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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 16.

### MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1882.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

# IRELAND

THE LAND WAR

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

BY CABLE.

DUBLIS, Nov. 21.—On the opening of the Joyce trial this morning, Michael Casey withdrew his plea of not guilty. The remaining four prisoners were then put forward. Mr. Malley, on their behalf, pleaded guilty. Old Michael Casey burst into tears and betrayed great emotion. The other removed. Dulan is not expected to live. He prisoners presented a stolid demeanor. Judge says he and his party are all good men, and Barry sentenced them all to be hanged on be does not care it he dies. The police state December 15th. Mr. Malley, in submitting a whistle was blown as they approached the the prisoners' plea of guilty, pointed out the gradations of guilt among the prisoners and three times. Dolan lives near where the the mysterious influences of which they Fonian armory was recently discovered. The were the instruments, and made a pathetic police at two o clock this morning broke into sppeal for the men. The Attorney General said that, now that justice had been vindicated by sentencing the three principal cri- being connected with the murder minals, he would recommend the others to of Cox. Woodward has been imprisoned mercy. Judge Barry informed the prisoners under the Coercion Act on suspicion of being that they furnished a terrible example, which concerned in the murder of the informer he hoped would sink deeply into the hearts sailey. The police expected to break into of others, of the consequence of joining a other houses during the night. The mob secret society. It was not improbable, he said, that some of them had been terrorized into joining the gang who had murdered the Joyces, and had not taken an actual manual part in the massacre; but persons joining an unlawful enterprise were responsible for the acts of all the parties thereto. As far as he was personally concerned, he should be very glad if those with whom the decision rested could see their way to an amicable consideration of Mr. Maliey's appeal. A me norial will be started asking for the reprieve of the

condemned men. It appears that it was Judge Lawson, whom Delaney attempted to assassinate, who sentenced him to five years' penal servitude for robbery and attempted murder. Delaney's term recently expired

LONDON, Nov. 21 .- A man was arrested at the North Wall, Dublin, on his arrival from England, with 20 packets of dynamite detonators in his possession. He stated that he was instructed and paid by a man in Liver-pool to take the packet to New Ross; but it was afterwards found that the detonators ware intended for railway blasting purposes

tenants assembled in Cork to discuss their | Precautions have been taken to ensure the DUBLIN, NOV. 22. - A committee of evicted grievances. Several Government reporters in | safety of the soldier of the Rifle Brigade who the hall were expelled amid considerable excitement. The meeting soon adjourned, and held an open air session. Mr. Redmond. who was present, advocated the continuance of the no-rent policy. He said Ireland would now be compelled to agitate peacefully for the attainment of her rights, but if this falled, a resort to the sword would become necessary. His remarks were received with applause, and the speech created a sensation.

The counsel for the Maamtrasna murderers have torwarded to the Viceroy a memorial praying for a commutation of the sentence for the five prisoners who pleaded guilty. Near Shibbereen to day a farmer was stabbod by a party of men. The wounds are dangerous.

Dublin, Nov. 23 .- Two farmers have been desperately besten by a gang of men at Clare-

The Home Rule Association was dissolved Durlin, Nov. 23.-A final meeting of the Home Rule Association will be held to mor-

row. It will be dissolved and merged in the National League. Dillon will go to America shortly to make removing him. The mob shouted, yelled a lengthened sejourn with his brother in and tried to break open the doors. The in-

Colorado. He insists on resigning his seat in | mates were greatly slarmed. A large force the Commons before departing.

Dublin, Nov. 26.—The municipal elections

resulted in the election of five Nationalists. remained lurking in the vicinity, however. They take the places of Liberals. The police still maintain that they are on

the track of the murderers of Cavendish and Burke, and appear sanguine of their arrest.

Davitt, speaking at Navan last evening, declared that farmers in the west of Ireland should not starve. They would compel the Government that prevents them living on the soil to support them during the winter. In case they were unsuccessful in getting the | cupants reat them off, pursued and captured Government to do its duty, he proposed to the whole gang. make the landlords support the people. If

Gladstone did not apply the surplus of arrears estimate to save the people, then no rent should be paid from November until May. A portion of the arrears surplus should be placed as a national relief fund to save the people from starving. In 1848 Archbishop Hughes declared in New York that men threatened with bunger would be justified in seizing the bread upon the altar. How much more justifled would the Irish be in feeding their destitute from the tribute they are compelled to pay to felonious landlordism.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25; Detective Cox was shot to-night in Middle Abbey street. Another detective shot Cox's assailant. Cox is dead. LONDON, NOV. 25 .- A Dublin despatch says Bastwood and Cox and another detective plain the matter to the House, he would have were in the neighborhood of Sackville street, watching a party of men suspected of being Fenians. Four shots were fired at the officers, one wounding Cox. Enstwood pursued the men and shot one named Dowling. He is not expected to recover. He was among a group a fortnight, and for a third offence for a of ten men, one of whom sought to hurry the murderer away. He was captured by a sol- month instead of the remainder of the seedier who threatened to bayonet him. A third man is in custody. The men had just come out of a public house frequented by

Dowling, or Dolan, the murderer of Detec-

tive Cox, is a brass fitter. One of the two THE DUKE OF ABERCORN. other men arrested is named Devine. He was released from prison a few months ago, and is known as a "bully." He had two re volvers in his pocket and eighteen rounds of

ammunition. The detectives about half-past ten noticed three suspicious-looking persons

withdraw from a party of ten with whom the detective had an encounter. The officers

crossed the street, and Cox approached Dolan,

whom he suspected of having arms in his

possession. As the detectives neared the group a man shouted "Now fire," and Dolan immediately discharged his revolver. Esst-

wood then wounded Dolan, and wrenched

the revolver from him. Meanwhile one of

the party fired twice at Eastwood, the bullet

penetrating his hat. Devine knocked Esst. wood down, and was about to shoot him.
when he was seized by a constable and a
soldier. The soldier had his bayonet across

Devine's throat, threatening to kill him if he moved. A voice shouted, "Shoot the soldier." Matters appeared threatening, but

the police drew their revolvers and kept the

crowd back until Cox and the prisoner were

group, and the word to fire was repeated

Fenian armory was recently discovered. The

the House of Wm Woodward, organ builder,

Cuffe street, and arrested him on a charge of

followed the cab conveying Cox to the hos-

pital, and fearing an attack the officers pre-

sented revolvers out of the windows and

reached the hospital safely. It is said that Cox was warned that he would be killed.

Dublin, Nov. 25 .- Archbishop McCabe,

speaking at Harold's Cross to-day, strongly

denounced the murder of Detective Cox. He

asked the people to use their influence to

drive away secret societies The wrong doers

of last night were, no doubt, abroad for dendlier and more flendish work, but their

intentions were frustrated by the vigilance of

to-day Devine, Woodward and Byan were arraigned on the charge of the murder of

Cox. Detective Eastwood identified Devine,

tut was not sure about the other two. The

prisoners were remanded. At a meeting of the Corporation to day, a resolution was

passed, on motion of Dwyer Gray, recording

the horror of the Corporation at the outrage.

assisted in capturing the murderer's friends.

Seven Judges who had been dining in Mount-

joy Square passed the spot where the mur-

derers of Cox were loitering a few minutes

after the affray. It is thought the murderers were lying in wait for them. The inquest is

proceeding.

Dennis Field, a juror in the case of Hynes,

hanged, was met on Frederick street on his

way to dinner to-day by a car containing two

men. One jumped off and stabbed Field in

several places with a sword. Field is dying

Field's assallants drove off in the direction

of Drumcondra. Field is still alive, but his

condition is precurious. The man stabbed

him with a sword cane. He seized the weapon and broke it. The men then knocked him

down and wounded him in the back. Field

complains that several per one saw him ly-

ing on the ground, but did not offer to assist

Later.-Field received six wounds, and has

The mob to-night attacked Jervis street

hospital, where Dolan, who killed Detective

Cex, lies, with the object, it is believed, of

of police soon arrived, armed with swords and

batons, when the mob disappeared. They

The police are now patrolling the neighbor-

An additional military guard has been

Thomas Mallon, a bailiff, while serving a

wilt to-night in Gardiner street, received a

serious stab in the head. Three arrests.
On Sunday evening "Moonlighters" at-

tacked a farm house near Cashel. The oc-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 21 .- In the House of Com-

mons to night, Mr. Gladstone refused to allow

Mr. Yorke a further opportunity of discussing

The Procedure rules were taken up. Dis-

Mr. Nolan referred to the suspension of

cussing the ninth rule, relative to the suspen-

Irish members, and stated that on that occa-

sion he received a communication from the

Clerk of the House, asking him if he wished

made by Mr. Nolan, Mr. Playlair did not ex-

proved himself utterly incapacitated for his

position as chairman of committees. After

Mr. Gladstone offered a motion, which was

adopted, that the term of suspension for a

ecound offence be reduced from a month to

The Committee investigating the imprison-

ment of Mr. Gray to-day reconsidered their

report. The sixteenth paragraph was rejected

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Popular Charles The work best for the best of the

discussion the matter dropped.

Lord Churchill said if, after the statement

sion of members from service of the House,

the Klimainham affair.

to be suspended.

hood and guarding the hospital.

placed at Dublin Castle to-night.

the police.

An Unvresented Address to His Grace on the Occasion of His "Golden Wedding."

[To the Editor of United Ireland.]

DEAR SIR.—The following address was not presented to His Grace of Abercorn. The loyar and dutiful townspeople of Stratar a would be thankful if you will publish it.—Yours very tonly

Strabane, Oct. 30, 1882.

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GBACE-Permit us "MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GBACE-Permit us, noble sir, to express to you on our own behalf, and that of the inhabitants of Strabane and its vicinity, our congratu atlons on the attainment of your Golden wedding. And, whilst assuring you of our warm appreciation if y ur domestic virtues and amiable qualities, we desire, on this auspecious occasion to place ou record our estimate of your public worth, and bear our humble restimony as to how you have utilized that influence on society (for good or evill) which your evalued position, your princely revenues, and all but unlimited power enabled you to exercise.

your e-alice position, your princely revenues, and all but unlimited power enabled you to exercise.

For over fifty years £10000 a year has been at your command; the hapoiness, destiny, and social condition of thousands of human beings depe ded on your will; and during that time changes have taken place under your control, the consequence of which will only be the peasant general on and enable posterity to decide whether the first Duke of Abertorn will be placed in the category of the bene actors of suciety, or among those lords of the soil whose career, have been marked by a stern and quiet exicise of their rights and a callous indifference to the claims of daty.

That you have nead always the welfare and has places of your peor le at heart, and adopted what you considered the best means for preventing discontent, at the same time encouraging those babits of self reliance, economy and thrift, which alone can render a community great and

ing discontent, at the same time encouraging thuse babtis or self reliance, economy and thrift, which alone can render a community great and prosperous, is, we think, clearly cemon-traised by your dealings with your own town of Strabane, which, sinused as it is in the centre of your vas; estates, has amply experienced the beneficent effects of your scatesmans. Ip, generally, and £40,000 a year.

"You, nobe sir, seemed to have fully estimated how far a liberal education would engender discontent (with their lot) among the toiling ansess of the people, and consequently you never contributed in any way to the mental culture of those whose only business in life was to work incessantly that you and your family might live in ease and opulence.

"In this town, at least, you endowed no scool, you granted no free library, you gave no constitut of any class or socie y having the promotion of art or literature for its object, knowing a you did that ignerance is the most litting

ing as you did that ignorance is the most fitting concomitant of slavery—

"For lettered slaves will link their might till Dublin, Nov. 27 .- Five more persons their demands do grow,
To that imperious thunder-tone, which despots
quall to know.' were arrested this afternoon in connection with the murder of Detective Cox. Dowling is progressing favorably. In the Police Court

"'Tis true, an academy for Intermediate Education is nearing completion on the outskirts of your town; but we know your demand for £25 per annum for \*n acre of ground was suffillent to deter any budy of men less obdurate tune the Presbyterians of the North from the undertaking, and in moderating that demand you only did so to suit par y exigencles—not through any abandonment of your guiding principle.

"A stranger visiting Strabane will seek in

morphiciple.

"A stranger visiting Strabane will seek in value for club, in titute, or public hall built at your expense, or bearing your noble name; and if he should inquire for the people's park, or pleasure ground, we may tell him such incitities for recreation and amusement are contrary to your strice idea of industry; as likely to encourage idic ha its; besides such gifts can only be appreciated and enjoyed by our English masters, amongs whom you spend your money, but are in no way suited to the capacity of those Irish serfs, from whose labor you derive your income.

income. 'You, noble ir, by your charge of one shilling per annum for the ground upon which a weightringe saids—your charge of £160 per annum for public markets (which you have annum for public markets (which you have never endeavored to encourage or improve). In the withdrawal of a grant of £50 a year which you gave for publicing his—all tend to how how thoroughly you disapprove of the enervating system of paron-go; and how deeply you sympathize with whatever tends to develop a split of self-reliance and saf government among our propile.

systom of paron-go; and how deeply you sympathize with whatever tends to develop a split of self-reliance and self govornment among our people.

"The causi—a relic of the old Irish Parliament, made aby a grant of f12,000 to your ancestor, the taxl of Abercorn, might, under happler auspices and fostering care, nave been developed into a water way for ships equal to the Clyde, and have made Strabane a flourishing mart instead. I a decaying inland town, with its traffic entrusted to the management of an antiquated fossil in the shape of a supernamused constable—at emblem of your idea of progress. The charge you make of suppence to a on all imports and exports add a stitle to the price of coal, and, consequently, makes the hearts of our poor a little colder; yet they are consored by the reflection tout by paying this imports, they contribute their mits to maintain you in a splendour beatting your dignity.

"No state-man, noble sir, ever had a graver apprehension than you of the evils of surplus population. With what gratification must you not reflect on how assiduously and acceptably you have labored for the last fifty years to mitigate that evil. We venture to assert that few noblemen in the same sphere of life as yur Grace can point to such splendid results; for now no plebetan smoke tinges the atmosphere around your ducal mansion from Mulagheroy to bessy-Boil, and very few from Fairy-water to Mary Gray. Of the seven hundred and odd families, whose homes once studied that widdomain, no representative is here on this suspicious morning to sainte your Grace. But when the news of this great event is carried on the wings of the Pres. through the English of the Pres. through the English of the Pres. through the Mulli-hsseaking world—from many a sentement under the Southern Cross—from the lanes and aleys of their decendants. Of happy homes and feative sc-nes by the slopes of Leagund of the glens of Kliljdart, accompanied by a wish that they, too, could make their voices heard an id the chorns of congratuations, or, kne

occasion makes the man, truer than in your regard. You are now the recognized champion of those who do not wish to see the ancient relations of landlord and tena it disturbed by legislation. The Land Act of 1870 first evoked your genies; your office rules were more pitent than Act of Parliament, whilst your discovery of Town Parks where none heroefore existed, and your addition to them of fifty per cent, though the ronts were already exorbitant showed you equal to the emergency and preclaimed you the coming man. The clause in the Land act of 1-31 introduced by the siditious member for rebel Wexford, aroused all your generous ire. It may be said that Healy's clause oratory, which burst forth

Fresh as the fountain when 'tis found First by the lapwing under ground.'

" During the landlord convention in Dublin it buring the landlord convention in Dublin it swelled in volume and in violence a it swept through the halls of Westminster, and has now assumed such proportions as to threaten with destruction even the last vestige of that trait at ucture (the Land Act of 1851; which Mr. Gladdone in his vain conceit creeted to protect the tenants from the snow-flakes of landlord vengence.

Gladione in his vain concelt creeted to protect the tenants from the snow-flakes of landlord vengeance.

"Those who hope and cordde in you must be proud to witness how you have exhausted all the resources of diplomacy to instruct the Land Act. From the notice to quit served in the barassed and oppresed tenants, to he display of wrath against a sub-commissioner who seemed disposed to recognize their claims, and by your intricues having he sphere of action remoted far from your estate, and sharing your hospitality with his successor, whose demeanor showed he was not inclined to confiscate the property of the landlord class.

Your excess we demand of five shillings per foot for building ground, with a lesse of only sixty one years has retarded enterprise, prevented factories being built, and thus kept the dimensions of commerce and population of the town within its ancient of currented limits. This additional fact, taken in conjunction with your never falling method of gradualiv raising the rents on your imp oving tenants all over your extate, proclaims you to be, now as ever, entitled to the appellation of the 'model landlord."

"Finally, noble sir, allow rs to congratulate."

entitled to the appellation of the 'model land-lord.'
"Finally, noble sir, allow's to congratulate you not only on your long and useful life and the happiness you enjoy, but also on having made a name for yourrelf which must ever occupy a distinguished place in the archives of the illustricus Hamilton family. Sulua popula suprema lex—Signed on behalf of the non-elected commissioners of strabane."

#### PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

London, Nov. 25 .- The polling for member of the House of Commons for Cambridge University, which will continue for five days, was opened to day. At the close of the day's for him the admission of the whole popula-polling Mr. H. U. Raikes, the Conservative tion of this Province; that his political candidate, had received 527 votes, and Prof. | career as Attorney General of Canada was a Stnart, the Liberal candidate, 436 votes. The vacancy was occasioned by the retirement, on account of advancing years, of the Right Hon Spencer Horatio Welpole. Mr. Ratkes, who was one of the members for Preston, applied of his time; that the great faculties which he for the Californ Bundreds to order to contest the University election.

At an election at Preston to day for a successor to Mr. Raikes, Mr. Tomlinson, Indethe workingmen and by a considerable num- Bar. ber of Liberals. The defeated candidate, Mr. Hanbury, who is a strong Tory, and has the support of the party managers, received 4.167 vot-a.

# DEATH OF JUDGE DRUMMOND.

THE LAST HONORS PAID A GREAT MAN.

The Remains of the Late Judge Drummond Laid in their Last Resting Place.

It is with much regret that we learn of the death of the Hon. Lewis T. Drummond, late Judge of the Court of Queen's Beuch. was beyond doubt one of the most wonderful men that Canada ever produced, and in his time the most prominent orator of the country. Want of space prevents us from giving more of his very eventful life, which reached | things he said those Catholics who were fond its zenith in the great struggle of '37 and 'or of expressing their opinious publicly on reseveral years later. The late gentleman was ill. He died last evening at his home in this city.

Monday the remains of the late Hon. Judge

Lewis T. Drummond were laid in their last

guished Canadian of Irish birth and parentage. The name of Drummond will stand with that of Bedard, Viger, Papineau, Lafontaine, Morin, McGee and Cartier in the history of Canada. Of all others there was a time in the history of Canada, during and said he was happy to find that very few the stormy and glorious period of '37, when the deceased acted the greatest part which any man could act, in defending before the courts the patriots of that time, charged with high treason. Some fell on the scaffold, others were exiled to Bermuds, and Australia and others were saved by the great eloquence of the late Judge. His funeral to-day closes a distinguished record of nearly and your nobie family that blessing which the remembrance of your equitable and humane treatment of them would bring spot annous to their lips.

"The blackened wall and ruined homesteads, which, for three centuries, had been the abode of the McLaughlins, of Baoa fenre (near Strabane); urnish the latest proof that your Grace stid believe in "the Crowbar" as an important factor in Christian e vilization; whilst, thorselves and their familiee, thrown penniess on the world, without permission to sell their interest in the lends inherited by their ancestors long set the Financia of Ulster transferred the Hamilton family from Pataley Abbey to be lords of Strabane, and long see your distinguished Catholic ancestor—the gallant and dashing General Rehard Hamilton, of the army of James II—landed at the Fort of Dunalong. These facts show more eloquently than language could convey the seniments of Jaulee and mercy which actimate your noble bosom. The month of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and song seniments of including the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and long seniments of including the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Individual of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Individual of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Individual of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Individual of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Individual of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Individual of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Individual of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Individual of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Individual of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Individual of the Hon Chief Justices Ramsay, Jette, Papineau and Hon Justices Ramsay, torty years. The tuneral left his late resi-

James Church on St. Denis street, where most impressive inneral service was held. The church was draped in mourning and the remains were laid near the sanctuary. Rev. Father Rousselot, parish priest, officiated, as-sisted by Rev. Father Toupin, and there were many priests present within the sanctuary. In the body of the Church, besides a large number of gentlemen, there was also several ladies and the Sisters of the order of the Congregation and Grey Nuns.

The body was received at the door of the Church by Rev. Father Monk and Rev. Father Drummond, son of the deceased. Mr.

seconded by Mr. E. Carter, Q.C., and Resolved.—That the members of this Bar desire to express their sincere regret on the occasion of the death of the late Hon. L. T. Drummond, formerly Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; that the distinguished telents which he displayed in his professional career, his great eloquence in the service of the great cases which had been entrusted to him, the courage and devotion which he exhibited in more than one case which remains celebrated and forms to-day a subject of history, merits worthy consummation of the great and useful works which he accomplished in the Legislature of the country, and assure to his memory one of the chief places in the history exhibited in the exercise of his functions as Judge of the highest tribunal in our Province. his sterling capacity, the extent of his knowledge, the soundness of his judgment, and his pendent Conservative, was elected, having impartiality and affability, commanded the received 6,351 votes. He was supported by

conded by Mr. J. M. Loranger, Q C., and re-solved—That as a mark of the respect and esteam which the members of the Bar entertain for the memory of the Hou. Judge, they attend his faneral, which takes place on Monday morning, in a body and wear mourning during one month.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Duhamel, Q.O., seconded by Mr. John Danlop, and resolved-That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the present resolutions to the family of the deceased with the expression of the deep sympathy of the members of the Montreal Bar in their sad bereavement Moved by Mr. James Kirby, seconded by

Mr. F. L. Balque, and resolved-That the present resolutions be published in the city

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSIONS AND MIXED MARBIAGES. A DISCOURSE BY BISHOP DUHAMES.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27 .- In the Basilica yesterday Bishop Duhamel read the Episcopal letter from the sixth Provincial Council and made comments thereon. Among other ligious matters were deluded by the idea that very advanced in years and had long been | they were safe because they had Protestants on their side. But there were sensible Protestants who in many cases had acknowledged the doctrines of the Catholic Church and did not always agree with those self constituted champions of rites are the closing chapters of the glorious and eventful career of a distinguished Canadian of Italy has been constituted champions of catholicity. The Catholic who acted upon, spoke or wrote on his own opinion regulabed Canadian of Italy his constituted champions of catholicity. The Catholic who acted upon, spoke or wrote on his own opinion regulated Canadian of Italy his constituted champions of catholicity. by the fact to be a Catholic. The Church should be appealed to in all such cases as it alone had the right to decide all such matters. His Lordship also referred to the clause relating to marriage dispensations, dispensations had been asked of him in his diocese since he had assumed the mitre. Many Catholics who could not succeed in being married to one of another denomination by a clergyman of the Catholic Church, were under the impression that the marriage performed by a clergyman of another religion was valid. Such a marriage might be legal in the eyes of the law and the world, but it was considered invalid by the Church. The

and the properties of the first the contraction of the properties with a contract of the contract of

# POPE LEO XIII.

#### His LATEST ENCYCLICAL

THE SOCIALISTIC EVIL AND THE REBEDIES

[ From the London Times ]

Course presided over the choir, and Mr. Tancrede Trudel sang the solos.
On the coffin were a number of wreaths sent by friends. Messrs. Dunsine and Halpin were the undertakers. After the service the funeral procession proceeded along St. Catherine street, to Guy and thence to the Oemetery. Requiescal in pace.

A largely attended meeting of the Bar of Montreal was held on Saturday for the purposs of giving expression to the deep regret felt at the death of the late Judge Drummond. The Batonnier, Mr W W Robertson, QO, presided, and among those present were the Hon R Luslamme, QC, Hon B Meroler, QC, Moste E Carter, QC, J J Maclaren, QC, Joseph Doutre, QO, Geo Macrae, QO, Jos Duhamel, QC, L L Beique, J A Robidoux, F X Archam bault, QC, Joan Dunlop, J M Loranger, QC, A E Poirler, A Globensky, E Roy, QC, G O Purgeon, E Guerin, and many others. The following recolutions were unanimously adopted:—

\*\*RESCLUTIONS.\*\*

Moved by the Hon, R. Laslamme, Q.C., and Resolved—That the members of this Bar desire to express their sincere regret on the George of the Portion of the Jondon Times J Yesterday (November 5th), in all thechurches of the Roman Catholic province of Westministic, an "encyclical Later" from Pione Leo XIII., addressed to "the Patriarchs, Primakes, archibistops and Exhops of the Roman Catholic province of Westministic, an "encyclical Later" from Pione Leo XIII., addressed to "the Roman Catholic province of Westministic, an "encyclical Later" from Pione Leo XIII., addressed to "the Roman Catholic province of Westministic, an "encyclical Later" from Pione Leo XIII., addressed to "the Patriarchs, Primakes, archibistops and Exhops of the Suntine Communion with the Apostolic Occurs of the sculd the catholic Works archibistops and Exhops of the Suntine West and Exhops of the Suntine West and Exhops of the Suntine West and Exhops of the Roman Catholic province of Westministics, and Exhops of the Roman Catholic province of Westministics, and sevent continution of the Action to the section of the solution of the solution

and renders the hardest labor.

NOT ONLY BEARABLE, BUT AGREEABLE.

There was a dearth of such virtue in the twelfth century; for too many among men, enslaved by the things of this world, either covered madly honors and wealth or lived a life of inxerv and self gratidention. All power was centered in few, and had fur too most part become an instrument of orpression to the wretched and despised marses; and those even who ought by their profession to be an example to others had not avoided the contag on of the prevalent vices. The extinction of charity everywhere was followed by moral diseases manifold and deadly—envy. jeatonsy, hatred; and minds were so divided and heatile that, on the slightest protext, neighboring cities waged war among themselves against one another. Picturing Francis of Assisi as a reformer specially called to wage war against the them prevailing vices of society, the dovereign fontiff pourrays him as 'amid the effection,' and assidiousness of the times' going about the country of he crowd—but even welcoming it with a wongrous radiors and for only enduring what is generally deemed in at hard to bear—the senseless ridicule of he crowd—but even welcoming it with a wongrous radiors and for only enduring what is generally deemed in at hard to bear—the senseless ridicule of he crowd—but even welcoming it with a wongrous radiors and in the public squares, with no preparation of place-or pamp of rhedoric, they at its fem elves to exhert men to despise earthly things and to think of the time to come. It is marvellous to see the fruits produced. NOT ONLY BEARABLE, BUT AGREEABLE. BY THE ESTEBPRISH OF SUCH WORKERS

marvellous to see the fruits produced

BY THE ENTERHISE OF SUCH WORKERS
apparently so inadequate. Crowds gathered round them eager to hear them; faults ware bitterly bewent, injuries were lorget en, and peace was restored by the appeasing of discords." At the close of the biographical review His Holiness alindes to the condition of society in the present century. He says: "It is manifest that from this one man a host of benefits has accrued to both the Christian and the civit commonwalth. But, inasmuch as his spirit, so thoroughly and so pre-eminently Christian, is wordrously suited to all times and places, no one can doubt that the Franciscan institutions will be of the greatest benefi in this our age. All the more so because the character of our times for divers reasons appears to approach the character of those days. Just as in the twe fith century, so now days hatticely the twe fith century, so now days hatticely the derangement of Christian duties, partly through inguited partly through negligence. The groater par of men pass their lives in a like frame of m nd and with like desires, soeking for the comfort of life and engerly pursuing pleasure. Revelling in luxury, they are extraveguat of the rown acors and greedy after their neighbor's. They exich the name of the fraternity of mankind; yet they talk more fraternity of mankind; yet they talk more fraternity than they act. They are borne on by self love, and genuine charty toward their weaker and their poorer brethern is every day growing rater. In those early days the manifold heresy of the Albigenses, while stirring up revo ta squinst the Church's power, had at the same time introduced confusion into the State and paved the way for a kind of socialism. And nowadays, to, the votaries

And Propagatos of Nationalism nowadash, 160, the votaries AND PROPAGATORS OF NATIONALISM

nowadays, to, the votaries

AND PROPAGATOES OF NATIONALISM
have increased, persistently denying, as they do
the duty of subjection to the Church, and little
by little advancing still further with logical
consistency until they do not spare even the
civil power. They encourage violence and sedition amous the people, provoke sgrarian disturbances, flatter the appetites of the lower
classes, and weaken the very founcation of
domesticand public order." To remedy this
condition of things the Sovereign Ponjiff recommends the spread of Franciscan institutions among the laivy of the Church, and argues
that thereby the lawless gred for temporal
toings would be weakened, nor would men
weary of subjugating their cupidity by means
of virtue which to most appears a great and
odious burden. Men, knit together in bonds of
brotherly concord, would love one another;
for they would show fitting reverence to
those who bore the likeness of Christ. Moreover, they who are thoroughly imbued with
Christian piety feel with certainty that they
are bound by a conscientious duty to obey their
lawful rulers, and that no one may be in any
way outraged. Now, nothing can be more efficacions than "his sentiment for thoroughly extirpating all these kines of perversity, violence,
outrages, revolutionary desires, envy among
the different ranks of society, in all which both
the germs and the weapons of socialism are
found. As regards the question that so much
occupies politicians, the relations between rich
and poor would be most satisfactorily arranged,
because the conviction would be established
that poverty was not without its dignity; that
the rich man is bound to be mereiful and generous, the poor man to be content with his lot
and his industry; that as neither is born for
these perishable goods, the one must win
beaven by patience, the other by liberality." In
concluding the "Encyclical" His Holiness
makes special reference to the Italians, and
the social acid political benefits which would
accome to Italy by the spread of Fr

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND RIB GAME-KERPAR. -Bometime ago John Tait, who had formerly acted as gamekeeper to the Duke of Hamilton, was apprehended on a oriminal charge. On Monday a case was "called" in the Outer House of the Court of Sessionbefore Lord McLaren-at the instance of the trustees of the Duke, James Auldjo Jameson, W.S., and others, in which Tait is the defender. He is called upon to count and reckon. and to pay to the trustees a certain sum, which they say is due to them.

