in Medicine.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)

Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parislan physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had hundreds of patients, who have given his system a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods of treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of and be cured. being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your 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 immediatelydepend 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 a bottle. [G26

at least possible cost.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

THE

long period.

package.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; a few doses relieves the most distressing cough, and a twenty-five cent bottle has cured many a sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, In-



Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches. Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States. "As song-bird after song-bird, from the in-imitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kel-logg, and artist after artistleaves our shores, the last kindly adieu from the deck of the parting steamer is in-variably wafted to Weber." **CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS** Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Regulates the Boweis and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition. **CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS** Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine. Weber." "For many years-in fact from the time of the periess Parepa Rosa, Nilsson, Paili, Albani, and hundreds of others-Weber has Rosa, Nilsson, Paili, Albani, and hundreds of others-Weber has lindness to them, but mainly to that some-they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. We not only commend them in the highest terms, but consider them the best planos in the world."- HER MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. PEB BOTTLE. It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it. G20 F. M. CARPENTER, G29 A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER VEGETABLE BALSAMIC GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA, NEW YORK PIANO CO. Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, 226 & 228 St. James Street. Montreal. Whooping - Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season, People die of consumption simply Music Hath Charms because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured hem at once. Fifty-one years of con-The Only Instantaneous Guide to Pinno, Organ and Melodeon is a S dem Entirely New, Nimple, Perfect, a different from anything ever produce fit enables any child or person with a low minu practice, and ordinary common sense, to play and accompaniments on the instruments named sight. The Guide is infailible, and any per who can count filly, or read a, b, c, can play ap NEONLY ANEDUS stant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like **Downs' Elizir.** Price es cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere. The service of the se Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousress. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere. HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL NIMEN It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and For Man and Beast. shortening, calculated to do the best work The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other releterious substance, is so prepared as to mix deadily with flour and relain its virtues for a Sept 8, '80. FITS EPILEPSY None genuine without the trade mark on 5 G Spavin Cure. Finance. FALLING SICKNES Permanently Cared-no humbug-by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Cele-brated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince WITH brated infailible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thou-sands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will gnarantee a per-manent cure in every case or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address, 8 FIVE DOLLARS KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian 100fl. Government Bond ISSUED IN 1864. Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Gov-ernment, and are redeemed in drawings

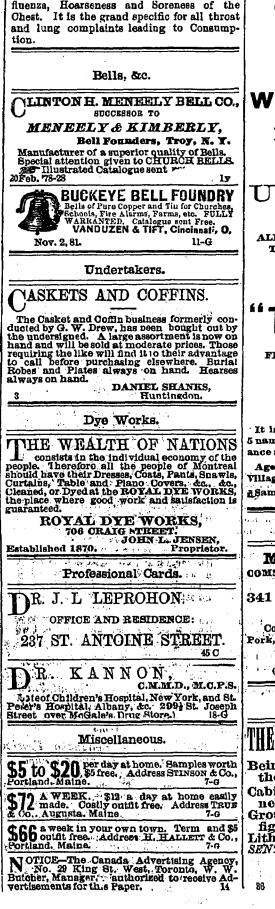
MADRID, Nov. 8.-General Prendergast embarked at Cadiz on the mail steamer leaving for Havana on Nov. 10th. With the new Governor-General of Cube goes his wife, the Marchioness de la Victoria de la Junas, one of the most amiable ladies in the Spanish Court. She is a good musician, and was recently honored with the decoration of the Order of Maria Louise, specially reserved for princesses of the royal blood and noble ladies in Spain. General Prendergast is a tall, strongly built, military looking man about fifty-five years old, with a pleasant, open countenance and amiable manner. He is always temperate in speech or conversation, but quickly reveals his liberal and conciliatory views on politics at home and colonial government.

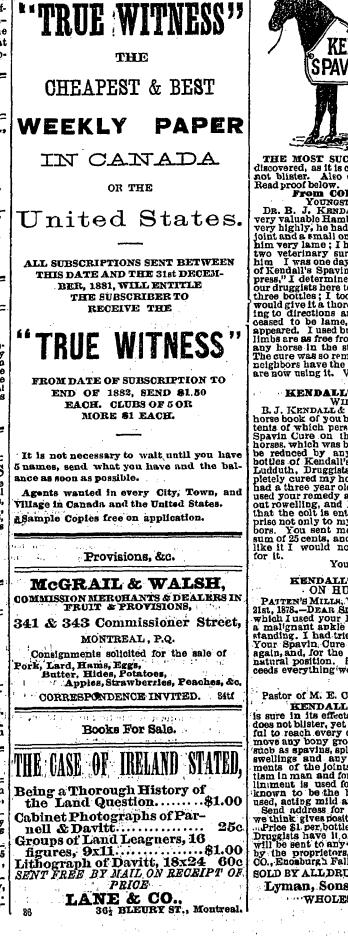
"Hail beauteous, bounteous, gladsome Spring "-this was Mark Twain's prize poem -but the dire diseases incident to Spring, spoil the romance. Burdock Blood Bitters is the prize remedy, the remedy prized by all who have tried it as the best Blood Puritying Tonic and System Regulator in the market. It cures all Blood Humors from the worst Scrotula to a common Pimple. Sample Bottles 10 Cents, for sale by all dealers in medicine.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

