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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 22.

WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 9, 1884. MONTREAL,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST.

Sr. Locis, Jan. 6 .- In the Institute of the Immaculate Conception Sisters of Notre Dame. Belleville, Illinois, destroyed by fire last night were sixty pupils, all girls from 10 years to adult age, several teachers and other inmates. After the fire started an attempt was made by the Sisters to extinguish it, failing which, efforts were made to remove the pupils. The flames spreed so rap!dly that no order could be preserved, and a panic seized both children and Sisters and a wild confused rush was made to escape. Forty or more pupils are known to have got out, but several in the fright

JUMPED FROM THE WINDOW

and were either killed or badly injured. Miss Mary Campbell, teacher, leaped from the third story and died in a few minutes; another climbed to the roof of the portico, and either fell or was blown off and fatally injured. Among the others injured by jumping were Dalsy Enerman, of Belleville; Agnes Sohnerder and Lou Mott, East St. Louis; Fanny Banker, Washington, Mo.; Sieter Re-parata, Sister Stylite, Sieter Manassa and fit. teen or twenty smaller pupils. The fire department was of little avail against the flames and in an hour the entire building was a mass of ruins. It is rep rted that the ilre started from a furnace in the basement. The flames Day, spread upward, cutting off most of the exits. The When the rains were sufficiently cooled, a volunteer corps went to work to

BRING OUT THE BODIES.

At times the searchers found two or three charred masses huddled close together, seemingly seeking protection in one another from the advencing flames. Two bodies were found in the rear part of the building burned into an unrecognizable mass, but the majority were found beneath where the dormitory was situated. The total known deaths number twenty-seven, twenty-two of which were pupils and five eleters; among the latter were sister superior Mary Jerome. On the fourth floor the pupil boarders, with three sisters' slept. On the third floor the remaining sis-ters slept, and on the second floor the orphans. He was unable to attend the New Year's reand half orphans slept. On the second floor coption of the Pope. the inmates escaped.

Bartelles, Missouri; Josephine Plondor, Cen- hitherto been suspended. terville Station, Ill; Lotta Pigrson and Susie Welmar, St Louis; Emma Starke, Carbondale, 111; Mamie Scaling and Agnes Scaling, St Louis; Lizz, Isch, Centreville Station; Laura Thomson, Chester, 111; Mamie Pulce, Columbia, 111; Minnie Barley, Manie Pulce, Columbia, 111; Manie Pulce, Colum Mamie Puice, Columbia, III; Minnie Barley, Belleville; Hilda Hammil, Trenton, III; Emily Leonhardt, Trenton; Virgina Heinzelman, Belleville; Kittie Urban, Vandalia; Gertrude Strunen, Germany; Mary Bien, Belleville; Mary Manning, St Louis; Dela Variable States Epischaps, Cardosso, and Bonnechase. The United States Epischaps has lost four Archbishops, namely, Mgr. Wood, Mgr. Purphia Schlernitzsur, Belleville; Sister Superior Cell, Mgr. Bianchet and Mgr. Perche. Mary Jerome and Sisters Agnelia and Ed. wing. Sister Mary Jerome was known in the world as Barbara Hell, Sister Medrida as Jennie Riley, Sister Edwins as Bridget Mc-Caffrey, and Sister Agnella as Margaret Shanahan. The extreme cold retarded the work of the firemen. There were no ladders in the fire department, and no provisions for such an emergency made by the managers of the institution. Bo far four have been identified of eleven bedies of those recovered, Miss Werman, Miss Strunckisch and Miss Pulze."

Belleville, Ill , Jan. 7 .- The loss by the burning of the convent is \$160,000. It is believed 30 persons perished, and there is not the lesst probability that any of the missing will be heard of alive. The Mother Superior and Sister Edwina lost their lives endeavoring to arouse the inmates in the dormitory. James Stout, the watchman of the Harrison machine works who first saw the flames says, when he renched the convent the whole building was a roaring mass of flumes, and the inmates were at the windows shricking and praying for help. The entire populace of Belle-ville hurried to the scene and thousands came from St. Lonis. Many of the pupils lived in the towns near by, and the suspenso and agony of their friends was terrible.

LATER.-A Requiem Mass will be celebrated this forenoon when all the bodies taken

from the ruins will be buried. Belleville, Ill, Jan 7-The search for the bodies was resumed about 11 o'clook this morning, but little progress was made. Fourteen instead of 11 bodies were taken out yesterday; to-day only two back-b nes, a head and a few bones were discovered up to two o'clock. Mary Jerome, Sister Superior of the convent, was well-known in many parts of the country and had given all her life to the services of the church. She was born forty-four years ago in Pittsburg, where her parents are wealthy. She passed through academic courses with the Sisters of Mercy, Baltimore, and entered a convent in Milwaukee at sixteen years of age. She was assigned to Belleville in 1859. The early history of the convent was full of difficulties overcome by her business tact and intelligent direction. The house has been enlarged, costing in all about houses. When the fire was raging she might

ren entrusted to her care. about 4 o'clock this afternoon. What is a prise ared this week.

posed to be the remains of six additional bodies were recovered, but the remnants are in such a condition that it is difficult to determine whose they are. One is believed to Burning of a Convent and loss of Carbondale, Ill., and still another, Minnie Bailey or Mary Bartelles, of Westphalia, Ill. twenty seven lives - Terrible Two more of those found yesterday have scenes of suffering-Effects of been identified, Laura Thomson and Amelia a Panic - Inefficient Fire Ser- Leonard. It is not definitely known how vice—Digging out the bodies. many more are missing. Search will be continued to morrow and kept up till all the ruins are dug over.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

We regret to learn that Abbe Loranger, cure of Lanoraie, is dangerously ill. About one hundred members of the clergy

called upon Mgr. Fabre on New Year's Day. Mgr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, has been named coadjutor to His Eminence Cardinal Manning.

The cure of St. Boch, Que, has left the Oerole Catholic, as has also Abbe Joseph Edouard Rouleau, Vicar of St. Roch.

Mgr. Dominique Manney, Vicar Apostolic of Brownsyllia, Texas, has just been named Bishop of Mobile, Alabama.

The Archbishopric of Philadelphia will be filled immediately by the appointment of a prelate from the Diocese of Texas.

Two Redemptorist priests have arrived at Quebec from the States, and will begin a mission at St. Patrick's church next week. Miss Vers Manning, a nicce of Cardinal

Manning, has entered a convent at Rochampton. She is an heiress to £2,000 annually. Between two and three thousand people from Sf. Sauveur and St Rochs paid their respects to the Archbishop on New Year's

The Irish and French Catholic societies of Ottawa have presented His Lordship Blahop Duhamel with the customary congratulatory address at this season of the year.

On Thursday next His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner will hold a reception at the Bishep's Palace at 2 o'clock p.m., when the clergy of the diocese will be presented.

Among the notices of applications to be made to the Quebec Legislature at its next session is one for an act incorporating an establishment of the Society of Jesus in the

City of Montreal. Bev. Mgr. Loviz Hostlot, D.D. of the Archdiocese of New York, now rector of the Catholic American College, at Rome, is seriously lil.

The Prussian Ministry has ordered the paynent of calaties, dating from October 1, 1883, to Catholic priests in the dioceses of Kulm, are Martha Mauntel, Carondelet, Mo: Mary Emel and Andbildesheim, which have

The Rev. Father Villiers, S.J., who has just been ordained priest at Baltimore, is the son of the late Count Villiers, who was Minister of War under Napoleon III., and brother of the present Count Villiers who resides in France. The Rev. Father Villiers will leave for the western missions.

Notice is given by the Reverends Henri Hudon, Fasncois Cazsau and Adrien Turgeon, priests of the Company of Jesus, residing at Montreal, that they will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next ser-sion, for an act incorporating an establishment of their order in the City of Montreal, The Pope on Sunday, the 30th ult., received a deputation of cardinals, who presented an address of congratulation upon the results of the recent congress of bishops. In replying His Holiness complained of the infamous Italian press which he said had used the centenary of the impious apostate Martin Luther to insult the Holy Sec.

Monsignor the Archbishop has informed the Circle Catholique of Quebec that he had ceased to be patron of that Society. Mr. Vincelette, president of the above Society, has published a letter in the papers, in which he denies that he or the members of the Circle had accused Monsignor the Archbishop and his vicats of being connected with Freemasonry.

On the 16th of last month at the chapel of the Colonial Seminary, Paris, two priests were conscorated-Rev. Father de Courmont Apostolic Vicar of Zanguebar, and Rev. Father Richl, Apostolic Vicar of Senegambie and Prefect of Senegal. Mgr. Favor, as founder in 1860 of the mission of Zangueba: and former bishop of Martinique in 1871 to 1875, was called upon to officiate.

The Roman Catholic residents of St. Cunegonde are considering the erection of a new church. The church wardens calculate that the new edifice will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000, which sum it is proposed to raise as follows :- \$20,000 to be guaranteed by the Fabrique of Notre Dame ; \$20,000 by special taxes on the property of Catholics in the parish, and the remainder to be levied among the pewholders.

Mgr. Tache, Archbishop of St. Beniface, has obtained assistance from the Federal eighty thousand dollars. In addition to the Government for the establishment of induslarge convent here, she founded several other | trial schools for juvenile Indians throughout the North-West comprising the territory of have saved herself, being in the dormitory, irom which all escaped save her. Her thought of Mackenzie, etc. These schools will be and action was to save the lives of the child- under the management of Bishops Tache, Grandin and Farend. The services of the Search in the ruins was continued till Oblat Fathers and of the Grey Nuns will be on Saturday for the purpose of determining to-day, but the popular feeling is so eruptive

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Increasing gravity of affairs in Soudan— Kngigh Intervention Possible—The Military Situation—Baker Pacha's plan of Campaign—General Gussip.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- The Herald's London special says:—Public opicion is excited as to the situation in Egypt. It is certain that El Mahdi is gaining strength every day; Arab chiefs are joining his standard from all sides. Private advices from Cairo intimate that an immediate advance on Upper Egypt is improbable. Lhe Cabinet is now discussing the question. The conservatives are seeking to force the hand of the Government by suggesting that the French Government is vigilantly watching the situation with a view of intervening if the English Government does not act promptly. It is alleged

FRENCH INTERBITS

require that the movement in the Soudon should be put down without delay; otherwise it may spread to districts which would affect French Interests. The Sun's London despatch says :- It is now clear that El Mahdl must be fought by the English troops or Egypt must be completely and immediately evacuated. Special correspondents of ministerial journals join with those of conservative journals in represeating El Mahdi's Government as spreading in a vast though loose organization to within a few house of Calro and as constantly fed by religious fanaticism and a hatred equally bitter of foreign intru-ion and Egyptian misgovernment. The military situation is desperate. Khartoum, closely menaced on one side, is thinly garrisoned, and

SHRIEKS FJR HELP,

which is daily promised and daily withheld while in Suskim Baker Pasha cannot lick his wretched soldiers into shape, and his Egyptian and his English officers have come to fistionfie, and the Abyssinians are threatening. Meantime the Khedive and his Minisforce Mr. Gladstone's hand by pretending, like trades unionists, to go on strike. They point triumphantly to Turkey, desirous, and France eager to intervene in their aid, and they conclude with a declaration which means nothing short of "help us or clear out." The prospect of French intervention has been the final straw. The Badical papers shout as loudly as the Conservative ones do for an

ENGLISH ADVANCE

against El Madhi. Everybody now concludes that Gladetone's policy of withdrawal is dead, and that orders may be issued at any hour for taking over the civil administration and military affairs of Egypt into English hands.
The Tribune's cable says: The Pall Mall

Gazette writes on the lines of the Standard and St. James Gazette. The Daily News violently opposes any fatervention that is not English, and admits necessity of protecting Egypt from El Mahdi. The Spectator which has always insisted on the retention of Egypt, more clearly reflects the public opinion by demanding

A BRITISH DICTATORSHIP

for a defined period with the revision of the liquidation laws. General Baker is paralyzed at Suakim; Khartoum is helpless, and El Mahdi is advancing toward Upper Egypt. Baker Pasha's plan of campaign has been

approved at Cairo; it is in brief for the total evacuation of Southern Soudan and the concentration of the entire available Egyptian force between Souakim and Berber. This will constitute his first line of defence and Kossier and Eeneh will make the second line. Baker Pasha's plan includes an immediate order to the garrison at Khartoum to retire to Berber. The Government at Calro have, however, refused to sanction this, and stipulate that the evacuation shall not take place until definite news is received that an ADVANCE OF EL MAHDI

is likely to result in the shutting up of the garrison. Colonel Coetlogan reports that the population of Khartoum is armed and hostile in feeling and is acting in concert with the enemy, only awaiting the signal to attack the troops. The fidelity of the troops is not assured, and E! Mahdi's emissaries are active and prophesy that the prophet will arrive in a short time. A deputation of the populace has teen sent to the Egyptian

Governor and has raised loud clamours against his allowing any resistance to be made to El Mahdi when he arriver, as they mission at Kordofar, which was released by El Mahdi, has arrived at Duem. They calcu-

EL MARDI'S ARMY

will appear before Khartoum about January 20th. M. Barrere, the French representative in Egypt, has renewed his offer to Cherif Pachs, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that if English assistance fails he shall have aid from France. English officials in Egypt claim that there is a paralysis of their functions on account of the intrigues of M. Barrere with Egyptian officials. The French Government has made no communication to Earl Granville in respect to the situation in Egypt, but communications have been received at the Foreign Office from Sir Evelyn Bating and Earl Dufferin, and these place Barl Granville in possession of information that there is a persistent movement on the part of the French diplomatic agents to intervene in the Egyptian question. Earl Granville has sent an assurance to the Egyp. tian Government that it has been determined by the Cabinet to help Egypt to the best solution poss ble of the present difficulties. He advised a suspension of all action by the Egyptian Ministry beyond the English sphere until further communication is received. The Times special says :- A consultation

was held

available as reinforcements for Egypt. There were present at the meeting Earl Granville, Right Hon. H. C. Childers, and Earl of Northbrooke, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Marquis of Hartington and the Duke of Cambridge. Orders were sent to the Indian Government to report as to the availability of the Indian troops for immediate service. A number of English efficers have left to join ling and proparing to make a descent on them Barer Pasha's staff. Among them is Col. for the purpose of attacking the Orange hall fitz George, son of the Duke of Cambridge, at their village. They at once made preand Col. Fred Burnaby.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6. - The Sun's cable says: The crisis in Spain nominally turns on universal suffrage, but spoils and stealing are said to be the real issues. Apprehensions of coming disturbances are general, and King Alfonso's seat is again considered incecure.

The Tribune's cable says: The Czar has summoned M. Saburofa, Russian ambassador at Berlin, and Prince Orloff and other ambassadors to foreign powers, to meet Baron de Giers for the purpose of a general conference at Gatechina.

The German rectionists are clamourous for the removal of Field Marshal Baron Von Manieuffel from the governorship of Aleace-Lorraine, e. he ground that he is too lenient toward the clerical French element and has permitted the French committees to become too independent, thus increasing the anti-Garman test ag in the province.

The German Catholic papers join in a cherus of on restulation upon the announcement of the Moial Gazette which places the clergy of the bit pories of Kulm, Ermeland and Hildeshelm on the state pay list, from which they were cut off by the operation of the May laws.

There are renewed Fenian aisrms in respect to the use of dynamite on the part of the officers of the Midland and other railway lines, but they have falled to create any sensation with the public. The scare has been traced to certain anonymous communications designed merely to intimidate. Depots from London to Midland countles are being watched day and night, however. The dynamite fiend, Whitehead, who is undergoing penal servitude in Millbank prison, has been identified by Birmingham detectives as James Murphy, hailing from Boston, Mass. White-head neither admits nor denies his identity.

Radical and workingmen's clubs are organ-izing a monster welcome to Henry George who is expected to arrive on Sunday. He will iccture at St. James Hall on Wednesday on "Progress and Poverty." Michael Davitt will attend and address the meeting. George is winning some unexpected adherents. Mr. Ruskin has publicly declared his sympathy for George's theories. In addition to this a new monthly journal has been started entitled To Live, and holds that those who are stronger and cleverer have no right to use their powers to drive their weaker neighbors to the wall.

The Canadian Government is communicating with Earl Granville in respect to arranging a basis for the negotiation of a reciprocliv treaty with the United States Government, including a settlement of the fish-

PARTY RIOTS.

The Investigation—Outrages committed by Orangemen - Head Constable Boyle fires the First Shot.