The state of the s

# THE COMETOG A SEASON

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

CHAPTER XXXIII -- CONTINUED.

Only one human creature, besides wretched eld Matthew Starr himself, was known to have perished in the fire. The firemen found Starr's body, still perfectly recognizable, in the room which he had converted into a littie magazine of combustibles. Ontaine-the door of this room, on its threshold, divided from the body of Starr only by the remeins of the half-burnt door, was found a dead woman. She was dead rather from suffocation than from fire. She was gayly dressed, and seemed young. Some professed to recogdaughter. Whether, in some fit of penitence, she had gone to the Church of Free Souls and found that her father was there, and when the tire broke out tried to get at him and so perished, was never known. But those who professed to identify her were positive that it was she; and it is certain that Fanny Starr was not seen any more from that day. Starr's fresk of vengeance would seem to have wholly missed its mark; it struck himself and the daughter for whose sake he sought revenge. To te sure, it struck the Church of Free Souls. That temple was gone. It never ross from its ashes a temple again. The site was soon occupied and turned to profitable account. On the roins of the Church of Free Souls there stands a stately gin-palace. Somewhere about the spot from which Montana poured forth his dreams of a regenerate existence for men and women, and where Geraldine saw him standing erect and holding Melissa's hand, a plump and saucy bar-maid now works a beer engine and smiles on all comers

#### CHAPTER XXXIV.

LADY VANESSA'S BENEVOLENT INTERVENTION.

MONTANA's popularity lighted up again after the events on Tower Hill. The fire was the tact. talk of London for days after. The waning season flickered up once more into a sort of amimation as society discoursed of that event ful evening. People who had given up all idea of meeting their friends any more that season got up little improvised dinner-parties to discuss the whole affair. The various versions of the night's events kept curiosity and orbitolsm slive by their conflicting authorities and assurances. The first report that spread through London was that the Church of Free Souls had been set on fire by a hostile and organized band, and that Montana was actually killed in the struggle which followed. Then there came a legend that Montana had lost his life in rescuing a girl from the burning. This presently softened down to the story that he had nearly lost his life, but had succeeded in rescuing the girl and himself. Rumors differed widely as to the rescued damsel. Some who, of course, were not in society, said it was a fashionable and great lady, daughter of the Duchers of Magdiel; that Montana had, with superhuman strength and daring, succeeded in carrying her from the burning building, climbing heights and making descents in the midst of fismes which Asmodeus himself could hardly have braved. Society, however, knowing Lady Vanessa Barnes, was sceptical about this, even from the first. Lady Vanessa was rather too tall and nobly built to be easily carried in the srms even of a hero of romance. Of course Rumor was not unanimous in ascribing to Montana deeds of heroism and selfsacrifice. Some stories would have it that he was attacked by numbers of men and women whom he had deceived and whose hopes he had blighted, and that so far from showing eny courage, he had made an exhibition of the white feather. There were whisperings about for avenging his own personal wrongs. But the important thing for Montana seemed to be that it set him up again as the hero of the hour; that every one talked of him and read about him; that the papers were full of paragraphs, leeding articles, and letters concerning him; and that the police were busily at work to find out the nature of the organization through whose action the Church of Free Souls had been destroyed. Late as the period was, any enterprising hostess might have counted on filling her rooms to excess if she could have only made it known that the company were invited to meet Montana. Montana himself looked at the event with

wery different eyes. He saw in it nothing horoic, or gratifying, or exciting, but only a degradation to his life and a menace to the future of his career. After all that he had done to exalt himself in England to the position of unchallerged leader of a great movement-to the position, indeed, of lay priest and prophet—his efforts had only resulted in a volgar street riot, in a personal attack on himself, from which he had to be saved by the sheer physical strength of a friendly mob. However the newspapers or say ordinary observers might look on it, this sequel to his labors was to Montana a cruel anticlimax and bitter humiliation. Many and many a time did he in his bitterness feel deliberate regret that he had not secrificed himself in the burning ruins of the Church of Free Sonts. It was a mistake, he kept saying to bimself over and over again. If he had known what was to come of it, he would have remained within the burning house and brought his career to a close then and there. From his boy bood his worship had been for his career rather than for himself. What was to become of himself personally, he cared comparatively little. The great thing was to have a brilliant career; and if he must disappear suddenly, to disappear as a comet does, not to be put out like the gas get, or to flicker ignobly tuto darkness like the candle. He found himself, in the midst of all his little Indian summer of revived popularity, brooding constantly over the next chapter of his career-thinking and thinking what he was to do to recover from bis late humiliation, and to redress the balance

of the auticlimax. Something he was resolved to do. If he had, at any moment during that short time when he still believed he was to marry Geraldine Bowan; some thought of settling into a calm, secluded life of happiness, he had no such idea now. His one purpose now was to find some way of ending with dignity. He cared but little for the death of Matthew Starr. As he had often said, he felt no regret for people's deaths. Men and women had to die some time and it seemed to him a matter of singularly little consequence whether they died to day, or next year, or in ten himself as well as for others. He hardly be-

I wer he alluded to the subject no more

Her ponies were seen standing for hours to gether at Captain Marion's door She brought Mr. Barnes there more often per-haps then he cared for but he bore it with manful patience, and talked a great deal to Sydney Marion, who felt therefore intensely, grateful to him. He seemed to like her society, she thought; he was one of the few?men who appeared to do so, and it was only in keeping with her fate that he should be a married man and marded to a great lady. Lady Vanessa was greatly interested in the whole group. She concerned herself much with the approaching marriage and the marriage arrangements of Montana and Melissa. She was charmed with Geraldine. She pronounced Captain Marion an old dear, and said he was just the man with whom a pretty niece ought to enter a drawing-room. . She persisted in regarding him as Geraldine's uncle, and at last Geraldine dropped all forther protest. Marion and Geraldine had not yet mentioned to any one but Montana the fact of their engagement, and they were not likely to begin their confidences with Lany Vanessa Every one in the group liked Ludy

time to have won the admiration of Montana. Geraldine frankly liked ber, and, in familiar phrase, "took to her." "I never knew a great lady before," she said to Sydney Marion, "and I always thought there would be something distant and haughty about them. In America we have a kind of idea that all English aristocrats are terribly haughly; that they keep everybody else at a distance. But I don't find her so. I find it hard to remember when I am with her that she is any higher in class than myself. She seems to me to be older, although I don't believe she is; but that is about all

Vanessa but Melissa. Melissa could not for-

give her for even having been supposed at one

the difference 1 see." Lady Vanessa was quite happy in having discovered the Marions, and Geraldine, and Melissa, and having some new group in whom to interest herself. This was partly out of genuine good-nature. She was a high-spirited, happy, genial creature—a sort of compound of tomboy and beneficent busybody-clever, shrewd, and courageous; ignorant as a schoolboy, but, unlike a school-boy, not devoid of

It must be owned that part of the interest she felt in her new friends was owing to the fact that all her old friends had left town. The season was over for her and her set; but Mr. Barnes could not leave London just yet. He had business engagements to which he stuck as closely as though he had not married the daughter of a duke. Lady Vanessa was really fond of him, enjoyed his society, and would not leave town without him; and so she had perforce to stay. Therefore the Marions, and Garaldine, and Melissa were as welcome to her as a new toy or a new playfellow to a child who is left at home while his family are away, and who does not at fir. t know what to do with himself. "Ain't odd," Ludy Vanessa would say sometime, "how we are left alone in London? We are the sole survivers. We ought to do all we can for each other, and try to make the place as bearable as it may be, for there is nobody else to talk to. I do believe I shall have to stay with Mr. Barnes in town until well-nigh on to Christmas, and you will be gone long before that, Miss Rowan; and what on earth am I to do with myself then?"

Clement Hope, and asked Genaldine a great of her happiness. The wildest dream many questions about him. She said she was sure he was in love with somebody, and that things had gone wrong with him. She offered the opinion, which made Geraldine feel for a moment inclined to be angry, that Clement was remarkably like the man who love with Sydney Marion.

this that Lady Vanessa gave up that theory. There they remained for a few days, but for a Then she was sure he was broken-hearted few days only. Montana had his preparaabout Melises; and Geraldine said, with some | tions to make for his voyage across the Atan injured husband having taken part in the hesitation, answering only for the purpose lantic, and time was running short. turmoil, and made out of it an opportunity of getting rid of the whole subject if possible, that she fancied he had at one time been a little taken with Melissa, but she was sure to find that after all there was less of the there was nothing serious in it, and that he did not think of it now.

"Then I tell you what," said Lady Varessa, if he is not a lover of yours, Miss Rowan, I don't know what to make of it; and I am sure if I was he I should be just that."

Geraldine became so evidently embarrassed, not to say distressed in manner, that Lady Vanessa's quick eyes saw in a moment that she had struck on a painful truth of some kind, and she had the politeness and goodnature to turn the talk away in a moment, and go on in the easiest way to some other conjecture about Clement, leaving Garaldine to believe that she had not formed the taintest suspicion as to the real state of the case. But Ludy Vanessa had made up her mind all the same that Clement was in love with Garaldine, and either that Geraldine was not in love with him, or that some obstacle stood between them. Her restless good-nature determined at once to flud out what the actual condition of things was, and see if she She was a excellent camarade-probably she with her a great deal, but it was only conwould have described herself as a good " pal' -and she felt convinced that something was amiss between Geraldine and Clement; that they were a pair of lovers, or would be lithey for her if she could somehow intervene and to convey to her the idea that he did this as make two lovers happy.

To whom would any fearless intermeddler. in such a case naturally address herself but to the eldest of the party? Had there been a Mrs. Marion, Lady Vanessa would have gone I think it is part of the duty of a properlyto her straights way and asked her a series of direct questions, and get at the truth of the purposes to his wife, even though she may matter. But there was no Mrs. Mariou, and therefore Lady Vanessa's quick interest tell you all this, Melissa, but if you do not directed her at once to Captain Marion. To Lady Vanessa Captain Marion was simply "a dear old thing," "a charming old man." Three-fourths of her time at least she regarded Geraldine as his niece, and in any case it would not have occurred to her to think that Geraldine was likely to be his

"You never came to see me. Captain Marion," she said to him one day; "won't him, her one star. It was enough to be with you let me give you a cup of tea at five? We are all alone now, and I am awfully to hear his voice, and to know that she was dreary. It would be an act of charity on your part to come and talk to me some afternoon. Coming and dining is all very will; but I don't get any telk with you; and you have been about the world a deal, and I am very fond of soldlers-I like every soldler. Do being left behind without him when he come and have a cup of tea with me. I have some lovely Russian tea.".

Optain Marion could not but be fistered by the lively lady's frank, pleasant ways, the days in thinking of her absent husband years to come. This was his measure for The very tone in her voice had a good-nature and fearing for something to happen. She in it which had a charm for a man like stowed two minutes thought on the fate of old Marion ... He did not know that she regarded Piterr, and when he had once expressed a sort him merely as a "dear old thing," and even clared his purpose, and she had not the courof chill and formal regret for his former fol. if he had known it he would have liked, her age even to expostulate. Her love and her none the less, nor felt the less anxious to go recent suffering seemed to have washed all cased about nature, and sunsets, and that cort "if she could only understand all"—that rel Montana's revived popularity had the effect and take a cup of her Russian tea, and take the petulance and all the high spirit away. with her. So ho paid her a visit one day from her, and left her submissive, languid, al-alone, He dressed himself, perhaps, with a most broken down. Mr. Aquitaine, too, had of bringing him sgain into frequent com with her. So he paid her a visit one day from her and left her submissive, languid, all and all sunsets are very much alike. I don't not on his lips, He himself had rendered paid on him Lady Vanessa Barnes, alone, He dressed himself, perhaps, with a most broken down. Mr. Aquitaine, too, had want to stay here. Let us walk on faither, this impossible. She hever could know him through him Lady Vanessa became drawn little more than his usual care, and looked, thought at first it would be better she should "You don't care about, nature?" Montana as he really was, never could understand that nto sudden intimacy with Ouptain Marion indeed, a very handsome, graceful specimen go with Montana across the ocean, but Mon. said in a vague sort of way, not quite know- his love for ther was deep and real, and even and his group. She visited them at all times, of a man just past the prime of life, who has tong seemed to have given some reasons ing what he was saying.

himself agreeable.

young fellow, Clement Hope, who is he? Now the lines of his colony. Mr. Aquitaine tell me something about him, won't you? He sgreed that this would not do; and interests me greatly. There is a picture that Melissa, on the whole, would be safest exactly like him in Venice. I think, or and happiest in her father's house until her Florence, or somewhere; a picture of a young Venetien painter, I think-just the same kind of eyes, with a figure like that, a figure that gives you the idea somehow of a tall not to go back to London for the present, but young tree a little bending to the wind, don't was to leave for America without seeing the you know? Does it strike you so, Captain metropolis again. Montana was anxious to Marion ?"

"He is a charming young fellow," Captain Marion said, earnestly. "He has plenty of now. He was surprised one day to receive a talent; but he has led too lazy a life up to letter from Clement Hope, in which Clement this; not his fault, I should say not his told him that he was getting sick of the Old fault at all. He is going to turn to now, and do something to make his life useful in some

"Strikes me he is crossed in, love," said Lady Vanessa. Captain Marion smiled. "Well, I believe

there was something of the kind," he said. "I hear that he was very fond of Melissa Aquitaine."

"Not a bit of it," Lady Vanessa answered. "Don't you believe a word of that." "Oh, but there was something, I assure you."

"Was something?" said Lady Vanessa. Yes, there may have been half a dozen somethings: I date say there were. A young made a satisfactory start, He had much better man like that does not get to his time of life without having had a good many somethings. But there is nothing now. He does not care about her now, I can assure you.' "How do you know?" asked Marion, in

wonder. "Well, I don't know how I know-by looking at him—I knew by observing things. When she comes into the room he hardly locks up, hardly observes her. Oh no, it is not that. I have quite other ideas, Captain Marion, about your young friend. You make

our dear Montana he cares about-oh no!" Captain Marion looked astonished, and his expression was not exactly that of a man who feels bound to make his mind easy. He looked as if he was not making his mind

your mind easy. It is not the future wife of

"It is Miss Rowan," Lady Vanessa said, nodding her head at him decisively; "trust to me for that. What is wrong between them, Captain Marion? You take my word for it, he is in love with Miss Rowan."

Captain Marion almost started. "I don't think," hs said-"no, Lady Vanessa, I am sure-I am quite sure-you are mistaken." "Not a bit of it! Ask any woman who knows him, and has seen him; she'll tell you the same thing. Ask Miss Rowan; are will tell you. I should not like to ask her; she would think it rude, perhaps; but there is something strange, and I want to set it right, if I can. Yes, Captain Marion, the poor young man is in love with Geraldine; and I tell you what, I'll give you any odds you like that she is in love with him."

#### CHAPTER XXXV.

MELISSA'S HONEY-MOON.

The crowning event of Melissa's life had come off. She had attained what She was likewise much interested in ought to have been the very height of her fond fancy had been fulfilled. She was married to Montana. The marriage took place in a church near her father's house, in the Northern city, and after the ceremony Montana and his wife stayed for a law days at a quiet watering-place forty or fell out of the balloon—that is to say, that he fifty miles away. It was not any of the wasn't in it." She opined that he was in usual resorts of couples on their honeymoon, but a steady-going, rather out of the way Geraldine smiled so genuine a smile at place, which fashlon had not yet found out.

> It seemed strange to Melissa to find herself thus slone with her idol, and stranger still wonderful and more of the commonplace about it than she might have imagined. Montana seemed to her to be always in a cloud or in a dream. He was kindly to her in every way. He reemed anxious to attend to all her wishes, and even to forestall them. But there was nothing about him of the genial, playful way which her father always nad, and which made life so pleasant for her with Mr. Aquitaine, if she could only have known it at the time. She was married to Montana, and yet she did not seem to have approached any nearer to him in spirit than when they walked round Tower Hill toat day together and she conversed with him for the first time. A curious fact is that until the moment when he signed himself "Edmund Montana" on the occasion of their marriage, she did not even know what his Christian name was. Montana walked out with her constantly while they were staying alone on what ought to have been their honey-moon trip, a honeymoon of three or fours day. He conversed versing with her. There was nothing of the fond, close talk of the young husband or of the lover. He told her a good deal about his plans with a cold snavity of tone that seemed somebow a matter of propriety and duty. His manner seemed to say, although nothing could be more gracious and kind, "I don't suppose, Melissa, you really understand much about this; but we are now husband and wife, and minded husband to explain all his plans and now and then fall to understand them. So I quite understand it does not matter. I have performed my proper part in telling, and you

> have performed yours in seeming to listen." Yet the girl was happy. She was sometimes rapturously, ecstatically happy. She could sit and gaze at him through a whole evening. When they walked together she could look away from the sea, and the sky, and the sunlight, or the stars, and only turn her eyes on him, and to lean her hand upon his arm, and married to him and bore his name. A fearful pride, too, mingled in her joy; a pride full of dread lest anything might intervene, even now, to take him from her or to make him forget her. She dreaded the prospect of crossed the Atlantic-left alone in the house that once was so pleasant to her but now would be so dreary, where she could only spend would have belought him to take her with him to America, but on this point he had already de-

been a soldler and a traveller, who liked the which satisfied him. It would be rough sectety of women and could always make work at first, and if Melissa did go she would have to be left behind in some great "What a darling girl your Geraldine is!" hostelry in New York, or at the farthest in Lady Vanessa said; "and that handsome Chicago, while her husband; "laid out hust and could return for her. When the days of their short holiday had passed, they returned to Aquitaine's nome. Montana was get away. If it had ever been his nature to show impatience he would have shown it World, and longing to begin his project in America; that he had changed his mind about "Well, let us go, dear," he said; "I don't waiting a little longer, and that he would care about nature either, and I don't want to leave Europe by the same steamer which carried Montana westward. Montana showed the letter to Mr. Aquitaine, and asked if Aquitains could suggest any explanation of Clement's sudden determination:

"Surely," Aquitaine said, "you and he had better put your heads together and combine your projects. What can you want of two separate colonies at the same time? You don't want to run in rivalry, and besides, Clement Hope knows nothing about these things. His resources will run out before he has go in with you. I will write and tell him so. "I should be very glad," Montana answered, coldly, "of his belping hand, if it were to be a helping hand. I owe him a good turn; I like him; I should be glad to make use of him, and to assign him a place that would be useful, but I don't admit partnerships in plans like mine. I don't like explaining my ideas to any one until the moment comes for putting them into action, and I don't always care to explain them even then. I want men to believe in me and to work with me, and to take orders and to ask no questions. I am airaid Clement Hope has got it into his head that he can do something great upon his own account. Let him do so, by all means. The more of us who have faith in ourselves, and can put our faith into action, the better. But I could have nobody working with me who was not willing to work on my inspiration-to take it on trust, and do as he was ordered." "I should think Hope would be delighted

to work under you." "I don't know. Some change has come over him lately. He seems odd and cold, and he has kept away from me. I am glad to find by this letter that he offers his friendship again. I shall take it just as it is offered. I owe him a good turn, as I have said; and I never look for offence, so I never receive any -or reldom, at least," he said, slowly, as some recoilection of Trescoe came into his mind. "And I never answer coldness by coldness.

Aquitaine gave vent to something simoet like a sigh. "I only wish you would answer warmth by warmth," he said to himself, as he looked into Montana's impassive, handsome face, and thought of poor Melissa, her quick, impatient temper, her wild love, her sudden little gusts and changes of emotion, her longing for affection, even the fitful poutings with which she sometimes met the affection when it was offered; and he wondered what sort of life would be before her in the long future with this strange husband, who had taken her, not for love, but only out of

consity. Montana and Melissa often walked out together these bright evenings of early autumn. Sometimes they wandered along, apparently without purpose, through suburbs on which every day warehouses were making fresh ravage, along patches of strand by the river which were menaced every week by new experiment in dock and warehouse, and through their destination to building lots cast over them. Now and then, coming to some par-ticular spot, Montana struck quite away from the direction in which hithorto they had been koing, and brought Melissa through tortuous windings of suburban streets and roads as if he were looking for some particular place, and then apparently having failed to find it, or having found it and seen enough of it, turned back again and resumed their old track. She could not help asking him once whether he knew the place long ago, and he answered that he did: that he had been there when a boy, but there were so many changes it was not easy to know any place again.

One evening they came to a bank just above the river. It was on the verge of sunset, and they were looking westward. Montana stood for a moment in silence. Then it seemed to him that the arm of his companion leaned heavily on his, and looking down to Melissa he saw that she was fatigued.

"You are tired," he said. "Let us sit down

here for a moment." Looking around, he had seen that there was a wooden bench under a decaying tree not far from them. He brought Melissa to it, and they sat there. For all that Montana could do, he could not bring his thoughts to fix themselves on Melissa. It did not seem as if he were really married to her. as if she had become a part of his life. He could not think of him and her as living on together through years. He was not a man given to regrets. Things that were past were done with him, as with Mark Antony, and when once he made up his mind that it would be well for him to marry Melissa he never went back upon the subject. It was her tather-selling herself, as many an other settled, and there was an end of it. But the conditions under which they been merried seemed to prevent him from entirely realizing the fact, and from admitting it as part of his life and of his thoughts. He found his mind wandering away from her, and his eyes turned vaguely westward. Perhaps he was thinking at first that his own course would soon bear him west- drink. It is factitious and unwholesome ward. Suddenly, however, another thought, a and leaves its dismal hours of reaction and memory, came into his mind. The scene, the depression, its lonely, wasting heartache, in-place, were not indeed the same as those stead of the headache" which the other exwhich he now remembered with a shock of disculet and even of pain. But there was resemblance enough to chest the mind for a moment into the idea that it was the same place; and at all events Montana and his young wife were so sitting that their eyes naturally turned toward the setting sun. Suddenly he rose to his feet.

"Come, Melissa," he said, "and let ne go away from this. I don't like this place."
"Why not?" Melissa asked, wondering. 'Its-it's very pretty, isn't it?"

"It is very pretty, I suppose, but I don't like it. It makes me feel uncomfortable. I about it. But it is very pretty, and, if you like, we'll stay here," he said, sitting down again.

"Oh no, I don't care about it. I never of thing. Nature seems to me awfully dull, monstrance was always in Clement's heart. He

"No." Melissa answered. "I only care about this world we must live in the present and to England.

> for the present, and not in the past?" you don't you would not remember it as I on Tower Hill, and expressing a regret that remember it; you have no reason to. Well, it they could not meet again before Montana was that day—the first day that ever I talked left for America. At once the thought came was that day—the first day that ever I talked to you when we were walking together on into Olement's mind, "Wny wait any longer? Tower Hill. You said we both agreed in Why not go to America at once, and in the opinion, although then I don't think I had eny opinion at all. I think I only meant that I was not troubling myself about the past, because I was only troubling myself about the past, because I was only troubling myself about the past, because I was only troubling myself about the past, because I was only troubling myself about the past, because I was only troubling myself about the past, and the past the past that he was to leave England you "

Montana turned and looked into her wistful face, and the eyes seeking his own. The sight brought the old memory back to him.

have much to do with the past. I had rather shut it out from me if I could. But, anyho w I don't like this place. It makes me unco m fortable. Let us go."

So they went, and she leaving on his arm, could hear him murmuring some words to himself. He murmured them again and again, till at last she caught the sound. "What is the comet of a season?" she

asked. "What?' Montana asked in turn, looking, for him, almost confused.

"The comet of a season? You have been saying that over and over again. What does

" It is only a quotation from a poem, Melissa. I am not certain really what poet it is. I think it is Byron. I have not read much poetry, but I remember there words." "They are pretty words," said Melissa; "I

wonder what they mean?" " I don't know. They came into my mind somehow. I heard them long ago in a place like this."

"All comets are of a sesson, are they not?" Melissa asked, seized for once with a desire to sion that had long been forming itself withacquire exact knowledge. "I have seen ever so many comets. They come for a while, and shine all over the sky, don't they, and then they go away?"

"Yes," said Montans, "that is so, exactly." found himself looking at her with a certain "But they come back again," Meliesa persevered: "I am sure the same comets come back again, after a long time, perhaps."

"They do," Montana gravely answered. comets that appear in the sky. But I think those words I have been saying mean human not seen any more, and it is much better that it should be so-much better."

Melissa was slient. She had not the there seemed something in them melancholy and ominous, which cast a gloom over their way home.

#### CHAPTER XXXVI.

"THE POWER THAT MADE BOY AND GIRL." Never were there more missrable days than those which Clement Hope was now passing. He suffered intensely, and all the more because it seemed to him that he had no right to complain. His idle and transient passion for Melissa, that unreal, boyish affectation of love, had been foolishly cherished by him, and ostentatiously exhibited and proclaimed after the fashion of youth, when it is pleased to fancy itself in love, and is proud of its own sham and self-delusion. He hated to think of this now. He looked back with shame and anger upon his former rhapsodies, and ravings, and attitudinizings as the hopeless lover of poor Melissa. Such folly, he felt, took away from him now all right to complain. Why should Geraldine think for a moment of one like him, whom she had seen only the other day apparently steeped in love reenwoods which had already the shadow of for another girl—a girl far beneath her own level in intellect and in heart, and how could she now be expected to regard him in any serious light? She could but laugh at him and despise him. Only for his colonization scheme and its incessant demands and details, Clement sometimes felt as if his life could not go on-as if he must have ended all the difficulty by going out of his senses. The nights, above all, were trying to him. He came home late and tired to the lonely house looking on the dismal canal, and he could not sleep. He mounted the little observatory on the roof, and looked abroad over the trees and grass of the park, and saw the sky reddened by the lights of the great city. He ont-watched the Bear and the "sun of the alcepless," the " melancholy star," and only fell into a fiffal sleep at last when morning had come and the roads and streets beggn to be alive again. Sometimes he went out before the dawn, and wandered about the roads, and climbed a little hill in the neighborhood, from which he had a confused view of Lon don shining somewhere in the near distance. like a mass of glow worms in a hollow. He hated the lonely, ghostly house, and yet he would not leave it to live anywhere else. He would not loave it even for a night. He felt a kind of savage, self-torturing pleasure in condemning himself to its loveliness, and its shadows and its memories. Day and night the one feeling possessed him. He had found out his love too late, and had found out at the same time that he was not worthy of such a

himself that she was marrying only for money, for a house, for position; that she was throwing away her youth and her beauty and her intellect on a man old enough to be girl was doing, for mere worldly advantage. Such a thought, filling him for the time with an angry feeling against the girl, gave him the mementary courage of resentment. But he soon found that courage bought at such a cost is not worth having even to a disappointed lover. It is only like the courage supplied by the maddening stimulus of some strong citement bequeaths in dying. And, besides, Clement was not in his right mind when he allowed such a thought to possess him, even for a moment. He knew this. He never could believe anything evil of Geraldine. Let her motive be what it would, it must be a good one and worthy of her. He could only suppose that she either did love Captain Marion-siter all such things had happened -or that she felt she could care for no one else in the sense of deepest love, and was therefore willing to marry a man for whom she had a sincere respect and affection. Anyhow, it was all the same to Clement. don't know why. There is something chilly She was lost to him. She never could even know how truly he loved her, and how fully he appreciated her. That bitter, immemoria remonstrance with fate which the disappoint. ed lover makes, "if she could only know" in his sufferings he could not hope for kindly Also makers of Epps's Chocolats Essence.