CAIRO, NOV. 9.-Another revolt which was imminent has just been avoided. Consul General Wolf has just had a two hours' intarview with Araby Bey. Mr. Wolf im-pressed Araby Bey with the fact that his conduct was exactly what the enemies of Egypt wanted, and that the abuses he wished to remove were the result of centuries of misrule. Hence he must proceed slowly. Araby said: "I wish to establish a responsible government and am ready to die for that end. The Khedive is the first of his race who is not bloodthirsty and avaricious. I will not meddle with foreign affairs. I will obey the present Ministry." The result of Consul General Wolf's endeavors was that Araby Bey called on the Khedive and Cherif Pasha and left Cairo. The Khedive and the Cherif heartily thanked the American Consul General for the tact and zeal he displayed in avoiding a serious orisis. v If Araby Beyncan control the excitement he has aroused all may yet be well.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected coccos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' Fills. It is by the judicious use of such artisies of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are tionting around us ready to attack wherever at:e is a weak point. We may escape many only in packets and tins Jb and b, labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Eprs's CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.







THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human fiesh. Read proof below. From COL. L. T. FORTER. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 10th, 1850. DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Genis:-I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure bim I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the "Chicago Ex-press." I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three boules; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial, I used it accord-ing to directions and the fourth day the colt cassed to be lame, and the lumps have dis-appeared. I used but one bottle and the colts limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entiroly cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

L. T. FOSTER. **HENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.** WHITON, Minn., Jan. 11, 1881. B. J. KENDALL'S O. Gents:-Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago. the con-tents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses, which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy. I got two hottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Prestou & Ludduth, Druggists, of Waseca, which com-pletely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three year old colt sweenled very bad. I used your remedy as given in your book with-out roweiling, and I must say, to your credit, that the colt is entirely cured, which is a sur-prise not only to myself, but also to my neigh-bors. You sent me the book for the irifing sum of 25 cents, and if I could not get another like it I would not take twenty five dollars for it.

Yours, truly, Geo MATHEWS. KENDALL'S SPAVIN OURE. ON HUMAN FLESH. ON HUMAN FLESH. PATTEN'S MILLA, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 21st, 1878.—DEPAR SIR:—The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Onre was a malignant apkle sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, butin yain. Your Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it ex-ceeds everything we ever used. Yours tru'y, REV. M. P. BEIL, Pastor of M. E. Church Patten's Mills, N. Y KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

REV. M. P. BEIL, REV. M. P. BEIL, KENDALL'S SPAVIN OURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action, as it does not bilster, yet it is penetrating and power-ful to reach every deep seated pain or to re-move any bony growth or other enlargements, such as spavines, splints, curbs, callous, spraine, swellings and any lameness and all enlarge-ments of the joints or limbs, or for rheuma-tism in man and for any purpose for which a known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its vitues. "Price \$1 per, bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you; or it will be sent to any address. on receiptot price, by the proprietors, DR., B.J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburg Falle, V. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERY WHERE, Lyman, Sons & CO., Montreal,

Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal,

WHOLESALE AGENTS. C-18

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Four Times Annually.

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or amaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are no BLANKS.

THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO

200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins,

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Cele-brated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs-Indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will friward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are per-fectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price. for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mall on re-celpt of price. Address, Any bonds not drawing one of the above Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the 1st of December, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of December, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn there on on that date. Out-of town orders sent in Registered Letters and inclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other informa-tion address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO..

No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1974.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WINNESS. ZET The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not confl't with any of the laws of the linker take United tates

Church Ornaments.

Senceal Fuchen & die

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHURCH ORNAMENTS

STATUES &

2.52 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL

Marble Working

NOTICE:

HEADSTONES,

OUNNINGHAM BROS,

MARBLE MONUMENTS.

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Charles and the second second



29 G

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Londing Necessaries of Life.

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

ASH & ROBBINS.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured.

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Medical.

CARPENTER'S

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years, Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child,

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Biadder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Waterloo, Que.

4-ly

HOP BIT

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

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE They are confifidently 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 GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDIUINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughoat the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

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

It is an infailible remedy. If effectually rub-We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhen-TABLETS, &c., &c.; matism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it

which for neatness, beauty of design and prices has never been known to fail. defy competition. **MARBLE and LIMESTONI COSTS**, for Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, enclosing lots, always on hand. Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work guaranteed. **MARBLE** and **LIMESTONI COSTS**, for Holloway's establishment, 583 Oxford street, the form of the trade supplied. All work guaranteed. **MARBLE** and **LIMESTONI COSTS**, for Holloway's establishment, 583 Oxford street, **MARBLE** and **Street** and **Street**. **Holloway's establishment**, 583 Oxford street, **Holloway's establishment**, **Holloway's esta** Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices has never been known to fail, defy competition. Both Pills and Ointment are

N. n.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4; or by letter 188 wf U BLEURY STREET.

and the second second

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOEIC CHRONICLE

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

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Troops are again being sent forward from Marseilles for Tunis. Railroad traffic in Central Bussia has been

interrupted by snow.