Sr. Joun's, Nild., Jan. 2. Despatches received this evening from Harbour Grace, Bay Roberts, Carbonear and Kelligrews contain several alarming accounts of the excited state of public feeling all round Conception Bay. At Harbour Grace Head-Constable Doyle and Sergeant Winslow were put upon all. Winslow further swore that he saw one examination to-day. From their depositions of the Roman Cathelics fall after being delibit appeared that only seven shots from sealing guns were fired. It is still doubtful as to | Orange party. No guns were visible in the who fired the first shot. Five more arrests were made this morning and two this evening. The first batch consisted of Jeremiah Lee, Pierce Wade, Robert Donnelly, Patrick ing was almost simultaneous on both cides. Smokum and Richard McKsy. While the mail carrier was travelling from Brigus to boys; the Orangemen's procession, with its Bay Roberts, about ten o'clock this morning, followers, nearly 1,000. Callahan carried the he was stopped and questioned as to his busi-green flag, and with Quirk and Shanahan ness by a gang of armed men. This interruption occurred five or six times in the course of say he is an envoy from God. The Catholic his journey. Being able to give a satisfactory called upon the society to advance. The account of himself he was allowed to pass through. In every case the men came out of minutes. No Orangemen have yet been arthe bushes and from behind trees, where they rested. Head Constable Doyle is temporarily were hiding, all armed with guns. Bay Roberts telegraphs that the Orangemen of that place held a magnificent demonstration and procession there to day. Everything taken.
was quiet and orderly. About eight hundred of the association, in full regalis, and headed by a fine brass band, walked from Head particular to the second particular to the s their hall through the principal streets and back without any obstruction.

The Bay Boberts latest despatch says it was reported there on Saturday evening, and confirmed on Sunday night, that numbers of armed men from up the bay had formed in equads and were about to proceed to Harbor Grace and liberate their Roman Catholic friends, the prisoners in Harbor Grace Jail. Thereupon over a thousand Orangemen, all Robert, with a determination to resist any such attempt. They were reinforced by contingents of the loyal fraternity from Spaniard Bay and Port Mulgrave, They marched to and fro all night, waiting for the enemy, who did not put in an appearance down to day. light. They sent out reconnoitering parties, who exaggerated the enemy's strength, so they remained at home at the head of the on Saturday for the purpose of determining to-day, but the popular feeling is so eruptive gans on the day of the riot have been identi-what corps of home and Indian forces are that peace cannot be assured for one hour, field and will be arrested.

and a disturbance would develop itself on the slightest provocation.

By a special train from Holyrood and Kelligrews, arriving at St. John's at six this evening, intelligence is received of a new outburst at these places. The Orangemen of Keiligrews discovered yesterday merning that parations, and secured every available firearm. They next sent special messengers servant of the Orange landlords." The down to Topsail and Bellevue, and all day proclamation of the Cootebill meeting and armed Orangemen might be seen hastoning up in the direction of Kelligrews.

It is difficult to anticipate the developments of this new and unhappy popular disturbance. Tc-day the Government received a despatch from Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, offering the assistance of Imperial troops and warehips to suppress the distorbance in Conception Bay. To morrow the judicial investigations formally commence before Judge Bennett.

Sr. Joun's, Nill., Jan. 3 .- This evening's Harbor Grace despatch says John Ray and Cichard Bradbury died this evening. Bray was an Orange sympathize; and Bradbury was an Orangeman, who was accidentally shot by the bursting of his ritle while engage ed in a feu de joie. Twenty-one persons are now in custody. Five of the seven last arrested have been identified by the Crown witnesses. Brigus wires that the Orange Association paraded in that town to day, carrylog a flag bearing the inscription " Peace to all men."

THE INVESTIGATION.

Latest .- Harbour Grace despatches state tant depositions taken before Judge Bennet to-day disclosed the following facts .- River Head of Harbour Grace is populated exclusively by Irish Roman Catholics. Some days before the riot they were greatly incensed at

OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY ORANGEMEN

at Spaniard's Bay, a town six miles distant, where the windows of the Roman Catholic Church were demolished, the crosses in the burial ground broken and the churchyard otherwise desecrated. On Christmas Day rumours reached River Head that the Orangemen were coming up next day to attack the Roman Oatholics, which caused great excitement and consternation. At 11 30 on St. Stephen's Day a hundred young men left River Head to oppose the muce of the Orangemen of the settlement, the old people valuely expostulating. A few of those followed to prevent collision. The mob had no gons at first, but got them in the neighborapproaching, they remained at the head of Parmeter's lane till 1 30 p.m., when they met the bands playing, flage flying, and cflicera and men in full regalia.

HEAD CONSTABLE DOYLE

now came on the scene and remonstrated with the Oatholics, when Nicholas Ebanahan, their spokesman, said, " Very well, let them go back, and there will be no bad work." Doyle went back to the Orangemen, now halted, and briefly addressed them. They, however, moved forward, the leaders waving their staves to those in the rear to come on. They advanced to within ten yards of the Boman Catholics, when a slight pause ensued. At this point there is a conflict of testimony. So far no hlow had been strack on either side. All the Roman Catholic witnesses swear positively that Head Constable Doyle encouraged the Orangemen to march onward, saying, "Let us cross the Boyne again," and affirm that he

THE FIRST SHOT, which killed Callaban. Doyle denies having firearms with him. Witnesses also proved that the first shots came from the Orange ranks. Police Sergeant Winslow swore that at least the first two shots were fired by Orangemen. Only seven shots were fired in erately atmod at from the direction of the ranks of the procession, but sympathisers and followers were armed, and shot at Roman Catholics in a kneeling position. The shootwent to the leaders of the Orangemen and advised them to turn back. They refused, and deadly part of the affray lasted only three

suspended.

Sr Johns, Nfld, 8 - Yesterday the depositions of Shanahan, Wade and Coady were The substance of their evidence was that before the Orange procession came up to Parmiter's lane, where the River Head party hadiplanted their standard, A delegation of five men from this party went forward and asked the head constable (Doyle) to compel the Orange procession to turn down a lane in the violnity otherwise they promised that there would be dirty work if the two parties met. Some members from the procession then left the ranks, went to a neighboring fence and pulled out pickets, saying at the same time "We go on these bearing arms, met on a vantage three." All accused Doyle of enucouraging ground at the river head of Bay the society to come on and they swear that the scalled out to them to fire; and fur-ther, that Doyle fired the first shot which was fired by Orange sympathisers. On these depositions the following arrests were made this morning :- Head Constable Doyle and Joseph Bray, Charles French, Edward Ash, Ambrose Williams, Thomas Courage and Edward Buttall, Orange sympathisers. These make thirty total arrests. bay. Matters have grown somewhat quieter Several other Orange sympathisers having

THE ORANGE EARL.

Viceregal Logio-True Blue Picule-Discbedient Mazistrates-The Outlock for the Session-Sad Drowning of Sevent

(By Special Cable from Irish News Agency.) Dublin, Jan. 5 .- "Earl Spencer," says the Dublin Freeman, "is the humble, obedient the permission of the Dromoto Orange demonstration are the latest proofs that Dublin Castle is either cowed or countring at the

Orange tactics.
Contebuli is a Nationalist district in Mr. Biggar's constituency, and the logical reason given for suppressing the liberties of the Catholics is that a Catholic was recently mardered by an Orangeman in the locality.

DIRGBEDIENT MAGISTBATES.

Colonel Knox, though distinctly warned by the Lord Lieutenant to keep away from Dromor , appeared with a host of other O:unge magletrates. Free tickets and lunchos were given to Orangemen in all parts of Uist to induce them to attend.

SHORT-FIGHTED TORIES. The rault of this imbecile policy is to

Resistant a Solicitor General contests Dev withous opposition, while at the last elect the Nationalists supported the Tory can. A TROUBLOUS BESEION. End Spencer is, however, greatly damage

ing the prospects of the Gladstone Cabinet

as his conduct will be made the subject of a

fierce and prolonged debate on the address

in reply to the Queen's Speech, to theserious interruption of the business of the session.

VICTUS OF LANDLORDISM. The landlords' latest victims are six men and one woman, who have been drowned off the Connemara coast. They had crossed from Clare Island to the mainland to borrow money to save them from eviction, and suspecting that a gunboat which they saw putting out for the Island contained processes for their expuision from their homes, tried to get back in a small boat. They were all drowned In sight of their relatives.

O'DONNELL'S CONFESSION

Dublin, Jan. 4 .- United Ireland published an account of the murder of James Carey, written by a gentleman who received it from hood of where the riot occurred from friends. Patrick O'Donnell, under premise that it was when they learned that the Orangemen were not to be told as long as a chance remained of saving O'Donnell's its T is account shows that O'Donnell the Orangemen deploying from Horsey street, deliberately killed Carey; there was no struvele. Carev made no attack upor O'Donnell. Had Judge Denman permitted him to speak, O'Donnell would have told the whole truth. O'Donnell was not acquainted with Carey on the voyage from England to the Cape of Good Hope. He was not a member of any society. He recognized Carey by a woodcut he saw at Cape Town and resolved to kill him. He intended to go with him to a farm at Port Elizabeth. which Carey had told him he was going to take and thus show that there was no spot where Carey could be safe. Finding himself, however, alone with Carey, he could not resist the desire to kill him. Carey perceived his danger, and said, " Do you know me?" O'Donnell replied, "You are Carey, the informer; to hell with you." The bullet sped with the words, and the deed was done. Carey clutched his own revolver, but too late. O'Donnell fired two more shots. and Usrey rolled to the deck. Nobody saw the encounter except O'Donnell's companion, who threw her sams around him and filled the ship with her cries. He had told her that morning that he meant to kill Carey, and would be hung for it. When Mrs. Carey reached the scene O'Donnell said to her, " I had to do it."

AN IRISH JENNIE DEANS.

DURLIN, Jan. 5 .- The Weekly News publishes a letter from Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who was one of Patrick O'Donnell's counsel, entitled Busan Gallagher, the Irish Jeannie Deans; an Episode of the O'Donnell Trial." Mr. Sullivan describes the connection of Susan Galingher with the killing of James Carey, and argu that the facts redound to the credit of the Irish peasantry. In this case, he says, a simple Donegal girl outrivalled the Mid-lothian heroine in her anguleb, sacrifice, devotion and truth. Mr. Russell's masterly and irresistible argument proved a hundred circumstances and considerations in favor of Carey having handled a pistol during the tragedy. Years ago O'Donnell separated from his wife in America. While revisiting Donegal, O'Donneli met Susan, who consented, under the appearance of his sister, to accompany him to the Cape, where they intended to marry.

THE PEARFUL TRUTH.

When, after her return to England, she was interviewed by Messrs. Pryor and Sullivan Susan stated that after leaving Cape Town she sat listless, seasick and dazed in the steamer's syloon on a bench, and when Mr. Sullivan approached the critical point concerning Carey's pistol Susan, realizing the tremendous importance of the question, suffered intense mental anguish and trembled like an aspen leaf. Sobbingly she replied: "My back was turned toward them, sir.

I was not looking the right way. I heard some noise on the floor. It might have been the shuffling of feet. It was a small matter." Mr. Sullivan adds, "Who could contradict her if she testified that she beheld Carey

with pistol in hand? or what could be easier than for her to declare that she heard the pistol fall?' In conclusion he says :- "The people of Tyrounell may claim with pridethe hamb' h raine of religion and truth Susan Gate 1, the Irish Jeannie Deane."

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Is the bane of so many lives that here is where

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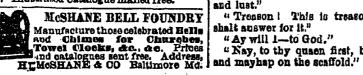
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THE OLD BOREEN.

My native land! how oft in thought
Amids: thy cherished scenes I dwell;
Bow near thy distant shores are brought
by nem'ry's potent negic spell;
The quiet vale,—the streamlet's fall.—
The heath-capped hill in robe of green—
And fairst, dearest spot of all,
My boyheod's baunt, the old boreen.

I see again the misis of morn
From crag and heather roll away,
The sunshine aleans thre' furze and there
And ambling desides throng the way.
Thre' briar and bran ble suges the breeze,
The violet peeps out between,
An I Nature strove her best to please,
When decking out the old boreen.

I hear, far back through years of care, A modest, tweet and noty swell
A modest, tweet and noty swell
Come floating on the mountain air,
The tolling of the chapel bell.
With houest greetings, as they go,
The groups to Mass are hast ning seen,
And well known forms of long ago,
Come tripping down the old boreen.

And when the sun his ruddy face
Would hide behind the mountain's brow,
Old friends would seek the trysting place,
— I fancy that I see them now—
And there, with tales and laughter light,
Whilst Love would have his say between,
Would fly the hou s, till came the night
To bathe with dew the old boreen.

Alas! since then the changeful times
Those friends have scattered far and wids
Some breathe the air of distant climes,
If lite still bears them on its tide;
One sleeps at home, our brown-eyed maid,
Our brightest rose—the townland's queen,
The datslea cluster where she's laid,
Long slumb'ring rear the old boree.

In other lands I've bent my gaze
On pictures fair of stream and hill;
I grudge them not their mead of praise.
Yet, and there's one that's fairer stall.
Let others bosst of park and glude.
Of bonlevard, of grove and green,
But all man's art, and Naturo's aid,
Could never match our old boreen.

E. A. SUTTON. Quebec, 31st Dec., 1833.

THE QUEIN'S

CHAPTER XXXV .- Continued. " Hold thy peace, knave !" cried the knight raising his cane, "or I'll smite thee on the

ed the faith? "Eyen so," replied Waglippet. "The up

braidings of my conscience -" "What! then sourvy little vil'ain!" interrupted the knight, provok. by the follow's unblushing hyprosity, and shaking him roughly by the celiar. "Answer me, sirrah, in plain words, or I'll throids thee; art thor an spostate from the faith?"

"Nay, Sir Geoffrey, I'm, on the centrary, a stanch upholder of the laith—the true faith, I mean, that enlighteneth."

" Art a Protestant, world? art thou? Answer me, wretch," shouted the old man, now carried completely away by a arfeeling of arger and disgust at i' and all creature whom he had taken to he are and cheriebed from his hopecod with so much this treachery. He hath not left as much becare. "Answer me, wretch; art thou come hind in his master's purse as would pay for a care. "Answer me, wretch; art thou come to this at last? hast fallen so far as to become a paltry little Protestant ?"

Waglippet muttered something in the ef-

firmative. "Then come out here, come out, thou little imp," he vociferated, dragging the innkeeper by the hair or the head with the one hand, whilst he held the cane over him with the other. "Come out, thou villata. Pti haul thee to the horse pond, and wash the herestes out o' thee. Come out there canting knave. I'll teach thee thy deserve ing." And he dragged him from the room by the poll "Heavens and sarth," he continued, "to run thus heading to destruction—the villancus little roque whom I instructed myself, with my own lips, even at a great secrifice, rather than leave him to others-77, just heil I'll strangle thee." at the very time, too, I should have devoted the great question il my hours of the Divine Wills-the voluntus beneplaciti and the voluntes signi, on which St. Thomas hath not been sufficiently explicit. Come on, thou ungrateful little urchin-thou neivveiling little devil. He, bal I'll touch to a

to deny the faith." "Stay, Sir Geoffrey, stay," ejaculated Waglippet, hardly able to articulate, so bent was his fat little body under the kright's grasp-

" stay, for justice' sake, and hear mo. " Hear thee ! I have heard enough of thy herotical specches; come slong, thou enthusiastic little refermer; I'll cool thy zeal

and temper thy allegiance." "I'm a loyal subject of her majesly," muttered Waglippet, "and I protest against this

"Outrage! thou unconscionable little varlet; thou liest in thy throat. I never committed an outrage on any man. As for thee, I have a right to punish thy evil doings,

seeing I'm scmewhat accountable for thy soul. Come on, thou little viper." "I shall answer for my own soul." " Nay, thou shalt not, thou deceiving vil-

lain; I dare not trust thee. Come along, I say, or I'll drop thee out o' the window into the horse trough below." Sir Gooffrey had now healed the unfortunate host of the White Hart nearly half way along the corridor in the direction of the

great staircase, when suddenly he found himself grasped by the trooper, and ordered to let go his hold. "And thou, Waglippet," said the trooper, "follow us instantly, for thou

must witness the reading of the oath, and so be able to testify accordingly. That realms." damnable, double-faced scoundrel," he muttered, as he took Bir Geoffrey by the arm and forced him back again to his own room, "hath betrayed us."