Sometimes he raged at Geraldine, and told

sympathy. Nothing was left for him but jto people, and not about many of them either. go away, and never to come back again. On Don't you remember telling me once that in this he was resolved. He would not this he was resolved. He would not return

or the present, and not in the past?"

"Did I tell you that? Where was that?"

"Oh, don't you remember?" But of course him for the part he had taken in the rescue

so soon gave Clement new strength and conrage. Say what we will, we can none of us in our souls believe that in changing our skies we do not change our hearts. It is impossible not to indulge in the fond fancy that every grief is cured, that every disappoint-ment is redeemed and repaired, by the simple process of going away. Peace always seems to be on the other side of yonder purpling mountains; peace, too, and refreshment to the weary heart will always seem to lie a shadowy land of gold across the sea. The thought of going away is almost like the knowledge of coming death; it pacifies wild emotions, makes disappointment seem a trivial thing, and vaguely promise a renewal of love and hope and youth. So Clement began to feel, now that his going away from England was but a question of days. Willingly would he, with Byren's hero, have told the vessel that was to carry him that he cared not "what land thou bear'st me to, so not again to mine." Such were Clement Hope's feelinger, and for the hour they were as strong and as sincere as human feelings well can be. He was in they true exile mood-unless things should charge.

Meanwhile Lady Vanessa's words had sounded a note of alarm in Captain Marion's mind. The alarm was the more keen because the impression given from cuteide only corresponded, siter all, with a certain impresin. In order to continue even moderately satisfied with himself, Marion had had to assure himself many times of late that he yes doing the pest thing he could for caraldine in marrying her. He sometimes

tender and pitying glance, contrasting for the moment her bright youth with his advancing years, and wondering to himself whether a That happens in the sky, Melissa-with the girl, however high-minded and devoted, could be happy with a husband so much older than hercelf. "It is all very well," he used comets, and such comets of a season don't al- to think, "for the present"-used to think, ways re-appear. When they go out they are that is to say, in his moments of doubt and despondency-" it is all very well for the pre-Bart-or not all very well; but how will it be ten years hence, when she is little more than faintest idea of the meaning of his words, but | thirty (and a married woman is only in her prime then) and I shall be far on the shady side of sixty? Am I doing wrong to the girl? She is only marrying me to please me. Am l dolog a mean and shabby thing?" Then, again, as Geraldine brightened up when he talked to her, he told himself it was all for the best, that he would make her happy, that he would be perhaps more devoted to her than a younger man might be; and he looked around the circle of those whom he knew. and he saw no young man worthy of her whom he could suppose Geraldine would marry. Many a time the idea came to his mind that if Clement Hope had not been so absurd as to fall in love with Melisse, he would have been a young man whom Geraldine might have cared for For a time Captain Marion could always remind himself that he was saving Geraldine from the influence of Montans, and at Geraldine's own request. How unlucky, he thought again and again, that Montana should ever have come among them! Who could have supposed that the influence of any one man could be so strangely disturbing to a whole group of people? Nothing was the same since Montana came. Marion's daughters were not the same to him. Katherine and her husband were not the same. Melissa was not the same. Mr. Aquitaine was not the same. Geraldine and Marion were thrown togother strangely in a marner hardly welcome to either, utterly unexpected, and all because of Montana's coming. This mood of occasional doubt and occasional reassurance prevailed until Montana's ofter of marriage to Melissa and her acceptance. Then Captain Marion's position became one of still greater doubt. Now that Geraldine was free from the importunity of Montana, and from west she seemed to think the dangerous spell of his influence over her, how

> to marry Marion? (To be Continued.)

would she feel with regard to her engagement

"BOUGH ON BATS." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

At Tel-el-Kebir, Juno, an old Irish setter belonging to the First Battalion Gordon Highlanders, bravely "rushed" the intrencoments at the head of the Highlanders, and displayed a coolness inside and a courage which elicited universal applause, no more minding the rain of builets than if she was outsnip-shooting, Juno has long been a pet of the regiment. When the order came to proceed to Eg. pt. every one said that Juno must go too, and go she did, very much to the delight of the men.

SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

#### THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

WINNIPEG. Nov. 22 .- Premier Norquay issued an address to his constituents, which is regarded as an address to the people of Manitobs on the eve of dissolution. He advocates the transfer of the ungranted lands within the Province to the Province, and the representation of Manitoba in the Dominion Cabinet. Upon the question of disallowance, the Premier says, in effect, that while he recognizes the immense benefits that have accrued to the Province from the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, be thinks the Dominion Government is justified in protecting the road in the interest of the whole Dominion. He, however, maintains that the Province has a right to authorize purely provincial roads, and will assert that right.

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 Cocoa, Mr & Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delic tely flavored beverge which may save us many heavy doctors' bills, if It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around the ready, to attack wherever there is a west point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with ppre blood and a properly nourished oframe," Civil Service Gazetta... Made simply with boiling water or milk ... Sold only in packets and tins (41b and 1b.) by Grocers, labelled—"Jakes Epps & Co. Homosopathic Chemists, London, England."

#### NAVIGATION.

Canada ve, the United States—Waybor Commissioners pertifor the Sovera-ment to obtain aid for the St. Law-rene rent; and the Beard of Trade sak for free camais to compete with the American system.

The Harbor Commissioners have just issued a memorial to the Governor-General-in-Council, signed by Andrew Robertson, President, and H D Whitney, Secretary, with the view of obtaining aid for the improvement of the ship channel and the St. Lawrence river route generally. It is stated that on the 1st of December, 1880, the Board had the honor of making certain representations to His Excellency in Council on this subject, with a view to obtaining some assistance, and they were so far successful that by the Act 44 Vic. Chap 7, the rate of interest on the amounts advanced the Commissioners by the Government was reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent and the obligation imposed on the Trust by the Act 36 Vic, Chap 60, to provide that would be driven away into a foreign a sinking fund to pay off the said advances channel, may never be regained. was cancelled. And further by the Act 45 Vic Chap 44, an additional loan of \$280,000 was made on the same terms, towards enabling the Commissioners to complete the Suip Channel to 25 feet at low water. And that in consequence of this reduction of interest the Board was enabled to reduce the tonnage dues on shipping 333 per cent, to that extent cheapening the St. Lawrence route

The memorial then states that the sum of \$1,780,000 have been expended and the 25 feet channel has been obtained, but that a further deepening of two feet at some bends and places where cross currents exist should be made to ensure greater safety. The channel must still be deepened to meet the demands of trade and compete with American ports, and that for the further improvement of the river additional dredging to the extent of 21 feet is required, and it is estimated that this would cost about \$900,000 and that the work could be scoomplished in five years.

The Board further draws attention to the fact that of the \$1,780,000 expended, \$575,000 was paid for plant alone, leaving only \$1,205,000 as the cost of the work already done, in despening the channel from 20 to 25 feet. Should the deepening be now continued this plant is available for it, but should the work be stopped, and the plant disposed of, and should it afterwards be found desirable to resume, a similar outlay would require to be made before operations could be again commenced.

In view of the large trade expected from the Canadian Pacific, the Board ask that the Government undertake the cost of further despening the channel, and the Board would use its own funds to improve Harbor accommodation to meet the requirements of the trade. It is then stated that public moneys are epont throughout the country for improvements of harbors and rivers, and that there is still greater reason to improve the St. Lawrence route, leading to the first port in the country, Ontario and the West. The sum of \$70,000 has been expended by the Board to maintain the buoys and beacons on the river from Montreal to Portneuf, and that only \$7,000 was received from the Govern-The interest on the herbor debt amounts to \$71,200 annually, and \$400,000 has already been paid to the Government during the progress of the work.

It is said that if the Government assume the debt and the further deepening of the Channel, the Board would be enabled to abolish the tonnage dues, which in 1880, the year before the reduction of tonnage dues already referred to took place, amounted to \$78,765, and which if accomplished would be an important concession to the shipping interests of the

The Board say they view with considerable anxiety the action of New York State by their recent vote in proposing to entirely abolish the tolis on the Erie Canal, which will no doubt be carried into effect, and be a direct route; and urge attention to this subject. They further call special attention to the fact that at the American seaports, with which the St. Lawrence must compete, the spproaches to the harbors are improved entirely at the cost of the United States Government and without charge against the harbors. Within the past few years there has been thus expended by them over \$15,000 000 for the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, for works which are exactly analogous to the improvement of the Ship Channel of the St. Lawrence, with which its shipping is now burdened, and for these and other reasons, it is requested that the representations herein contained may receive the serious and favorable consideration of His Excellency in Council, and that such steps may be taken as will relieve the harbor of Montreal of the burdens above referred to, and at the same time admit of the further improvements of the river, as herein

auggested The petition of the Council of the Board of Trade, asking for free canals, states that in consequence of the abolition of tolls on westbound freight via New York capals early in the year 1881, and in response to earnest representations for the removel of all burdens on traffic from the sea-board to the West, via the St. Lawrence route, an order was issued modifying and reducing to some extent the tolis leviable on merchandise carried through | Fund. I would challenge the right of indithe Canadian canals. The result of this reduction was an increase in third and fourth class freight from 1,916 tons in 1880 to 6,845 tone in 1881, or an increase of 4,569 tons.

In consequence of an emergency having again arisen, which seriously threatens the value and usefulness of the caual system of it would be more than an undoing of the Canada, it calls urgently for immediate action | original plan were public proclamations to be on the part of the Dominion Government, in consequence of the recent submission of the question of free canals to the decision of the people of the State of New York, they having affirmed it by an overwhelming mejority, and that it now only remains for the Legislature of that State to enact a law giving effect to the popular decision, so that their canale shall be entirely free of tolls from henceforth; That it seems to the Board to be well understood that the policy of the State Government of New York will be to enact a. comprehensive law, to provide for the management, maintenance, and future enlarge-ment of the canals out of the general revenue of the commonwealth; that the policy of free canals adopted by the State of New York, appears to the Board to leave no alternative to the Dominion Government, but to yield to the necessity so clearly presented, of removing all tolls on the Canadian, canals, without delay, especially as the Board understand that Inland Transportation companies in the United States are already prepared to quote greatly, reduced through rates for the carriage of morehandise next season from European ports to the Western States, to the imminent peril of the trade which Canadian common carriers are endeavoring, amidet many difficulties, and

Powerful opposition, to build up.

The petition, further states that the Government has spent numerous sums in canals, With their American rivals, the carrying trade | that a special committee of inves-States think the fill was taken to be a second of the second of the second to be a second to the sec

from the West will be lost to Canada and gained by the United States.

The Board feel confident that if the tolls are abolished, Canada will be able to compete | tory to one side or the other, or to both. In favorably with the United States, as our water | this suggestion I am in thorough accord. The ystem is saier and shorter from the West to satisfaction of the people is of higher mo-Earope.

The petition concludes as follows :- " That your memorialists consider that the value and importance of the Canadian canal system are not to be estimated by the amount of revenue yielded,—because although all toils were abolished, the Dominion would gain more or less directly by an increase of tonnage at the Canadian seaports, and by augmented transportation facilities on the inland waters, giving an enhanced value to all our exports by the reduced cost of transportation; whereas, if the inland: carrying trade; shall continue to be overburdened in the face of freedom from tolls on the Eric route, the magnificent and costly canals of Canada will fall into comparative disuse, while the profitable trade

Wherefore, your memorialists do most earnestly invoke the immediate attention of your Excellency-in Council to the foregoing give very general satisfaction. Its perspiconsiderations, in the hope that, in your wisdom, you may adopt what appears to be the only course to ward off a most disastrons blow at the inland commerce of the Dominion by presently passing an Order-in-Council authorizing the repeal of all the canal tolls. in order that forwarders may be in a position to

year." The memorial is signed by Mr. F. W. Henshaw and Mr. Wm. J. Patterson, President and Secretary respectively

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Bulladonna Backache Plasters

#### THURLOW WEED.

THE DEATHBED SCENE-ILS BIOGRAPHY. New York, Nov. 22.—Thurlow Weed died this morning at 855.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- He was surrounded at his death by his children, grandchildren, physicians, nurses and attaches of the household, and although his death was expected, yet the bereavement was severely felt by his family. His daughter Har-riet, who devoted her life to her was so overcome by it that she had to be supported by attendants. The grief of the other children was none the less poignant. Just before passing away, Weed groped with his right hand around the bad ss though he sought his children's hands. His granddaughter took the extended hand and felt soft pressure, and on the next moment he was dead.

Thurlow Weed was the oldest journalist in New York State, Oran Follett, his companion, having moved to Ohio. Mr. Weed said the other day: - "Oran commenced his apprenticeship about one year before me. I was an elitor at Norwich before he became an editor at Batavia. He was my senior in the Legislature by one year, having been elected to the Assembly in 1824 from Genessee county, and I to the House from Monroe county in 1825" Mr. Weed was born on November 15, 1797, at Cairo, Greene county in New York State. He commenced to work at the age of nine years in a blacksmith shop in the Catakitls. In 1807 he came to New York on the first sloop that ran between New York and the Catskills. In the same year he saw Fulton run the first steamboat up the Hudson. When the war of 1812 broke out young Weed enlisted as a drummer boy. After the war he learned the trade of a printer. After working at the press until 1824 he married on a salary of \$8 a week. In 1826, two years later, he took charge of an anti Masonic paper in Rochester and subsequently he was elected to the Assembly. In 1830 Mr. Weed took editorial charge or the Albany Journal He became the State printer later on. From 1834 to 1865 Mr. Weed wielded enormous political power in New York State and the country. For the last ten years he has led a ratired life, but until within the last month he has written occasional letters to the papers on topics of the day. Up to last week the daily papers were read to him, but he had become so feeble that it was deemed advisable to discontinue the reading. Mr. Weed expressed regret that he had been unable to vote at the last election.

#### THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

1 claim, as one of the editors of The Star, to sink the impersonality of the royal "we," and speak to the Irish people with the individuality of "I." I have had nothing to do with the discussion on the Skirmishing Fund. The subject matter was introduced during my in the memorable year '98. During half a heard. The minister and guards were aroused, absence in Ireland, and since my return to century he lived in the city of Providence, and a frightful spectacle presented itself to America I have abstained from any participation in, for or against, the things in dispute. I have no authority to write on or of the Skirmishing Fund; for, as recipient of, or having control in its management, or in any way concerned in the distribution thereof. I

am wholly irresponsible. Leaving this view, however, and coming to Bishop Hendrican delivered an appropriate the unsavory subject of the Skirmishing vidual subscribers to ask for an accounting of the fund. Revolutionary in its designshaving at its base a secret and, confidential management—protected by that reticence as to progress and pursuits which such an organization suggests, made of what has been designed and what has been done. Every men who subscribes twenty five cents, or as many dollars, may feel himself at liberty to demand, "What has been done with our money?" But he should remember the fact that an answer given to such demand would involve comfort to the enemy; and in respect of this Irish revolutionary fund, would enable the British Government to dispense with detective aid by having in-

formers ready-made within our own ranks, Grave charges of malfeasance and misleasance have been made against John Devoy and John J. Breslin. am proud to number both gentlemen among my friends. In their na-tional integrity and personal honor I have the highest confidence. In trying times—in the penal cells of Britain—I know the character of one; in great achievements, involving personal rick, I have learned to estimate the fidelity of the other, and I do not and cannot believe that either of them would forfeit a high repute, by misappropraition of a great public trust to personal purposes.

My faith is in the honesty of these men. I believe that the pride of conscious right has kept them bitherto from the accountability demanded. But there is now a formal charge made, with the accessories of detailed statements, and I think the time has come when, in the interests of Ireland-of Irish confidence and Irish faith-an official reply should be given to the un ficial indictment proferred by the Committee of luquiry. for the purpose of obtaining a through traffic preferred by the Committee of luqu'ry. for Canadian carriers, and that if the tolls are It has been already proposed by one in not abolished so that the latter can compete whom all Nationalists have confidence

tigation should be appointed - a committee in which all Irishmen would have confidence—whose report would be accepted as satisfacment than the pride of individuals. My own jadgment is with the decried individuale; but ( want to have my opinions sustained by formal and authoritative pronouncement of representative man. STEPHEN J. MEANY. STAR OFFICE, Nov. 21.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. THOMAS O'REILLY AND MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

Sr. Louis, October 12, 1882.

DEAR SIE,-I would like to write to your father, but realizing how overwhelmed he is with public affairs, I dread obtruding on his

Hon. Herbert Gladstone:

The inclosed speech was delivered before a large American audience and seemed to cnovs exposition of Irish affairs laid before them the condition of that country so clearly that they seemed to fully understand it. The moderation of Mr A. M. Sullivan met with general approbation, and no sentiments of his were more loudly cheered than those in which he conceded to your father the make their freight contracts for the next credit of having opened the gate of justice to Ireland. To me and many others, who realize how much your father has done to mitigate the miseries of a country which we left during the famine of 1848, and which we may never see sgalo, this just praise gave us tne utmost gratification, as we felt he deserved it.

We hope, however, that he will not close his career before he crowns his administration with the glory of having given to the Irish people the power of legislating on their own domestic affirs in the same manner now enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada or one of the States of this Union. With such a consummation Great Britain will have converted from active comity to warm friendship not alone the 5 000 000 now in Ireland, but the 22 000 000 of the Irish race scattered all over the globe. Very respectfully yours.

THOMAS O'REILLY, M. D. LONDON, O.t. 28, 1882.

10 Downing St., Whitehall. Dear Ser,-I beg to thank you for your letter of the 12th inst., and for the report of Mr. Sallivan's interesting speech. In regard to the question of home rale in Ireland, the position of the Liberal party with respect to it is one of great difficulty. No definite scheme is presented to us by Irish Nationalists-and Uister absolutely rejects the idea of leaders appear to think that, among other should be decided by an Irish Assembly But this we never could agree to; as, for Great Britain and Ireland, it must be an imperial question.

How can it be expected that we should submit to the exclusion of our manufactures while Ireland depends almost altogether on the English markets for the sale of live stock and botter? There are other similar questions of equal difficulty, and it seems to me that it is useless to push the notion of an Irish Parliament down our throats until some practical solution of these questions is attempted.

In theory I am personally ready to support the idea of self-government in Ireland so which he belonged, the Ravd. T. W. Fyles, long as the supremacy of the Imperial Parlia- of the Episcopalian Church, of Sweetsburg believe, quite ready to consent to a thorough | had done in his fifty-three years of existence fully the system of local self-government.

But before a Liberal Government can think ha of one n and must tell us with some exactness and in detail what they propose. I remain, dear sir, faithfully

yours, HERRERT J. GLADETONE.

To Thomas O'Reilly, Esq. M. D.

REV. FATHER WALSH'S BEREAVE-MENT.

Millions of Irishmen throughout America and at home will grieve to learn that the distinguished and patriotic priest and Secretary of the Irish National Land League, the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., has recently met with a double sad bereavement in the death of his venerated father and also of his eldest brother, within an interval of a few days. The venerable parent, Mr. John M. Walsh, son of Wm. Walsh and Sarah McGuire, was born in the parish of Cloone, County Leitrim, Ireland, on June 29, B.I., during which long period he was greatly endeared to a large circle of friends, among whom he was highly esteemed for his edifying, practical Christian life and sterling patriotism. At the funeral services, which were of unusual selemnity and impressiveness, in the Cathedral of that city, the Rt. Rev. oration, in which he reviewed the long, eventful life of the deceased, and greatly eulogized his many excellent qualities. Most of the priests of the dlocese, as well as many clergymen from more distant parts, testified their regards for the memory of the lamented gentleman by assembling at the cathedral, and participating on the occasion. His son William was born in the parental home in Ireland on Oct. 14th, 1826, and died at his residence, No. 339 East Twenty-second street, New York, on November 3. He had lived in this city

for thirty-five years. His demise is greatly and deservedly regretted by all who knew him. After a Requiem Mass on November 4, at which his brother officiated, in the Church f the Annunciation, the remains were conrelatives and friends, where, on November 7, the obsequies were celebrated as they were for the lamented father a few days previously in the same Catholic Church, shortly after which the cortege proceeded to St. Francis' Cemetery, where father and son repose side

resurrection day .- Requirect in Pace. Amen.

# KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame book or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEM DO NOTE
HERITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggriss recommend thand it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

A dies is your sex, such as pain
and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unaurpassed,
as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontanence, retention of urine,
brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging
paints, all speedily yield to its curative power.

4. BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS., Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

# NOT THE GALLOWS

KNIFE

THE HANGMAN CHEATED

THE ABERCORN MURDERER CUTS HIS THROAT TO AVOID THE GALLOWS.

A Horrible Episode in the Sweetsburg Jais To-d-y-wichards files by his own Hand-Full Porticulars of the Tracedy—The wistory of his Mur-dergus Bord—His Trial and his Life —A Forty Years' Becord of Crime and Depravity.

to avoid the hauging. The following is On last Friday morning at eight o'clock William Richards, the murderer of Joseph Jackson, was to have been executed at Sweetsburg Jail, in the county town of the district of Bedford. This was expected to be the first execution which has ever taken place in this fair and picturesque dis-trict, and this fact had the effect of creating quite a stir among the population. The day broke out under gloomy auspicesrain and snow falling down heavily and the sky was covered with dark clouds. It seem ed as if the very atmosphere of the district had weiled its bright appearances to join in the gloom which prevailed among the population. This uneasiness and sadness was not caused by any direct sympathy with the doomed man, because he was known to be a criminal of the worst type and a ferocious murderer. but because a human life was to be immolated legally for the first time. Although the theriff had long ago given notice that the execution would be private, none but professional men being admitted, still a large crowd influenced, no doubt, by morbid curiosity, flocked from all directions to the village. About seven o'clock as the representative of The Poer and other members of the Press were about to enter upon the discharge of their duty under such painful circumstances, the rumor circulated like whidfire that Richards, the doomed rourderer, whose last breath of life was to be breathed at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, had revolted against the majesty of the law which was about to strike him with its most terrible blow, and that he had himself put an end to his own existence by taking his life, and thus robbed the hangman of his horrible performance. The news naturally created that wild excitement. The black home rule at present. Moreover, the Irish death was not raised, the mournful prison bell was not tolled, the hangman was still, questions, the question of free trade and the gallows robbed of its victim; for the as against protection is one which news was too true; the doomed man and news was too true; the doomed man had himself taken his life by cutting his throat with an old knife. Justice failed; but law was satisfied. It was ieath and blood it wanted; it had both. But what a future for the victim of his own hand? None can say. The Ocroner was immediately notified and acted accordingly. The murderer during the last week occupied the time most cheerfully, chatting and eating and drinking heartilly. In the evenings he passed a couple of hours diciating the history of his life, a sketch of which is given below. Many times since sentence of death was passed upon him was he visited by the minister of the sect to ment is maintained, and the Liberals are, I | He expressed many times regret for what he reform of Icish administration, and to extend and hoped that God would forgive him. At the same time it is said he remarked to some of the officials that he would never of going further, the Irish people in the four die on the scaffold. But as he had been has their hedelaw cealed passed on him, it was believed that he could not accomplish what he said. During Wednesday the minister passed several hours with him in his cell. He also attended to the prisoner all day yesterday and passed the night with him. Richards was in the dark cell on the first floor reserved for condemned criminals. The minister was in the passage and an iron grated door separated them both. The greater part of the night was passed in prayer, medical evidence and stated that his examinin which Richards took part occasionally About three o'clock this morning Richards was leaning on the door of his cell inside. and the minister was sitting outside reading

the Bible sloud and a few feet distant was the guard. At about three o'clock sharp this morning Bichards left the position in which he was standing and walked to the back part of the cell, which was very small, with his back turned, and suddenly an unnatural sound was and a frightful spectacle presented itself to their view. Richards had cut his throat from ear to ear, the blood fell down in torrents over his breast, and with his pale, haggard face presented a frightful appearance. He held the fatal instrument in his hand. The assistants immediately gave the alarm, and people were despatched to obtain medical aid. Very soon Drs. Fuller, Wood and Foster were on the spot, and did all in their power to save the life—for the scaffold. The blood was stopped in about twenty minutes; but the blow was a fatal one, and in one hour and seven minutes Richards was no more.

The knife with which he committed the deed was a rusty old instrument, bent at the end. Where he obtained it is a mystery. During his last hour, stronge to say, although his windpips and several voins were out, he maintained perfect consciousness and spoke to the attendants. In reply to one of the doctors, he stated that he had had this knife in at Sweetsburg, and which was taken down in his pocket ever since he entered the jail. writing at his dictation, the following facts This is declared to be false by the are shown :- It appears he was borne at Haw-Warden, who several times had him searched. Warden, who several times had him searched. thorne, a suburb of Birmingham, England, in Some say that he concealed it in the lining 1829, being consequently 53 years of of his coat, but the view generally accepted age. He was married in England veyed to Providence, escorted by sorrowing by the majority, is that it was given him after in 1856 to one Mary Jane Jordan, many entreaties on his part, to save him from the death on the gallows. There is no proof of whom he had three children, one of whom whatever of this fact. Among many there has died, the other, a girl, is still unmarried existed; a feeling of painful relief that he should have thus ended a most dishonorable career, and that the by side awaiting the call of the just on repulsive hanging procedure should have resurrection day.—Requisecst in Pace. Amen, been sycided. The Sheriff, Mr. Foster, the Deputy-Sheriff, Mr. Goodwin, the Warden of the jail, all in fact did the best in their power to see that the wishes of the law were carried out, and all the arrangements were perfect, but the assistance to commit the fatal deed came from other quarters yet unknown. The Coroner swore, in a jury to examine very soon entered upon a practical system the body, and hear the evidence, but of robbery. He had two accomplices with there was no hope that anything beyond what has been stated above would be elicited. The schemes. He generally robbed from rich body was interred this afternoon in the jail families. His employer then missed some yard. A letter which the murderer wrote and goods and Bichards was charged with the which he requested should be opened after their, but was lucky enough to escape for his death has been opened, and was some time. He then concocted a to the effect that he beautiful plan in which an innocent man suicide to avoid dishonoring his family. He again reiterated in this letter self had committed. The first term his served the allegation made by him at the trial that was for robbing and he alleged that during

fortunate victim, Jackson, who was a delicate man of 22, was evidently of good family, as his sister is a teacher in a leading Brighton Academy. It was her letter which was found on his body, and was the first and only clue which the authori les had. Jackson, it is believed, was engaged in newspaper work in England. A reporter's note-book, with some shorthand writing, according to Issac Pitman's system, was found on bim. The intended hangman, who was thus cheated out of ment were not willing to pay. The scaffold which was a solid and well built one will be taken down at once and the people there hope it will never be raised again. There was a vague rumor which could not be traced, that the knife had been given to the murderer by some one who at present is unknown, after many entreaties from the prisoner and also

HISTORY OF THE CARE.