The Indian Government will shortly abolish duties on grey goods. The schools, in Nisgara, town have been

temporarily closed on account of dyphtheria. The subscriptions in New-York to the Michigan Relief Fund now amount to \$129,5. 000.

Jacob Winger, a resident of Jarvis, Ont. was found dead in the bottom of a cattle guard.

John Feeley, of Brantford, Ont., had his arm broken while cutting wood with a circular Saw.

The snow storm of Saturday extended over the greater part of the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

Unsafe rock has been encountered in the Arlberg Tunnel similar to that in the tunnel of Mount St. Gothard.

"Eighteen thousand bushels of potatoes have been shipped from Great Village, Londonderry, N S. this season.

The body of an unknown man has been found hanging to a tree in Hampstead village, in Perth county, Unt.

A Rome despatch reports a fearful exp'osion in a sulphur mine at Gessolungo, by which forty persons were killed.

The Allan mail steamer "Sarmatian," the first of the winter route boats, arrived at Halifax at midnight on Saturday.

The apple crop of Nova Scotia this year will be 90,000 barrels less than last seasons', which amounted to 200,000 barrels.

A young inan named Slackwell was probably fatally injured on Garden Island, Kingston, by being drawn into a machine.

In Hamburg, Germany, on Saturday, a gas explosion destroyed the gas house. Three persons were killed and six lojured.

At a special meeting on Saturday the Corporation of Limerick passed a resolution to confer the freedom of the city upon Mr. Dillon.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted a proposal for the construction of a new iron vessel for revenue marine service at a cost of \$73,000.

The Porte has issued a circular relative to the continued neglect of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin in regard to the Danube fortress.

Bombay despatches report a heavy rainfall in Mysore, which has reduced the prices of food and relieved the anxiety respecting the crops.

Having been frightened out of Ireland, it is said that the Empress of Austria will take up her hunting quarters at Burley-on-the-Hill In England.

The duel between Paul De Cassagnic and Adrien Montebello, accasioned by an article in La Pays, has taken place. Montebello was slightly wounded.

The captain and thirty-eight of the pas-sengers and crew of the "Konig der Nederlander," which foundered in the Indian Ocean, have been landed at Aden.

A Chicago despatch says that on Friday night the bed of Prairie Creek broke through into one of the mines of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Company at Streaton, III.

The reports of the English Government Commissioners on agricultural depression will show that farmers in grazing counties have escaped the recent calemities that have fallen on wheat growing farmers.

Private letters from the Cape of Good Hope declare that the people there are in a great state of alarm, believing that English colonists will be driven out as the result of the Government's policy in Transvaal.

THE OARNAGE AT GRAWKILL ... From strocity to strodity the suthorities glunge madly on The last infamy reported in the daily press is the worst and bloodiest. The sickening, story for this horror, can be briefly told. A process server goes out to distribute write for rates in the district of the Grawkill, a little sequestered hamlet in Mayo, seven miles from the remote town of Bel Belmullet. He has an escort of three score and ten riflemen in the constabulary uniform. The armed procession nears the hamlet. The inhabitants-most of whom a poor and unlettered set of people-are drawn out from the miserable dens which serve them for dwellings, by a military display far surpassing anything within their ex. perience. They do not stone the police; they offer no opposition to their advance; they do not even groan or shout at them;

they merely look on in wonderment. The unarmed person to the advance of the writserver's escort, some of whom pounce on the witless creature and make him captive. His brother, a mere lad, springs forward to save from further indignity one of those afflicted human beings to whom the very red Indian of America is tender, and even reverent, because of their mental infirmity. Forthwith the constabulary are ordered to fix bayonets; and ere the small aware of what is about to happen, the words of command being given in a language they do not understand, the police are charging on them, and stabbing furiously front, right and left. The people fly and scatter before

this totally unexpected attack ; but when the panic ceases, as it soon does, indignation at what seems to them a treacherous and cowardly assault overmasters every other feeling, and they egain gather together and impotently fiing some stones st those who have already shed the blood of their kindred and neighbors. No one is hurt by these useless missiles; but once more the word of command is given in Euglish to the military who masquerade in Ireland as police, and one, two, three, four rounds of ammunition-buckshot most likely -are poured in deadly hail amongst the insignificant crowd. Scores of human beings receive lead belonging to the British Government into their bodies; two are killed outright, and two are mortally injured; while seventeen victims of the bayonets and buckshot employed on the occasion as "resources of civilization" are carted off to Castlebar. forty miles away, with their bleeding

ourney. Such, in brief, is the terrible story told in the daily press of the butchery at Grawkill. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the tale, since no public investigation has yet been held. Of one detail only can we feel certain -namely, that in the bayonet-charge some demon in the shape of man, and clothed in fine young woman of twenty-two. Over this infamous deed a coroner's inquest is to be held next week ; therefore we must forbeau all comment now. We shall only say that if the narratives of the correspondents of the daily press be even substantially true-if the bloody business be not totally mis-famy must be exacted from the quarter which is most responsible for it. We ask the American press, in especial, to watch with care the inquiry which ought of necessity to follow this dreadful piece of butchery. If there be yet left in England any sense of the difference between right and wrong where Ireland is concerned, a similar watchfulness may be expected from those Englishmen who feel touched when the hopor of their country is winter toucht toriff an in former norme \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour is called in question through base deeds per-