As the trooper entered the lighted spartment preceded by Sir Geoffrey, and followed by Waglippet and three or four of his companions, a dark figure was seen to githe suddenly through the opposite doorway. " Sewall! there! there!" orie! the knight,

pointing to the figure-"there, there ho is." Hardly had the words escaped his lips, when Houghton, snatching a loaded carabine, cent a ball whinzing after him so promptly that the skirt of his doublet had scarcely passed the half-open door when the bullet

lodged in the stile. " Perdition seize him, growled Houghton, feroclously grinding his teeth, as he burst into the room and found it empty. "But let him go; I'll live long enough, I doubt not, to be avenged for this treachery. so, good master, wilt take the oath of supremacy?" he added, turning to Sir Geoffrey. "Whose supremacy?" demanded the

knight. "Thy queen's." "My queen's—I know of no such woman in England, sir. If then meanest the daughter of Henry the Elglist and Apne Boleyn, 1 tell thee she is no queen of mine."

" What! wouldst withhold thy allegiance also ?" "Ay would I Sir Trocper; I can owe no allegiance to the bastard offspring of perjury and lust." "Treason! This is treason, sir, and then

shalt answer for it." "Nay, to thy quaen first, before the court,

"What care I for the scaffold? I have nothing to lose but my head. Here am I,-after a life of well nigh eighty years, the own-

er of a princely estate, sy, who once had but to wind a bugie call and I had men enough around me to garrison Brockton Hall against a king's army, and servants enough to supply half the barons in Worcestershire; now there's not one left to draw a sword in my defence, or bring a crust and a cup of wine to refresh me. They have deserted me, one by one, as they would an old, orumbling house, after despoiling it of all it once contained, and left me to die smid the rules. My

speak of that, row." "Thou hast hearded much gold, Sir Geoffrey," put in Waglippet, "and I pray thee carry it with thee under protection of Master Houghton, for an thou leavest it here, right curely will it be stolen in thy abeence." "And thou'lt share a little with us, wor-

daughter, too, hath-hem, but I must not

shipful sir, an it suits thy good pleasure," pleaded two or three of Waglippet's followers in a breath. "Yes, if thou'lt give me but a barrel of

swine's flesh, I shall be content," said another. "Or a fat ox, from the park," said a fellow

in the rear of the group.
Sir Geoffrey looked round contemptuously at the party, without a word of reply.

"Come, old gentleman, whispered Hough ton, advancing, and speaking in an undertone, "tell me where I may find thy longhoarded treesure. I'll carry it safely away from the reach of Master Sewall, who, I little doubt, bath his eye upon it."

"Ay," suggested Waglippet, "and so thou mayet deposit it for safe-keeping in London, when thou reachest there,"

"I have no gold," said the knight, as length breaking the ellence, and looking down sadly as he spoke. I had once, I be

fleve, but it's all gone now."
"Nay, think of thy savings of five and twenty years," said Waglippet.

"Ay, that should amount to a very great

sum, I suppose." "And where didst hide it?" demanded the treoper.

"Ò dear me," replied Sir Geoffrey, I never sconce, if thou speakest another word of today bid anything but a few books and plotures. jargon. Tell me plainly, hast thou abandon. Why should I hide gold? My steward had the management of all such things."

"And thy travelling expenses-who shall pay them ?" inquired Waglippet. "Thou'rt old, Sir Geoffrey, and requirest many comforts on the road. Pray search thy coffers. How knowest thou but something may yet rewain?"

The old man shook bis head. "What, nothing left?"

"Nought, save this purse," said he, drawing it out from the capacious pocket of his hose; here, take it, and leave me. I pray ye, mas-

ters, away. I'm weary and would rest." "Zounds," cried Houghton, "what a most demaable villain is Bowall, to lure us hither on pretence of coming at this old recusant's wealth! May the foul fiend punish bim for pint and platter at the next hostelrie.

"And yet thou'lt be charged with the robhery, Master Houghton," observed Waglip-

"Ay, marry will I, the cozening wretch, and doubtless lose mine office to boot. Misfortune hath been ever on my track since I came hithor. What with that damnable Itishmen, and the loss of my men, and now the spaceding of the steward with the treasure—ay, and thou, too, thou scheming little hypocrite," he cried, suddenly grasping Waglippot by the throat, " thou too heat fed me with the hopes of finding gold even should Sawall fail to kee, his promise. Come, then, bring me to it, thou canting devil, bring me this instant, or by the fire of

"Why, how now," muttered the innkeeper; knight.
"Mercy! mercy! I pray thee forbear. We For a will search the house incontinently, and see looking round from face to face, his limbs thou leavest not empty handed."

"And thou, old cross worshipper," pursued floor in a rage of disappointment, and roughly triking Sir Geoffrey on the shoulder with his open palm, "what wilt thou do? for I must not leave without thy Papist bones to low, vouch for my trust-worthiness."

"Keep thy heretic hands off!" cried Sir Geoffrey, turning shortly on the trooper, and groping for his sword as he was wont to do in former years.

"Ah, wouldst' play the braggart? But a truce with this foolery; here's a copy of the oath, so I cry thee patience, Master Graybesed; and ye my comrades, doff her bonnets and respect the queen's authority. Peace, I say, knaver, and listen devoutly." And he began to read the words of the cele. hated cath of abjuration in a very inflated manner, holding the parchment out before

the lamp. The knight seemed to hear the infliction with considerable impatience, for he paced up and down the room, striking the floor with the end of bis cane, and emitting sundry exclamations, as the trooper continued to read aloud line after line of the lengthy and prosy document. At last he came to the final sentence: "And I do make declaration that I believe not that the Pope of Rome, or any other

foreign prince, prelate, person, state or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil juriediction, power, superiority, or preominence, directly or indirectly, within these "Hast done?" demanded the knight.

"Ay," responded the trooper; "so, what enyost thou? wilt renounce the pope and save thy selt?"

"Nay, master, pray tell me by what authority doot administer the cath? It requireth two justices of the peace to make tenders. "By the warrant of the queen's majesty." " Produce the warrant.

the royal instrument.

"Hand it me, hand it me !" eagerly requested the kright-" both the warrant and the oath. Ha, ha, ha!" he chuckled, as he | relics of saints or devils?" took the parchments from the trooper, and turned up his ivory-headed cause under his arm, "I'll show thee how I respect thy the Jezebel's warrant, and thus the cath of sutell Elizabeth Tudor, that Geoffrey Wentof her house, but now a forsaken old knight, deserted and foriorn in the halls where loyal shouts oft welcomed her yet honored sire, tell her, sir, that he hath done this here; but were he standing before her throne, surround-

usurper, an apostate, and a parjurer." " Seize the old traitor dog !" shouted Houghtop, astonishment at the knight's bold language having silenced him for a moment. "Seize him, and bind him in fetters!" and he sprang forward himself, as he spoke, and attempted to lay hold of the knight.

Harry. "Back, thou paltry minion!" he repeated, enatching a sword which hung against the wall, and stamping on the floor "I am still lord of this mansion."

"O, I pray thee, good master," whined Waglippet, "be not so wrathful against the royal pursuivant; he doth but his duty, and if thou'it submit, will suffer no harm to be-

fall thee. "Hoa! there, Reddy! where art thou? Beddy, come to my side, thou crasy variet," cried the knight, not deigning to notice Waglippet, "and methinks we can defend the place against a million such hinds as these. Mongrel hounds, ye have snatched the young and timid fawn and carried her away -but come on; ye'll find the old stag hath antlers yet to defend him."

As the knight crossed his naked sword on his breast, and raised himself up to his full the foot of an apostate." height, his face glowed, and his eyes flashed out again the fire of his young days. So bound," growled the trooper, grinding his sudden and startling was the change, that the teeth; and the inhuman wretch struck the

the door of his library, and took his stand struments, and his pictures were there. Alas! is every where in flames. Haste, haste, or they were all that now remained to him in | ye'il be lost." he whole world; and he looked like one determined to protect them to the last.

orders. Why stand ye there, cravens as ye proofs of his villany." are, gazing thus at an old man ?"

Away there, dolts, and selas him," vociferated Houghton; for me, I would not ing stretched on the floor, and caring have it said I crossed swords with the little whether he died from the effects of dotard" "Nay," Interrupted Waglippet, "suffer me

to speak to him. "Out on thee," exclaimed Sir Geoffrey. "thou viper; how presumest thou to speak acquainted with the different passages, he in my presence? Away, sirrah, or I'll spit took the lamp, and hurried along with as thee like a sparrow."

"Maybap he's got the mad fit, which some folks say troubleth bim whiles," put in one of Waglipper's followers, looking fearfully at enveloped in smoke so dense and suffocating, the knight, and making a motion as if to ad- that they could scarcely breathe or see the light vance upon bim.

"If his daughter be as mad," observed Houghton, "methinks Sir Thomas will find felt at the different corners of the passages it somewhat troublesome to carry her to intersecting the main corridor, that the London." "What!" ejaculated the knight," "my

"Ay, marry, one Alics Wentworth, of Brockton, an she be thy daughter." "Good God! carried to London-and by Sir Thomas Pilmpton, O man, if thou be not escape remained. As yet the fire had not a monster, say not so again." And Sir Geoffrey slowly lowered his sword, till its point touch-

ed the boards. "Gadzooks, Master Vallant, thou shouldet be at her wedding. It would befit thee better, methinks, than stay here to resist the

queen's warrant," Sir Geoffrey bent his head for a moment on his breast, and then, as if another thought had struck him, he raised it up aud-denly, and looked round the group from face to face, expecting to find there some centradiction of the distressing intelligence; but, alse for him, every countenance gave un-

mistakable confirmation of the news. "Hast seen her?" he inquired at length, addressing Waglippet in a choking, trembling | leave them there to return to our friend Red-

VOICO. "Ay, verily have I."

daughter?"

"In Plimpton's custody, eh? take thy time and consider. O, do not speak unthinkingly —in Pilmpton's custody?—my child Alice? thou knowest Alice-art sure it was Alloe ?" "Yea, truly; I have seen her a prisoner under his escort, and journeying to London. But be not so cast down, Sir Geoffrey; her

guardian is a right honorable gentleman." As Waglippet uttered these words, the sword fell from the nervelers hands of the For a trembling, and his whole frame paleled as by

a sudden shock. Indeed, he presented to the trooper, having flung Waglippst on the the spectators such a picture of unutterable anguish, that no one had the heart to molest "O dear, O dear," he muttered at last, in low, heartbreaking tones, that seemed to come from the very depth of his soul; 41 O

dear! my little Alice is lost. She will wed him to sawe her father." " Ay, she'll doubtless soon be Lady Plimp-

ton, at thy service," observed Houghton in a tone of mockery. "I'm a miserable man now," said the knight, sitting down, and spreading his hands on his kneer, without in the least noticing

Houghton's remark. "If it were God's will, I wish I were dead." The trooper stooped and ploked up the sword. "Here," said he to one of Waglippe''s followers, take this and guard the prisoner. In the mean time we shall see what this secret apartment containeth.' And as he spoke, he made a step towards the door of the library.

looking beseechingly up up up tace-"stay; I entreat thee not to enter." "And what hast got here, thou fearest so much for? ingots of silver and gold, eh?"

"Nought of gold or sliver, I promise thee. Nay, good follow, it's a-it's a sacred place, and I would not have thee enter."

"Sacred to Beelzebub, I trow, or some

"Stay," said the knight, catching theskirt

of the trooper's doublet as :) passed by, and

Papist idolstries." "O, mock me not, stranger, mock me not. It was my place of meditation. It was the holy place where I have lived so long with the eaints of God. Ay, full five and twenty years of my life were spent there undisturbed by the foct or the voice of a stranger. Leave it to me-leave it to me, undesecrated by the breath of an unbeliever O, leave it to me -- leave it to me; 'tis ail I

ask. These old relics are no value to thee, " liero it is," replied Houghton, unfolding but they are very dear to the old recluse." "Take thy hands off, thou doting fool; let go thy hold of my doublet, I say, or I'll smite thee on thy bald pate. What care I for thy

"O, leave it to me to die in," pleaded the knight; leave it me; it's all I crave from the wreck. Thou mayst take all beyond these queen's authority. Look ye here. Thus I tear | four walls, but spare me this, for it's sacred to old memories."

premacy, and thus I trample both under my feet. And now, get thee gone, trooper, and Houghton, selsing Sir Geoffrey's arm and dragging him down on his knees in the worth, of Brockton, once a trusty supporter | struggle; "by all the fiends, if thou persistest thus, thou wilt repent it."

"O, mercy, mercy, stranger; my God, my

God! wilt thou leave me nothing I can call

my own in the whole wide world? Here, bind me, and chain my limbs to the floor; ed by her renegade nobles, with the headsman -abandon me to my fate. I will not ask thee at his side, he would have proclaimed her a even for a cup of water; but O, leave me that place undefiled. I have sworn never to suffer the foot of an apostate to cross that threshold. I will not delay thee long; a few days more, and thou'lt find my dead body here. I have no longer aught to live for. My daughter, my Alice, my darling, the light of my life, hath left me. The lamp that hath " Back, villain !" oried the old soldier in a guided my feet is extinguished. U man, man, voice as commanding as that which thun- spare me that little spot in which I may draw dered the battle-ory at Blackheath, by the my last breath, surrounded by my old com"Quit thy hold, I say, and let me pass. I will see the secrets of this mysterious room. By all the fiends, I swear l'il --

"Entreat him for me," muttered the knight still on his kness, and turning to Waglippet. "Nay, master, I dare not encourage thy superstitions. So I pray thee get up, and provoke blue no further."

"Never," cried the knight. "Theu mayst kill me, but I'll (ulfi) my promise. Hadet thou not told me of my daughter's ruin, me. thinks I could have withstood thee; but now, my arm is nerveless, for my heart is gone out of me."

"Wilt not loose thy hold?" vociferated Houghton.

"Never," cried the old man; "I'll struggle with thee to the last breath; whilst I live, my sanctuary shall never be descorated by "Then perdition seize thee, old hell-

savage trooper and his followers shrunk back sged and enfeebfed knight on the forehead confounded at his look and bearing. with his clinched fist, and laid him pros-The knight had retreated by this time to trate and apparently insensible on the floor. "Fire, fire," shouted the fellow whom there, as if resolved to die on the threshold, Houghton had left in charge of Reddy Conrather than suffer the heretic foot of the nor, bursting into the room just as floughton stranger to desecrate it. His books, his in- had turned to enter the library. "The house

"Hah," oried the trooper, turning on his step, and gazing at the messenger. "Sewall "Come on," he cried, "an ye will have it hath done this. The infernal demon hath so; come on, and execute the Jessbel's fired the house, that he might destroy the

The whole party now rushed beidlong from the room, leaving Sir Geoffrey ly. toe blow or was consumed in the flames. Weglippet's first thought was to gain the principal stairway, and escape by the main entrance in the lower story; and being best much speed as his short, fat little legs would permit of. But hardly had they quitted Sir Geoffrey's room, when they found themselves Waglippet carried before them. It was evident also from the currents of hot air, which they house was fired in various places both above

and below. On reaching the entrance hall they stood for a moment irresolute whether to abandon the house at once, or remain to prosecute their seach for pluader as long as a chance of broken out except in two or three places, and consequently leff the greater part of the house open to search; and it was only on being assured of this that Waglippet consented at length to conduct his associates to those places, which, from his long residence in the hall, he suspected the steward would be likely to select for secreting his ill-gotten

gold. The chapel was the first place to which he directed his steps, followed closely by the insatiable trooper and his own guard of brutal retainers, ready to run any risk of flood or fire in quest of plunder. We shall only accompany them, however, as far as the door of the little dark oratory, and dy Connor.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

For some time after the party under Houghton had quitted the stable, Beddy sat on the steps leading to the secured by strong cords behind his back, whilst the sentinel stood before him, with a carabine resting on his arm. He felt there was no possibility of escape now, and his heart sank within him, as he thought of his master in the power of those merciless men. At length, after a long and melancholy silence, he slowly raised his blood-stained face, and looked scarchingly, for a moment, at the countenance of his guard, to see if he could discover there any gleam of hope, or

sign of compassion; but there was none. "It's but little I'd care," said he, hopelessly turning his eyes away, and speaking in a half soliloguy—"little I'd care, if it was only myself was in it, for I'd die in a good cause, any how; but my ould master to be desarted, this way, by the whole world, and no one to save him from thim blackguards iv hell. I'm sayin', master," he added, suddenly addressing

the sentinel -"Well," replied the fellow, "what wouldet thou now?"