The trial of Wm. Richards for, the murder of Joseph Jackson, near Abercorn, county Brome, began at Sweetsburg, the chef lieu o the district of Bedford, on Friday, the 22nd of September, before the Queen's Bench (Crown side) presided over by flon. Ju-tice Buchanan The prisoner on being examined, said : " ] am guilty of causing the death of Joseph Jackson, but not wilfully, but in self-defence. The Court, therefore, ordered a plea of "Not Guilty," to be entered. Prisoner then stated he had no counsel or means to produce counsel, whereupon the Court appointed Mr. H. Thos. Duffy to defend the p isoner. Hon. Mr. Baker, Q. C., acted as Crown prosecutor. Geo. Mackle farmer, residing on the Lachine Road, was the first witness called. He testified that Wm. Jackson, the deceased, was in his employ for five or six days in July, 1881. Witness saw a number of sovereigns in a small box belonging to Jackson. Witness also testified that the accused, Richards, had told him that Jackson intended buying a small form in Canada and employ him (the accused) as foreman. It was further established that the prisoner paid for a most in Montreal; that both the accused and deceased left the city together by the South Eastern Rullway for Abercorn where they remained over night at a hotel prisoner again paying Jackson's hotel bill; that they then proceeded to look out for work and called upon a farmer named George R. Ingalis, and requested employment for both; that finally prisoner made some indificite arrangement with Ingalls to work a month; that in the course of their conversation, upon Ingalis remarking Jackson was weak, prisoner said that Jackson had money; from whence they left to seek employment for Jackson, were directed by Ingalis to a farmer named Bresee, about a mile and a half distant from Ingalls' place. Bresee testified to prisoner and Jackson interviewing him with a view of obtaining employment, but disagreeing about wages; at their request, Bresee directed them as a short cut to the railway station, across the fields past the ravine, where the body of Jackson was subsequently found. This was the last that was ever seen of Jackson alive. It appears that the prisoner there killed Jackson, but for what motives, or how, nobody can tell. The prisoner's confession agreed almost identically so far with the evidence, and his own statement is the only evidence we have as to how Jackson came to his death. prisoner's explanation is that they had a sudden querrel; that he struck Jackson, knocked him down and that the latter falling upon a stone met with his death in that way; he thereupon took ten dollars and other articles from the victim's body and train for Hartford, having first conthe found. H. D. Pickle, High Constable of the District, who captured the prisoner and worked up the case generally, gave a most minute description at the trial of all the ingenious means employed by him in bringing about the above. Witness stated that the statement of the prisoner when arrested in Hartford, Conn., and his present statement, differed from each other in many respects. Dr. Macdonald, of Sutton Flats, gave the

ation of the body of deceased revealed the fact that the skull had two fractures, but owing to the decomposed state of the body prevented him from ascertaining whether they were indicated before or after death, or even whether they were the cause of death. This closed evidence for the Crown, and Mr. Dufty then stated that he had none to offer for the defence. The Court House was densely crowded at this stage of the proceedings. Mr Duffy, who is a very young man, then delivered as eloquent appeal to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He criticized the evidence most minutely and was highly complimented by the Court, Th Crown Prosecutor followed in a very powerful charge. The Court's charge was admitted on all sides to have been a very importial one. The jury retired and after an absence of twenty minutes returned to the Court Room and rendered a verdict of murder. Judge Buchanan was very pathetic in rendering the death sentence, saying it was his first and hoped it would be his last. Prisoner, Wm. Richards was sentenced to be hanged to-day, between the hours of eight and ten a.m. THE LIFE OF THE MURDERER

is an eventful one for crime and depravation from early youth to his death. From a statement which he made to some of the officials who is still living, residing at Hartford, Conn., and one who is married and resides with her husband in the above named town. They are aware of his fate and at his desire none came to see him. He stated that he left his father's home at the age of 15 because of bad treatment. He received an elementary education in the common schools. His father was a forest ranger in England and the murderer was the youngest son of a family of fifteen children. On his leaving his home, he says, he engaged on a farm, and he had killed Jackson in self-defence. Since his life he served no less than forty terms. the trial it has been discovered that the un. At the age of 22; at Coventry, he entered the in the census year, \$42,040,000.

ring as a prize fighter, and broke the arm of bis first opponent. After some time he wont to London and joined the army as a private and was several times punished by imprisonment for desertion and received the cat-o'-nine tails on three different occasions for that offence. He went to India, a deserter, and engaged as a sallor on H. M. S. Halldog." He admitted having seduced a veral young girls in Eng-land and of having been a devotee of dense monde of the worst type. After an absence his work, is a resident of Sweetsburg and a of several years he returned to his home laborer. It is said that \$40 was the price of sgain, but his father ordered him away to his work. An experienced hangman was avoid his being arrested. Space prevents asked for in Montreal, but he would not go relating all his petry theirs and highway robior less than \$200, which it is said the Governberies. The only time he delies than the column of stole, believing he was right, was on a Christmas Eve, when he stole a lamb for his family, which, he says, were starving. As to the lashes he received, he says they were no punishment at all for bim. He bears the mark "D" on his skin on the right arm for desertion. He left Liverpool in June, 1881, on board the Dominion. line steamer "Montreal" for Canada. His publtc confession finishes here. He informed the officials that he would not state anything to anybody about his doings in Canada and other things, but would leave a sealed letter which was to be opened only after his death. The belief in Sweetsburg is that he formed the acquaintance of Jackson, who was a young man of 22, and who has a sister in Brighton, on board the steamer, and on the deceased telling him that he possessed one hundred sovereigns concocted a scheme to kill and rob him, and brought him out to Abercorn for that purpose.

> This letter, however, did not contain anything beyond what was related above. He only consented to relate his life for publication, on the understanding that ten per coat of the receipts of the sale of the book would be sent to his widow.

> The murderer was a healthy powerful man. aix feet and a balf high, and weighing some 240 pounds. The tragedy will cause a sensation all through the country, and was a topic of conversation on the streets to-day.

Concluded on Fifth Page.

PREMIER NORQUAY'S MANIFESTO.

WINNIPEG, MAD., NOV. 23 .- Mr. Norquey, he Premier, has lesued an address to his constituents, which is regarded as an address to the people of Manitoba on the eve of dissolution. He advocates the transfer of the ungranted land within the Province to the Province, and the representation of Manitoba in the Dominion Cabinet. Upon the question of disallowance, the Premier says, in effect, that while he recognizes the immense benefits that have accrued to the Province from the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he thinks the Dominion Government is justified in protecting the road in the interest of the whole Dominion. He, however, maintains that the Province has a right to authorize purely provincial roads, and will assert that right.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 20 .- The citizens of this town were somewhat startled early this morning when a report was circulated on the street that a murder and suicida had taken place near the village of Stamford, three miles from here, last evening. Officers McMicking and Wynn, of the Ontario police, were despatched to the village, and elicited the following facts of the effile:-A young Englishman named Claud Lister, aged 20, who has been in this country about nine months, and been working amongst farmers through the township until September, when he left for the United States, previous to which he had been arrested for incomy and found guilty, and served a short term in prison. When arrested he had term in prison. on his person a loaded revolver, which was configured. It seems he returned went to the station, took his own and the from the States last Saturday evening, deceased's baggage and took the first and purchased a seven shooter revolver calibre. On Sunday eve proceeded to Stamford, and was seen watching around the village church for some one he , wanted to see ; and not being able to find them, he went to Thomas Smith's house, a carpenter, and naked for Mr. Smith's son. Clarence, aged 16, who, being at home, so-companied Lister across the road, after being requested by Lister to do so. When about 150 yards from the house, he mentioned to young Smith that he had been buying another new revolver, which he took from his pocket, and pointing the wespon at Smith, fired. The ball taking effect in front of the right ear, glanced towards the nose, and the supposition of the physician is that it passed out at his nostril, as it cannot be located. Young Smith, immediately after he was shot, ran towards his father's house, Lister pursuing. Lister says he thought he saw him fall, and he then held the revolver behind his own right ear and fired, the ball passing through the skull and lodging in the region of the bruin. He fell about 30 yards from where he shot young Smith. The father of Smith, returning from church, saw the fish of both shots, and hurried to the scene, to find his son stifling the flow of blood from his wound with his handkerchief. He asked him what was the matter, and he told him that Lister had shot him. The father, after assisting him into the house, immediately procured assistance. Lister was also carried into Smith's house. Smith, believing him dead, sent for the coroner. The doctors probed for the bullet in Lister's head, but were unable to locate it. It is supposed to be ledged in or near the region of the brain. After about two hours Lister tecame conscious, and spoke freely of the affair, stating to the police that he intended to shoot young Smith last September with the revolver found on him when arrested for larceny. He also stated that it was for the love he had for young Smith and the desire be had to be always in his company made him do what he did now, and he in-tended to shoot Mr. Smith as well. This, however, is looked upon by all concerned as a ounning game of Lister's to gain the sympathy of the public by trying to fill the bill of a crank, and make himself notorious. The doctor says there is hope for Smith's recovery, but not much chance for Lister. The latter will be taken charge of and removed to the county jail at Welland for treatment.

#### U. S. OENSUS BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The census bulletin embraces statistics of all the manufactures of the United States except gas, as returned by the census of 1880, the number of establishments was 253,840; capital, \$2,790,223,000, average number of hands employed, males above 16 years, 2,025,000; females above 15 years, 531,000; children and youths, 182,000; wages paid during the year, \$947,919,000; the value of materials used was \$3,394,340,000; value of products \$5,369,667,000. New Yerk ranks first wish, 42,739 establishments, Pennsylvania 2nd, Massachusetts 3rd, Illinois 4th, Oblo 5th. The statistics relative to the manufacture of cotton yarns and woven fabrics, including some cotton hoslery, are, number of spindles, 10,653,000; number of looms, 225,000; bales of cotton consumed, 1.760,000; number of persons employed, exclusive of overscers, eto, 172 000; wages paid

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MONTREAL, CANADA WEDNESDAY..... NOV. 29, 1882

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR. ROVEMBER.

THURSDAY, 30 .- St. Andrew, Apostle. Cons. Abp. Kenrick, St. Louis, 1841. DECEMBER.

FRIDAY, 1 - Feris. BATERDAY, 2 -St. Biblans, Virgin and

Martyr. SUNDAY, 3 - First Sunday in Advent. Epist. Bom, xiii. 11-14; Gosp Luke xxi. 25-35. Abp. Carroli, Baltimore, died 1815.

MORDAY, 4. -St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church St. Barbara, Virgin and Martyr.
Tuesday, 5.—St. Francis Xavier, Confessor (Dec. 3). St Sabbas, Abbot. Cons.

Bp., Quiviau, Mobile, 1859. WEDNESDAY, 6-St. Nicholas Bishop and Confessor.

#### TO OUR SUBSORIGERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large mumber of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and necininess, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for it, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE Wainers must realize that it can only succoed by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now dne as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its prosperity. We have made several appeals before this to our sub-cribers; but we hope the present will prove absolutely effectual, and we confidently expect to receive the amount due in all cases, without being put to the trouble and expense of enforcing collections. Money can be easiely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter. We hope that not one will fail in remitting at

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On account of the resignation as agents for Post and True Withres of Mosers. S. Kelly, Almonte, Ont, and John McCullough, Fournier. Ont., Mr. James & Kelly will replace the former and Mr. Joseph Sloan the latter.

Tur following gentlemen are authorized to collect subscriptions and enrol subscribers in their respective localities for THE POST and TRUE WITHESS :- D. H. McDonald, Glen Bandfield, Ont ; Bernard Sage, Kazubezua, Que.

### THE KILMAINGAM TREATY.

The so-called "Kilmainham Treaty" formed the subject of a debate last evening in the House of Commons. Mr. Yorke moved the adjournment of the House in order to bring on the descussion, which the Opposition dreamt would be damaging to the Irish party, but the Tory position was made ludicrous by the Irish members rising 40 support the motion, Mr. Gladstone, however, repudiated the charge that there was any secret treaty between Parcell and the Covernment, and complained that the Opposition had held back too long from bringing their accusations to the test at the proper time.

The Premier acknowledged that the Government had approached Parnell while imprisozed in Kilmsinham, but all that had passed between them had at the time found its way into the newspapers, so that he had nothing further to intimate to the House on the matter, . This indefinite information set the Tories wild and Lord Randolph Churchill declared that the House was not a whit wiser after Mr. Gladstone's speech, while Mr. Yorke scharged the Premier with putting on the screw to stump out discussion, and threatened him with the just indignation of the country. The scene is said to have been a lively one; but when the storm blew over it was found that Mr. Yorke's mo- to promote the general welfare of the city.

tion was negatived. The Kilmainbam He has rendered valuable services to the as ever. The only thing it proves is the ever increasing influence and power which Parnell and his party exercise in the House, when they can force the Government to sud consistent advocacy of the people's the right of being let into the secret.

THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

IN 1875 O'Donovan Bossa inaugurated fund which was to be devoted to waging a silly and reprehensible wastare upon Great Britain, and which has been known as the "Skirmishing Fund.". That there were even a very limited number of Irishmen in America to respond to the appeal is a fact which is to he sincerely regretted. The money which was swellowed up in this skirmishing fond. to the extent of some eighty or one hundred thousand dollars in the course of seven years, was contributed through a mistaken idea of patriotism and generosity. There is at present considerable discussion taking place in New York, as to how the money was expended, between O'Donovan Rossa and his advanced skirmishers on the one hand, and the custodians or the trustees on the other. A Committee of Inquiry of Rossa's friends have been making an investigation into the matter, which has resulted in a series of grave charges against the personal honesty of John Devoy and John J. Breslin. In connection with this dispute, Stephen J. Meany, one of the editors of the New York Star, has written a letter in which he disclaims against the charges made against these two gentlemen, and in which he asks that a special committee of investigation bo appointed, a committee in which all Irlahmen would have confidence, whose report would be accepted as satisfactory to one side or the

other or to both. Without wishing to take any part in the discussion, and however we may differ with Messrs. Devoy and Breslin on many points, still, from what we know personally of the men and of their past records, we are ratiofied that they have not used the funds to sovence their own personal interests, and we are satisfied that the results of the investigation of a select committee, if appointed, will corroborate our views as to their personal integrity and honesty.

#### THE COMING MAYORALTY.

It is very much to be regretted that, on every question affecting the interests of this Province or of this city, the nationality claim should be perpetually thrust forward. The acceptation of the best man for the best place has not yet come to be a recognized doctrine in the Dominion, and least of all in this Province or city. Our politics everywhere are a game of "grab and take," and those who are strongest numerically consider themselves, on this ground alone, fairly entitled to the lion's share of the "spoils" and the honors. Beading the "Fifty Years' Record" of the Mayoralty published in our issue of last evening, one cannot rosist the conviction that it was a onetheir paper, only add an additional weight to sided affair during all that long half century. Just sancy one almost unbroken sine of Mayors belonging to one nationality during all that period! Whatever justification there may have been for this condition of things in testant Mayors whose united term of office lasted but twelve years.

would suppose that the two peoples above mentioned were the only nationalities composter our city's population, and that the campaign can be carried on without the in-Irish Catholic portion of it were either terference of an army of ministers and mem-"green-horn" arrivals of yesterday, or numeri- | bers from Ottawa; it will be fought on its cally and educationally insignificant. For it merits, and only by the parties that are appears that during this half century they have had a mayoralty representation of two years and four months! That is, Dr. Hingston in 1875-'76, and Mr. Francis Cassidy from 1st March 1873 to let July following! A stranger reading this astonishing declaration, and seeing this wholesale ignoring of a people, would be winter, seems to be almost an established slow to believe the fact that there are in this fact. A few months ago we alluded to the city an Irish Catholic population of nearly lamentable contingency as far as County forty thousand-that among them are men of intelligence, wealth and education-men who, as traders, importers, merchants and of the present state of the country and of the manufacturers, are second to none in energy enterprise and progressiveness.

Hon. J. L. Beaud:y was elected Mayor in 1877.78, that, according to a tacit agreement was the turn of the French Canadians. Then came the turn of the English-speaking Pro. In stacks. The bay has experienced the testants, but they not finding a candidate of same fate. The turnip crop is said to be a their own strong enough to carry the day, nominated Mr. Severe Rivard, and elected him as their man in 1879 80. Then came the being plentiful. It is easy, therefore, to unturn of the Irish Catholics, but they seeing derstand how people who depend upon Mr. Beaudry determined to run and knowing the sale of agricultural produce his Sampson-like strength in the field when for the means of subsistence can. aroused, wisely abstrained from offering him not afford to pay high rents and drive any appreciable opposition.

As matters now stand, if the electors possessed the least epirit of justice and fair play. an Irish Catholic mayor should be elected by auglamation in March next. If there are none duly qualified, then let a chief magistrate be that the Government which prevents the chosen among some other nationality. But, tenants from living on the soil should be in point of fact, there are a score or more well qualified. Among them may be mentioned Mr. Peter Donovan, Mr. Edward he made to give the people sufficient food to Murphy, Dr. Hingston, Mr. James O'Brien live upon. From all appearances, the con-Mr. Coghlan and many others.

The first of these, Ald. Donovan, is the one who has the largest and most varied experience in the management of municipal matters. 'Twenty-seven years have elapsed since he first entered the City Council, and during that time he has ever been a consistent and parnest advocate of every measure calculated Treaty remains, therefore, as much a mystery city, and the city owes him a debt of last on Thursday, in the seventieth year of his face and calls upon the people to eject Sir the Head of the Church. The spiritual funcgratitude. His record, not only in Mon. age. Lewis T. Drummond was identified John and the Syndicate. Pretty cool and treal but throughout the Dominion, is well with the political life and the develop pretty work for a statesman and a Premier. known as characterized by honesty, integrity | ment of constitutional rights in Canada come to terms and deny to the Opposition rights, as sgainst corruption, monopoly, and a useful one to his country and If he does not, he is certainly not fit to be at become the object of studied suspicion. If

mercial as well as civic affairs—thoroughly familiar with the city's wants and require. ments, an easy and practical speaker, know--he is in every respect, well fitted to be an excellent and exemplary Mayor

Mr. Edward Murphy would fill the civic chair with dignity and ability. He has identified himself with the growth and progress of the city, actively promoting its best interests, educational, commercial and industrial. A gentleman of fine tastes, of excellent eduimportant lanking institution in this city, election to the Chief Magistracy of the city would give general satisfaction. To the other gentlemen mentioned, no one can ofter any objection on the score of qualification. Their character as citizens and business men of ability and enterprise, stands in the very first rank. There is, therefore, no lack of competent "material" among our people from which to select a Mayor. It is, therefore, to be sincerely hoped that all parties will gracefully acknowledge that an Irish Catholic should now be elected, and that be be returned by acclamation in March next.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. The Provincial Legislature in Ontario has been called together for the despatch of business; the House will meet on the 13th December, which is four or five weeks earlier than usual. It is to be presumed that this, the closing session of the present Parliament, will be an interesting one, as both parties will be engaged in taking all preparatory measures for the warfare of a general election, which will speedily follow the dissolution of the Assembly. If the Opposition only make the same kind of fight in the House as it has been doing during the past three months in the Province, it will create considerable noise, but will not secure the victory. A local Government that does not run into wasteful extravagance and keens clear of corruption, is generally to be considered cafe. Mr. Mowat's administration has been neither extravagant nor corrupt, and his chances of having the confidence of the electorate renewed in his favor stand ten to one against the Opposition. The Boundary question will play an important part in the political discussion of the campaign. Mr. Meredith, influenced by Sir John, opposes this demand for sixty-two million acres of extra land for Ontario. It is not likely that the people of the Province will ald him in his opposition to an award which would place so much mineral agricultural and forest wealth at the disposal of the Local Government as is contained in the disputed territory. The electorate will not be persuaded into following an Opposition which is nothing but a tool in the hands of the Dominion Goverrment, and which paves the way for undue Federal interference and domination the earlier history of the city, there certainly in local affairs. It was with a could not have been any within the past view to keep Dominion affairs as twenty or twenty five years. During this long much as possible out of the question in cordance with the suggestions of Messrs Norquey have been but six English-speaking Pro- the order for such an early calling of the at least, for any railway in Manitoba, other Honse. When the session is over he can than the one recommended by them from bide his time for the issuing of the write for Perusing this unique mayoralty record, one the general elections, which he will undoubtedly hold when the Federal Parliament is in full blast at Otlawa. Then the local

ANOTHER SEASON OF DISTRESS IN

directly interested.

IRELAND. That distress and want will again be the sad experience of Ireland during the present Clare was concerned, but reports coming from all parts of the Island give a harrowing picture prospects of the poor tenants. Destitution and starvation are staring thousands in the face in numerous districts. As was expected the heavy rains have destroyed to a large extent the corn which had been cut and placed comparative failure, while the potatoes in many places are diseased and are far from hunger away from their doors at the same time. Parnell has called the attention of the Government to the situation of the people. Davitt, who has returned from the Highlands, bas also sounded the alarm, and has declared compelled to support them during the winter. or if it refuses to do so the landlords should dition of the people will be a trying one during the ensuing six months, and will form a pititul contrast with the luxurious living of recognize in the Dominion Government either the landlords.

THE HON. L. T. DRUMMOND. Another of Canada's honored and respected citizens has been numbered with the deadthe Hon. Lewis T. Drummond breathed his during thirty years. His career was crousness but the inconsistency of his position.

Canada in 1825. In his new home; he found an easy access to these institutions of learning French enough to transact business in it ing from which the youth of his native land was debarred from entering. The college at St., Nicoler received him as a student, and there he completed a deligent and successful course of studies under the wise and able direction of the Ray. Father Leprohon. He was admitted to the Montreal Bar in 1836. The abilities and talents of the young fellower of Themis were cation, member of the Harbor Board, of noted and appreciated from the first, for in large commercial experience, President of an the following year he made his mark and rose to prominence by defending the political speaking French with ease and fluency, -his offenders of 1837-8, who won for Canada the inestimable benefits of a popular Constitution and the rights of a free people. He had creditably measured swords with the most prominent jurists and able attorneys during the trial, and from that time the young lawver was a favorite with the people. He was returned to Parliament over the Hon. George Moffatt when the latter was in the height of his power. His services were given to the Beform party and he was one of the distingnished associates of Balowin. As in the Courts of Justice so also in the Halls of the Legislature was the elequent young member marked out for distinction, and he served in the abinets of the time either as Solicitor General and Attorney General. Mr. Drummond brought his political life to a a close in 1863, and in the following year was raised to the Bench, where his integrity, manliness, learning and ability added lustre to the Canadian judiciary. The

of twelve years he emigrated from Ireland to

PRENIER NORQUAY IN AN AWKWARD

which tells of useful, honorable and patriotic

careers.

Premier Norquay, of Manitobs, has issued on the eve of dissolution an address to the people of the Prairie Province. He at first deals with matters of less pressing interest and importance than the queetion of Disallowance: but towards the close he plucks up courage and tackles this burning question. It is not too well known that it is this same Mr. Norquay, who over three years ago bartered away the rights of the Province to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and inflicted an objectionable railway monopoly on Manitoba. His Excellency in Council issued an Order. bearing date the 18th of April, 1879, in which the following occurs:--

"That, as respects the railway policy to be pursued in that Province, it has been decided that the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway shall pass south of Lake Manitobs, and in ac-Winnipeg south-westerly, towards Rock Lake. The Government think it very desirable that all railway legislation shall originate here, and that no charter for a line exclusively minion Government first assenting thereto." And it is in face of this order, based on his

own suggestions, that Mr. Norquay now turns Province that Manitoba bas a right to authorise purely provincial roads and that he will assert that right, while he recognizes the enormous benefits which have accound to the Pacific Bailway and while he thinks the Dominion Government justified in protecting the road in the interest of the whole Dominion. Mr. Norquey must have very little gislature in probibition "corners" and all respect for consistency and professions of such gambling transactions would be only political faith; he throws all overboard in the affording protection to the people against hope of being better able to weather the storm which is raging over this bartering away of local rights. He disowns the past and attempts to ride back to power and place by taking the wind out of his opponent's sails. Mr. Norquay is even opposing and fighting his own convictions to retain the relos of government. He says that the Dominton Government is justified in disallowing the railway charters, but notwithstanding its justification, he, the loyal Premier of a loyal Province of the Confederation, proclaims that he will assert the right of Manitoba to build railroads within its limits. Does Mr. Norquay know that he utters treason, and talks rebellion in the plainest language? If he admits the right of the Dominion Government to prohibit certain acts, why does be assert a claim which is diametrically opposed to that right?

The Opposition, on the contrary, acknowledge no right on the part of the Federal Government to interfere ; and in fighting Disallowance they do not stand on illogical and serve two masters, as Mr. Norquay does ; they stand up for Provincial rights against Federal encroachment and interference; they do not the power or the right to saddle their Province with a gigantic monopoly, no matter how beneficial it may prove. But Premier Norquay is decidedly in an awk. ward pickle; he bows to Sir John and the Syndicate and invites them to establish their rule in Manitoba; then he makes a volte Mr. Norquey ought to see not only the 'ludi-

the state of the state of the second conpractice, but to bring food products, the very necessaries of life, under the manipulating fingers of gamblers, commonly known as speculators, is creative of a dangerous public evil. The system of dealing "in futures" and making "corners" is extending very rapidly, and it seems to infect a large portion of the community beyond cure. This dealing "in futures," which means much more than sales for future delivery affects the material interests of both producers and consumers by alternately raising and depressing prices to such an extent as to seriously demoralize legitimate trade. There is a growing opinion among our Republican

neighbors that the law should declare against

"corners" and make them illegal. "As an

instance of what speculative combinations of this character can accomplish, there is the Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania that began ten years ago with \$1,000,000 capital. which was subsequently increased to \$3,500,000. This Company paid in 1880 over \$10,000,000 in dividends simply because it controls and fixes the value on a staple product to the consumer. Even within the past few weeks, through its speculative manipulations, it has more than doubled the price of crude oil, and its profits thereby are variously estimated at from twenty to forty million dollars. Grain, pork the same control and manipulation which ad- ment. vance prices, so that the consuming public Hon. Judge continued to discharge his have to pay from fifty to one hundred per duties uptil 1873, when he was forced to recent, more for its supplies than it takes to sign through ill-health, to which he has at produce them at a fair profit. This system is dishonest and unjust, for no man or set of last succumbed. This brief sketch of his life will show that the Rou. Lewis T. Drummen have a right to make consumers mond was no ordinary man, but was a cititributary to them; and to pay prices gen of whom Canada may well feel proud. which are enhanced by corners, is He loved and served his adopted country nothing less than paying tribute. This is a with fervor and fidelity, and he has thereby decided evil and it should be rooted out by law, deserved to have his memory cherished and for it has a very bad effect on the social conhis name written on the national record.

ness transactions "corners" would find no room in ordinary business dealings. A man should not be allowed to self what he has not got. Buying and selling on "margins," as well as "puts," "calls" and "straddles" and all other gambling devices should be strictly prohibited. There would, of course, be a great outcry against any such proposition from the brokers and their gambling clients, but business would continue on all the same without their presence on the market, the public would consume just as much as if the value of the products had been enhanced by their gambling manipulations. The poor and laboring classes could then buy a whole loaf, when they cannot get a half loaf now. Besides making the price of provisions unwarrantably high, "cornering transactions" have an injurious effect upon banking institutions by producing unnatural and violent fluctuations in the money market; then they also create trouble interval of the city's history, it appears there the coming campaign that Mr. Mowat issued and Royal, the Government will oppose the in railroad interests, inasmuch as when a cornor is made no goods are offered for shipment, but when the corner collapses there is more stock offered for shipment than it is possible to carry. It is but a short time ago that within the Province of Manitobs should be the greed of those corner speculators granted by its Legislature without the Do- forced over three hundred vessels to remain idle at one time in the port of New York awaiting cargoes which could not be loaded until the gamblers had exacted every cent of and Tariff Commissioner for the State of New around and announces to the people of the a tyrannical tribute. So that these speulations react unfavorably not only on the producer and consumer, but on the carrying trade and banking institutions. This system, therefore, of dealing in futures and making corners Province from the construction of the Canada can well be termed a public evil, for it is a clear conspiracy against the prosperity and competency of the people, to buy and withhold the necessary articles of food. The Le-

dition of the people as well as in commercial

circles where business men are dissatisfied

with their legitimate trade. If sotual de-

livery was made the basis for all lawful busi-

wealthy but unscrupulous men. THE attention of the United States Executive has at last been directed to the necessity of calling an extra session of the Senate, so that a successor may be chosen to Mr. Davis. President pro tem of the Senate, as his term expires on the 4th March next, and the office of Vice President of the United States would thus be left without an incumbent.

How is it in reviewing the bank returns to the Government at the end of October, all the commercial papers of Montreal, those of Toronto and even the Monetary Times and the Journal of Commerce ignored the fact of the circulation of certain banks in the Province and West India and Lower Port of Quebec being larger than their paid-up trades. He served as a volunteer capital, viz, the Jacques Cartler Bank by in 1837, and was made an Alderman \$41,000, and the Exchange Bank by \$6 500, and the Bank of Nova Scotia by \$38,000. The Moniteur du Commerce was the only commerclai paper that pointed out the irregularity Such a fisgrant violation of the dispositions treasonable ground. They do not attempt to of the Act on banking ought not to have passed without comments.

His Housess' Leo XIII, has taken official cognizance of the recent decision of the Italian Court of Appeal that a civil writ can be served within the precincts of the Vatican. The Holy Father points out in a Pontifical circular that the decision is, an effective sub- the last of that grand old school of Irish version of the Papal guarantees inasmuch as: it violates the extra territorial character of the Vatican, and that it is a direct insuit to tions of the Pope demand that he should enjoy the freedom of an independent sovereign, otherwise the relations of the Church with the different States throughout the world would wrong doing. Of large experience in com- honorable to himself. When but a boy the head of even a Prairie Administration. the Holy Father was the subject of Whitehall, N.Y., and Crown Point.

GAMBLING IN THE NECESSARIES OF Italy, or any other country, and was controlled by its Government, it Gambling of any kindris as disreputable evident that the outside nations and governments would be reluctant in dealing with the Holy See, when it could be presumed that, its policy was influenced or dic tated by the Italian Government. This decision, therefore, which would thus stip His Holiness of an essential attribute of sovereignty, should not be tolerated, not is the interests only of the Papacy, but of all Christian Governments in the world.