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

"LLEOTRICITY IS NOW DECOGNIZED as a remedial agent of prime importance, and medicinal-articles in which this principle is developed by contact, are amongst those most highly esteemed. Physicians and others who have observed or experienced the action of "natural" of the hamlet opposes his single; Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll, testify to the Steel, cast, per lb, 111c to 122c; do Spring, thoroughness and promptitude with which it per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Spring, effects curative results. Losing no strength \$3.76; to Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Ingot by evaporating, like other olls, pure in its Tin, 27c. Ingot Copper, \$172c to 18c. constituents and efficacious inwardly and outwardly, this supreme remedy is, moreover, sold at a price which enables all to avail themselves of it. It is a prime remedy for affections of the throat, chest and lungs, conquers rheumatism and neuralgia; subdues inflammation, oradicates piles and remedies crowd of peaceful men, women and children all manner of outward hurts. Colic, sweeney, ---some two hundred and fifty in all--are garget, harness and collar galls, and other garget, harness and collar galls, and other maladies and injuries of the brute creation, are completely cured by it. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared only by NORTH-ROP & LYMAN, Toronto. Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1881.

The stock market this morning was much stronger but reacted in the afternoon. The closing bid prices this p.m., were as follows : Bank of Montreal (ex-div,) 1983; Ontario 611; Merchants (ex-div,) 1273; Commerce 1453; Montreal Telegraph 1283; Richelieu 53; Gas 1451 and Oity Passenger 1261 bid. Morning Stock Sales-38 Montreal 2023; **EXAMPLE 1 Constant Constant** 63; 25 do 62; : 125 do 61; ; 3 Toronto 163; 350 Merchants 128 (ex-div); 25 do 1281; 2 do wounds unstaunched and uncared for on the 1281, 25 do 128; 73 Molsons 118; 225 Commerce 146 ; 100 do 146¹/₄ ; 200 do 146¹/₄; 200 do $\begin{array}{c} \text{Merce 143}; 100 \ \text{Co 146}\frac{3}{4}; 200 \ \text{do 146}\frac{3}{4}; 200 \ \text{do 146}\frac{3}{4}; 200 \ \text{do 146}\frac{3}{4}; 55 \ \text{do 146}\frac{3}{4}; \\ 100 \ \text{Montreal Telegraph 128}\frac{3}{4}; 25 \ \text{do 128}\frac{3}{4}; \\ 300 \ \text{Richelien 55}; 110 \ \text{do 54}\frac{3}{4}; 30 \ \text{City Passenger 127}; 50 \ \text{Gas 146}; 50 \ \text{do 146}\frac{3}{4}; 50 \ \text{do 147}; \\ \end{array}$ 150 do 146]; 390 do 146.

Afternoon Sales .- 50 Montreal 199; 75 do 1991; 55 do 199; 50 Ontario 62; 375 do the constabulary uniform, stabled to death a $62\frac{1}{2}$; 75 do 62; 275 do $61\frac{3}{4}$; 125 do $61\frac{1}{2}$; 25 Merchants 128; 60 do 1273; 100 Commerce 1461; 50 do 1461; 125 do 146; 29 Montreal Telegraph 1281; 500 do 1281; 171 do 1283; 70 City Passenger 1271; 100 Richelieu 531 75 do 53; \$400 Corporation 5 per cent stock 1083 .

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW --- WHOLESALE

MARKETS.

Merchants have been hurrying up their points especially which are not touched by crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 31c lines of rall. Trade generally, however, as to 330; caustic sods, \$2.40 to 2.50; far as new business is concerned, sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching ontreal wholesale merchants fondly hope

My a balan frate a stir y Line per ton, Coltness, \$24.00 to \$24.50; Siemens, NORTOFIC SUBSCRIBERS. Bubsoribers should notice the date on the abeliation of their term of subscription. Subsoribers who do not receive the TEVE MITERES regularly should complain direct to any rectified at once. Bey so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any rectified at once. Bey to it that the paper bears your proper address. Miter set which they have been re-eviving then papers, as well as their new ad-dress. When making romittances, always date your letter from the, Post Office, address, at which your receive, your paper. Subscribers who do not receive the Teve any rectified at once. Bey so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner intified, and the error, if there bages the sooner intified, and the error, if there bages the sooner intified and the error, if there bages bears your proper address. Subscribers, when requesting their ad-tresses to bechanged, will please state the name of the .Fost Office at which they have been re-eviving their papers, as well as their new ad-dress. When making romittances, always date your letter from the, Post Office, address, at which your receive, your paper. Subscribers, when making romittances, always date your letter from the, Post Office, address, at which your receive, your paper. Subscribers, when requesting their ad-coal (S10 50 to 11), Galvanized Sheets, No. 25, Gitto, DX, \$7,1 Coke, IC, \$4,76 to \$6 ; ditto, IX, -\$7.50 ; ditto, DC, 55, Gitto, DX, \$7,1 Coke, IC, \$4,76 to \$6 ; ditto, IX, -\$7.50 ; ditto, DC, Subscribers, and the receives and makers, at which your receive, your paper. Subscribers, when requesting their set at the name of the .Fost Office at which they have been re-eviving the papers, as well as their new ad-dress. When making romittances, always date your letter from the, Post office, address, at which your receive, your paper. Subscribers, and the set actor the paper down and the paper down and the paper down and the paper down and the paper down 28, best, \$7 to 7.50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 45 to 2 55; Sheets, best brands, \$2 95.. Boiler Plates, \$3 10 to \$3 60. Bussia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50;; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Tin, 27c. Ingot Copper, 177c to 18c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$1.50. Proved Coil- chain. § inch, \$5 50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70. Out Nails :-- Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d ; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.45 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.70 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.95 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.20 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.95 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.45 per .eg; 4 d to 5 d,' Cold Out, Canada Pattern, .95; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 45. LEATHER. The various grades of sole