"Loosen these cords behind my back, and l'il be behouldin' t'ye while there's a drap in my veins. ' "Nay, nay, Master Connor, I know thes too well to free thee while thy master's uncaptured and his treasure unbroken. Mayhap, when he's safe under guard, and his gold

thrust into thy friend Hought on's saddle bags, I may untie thy arms, that thou mayest travel the faster to the gallows." "Let me only once see my master," per-

sisted Reddy, "an ye may take me to the gallis as soon as ve like." "To the flames with thy master, the old cross-wor shipping dog," oried the sentinel; he should have been sent down to Beelze-

bub long ago." "Listen to me," said Reddy, rising up and approaching the sentinel with increasing anxiety as he felt the time wearing away. "I beg av ye for the honor i' God to let me go for one hour, an I'll swear to ye by all the books that iver was shut or opened, that I'll come hack and give myself up to ye, to

hang and quarter me, if ye plase." "Nay, nay, I dare not disobey my orders." "Yer orders! God be about us, man_ir ye a' Christian at all at all ?"

" Ay, marry am I; and how doth that concern thee?" " Why, if ye were, I was thinkin' ye might have some pity for an ould man that never

harmed ye. " He hath ever been a bitter enemy of the reformed church, natheless." O, well, shure, that was always his way; the poor ould man niver could take to novel-

ties. Its little ye ought to blame him, any

how, for not liking a religion that he seen

made under his own eyes, by the greatest baste iv a king that ---Hold thy ribald tongue, thou blaspheming villain," oried the sentinel, "or l'il out it from thy foul mouth."

"Won't ye loose me," entreated Beddy, every moment becoming more and more impatient." The sentinel turned away without deign-

ing a reply. "Hear me," implored Reddy; "hear me," he repeated, dropping down on his kness; "I'll swear to ye by the five crosses, if ye let me go, I'll niver sleep two nights in the same bed till I fill yer stockin' full of gould pieces." Still the fellow was silent.

"I'll lave my mother's cross here, about my neck, in pledge with ye." No answer. "O, murdher, murdher! will nothin' satis-

fy ye? I'll do any thing to soften ye. O, CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

side of the then young and gallant King panions,"

then, or what are ye?" "Husb," ejaculated the sentinel, suddenly stopping, "what shout is that?'

"The cries of "Fire, fire," now distinctly broke upon their ears, repeated by two or three voices in the direction of the house. "Let me go," oried Reddy, frantically rushing to the stable door. "Let me go, or my master'll be burnt to ashes."

" Not a step," replied the sentinel, barring the door with his carabine.

"Let me go, or I'll pray God to curse ye if ye don't—let me go, or kili me—kili me— kili me desd at once, or let me save my masser. O mother iv God, save the poor ould man," he implored, again falling on his kness and looking up to heaven in earnest suppli-

The sentinel stepped out a pace or two from the stable door, and seeing the flames breaking from the house in various places, became so alarmed for his companions, that for a moment he forgot his charge. Reddy was not slow to take advantage of the neglect. Springing to his feet, he rushed past the sentinel, bound as he was, and ran as fast as his feet could carry him to the burning edifice.

Houghton, Waglippet, and their associates had remained to search the house as long as a possibility remained of doing so with safety. The little innkeeper, from his long residence at the hall, knew every hole and corner where there was any likelihood of Bawall scoreting his ill-gotten treasure, and though he examined and searched with the most anxious avidity, found nothing save a few pieces of silver plate, here and there, lying on the passages, where the servants had dropped them in the hurry of their departure. Even the altar of the roof, and up to the heavy square chimneys. oratory was stripped of all its candiesticks, The rafters broke and fell in one by one, and the boxes, in which the sacred vessels sending up each time a dense volume of were kept with so much care, broken open sparks and cinders, which floated in of the danger, but the words would have and rifled of their contents. When Hough- the air for a moment, and then fell ished hopes of plunder had thus come to an of the outbuilding, threatening to reduce dispute about the claims. But it's little ye end, and after so many plottings and intrigues with Sewall, had neither a soldier to turned up his singed and blood action. protect him, nor a sechin in his purse, he raged, and foamed at the mouth, in all mute despair he fanoled he saw an arm ex-the fury of a maniac. The innkeeper, tended through a broken pane, waving a too, seeing the inutility of further handkerchief. For a moment he paused to search, now glanced anxiously towards think of some plan of rescue. "I'll do it," the door, as if he was meditating said he, "in God's name—I'll do it; it's an escape from the vengeance of the disapmy duty—I'll never die in a betther cause." pointed trooper, and the latter looked at him, in turn, and ground his teeth like a tiger ready to pounce upon his victim. Just at this mement, which the little innkeeper had menced to climb a large olm tree that grew fairly concluded was his last in this world, a close by the wall, and reached its brauches strange voice was heard speaking from the opposite corner of the chapel, and every eye turned to look in that direction.

"Sawall," ejaculated the trooper.

"Bawall!" cried every one, springing forward to lay bold of him.

The steward paused an instant to look back | Heaven for deliverance. at the party. He was dressed, as usual, in his russet garments, his white neckerchief, and close cut hair, helping the dim light of the little window, near which he stood, to bring out into clearer relief his dark puritanic features. For one moment he stood there, like a demon smiling at his pursuers;

in another he was gone. "Secure him, dead or living," shouted Houghton, rushing forward at the head of the party.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the steward, leisurely passing the secret door, by which the gaberlunzie had entered the chapel. "Ha, ha!" he repeated, and dashed it back in the face of his pursuers.

"Away, fellows, by the other entrance,"

the building." Following his men through the chapel, Houghton perceived, as he rushed by the one chanceleft; and olimbing still higher up altar, that some one had clambered on the tree, he caught one of the topmost the tabernacie, and was endeavoring to take down a gold cruelfix which had before escaped his notice. He had but little the ground, and the branch on which difficulty in recognizing Waglippet's dumpy he resolved to risk his life was little form, now raised to its utmost stretch, in an affort to clutch the precious image.

wouldst chest me of the gold idol." " Nay, my good master, I will surely share

it with thee right honestly," replied Wag- against the rough stones as he descended. It lippet, hardly able to articulate for want of

saying, he rushed through the chapel, leaving still, and as Bir Geeffrey could not Waglippet to secure his booty.

story of the house was enveloped in flames. his arms. Fearfully he looked over his head The building had evidently been fired in va- at that weak and sappy twig on which rious pisces at the same time, for the smoke his master's life and his own hung suand fames had broken out simultaneously in pended. It was a moment of terrible apdifferent directions. But the basement was, prehension. He felt his arms could hold out as yet, little injured; and Waglippet but a little longer, and he dreaded the strong thought he could easily manage to effort he should make might wrench the crucifix from the socket branch from the stem. Exerting himself, howin which it was fixed, and escape before ever, to his utmost muscular power, he the fire had sunk to the lower corridor. raised one hand above the other; then sgain, With this expectation, he had placed his feet and again, in quick succession, while on each side of the dome of the tabernacle, the effort lasted. Sir Geoffrey now laid hold and began to twist the stem of the image of his collar to assist him; but Reddy cried with all his might, when suddenly he heard to let him go, and still rising higher and the voice of Reddy Connor thundering from higher with the same continued exertion of

"Down, down i ye sacrilegious villain. O. the curse i' God'll purshue ye for that damnable crime."

Reddy's voice, turned quickly round, when plished. Sir Geoffrey stood over him weep-his foot slipped, and he fell head foremost on ing like a child. the marble slab of the altar, and lay there apparently without life or motion.

"Where's my master?" cried Reddy, bending over the prostrate innkeeper. " Tell me where he is, an I'll forgive ye all." But no answer came.

"My God, my God! ir ye dead? an is this rope that's about me here, and the it fast there no one to untie my hands?" he went on, stooping to feel if there was breath still lost after a'l." remaining. But no sign of life was there. Leaving the apostate inkeeper to his fate, he now ran about frantically through the chapsi, hold of the knight, lashed the old man to in search of some sharp instrument by himself, face to back. "Now, sir," he which he might cut the cords from oried, "wind yer arms round me, and his wrists, but could find none. Then in the name i' God, don't be aleard; if the new thought seemed to strike him. rope holds out, we'll both reach the ground Hastening from the chapel, he ran through the passages, muttering prayers to the mother of God for the safety of his master, and spying round him, if by chance he could light flames. Their feet, however, had hardly on something by which he might sever the touched the pavement below when the rope knot. At length he reached the kitchen, and stepping on a table, managed to loop the cord behind upon one of the sharp hooks that depended from a beam in the ceiling. and then threw himself recklessly forward with all his force, little caring what injury he might receive by the fall on the hard flags below. But the cord would not part. Regaining the table with a powerful effort, he again flung himself headlong forward. This time the cord yielded, and he fell with a heavy crash on the floor. For an lastant he lay there to recover his stunned senses, the blood rushing from his mouth and nose the while, and then rose up, and made his way with all the speed he could command to the staircase which led to Sir Geoffrey's library. As he ascended the steps, he found the floor above him in flames, and I pletely bared.

is yer heart made iv stone? have ye no soft | himself almost sufficested by the smoke. On spot at all in it? Are ye a Turk or a hay-he went, however, resolved to die or save han or what are ye?" landing, he saw there was no possibility of making his way along that passage, for the flames had met from both sides of the corridor, within a few yards of where But Beddy drew them away." he stood, and a part of the ceiling had cracked and fallen in. Turning in the opposite direction, he swung himself over yet, and can blindly through the smoke, feeling his way by the walls, till he arrived at the bottom of a private staircase, which led to fix Geoffrey's private apartments, and had sprung up half a dozen steps at a bound, when he was met by a sheet of flame that drove him back, singeling his hair and dress, and almost shrivelling the skin upon his face and hands. "O, Father of heaven," he cried, backing out from the blaze, "must he die in the flames—the good ould man, that niver injured a crathur in all turning his head away, and plucking the grass his life? O holy Mary mother of God, save with his finger and thumb. him, save him for Christ's sake. O mistress Alice! dear, what'll ye do at all when ye hear this news? O dariin' jewel, sure I'd die a thousand deaths to save him for ye. O angels in heaven, look down on the sweet crathur, yer own beautiful sleter, and save my ould master for her sake."

Pursuing another and less dangerous direction, Beddy at length found himself outside the building, and directly under the kngiht's library. Shouting for help, he ran round the front of the house, hardly hnowing whither he went. Two thirds of the edifice was now burning clear and buyht, and the heat was so excessive that one could hardly approach within fifty feet of the wails. The devouring flames roared and seethed, and stretched their pointed tongues out along the towards the window of Sir Geoffrey's room in my duty-I'll never die in a betther cause." And, flying to the stable, he snatched a coll of rope from one of the stalls, and slinging it across his shoulder, returned, and comfar above the library. Hampered by the heavy coil, it was some time ere he found himself on a level with the window. When he did, however, he saw the old man kneel- nice in quality and fitting as neatiy as ing inside, and resting his clasped hands up against the sash, in earnest supplication to

"Hillon, master; hillon, there," shouted Beddy. "Drive out the sash! drive it outbreak it with a chair."

The knight did as directed. "Now stand by there to catch the rope." And fastening one end of the coil round a branch of the tree, he flung the other to Sir Geoffrey with all the strength he could exert. in the dangerous and alippery position he occupied. Alas! the distance was greater than he anticipated, and the rope fell to the

" Save thyself, Reddy," cried the knight " and let me die. It's impossible to rescue me now; the flames are bursting into the room. Take the books and other things thou'lt find under the window to Alice; and eried the treoper, after value attempting to tell her—0, tell her—" Here a crash of force the secret passage; "away—pursue him the falling roof drowned the old man's words, -shoot bim down-he has fied by the rear of and covered Reddy with a shower of burning cinders.

The undaunted fellow saw there was yet thicker than a walking stick. " In the name fort to clutch the precious image. of God," said he, "I'll try it;" and "He, hall dog," cried Houghton; "thou making the sign of the cross, he swung himself down along the wall some ten feet or more, tearing the flesh of his knuckles being impossible for him at first to calculate the distance he should sink by the spring of "Haste thee, then hasts thee and follow the branch, he now found it had me. I go in pursuit of Sewell." And so unfortunately sunk below the window be trusted to assist him, he should raise him-By this time, a great portion of the second sulf up hand over hand by the strength of almost supernatural strength, let the branch at lest slip from his flogors, and flong nimself headlong into the room. For waglippet, startled at the nearness of the daring and awful feat he had just accom-

> "O Reddy, Reddy, forgive me, my generous fellow, if I have doubted thee for an instant." "Hush!" replied the latier, raising his

head and looking round, breathless as a gladiater after a long contest. "Husb, sir; this is no time for apology; take the end of

Having somewhat recovered his breath Reddy again started to his feet, and laying

in enfety. In this fashion, he succeeded at last in rescaling his old master from the fell from above, and the fire burst through

the window Atter both had piously knelt and thanked God and the Holy Virgin for their miraou-lous preservation, the knight, followed by Reddy, crossed the lawn, and lay down on the grass by the old sun-dial, to take a last look at the conflagration. Scarcely was he seated, however, when he remembered the books he had thrown from the room, and would have hurrled back again toremove them from reach of the falling fire; but Reddy drew him back, and ventured himself.

As the latter returned and laid down the man perceived that not only the poor fellow's dianapolis, celebrated Christmas by burning knuckles were lacerated by the wall, but both all the mechanical restraints and instruments his wrists so torn that the muscles were com-

"Reddy, Reddy, my friend," said the knight, stroking down his white hair, and looking up tearfully in his servant's honest face, "thou hast suffered sadly on my account. This indeed is martyrdom.' And he made a motion to take the lacerated hands to examine them.

"Bedad, thin, if this be martyrdom, it's a mighty nisy one," he replied, drawing the sleeves of his doublet over the mutilated a partition which the fire had not touched as | parts and endeavoring to look as composed as possible under the smarting wounds.

"I shall never be able to repay thee now, Reddy. Mayhap Alice will. God grant it."
"Pay me; what for, sir?"

"For saving my life. O, if I could but see her once, to tell her something that lies heavy here!" And he pressed his hand in his breast, and looked at Reddy, as if he could have kissed him all over.

"O, bedad, thin am sure its little thanks I deserve for that, any how," replied Beddy,

" Little thanks? Why, God bless me, man, only think on't. Had the branch broke-"

" Weil, an what if it did?" "Thou wouldst have been instantly killed

-eh ?" "Iv coorse; but where id you be then, I'd like to know? Hs, ha!" laughed Beddy, totally forgetful of all personal danger to

"Me! bless my heart, man, and what right had I to expect thee to risk thy life to save mine?"

"To save yours," replied Reddy, looking round with surprise at the knight. "Ay; have I not been abandoned by those

who have served me and mine long before thou wert born, and on whom I ought surely to have a stronger claim than on thee?' Reddy could have replied at once, that he loved him well enough to risk his life every

day of the year to save him, even from a tithe stuck in his throat.

"Why, in regard i' them bein' only Sassenachs, an never havin' the advantage of

(To be continued)

livin' in Ireland."

TASTE IN DRESS. It has been said that a true lady is known by the fit of her gloves and boots. This we do not accept as the rule, for many a real lady would take nothing from the acenty purse for choice fitting gloves and would put on her weary feet only such shoes as are large and essy. Still a refined taste would not choose such, and the whole selection of a lady's underwear should be the outside dress. Chesp hate, loaded with feathers and flowers, slik dresses, cheap and flimsy, made heavy with trimmings; carrings, chains, lockets, rings, with perhaps no gloves-for the strest-awaken suspicions that the money is all on the outside. There s could be consistency in dress throughout, and whatever one is able to spend for dress should be so divided that the underclothing will be as good as that exposed to view. Formerly ladies made their own undergarments, stitch by stitch, now the sewing-machine relieves many aching backs and heads. When undergarm ats can be bought ready-made, at little more than the cost of the material at retail, and in any style and at any price, according to quality and trimming, it seems a waste of time to make such articles at home. The French embroidnight-gowns and chemises each from two dollarsup, and drawers from one dollar upwards.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS. Boston, Jan 4 - Joseph Antelio, recently steward on the sohr Hope Gower, which sail- | rise and after causet, and as the Fish and ed from Philadelphia for Mexico, has made Game Protection Club of the Province of an affidavit before the U.S. Commissioner | Quebec has determined to have this clause that when the vessel was 200 miles out respected, it aff to from \$10 to \$20 to from Pensacolathe mate struck a Frenchman anyone who will furnish proofs for the named Autonine in the face because he spilled conviction of offenders. The close season water on the deck. The following day the Frenchman was taken to the forward hatch by the mate and several sailors. Boon afterwards the party, excepting the Frenchman, returned. The following day a rope was hauled up from the hatch with the French man dangling at the end. The body was thrown overboard and the case reported to the American Consul as suicide. The matter is being investigated.