Nor the least remarkable and appreciable result of the agitation in Ireland is the political, transformation of the Corporation of Dublin from a hot-bed of Toryism and Castle flunkeylsm into a stronghold of Irish nationalists. It is but a few years ago when a national sentiment could not find an echo within the walls of the Mansion House, but now all that is changed. The people of Dublin are taking a lively interest in the issues; of the day; and are giving unmistakable evidences of their disregard of Castle influence and of their willing. ness to serve the cause of Ireland. Notwithstanding the limited state of the franchise, which reaches but the wealthy and middie classes of the people, five more Nationalists were triumphantly returned in the municipal elections which occurred on last Saturday, Dublin is evidently anxious to rival Cork and not leave the beautiful city on the Lee, and all the necessaries of life are subject to a monopoly of national feeling and south

#### OBITUARY.

Lady Stratford de Redeliffe is dead. Casaguel, the renowned critic of the Journal des Debats, is dead.

Commodore Henry Esgle (retired), of the U. S. Navy, is dead.

Bonnet Daverdier, a well-known Radical Deputy from Lyons, is dead. Count Montebello, the only surviving son

of Marshal Lappes, is dead. Ex-Federal and ex-Confederate Senator

Robt. W. Barnwell is dead, aged 81.

Dr. J. R. Dickson of Kingston, Ont., died on November 23rd, after a protracted illness. Ray. Philip A. Strobel, of the Lutheran

Church, Rhinebeck, N.Y., is dead, aged 70. Baren Otho Theodore Von Mantenful, the Prussian statesman, died at Crossen, Prussia, on November 26th

N. F. Whiting, financial editor of the New York Evening Post, died on Monday morning. November 27th, aged 42. General Hamilton N. Eldridge, a distin-

guished soldier and lawyer, died at Chicago on November 27th, aged 49. The body of the late Bishop Crinnon will

arrive at Hamilton, Ont., from Florids on Wednesday evening, November 29tb. The remains of the late Thurlow Weed will lie in state on Saturday at the residence of Mrs. Emily Weed Barnes at Albany, N.Y.

Word has been received in Hamilton, Ont., of the death or the Boman Catholic Bishop Crimnon, in Florida, whither he went for his health. The Hon. Frederick Dudley Ryder, brother

of the Earl of Harrowby, whose death has been announced, is dead. They both died on the same day.

Mr. Marshall, a much respected resident of York, Oat., was seized by paralysis while feeding his stock, and died before medical sid Thomas Leclesr, a well known artist, died

on the evening of November 27th at Rutherford Park, N. J., aged 65. He held a high rank among American artists.

The Department of Militia at Oltawa has been officially informed of the death of Major Herbert, of "B" Battery, Kingston, who left Canada to serve in the Egyptian army.

Col, Wm. Henry McMahon, Chief Adjuster of duties at the New York Custom House, York, has died suddenly of theumatism of the Dr. W. H. Bacon, homosopathist, residing

at Brantford, Ont., for a number of years past, but better known as a money-lender for the last few years, dropped dead on Friday morning, November 24th.

The oldest resident of Antigonian County, N.S., Mrs. Hugh McDonald, of Fraser's Mill, died on Monday, November 20th, in her 103rd year. At the age of 100 she could walk six miles to visit neighbors.

L. D. Campbell, formerly prominent in State politics, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress for several years, but lately retired from public life, died on November 27th at Hamilton, Ohio. Dr. C. C. Cox, formerly Lient. Governor of Maryland, Commissioner of Pensions, Presi-

dent of the District of Columbia Board of Health, and Commissioner to the Australian Exposition, is dead. He was a literary man of some note. The funeral of the late Dr. L. G. A. C. Delery

took place on Thursday morning, November 23rd, at Quebec. After an impressive service at the Basilica the remains left for interment at Beauce, being followed to the steamer by a large number of prominent citizens. Mr. Joseph Tiffin, sr., whose death oc-

curred in this city yesterday, was born in Montreal in 1814. He was a very successful merchant being engaged in the East change Bank and a generous giver to most of our charitable institutions.

The announcement of the death of the venerable patriarch of the Catholic Church in Newfoundland will be read with regret throughout the country. The Very Bev. Dean Cleary breathed his last at his residence in Witless Bay, on the 21st October. He had been in falling health for the past four years, but until then was strong, active and most laborious. He was in the 85th year of his age, and 54th of his sacred ministry. He re-ceived his first appointment from Dr. Scallon, was the first in the priesthood of the colony to celebrate a Golden Jubilee, and is almost missionaries who have been the pioneers of religion and civilization amongst us .- St. John's Messenger.

AGRABIAN ORIME.

London, Nov. 28 .- Mr. Trevelyan stated in the House of Commons that the number of agrarian crimes this month was less than any month during the past 28 months, and not years as reported last night

Lake Champlain is frozen over between

sudden Death of an Esteemed Prelate.

A DIOCESE IN MOURNING.

The unexpected death of Mgr. Crinnon, Bishop of Hamilton, Ont., which occurred in Florida, will be learned with much regret by our readers. The deceased prelate, after an active and devoted life, furthering the spiritual and material interests of his diocese, had so much injured his health that his medical adviserd advised him to go to Florida to recuperate. Unfortunately, however, the long journey and fatigue was fatal, and his soul has now gone to its Maker. The deceased Bishop was a leading member of the episcopate of Ontario, and held an elevated posttion among all classes of the population, and his death has been learned with profound regret. On the 13th of November last, when he left Hamilton, he was suffering from a severe pain in the throat, and his illness went on increasing until he expired.

A brief sketch of the history of the venerable bishop who has filled so very acceptably the high office in such an influential and important diocese of the Roman Catholic Church will be of interest His Lordshop Bishop Crinnon was born in 1813 in Louth county Ireland, and came of an influential and wealthy family. It will be seen that he died in his 64th year; he, however, did not appear to be that age, looking much younger. He was educated in the best schools in the north of Ireland, and came to Canada in the year 1850. Subsequently he entered the Theological Seminary of the Sulpician Order in Montreal, and in due time graduated with high honors. Fellows in this class have also had a distinguished career, among whom may be mentioned the names of their Lordships Bishop Walsh of London, Bishop Mcship Bishop De Charbonell, and was sent as an assistant to London, and later was given charge of several of the missions in that Kinkora. In 1858 he was appointed as parish priest at Stratford, where he built one as one of the theologians. The late bishop, before leaving Stratford, was greatly esteemed by his people there. As a mark of respect, the Suaday evening before he left for Hamilton, he was waited on by the priests of his diocese and presented with an address and pectorial cross and chain, ring, and crozier. On the following evening (Sunday) after the close of the service, a number of the leading laymen of the congregation came forward and read a farewell address, and presented him with a purse of money-\$1,300.

MADE BISHOP OF HAMILTON. When the late Father Crinnon was raised

from the position of Vicar-General of the diocese of London to the vacant bishopric of Hamilton there were present one archbishop and eight bishops. His Grace the Most Bayhad charge of the ceremony and officiated as consecrator of the deceased, their Lordships present were: -Right Rev. Bishop Horan, Kingston, (ince deceased); Bishop Walsh, London; Bishop Fabre, Montreal; late Bishop Folsy, Chicago; Bishop McNierney, Albany, N. Y.; Bishop McQuaid, Rochestes; Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland; and Bishop Borgess, Detroit; also the Bayerend Hamilton; Vicar General Booney, of was as dry as tinder. The room was next Toronto; and Vicar General Farrell, the stairway, and before warning was given, of Belleville. A large number of the clergy escape by the stairway was cut off. On the were present from the diocese of Toronto, fourth floor was the workshop of Robinson & London, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, New Co., gold chain makers. The firm employed York, Albany, Portland, Ma.; Burlington, 40 operatives, half of them formales. As the Vt.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit and Unicago. | flames swept up the floor, the employees The crowd in St. Joseph's Church on the rushed for the windows. There was no fire occasion is said to have been unprecedented. Monday, April 24th, 1874, following the day alley fifteen feet wide at the end of of consecration in Stratford, the late Right the Calendar building was a two-Rev. Bishop Orlingon, with a large number storey structure. The excited girls conof his friends, came to Hamilton by special train, from which date his labors commenced in the Hamilton Diocese. His Lordship was received by the clergy at the station. A very large procession was formed, which escorted him to the Cathedral, where the ceremony of installation was gone through, and a large number of the clergy slready named were present at the consecration. Vicar-General Reenau read an activity planed that she cannot live. Mary address of welcome on behalf of the clergy of Harty Dalia Gassatt. Emma Mathewson. the dionese, and the late Alderman, K. Fitzpatrick, another on behalf of the congregation. Since deceased came to the city he has done great service for his Church, to which he was a most devoted worker. Amongst other matters he purchased a new cemetery (Rock Bay), built St. Patrick's Church, King street, a large stone structure, completed in 1877. He also opened a number of other churches in the diocese. He was indefatig- ellers, also jumped from the floor to the roof able in his labors, travelling through the limits of his jurisdiction. In his life as a bishop he had ordained or until the firemen arrived and a ladder was brought to the diocese about twenty-live raised under him, but was five feet too short. priests, and now at the time of his sudden A fireman mounted to the top and caught death great improvements were going on in the workman in his arms. The total loss is St. Mary's Cathedral, to be finished at a cost \$45,000. The fire did not extend below the of \$16,000, exclusive of a new organ which is third floor. Thomas Mann, foreman of also to be placed in the Cathedral when the Grant's jewelery shop, has both ankles broken, improvements are completed. Deceased was a good speaker and preacher, and ranked very burned on the head and hands, has his shoulhigh in the opinion of the priesthood. His der broken and is burt internally; will die. mild rule and kind spirit won for him the Mary Codding, aged 20, has a bad scalp love of both the priests and people through- wound and fracture of the skull; fatally out the large diocese over which he had so ably presided. He was a devoted chief pastor and a wise counsellor. Among those ontside of his own Church he bears the highest respect as a man of liberal and sterling character. His not seriously injured. Three women at the manner was unpretending and easy, and hospital are still unconscious, but not latally all approaching him were sure of a hearing. hurt. Up to midnight only three victims of On the occasion of decessed's eilver jubilee the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. in 1879, he was presented by the clergy of Hamilton diocese, as a mark of love and respect, with an address and purse containing Della Gassett. Sixteen others were injured, \$2,000. It was with considerable persuasion that deceased was induced to accept the bonorable position of Bishop, as his character tended rather to the retiring than the ambitions nature. His selection, however, was favorably received on all sides, and has proved itself to be a most acceptable and wise ap-

father in the Church. Vicar-General Heenan life for the Queen and England, abroad, year,

pointment. It is to be regretted that while

in comparative good health he was so sud-

denly taken away.

left. by early fast, express to bring while engaged on a foreign expedition for the home the remains. The body is on the Home Government. Major Hebert, it will way north, and is expected to arrive in Hamilton this, Wednesday, atternoon, where imposing funeral services will be held at which a large portion of the episcopacy and clergy of both Ontario and Quebec will attend.

THE LATE FATHER STAFFORD. At the last meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almonte, Ont., the following resolutions were passed anent the death of the late lamented Father Stafford of Lindsay :- "That, while submitting to the will of an All-Wise Providence, this Society learns with iccings of the most sincere regret of the death of the late Bev. Father Stafford, which took place on the 12th iost., Resolved,-That the members of this Society always looked with pleasure on his able efforts in the cause of temperance, and believe that in his death the cause of total abstinence has lost one of its most influential advocates, and Catholic education a true and sincere friend."

> (Continued from Third Page.) THE SWEETSBURG TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST ON THE REMAINS OF THE MURDERER AND BUICIDE-THE GAOL OFFICIALS EXON-

ERATED. The inquest on the body of William Bichards, the condemned criminal, who committed suicide yesterday morning in Sweets. burg gool by cutting his throat, was opened in the Grand Jury room of the Court House in the afternoon before Dr. H. W. Wood, Joint Coroner of the District, Rev. F. W. Fyles, the spiritual adviser of

the condemned related the circumstances connected with the tragedy, and which was substantially the same as given in our report of yesterday. H. D. Pickie, the High-Constable, produced the knife and the letter to-Mr. Vincent, which stated that he bad all along the means of taking his own life, and exonerating him (Vincent) from any blame in the matter. E. J. Goodman, Daputy-Sheriff of the county of Badford, declared the Neirney of Albany, N. Y., Bishop Boltes of circumstances of the prisoner's commitment Alton, Southern Illinois. The deceased and his subsequent disposition until the time bishop was ordained into the priesthood in of his death. He believed that the letter the spring of 1854 in Toronto, by his Lord. | found on the prisoner was not true, and that the knife had been given him since he was sentenced to be hanged. It was possible that the kulto bad dlocese, including St. Mary's (where he built given him by a fellow-prisoner in their a handsome stone caurch), also Biddulph and irequest passages in front of his celi. Warden Vincent corroborated the first witness' statement as regarded the discovery of the deed. All the prisoners that went in and some years he was made Vicar-General of out of the prison passed the front of Richards' cell. It may be possible that the in Toronto, Quebac, and elsewhere took part | knife had been given him by one of these men. Dr. H. Leroy Fuller testified to the effect that the deceased died of asphyxia aided by the exhaustion from loss of blood. He considered that Mr. Vincent used the utmost care and attention towards his prisoners. Richards was looked upon as a man capable of committing any act of violence either on himself or any other person.

The jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict of "Suicide, not imputing careleseness or negligence to the jail officlals."

#### GOLDEN WEDDING.

At Rawdon, PQ, on the 26th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Daly celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage, which took place at the French parish Church of Notre Dame, Montreal, on the 26th of November, 1832. erend Archbishop Lyrch, of Toronto, who Mr. and Mrs. D. are both over 72 years old, are hale and bearty, and likely to live may years yet together.

#### ANOTHER HOLOCAUST.

PROVIDENCE, B.1 , Nov. 21 - The fire in Calendar's building originated in Melvin's dye shop, on the third floor, caused by the also the ignition of naphtha. The room was filled V.car General Heenan with infimmable clothes; the woodwork escape, and a panic ensued. Across an gregated at the window, and tried to jump on to its roof 20 feet below. Persons in rear pushed those in the act of jumping, and many fell short. Others were injured by being jumped upon after they reached the roof. Emma Gassett, aged 23, and Bessie Cobb struck the ground between the two buildings, and died in a few minutes. Mary McSorley fell on a picket fence and was so Harty, Delia Gassett, Emma Mathewson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Cuddy, young women, were all probably fatally injured. Some were carried home, others to the hospital. Thos. Mann fell short of the building, bounded against it, and fell to the ground, an arm and leg being broken. A man named Smith fell to the ground and was badly burt. Mary Davis jumped from the roof and had her leg broken. George Grant, of Grant & Co., jewof the lower building and had a leg broken. An employee bung from a telephone wire until the firemen arrived and a ladder was burned on the head and hands, has his shoulhurt. She lived with a widowed mother. George Grant had a compound fracture of the leg andseveral bruises. Florence Redding is burned in the face. These two are the disaster at the Calender building had died. the two girls before reported and Thomas Mann, foreman of Robinson's jewellery shop. No hope for Mary McSorley, Mary Cuddy and three seriously. The others are in a hopeful

> condition. THE LATE MAJOR HEBERT. DEATH OF A NOTED FRENCH CANADIAN MILITARY OFFICER IN EGYPT.

Every man who takes an interest in militia matters and military life in Canada, especially, in this Province, will learn with TOXEN OF GRIEF.

TOXEN OF GRIEF. the Masses in the Cathedral to grief-stricken ston. The Militia Department at Otcongregations, who felt keenly the sudden taws has just learned of his death bereavement, and many a tearful eye was seen through the War and Colonial offices: as the rev. gentlemen referred to the death The late gentleman was, perhaps, one of the

be remebered, offered his services to the War Office at the outbreak of the Egyptian war, and they were accepted. Prior to his departure from Quebec, he was entertained at dinner by His Excellency and Her Royal High-ness, and as the "Parisian" left her moorings at South Quebec for Liverpool carrying Major Hebert and His Excellency's A DC., Major Holbsob, both bound for the seat of war, H.B.H. stood on the King's Bastion at the Citadel and waved her handkerchief as a last parting ferewell. Mejor Rebert, on reaching Liverpool, proceeded immediately to Plymouth and was attached as a staff officer to "N" Battery, of the Royal Artillery, and very shortly after left for Egypt. At the fransport dropped anchor before Said Bay, the joyous cheers of victory announced the triumph at Tel el-Kebir. On landing he contracted a severe illness, from which he never recovered. It is not yet known whether his remains will be brought back to Canada for interment, but we believe the Dominion Government would perform a gracious act to the Volunteers and family of the deceased officer in ordering the remains of the brave and devoted Canadian officer to be intered in his native land. Major Hebert, it will be remembered, was sent to Woolwich some three years ago by the Dominion Government to study the manufac-ture of cartridges, and on his return to Quebec was charged with organizing a factory for that purpose, and which is still in operation and furnishes a considerable quantity of cartridges to the Canadian militia. Major Hebert was comparatively a young man. His family live in Quebec. Prior to his connection with "B" Battery, he had been in command of some of tend our deep sympathies to the relatives of the deceased officer, and believe we are expressing the sentiments of the entire volunteer force in saying that his early demise in a foreign land far from home and country is most deeply deplored by all.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY ACCI-DENT.

COLLISION NEAR NEWCASTLE - THREE MEN KILLED

-ERVERAL INJURED. NEWCASTLE, N. B., Nov. 26 .- A terrible collision occurred on the Intercolonial Railway yesterday morning, a few miles north of this station, by which three men were killed and a number of others wounded. The express engine going south did not make steam, and the train was brought to a stop in consequence. Men were sent to place torpedoes north and south to avoid an accident. A working train with a number of men on it was nearing Beaver Brook, the next station to Newcastle, following the express, but falled to hear the torpedoes, and running tender first, did not see the signal lamps on the rear of the express, and came crashing into the express train, the tender telescoping the wash, drawing and smokingroom and two berths of the Pullman. The porter, Dupont, of Moutreal, was thrown ten feet, but escaped with slight injuries. No one else on the car was burt. WJ Morrison, of Morrison Bros, Toronto, was in a berth which was smashed, the tender falling on it, but he escaped uninjured. The driver, fireman and one brakesman, named respectively Brown, Crossman and Fraser, who were in the cab of the working train engine at the time, were so badly scalded by an explosion that they died shortly after being brought here. No one else on the working train was fatally though some were badly hurt. I'wo doctors, Messrs. McLearn and Smithe, were in attendance, and did all they could do to alleviate the fearful sufferings of the injured men. The remains were placed in coffins and sent to their friends yesterday. They were all young men, between 20 and 30. Fraser was the only married man, and leaves a widow and one child in Campbellton. The terrible accident has left a deeper impression mublic mind then enviling of the kind that has happened for years past.

### REVIEW OF BOOKS, ETC.

Donahor's Magazins .- The December number of this journal is to hand and contains some very interesting matter. The portrait of Hon. P. A. Collins decorates the front page. The contents are varied. "Give God his place," a poem on St. Teresa. Impressions abroad; Irish Manufactures and Industries, and several other subjects of interest. The number, on the whole, contains

a good amount of valuable information. THE ECHO, A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF CATHO-LIC MUSIC. —We have just received the fourth number of this musical monthly. There is a supplement of eight pages of music con-taining an offertorium for the feast of St. Cecilia, also one for the feast of the Immaculate conception and a piece for the great iestival of Christmas. The object of the Echo is praiseworthy, and we find that the Holy Father has approved of it in a very practical manner by conferring the honor of the Knighthood of St. Gregory the Great upon the editor, Prof. Singenberger. The annual subscription price is \$1.50 and the publishers are Fr. Puslet & Co., 52 Barcley street, N.Y.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET, ... The first twelve numbers of the Youth's Cabinet have just been issued in Volume 1., by P. O'Shea, agent, 45 Warren street, N.Y. It is an elaborate edition, and forms as rich and commendable a work as could be placed in the hands of children. The reading matter, which is both instructive and entertaining, is set off by numerous illustrations. These illustrations, representing the best specimens of the art of painting, are decidedly rich, and impart a brilliant aspect to the volume. The price is \$1.50 per copy, on receipt of which it will be sent free by mail, by Mesers. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street, Mont-

real. THE CATHOLIC WOBLD .- The December number of this magazine presents a large number of valuable papers. The following are the contents :- A crisis in Congregatio al Theology, by the Rev. A. F. Hewit; Part III of the Comedy of Conference; A Scrap of unwritten History, by Julia C. Smalley; A very. interesting article on the Tomb of Dante and his Portrait at Bavenna; Guido Monaco, by Miss Edes; The Great Comet, by the Bev. Geo. M. Searle; A new but False Plea for Publio Schools, by the Rev. I. T. Hecker; Out of the West, by Henrietta M. K. Brownell, and, A Brave Life, by Jane Dickens, comprise the fiction of the number; St. Cecilia and the organ, by the Rev. Alfred Young; Powers Court Waterfall, by O. M. O'Keefe, and The Seven Dead, by D. Connolly, in the department of poetry, make up, with the notices of new Publication, a splendid number of this leading Catholic periodical. Price \$4 per annum, signle copy 350; sent free by mail by Messrs. D. & J. Badlier & Co.

A servant girl nearly possoned the infant child of Mr. R. Duggan, of Hamilton, Ont., on Saturday night, by overdosing it with soothing syrup. g**ara**ya yasa sali

## LOCAL NEWS.

-The meat inspectors are hunting up cases of frau a sat marking of meat.

-Tr n ceipts at the Customs House yesterday a counted to \$18,802.55.

-A' the Richelieu & Ontario Co.'s boats

have how stopped running for the season. -The "Princess," the last of the Ottawa river boats, made her closing trip for the season yesterday.

...The water in the river has risen 9 inches since last Wednesday, and some four feet during the last two weeks.

-A meeting of the citizens and real estate owners of the East End will be held this afternoon to discuss the question of the C.P. R. depot.

-Mr. Jos. Desrosiers will read a lecture on the charitable deeds of the Duchess D'Aiguillon, on Thursday evening, before the Catholic Club. -The meeting of the Town Council of St.

Henri, held last evening, was for the purpose it was moved to its present location. Durof discussing the claim of Berger & Belque for ling sixty years Mother Theresa held the \$8,000. No arrangement was arrived at owing to the absence of Mayor Charlebois in Qaebec. -Mr. John Gault, manager of the Mer-

chants' Bank at Humilton, Oat., leaves for this city December 1st, to take a position as inspector of the bank. He is succeeded in Hamilton by Mr. Meredith, recently of Galt | Louis, Mo. - Weekly Times. and Chicago. -The Federal Government, it is rumored.

intend to appoint another Engush-speaking judgo for the District of Montreal, and the name of Mr. Edward Carter, Q.C., is menthe Quebec Volunteer Battations. We ex. tioned as most likely to receive the appointment, if it is made.

#### THE LATE MR. JOS. TIFFIN.

The funeral of the late Mr. Joseph Tiffin took place Mouday afternoon from his late residence on University street to Christ Church Cathedral and was numerously attended. The pall-bearers, were Messrs. M. H. Gault, M. P., Victor Hudon, Miles Williams, Jos Duhamel, Q. C., Thos. Workman and John McDonald. Messrs. Joseph and Henry Tiffig, both sons of the deceased, were chief mourners. Among those present at the service in the church were His Lordship Bishop Bond, Dean Baldwin, and Archdeacon Evans and Rev. Mr. Lindsay. Dr. Davies presided at the organ.

THE YOUNG SHAMROCK CONCERT. The concert given on Nov. 23rd in St Ann's Hall, under the auspices of the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club, was a success in every sense of the word, being attended by a very large number of people. The chair was occupied by Aid. Tansey, the President of the Olub, who delivered the opening address, in the course of which he referred to the work of the Intermediate Champions during the past season. They had contested the championship fifteen times and defeated all comers; seven games to one, and one being a draw, while four were won by default. The first delivered by Ald Kennedy and Mr James Mcprogramme was proceeded with, and a most successful entertainment brought to a close. Among those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were Messrs J Hoctor, J Campbell, P Burns, Fordham, W P Beauchamp, Nolan, Wm Hammell, Bernard, Grant and Prof Harry Richmond; also Miss Mc-Keown, Miss Wheeler and the Misses Battles.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTERS LAST NIGHT-TI WORK OF ORGANIZATION -APPOINTMENT OF CFFICERS AND BUB COMMITTEES.

A meeting of the General Committee in connection with the Winter Carnival was held at the Windsor Hotel Friday night, at which there were present Mesers Thomas White, MP, MH Gault, MP, Lieut-Colonel A A Stevenson, Lieut-Col Gardner, Angus Grant, C E Torrance, Geo R Starke, Thos Lewis, Thos Robins, Geo Iles, Capt Hector Prevost, A. W. Atwater, C. E. Dawson, Dr. T. A. Ilterature, the highest fame was of Roger, C. P. Schater, Dr. Guerin, M. J. F. Quinn, Leon Giobensky, A. Gibeau, A. Bennett, I. A. Beauvals, John J. Hayes, S. C. Stevenson and were immediate and practical, and crises many others.

Mr G R Starke acted as secretary. minutes of the last meeting having been read undertaken or abandoned, institutions

and confirmed, Mr. Geo. Iles, on behalf of the Finance Committee, reported that \$1,225 had been hope, and in curious confidence which each subscribed, with comparatively little canvas. | generation felt in its own judgment. Give sing, and that he thought no trouble would arise in securing a sufficient sum to carry out the scheme.

of the committee appointed to suggest sub- government of a nation by itself had its committees for detailed arrangements, and it dangers, and might degenerate into mob will was moved by Capt. Prevost, seconded by and anarchy. Majorities might go wrong, Lient-Col Gardner, and carried,-That the report of the committee to strike subcommittees be received and their suggestions adopted, and that sub-committees have power to add to their number.

A list of sub-committees was then struck,

after which the election of cilicers took place and resulted as follows :- Chairman, Mr. M. H. Gault. M.P.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. B. D. McGibbon; Treasurer, Mr. George Hes; Honorary Secretary (with a paid clerk), Mr. J. K. Reld.

It was decided to hold the Carnival from Tuesday the 23rd January until the end of the week, and judging from the enthusiastic interest displayed on all sides, it promises to be a grand success. The public are, more over, largely indebted to Mr. R. D. McGibbon the Vice-Chairman, who was the prime mover in the scheme, and to whose indefallgable extions is due the credit of inaugurating Winter Carnivals, which will have the effect of attracting strangers to Montreal, and thus benefitting the community as a whole.

ROMANCE OF A NUN. HOW BHE BROKE HER MARRIAGE ENGAGEMENT

AND ENTERED A CONVENT.

Mother Theresa, the oldest member of the

Order of Carmelite Nuns in America, died: a few years ago at the convent of the order, corner of Caroline and Biddle streets, Baltimore, in the eighty-first year of her age. Her name in the world was Miss Mary H. Bewall, and her birthplace was at Georgetown, D.C., in 1799. Her father was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and, it is believed, was a member of Gen. Washington's staff. He was wounded in battle, and Gen. Washington, who was particularly interested in him, stopoften sat in his lap. When nineten years of sides in the State, there were men of equal Fifty-one thousand immigrants landed at age she took the vell and the yows of the judgment and capicity ready to take the reins of their respected and beloved Bishop and first native French Canadians who gave his Levis this summer, a large increase over last order at the only Carmelite convent in this if necessary. Therefore a great statesman, country at that time, which was in Charles?

County, Md. The cause that led to her taking the vows, as told by herself, is rather singular in its character. She was engaged to be married, and the time of the wedding had been fixed. She was called to attend the funeral of an intimate friend—a young lady of remarkable beauty—whose death had been a severe affliction to her. The burying ground was some distance from her home, and the coffin which contained the body of her friend was borne the distance, as was then the custom, upon the shoulders of the pall-bearers. By an accident upon the way, the coffin slipped from the grasp of the bearers and the body of the girl, clad in its white robes, was out upon the roadside. Miss Sewali, who was a near witness of the accident, was so terrified by the view of the body that she immediately resolved upon a life of religious seclusion. Her engagement of marriage was broken, and she at once entered the convent. About fifteen years ago the convent was transferred to Baltimore and located on Aisquith street; where the German Orphan Asylum now stands. Four years ago

excited mob in 1835. There are now twenty members of the order in Baltimore, and only one other convent of the kind in America, which is at St.

ing sixty years Mother Theresa held the

position of Superiorees for two terms of three

years each. She had charge of Airquith

street convent when it was threatened by an

#### EVERY ENGLISHMAN A KING.

. Fronde on the Bevelopment of Modern democracy—A State is happy where all citizens have equal rights.