leather have been well enquired after, but manufacturers have not yet commenced stock-taking in earnest, and black leathers are very dull." Several lots of split and pebble leather have been exported to the British market, stocks being excessive here and difficult to sell in a large way, without a reduction of several cents on quoted prices. Hemlcck Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 241c to 251c; No 2, B A, 23c to 241c; No 2, ordinary, 221c to 231c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 40c; splits, large, 23c to 26c ; small, 21c to 24c calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 600 to 800; do (18 to 26 lbs), 600 to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 140 to 16c; pebble, 111c to 14c; rough,

BOOTS AND SHORS .-- Manufacturers have their hands full, being engaged on travellers' sorting fall orders and in making up spring samples at the same time. Remittances this month have been good, and one large manufacturer reports that they are now considerably better than they were during the good times eight years ago. Western jobbers are here making enquiries. Leading houses will commence taking stock this month. We quote :---Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do,split brogans, \$1 to \$1 10; do buff congress, \$1 80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, \$2 30 to 2 35; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff

DRUGS, AND CHEMICALS .- A fair business

its winter freight tariff, as in former years. sulphur, \$2 90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to soda. \$1.10c to 1. 20 : saltpetre, per 50 · ee]

do, \$2,50; commeal, ido, \$1 60, to 165

500; celery, per dozen, 40c to 500; Montreal; sease, turnips, per bushel; 50c; marrows each, 10c;; Sol

FRUIT.-Apples per barrel, \$2 50 to \$3 75 Almeria, \$6 per keg ; cranberries, 50c per gal.

DAIRY, PRODUCE .-- Poor to choice print butter; per lb, 250 to 32c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to'22c'; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; packed, 22c to 23c. POULTRY-Fowls, per pair, 25c to75c ; ducks, per pair, 65c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 40c to 700; turkeys, per lb, 9c to 10c; geese, 8c to 9c.

MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 13c mutton; 7c to 10c lamb, forequarters, 8c; lamb, hindquarters, 100; veal, per 1b., 90 to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 14c; lard per lb, 16c to 18c; sausages, per 1b, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8 to \$9 beef, hindquarters, per lb, 7c to 8c; beef, forequarters per lb, 5c to 7c.

FISH .- Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 121c; pike and lobster, per lb, 10c; white fish, per lb, 10c. to 12c; halibut, per 1b, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per ib, 10c to 12c ; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 124c to 15c.

GAME --- Woodcock is quoted at \$1 25. per brace, plover at \$3 per doz, and part ridges at 40c to 50c per brace.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET-Nov. 12.

Farmers' loose hay has been selling here at \$10 to \$13.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs., ac. cording to quality. Straw is wanted at \$6 to \$8 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. Baled hay brings \$14 to \$15 per ton.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET Nov. 14

There was a very poor run of shipping cattle here to day, and prices were nominal at 44c to 54c. Several loads of western cattle arrived on account of exporters who will load about six more steamers before the navigation closes. Butchers state that they have paid as high as 5c for choice beeves, but these were difficult to obtain to-day at all, and the ordinary run of prices for butchers stock was 3c to 44c. Mr. Michael Roland sold 176 hogs to Mr. Masterman at \$6.62], and we quote 6] to 63, a part car lot selling at the latter figure. Sheep are worth 41c. Messrs Roberts & Wilder, Lennoxville, had 3 car loads of cattle; John Stagg, Brockville, 1 car do; Robt Cochrane had 60 hogs from Guelph, and W Rivington a mixed load of lambs, sheep and hogs from Brockville.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- Nov. 12. A fair business has been cone this week. Sales are reported as follows :-- A chestnut mare, 6 years, \$120; a black mare, 7 years, \$125 ; a bay mare, 6 years, \$130 ; a bay mare, years, 1,200 lbs, \$150; a bay carriage horse, years, \$132; another at \$105; a team of black ponies, \$140. Common steeds went at

The following is sthe record of exports : -Nov. 8, 17 horses \$1,889.50; 18 do Merchants have been hurrying up their \$1.20; bi-chromate of potash, 131c to -Nov. 8, 17 horses \$1,889.50; 18 do shipments prior to the close of navigation for 150; borax, 16c to 17c; cream tarter \$1,716. Nov. 10, 1 horse \$10; 1 do \$450; 1.20 do \$200.1 do \$ 20 do \$2,630. Nov. 11, 6 do \$330; 1 do \$75; 4 do \$215. Nov. 12, 2 do \$225. Dealers in town during the week were :-J.B Sable, far as new business is concerned, sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching town during the week were: -J. B Sable, has been quiet, as the Grand Trunk powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to Ellenburg, N Y; J G Kiser, Reading, Penn; W M Butler, St Albans, Vt; Frank Jones, Portsmouth, N H; H Branchford, Stewartstown, NH; PRicketts Farden; HC Stanton,

November 16, 1881.