A FIENDISH BEUTE.

Das Moines, Jan. 4 .- A Bohemian, whose name has not been learned, has been arrested at Byklord, Ili, for brutally injuring his wife. His parents live near Fort Atkinson, Iowa. The wife was a bright and pretty woman. She had left her husband on account of his cruel trestment, but he induced her again to live with him. The second night after her return her husband pulled half her hair from her head, then bit her nose and upper lip through, crushing the nose bridge with his teeth. He next took a dull butcher knife and sawed through the crushed bone and cut her nose and part of the upper lip entirely oft and throwing them on the floor, said "Now, I am going to dig your eyes out, then I'll be satisfied." At this juncture something called him out of the house, and his wife ran across the fields to the neighbore, reaching there at one o'clock in the morning nearly

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS

"Lady suffrage" is what they call it in Washington Territory.

The Peter Cooper monument fund lags even worse than the Bartholds subscription. Only \$4,000 has been raised in four months.

Barnum made his will last week, and summoned three physicians to certify on the document that he was of sound mind. Sarah Turner, of New Haven, wants a pen-

sion. She served as orderly in the war, being dressed in man's attire and called Jim.

A breastpin containing an Edison glow light, fed by a small waistcoat pooket battery, is sold for \$9 at Nuremberg, Germany. A wounded soldier who lives in Burlington, Iowa, declines to draw any more pension money because he has recovered from his

A New York dealer marked his heavlest turkey : "Chester A. Arthur; hatched June 9, 1883; ate two quarts corn daily; guaranteed

A motion to reduce the Lord Mayor of Dublin's salary from \$15,000 to \$10,000 has been negatived. He has a large official residence. The Lord Mayor of London has £8,000.

Some thieves stole a \$500 India shawl from Mrs. James Turner, in Brooklyn, and on examining the plunder, saw from its coarse texture that it wouldn't sell for a dollar, and

threw it away. Dr. Fletcher, of the insane asylum at Intuting a senson of moral aussion.

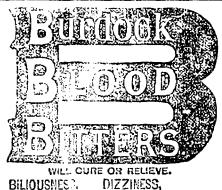


THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS CABLE

His Outspoken Opinion.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Oure published in the addortal columns of our bast newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Oure and snaltzeit. Resides, I took some, swallowing three times in prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the mosteine is not lejurious and will frank y add these if I and myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth I the medical profession stands dazen and he passa in the presence of more than one kidney matady, while the iestimony of handreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly lenves cook to doubt that six H. H. Warner has falsee upon one of those happy discovering which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.



DIZZINESS, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, OF THE HEART. JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS

HEADACHE, OF THE 3KIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MULBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

OLOSE SEASON FOR GAME AND FISH The following is the law of the Province for the protection of game and fish: The close season for moose, elk, cariboo and deer is from February 1st to Semptember 1st. Hare, March let to November let. Partridge, January

1st to September 15th. Grouse, ptarered garments are very bandsome and cheap; migac, woodoock, snipe, and sandink-Mebrusty let to September let. Swar, goose, and all kinds of duck... April 15th to Softomber let. Beaver, mink offer, marten, pekan, and wildest-Murch 15th to Novemberlet. It is unlawful to shoot before supfor the different klude of fish is as follows:-Pickerel (dose), maskinonge, bass-April 15th to May 15th. Salmon with nots-May 1st to August 1st; with fly-May 1st to September 1st. Specified brook or river tront—October 1st to January 1st. Salmon and lake trout-October 15th to December 1st. Whitefish-November 10th to December 1st. All Indians are forbidden to fish and shoot

illegally, the same as white men. In Ontario the close season for game is as follows: --Wordcock-January 1st to August 1st. Snips-January 1st to August 15th. Grouse or paricidgo-September 1st to January 1st. Mallard, grey, black and wood ducks-January 1st to August 15th. Other ducks and geese-May 1st to August 15th.



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NIHILIST AUTIVITY.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4 .-- A Nihilist proclamation circulated here announces that Lieut.-Col. Sudikin was condemned to be executed by the Nibilist Executive Committee. Mme. Wolkenstein, to whose recent arrest the murder of Col. Sudikin has been attributed, is a sister of a lady who shared in all the attempts against the late Czar and who was finally hanged. The proclamation also contains a terrorist article directed against the Czar personally. Much anxiety prevails at the Gatchina palace.

Some say "Consumption can't be cured." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as proved by forty years experience, will cure this disease when not already advanced beyond the reach of medical aid. Even then its use affords very great relief, and insures refreshing sleep.

Some one has found out from the census that Louisiana has more old men in proportion to her population than any State in of punishment in that institution, and institution, and institution, and that Mississippi ranks

NOTICE

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The Post Brinting & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 9, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1884.

TRUBEDAY 10 .- Of the Octave. FRIDAY 11 .- Of the Octave. St. Hyginus Pope and Martyr.

SATURDAY 12 .- Of the Octave. SURDAY 13.-Flist Sanday after Epiphany Less. Is. lx.1 6; Gosp. John 1. 29-34 MONDAY 14 .- St. Hilary, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Fellx, Martyr. Bp. McGill, Richmond, dled,

Tusspay 15 .- St. Pau!, First Hermit. WEDNESDAY 16.—St. Mercellus, Pope and Martyr. Cone. Bp. Manogue, Grass Valley, 1881.

In a lecture delivered at Dundalk, on Wedmesday evening last, Mr. Charles Bussell, Q C. M. P., testified to the high position occupied by the Irish race to America. He however, strongly disapproved of any further | sea intelligence. It is just, therefore, that emigration from Ireland; but, if any determined to emigrate, they should, he held, be provided with the means to settle in their adopted homes and to secure as far as possible a certain deg ee of success, material and otherwise.

THE Dominion revenue for December, accerding to reports received up to the lat of January, amounts to \$2,305,338.60, which sum, added to the \$14,256,082 reported for the first five months of the fiscal year, makes a total of \$16,561,420.87 for the half year. The expenditure, on the other hand, for the month of December reaches \$2,017,612;44, or a total of \$13,756,023.56 ' he first six 85384. This months of the fiscal v would give a surplus of the same over expenciture for the period of \$2 805,397.31.

Pope Leo XIII, warmly praises the project of erecting a church in memory of Daniel Connell. In an audience granted to the Boy. T. Brosnan, parish priest of Cabircivery, the birthplace of the great Tribune, Lin Holiness spoke in flattering terms of the services rendered to the Church and Irish people by the liberator. The Holy Father gave his apostolic blessing to the contributors to the fund, and also promised to furnish the first stone for the Church. A fact of !mportance and of some significance is that of the Pope darnting the patriotic Archbishop of Cashel. Mgr. Uroke, to lay the corner-stone. No prelate in Ireland is more worthy of the honor.

LORD CHARLES BERE: FORD, member of Par-Hament, and a captain in the Boyal Navy, has ventured to speak in a rather hopeless and disparaging fashion of England's maritime service. His Lordship, who is credited with knowing something of its capacity, declares that English commerce to day is at the mercy of any power who chooses to attack it, and that any nation who could send out a few fast orulsers could paralyze the English shipping trade. Ocming from the source that it does, this expression of opinion is well calculated to create unensiness in the public mind of England. The shipping trade has been the backbone of Great Britain, and to assert the decadence of the one would be to admit the weakening of the other.

-Phe extension of the franchise to house hold suffrage, the bolition of the grand juries and the substitution of county boards elected by the people are reforms to which the Liberal Government is pledged and which the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain declares he will insist on having carried. With the downfall of the grand jury system the last vestige of exclusive privilege and power remaining to the aristocratic class will have disappeared, and in the important matter of lavying and spending local taxes the people will be in possession of Home Rule. Under the present system all taxes for county purposes are assessed and voted away by the grand juries—that is, the landlords—who hold pffice for life and are responsible to no one representation.

the party. The enswers returned by the very unwilling to get out the report in quest van Rossa for making similar declarations of who was the standard bearer. This was ment to the popular demands. The Individual members to the party whips are tion, which, if based on the evidence as sub. war. The Gazette, rather tardily, remarks the signal for the deadly aftray which Nationalist gathering was largely attended; were the famous French revolutionary song

decidedly encouraging as far as the Irish hundred replies only three object to glving Ireland the same rights and privileges Boyal investigation these gentlemen were as enjoyed by England. Eighty-five per cent. of the replies favor the taking up of the franchise question as the first measure for consideration, while a hundred members are opposed to a dissolution of Parliament in the event of the Lords rejecting the franchise

Official statistics just published show that no less than 4.958 people committed suicide in Prussia during the year ending September last. One-fifth of the whole number were women. The greater portion of the male viotims were poor workingmen. The Prussian press, commenting on the causes which impel to large a percentage of the poorer classes to seek relief in seli-destruction, insist that the present poverty-oreating system of government is to blame for the despair which leads to so cruel a remedy. In most of disappointed lovers, while the poor workingman seldom, if ever, has recourse to selfmarck has managed to change all that, and to make life unbearable to a large percentage of the inhabitants of the country.

news of the death of one of the most respected pricate in the United States, the Roverend Laurence Walsh. The death of an attack of apoplexy. He will be mourned not only by those more intimately acquainted with him, and more directly under his pastoral care, but by every true son and daughter he loved his people and he was beloved by sprang, he worked with devotion, energy and good will for their advancement at home and abroad, and for the deliverance of their country. The Bay. Father Walsh filled the responsible and honorable but onerous position of Treasurer of the Land League in America. The success of that great movement was I, galy due to his self-sacrifice, perseverance the loss of such a priest and such a patriot should be deeply mourned, and that his memory should be treasured by the race for | had already gone around trying to settle with whom he hath done so much.

Tak French Government has, during the past eight years, introduced and adopted measures that are as worthy of the genius of persecution which characterized the first ages of the Ohristian era as they are unworthy of the device " Liberty, Fist raity and Equality," which the Republic has nailed to its mast-head. The Paris Figuro, a Liberal but fair organ of public opinion, thus describes, with telling sarcasm, the droll situation in which the French Goverr ment is to be found :-

"It does not make war on the Holy See, it only sans the foundation of the Concordat. It does not make war on the clergy, it is

only reducing them to starvation. It does not make war on inoffensive reli-

gious, it only expels them. It does not make war on the Sisters of

COTTAGDIS. It does not make war on Christian education, it only suppresses it.

It does not make war on beliefs, it only strangies them.

It does not make war on an independent magistracy, it only massacres it.

It does not make war on liberty, it only prohibits liberty to Catholics." That is as complete and truthful a picture

of the situation as could be given.

THE Weekly Dispatch, one of the most popular organs of public opinion in England, although grieved at the severity of Mr. Parnell's censure of the Liberal party, justifies his recent speech in the following significant sentences:-"It is only the sort of speech we must expect to hear as long as we continue to misgovern Ireland, and even for some time after we have ceased to misgovern it. Until English Liberals and English Redicals learn the first lesson of their political creed—that every country has a right to be governed according to the wish of the majority of that country-they will fail, as they have always falled, in their task of governing the Irisa people. That is true, and Mr. Parnell is justified in reminding as of it. He is justified, too, in the taunt he throws at those who expect Irlanmen to be grateful for the preposal to give the same franchise to them as to Englishmen, for who can doubt that, as he says, were it not for the fact that there exists In the House of Commons a solid band of forty men who would vote steadily against any extension ci the suffrage in England if Ireland were left out, we should see very little of the inclusion of Ireland in the Bill?"

That ominous cry "No Rent" has been again raised in Great Britain; this time not in Ireland, but in the Highlands of Scotland. By all accounts the land movement there is making progress of an unpleasant kind for sponding in time-honored fashion by going An enquiry has been addressed to the to the chice with hat and cash in hand, the Liberal members of the English House of crofters held a meeting and resolved to course that should be pursued by has been very dilatory, in fact, has seemed sistently hurl its condemnations at O'Dono. opened fire on the Oatholics, killing Callaban.

to the Scotch landlords. In the course of the found to have treated their tenantry much after the fashion of petty and exicting tyrants. The present "No Bent" proceed. ings of the crofters will possibly stimulate Lord Napler and his colleagues to a little extra activity in the work of issuing the desired report. His lordehip, being a landlord, has, no doubt, a deep fellow feeling for his brothers " without rent" in the highlands, and he will try and make the report as pleasant as possible for them.

THE Bothwell election case, in which the right of Mr. J. J. Hawkins to sit as representative of the constituency in the House of Commons, is attacked on behalf of Mr. Mills, discloses the fact that a candidate can sit through a session of Parliament, speak and vote for or against legislative acts and measures, without having been elected other countries suicide is confined to the by a majority of the constituents. This is a ranks of dishonest bankers and capitalists, and | clear violation of all constitutional principles, and a remedy of some kind should be created to prevent its occurrence under any circumdestruction, to escape the sufferings of desti- stances. There would be less evil in prototion and distress; but in Prussia Mr. Bis- hibiting a candidate, (who may have been rightfully elected, but whose election is in doubt) from speaking and voting in Parlia. ment, than there would be in allowing a candidate, who has not procured A DESPATOR from Boston brings the sad the required majority, to exercise the rights and privileges of Parliament. In the present instance Mr. Hawkins secured his apparent majority through one of the deputy the good paster seems to have been sudden returning officers throwing out twentyand unexpected, as the cause is attributed to five votes and another throwing out thirtyvotes "on technical grounds," which very often means the same thing "as in the interest of one of the candidates." When these ballots were examined of Ireland. He was a typical Sogarth Aroon; by an Impartial judge, they were admitted as valid, and as a consequence the Hon. Mr. them and loving the race from which he Mills was found to have had the majority of votes instead of his opponent, Mr. Hawkins.

A PUBLIC meeting of citizens was held in Toronto for the purpose of taking steps to aid the families of the victime of the Humber dieaster on the Grand Trunk Bailway, and of discussing the responsibility of the company, and the question of instituting a public suit against it for the recovery of damages. Some of the speakers asserted that Grand Trunk agents the sufferers and the friends of the dead for a hundred dollars each. If this assertion could be subtantiated it would certainly be very disore itable to the company, but representatives of the Grand Trunk deny these reports, and it is to be hoped that there is no truth in them. It would be cruel to coax or coerce a poor widow or an orphan into receiving a few hundred dollars in return for the sacrifice of liver, both dear to their hearts and necessary to their maintenance. Judging by the spirit of the resolutions passed at the meeting, the citizens of Toronto are determined that full justice will be done in this connection. It was resolved among other things that means be taken to enforce the just claims of the bereaved families on the company, and secondly that the government ought to make a searching investigation, and it necessary in-Charity, it only chases them from their troduce such legislation as will the better protect and rescue life and property in the future. One such calamity is quite enough for the year, and any well directed and effective action taken to prevent a repatition of the horror, will be halled with satisfaction by

the entire community. THE Liberal politicians of Belgium are fast following in the steps of the Radicals and God-haters of France, as far as the persecution of the Catholic Church is concerned. In order to oppress and worry the Catholics chiefly of the Fiemish provinces, a new school law, based on anti-Catholic principles, was introduced five years ago: but, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the administration, it has proved a dead failure in every shape and way. Educational grants of five million dollars, which is an immense sum for a small country of no more than five million inhabitants, have been raised by this law, but the government schools stand almost empty in a large number of places, whilst the Catholic schools are filled to overflowing. The Catholic people will have nothing to do with their Godless schools. To avenge themselves on the clergy for this discomfiture the Government have commenced to try and put them on short allowances. As many as two hundred church livings have already been struck off the budget of public worship, and now it is proposed that the annual indemnities to which the clergy are entitled are to be reduced to the extent of £7,424. The archbishop's pay is to be reduced by £400, that of each bishop by £200, and that of each vicargeneral by £40. The meanness of the stratagems devised by the enemies of the Church shows the utter weakness and unpopularity of their cause.

"SIMPLY INCORRIGIBLE" THE poor Daily Witness has seen the wickedness of its abominable article, (on the ques-Most or any other disciple of the revolution-

question is concerned. Thus, out of one twelve months, must prove very uniavorable corrigible" and blames it for giving a wrong That the above is the correct story and the Gazette .