Mr. Froude, president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, delivered his innugural address at the Birmingham town hall November 3rd. He said they were all citizens

THIS ENGLISH COMMONWEALTH, but the people in England were also in some sense now the soverengs of England. (Applan c.) It had been governed by Kings, it had been governed by an aristocracy, it was now governed by the people. What the people said should be done would be done. What the people said should be the law would be the law. The destinies of this great Empire were now wholly in the hands of the nation itself; and they all collectively would have to answer to those who came after them for the condition to which they brought it. Nations, like individuals, succeeded or falled as they managed their sitairs well or ill. Wise actions depended upon knowledge, and charts which showed the rocks and shouls where other free communities had gone to pieces ought to be welcome to them. In the Republics of the Greek Archipelago they found in their developments all the phonomena with which they were familiar in their larger stage. There were

REPORM BILLS AND ERVOLUTIONS,

Kingships passing into Constitutions, Constimatches having been won by three tutions into democracles, democracles perish-straight games, three won by three ing of their own excesses, and turning into despotisms. Such phenomens, occurring in innumerable instances and under all varieties part of the programme having been completed, of circumstances, pointing to a tendency in J J Curran, Esq. Q C, M P, delivered an human nature itself which they might expect elequent address. Short addresses were also to find whenever men of vigorous temper were gathered into civil society. The Greeks Shane, M. P. P., after which the second part of during the period of their greatness held that liberty was the parent of everything that was excellent in man. They believed that a State which aimed at empire would have to pay for it by losing its own I berties. They might say that men had a right to justice because they could not be governed without some degree of it; but all had not a right to a share in the government till they were strong enough to insist upon their share. It had been said that good government must be of a kind which should possess the confidence of the people. The law was but the accumulated wisdom of the ablest men of many generations; it had no force save what it derived from the consent and respect of those who lived under it. It might need amend. ing, but real improvements did more harm than good

IF THRY SHOOK THE FRELING OF REVERENCE with which the law was regarded. In politics, where so much depended upon custom, the J Potter, Hugh Graham, F E Gilman, John changes ought to be as few as possible, and always to be undertaken reluctantly. In arose, measures were proposed which would Mr R D McGibbon occupied the chair, and bring boundless consequences with them, The laws were to be passed and repeated conquests abolished or set up; masses of people would fly at such things in excitement, in wild the people time and all would be well; but time was often the very thing that circumstances would not allow them, or which Mr. R. D. McGibbon reported on behalf they would not allow themselves. The being composed of fallible human beings but, taking things for all in all, the national spirit was likely to rise higher, the laws were likely to be more impartial, and to be more impartially executed, when the people were their own legislators and choose their own officers. (Applause.) Decidedly that State ought to be in its happiest condition

> WHEN ALL CITIZENS HAD EGUAL BIGHTS. when there was no privilege, either of birth or wealth, and each man could rise to any condition for which nature and industry had qualified him. (Cheers). Why was it true that all popular Governments were so short-lived? Why was it that that popular constitutions seemed to expand naturally in the direction of equality? It was no hardship for the laborer to live in a smoky cabin while a noble lord was living in his palace; nature had so ordered it, and there was an end. But it was otherwise when political distinctions were abolished, and when the noble lord and laborer had equal rights, and they were equal in the Government in party Government public, life became like a court of justice; the people were the jury, the politicians were the advocates, who only occasionally, and by accident, spoke their real opinions. Often they know that the right was with their adversary, and they could argue better against themselves. In a court of justice advocacy was in its place, everyone knew what it meant. Both sides required to be heard by impartial judges, and the opposite views, for the sake of clearness, were brought out by separate speakers. But in politics

THE CAUCE WAS THE JUBORS' OWN; the chiefs had to throw their hearts into the quarrel, to rouse their followers by passionate ped on the battle field until his officer's appeals to fight against the party opposite, as wounds were dressed. Mother Theress, when if they were conspirators against the public a child, was a pet of Gen. Washington, and good. And yet it was assumed that, on both Continued on Eighth Page.

#### PERE HYACINTHE.

Father Hyscinthe is again in want of money. He owes threequarters' rent to the laudlord of his church in the Rue d'Arras, and is menaced with an ejectment. His Protestantized Catholicism does not take here. The French like free thought, with conformity in matters of cult to the old-established Catholic ritual. When Hyscinthe preached at Notre Dame every seat was let beforehand, and at a high price. His handsome profile, the lower part of which was not then heavy, stood out well against the hood of the Dominican. The father's gestures were, perhaps, theatrical, and he was apt to juggle with texts from the "Song of Solomon." His theme the first year that he preached there was " La Moral Independants." Massol, his old St. Simonist friend, Tahan Boge (father of Mme Brisson) and M. Brisson were in a front row of seats in the nave, which was reserved for male hearers. The free thinking youth of the schools attended. Masslo and his friends in the course of the week replied in their journal to the father, who rejoined in an indirect way the next time be got into the pulpit. The wrangle was highly interesting and very polemical. The last course of sermons preached in Notro Dame was entirely inspired by Solomon's Canticles. Traffic n seats became scandalously active. The Jesuits and their adherents predicted that the eloquent Dominican would not keep much longer his vow of cellbacy. He was so persuasive when he addressed himself to hardened bachelors, and described the happiness of married life. His voice caressed the ear. In talking to the ladies who thronged the galleries, he showed deep knowledge of the feminine heart. Hyscinthe was as much the rage as Lamartine was when he published Jocelyn." Who could have foreseen, when the eloquent Dominican was preaching in the overcrowded metropolitan cathedral, that a time would come when he would not be able to fill the lecture hall in the Rue d'Arras? -London Truth.

#### A VIENNESE TRAGEDY.

Among the thousands who on All Saints Day visited the graves of the poor victims of the Ring Theatre catastrophe at Vienna a lady in deep mourning was remarked, who for hours knelt beside a grave which she had decked with wreaths of flowers. This poor lady, says the London News, was found dead in her room in a hotel on the day following. and the papers found in her desk proved that she had committed suicide, and explained the reason why she had done so. About a year and a half ago the widowed mother sent her only son, a lad of eighteen, to Vienna to study medicine. He wrote home so regularly that when the news of the Ring Theatre fire reach. ed Goths, the city where the mother lived. and no letter came to resssure her, she immediately travelled to Vienna, and all her worst fears were confirmed, for she found her boy among the dead whom it was possible to identify. Her companion during this melancholy journey was a daughter of seventeen, her only child after the death of her son. The girl's affection for her brother was so strong that she fell into a decline after his death, and two months ago the mother knelt at a fresh grave which had closed over her daughter. It is not probable that the bereaved mother came here with the intention of committing sulcide, for she bought several articles immediately after her arrival which she would not have felt the want of had she meditated death. But on returning from the churchyard at night she gave the chambermaid five floring, and, when the latter refused to accept them, said she should not want the money any more, and pressed it upon the reluctant girl. An open letter to the Mayor of Vienna explained that she did not think life worth living without her children, and that the money found in her bag should be devoted to the expense of her terred berile her son. The Mayor gave orders that she should be buried in the same grave as her son. The deceased was not guite fifty years old, and was the widow of a merchant named Petter. By order of the Mayor of Vienna a gigantic wreath of palm branches and rare flowers was deposited on All Saints Day upon the large common grave of the victims of the Ring Theatre fire who could not be identified by relations or friends. A. catafalque was erected upon the grave surrounded by shrubs and flowers and by a hundred large wax lights in chandellers. The catafalque bore the inscription, "8th December, 1881," which was read by thousands who surrounded the grave on the 1st and 2nd of November. In the evening of both these days it is the custom for the Viennese to visit the theatres, which one and all give the same piece. 'The Miller and His Child," a tale of love, superstition and death, during which tears flow abundantly, and the audience deceives itself into the belief that by orving on this particular day it honors its dead.

#### AN INCUBATOR FOR INFANTS.

M. Tarnier, the surgeon of the Maternity Hospital in Paris, struck by the great mortality among infants prematurely born, and those which are very sick after birth, has conceived the ingenious idea of constructing a. box which is almost exactly similar to the incubators used for poultry. This box is divided into two compartments—the lower one being used as a reservoir for hot water, while the infant is placed in the upper one, which is well stuffed at the sides and fitted with a sliding glass cover. The temperature is maintained at 86 degrees Fahrenheit, and M. Tarnier has found that by keeping infants in the incubator for a period of from two to six weeks their vitality is enormously improved. He has made experiments upon five sixmonth children, six seven-months, and thirteen eight-months children, and has only lost two of them, whereas, according to his statement, three-fourths of them would have died but for this adventitious ald to vitality .-London Lancet.

#### HE DID.

Job went pretty heavily into the boil business, and the venture was a complete success. This reminds us that PUTNAM'S PAIN-LESS CORN EXTRACTOR is another success, and that it gives more comfort to the world than Job's boils did. Bemember the name then, for the little- playful corn cometh, and the remedy therefor will gladden the heart. Positively sold by all druggists in Canada. N. C. Poison & Co., Proprietors, Kingston, Ont.

THE Quebeo Chronicle wants to know in the worst way, what our imported militia overseer, Major General Luard, has done with the famous towel which he confiscated from Major Scott, of the 8th Royal Rifles, at a summer review. Our contemporary complains that the General has bever returned the towel nor ordered the release of Major Scott, who was arrested at the time of the confiscation. We suppose that the General has not returned the towel for the simple reason that the washerwoman and Major Scott cannot get it both at the same time. The Major may stand a better chance of recovering it. after the next wash.

Mr. Carsley's Annual Treat to the Newsboys and the

There are few gentlemen among our mer-chant princes in the city who enjoy a more widespread, and deserved popularity than Mr. Carsley, whose mammoth establish-Mr. Carsley, whose mammoth establishment on Notre Dame street has an almost continental reputation. In all deeds of charity and in every movement tending to the welfare of the city, Mr. Carsley takes a prominent place. It has been his oustom for some years back to give a treat to the city newsboys, who indeed should feel honored and grateful to their kind, benefactor; who has apparently their interests so deeply at heart, and last night a joyous assemblage at heart, and last night a joyous assemblage of young people crowded Weber Hallon the occasion of the annual feetival. The hall itself presented a very striking appearance, being beautifully decorated with the flags of England, France, the United States and last, but by no means least, the Dominion of Canada. About 7 o'clock the hall was well filled with the little news vendors of both sexes, and soon the rattle of ours and saucers revealed the pleasing fact that tea was ready. It is unnecessary to say that full justice was done to the tempting repast pisced before the young people, who devoured the edibles as if they had not tasted food for many a day. The inner man having been satisfied, addresses by prominent clergymen and others were the order of the evening, and to the credit of the boys, and girls too, the remarks of the several speakers were listened to with singular attention and without interruption. Mr. Young, manager of the wholesale department, took the chair, and a very entertaining programme was commenced, the young ladies and gentlemen of the store being the contributors. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. Norman, the Rev. Prof. Scrimgour, and Rev. Father Monk. The latter after relating his experiences of newsboys and girls in the countries of Europe, spoke of the dangers and temptations which assail them here as everywhere else, and gave excellent advice as to how they should be avoided. He related anecdotes of the life led by the class in great cities, counselled his hearers to avoid evil, and concluded by commending Mr. Caraley's generous example as worthy of imitation by our wealthy citizens. The revd. gentleman was voolierously applauded at the close of his remarks.

The Chairman having announced that the Boy. Father Callaban had sent in a letter ex. pressing regret at bis absence, the Bev. Mr. Borthwick read an original poem on Bala-clava. Some more music followed, after which the proceedings were brought to a close by singing the English National Anthem, and rousing cheers for Mr. Caraley. The boys and girls were then severally presented with a suit of warm underclothing, which will, no doubt, be of great service to them during the coming winter.

At the annual treat given to the newsboys, on Thursday night, by Mr. Carsley, Mr. Thomas Brady read the foll, wing original poem, written especially for the occasion;-THE NEWSBOYS.

We have gathered in the army of newsboys here to-night,
All filed with joy and gladness, eyes glistening
with delight;
With gen'rous hearts we greet them, and will
once ag-in assay,
To raise their souls and cheer them in their
work from day to day.

The newsboys of our city they deserve some thought aud care,
More especially in winter, with its keep and plercing air;
"tey have bodies, souls and spirits, which may droop without our aid, if that care is long

newsboys they are workers, they toll with . 18 thus they greet the passer by who hurries

on his way. The newsboys they are youthful, some there are Of tender years,
Who are timid, and stand trembling, with
anxious h pas and fears;
Thinking of a father, or a mother, left behind,
Of a brother, or a sister, who to them is dear and
kind.

They are anxious that these lov'd ones should Share their slutle gain. So, with their store of papers, they on the street Facing rain and pelting storm, or it may be They are shiveling in their bodies, and ley cold

They wander through the city while many alumber fast, So safely housed from danger of the wild and stormy blast;
They wander on, accosting the people passing With, "Daily Witness, Star and Post," the

newsboys' constant cry. Have you ever well considered the newsboy's worth or weal?

Have you ever tried to lighten the woes some hearts mus. feel?

Do you always treat them kindly, and give them words of cheer?

Do you bely them in their sorrows, and dry the falling tear?

Oanadians in Canadians in Canadia

to wear; There are many who, now lowly, will yet to honor rise From this army young of newsboys, whom many now despise.

There are some mon who aspire to great renown and same, Who wish to leave in history an unforgotten name; Who would have their honors sounded to earth's remotest end,
Their glories to posterity, they all would gladly send.

But here, friends, in this city, is a work that all Can do, There are many who have riches, but the workers they are few:
Let everyone remember that, by deeds of kindness, love,
They can win a name and glory in the mansions blest above.

# BREVITIES.

The Biver Rhine is rising rapidly. Outrages are becoming very frequent at

Pueblo, Mexico. No extra clerks are to be employed at next

session of the Quebec Legislature. The Industrial Home at Newmarket, Ont.

will be completed in about three weeks. The University of St. Petersburg has been

closed, owing to disturbances by the students. The insurance of Grant's shoe factory, Quebec, recently destroyed by fire, amounts to

Nearly 300 men are employed in rebuilding Eddy's milis, match isctory, machine shop, &c.

The Dominion Government has decided to become owners of the Lakefield dam for canal DUIDOSES.

The rumor that B Battery, at present stationed at Kingston, was to be removed to British Columbia is contradicted. Nearly all the lumber mills on the St.

#### LETTER FROM TORONTO.

THE COUNTER MANIFESTO - AUCTIONEERS AND GENTLEMANLY NEWS PAPERS -THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS—HON C. P FRARER—THE CATHOLIC VOTE-DISALLOWANCE &C.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] TORONTO, Nov. 21.

The protest against the manifesto of Messrs Smith and Donohoe, which appeared in the press this week, has not created a sensation, though it has made a good impression. It is manly and simple, and covers the entire ground it was intended to cover. Nor does it forget to take in Manifesto Number One, issued previous to the general election; for the Dominion Parliament. But what the signatories complain of principally is that while the organ of their party was from day to day villiging the head of their Church in this Provi ce, they never raised their voice in his behelf or used their influence with the Hail to stay the current. As a matter of course this last manifesto has received the cordial and unanimous abuse of the Conservative press. The Mail is severe on the signatories, and indulges in personal abuse of after his work is over in Canada, he will go most excellent remedy for rheumatism, neneach separately, as if the character of the to Texas. signatories had anything to do in reality with the logic of their protest. It says they are not representative, as how could they seeing one is an auctioneer, a second a painter, a third a license inspector, and a fourth a mem ber of the Provincial Board. The Mail is very foolish in pursuing this policy. We cannot all be Cabinet Ministers and Senators, and as we cannot, might not one as well be an auctioneer as a lawyer or a grocer. And besides the Mail forgets that the Hon. Mr. O'Donohoe was himself an auctioneer in his time, and to his credit be it said, is not at all averse to be reminded of it. But then what can you expect? Is not the Mail a paper written by gentlemen for gentlemen? We shall have manifestoes and counter-

manifestoss enough and to spare from now until next February, when it is expectedpretty sure indeed—the Provincial elections will come off. And all those documents are clearly issued to gain the Catholic vote, the unfortunate Catholic vote, which the politicans think can be secured by the highest bidder. The Evening Canadian of yesterday uttered a truth when it said it was Protestant bigotry created such an anomaly as the Catholic vote in this Province; but it does not follow from this that it should be at the disposal of every one that assumes leadership, or the General Hewson's of the press. Under present circumstances, there is little doubt that the Mowat Government will receive the great bulk of the Catholic vote. if for nothing else for the way it held itself gherita were present, and the entire Court erect on the "Marmion" question. Among Catholics, as among other creeds, there are hard shell Liberals and Conservatives, who seldom change their opinions, if indeed they have opinions to change, but then there are also independent men, who have a conscience and intelligence and do what they think right, irrespective of at Bome. The Holy Father replied that it party. It is this last class of Catholics who would grieve him, whereupon the Italian tion, for the reason is the best Government the Province could give, and also for the reason that it will not truckle to ascendancy by passing an Orange Incorporation Act. If the Mowat Government were turned out to- King's visit, and that it could not assign any morrow, it is probable the Ontario Catholics other place than Rome for such a visit. would have no representative in the Cabinet. I don't know where they could find one, and if they did he could hardly replace the Hon. Mr. Fraser. Were it not for this gentleman, the Catholics of Ontario, of Canada, would have been insulted by Orange incorporation ten years ago. He fought against that proposed iniquity with all his eloquenceand he is an eloquent speaker. I remember might and main.

and no is an ejoquent speaker. I benefit prise; an asylum conducted by the circy ough all parts of our city, you can hear the the excitement attending his speech as if it Nuns of Montreal, and an industrial school were only resterday it was delivered. He is kept by the Oblate Friars. The former ina man of fine physique, and was then at least stitution cares for the Indian children of both a very young man, and as he stood in his place in the Local House and hurled his bit. different occupations, especially the tilling of ing sarcasm at the Conservatives and at the the soil. In the opinion of Bishop Grondia, civil and religious liberty folks, all felt the the quickest and surest means of civilizing fate of the bill was sealed. It was truly a mag- the savages is to adopt the children at a nificent speech, and stamped Mr. Fraser at once as one of Canada's foremost orators. I have heard them all, and consider that the three most finished speakers in Canada are Blake,

McDougall and Fraser, in the order amed.
It is surprising what a hold the independence idea is obtaining in the affections of the people of Ontario, who are in this respect far more advanced than those of the other Provinces, New Brunswick perhaps excepted. Quite a number of papers countenance the independence ticket here in Toronto, and not one opposes it boldly, except the Mail, whose editors are all dukes and earls, or should be. The Telegram, the World, the Evening Canadian, a whole host of weeklies, advocate independence as the only means of keeping Canadians in Canada and making the country what nature intended it, " Great, glorious and completely free of foreign domination from

The excitement over the disallowance veto has not yet subsided. Ontario sees an ally in Manitoba for State rights, and is deter-There are precious genes amongst them, yea jewels, bright and fair, Though clad in homely garments, almost unfit other Grit organs are doing all hey can to the first organs are doing all head or the first organs are doi ian the flame and embarrass the Dominion Government. A good many Conservatives are with the Manitobans in their struggle for what they consider their just rights. Every one is anxious to know now the clever mancouvres of Sir John will escape from this newest difficulty, some onthuslastic Tories having, no doubt, but that he will make the troubles in the Northwest redound ultimately to his own advantage, fulfilling all about the pitcher which was carried to the well once too often. It is stated in reliable quarters that Sir John's Intellect is not as clear and bright as it used to be, and that he made the last of his grand coups in seventy eight. Indeed it is a dithat the d that the N.P. was not an emanation from his brain, and that it was only after a good deal of hesitation he accepted it at all.

There is nothing in the local line to relate. The city is prospering and there is very little poverty observable.

WESTGATE, THE SELF-CONFESSED MURDERES.

KINGSTON, Ja., Nov. 14.—Inspector Morrow, of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force, and Joseph Fairfield, formerly mate of the persons into Liverpool to show that which ship "Gladstone," at Caracas, arrived here from Southampton on the 4th of November. A magisterial investigation was held at Spanish Town on the 6th inst., into the charge of murder at Phonix Park in May. A warrant be received among you to-day as a guest. I was produced by Detective Morrow from the Dublin Metropolitan Magistrate, with depositions, for the arrest of Westgate, the confessed murderer. The prisoner was remanded back to me for future exertion (applause). into custody, the Police Magistrate informing him that he would not be surrendered for fifteen days, during which time he would have the right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. The prisoner made no statement. He was not defended by counsel.

The following are the shipments of minerals Crox river, N B., are bung up on account of the extremely low condition of the river.

from Greenork during last week:—Coals—
Foreign, 1288 tons; coasting, 850 tons. Pig-iron
—Foreign, 100 tons; coasting, 400 tons.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

The body of Bishop De Hellandfere was buried at Vincennes, Ind., on Thursday morning November 23rd. The Bishop died in his castle in France last May. He was formerly a French Count.

The consecration of the new Archbishop of Halifax will probably take place in St. Mary's Cathedral in that city. Dr. O'Brien, Archbishop elect, will not remove to Halifax until after the arrival of the Pope's bull, which is expected in a few days. · Propins

Archiehop Lynch on, November, 23rd celebrated the 23rd anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate. During the morning Bishops Jamot, of Peterboro', Cleary, of Kingston, and O'Mahoney, of Toronto, waited upon His Grace. In the afternoon he entertained the bishops and priests of the diocese of

Father Martinet, O.M.J., from Parls, who is the assistant of the Superior General of the Oblate order, arrived in Ottawa on Tuesday, and is at the Ottawa College; his mission on this continent is to visit the different establishments of the Oblate order in America. He has already been to British Columbia, and the sricle, called and reported it to be the

Yesterday morning, November 21st, the feast of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary, was the second anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Lingston. At 8 o'clock a grand Pontifical Mass was celebrated. Bishop O'Muhoney, of Toronto, Bishop Jamet, of Peterboro' and over forty priests of the diocese attended. A banquet took place at the Episcopal Palace afterwards.

Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, has made wonderful strides during the two past years, and the Catholic Church is keeping pace with its progress. Two new churches are to be erected at once. A few Sundays ago the pews in the present church were let, and the front seat, which holds four persons, brought the annual rent of \$85, or more than £17. Fifty-one pews, containing four sents each, brought \$2,600, or something over £520. Such returns are, to say the least, very striking evidences of prosperity.

The Prince of Naples was last week Confirmed and received his First Comunion from the hands of the Archbishop of Milan, assisted by the Archpriest of the Cathedral of Monza, where the ceremony took place. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied to the alterrail by his godfather, Prince Carignano, pronounced the words of the profession of faith. "By the grace of God, I will live and die in the Christian and Catholic faith," with much earn stness. King Humbert and Queen Marwas in attendance.

According to the Roman Correspondent of the Paris Monde, the following is the true story of the Emperor of Austria's projected visit to King Humbert. The Emperor deplomatically sounded Leo XIII. as to how His Holiness would regard a visit to the King will support the Mowat-Frager Administra- Government was informed that the Emperor could not visit the King at Rome. The Italian Government replied that it understood the Emperor's scruples, that it was content with the expression of his desire to return the

Mgr. Grondin, of the North West, who recently paid a visit to Montreal, gives an interesting account of the missionary work among the red men of the North-West, in which His Lordship has been engaged for the last 28 years. There are two chief institutions upon which His Lordship bases his hopes for the future success of the enterprise; an asylum conducted by the Grey sexes, while in the latter the boys are taught young age and keep them until they are in a condition to marry. His Lordship intends to ask the Government to relieve the Indians brought up in his institutions of the disabilities which hinder them from becoming full citizens,

At the Bon Pacteur, Montreal, on Thursday morning, November 23rd, the following ladies took the vell :- Guillelmine Bachand, Rouse's Point, in religion, Bi ter Marie de Sainte Louise; Rose Delima Landreville, Saint Paul de Joliette, in religion, Sister Marie de l'Epiphanie; Marie Louise Desrosiers, Lanoraie, in religion. Sister Marie de la Visitation : Henriette Fanning, Saint Gervais, in religion, Sister Marie de Saint Medard; Rose Dellma Rouleau, Saint Laurent, Montmagny, in religion, Sister Marie de Saint Joseph du Sacre Cour Sophie Connolly, St. Pierre de Durham, in religion, Sister Marie de Saint Marc. The following were received as lay eleters :- Rose Delima Mercier, Fort Jackson, in religion, Marie de Saint Clement; Celanire Tanguay, Saint Vallier, in religion, Marie de Saint Jannis; Anna Anirault, l'Epiphanie, in religion, Marie de Sainte Eulalie. Mgr. Fabre presided at the ceremony, Father Pon, S.J.,

preaching the sermon. Among the guests at the banquet given to the Lord Mayor of Lon-don on Friday evening last, at the Town Hall, Liverpool, the Right Rev. Monsigner Fisher, replying to the toast of the Bishop and clergy, said—I thank your worship very much for couping my name with this toast. I am not ashamed to belong to the Church of the poor, and I confess in this large assembly that the great bulk of the poor of this town are of the religion of which I am a minister. No one, therefore, laments more than I do when I see the records of their deeds; but I am not disheartened, and I am not cast down, and the more I see of their intemperance and wickedness, the more I see to bring out of my storehouse to work in the cause of this unhappy people (applause). I have taken a great interest in the working of the Elrmentary Education Act, and I have been the means of building a great number of schools for the education of Roman Catholic children, and I have had the pleasure and the gratification to bring distinguished had been done, and I believe that we can show in this town an institution, viz., the Training College of Liverpool, which is unequalled in the kingdom. I am proud to will conclude with the words of the Roman orator, "Laudari a laudato viro." I thank you for the honor done me; it will be a spur-

A telegram announces that H. Bally Harrison's (of Tilsonburg, Ont.), English setter dog "London," won the free-for-all stake at the Eastern Field trials, run during the past week, on qualis, at High Point, North Carolina. The entries for this stake were very numerous and from the best kennels in America. This is the first occasion on which this valuable prize has been brought to Canada.

#### (Evansville, Ind., Journal.) MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR."

"There are three points in this case," may it please your honor, said the counsel! "In the first place we contend, that the kettle in dispute was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, that it was whole when we returned it: and thirdly, that we never had it." Such logic might appear ridiculous but for the fact, that the remarkable evidence produced in some of the gr at murder and " scandal" cases which have bad legal ventilation in this country during the past few years, was of no less an edifying and conflicting nature. In strongest contrast to this many sided kind of testimony, are the following emphatic and uniform statements made by well known bust. ness men of Evansville, to a reporter of the Journal who was commissioned to get their opinions and experience relative to the article in question, and of which such astonishing reports are appearing in many of our leading exchanges. Mr. Charles Laval, proprietor of the Prescription Drug Store, Cor. Locust and Third Streets, upon learning the nature of the writers visit, said that his sales of the St. Jacobs Oil were large and always increasing That very many people to whom he had sold raigie, &c. "We can safely say that St. Jacobs Oil has effected within the past year, more cures than any other liniment we have ever sold," were the words of Mesers. Issaes & Failing, 613 Main Street. Mr. Frank S. Mueller, whose store is at 925 W. Franklin Street, cited the case of Mr. Henry Rhenick. who for four years suffered with Rheumatism, which was cured by the use of two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil. At the Canal Drug Store, Mr. G. A. De Souchet, was pleased to say that all united in claiming it the best liniment they ever used. There was a growing demand, and a number of his customers had called to testify to specific cures. Learning that a member of the well known firm of Kerr & Morgan, proprietors of the boarding stables 216 Locust Street, had had experience with the article, a visit revealed the fact that a few applications of the St. Jacobs Oil cured him of an attack of Rheumatism, causing him to feel like a new man. Mr. George Knortt, with the Ingle Ice Co., experienced the same happy results from a bottle of the Oli in a case of Rneumatism, which had troubled him for six weeks. Mr. W. Weber, Druggist at 630 Main Street said, that the St. Jacobs Oll could be recommended with a clear conscience for the prompt alleviation and cure of alt the various painful ailments which could be reached by an external remedy. Similar testimony was received at all the different places visited, among which were the Farmer's Drug Store of F. A. Illing, 515 Fulton Avenue; end L. W. Deusner & Co., Cor. Second and Seymour Streets. It should be stated, that our fellow citizen Mr. J. Bertelsen. Unper Second Street, from his personal experience, recommends the St. Jacobs Oil as

the best article of its kind. Such endorsements as these, carry no double meaning; there is but one inference; and sa has been well said by the Chicago Times after interviewing some of its leading cirizens, "they should be enough to satisfy the most skeptical, of the wonderful, almost miraculous properties contained in these little bottles."