1 (22) 1

General Debility. 3 20. This convenient term includes numerous ill-defined and supposed incurable forms of disease, accompanied by general lassitude and exhaustion, without any escertainable or in-ternal cause. The Prauvian Synup sends its renovating influence to the inmost recesses of the system, and has relieved in our community many cases of supposed incurable di-

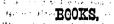
Sold by dealers generally.

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HOLY WATER FONTS, Statuary, Medallions, Oratory Lamps, Tapers Incenso Pixes. Censers, Oil Stocks, Silver and Plated Candlesticks, Processional Crosses, Candlabrums and Altar Cards. Church Furniture procured or manufactured to order.

SCHOOL REQUISITES and OFFICE STATIONERY.

Globes, Maps, Charts of History, Geography, Botany, Philosophy, Natural History, Head Line Copies, Exercise Copies, Composition Blank Books, Book-keeping Blanks, Note

26c to 28c.

balmorals, \$1 10 and 1 40; do prunella, 50c to \$1 60 ; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c to \$1.15.

has been done by country customers in view of the early closing of navigation. Prices are steady and without important change. We quote: Bi-carb soda at \$3.121 to \$3 20; \$75, \$55, \$51 and \$38. soda ash, \$1.50 to \$2.00; sal-soda, \$1.10 to

John McKinnon, of the 14th concession of East William, Ont., died on Saturday afternoon from the effects of injuries received in a bar-room fight the previous night at the hands of Ned McClelland of West William.

The Saturday Review says Blaine's despatches on the Panama Canal and the struggle between Chili and Peru, are more aggressive than any documents ever issued by the English Government in recent years.

An Imperial ukase has been issued by the Rüsslan Government appointing a special commission to undertake the re-organization of the provincial government system, in the direction of self-administration and peasant local representation.

The possibility of the annexation of Canada by the United States is deemed so remote that it elicits little discussion. England would regret such a contingency, but no important party would dream of resisting Canadian secession forcibly.

A disastrous collision occurred on Lake Erie early on Saturday morning, resulting in the sinking of the schooner "Carlingford," wheat laden, worth about \$20,000, and the splendid new iron steamer "Brunswick," valued at \$150,000. Four persons were drowned.

Mr. Wellington Grymes, the Nova Scotian, who impounded the Earl of Dunraven for wickedly planning and designing to slay certain moose without paying a local license to Mr. Grymes, has been non-suited in the Nova Scotian courts, and Lord Dunraven now meditates a return suit for false imprisonmønt.

A large track of waste land in southern Algeria has been leased to a Frenchman who has determined to make it pay, despite that it is valueless for agricultural purposes. His intention is to convert it into a lion and panther preserve. These beasts are to be lured into the preserve by old horses, mules and asses which have done their life's work. A luxurious hotel, supplied with a Parisian chef, is to be erected upon the estate, and from this headquarters will sally forth the budding sportsmen who flock thither to aujoy the excitement of lion hunting. Those who are particularly bold will be able to shoot their game, in the open; but ambuscades will be provided from which the less valorous can make it hot for the lions while remaining in safety themselves.

The movement in favor ot reform in the agricultural law of England is quite as active as that in Ireland. It is silent and undemonstrative, but none the less determined for all that, and gradually, but somewhat stealthily, it may be said, are the great as well as the small landlords disposing of their properties. From every quarter of England comes the announcement of the sale of some hereditary estate which has lain in the family for ages, and in every case the announcement is accompanied by the most bit-

lerson his responsibility still further.

petrated in her name, but we cannot stoop to ask them to see that justice shall be done. The dishonor is theirs, not ours, if justice be outraged in regard to this Grawkill carnage. -Dublin Nation.

Boy, what ails the horse ? It needs Kendall's Spavin Cure. See their advertisement.

"PHUNNIE."

What letter of the alphabet reminds one of China ?-T.

The fly that walks on oleomargarine is not the butterfly.

The man at the telephone office has always a "holler back."

The three most inquisitive English rivers, according to Cockneys-The Wye, the Wen and the Were.

When a Richmond man saw the sickly colour of the sky on Tuesday morning, he was heard to mutter, "The comet has busted, by thunder!"

"Malaria!" said the Old Orchard Beech landlady; "well no, we haven't got it. Folks hain't asked for it, but we'll get it for your | fourths, 26c to 29c ; Gunpowder, low grades, family."

"You don't know how it pains me to punish you,' said the teacher. "I guess there's the most pain at my end of the stick," replied the boy, feelingly; "'t any rate, I'd be willing to swap."