"No one, except the Witness, ever stated ask aid 'from the Provincial Treasury;' no one, except the Witness, ever thought of suggesting that they intended to apply to the Legislature for assistance in paying off the church debts."

The Minerve of this morning also chastises the wayward organ as follows: "So much nonsense mingled with so much fanaticism has been rarely seen. Yesterday the Witness was compelled to give the lie to itself, and to swallow its paroxysm of rage. But we may expect to see it return to its dirty work again, and before long we will find it railing at something without knowing what it says, and breathing hatred in the name of the "Pure

LIQUIDATING A NATIONAL DEBT FOR THE UNBORN.

The United States national debt was reduced by some twelve million dollars in December, which for the year 1883 would make a total reduction of \$109,501,956. This reduction is the result of a rapidly accumulating surplus of revenue over expenditure. The national debt day amounts to \$1,498,041,723, so that if the present surplus is kept up for another decade the entire interest bearing debt of the Union will be wiped out. Such a rapid exfinction of the nation's indebtedness is an injustice towards the present generation of consumers and taxpayers. This generation is being made to pay off a debt that has been accumulating since the birth of the nation, and which was contracted as much in the interests of those to come as in the interests of those who actually happen to form the tex-paying population of the country. Why should the people who happen to live between 1870 and 1900 be taxed to such an extent as to enable their government to cancel an enormous debt, in the creation of which they had nothing to say, and from the extinction of which they will have nothing to gain. It is kind of hard to be compelled to pay off our forefathers' debts for the benefit of posterity; in fact it is highly undesirable and unfair, and we don't see why a such a manner. The first thing a live Yankee money in an enterprise, is " What return will I get from the speculation ?" If he can't see much of a return, he will not sink much of 1878...... 10,478 his money; but here in this question of super- | 1879...... 6.659 fluous taxation and wholesale extinction of 1880...... 4,725 the national debt, we find the whole Yankee | 1831...... 5.582 people working and sweating for the special | 1882........... 6,738 benefit of the unborn. This is a spectacle 1883...... 9,184 of self-sacrifice unparalleled in the annals of any other nation.

DISTURBERS OF THE PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER.

been commenced before Judge Bennett, According to the first dispatches sent by the Associated Press the public were led to believe that the Catholic population of the place was alone to blame for the scenes of trouble and of strife; but the enquiry which is now taking place discloses facts which have been hitherto concealed and which give a totally different complexion to the situation. Instead of the Catholics being to blame and responsible for the terrible crimes committed during the conflicts, the Orangemen are, as usual, the cause of the trouble. It now transpires, according to the sworn depositions of the witnesses, that, a few days before the riot, the Orangemen committed characteristic outrages at Spaniard's Bay, a town six miles distant from River Head of Harbor Grace. They demolished the windows of the Catholic church, broke and trampled on the crosses which marked the graves of the dead in the cemetery and otherwise desecrated the tombs of the departed. These manifestations of Orange fanaticism naturally incensed the Catholic people of the surrounding country, but they took no retaliatory action in the matter. On Christmas Day the news was brought to Biver Head that the Orangemen were coming the following day "to lay out" the Catholics themselves. This piece of information caused great excitement and consternation for the moment; but, on considering the situation in a cool manner, it was resolved that if the Orangemen could smash windows and desecrate the graves of the dead without any resistance, they would not be allowed to attack the living on such easy terms. Acand marched to the limits of the town to meet Spaniard's Bay. The news of their coming was true enough, for in due time they put in an appearance with bands playing, flags flying, and efficers and men in full regalia. They numbered, with their followers, one housand strong. At this juncture Head-Constable Doyle came on the scene and retion of St. Patrick and Notre Dame churches | monstrated with the Catholics, when one of trust. The system, in fact, is the very worst cale property in the rebellious Island of liquidating their own respective debts,) calland most odious form of tangion without Skye made a call lately on the crofters for lug upon the Protestants " to defend their and there will be no had work." payment of rent, as usual. Instead of re- rights by every process known to them." Herr But there was too much blood in the eyes of the Orange mob. They moved ary and Nibilist schools never made forward and advanced to within ten yards of vent the electors of the county from ascema more inflammatory appeal or incited the Catholics, when a slight pause ensued. | bling. The scene was in one of the so-called Commons, asking for their opinions as to pay no more rent until the report their followers, more openly, to civil At this point the Head Constable shouted what should fill the programme of the or the Boyal Commission is issued." war. We don't see how our plous con- to the Orangemen, "Let us cross the next session, and as to the general Lord Napler, the chairman of the commission, temporary can, henceforth, reasonably or con- Boyne again," and with these words he

milited to the commission during the past this morning that "the Weiness is simply in- resulted in the loss of several lives. interpretation to an item of news so as to create | explanation of the riots there is every reason | an opportunity to publish "an inflammatory to believe. It is testified to by independeditorial denouncing Roman Catholics and ent witnesses on their oath. It is, moreover, calling upon Protestants to defend their supported by the fact that Head Constable rights by every process known to them." Says | Doyle is suspended for the part he took in the riots. It shows, on the whole, that whether in Canada, Newfoundland, Ireland that it was intended by those churches to or any other part of the world where Orangeism exists, the supporters of this symbol of religious bigotry and fanatioism are the common enemies of their Catholic neighbors and the common disturbers of the public peace

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The depression of trade in the Dominion was strongly indicated by the closing of many factories and by the heavy reduction of wages which have taken place during the past four months especially; but the real extent and serious character of affairs is more clearly shown in the annual circular of Dun Wiman & Co.

During the year just ended there have been no less than 1,384 failures recorded in the several Provinces of the Dominion, with liabilities amounting to \$15,949,361. This exhibit is well calculated to excite apprehension and grave thought, although there is yet no serious ground for alarm or panic. It is the largest list of failures registered since 1879, in which year we reached hardpan, after the disastrous collapse of the three previous years. The following is a comparative statement of the failures which have occurred during the ment six weers .__

daying ma bada nin haun		i and a supplement
Number.	Liabilities.	This reads like a dream the proceeding is
1878 1,697	\$23,908,677	so unusual. But is it not a pity, is it not a
1879 1,902	29,347,937	shame that the Government should tensy the
1880 907	7 388.077	Orangeman's profession of loyalty by having
1881 635	5 751,207	148 hussars and its fancers to give him a "smell
1882 787	8 587 657	of powder and a touch of steel." Though
1883 1,384	15,949,361	the Orange Lords and Masters who are thus
		i digtorbing the nesses of Illut

Thus, the disasters of the past year are double those of 1882, both in number and in extent, a fact which would seem to say that there is not much stability in our prosperity. As compared with the United States, the above showing for Canada is by no means very encouraging. In the Union there has been 1 failure in every 94 traders, while in Canada there has been 1 in every 48 traders The average liabilities in the United States has been \$18,000 and in Canada the average has been \$11,000. The following is sharp, shrewd, business-like people as the a statement of the number of failures in each Americans willingly submit to be fiseced in | year since 1878, which was also for our American neighbors the culminating point asks when he is about to sink his of five years of depression and liquidation succeeding the panic of 1873;

> LIABILITIES \$234,383,132 98.149.053 65,752,000 81,155,932 101,547,564 172,874,172

As a whole, therefore, the state of trade in Canada is much feebler than in the United States. It must not, however, be forgotten that while the aggregate of failures for 1883 A judical investigation into the disgrace- the country has increased in an almost simiful riots at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, has lar proportion. Thus in 1879 when there Orange Bossmore programme. According to 1883, when the failures number 1384 the corner of and street rowdles of Belfast per cent., numbering 65,452. This fact should brought to the scene of action, free not be lost sight of by business men in exam- of all cost to themselves. Nobody ining and judging the situation. The principal cause which has led to this heavy increase of failures is without doubt over pro duction. Canada produced more than it could profitably sell or consume. Our home markets are limited, and as for foreign market we have none worth speaking of, except for our farm products. Whatever is manufactured in the country has got to be consumed therein without much delay or it will speedily ruin the manufacturer or the middle men. To this fact of superabundant production or of importation is mainly due the injudicious expansion of credits and the jostering of the speculative or game ing proponeity. Our merchants and manufacturers are proceeding with extreme caution and they do wisely. The report of Dun, Wiman & Co., urges that "a conservative policy with regard to credit, at all times judicious, was never more needed than now, But a sharp restriction in banking accommodation, and an equally illiberal policy in granting extensions by merchants. will be as dangerous on the one hand as an unwise expansion on the other. But with the turn of another year the realization of the products of the earth, now held in hand. together with a moderate amount of profit for legitimate business, there ought to be no difficulty whatever in bringing about a restoration of confidence, a remunerative cordingly a hundred young men gathered in trade, and the entire safety of our internal River Head on the morning after Christmas, commerce." With our agricultural interests on a sound and healthy basis, we need the Crangemen who were approaching from therefore lear no prolonged term of depression.

> BAYONETING "LOYAL" ORANGEMEN. OBANGEISM received a severe squelching in Dromore yesterday. A Nationalist meeting had been called to discuss the affairs of the country and the political questions of the day. A few Orange Masters resolved that was not refused, that they should take the law into their own hands and prestrongholds of Orangeism in the North, The "loyal" designs of the Orangemen were strange to say, frustrated by the "disloyal" countenance given by the Govern- laughter among others, and scorn among the

it listened to patriotic speeches, applauded the sentiments, and endorsed the views of the members of the Irish Parliamentary party -and all this in Dromore, where Orangemen were supposed to be thick as files. On the other hand, the Orange body, which had been reinforced by a contingent of corner loafers from Belfast and other localities, were white with rage and ground their tecth in their fit of impotency. They held a counter-demon. stration and passed resolutions condemning the Government " for prohibiting loyal and allowing Parnell meetings," and endorsing "Lord Bossmore's action," for which Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Great Seal felt compelled to disgrace his lordship. What strange creatures these Orangemen must be! They want to be more loyal than the Queen herself. After the meetings were over, the poor Orangemen, full of fire and bravery, rushed on the Nationalists and manifested a crazy eagerness to spill blood. Now, from past experience, one would imagine that when the conflict was really precipitated, the police and the soldiers would put an end to the fight by shooting and bayoneting the Nationallets—that used to be the way, but no, the red coats, by a a disloyal" manouvre, directed their rifies and their bayonets towards the Orange lilles and the loyal hearts of the supporters of peace and order. Says the cable despatch : "The "fight ended only after the husears and lan-" cers had charged across the fields and wound. ed a number of Orangemen. The infantry, "with fixed bayonets, escorted the National. "ists beyond reach of the Orangemen." This reads like a dream the proceeding is

shame that the Government should repay the Orangeman's profession of loyalty by having its hussars and its fancers to give him a "smell of powder and a touch of steel." Though the Orange Lords and Masters who are thus disturbing the peace of Ulster profess to be actuated solely by zeal for Protestant ascendency, and anxiety for the preservation of the integrity of the Empire, it is quite obvious that the real motive of their violence is a sordid and selfish fear for their prokets, A large number of agricultural tenants in the North hold their farms by lease and are therefore excluded from any of the benefits of the Land Act. The Parnellites promise that they will indict on the act being amended so as to execut its adventages to all lease holders. This would mean practically a 25 per cent. reduction of rents, that is to say, a cutting off of one-quarter of the incomes of the landlords. Here is where the shoe pinches. The Hamiltons, the Rossmores, the Baresfords and the other fire-sating Orange magnates are fighting not for the Queen or for Protestantism, but to preserve the integrity of their rack rents. Their great purpose is to make it appear that the people of the North are opposed to Parnell; in other words, that they want no further reform in the land laws. It requires but little penetration to see through the thin well with which the landlords seek to hide their real objects. The farmers are not deceived by it. They understand the position is large, the number of traders throughout perfectly, and, as a body, they give no sort of co-operation or countenance to the were 1902 failures recorded, there were only a reliable correspondent, "the disturbers of 56,000 persons engaged in business, while in the National meetings are not farmers, but he traders have increased almost 20 and Darry, hired at haits crown a day, and could be persuaded to believe that farmers are such fools as to travel long distances at considerable expenditure of time and money, with the object of maltreating men who are working hard to bring about a reduction of rents. The theory that the mass of the people ct Ulster are with the Tory landlords and against the National party has not a leg to stand upon, It is hardly possible to imagine that the landlords themselves can believe it. Else why their fierce opposition to an extension of the franchise. If, as they contend, the majority is on their side, and it is only the agitators who are making the trouble, why not give the majority the privilege of the vote and have the agitators squelched at the first

> The present state of affairs indicates, in a very positive and agreeable manner, that the squeiching is being all done on the other side. Orangeism must go and it's about

AN INFLAMMATORY APPEAL.

We isney that respectable and cool-headed Protestants of this community ought to be heartily ashamed of the ravings and ranting of their organ, the Montreal Daily Witness, against the Catholic Church and religion. As a matter of fact, we have time and again 16ceived assurances from non-Catholics that the bolsterous and empty tirades of our pious contemporary on Catholic subjects create more disgust than conviction among fair-minded Protestants. But there are always some who are liable to be infinenced by its misleading and very often untruthful articles, and the result is, that the natural or hereditary bigotry of these people is further inflamed and their prejudices augmented. It is to protest against this and to guard against the baneful consequences of such writings that we feel compelled to upmask our stherwise esteemed contemporary and to show the general public how irrational an otherwise sana journal can be on religious questions. Yesterday our contemporary surpresed itself, and one of its editorial columns was actually seased in the froth and foam of violent pusion, rage and terror. The article. which caused consternation sinong some great majority, reads and sounds as if it IRELAND."

(From Raynolds' Journal London, Eng.)

rious life of some pleasure resort at

by a grasping egent or middleman, who per-

formed the functions of an intermediary be-

tween great landlords and the people, that

men are found ready to perform for great bodies like the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,

City guilds, and corporate institutions in Lon-

don and other great cities. Poor and miser-

able, Ireland waited for a Deliverer, and Pro-

vidence sent her Mr. Parnell, as good Whigs

still believe Providence sent William III to

save England. Of course, such a man had to

make up his mind to leave Society, to suffer

pain and imprisonment, and to be excluded

from the saloons of the aristocracy, which pro-

bably the aristocracy regard as a very high

penalty indeed. Mr. Parnell had no sooner

shown that he was in carnest than he was as

sailed on every hand, but the people of Ire-

land "rose at him." This is the secret of

Mr. Parnell's strength, as it was the secret of

Harold-"in his breast beats the heart of

Ireland." A nation always discovers a

true man, and he is followed with zeni and affection. See what Mr

Parnell has done. He compelled Ministers

and Parliament to pass a Land Act; from his

prison he dictated an Arreats Act. Impris-

onment broke down the power of O'Connell

but imprisonment for a longer tarm only con-solidated the power of Mr. Parnell. Released

from durance, he emerged into liberty the

Mr. Trevelyan will do well to ponder over

much that fell from the lips of Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Trevelyan is young enough to learn, and

he not only has a reputation to sustain, but

he needs the help of Mr. Parnell to pass

the County Franchise Blil, which owes

much to Mr. Trevelyan, so far as Eng-

land is concerned. Mr. Parnell put it

very clearly that the same suffrage

to be given to England must be

given to Ireland. In 1867 Ireland was unjustly

used in the establishment of a rateable and

rental qualification, while England entered

upon the enjoyment of the household franchise

in boroughs. A principle is of universal ap-aplication. If the people are entitled to vote as

householders and lodgers in England, then

householders and lodgers in Ireland must be

permitted to do so too. We do not think it any onewer that household suffrage in Ire-

and will give Mr. Parnell eighty followers

in the House of Commons. The only ques-

tion would be, are they elected by the Irish

fact, brings us in eight of the cardinal diffi-

ary plea for doing less for Ireland than wo

do for ourselves. The Conservatives have

been threatening the Liberal Government to

dare to bring in a franchise bill that will ex-

tend to Ireland the privileges to be accorded

probably to extend the rights of Eng

Government will dare to propose a bili based upon equality from the Land's End

to John O'Groat's and the Giant's Causeway.