#### FATAL AFFBAY.

Norwich, Ont., Nov. 20.—The residents o Hawtrey, southeast of this point, are greatly excited over a fatal affray which occurred there on Fridey evening last, the victim being one Daniel Budd, blackemith, aged about 48, who carried on tusiness in Hawtrey. Geo. Shirton, a young man of questionable reputation, halling from Dunnville, came to Hawtrey lately to work at Schooley's milis. He confined his operations, however, to drinking more or less heavily, and on the evening in question Badd and Shirton appear to have been drinking somewhat heavily. Another bottle of whiskey was purchased, and soon afterwards the neighbors heard them fighting together in the blacksmith shop. Later on, the door opened suddenly, and Shirton issued therefrom, Badd clinging to his foot. Shirton was seen to kick or push with his teet, while Budd was on all fours. Shirton left him, and on the arrival of Mr. Armstrong and some boarders from the hotel, Budd had breathed his last. The inquest held by Dr. Carroll closed this afternoon, and Shirton was committed for trisi on the charge of murder.

#### SCOTCH NEWS

Last week in Edinburgh, the mortality was 77 and the death rate 17 per 1 00 per annum There were 20 deaths under 1 year and 1 above 60, of which I was above 80 years. Of the 126 births, 14 were illegitimate.

Diring, 14 were liegitimate.

Herring, have been so plentiful in the neighborhood of the Kyles of Bute that the neis of some trawlers in Ordale cay but st leaving lene quantities of the flau on the banks. From this store one farmer lifted sixty barrols of

The Tramway Company propose to run sleam cars, and on M nday, at a meeting of the Wo ke Committee of the Dandee Poster 'Ommission, plans of stings at Dandee and Lochee were sucmitted and approved The company contemplate having the steam cars on the roads immediately.

On Saturday a maltman, named John Millar, 23 years of age, was killed at Mesus atteel Conison & Cos brewer, Edinburgh, by falling through an open hatch, a dis ance of nearly 40 fet, to the ground. The onfintunate man, who leaves a widow and two children, had only commenced work at the brewery on Saturday.

On Tuesday there was a very heavy catch of herrings in Loch'yne, and six steamers arrived at Glazgow, having an average of 600 boxes each. Another steamer the "Jura," arrived later with a many herring as she could safely carry, chiefly in bulk within her hold and covering her deck. It was estimated that she had 1000 boxes with her.

While Samuel Milne, riveter, residing at il Lynedoch Street, Greenock, was at work on Monday evening on a vessel in course of con struction in Measure Steele & Co's shipbuilding yard he sceidentally fell from the second deck into the hold of the vessel, a distance of about 20 feet, and was instantaneously killed. Deceased was married, and leaves a widow and three children. three children.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh have resolved to confer the honorary degree of L. L. D. on the following noblemen and gentlemen in recognition of distinguished services in the paths of literature, science, or public life:—The Marquis of Bute, the Marquis of Lohlan, the Earl of Crawford, Lord Reay, the Lord-Advocate, Mr. Trevelyan, M. P., and Mr. Wm. Fraser.

M. P., and Mr. Wm. Fraser.

On Sunday a boy, named John McGurdy. 7
years of age, son of Neil McGurdy carpenter 28
1 evenhaugh Street, while playing on a barge at
the Dennyslown Forge wharf, accidentally
stumbled in unnoticed. His father, who had
become alarmed at his absence, went in search
of the boy, and after soouring all roads about
the neighborhood, observed his clothing above
the water, and found the body.

the water, and found the body.

On Saturday night a man named George Lloyd, an iron-worker, Shieldmuir, while going home, fell down on the road near the end of Berryhill Rows, and was run over by a horse and cart. He was carried home, but could give no account of how it occurred. On Sunday Dr. Livingstone examined Loyd, and found no marks of injuries on his body, and did not anticipate fatal results. Lloyd, however, became worse, and did on Monday morning.

At the Board of The de frontly at Middles.

worse, and died on Monday morning.

At the Board of Tr. de inquiry at Middles brough on I nesday into the loss of the steamship "Vulcan" off Kinkea dy, whereby five lives were lost, one of the survivors stated in evidence that after landing from their boat at Kirkoaldy they knocked at a veral doors and cried out for help without ob aining anyre sponse. A delay of three hours occurred by gending to Burntisland for assistance and in the meanting those remaining on the vessel were washed off and drowned.

Professor Butcher, the recently appointed Frof stor of Greek in Edinbugh University, on Thesday delivered his inaugural address to the students. After referring in vulngistic term to his p edecessor in office Professor blackle the learned recessor proceeded to deal with the subject. What we owe to Greece. This he summed up in the abover that to Greece we owe the love of science, the love of art, and the love of freedom not science slone, art alone, nor freedom alone, but himse vitalian correlated with one another and brought into organic unit.

with one another and brought into organic unit.

On Mon'ay afternoon Prof soor JS Nicholson delivered the inaugural lecture to the students othiclass in the Ol Mathematics Glass-koom Edinburgh Univer ity. The lecturer at the outset with it complete solution of the land question. Such a large problem could not be dealt with in a single lecture; woile it was connected with lurely lega and political questions. His object was to give in broad out the some idea of what help might be derived in the solution of the question from political economy. The lecturer held with Adam Smith that agriculture was the most advantageous of all industries for the employment of capital, that as a general rule it was best to trust to freedom of contract, that he was not in favor of G vernment interference in that connecting that rents should be fixed by some sort of sliding scale and that security for capital invested should be made computery in every case. He advocated the letting of farms to practical men. The lecture was listenced to with at ention.

was listened to with at ention.

The steamer 'Aurora," belonging to Messrs Ale ander Stephen & Sons, arrived at Duodee ou Monday from Davis Straits. She has been the cost succe sful 'I the Dundee fleet, having a cargo of 8 wheles which will yield 145 tons oil and even tons whales whe 'ne Furteen of the whales were caught in Regent's Inlet, and the remaining two off Cape Eginton and Cape Kater. The last whale was very large, yielding I' tons oil. Captain Fairweather reports that the automn fishing was afailure, only three whales having been caught by the fleet—two by the "Aurora," and one be the "Nova Zembia."

Four of the flee, bore up with the "Aurora," and may be expected home in a day or two. The oleath was that of a Shetland man in board the 'Mazinthien' The Esquimaux chief Olik, who visited Dundee several ears ago, was on board the fleet along with his wives in Eclipse Sound, Pond's Bay. The combined catch of the niee bundee steamers at Davis "trait is 79 whales, yielding about 700 tons oil T is is a large inc ewe on last year, when only 500 tens oil wer brought home.

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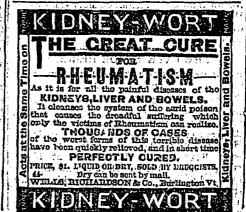
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Sarsapaullla u fair trial It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-parifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. Arri's Sansapakina is a medicine of such concentritied criticity sower, that it is by far the best, cleapest, and most reliable blood-parifier known. Physicians know he concentritien and most Physicians know its composition, and pre-scribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the amountified conf-dence of millions whom it has benefited.

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

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DEGUGESTS EVERYWHERE.

Constitution Charles Notice Constitution of the control of the con

10UTE SORTE DE CHOSES. It was fortunate that the Bepublican party was laid out before the ice crop failed.

Horsford's Acid-Phosphate sets as food for an exhausted brain. Society is defined by the New Orleans Pica yund to be "a circus for the display of

wealth, clothes and personal charms." If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills," Of all druggists.

Twelve thousand dollars is the average monthly pay of Pittsburg's conservators of the peace.

Thousands of women have been restored to periect health by the use of Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Gentlemen of the jury, you must quit eating peanuts and attend to the case," said an lowa judge. Millions of packages of the Diamond

Dyes have been sold without a single complaint. Everywhere they are the favorite ាន្ធ ទោកភព្ពេក្សា Dves. Opulence pays more for less solid enjoy-

ment than comes ro poverty with twenty-five cents worth of good food. "BE WISE IN TIME."-Dr. Holman's

pad never falls to relieve all liver and stomach disorders.—Beware of imitations sold by former agents. Eleven bridges are required for the exten-

sion of the Philadelphia and Reading Bailway into Lycoming County, Penn. Pain from indigestion, dyspepsis, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking

one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forgot this. Let the fairer sex, bang away at the front doors of the colleges until their educational rights are as wide-spread and as exhaustive as

those of the men.—New Haven Register. The hair is frequently rendered prematurely gray by care, grief, delicate health, lowness of spirits, or a depressed tone of the vital powers. The use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will restore its youthful color

and beauty. When the Prince of Wales swore he knew nothing of the wrong doings of Lady Mor-daunt Lord Beaconsfield is reported to have said: "He perjures himself like a gentle-

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT .- Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in augur and water three times a day, bathing the side and between the shoulders with the medicine at least twice a day, rubbing it in well.

Young, middle aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weakpesser, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. World's DISPENSABY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo,

Mrs. Katherine Scales is known in St. Louis as the " mother of the public schools." she has taught steadily for thirty-six years and estimates that her pupils have numbered thirty thousand.

Dr. B. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N.Y. Dear Sir-I have advised many ladies to try your a Favorite Prescription" and never see it fail to do more than you advertise. Yours truly, Mas. A. M. RANKIN.

141 Bates Street, Indianapolis, Ind. It has been noticed that men writing socidy novels under a feminine non de plume always betray the r sex by describing the heroine's costume as all white, without a speck of color and cut bias.

M. A. St. Mars, St. Bonlface, Manitoba. writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a publie benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day. Can be relied upon to remove pain, heal screes of various kinds, and benefit any D. Langell's Asihma and Catarrh Remedy. inflamed portion of the body to which it is

Dr. Arthur, intely burned to death in an Fng-lish Pullman car, was 33 a bacbelor, and son of a Scotch chergyman. He had been ten years from home engaged in the ne edical service of Ceylor, and was on his way to his parents near Aberdeen, where he was going to settle

" Wise men say nothing in dangerous times." Wise men use nothing in dangerous diseases but the best and most approved remedies. Thus Kidney Wort is employed universally in cases of diseased liver, kidney and bowels. It will cost you but a trifle to try it, and the result will be most delightful.

One of the giant trees of the Calaveras grove in California is named Otto von Bismarck. An admirer of the German Premier, resident in San Fravelsco, has just sent him a five-foct photograph of the tree, expressly taken for this purpose, and enclosed in an elaborate frame of native woods. Dative woods.

"Jos. Beaudin, M.D. Hull, P.Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. l have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as inctures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain."

Russia has concluded a new loan for \$40,000,000,which brings up the total of her outstanding debt to \$2,765,000,000. What is most noteworthy is the fact that her debt has almost doubled since 1872, the annual deficit in her finances averaging \$120,000, whereas twenty years previous it was only \$55,000,000.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most eificient protection to those troubled with a bereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, of Westport, says: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emplsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

A Chicago gambler impar's the information that poker is not "a savorite with professionals, because none of them have any condidence in the rest. Such a thing as square playing they do not expect of each other, so when they play poker they seek other than professional opponents." If men will play pover, he advises them to cultivate an ability to bluff with coolness and sudacity.

By the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites the nerves become reinforced in strength, the stomach is made capable of digesting the food, the food changes to blood, the heart becomes strengthened to pump the blood, the lungs distribute and oxidise the blood, healthy blood displaces unhealthy muscle and tuberculous matter, the patient becomes vigorous, and then by using his constitution as intended by a beneficient Creator, he may live up to the ripe old age, when, like the corn ready for the harvest, he drops from the husk.

For some time the authorities in Leeds. England, have been nugsted as to how the diseased meat select (from time to time) reached the town. Someoreful's watch was kept that it seemed impossible that meat unition, human consumption simply be allowed to allowed to the through; and yet he meat nudoubtedly reached certain shops and were exposed for sile. The explanation is a very unitional off; it appears that the car casses, have been smuggled into Leeds inside a hearst human time as the case of the case of

OF BUCHUPATEA. Quick, complete cure, all amoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, \$1. DrugWITH

FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond. Which bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is to long entitled to

Four Drawings Every Year.

Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond MUST be drawn with one of the following

4 Bonds @ ft. 200,000-800,000 florins.
2 Bonds @ ft. 50,000-800,000 florins.
2 Bonds @ ft. 50,000-60 004 florins.
4 Bonds @ ft. 10 000-40 004 florins.
40 Bonds @ ft. 1,000-20,000 florins.
48 Bonds @ ft. 400-19,000 florins.
4720 Bonds @ ft. 180-612 000 florins.

Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1658 200 floring-(1 florin equal to 45 cents in Every one of the above named Bouds which does not draw of the large premiums must be drawn with at least 180 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the

2nd JANUARY. ing of the 2nd January, and any other information address:

#### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.H.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

ABOVE GOVERNMENT Bonds are not to be compared with any ottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. United States.

TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the orlinary disagreeable drugs, when the strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDHOAL SPECIALITIES MANUFACTURES OF THE STREET OF



TEACHER WANTED for the Catholic Separate School, Brockville, Ont., a Male Teacher, holding at least a Scond-C.ass Certificate References required. Apply to JOHN MURRAY, S.R.C.S.S., Brockville, Ont. November 18th, 1882.

Rsv. J. B Howard, Dundas, On tario, Canada writes: Your ANTH114 and CAT-ARTH REM! Dr tas been an unspeakable ble sirg to re. I wish all Asthmatic Sufferers to send for it; warranted to releve instantly so the patien can lie down and sleep comfortably. Sent by mail on receipt of price, \$1.00. one 1121 package free of charge
Address, D. LANGELL, Wooster, O., U. S 10 4cow





Department of Public Instruction.

MOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Examiners, named by the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, for the examination of cardidates for the office of School Inspector, will be held at Quebec, in one of the halls of the Department of Public Instruction new Government Euilding, on

Tuesday, the 19th day of December next,

at NINE o'clock in the morning. Any person desiring to present himself for examination must send in his application in writing before the eleventh day of December next, together with the sum of six dollars (\$6), and all the documents required by the rules adopted by the said Committee, at its meeting held on the 28th May, 1877.

GIDEON OUIMET, Superintendent. Quebec,7th November, 1812:

DRIED FLOWERS! DRIED FLOWERS

The Subscriber has just received his wats importation of PRUSSIAN DRIED FLOWERS. In Wreaths, Bouquets, Crosses, Hanging Baskets, Grasses, Moss, &c., at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.
RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER, Nature's Remedy for Bright's Diseases. Unbetter, and all'diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Send or, call for Pamphiet.
HOMCEOPATHIO MEDICINES AND HOOKS, a large stock always on hand. a large stock always on hand.

WAX FLOWERS!—The largest stock of Wax and Materials will be found at the Glasgow

Drug Hall. J. A. HARTE, Druggist. DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET

Der KANNON, Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. REFRESHING FRAGRANCE!

Neither the French, English nor German perfumes presess any refreshing or invigorating properties, their heavy, sweet smell quickly becoming oppressive and disagreeable; not so with the fresh floral fragrance of MURBAY & LARMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. which, after years of constant use, is found more refreshing then at the first trial.

MARINE DISASTER.

THE SE. "WEARMOUTH" WRECKED ON THE MAG-DALEN ISLANDS-SIXTEEN OF THE CREW DROWNED.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21 -The SS. "Wenrmouth," Capt. Evens, which cleared at this port on the 17th instant, with a deal cargo for London by Bryant, Powis & Bryant, went ashareon North Sand Beach, Magdalen Islands, one mile east of Wolfe Island telegraph station, at 230 yesterday, midnight, in a terrific easterly gale and snowstorm. The crew hung by her until 11 o'clock yesterday, when she broke in four pieces. Only four men were saved out of twenty. The remaining sixteen were lost in trying to reach the land. Those saved were the Chief Engineer Hutchinson, Mc-Lechland, Townswor and Martin.

"Wearmouth" was a steamer of 1101 tons re-Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd January, with Five Dollars, is and owned there. She was constructed parentitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereou on that deta. Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Pauds, good for the Drawling of the 2nd January. gister, built at Sunderland, Eog., in 1880, She had been employed during the summer carrying coal from Sydney to Montreal. The cargo consisted of 627 three inch pine deals, 2,102 three-inch pine deal ends, 19981 threeinch spruce deals, 935 cases match splints, 11,184 two-inch pine plank and 6 321 two-inch spruce plank.

BILIOUS ATTACKS.

if neglected, lead to many serious troubles auch as Liver Complnint, Jaundice, and generl Debility. Persons suffering should attend to their complaints at once, and save a great deal of unnecessary pain and expense. McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will act promptly, and sately. They may be used in any climate and at any season. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes \$1 00, mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps, B. E. McGale, Chemist Montreal.

A young New Orleans artist, who has just entered Julian's school of painting, at Paris, writes of his fellow students: "they are very good natured, full o mirth and wit, but of such a nasty soit as only Paris can create. They no or say a serious thing nor utter a refined sentiment. La ely an American girl had the courage and nerve to enter the school for men. She drew from nucle models of either sex, and hore all the vulgarity and smoke of these She drew from nume models of either sex, and bore all the vulgarity and smoke of these Frenchmen, and was soon far aboad of them with her brush. An auburn-haired English siri entered into this crowded room. She worked hard and appeared to hear nothing."

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

There are no less than 33 deer parks south of the Tweed in England, thirty-one of which contain red deer, Eridge Park, Pussex, is the oldest; the largest is at the Chesh re seat of Lord Eggerton of Tatton. The extent of this park is 2500 acres. Bushelm is sometimes said to be the largest, but this is an error. It is true that Benheim Park measures 2,500 acres, but only 1,150 acres are occupied by deer. Near London the largest and most famous deer parks a ethole of Richmond and Eastwell; in the Midlands is Thoresby; in the north, Klowsley, and in East Anglis, Grimsthorpe.

IN TORONTO.

Since the removal of M Souvielle's Thront and Lung institute to his ass quarters, 178 Church street, hundreds suffering from catarrh. catarrhal deathers, bronchitis, asthma and many diseases of the throat and itnes have received treatment by his new and wonderfol instrument, the spirometer, which conveys medicines in the form of cold inhalations to the parts diseased. Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Poor people bearing certificate will be furnished with phrometer free. Write enclosing stamp for pamphlet giving full particulars to Dr M Souvielle, ex aide surgeon of the French army, 178 Church street Toronto or 13 Phillips' Square Montreal. Phillips' Square Montreul.

# EARS for the MILLION

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known,

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar specieso. small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon kondeleth. Every Cninese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a resorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 140. Its curse were dhist Priest about the year 140. Its curse were so numerous and many no necessing miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empira Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Denfersa has existed among the Chinese people. Eent charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY! It has performed a miracle in my case.

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

I have been greatly benefited.

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

"Its virtues are unquestionable and "Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CUBATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey street. New York, enclosing \$1.00. and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative seffects will be permanent. You will never regret doing SO."—Entror of MERCANTILE REVIEW.

25 To avoid loss in the Mails please send money by Registered Letter.
Only imported by

HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late Haylook & Co.)
7 Dey Street, New York.
Sole Agents for Anterica.
6 G

No. 28 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, 1 authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE -OF-HOUSEHOLD USE

## -IB THE-COOK'S FRIEND BARING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the rurpose of raising and shortening; calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and relain its virtues for a



CURE

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

HEAD

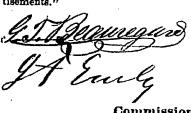
very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visit at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

CATARRH.

MATARRH.—A new Treatment

"We do hereby certify that we supervise th arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louislana State Lou lery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings hemselves and that the same are conducted with ronesty, fairness, and in good atth toward all parities, and we authorize the Commany to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Equationa and Charliable purposes —with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwheiming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 26, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place Monthly. It never scales or postpones. Lock at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, during which will take place the 161st GRAND MONTBLY and the EXTRA-URDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING BE NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1882,

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD of Ia., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY of Va. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$100,000.

NOTICE.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Raives, \$5. Fifths, 2. Tenths, 1. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100,000...\$100,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF \$0 000...\$0,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50 000...\$0,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000...20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000...20,000
20 PRIZES OF 1,000...20,000
50 50 500...25,000 50).... 300.... 200.... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes of \$200..... \$20,000

11,279 Prizes amounting to.....\$522,50
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New

For information apply to
M. A. DAUPSIN,
New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN. 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C N.B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention. 14 5

The Atlanta Constitution bluntly says It is a sort of nip-and-tuck race between the Department of Justice at Washington and the Star Route thieves as to which shall be ore-

dited with the most knavery

MOTHERS I MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MBS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelyoperating 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.

REST AND COMPORT TO THE SUFFERING "BEOWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA nza no equal for relieving pain, both internal nd external. It cures Pain in the Sile ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the liever, and of double the strength of any

THE SCOTTISH CONSERVATIVE ULUB. SPEECH BY THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

EDINBURGE, Nov. 23 .- The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking before the Scottish Con-servative Club to-night, taunted the Liberal Government with having adopted its prodecessors' Eastern policy. Be strongly denounced the action of the Government towards Ireland, and condemned the Arrears' Act. He had, he said, favored the schemes of pessant proprietary that were now impossible, as the church surplus fund had been otherwise disposed of. Stigmatizing the vagueness of Gladstone's utterances, he said:—"I confess I do not often envy the United States, but their institutions possess one feature which appears to me a subject for the greatest envy, namely, their magnificent institution of the Sapreme Court. If their Parliament passes a measure inconsistent with the constitution of the country, there exists a Court which will negative it at once thus giving stability to institutions of the country, which, under the system of vague and mysterious promises here, is looked for in vain."

ANNUAL EEPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

Washington, Nov. 23 .- The annual statement of the Comptroller of Currency shows that national banks held on November 1st, as security for circulation and public deposits and other purposes, \$.96,528,000 interestbearing bonds of the United States, nearly \$30,000,000 less than November last year. Other banking associations held \$263,460,000. There has been during the year a decrease of \$2,000,000 in the amount held by State banks and trust companies, and an increase of nearly \$27,000,000 in the amount held by savings banks. There has been no change in the aggregate of legal tender notes outstanding. National Bank notes increased \$2,383,000. Amounts of gold and silver coin increased \$4,536,000 and \$26,280,000 respectively. The amount of gold coin held by banks November 1st was \$112,000,000, eliver \$8,000,000, currency \$134,000,000. Gold held by the Treasury, whereby a permanent cure is effected in \$148,000,000; silver, \$123,000,000; currency, from one to three treatments. Particulars and \$26,000,000. Increase of gold, silver coin Treatise free on receipt of stamp. Mr DIXON, and currency outside the Treasury since the date of resumption is estimated at \$289, 964,000. It silver certificates in circulation be aided, the total increase is \$355,172,000. The report of the Registrar of the Treasury for the flecal year ending June shows receipts of the Government, exclusive of public debt, to bave been \$403,000,000, and expenditures, exclusive of the redemption of public debt, \$258,000,000.

> HOW TO GET RID OF AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

> "Bheumatism," says Mr. A. McFaul, proprietor of the City Hotel, Kingston, "used to hold its own pretty well, but the days of that here are c'er. St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Bemcdy has completely conquired the rhoumatism, and no man need suffer from it longer. I had it badly until a short time ago, but I used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured, and so can any one be cured in a similar man-

DECOLATING THE TROOPS.

WINDSON, Nov. 21 .- The Queen in conferring the decorations, said :-"I have called you here to-day to express my best thanks for the gallantry and devotion you displayed in the short but decisive campaign in Egypt, and to say how proud I am of my soldlers and sailors, who added fresh laurels to those already obtained in previous campaigns, and of their devotion to their Queen and country. At the close of t . Queen's address, which was delivered with beautiful emphasis, three lines of men retired, leaving the Queen facing the commander of the expedition and naval brigade. The conferring of the decorations then commenced.

A SHORP TALE WELL TOLD. Mr. Gwynn Harris, Health Officer and Inspector of Marine Products, living in South Washington, drew \$15,000 for one dollar spent in The Louisiana State Lottery yesterday. The lucky number was 25,195,- Washington (D.C.) Star, Oct 11th. The next drawing will occur December 19th. Full particulars can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

THE "TIMES" ON BRITISH COLUMBIA. LONDON, Nov. 23 .- The Times of Wednesday publishes full reports of the Marquis of Lorne's speech at the banquet given by the civic authorities at Victoria, B.C., last month. An editorial on the same subject remarks that the tone of the speach was sanguine and optimistic, betraying no sign of the existence of that tension between the eastern and western plovinces of the Dominion, which a few years ago was one of the chief difficulties of Canadian statesmen. The Canadian Pacific Railway, then the stumbling block, is now apparently a powerful agency for union. The Times reviews the great natural resources of British Columbia, and says it is impossible to escape from a feeling of almost bewilderment at the thought of the future of North America. It points out the immense political and

of the Dominion and United States. DECLINE OF MAN .-- Impotency of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, and all diseases caused by indiscretions and abuse, are radically and promptly cured by the use of Mack's Magnetto Medicine, walch is for sale by all reponsible druggists. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by B. E.

economical significance of the rapid growth

CENSUS RETURNS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The census bulletin gives the number of manufactories of agricultural implements in the United States as 19,463; capital invested, \$62,109,000; average number of hands employed, 39,000; wages paid, \$15,459,000; value of products, \$68,640,ased 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 control of 000; hands employed, 24,000; wages paid, \$8,524,000; value of products, \$55,109,000. Slaughtering and meat packing (not including retail slaughtering) establishments, 872; capital invested, \$49,419,000; hands employed, 27,000; wages paid, \$10,508,000; value of products; \$303,562,000.

Holloway's Pills .- Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never-talling medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel us if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won- low, have greatly improved; her capricious derfui." "Brown's Household Panaces," appetite has given place to healthy hungar. being acknowledged as the great Pain Re- her dull, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellons a change has been readily with flour and relain its virtues for a be in every family handy for use when and again fit for her duties. The Pills may long period the second to the wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in be administered with safety to the most other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should effected, that she is altogether a new creature, None genuine without the trade mark on Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale they, ever induce, weakness; they, rightly package.

5 G by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26] direct deranged, and control excessive, action

Medical.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, fackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and

Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other

Scalds, General Bodily

Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacons Onas a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively triling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one sufering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of the claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore. Mr. . W. S. A. HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Irent Household Medicine Rauke Amongst the Loading Necessiv

ries of Life. These Vamons Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet southingly, on the

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

# HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Scarching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

It is, an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abacesses, Pilas, Fistulas, Gout, Rhemmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to iall.

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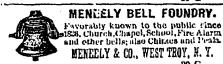
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Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1: sent securely psoked from England by rost. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eves. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each soid at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists or direct from

A4 EX. E498, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England.

TEACHERS WANTED. — For the R. C. Separate School, Prescott, a MALE TEACHER, holding a second-class certificate, required for lst January next. Also, TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, holders of second or third-class certificates. One required immediately, and on the 1st January, 1883. Applications received by JOHN GIBSON, Secretary, Separate School Board, Box 205, Prescott. C.

\$72. A WREK. \$13 a day at home early made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE 600., Augusta, Maine. 15-6

They are positive romedy for the above dissuming the use that twill send two 100 Hz are they are the above dissuming the use of the warse islant and of long stanning have been cured. Indeed, as strong is my faith in the address, that I will send two 100 TLES REEE, together with AVAL-WALLETTRATISE on this disease, to any silvers. O'TO Express & P. D. address; Dis. T. A. SLOUWA, 3st Pearl St. N. Y.

566 a week in your own town. 1erms and 55 out it free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

[Continued from Fifth Page.] EVERY ENGLISHMAN A KING.

making a party speech representing his antagonist as mesn, blind, and naworthy, could mean but part of what he said. He knew very well that the Constitution which he admired would cease to exist if there was not epposition to check and criticise him, and take a turn at the helm. In America oratory was held in esteem, but not in the highest was neig in esteem, put not to the highest esteem, for the people did not make their speakers President. The truly great political orators were the most finished examples of noble feeling and perfect expression, but they rarely understood the circumstances of their time. They felt passionately, but for that reason they could not judge calmly. In this country, as far back as they knew any detail of its social condition, every village boy

WAS EDUCATED TO DO SOMETHING USEFUL. Every lad who had to make his way in the world was apprenticed to some art or trade, no idleness was allowed, not even to an unortunate eldest son. That was industry as understood by their foreinthers, and it had trained up not a small township, but a great nation, capable of constitutional freedom in its widest sense. The apprentice system might be melting away as encrosching too much on liberty; for his own part, he thought it was melting too fast. In the apprenticeship the lad's education was his school; as he advanced necessarily his mind advanced, and the clever mason became an architect or sculptor, the carpenter a carver of designs in wood, and the chemist a man of science. Each trade developed into an art, in which the intellect could grow to its fall dimensions. All that had gone. Machines and the division of labor had made an end of it. The intellect could not grow much while making screws and buttons and gun barrels. But an effect remained in steadying men and giving them a grasp of facts; and schools and institutions must now do the rest. Books, newspapers, lectures and discussions opened an endless fountain of knowledge; but it must be as a complement to work, not as a substitute for it. Work. after all, was the only real education, for work alone forced them into contact with outer things as they really were. So long as the English were a working people he had no fear for the English constitution, but he distrusted all mere intellectual culture. He distrusted men who spent their time in reading and talk, and what they were pleased to call thinking. (Applause ) On the motion of the Mayor (Mr Alderman Avery), a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Froude for his address.