An old man who had been badly hurt in a railway collision, being advised to sue the company for damages, said, "Wal, no, not for damages-I've had enough of them; but I'll just sue 'em for repairs."

1'll just sue 'em for repairs." The doctor's daughter: "I declare you're a dreadful fanatic, Mrs. McCizzom. I do Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; believe you think nobody will us saved but you and your minister." Old lady : "Aweel, my dear, I whiles has my doubts about the meenister."

At the table of George IV., when Prince Regent, the royal host, said, "Why, Colman, you are older than I am." Oh, no, sir," replied Colman; "I could not take the liberty of coming into the world before your Royal Highness."

The salutatory of Yale this year was a German, the valedictarian a Hebrew, and the prize declaimer a Chinaman. But when it comes to real classical culture, the native land is there. The pitcher of the Yale Baseball Club is an American.

The other night one of the Old Dominion steamships in approaching Norfolk made use of the electric light. A coloured woman on shore, astounded at the spectacle, was heard to exclaim : "Good lawd! de comic's met de moon an' busted !"

The following statement appeared in a Scotch paper :- " The celebrated vocalist has narrowly escaped with his life, his carriage having been upset near Edinburgh ; but we are happy to state that he was able to appear the same evening in three pieces."

Dollars, which might otherwise be thrown ter lamentations against the depression in away by resorting to ineffectual medicines, the value of land. The Dake of Westminster are saved by purchasing that inexpensive are saved by purchasing that inexpensive bas already sold some of the most desirable specific for bodily pain and remedy for portions of his property. He is said to have affections of the throat, lungs, stomach, liver Blready realized over a quarter of a million by and bowels, Dr. THOMAS' ECLEGATIO OIL, which bis sales, and he has expressed his anxiety to does not deteriorate, and is thorough and pure.

that the Company will not advance its rates at all this winter, as such a policy would greatly benefit important interests here. The grain trade is now about over for the season. and the retrospect is not pleasing reading to Montrealers. Shipments show a decrease of 7,137,410 bushels as compared with last year, the loss being due to the keen competition with the St. Lawrence and all other water routes on the part of American lines of rail, and, secondly, to the speculative crazes at Chicago, which repeatedly sent the price of wheat up several cents beyond the shipping point, as gaged by European prices. The total exports of grain from Montreal this sea-

son were 13,306,635 bushels, while last year 20,144,045 bushels were exported. The exports of flour were 556,694 barrels, a decrease of 110,000 as compared with shipments in 1880.

GROCERIES. -The shipment of goods to the interior have been large. The dearer classes of teas are in good demand. Japan, common, 224c to 25c ; good common to medium, 27c to 30c ; fair to good, 34c to 45c ;

fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasabi, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c: 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest. 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c: medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar .---The market for gnanulated was 1 easier. We quote : Granulated, 95 to 95c; Yellow rafined,

Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c ; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 174c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 121c. FRUITS. -The damage to the "Aviona's"

cargo of dried foreign fruits was not so great as expected, and the market is hardly so firm. Valencia raisina firm at 9c to 94c. Currants are worth 7c to 74c: layer raising, \$2.95 to \$3; loose muscatel, \$3.10 to \$315; London layers, \$3.35 to 3.40; new figs, 14c to 17c in boxes; sultanas, 12c to 131c; filberts, 10c to 11c.

Spices .- The market for pepper is quiet Oassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1.00; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mus. tard, 1 Ib jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, un-limed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c. Synurs and molasses .--- Market unchanged. We quote for Bright syrups 62c to

68c; medium, 55c to 58c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses-Barbadoes 550 59c; Trinidad, 50c to 52c; sugar house, 36c to 40c.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- The movement in general hardware is very fair, though the bulk of the fall business appears to be about over. Merchants are not hurrying their orders for shipment by water to such an extent us in former years, as the Grand Trunk has not as yet given notice of the enforcement of its winter freight tariff. The action of the Graud Trunk is heartily commended by merchants. There is no change in pig iron and prices of all goods are firm and unchanged. Pig iron,

keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3 to \$3.10; morphia. \$2.50 to \$2.60; castor oil, 10c to 101; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

FISH .- A few more fresh lots of Labrador herring have again sold at our quotations. We quote sales at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Nova Scotia split herrings are quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per brl for No. 1; No 2 \$4 to \$5; dry cod \$4 50 to \$5 00, and green, \$5 to \$5.25 for No. 1, \$4 for No. 2 ; No. 2 mackerel, \$6 00 to \$6 50 white fish \$4.75; salmon trout \$4.50. North Shore Salmon is steady at \$20; \$10 and \$18 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. British Columbia salmon, S16.50 per bbl.

Wool, -Another series of sales open in London on the 22nd inst. During the week several good sized lots of Cape and Australian have sold here at quotations. Greasy Cape, on

this market, is quoted at 19% to 22c; Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 30c to 32c; unassorted 30c. HIDES advanced to \$9.00, \$8.00 and \$7.00.

for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, 95c to \$1.05; calfskins, 12c. OILS .--- Newfoundland cod is quiet at 440

to 45c; Steam refined seal, 47¹/₂c. Linseed oil 73c for raw and 75c for boiled. PETROLEUM moderately active and about

steady, freights having advanced. Car lots are queted at 23 to 24c, and single bbl. lots at 25 dc to 26c.