Mr. Trevelyan owes this to his past, and he

things, parliament ought to know by touch of

ple have been badly used in Ireland

in Outcast London, and in Squalid Liverpool,

and that this view of landlord-ism, more pestilent than drunker-

ness, more destructive than even crime,

shall coase except under conditions of ju-

dicial rents, sonitary observances, and ac-

counts villiy to the law. It is a fact that

n) estate was so profitable as an Irish estate

upon which the people were starving

and dying during the time that they were

blessed with even good barvests. The bad harvest revealed the horrible truth

and landlordism was laid low by "the inexor-

able logic of facts." Now it is a good thing

to hold an estate in slums, built upon

land belonging to some high and mighty

Events are

corporation or commission, and still a

bringing the people of England and

After the ocean of words to which we have

good thing for landlordism.

English city and town.

They do not desire

We hope that the Libera

to Englishmen.

lishmen.

uncrowned king of Ireland.

or abroad; or more probably

La Marseillaise turned into warlike prose. It will be asked, and what has caused the Daily Witness to make such an exhibition of sented to act as agents in their respective lcitselt? The cause wasn't very momentous; | califies for the Post and TRUE WITSESS, and it was only the following paragraph which empowered to collect subscriptions and erappeared among the "city news items" of a morning contemporary :-

Churches of Noire Dame and St. Petrick's Murray, Deloro, Out; Miss E Maxwell, have led their respective pastors to request the Bishop to grant permission to petition the Legislature to come to their aid."

Without taking the time or trouble to ascertain if that unauthentic statement was either true or correct, the proprietor and editor of the Daily Witness issues an order to load the guns and fire. Revolution is proclaimed, the fing of civil war is holsted, and the Protestants, one and all, are called upon " To DB-PEND THEIR EIGHTS BY RVERY PROCESS KNOWN TO TERM." Aux Armes ! Aux Armes ! Citoyens ! the ory went forth from the Witness office. Up to the present writing no particulars of any bloody affray have reached us. Perhaps our contemporary has cabled to the Soudan for El Madhi, and is waiting for the False Prophet to come and head the forces it is putting into

The following is the pronunciamento of the Daily Witness accompanying its declaration of war:

"It (the paragraph quoted above) means that the religious liberty guaranteed by our constitution is to be attacked, and that Protestants are to be required to support the Church of Rome by the brute force of a majority which would vote very differently were the burden imagined to be their own * Its incongruity consists in the best endowed and wealthiest corporation in the country, the Seminary, choosing the present mcment to knock at the doors of the provincial treasury. Alas! Reverend Sirs, Mr. Chaplean and Mr. Senecal have been there before you and have nothing but direct taxation. Your time is ill chosen. Its enormity consists in the fact that if there is one blessing guaranteed by our constitution that we hold more dearly than another it is religious liberty, and to be taxed for the support of the Romlah Church is not religious liberty. Such a grant would be like the firing upon Fort Sumter. It would be a declaration of war against the constitution. It would be open to Protestants to accept the situation, to leave their own country and live in exile, OR TO DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS BY EVERY PROCESS KNOWN TO THEM. The first thing would probably be a petition to the proper powers to wipe out the provincial sys-tem as unworkable, and if this could not be gained then any allegiance would be better than allegiance to Rome."

known to them" was such a gentle way of putting it that we could not help giving the revolutionary and sanguinary phrase greater prominence by using capital letters. The Witness wouldn't even stop at dynamite!!! Ye gods and little fishes! What are we coming to, or what is going to become of us? There is more blood and iron in our contemporary than in the Chancellor of the German Empire. Prince afford this small sum, which procures the Bismarck said he would never go to Canossa, but he has gone. The Witness goes the German one better, and says it would rather go to Hades than to Rome, for any allegiance them among their friends. Each solicitor would be better than allegiance to Rome. Of course, in such matters as these our contemporary is at full liberty to fixite own afternative and then select the one which will conform most with its character and agree with its temperament.

"To defend their rights by every process

In the meantime we can assure the Witness that religious liberty is not to be attacked the Union, Rev. James A. McFaul, Long and that Protestants are not to be required to Branch, N.J. support the Church of Bome by the "brute force" of a majority, as the Catholics were required for several centuries to support the Protestant church in another portion of the British Empire by the "brute force" not of a majority but of a minority, a state of things which the Witness never found fault with, but even applanded and endorsed. We also can assure our contemporary that the Seminary never had, and has not, the slightest intention of knocking at the doors of the Provincial Treasury, so that our contemporary's alarm is ill-timed.

Under these circumstances, therefore, Protestants will neither have to leave their own country and live in exile, nor will they have to defend their rights by any process known to them. It will also be unnecessary to petition the proper powers to wipe out the provincial system as unworkable. The situation being thus brought back to its normal | Father Loftus; but her sojourn in the old conditions, the Witness will not have to chose between shaking hands with the Devil or the Pope.

In explanation of the paragraph upon which the Witness seized so recklessly to build up a column of violent abuse and vain ture from this world; she wished to die threats, we may add that the church-wardens a nun. On Saturday morning last the of the Fabrique of Notre Dame and those of the Superior-General of the congregation, the very rev. Mother St. Bernard, accompanied St. Patrick's Church have under consideraby Sister St. Alexie, mistress of the novitlate, tion a scheme or plan, simply of a finan- and by the Chaplain of the Community, the cial nature, by which the existing Bev. Father Tranchemontagne, proceeded to debts on both churches which are the residence of her father for the purpose of at present, consolidated, may be divided and equitably collocated, and in this manner circumstances, was singularly impresliquidated by each parish for their respective sive and solemn. Lying on her death-bed, amounts. All will agree with us that this but calm, happy and resigned, in the midst small detail of parish business was hardly enough to justify the responsible editor and General, received the holy habit, and took the proprietor of the Witness in raising name in religion of St. Michael, the Archangel. a cry of religious war, and in calling upon Protestants to defend their rights by every process known to them. Our contemporary is last becoming a positive nulsance in the during the past twenty-five or thirty years. It

NOTICE.

Subscribers are particularly requested to Coserve that the special reduction to \$1 a year is only made to those paying strictly in | Maria, where the requiem mass and obsequies. Advance. In all other cases the rate of sub- will be performed, and where the young sister. scription is \$1.50 per annum. Subscribers will find her last resting place. She will be desiring to obtain the reduction must send renewals before the expiration of their old sympathy will be extended in their sad beterm.

NEW AGENTS.

The following persons have kindly conroll subscribers :

Thes McAleer, Hemmingford, Que; Miss B "The heavy debts on the Roman Catholic | McMullip, Brewers Mills, Ont; Miss C M Hawkesbury, Ont; T' F O'Connor, Johnville, N B; P J Ryan, Lauzor, Que; D Allar, P M, Marlbank, Ont; James Megan, Oconto, Wis: USA.

LETTER TO THE BISHOP. The gentlemen of the clergy of the dic-

cese will take notice of the following letter addressed to the bishop :---NORTH SHORE BAILWAY OFFICE

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,

QUEBEC, 4th January, 1884.

GENTLEMEN, - Will you have the kindness to forward me a complete list of the members of your clergy in your diocese, and please inform them that by making a written applica. tion to the undersigned a new half-fare will be sent to their address for the year 1884, upon the receipt of twelve cents in postage stamps for each fare asked for ? Yours, devotedly,

A. DAVIS, Superintendent.

bome

WISHING THE POST AND TRUE WIT-NESS PROSPERITY AND SUC-

UESS. To the Editor of THE POST and . THUS WITNESS Sir,-I beg to enclose two dollars and fifty cents (\$2 50) to pay for True Witness from

February, 1883, to February, 1885. I trust that it will always continue its open. menly course, representing the true senti-ments and feelings of Irish Catholics in Carada, asking no favore, but determined to have their rights, and while yielding to none in their loyalty and devotion to Canada, are not afraid or ashamed to express their sympathies with the gallant band who are struggling in Ireland sgainst such tremendous odds to obtain for that unhappy country even a small share of the rights and privileges we enjoy here. Had Parnell and his noble associates been subjects of any other country in Europe they would have been held up by the whole English people and English press as the purest and most unpurchasable patriots that the world had ever produced, and if they continue in the future with the same tenacity and firmness of the past few years, backed up as they should be (and I have no doubt will be) by their countrymen and their descendants all over the world, they will and must eventually succeed.

Wishing the old reliable Taue WITNESS and Posr a prosperous and successful New Year, I am very truly yours,

HUGH BYAN. Perth, 31st December, 1883.

ST. MARY'S UNION.

St. Mary's Union is a pious organization, established February 2, 1882, with the permission and approbation of the Bt. Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, D.D., Bishop of Trenton, N.J., and designed to support homeless children. The annual alms, entitling to a certificate of membership for either the living or the dead, is only 25 cents. Hardly any one but can benefits of a daily mass and many other spiritual privileges. Masses ere also said for solicitors—those who procure a number of certificates of membership and dispose of procusing 50 members will receive a handsome volume of choice Catholic reading. An eight-page illustrated paper is published at the beginning of each year and sent to all solicitors for gratuitous distribution among the members on their lists. Certificates of membership in English, French and German. Mourning certificates for the dead. Persons desirous of becoming solicitors or members

PROFESSED ON HER DEATH-BED.

A Religious Reception Under Solemn and Affecting Circumstances.

The death of Sister St. Michael the Archangel took place on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. The young lady was the eldest daughter of our well known citizen, Mr. Michael McShane. About three years ago owes it to his present office of Chief Secretary, Miss McShane bade adieu to the world and which is only a fact, whereas the franchise is entered the novitiate of the Congregation of a principle to which he owes his place in the Notre Dame at Villa Maria. She completed political firmament. Above and before all the period of probation, but her health was found to be in such a delicate condition that | the people what they desire to be done, not it was found impossible to preceed with her | what fresholders, copy-holders, fund-holders, profession, and her entry into the order was and every order of the middle classes think postponed for the purpose of affording her good for themselves and everybody else. Let an opportunity to recruit her health. us cheerfully recognize the fact that the pec-Accordingly a little over twelve months ago, the young novice returned to her parents' home and made preparations for a trip across the sea. She passed several months in Ireland under the care of her uncle, the Rev. country did not seem to have had beneficial

effect, and she again returned to her home. During the past week it became evident that the end was fast approaching. Her one great ambition and desire was to be professed and received into the sisterbood of the Congregation of Notre Dame, before her deparreceiving her into the Order. The is the extension of a suffrage to the whole ceremony of the reception, under the of terrible suffering, the young novice pronounced her yows with the aid of the Mother A religious reception under such circumstances has been but of rare occurrence in the annals of the Congregation of Notre Dame; we believe there has not been a similar one is only allowed by special privilege, but Miss McShane was no highly esteemed by her superiors that they found no difficulty in ac-

speech of Mr. Parnell, clear, decisive in tone. and determined in prospective action, comes to us as a welcome change from verbs to sense. Mr. Parnell is a man of the people. If any Irish tenant ever had conceived that Mr. Parnell was working for his class, he will beawakened from his delusion by finding that the great deliverer is equally determined upon making terms for the people who live by cording it to her. The funeral will leave her father's residence, 238 Guy street, at eight labour upon the land that they do not own or occupy, except as the servants of others. o'clock to-morrow morning, and the cortege Employment for the people is Mr. Parnell's will proceed to the mother house at Villa condition before he will interfere to got leaseholders brought within the power of the Land Act. A mere reduction of rent to occupiers may do much for a mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, while to the afflicted parents deep

est of the whole people shall be gept in view as the one thing which it is the duty of Par-"THE UNCROWNED KING OF llament to conserve. The oversight in this direction has led to all the evils that the kingdom has now to endure. For four contuites we have gone on blundering, always legislating by classes for class-The speech of Mr. Parnell on the occasion e, but putting the burdens upon the of the presentation of the national tribute in people by ingenious processes of taxation, Dublin on Tuesday is an event of great pcnot quite creditable to any profession of a litical importance in the history of Ireland. falth that included the Ten Commandments. It will, we hope, cause Englishmen to think Ireland is bringing us back to a sense of re-when they read that the toast, " Ireland as a sponsibility, and those who can read between sponsibility, and those who can read between Nation," was drunk instead of the usual loyal the lines will see that on both sides of St. toast of "The Queen." Not even did the George's Channel the public mind is Irishmen present drink the toast in the form going to the same point-the land. It is of no use telling the people of the of certain tradesmen at the West end, who for reasons of their own drink to "The first Recontracts made by and with the families publican in England, Queen Victoria." If the of the possessors of land. We go back to absence of royal favor to West end trades. the time of Henry 711., up to which time men justifies this modification of loyalty, how the people had a title and were in possesmuch more do centuries of Englishmisgovernsion. They were turned out under a pretext ment and oppression justily the denial of tipol making them free, and the culprits were loyalty to the head of the State? Mr. Parnell the holders of catates granted by the put his case very clearly, and Mr. Trevelyan Crown. No number of deeds upon parchwill probably find it unanswerable. Mr. Parment can affect the title of the people. nell found Ireland miserable, unhappy, and A generous people may desire to poverty-stricken in the last degree. What we call "Outcast London" and "Squalid Liver-What teot honest purchasers to the extent of the payment, but that does not go to the root pool " is only a representation of what landof the principle, which is that the State is the lordism has done here and had done all over real owner of the land. It is the source Ireland. In words of deepest pathos, because of employment for the people, and the denial they are true, Mr. Parnell described the condiof that employment has called into existtion of the Irish peasant, laboring from morn ence "Outcast London" and "Squalld till night to extract from the soil the means Liverpool." Parks, pleasure grounds and to pay rent, and, if possible, a residue upon game coverts are very expensive luxuries to which he and his might exist. The Irishthe prople. But has worked out its inevitman lived in a hovel because he did not dare able resulte, based as it is upon certainty to to erect a cottage lest his rent should the landlord, son uncertainty and loss, if any, be increased by a grasping landlord, probably spending his income in the luxuto the tensats. The true idea of rent was

READ THIS.

Liverpool.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to Dk. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED FINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and ca. therefore, he returned if not found satisfactory.

as a sum to be paid out of the culture

of the land, after the labor and skill

had been paid for. We are coming

back to that. Mr. Parnell is leading us in

great principle—the right of the people to

the "owner." We simply had turned the

principle of rent upside down, and hence Dis-

tressed Ireland, Outcast London, and Squalid

NEWFOUNDLAND. Under this heading our confere, La Minerve, in to-day's leane says :-" The population of Newfoundland is making a poor reputation for itself. It is plain that elements of discorn exist. Trouble succeeds to trouble. Some mouths and the difficulty was about the French fisherme, and now the position of the Irish decourse attracts attention. Evidently we enam have to think twice before admitting that island into the Cauadian confederacy, as the metropolis has at present all it can do to control this turbulent colony, which at any moment threatens to bring about diplomatic embarrassment with France. In Newfoundland international treaties are not respected; neither are the rights of private individuals, as is shown by the recent attacks of Orangemen upon Irlah Catholics. Under these circumstances, Newfoundland would do as well to remain at home. We have enough of our own troubles without adding any more to them. Let England alone settle the situation. Anyway, we con't wan! Newfoundland. Confederation is complate enough without this agituted island."

CATABEH .- A news realment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

POPE LEO AND O'CONNELL.

Rome, Jan 7 .-- The Pope to day gave an andleace i Boy, T. Broguan, parish priest of Omircive, the birthplace of Daniel O'Con-nell. Father Bresnau has been raising money people who are entitled to vote? This, in oulty of the English mind in all its dealings to erect a church in memory of O'Connell's with Ireland. We always see some imagin- services. The Pope warmly praised the project and enlogized O'Connell, whom he said be saw in the House of Commons in 1848. His Holiness blessed the contributors to the fund, and also promised to furnish the first stone for the church, and to depute the Archbishop of the Province of Cashel to lay it.

THE POPE AND THE PRINCE.

London, May 8.-A Bome despatch says that the conversation held by the Pope with the Crown Prince of Germany concluded of two parts, one of which will remain absclutely secret and the other will be published at the proper time. The Pope has informed the cardinals that he has consigned to the secret archives a detailed account of the convereation between himself and the Prince in order to transmit it to posterity, a statement of which may in inture be of much impor-

AROHBISHOP GIBEONS.

Baltimore, Jan. 7.—A Rome despatch says that Archbishop Gibbons had an audience with the Pone vesterday preparatory to leaving Rome. The Pope confirmed Archblshop Globons appointment as Apostolio Delegato to preside at the Catholic Council in Baitimore. On Tuesday the Archbishop will depart for Nice, Trent and Lyons on important mission.

Baltimone, Jan. 8 .- A letter from Archbishop Gibbons says the National Council of Catholic prejetes will open in the cathedral in Baltimero on November 9th, 1884. The Archbishop relierates the statement that no action will be taken by the Holy See regarding the Irish question in the United States, and no remonstrance will be sent to this country on the subject.