THE U. 8 ESTIMATES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- The estimates of appropriations required for the year ending June 30, 1884, for the civil establishment were transmitted by the Secretary of the not cease to watch for evidences of suffering Treasury to the House Committee on Appropriations. The aggregate is \$20,351,000. The estimates for the same purpose last year amounted to \$19,529,000. Amount appropriated for current year, \$20,478,000. The following are some of the departmental estimates for the year ending June, 1884, apart from salaries and other expenses in conducting the departments : — Foreign intercourse, \$1,391,000; military establishment, \$28,901,000; naval establishment, \$23,281,000: Indian affairs \$6,726,000; pensions, \$101,575,000; public works, \$14,362,-The greatest increase of the estimates over the appropriation of last year is in the naval establishment, about \$8 060,000.

The book of estimates, which is about completed, contains no estimates for river and harbor improvements. It is irumored hat twelve more dismissals have been deided on, and a pretty clean sweep of district ficials will be made. A number of petty now fully warned of the state of things that chicles in the District of Columbia have might supervene in Ireland through distress been drawing two salaries for performing the | during the winter. duties of two offices. The First Comptroller decides that they can have but one salary.

#### LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Superintendent of the Life Saving Service reports that during the last fiscal year 287 disasters to vessels occurred within the field of his station of operations. There were 2,268 persons aboard, of whom 2,256 were saved. The value of the vessels and cargoes was \$4.758. 000, of which \$3,099,000 were saved. There were 58 instances of disasters to small craft, carrying 128 persons, all of whom were saved. Thirty-nine persons who fell from wharves, etc., would certainly have been drowned but for the assistance of the life saving crows. Twelve persons lost during the year were entirely beyond the reach of human aid. The assistance rendered in saving vessels and cargoes was very great, 298 vessels having been worked off, piloted out of dangerous places, repaired when damaged or assisted in similar ways by the station crews. There were besides 76 instances when vessels running into danger of stranding were warned off by the night signals of patrols. Since the general extencion of the life saving service to all portions of the coast in 1876, the loss of life from marine disasters has been reduced 75 per cent.

A BOY SMOTHERED IN A GRAIN SPOUT. PRESCOTT, Nov. 27 .- About 3 p.m. to-day a lad named Simmons, 14 years old, a son of Peter Simmons, of this place, was smothered to death at the wheat house at St. L. & O. depot. The lad, in company with his brother, about nine years old, and another boy named Langhorn, about 14, were shovelling grain in a large wheat ben with a spout leading to the cars beneath. There was about 4,000 bushels of wheat in the ben, and Simmons was near the spout trying to get a scoup shovel which was being carried down the spout, and as the grain was running fast he began to go down himself. Langborn leaned over an iron bar and held on to him for twenty minutes, but he could not possibly save him. He was carried down, and before he could be taken out life was extinct.

#### THE SKYE CROFTERS.

LORDON, Nov. 22.-The authorities of Aberdeenshire have agreed to send a detachment of police to assist the serving of processes to Isle of Saye, provided the Commissioners of Invernesshire will be responsible for the expenses. In the meautime, defensive arrangements on the Isle are proceeding. At a mass meeting on the island a speaker said that any tenant paying rent, unless revaluation was granted, would be a marked man. It was resolved to take every lawful means to prevent tenants from taking evicted farms.

London, Nov. 23.—There is some prospect of a settlement between the crofters of the Island of Skye and the landlords. The latter has consented to submit the dispute to the arbitration of the county. The police have received a promise of the reinforcement of 80 constables. Many of the crofters are acquainted with the details of the Irish agitation, and the authorities are of opinion that only soldierly can arrest the offenders.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co., dry goods importers, of Montreal, talk of establishing a branch house in Hamilton, Ont., soon.

#### Continued from First Page.] IRELAND.

only Messre. Bexton, McCarthy and Dillwyn

voting for it. London, Nov. 22 .- Mr. Gladstone made a further concession on the pinth Procedure rule, to the effect that collective suspension shall only be applied in cases of wilful disregard of the authority of the chair. The rule was adopted by 161 to 19. The limit of suspensions for offences after and including the

third is fixed at one month.

Lord Bandelph Churchill has placed a fresh batch of amendments to the Procedure rules of the House of Commons on the table, But for this action, opposition to the remaining rules would be merely nominal.

In the House of Commons Mr. Playfair, Deputy Speaker of the House, emphatically denied that he sent a message to Mr. Nolan give a definite answer at present. He saw no at the time of the suspension of the Irish members last session, threatening him with suspension. Mr. Nolan maintained that the Clerk of the House conveyed the message, but it was not communicated as coming from the chair.

LONDON, Nov. 23. - In the House of Commons Gladstone denied that the Arrears of Rent Act had proved a fallure. The full benefits of its provisions, he said, were not yet ascertained. The Government did not intend to introduce a bill extending the period for payment of rents of 1881.

In consequence of Mr. Gladstone's answer Parnell, supported by over 100 members (the new rule requires over 40), moved the adjournment of the House. Parnell contended that in consequence of the provisions introduced into the Arrears Act as a concession to landlords, it was rendered ambiguous, and it was impossible for any tenant to know how much rent he had to pay to secure its advan-

tages.
Mr. Trevelyan said there was still five weeks for tenants to take advantage of the Arrears Act. The Land Commission prophesled that the bulk of applications would come in at the last moment. If this proved to be the case a much larger sum than £250 000 would be needed to meet the claims. It was most important that the people should know that the time originally mentioned in the Act would be strictly adhered to. The costs against the tenauts for ejectment were very light, except when increased by their own fault, acing, in some instances, on bad advice. The Arrears Act was the greatest benefit Parliament ever extended to an unfortunate class of people. It would be giving them more than they had a right to expect if outstanding costs were paid. Up to the 22nd instant evictions were only half of those of any previous month during the year. The Govern-ment would not underestimate the distress along the west coast of Ireland, and he would until the next harvest was gathered. He had ordered the most minute reports from some of the counties. The Government did not intend to advance money for public works, as that would be a most extravagant method of relief, and afford no real alleviation of the distress. During the great famine in Ireland three million persons were fed six months by direct poor law relief for £500,000. That sum would only feed them six weeks by means of public works enterprises. The Government intended to conduct a system of relief with efficiency that would give the most positive assurance to the people that they would not starve.

Mr. Gibson (Conservative) criticized the Ar rears act. There was real distress in the West of Ireland, he said, but as yet there was no

reason to dread famine. Mr. Parnell withdrew his motion for adjournment. He said the Government was

The House passed the 10th Procedure rule.

It is stated that when the House of Commons commences the discussion of the rules relating to standing committees next Monday, Mr. Cross will move that it is inexpedient to consider the proposed rules at this period of the session. Should the Ministry refuse to postpone the subject, the rules wil be very freely discussed.

London, Nov. 24. - In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that since August last all copies of the Irich World and Irish Nation which arrived in Ireland had been seized. The stoppage of the circulation in England was unnecessary.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Mr. Bourk said no assignment had been completed with Egypt and no conference had been proposed Mr. Yorke moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the conduct of the Government in regard to the Kilmainham affair. The Opposition, Conservative and Irish members, rose in support of the motion. Their action was greeted with laughter and cheers.

Mr. Yorke spoke in support of the motion. Mr. Gladstone said the undeserved praise of his friend was counteracted by the continual accusations of Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Yorke, but it required much sharper weapons and heavier blows than Mr. Yorke could wield to arouse his anger. He complained that those who made accusations upon the Kilmainham treaty had not brought them to the test at the proper time. He repudiated the charge. Bis will was law to the Liberal party. He declared that nothing had passed from the Government to Parnell, who neither asked nor knew anything from the Government, having relation to the release or any measure intended by the Government, except what he might have gathered from news-

Lord Randolph Churchill declared that the House was not a whit wiser after Mr Gladstone's speech. The transaction was so disgraceful that Earl Cowper, Lord-Lieute. nant, and Mr. Forster, Chief-Secretary, resigned. There was something in regard to it which had never seen the light. Having challenged inquiry, even the Government

now used every artifice to avoid it.

Mr. Yorke said he did not contend that there was a secret treaty, but there were communications and an understanding and negotiations and givings and takings on both sides. These really constituted a treaty al-though the Government, with a certain amount of verbal accuracy, persistently de-nied that a treaty existed. He charged Mr. Gladstone with putting on the screw to prevent the discussion of his motion, and warned him that no cause, however distinguished, would prevent the Premier from incurring the just indignation of the country, if he was so relaxed by the atmosphere of adulation as to think he could depart from the arrangements openly entered into before the House

and the country. The Liberals repeatedly called Mr. Yorke to order. The scene was very lively.
Mr. Yorke's motion for adjournment was

negatived.

The House passed the eleventh and twelfth Procedure rules. All of them have now been

LONDON, Nov. 24 .- It has been officially reported to the Government that widespread

destitution is feared in Ireland this winter. The districts most seriously effected through want of employment on farms and the feilure demands upon irishmen in America to sup-port the Land League there has been a considerable decrease in remittances. This has reduced many to the condition of being unable to purchase new seed."

LONDON, Nov. 25 - The Pall Mall Gazette denies that Gladstone stated that Parliament will be summoned to meet in January. There is no probability that it, will meet before February.
Lord Randolph Churchill, replying to

deputation who invited him to contest the seat for Mauchester next election for the House of Commons, said he was unable to good object in concealing his opinion that the function of the Opposition was to oppose the Government, and during the late sessions this was systematically neglected or defectively carried out. More than once legitimate opportunities for conflicts -which ought to have overthrown the Ministry or inflicted great damage to it, were allowed to pass. . The vitality of the party was not to be estimated by great speeches in the country, but by action in Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone moved that the first seven and last three procedure rules be made standing orders. Agreed to.

Mr. Assheton Cross moved that it was in expedient at this period to consider the proposed rules relating to standing committees. The motion was discussed, and the House adjourned without action.

Mr. Trevelyan asked the House to-day to remember that there was a difference between the general state of Ireland and orimes and violence in Dublin.

LONDON, Nov. 25.-The consideration of the closure question was resumed in the House to-night. The eleventh and twelfth rules, the last two of the procedure rules, were both carried. Bale 11 provides that, on reading the order of the day for the con sideration of a bili, as amended, the House do proceed to consider the same without question put, unless the member in charge thereof shall desire to postpone its consideration or notice has been given to recommit the bill. Rule 12 provides that whenever the Committee of Supply appointed for the consideration of the ordinary army, pavy and civil service estimates stands as the first order of the day on a Monday the Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question unless an amendment be moved or question raised relating to the estimates pro posed to be taken in supply on first going into committee on the army, navy and civil services respectively.

(BY MAIL.)
The Boyle Town Commissioners on Monday The Boyle Town Commissioners on Monday adopted a resolution approving of the action of Mr Parnell and the Irish party in opposing Mr Gitson's amendment on the Closure rules.

A Clonmel telegram says, that as Mr Joseph Collier, of Galtee Castle, county Tippefarr, was driving through Ballyporeen, to attend the Land Commission at Clogheen, a large stone was flung at him, wounding him severely on the head.

The Catholic Church of Ballybar, a few miles from Killarney, has been entered, the vessels removed from the tabernach and broken, the pictures, representing the "Way of the Cross," torn from the wall the harmonium also damaged, and other desecrations committed.

A boaiman from Kinyara, named Cane, and his son were drowned while conveying nine tons of coal to Galway Bay. The sadevent took place during the storm on Saurday, when the boat was enuring Kinyara Bay. It capsized, and the budies of the father and son were carried off with the tide.

Timothy Cronin, who was, at one time, a trader in butter, and who lately was at litigitation in Jubin with the Market Committee, was charged at Cork. on Morday, with having a revoiver and ammunition in his possession without a license. The case was remanded for inquiry. Ball was offered to be taken, but was not forthcoming.

The May or of Limerick, the High Sheriff, and Mr Spraight, president of the Limerick Chamber of Commerce, have for worded a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant graying not to have the troops composing he Limerick gar son moved for the plesent to other quarters, owing to the pe-ceful relations which have existed between the military and citizens.

The Rev Bryan Leo McDermott, O. S. F., one of the youngest members, if not indeed the youngest of his distinguished order in Ireland, youngest of his distinguished order in Ireland, died on Sunday. The deceased was only in his 22nd year, having been born to Dublin on the 5th of January 1859. He entered the Franciscan Order in Drogheda, on the 18th of October, 1875, and was ordained priest in St Isadore's Rome, on the 11th of June, 1881. Father McDermott returned to Dr. gheda from Wexford a few weeks ago in very bad health, the effects of Roman feyer. Roman fever.

Roman fever.

On Sanday a crowd of men and boys alleged to be from the districts of Golden and Cashel, broke into Bailycarron demesne, having with them hounds and terriers, and commenced to hunt for game. The collect turned out and gave chase to the huntsmen, capturing some half dozon or so, and wresting a large number of heres and rabbits from the party. It will be remembered that on last St. Stephen's Day a party of about three hundred men visited the same demest c, and before the very face of the owner and his brother, Colonel Butter, slaughtered a large number of valuable deer, and, not being indentified, escapdd unpunished.

-lt is a pleasant task for those who have an interest in the prosperity of the Dominion to be able to note the advancement of its manufacturing industries. One of the latest outputs of Canadian genius is The New Royal A Sewing Machine, only equalled by American made machines. All persons wanting sewing machines should see The New Royal A. A liberal discount to religious institutions. Circulars on application. Wholesale and retail warercoms: 771 Craig street, Montreal, Royal Sewing Machine Co. Harney Bros., managers.

CONSTITUTIONS OF IRON ARE U DERMINED and destroyed by lung and bronchial disease consequent upon neglect of a cough. A foolhardy disregard of that warning symptom is unfortunately very common, and that is the main reason why consumption figures so conspicuously among the causes of premature death. A timely use, inwardly and outwardly, of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, a benign, pure and undeteriorating anti-spasmodic, soothing and healing agent, indorsed and recommended by the faculty, is a sure, prompt and inexpensive way of arresting a cough or cold. Besides being a pulmonic of acknowledged excellence, it is a matchless anodyne for rheumatic and neuralgic pain; cures bleeding or blind piles, sores and hurts of all kinds, and remedies kidney troubles and lameness or weakness of the back. Some of the most experienced and best known stock-raisers and owners of "crack" trotting horses, recommend it for diseases and injuries of horses and cattle.

#### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TURBDAY, Nov. 28, 1882. 'The Bank of St. Johns has declared a half-

vestly dividend of 3 per cent.

this morning, and Montreal touched 198, the lowest point for several years. It is probable that parties who anticipated difficulty in of the posato or pare Sigo Ballin, getting money for stock carrying purposes on morals, 45c to 50; do cong balmorals, 50c to Swinford and the grater portion of Galway? There is much destinuous in West Clare and Connaught. Owing to the continuously heavy demands upon Irishmen in thierics to suppose on the Continuously heavy board . Ontario fell 17 to 115; Merchants 3 prurells balmorals, 75c to 90c; do cong. balm to 119; Commerce 1 to 133; Federal 1 to 1541; Telegraph 1 to 1231; Richelleu 1 to 711; Gas 2 to 179, and St. Paul & Manitoba 21 to 1381 City Passenger, on further rumors of the "corner" referred to by us yesterday, advanced 1 to 1264. Toronto was steady at noon at 169.

Morning Stock Sales-275 Montreal 1983. 283 do 198, 200 Commerce 133, 25; do 1331, 100 do 133, 25 do 133}, 160 Merchants 119\$. 25 Ontario 116}, 25 do 116}, 150 do 116 226 Telegraph 124, 50 Biohelieu 72, 25 do 711, 50 Federal 154, 100 do 155, 100 Northwest 52s, 500 Gas 179, 75 St Paul & Manitobs 1391, 25 do 138].

Edison electric light (parent stock) has fallen in New York to 400 bid, 425 asked. H. A. Pitts Sons Manufacturing Company, Chicago, manufacturer of threshing machines and other farm implements, have assigned; Liabilities \$230,000, assets \$350,000.

It is stated that the President of the St. Paul & Omaha Bailway has retired from the negotiations for the settlement of the railroad war in the Northwest, because the Milwaukee & St. Paul has bought the Chippews Valley and the Superior road.

#### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

quiet in all departments, and no extra move- quantities. A lot of 60 bbls pale seal was ment is expected before the holiday season, Trade seems all the more depressed in consequence of the close of the shipping season. from their sorting-up trip, and most of them | leum is steady under a good consumptive dehave not met with much success, owing to mand, and last week's figures are retained. the mildness of the season. Orders were principally for light fabrics. A large pro- imperial gallon, 73 to 75c; do raw, 70 to 72c; portion of the grain crop East of Toronto is polive, 960 to \$1; cod, 65 to 700; seal pale, yet unsold, so travellers say. During the 75 to 78c; do refined, 87½ to 90c; do straw, week there has been an advance in anthracite 67½ to 70c; lard, extra, 95c to \$1; do No 1; coal of 50c per ton, the price now 85 to 95c; palm, per lb, \$1 to 1 10; cod being \$7.25 to \$7.50 per ton. The outlook for the iron trade is still far from bright, but 191c; do do in broken lots, 20 to 201c; do prices remain firm here, owing to light spot | do in single barrels, 21 to 22c. offerings. In other branches there is nothing much to notice. Drugs and chemicals and leather are dull, groceries only moderately active, and oils firm. Raw furs are as yet not moving briskly, but manufacturers of furs | tanueries in the Dominion, and the failure on orders are doing very well. The grain markets have been quiet and rather uninteresting, closing firm.
GROCEBES.—The bulk of the business this

bright angars. In raw the only sale we hear of is that of a lot of Barbadoes at 7 c. Molasses are very quiet with an easier turn in prices, a lot of Barbadoes having changed hands at 52c. and we quote 52c to 53c as to quantity. Porto Rico is offered at 51c, and prices range from have been sold during the week for Western 50c to 51c. Antiqua is quoted at 48c to 49c points and Ottawa at \$6 50. Other grades of and Trinidad at 46c to 47c. Syrups are lower herring are quoted at \$4 50 to \$5 50 Green at 521c to 65c per gallon. In teas there is enquiry rather disappointing. The sale is figures. Dry cod is also firm at \$5.75 to 6.50 reported of 200 ball chests of second crop North Shore Salmon remains quiet at \$20, bask t fired Japans on p t, but said to be in \$19 and \$18, and British Columbia salmon at the vic nity of 28c. A moderate country trade \$17 No. 2. is passing at very reasonable figures, the cheaper descriptions of Japans and greens being in most demand. Some enquiry for coffee is noticed, and sales have taken place at 16c to 21c for Java, and at 113 to 14c for 11c for round quantities. Nutmegs are source, quiet at the recent decline of 2c to 3c per lb. which is going out well, sales being reported at 71c to 81c for well known brants, as to quantity, aithough sales have been made at a shading from these figures, but the brands of desirable brands, such as Morand's ing the United States. In Malaga raisins there is not much doing, but values are steady at the following prices :-- Lavers \$2 25 to 2 30; loose Muscatels, \$2 30 to 2 45 London lavers, \$2 85 to 3 : Imperial Cabinet. \$3 50 to 3 75; Debesas, \$5; fine do, \$6 25, and Four Crown at \$7 25. Sultanas are quiet at 10c to 101c for old, and 12c to 131c for new. Prunes are steady at 63c to 71c. Malaga figs in mats at 41c to 5c as to quality, and at 7c to 8c in boxes. Eleme figs are steady at 17c to 22c. Ourrants have been sold

at 61c to 61c, and sre quoted easy; extra in cases steady at 80 to 81c. IRON AND HARDWARE. -In pig iron we hear of sales of car lots of Gartsherric at \$26, and of Eglinton at \$22.75 to \$23.00. Calder is also quoted firm at \$25. There appears to be no disposition on the part of consumers to purchase beyond present needs, and as reports from the home markets are of rather a discouraging character, business has assumed a very tame aspect. There seems to be a pretty general impression in the trade that easier prices will ere long prevail. The market in the United States is dull and heavy in tone, with transactions of the most limited nature, nor is this state of affairs likely to improve before the turn of the year, In bar iron the market here is steady at \$2.25 for Staffordshire and equal brands. Tinplates are practically unchanged, stocks being light, and dealers are not disposed to make concessions. Sales are mentioned of round lots for fature delivery on p. t, but supposed to be under current prices, which we quoted \$5.35 to 5.50 for I. C. chercoal, and at \$4.30 to 4.50 for I. C. cokes. Canada plates are quoted at \$3.15 for leading brands in round quantities, but transactions are within small compass. Ingot tin is quiet at 25 to 26c, and ingot copperat 20c for Canadian.

Boors AND SHOES .- Again the boot and shoe manufacturing trade is disturbed by labor troubles, the lasters having struck for higher wages and on account of personal grievances. Batch after batch left their work under the advice of the Union, and this attempt at dictation on the part of the operatives led to the closing down of all the leading factories in the city, as was the case about twelve years ago. Business is generally quiet, travellers being mostly back from their sorting-up trip, which has been satisfactory, good. Prices are steady, and we quote as follows:—Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 25 to 3 25; men's split boots, \$1 50 to 2 30; men's The local money market is firm at 61 to 7 kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, peg-

balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split borse, \$150; November 22nd, 13 horses, morals, 60 to 70c; child's peobled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 600; do prunells balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants cacks, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50. LEATHER -The market during the week

**福达**特别 100000

has occurred in values, and a quiet time is expected until after the holidays. The labor trouble in the boot and shoe trade tends to make things dulier in leather. English advices are still encouraging. The only sale reported is that of 10 tons splits on p t. quote prices as follows :- Spanish sole, No. , B A, 26c to 27c; do No 2, B A, 24c to 25c; China, No. 1, 230 to 240; do No 2, 21 to 220; Buffalo No 1, 21c to 22c : do No 2, 20c to 21c slaughter, No 1, 26c to 28c; rough (light), 25c to 28c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper light, 36c to 38c; do do, medium and heavy 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c Scotch grained upper, 380 to 40c; buff, 14c, to 17c; pebbled cow, 121c to 15c; splits, medium, 26c to 27c; do juniors, 19c to 22c; calfskin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfekin, \$1 05 to \$1.35; English kid, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

has been very dull, but a material change

Oils and Petholeum .- The market bas generally a very firm tone, and fish oils are rapidly advancing. Steam refined seal is in limited supply, and owing to an improved enquiry, prices have advanced considerably, sales of round lots having taken place at The wholesale trade has continued to rule 874c to 90c, and 95c is asked for smaller sold at 75c, and straw seal is higher at 65c to 70c. Cod oil remains very firm, sales having been made at 66kc for Newtoundland A, Travellers for dry goods houses are returning which is now held at 70c. Refined petro-We quote as follows: Linseed, boiled, per liver, \$1.70 to 1.75; petroleum, refined, 19 to

Hides - The hide trade has been somewhat unsettled, owing to the failure of Bobert Campbell, of the Picton Tannery, N S., for about \$250 000. This was one of the largest will prove a bad one. In this market hides remain quiet, green butchers' being quoted at 9c, 8c and 7c per lb for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, tanners paying to to 1c more for inspected. week has been with the country. Reficed Western hides have also ruled dull and easy, sugar has sold at 85c to 9c for granulated. No. 1 buff at 101c per lb, and No. 2 at 81c In yellows there has been a fair turnover at to 840, second steers at 1040, and bulls at 840. 71c to 71c for dark, and at 71c to 81c for Dry salted Western 17c to 18c for No. 1 and 150 for No. 2.

FISH. -Stocks of Labrador herrings, which are now about all cleared from the wharf, are imited, the demand for the Western States baving reduced them considerably. Car lots cod is scarce and dear, No. 1 being firm at continued quietness, stocks are ample and the \$7 to \$7 25 and large daft brings the same

Wool .- A moderate enquiry has been experienced for foreign wools from manufacturers, and we hear of sales during the week amounting to about 60,000 lbs greasy Cape and Australian, mostly of Cape at within Jamaica, about 150 bags changing hands at range of our quotations. A lot of extra choice those figures. Spices have met with better Cape has realized as high as 22c. We demand, sales being reported of wholesale quote: Greasy Cape, 17c to 191c; Austral an, lots of Jameica ginger at 15c to 18c for 23c to 28c; extra, 31c; Canada pulledes by cal Pimento is firmer, having advanced to 10c to | London, Nov. 21st, state:-" The fourth series of wool sales began to-day. Six thousand and have sold at 55c to 60c. Tobacco is bales of Sydney, Port Phillip and Adelaide were sold. There was a good attendance, and There is a steady country enquiry for fruit, the biddings were fairly animated. Prices of Australian were rather casier."

Funs. -The open weather militates against the operations of trappers, and skins are coming in slowly, dark prime qualities being very were said to be unknown. Holders scarce. We quote:-Mink is arriving in small lots and selling at \$1, red fox at \$1 25 are not pushing sales, a steadier feel- and marten at \$1. Otter continues in good having set in both in England demand and commands \$8 to 10. Beaver meets with fair enquiry at \$2 to 250 per lb, and skunk at 50c to 60c each.

In the local grain market there is no movement of consequence, and we quote as follows:—Canada red winter wheat, \$1 03 to 105; white do, \$1 00 to 102; spring do at \$1 06 to 1 08; pe-s, 73c to 80c for points along the line, per 60 lbs, and at 91c to 911c here per 66 lbs; oats, 32c to 33c; rye at 60c, and barley at 60c to 70c. Ontment is steady at \$5 10 to 5 20 in car lots as to quality. Flour is quoted as follows :- Superior extra \$4 90 to 4 95; extra supelice,4 80 to 4 85; spring extra, 4 80 to 4 85; superfine, 4 40 to 4 50 Canada strong bakers' 5 50 to 6 25; American strong bakers' 6 75 to 7 25; fine, 4 00 to 410; middlings, 375 to 385; pollards 350 to 3 65; Ontario bags -- Medium \$2 40 to 2 45; epting extra, 230 to 240; Superfine, 210 to 220; city bage delivered, 325 to 330. In provision and dairy produce there is no change. Dressed poultry and game are steady, and we quote prices as follows :- Turkeys, 8c to 10c; ducks, 7c to 9c; geese, 7c to 8c; and chickens, 7c to 8c; partridges 55c to 60c per brace; venison carcases 6c to 7c per lb; hindquarters, 8c to 10c The egg market continues firm at 28c to 30c in cases as to condition of stock. Some limed eggs are on the market. Ashes are quiet and steady at \$5 10 to 5 20 per 100 lbs

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Nov. 27 On the Viger market to day were 300 head of cattle, 200 being from the West. Prices were unchanged at 2c to 5c, a few choice lots realizing 51c. Sheep and lambs 600. Sales at \$3.50 to 4.50 cach for lambs, and at 41c to 5c per 1b for sheep. A few calves sold at \$5 to \$15 each. The following dealers were on the market:—Price & Dielorme, J. R. Hopper, John Ryan, Batiset Roy, Benoit, Taillileur & Emond, Lonis Archambault and Edward Devlin from Otlawa. Live hogs sold at \$7 to 7.50 per 100 lbs as to quality and size of lot.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Last week 20 horses costing \$3,785 were shipped from this city to the United States, against 90 horses costing \$9,700 for the corresponding week in 1881. In last week's shipments was a lot of five horses for breeding purposes, which cost \$325 60 each. The average price paid by American buyers last week was \$145.59. Beveral buyers were on and a quiet time is now expected until the the market to day, but the supply of desirholidays are over. Bemittances are reported able export stock is small, and prices for such are firm. . Sales were reported of a nice bay carriage mare, 6 years old, weighing 1,150. lbs, at \$135, a chestnut mare, 7 years old, for general work, \$115, a pair of heavy draught The local money market is firm at 6, to 7 kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's cair boots, pegpore cent. Sterling exchange was dull at ged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to horses, weighing 2,500 lbs, \$280, and several about 8; prem. for round amounts of 60 day 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff and pebporem. cash over the counter, 9; congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebporem. for demand bills. Drafts on New bled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.00; men's split do; location week ending November 25th were as follows:—November 21st, 1 to 20th, 5 horses, \$1,628; November 21st, 1

balmorals, \$1:00 to 1:50; do repunella \$1,254, and 7 do, \$753. Advices from balmorals, 900 to \$1:10; do prunella \$1,254, and 7 do, \$753. Advices from balmorals, 900 to \$1:50; do interior balmorals, N.Y., atate that the market there is short of the usual supply of horses, and owing to a good demand prices are firm for all de sirable atook.

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