SALT.-The market is steady. Coarse is noted at 571c to 621c. Factory filled, \$1 o \$1.10 ; Eureks, \$2. Hors .- Market inactive. A few more par-

cels have been sold to brewers here at 2010 to 22c.

Prices of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool to-day were unchanged.

The local market for flour was steady and ctive. Stocks in store to day were 63,550 bbis, sgainst 71,255 bbls on the 15th ult. Sales were reported of 475 bbls of Superior Extra at \$6.10; 200 do Extra Superfine at \$5 95; 250 do, \$6; 200 Medium Bskers', \$6 20; 125 do, \$6.50; 125 do, \$6.55; 100 do, \$6.10; 750 Ontario Bags (bags included), \$3; 250 do, \$2.90.

The grain trade is quiet. Peas have sold at 89ch to 90c, and oats at 40c. Other quotations nominal.

Cheese remains dull and in buyers favor with sales at 11c, 111c and 111c. The Utica and Little Falls markets were do lower yesterday.

Butter maintains its former tone with good demand for the choice grades at fancy, prices, but lower qualities are neglected.

Eggs are quiet at 24c to 25c for fresh, and 21c to 22c for packed.

Hog products are unchanged.

Potashes have sold at \$5.20 to 5.30. RECEIPTS HERE TO-DAY .- Peas, 5,093 bush barley, 13,146; flour, 4,878 barrels; meal, 460; ushes, 30; butter, 758 packages; cheese

5,498 boxes; dressed hogs, 60; leather, 51 rolls; tobacco, 13 cases; spirits, 50 casks. CITY BETAIL MARKETS-Nov. 15. The wet weather and consequent had roads

had the effect of limiting both the supply of produce and the attendance of buyers. Prices are much the same as before, but fresh fruits and vegetables are firm. . . The exportation of apples, potatoes and cabbages to the United States continues.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; oatmeal, | or beast.

Plainfield, Vt.

If your horse has a spavin, use Kendell's Spavin Cure. See advertisement.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Special to the Chicago (III.) Inter-Ocean. The world-renowned swimmer, Captain Paul Boyton, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at the seashore, related the following incidents in his experience :

Reporter :--- "Captain Boyton, you must have seen a large part of the world ?" Gaptain Boyton :- "Yes sir, by the sid of

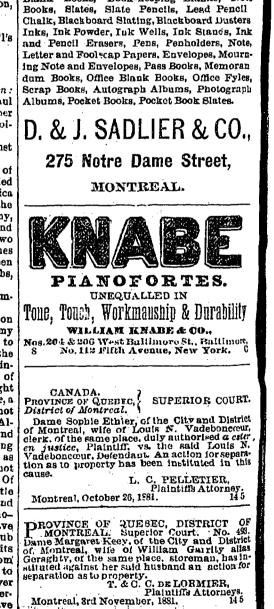
my Rubber Life-Saving Dress, I have traveled over 10,000 miles on the rivers of America and Europe; have also been presented to the crowned heads of England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations. I have three times received the order of knighthood, and been elected honorary member of committees, clubs, orders and societies."

Reporter :- "Were any of your trips accom panied by much danger?"

Captain Boyton :- "That depends upon what you may call dangerous. During my trip down the river Tagus, in Spain, I had to "shoot" one hundred and two waterfalle, the highest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somane, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although all this was not very pleasant, and might be termed dangerous, I tear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for as long as my limbs are tree and easy, and not cramped and benumbed, I am all right. Of late I carry a stock of Jacob's Oil in my little boat,--(the Captain calls it " Baby Mine," and has stored therein signal rockets, thermometer; compass, provisions, etc.)-and 1 have had little trouble. Before starting out I jub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action on the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rhenmatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me, until I got hold of the Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it.".

THE WOODSTOCK CONFLAGRATION. ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 11.-The following are the aggregates of insurance :- North British, \$18,050; London and Liverpool and Globe, \$8,340; Commercial Union, \$20,000, J U Winslow, agent; London and Lancashire, \$64,000; Queen, \$3,000; Lancashire, \$10,500, G W Vanwort, agent. Ætna, Hartford, Imperial and Fire Assurance, of London, sum up \$12,600, 'J Y Allard, agent.' The vault of the registrar's office has just been opened and the records and valuables found all right.

When you see a promising colt with a splint, ourb or spavin forming, thus spoiling its sale, go at once and procure a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. One dollar invested in this great remedy will save you hundreds of dollars. It has no equal as a liniment for man





A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases. BY DR. KENDALL.

nder bei eine eine <u>under bei</u>nen sig<mark>e</mark>ren. The Book is very useful to farmere at contains a great deal of practical information. Contains an index which gives the symptoms, cause, and the treatment of each. A table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse with the ordinary dose, effect, and anidots when poisoned. A table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with; rule for telling the age of the horse. A valuable collec-tion of receipts and much other valuable infor-mation. mation.