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

Ireland together, and the next point of union Dublin, Jan. 7 .- Bisho; Ryan, of St. Louis, who has just returned from Italy and France, preached yeasterday in Dublin. In his serpeople on equal terms in England and Ireland. The uncrowned king of Ireland has mon he said that in Ireland religion and done much for the Emerald Isle, but he is patriotism had been unfortunately pitted not less concerned for the larger Ireland, reagainst each other, but the Church had tripresented by colonies of Irishmen in every umphed, and in the end it always did. He assured his hearers that this triumph would result in their ultimate good, because the clergy, been treated for the last few months, this whose daty it was to guide the people, loved them too well to deceive them by fattery or to in any way inculoste such false and dangerous principles as would lead them to certain destruction. The people should strictly tollow the advice given them by their pastorg. Their first duty was to the Church. which would always remove perlious doubts and point out the tree and legal course,

Ecclesiastical changes are taking place at Ogdensburg. Abbe F. X. Ghayon returns to Ohamphin; Athe U. Larose comes back to Ogdensuring; Abos Lachance, of Rogersfield, exchanges his parish for that of Abbe L. B. Damers, of Moore's Forks; Abbe Blanchard, class without doing much for the people at large. This is the true spirit of legislation, that in every change the inter-

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Prof. Swift, of Rochester, has discovered the comet of 1812

Two satiors have been frezen to death on a wreck off Block Island.

A revolutionary rising is feared on the Franco-Spanish frontier. Gold in large quantities has been discover-

ed near Portland, Oregon. The hop crop of the German Empire in

883 is estimated at £42,600,000.

Over 300 arrests have been made in connection with the Sudrkin murder. The Black Flags massacred all the prison-

ers taken by them before Sontay. Nova Scotia barristers discussed the Judi-

cature Act at Hailfax on Saturday. A receiver has been appointed to the New

York and New England Bailroad. The Prussian Government intendintroduc ing a bill to abolish the May laws.

The Czar of Russia is sending a racing stud to England to enter into public events.

The Madagascar authorities are reported to have accepted the French terms of peace.

Kennedy & Co.'s cracker factory, Chicago, was burned this morning. Loss \$50,000. Bret Hart was a guest of the Duke of St. Albane, at Bestwood Lodge, Christmas week. Mr. A. L. Light, C.E., is supporting a

scheme for bridging the St. Lawrence at Que-The English Board of Trade will oppose that of the Roman law, which deemed rent the Channel Tunnel coheme at the next sea-

> sion. Two French frigates from the Newfoundland station will visit the St. Lawrence next

that direction, and is is in the direction of a year. About \$20,000 worth of property has been live by culture of the land-and after that stolen from express waggons at New York

their obligation in pay comething for rent to this winter. Reports that the Queen would be unable to hold drawing-rooms during the coming spring

are untrue. The number of failures in Canada in 1883 is reported as 1,329, with liabilities of nearly

\$16,000,000. Last year's mackerel catch of the New Eugland fishermen shows a large decrease comparcd with 1882.

The revenue and expenditure returns for the first six months of the fiscal year show a surplus of \$2,805,397.

New York trade returns for 1883 show a decrease in imports and an increase in exports compared with 1882.

The customs receipts at the principal ports in the Dominion continue to show a decrease compared with last year. The Midland and other railway property in

London is being guarded in auticipation of attempted Fenian outrages. Several heavy failures are announced in

England, including Henry Brogden, iron master, with liabilities of £720,000. The murderers of Colonel Sudrkin in St.

Peteraburg are said to have left a letter threat ening Count Tolstal and Gen. Gresser. Differences have arisen between the Eng-

lish and native advisers of the Khedive, and the resignation of the ministry is feared.

The managers of the Kingston Locomotive Works are considering a scheme for embark-

ing in the composite ship-building trade. The Nibilists in Paris are much disturbed in consequence of the activity of the police since the murder of Sudikin in St. Peters turg.

A London telegram to a New York paper says the Canadian Government is negotiating with a view to a renewal of the reciprocity

treaty. TheS that there is no reason to apprehend a renewsi of disturbance in the northern pro

vinces.

It is again said the Marquis Tseng will shortly propose the mediation of Great Britain or the United States in the Franco-Chinose difficulty.

The portion of the bridge on the railway between Wigan and Preston, Eng, collapsed on Saturday. Seven workmen were killed

and as many lajured. Aeron Harris, who has been in gaol at Toronto on suspicion of having murdered Susan Glbbs at the Humber, has been admit ted to ball in \$12,000.

The new King of Annam has recognized the recent treaty with France, and hostile mandarins who murdered a number of Christians have been punished.

James Wallace, an old employe, cashier of the Bank of Hopkinsville, Ky., has disappeared, leaving a shortage of between \$40,-000 and \$50,000 in his accounts.

The Mexican Government has declared for feited the concession made to General Grant for a submarine cable connecting Mexico. the United States, and Central America, for non-falfilment.

Friday was the first anniversary of the faneral of M Lcon Gambetta. A large number of people visited the chamber in which he died at Ville D'Auray, and many wreaths were deposited in it.

Senator Sapin thinks that the payment of the U.S. national debt should cease. He favors the issuing of 2 per cent. 50 year bonds by the Government, into which all bonds should be converted.

The New York Graphic's Washington despatch says the Naval Advisory Board is in a panic in consequence of the sev recriticisms of the Mechanical Engineer and the newspapers regarding the new cruisers.

Last year 5,877,937 letters, and 1,857,898 papers were delivered by the letter carriers in Toronto, showing an increase over 1882 of 730,262 letters and 465,434 papers. The value of stamps sold was \$213,960, 25.

The City Council of Halifax, on the motion for a reconsideration of the resolution to have a paid fire department established instead of the present volunteer system, have revoked their action, and the department will continue as heretofore.

The Park Theatre, Cleveland, O., is a mass of ruins. Nothing but the walls are standing. The First Presbyterlan Ohurch adjoining was damaged to the extent of \$20,000. The Park Theatre loss is variously stated at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

An action has been commenced in the United States Court in New York in which the Sultan of Turkey is made one of the defandants. It involves the ownership of certain implements that are valued at \$300,000, stored in plaintiff's warehouse.

Deputy Talandier's paper, La Republique Democratique et Sociale, Bays it knows that in a few days numerous reprisals against the English will occur in Ireland to avenge the execution of O'Donnell, that the Irish revolutionists will burn London, and that the American Fenians have studied minutely the operations to be carried on by them.

HENRY GEORGE.

THE AUTHOR OF "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" MEETS WITH AN EVATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 8 .- Mr. Henry George arrived here to day. He was received at Euston Depot by a committee of the Land Reform Uctou. Fifteen handred persons awaited his arrival. When the party reached Euston equare Mr. George mounted a wagonette and thanked his friends for their kind reception. He said :-

"I appreciate the compliment because I recognize therein proof that the principles dear to me are dear to you. This is a premenition of a great revolution destined to sweep the world. i am glad to be received by workingmen. Landlords will not receive me." (Laughter.)

Mr. George referred to the words of the apostie-"He that will not work shall not eat"-and then called attention to the Ene houses which he said were tenanted by men doing nothing-an anomly which was attracting world-wide attention and the injustice of which was causing workingmen to lederate. So large an assemblage was a living proof that great economic truths were beginning to be recognized by the people themselves. Unjust and oppressive systems could not long withstand the vigorous attempts now being made in all civilized lands, and he felt sure that before long the ignorance which at present blinded the people to an understanding of their rights would be swept away and happi-

ress and prosperity would come to all alike. "This movement," he continued, "is des-tined to go forward. Be true to it and be true to yourselves. The power must always be with the masses. Do not ask for patternage or charity, but demand justice-your own rights and the rights of those below you. in this was we shall conquer."

Cheers were again raised and a band played as Mr. George drove away.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

London, Jan. 7 .- Dr. Gallagher, the ageclate of Whitehead, the dynamiter, who is a prisoner at Chatham, it is reported offers to make a revelation of the whole Irish-Amedcan dynamite conspiracy upon condition that he be released or that his sentence be mitigated. Gallagher declares that he was victimized by his confederates. It is suspected that Gallagher and Whitehead are being influenced to turn informers under a promise of release.

OBITUARY.

Count Roday, the Hungarian Minister of Ma-tional Defence, is dead. Cardinal Autonino de Luca, Presect of the Congregation at Rome, is dead. The wife of the Hon. C. Dickie, M.L.C., died at Canning, King's, N.B., on Jan. 2nd, aged 78

Capt George Rhand, one of the oldest vessel captains, and owner of Rhand's tug time, Buttalo, is dead.

Archbianop Napoleon Joseph Perche, of the Catholic dicess of New Orleans, aled in that city on Dec. 27th.

John W Nicholson, a prominent citizen of St John, N B, and one of the wealthlest men in the city, died on December 31st. He was about 79 vears old.

John Bugg, a well known citizen of Toronto, and one of the cidest surviving aldermen, died on January 1st. He entered the Council in 1859, serving till 1859, and then in 1872. He amassed considerable wealth.

Mrs Poer-Beresford, widow of Captain Henry Clement de la Poer-Borosford, and younger daughter of Sir Francis Hincks, died at her resi-dence 418 Bl. Antoine street, shortly after mid-night on the 48th instant. night on the 1st instant.

The Quebec papers announce the demise of Jacques L'Abbe, another of the veterans of 1312. He resided at Baint Laureut, Isle of Orleans, and was 99 years of age. He leaves 15 chill-dren, 61 graudchildren, and 14 greatgrandchildren.

Gen. Thomas L. Kane, one of the most prominent citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia of pneumonia on December 26th. During the rebellion he was Colonel of the Bucktadi kiegiment. He was a brother of the famous Arctic explorer. Joseph D Murphy, late me

Joseph D Murphy, late manager of the Ly-ceum Theatre, Philadelphia, died January ist, at his residence in that city. He was in his sixty-second year. His real name was Joseph Murphy Doundly, but in his professional con-nection ho was known as "Joe Murphy."

Reuben Styles, aged 78, died at Albert, N.B. the other day. He retired to rest the previous night apparently in as good health as usual, but, not rising in the morning, some members of the family went in and found him dead. Mr. Styles represented Albert County in the Legislature for eight years before Confederation, but was defeated in 1866.

tion, but was defeated in 1866.

The funeral of the late Mrs. G. Amyot took place at the Basilica, Quebec, on Monday morning, and was attended by a large number of prominent citizens. The pall-bearers were Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Mr. Caron, Hon. Thomas McGreevey, Messrs. Casgrain, M. P. Cl. Bosse, M.P., and L. J. R. op-alle, M.P. The service was chanted by Bev. Grand-Vloar Legare, assisted by Mr. Abbe Rame as descon, and Abbe Dupuis as sub-descon. Mr. G. Gagnon presided by the organ, and the Union Musicale rendered the musical service. The remains were interred in Belmont Cemetery.

John McGarthy Scally, a well-kn wn Irish

in Belmont Cemetery.

John McCarthy Scully, a well-kn'wn Irish Nationalist, was found dead in bed at New York, on the morning of December 30th from heart disease. He had been in falling health for several months and his severe literary labor for the past year, writing a work entitled "Anti-British Tariff," it is thought greatly aggravated his trouble. Early in life he became interested in the Fenian movement and had been instrumental in founding many Fenian organizations in this country. He was a chief organizer of the Land League movement in this city and was secretary of the parent organization.

Mr. James Davison, manager of the Royal

parent organization.

Mr. James Davison, manager of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, died at his residence on St. Mark street on Tuesday, December 25th. The deceased, who was nearly 70 years of age, enjoyed good health up to a very short time ago. On the 18th instant he was attacked with paralysis, from which he never completely recovered. Mr. Davidson was a native of Bedford, England, and after coming to Canada resided for a time in Quebec. He was manager of the Montreal agency of the Phonix Fire Insurance Company of England for 25 years, and about five years ago became manager of the Royal Canad an, preserving throughout his official life an unblemished reputation.

The many friends of Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Tucker and beloved wife of Patrick Flannery, will learn with deepest regret of her death, which sad event took place on the 18th December, at her late residence.

The late Mrs Flannery was married about five months when she was taken ill and finally succumbed after a lingering illness.

The deceased lady was greatly beloved by all who had the pleasere of knowing her, being an ardent member of the Catholic Church and a dutiful child. The members of deceased's family and the bereaved husband have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community.—Com.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 .- Luke Clark, a wellknown Fenish, is dead. He took a conspicuous part in Itish revolutionary affairs for half a century.



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CHURCHILL AND PLUNKETT

THE ACT OF UNION AND THE INTEG-RITY OF THE EMPIRE.

A Sham Protonse to Refuse Ireland her Political Rights.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Vacancy in Londonderry -- Particulars about the Devon Estate.

Special Correspondence to Tan Post and Taux WITHER.

Dublin, Christmastide, 1883. The year 1883 is to end as it began, in the solitical cense, by seeing Ireland the centre men. Twelve months ago they were called upon to deal with the results of vindictive coercion, in the (then) impending Invincible trials. The scaffold ass since seen a desen lives sacrificed to judicial vengeance, as a result of Mr. Forster's policy of ruling Ireland, and yet the obvious lesson taught by this repetition of the consequences of unjust and unsympathetic governunjust and unsympathetic govern-ment is lost upon most English statesmen. As London Truth puts it in this week's issue : Wherever one country endeavors to maintain its rule over another, desperate and reckless men will have recourse to desperate and

reobless acts. This, history has proved again and again. If, therefore, England wishes to put an end to these crimes she will abrogate all special laws intended to prevent, not only outrages, but legitimate political associations." But this is a conclusion which statesmen of the stamp of Lord Bandoiph Churchill and the Hon. David Plunket will not recognize. The political wisdom of these exponents of Englic's conservatism is above any vulgar ad. mission which attributes an effect to a cause,

particularly when such a cause is the ascendency of their class in the rule of Ireland. The Spee which the members for Woodstock and

Dublin University have been delivering before English and Scotch andiences during the present week are spiced with the choicest abuse of the Irish leaders and the national movement. The direct consequences are predicted 33 certain to happen to the British camp might not otherwise reach your readers, Empire, it the Irish, like the English and Rootoh householder, is to be granted the privilege of a vote. Total separation is sure to follow, and society will resolve itself into its original elements. "They might lose India and their Colonics and still remain a great nation," said Lord Churchill, "but if they lost speak truer or bolder words than these: Ireland, they were done." "An independent "Mr. Plunket tells us that things have come parliament and unrestrained Irish nationality were now demanded -in fact, it was separa. tion and the breaking up of the United Kingdom that had been brought openly into the field of practical politics," laments the grandson of the once famous Irish patriot and parliament is backed by a vast majority of anti Union Plunket. If these hysterical assertions were the outcome of real apprahension of danger to England, few people could blame Irishmen if they listened to or read them with considerable satisfaction, but they are only pitched in this alarmist key

For Party Purposes.

to are see popular prejudice in Great Britain against Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, that Ireland shall be included in the provisions of the Household Suffrage Bill of next year. Extended to this country, it would mean the political downfall of the Tory and Ascendency party. Ergo, it means, to Churchill and Plunket, the ultimate overthrow of the British Empire; and to convince the public mind of Great Britain of the logic and truthfalness of this reasoning has been the recent endeavor of the two best speakers of the Conservative ranks, Although actuated by dishonest party motives in thus placing a false issue before their andiences, both Churchill and Piunket are acting consistently with the records of their progenitors in thus trescherously attacking the Irish national cause. Through the Duchess of Mariborough, Lord Bandolph Churchill is the descendant of the infamous Castlereagh, by the aid of whose villary and resources of corruption Pitt was enabled to carry the detested Act of Union through the Irish House of Commons. Hatred of Ireland and opposition to its demand for a repeal of that accursed enactment, comes naturally from one who is lineally connected with the basest political transaction yet recorded in modern history. Plunket, also, though in a less degree, is tainted with the crime of traitorism, by descent. His grandfather was the most elcquent and vehement exponent of

The Act of Union.

but afterwards a renegade to his carlier and manifer principles as an office-bolder and place-monger for his family under Castle Bule. He was attacked, for his political apostacy, in a memorable debate in the House of Commons in 1833, by the famous Cobbett then member for Oldham. The father of English Radioalism first quoted from the celebrated speech in which the grandfather of the present Plunket denounced the proposal of legislative union with Great Britain: "For my part, I will resist the Union to the last gasp of my existence—to the last drop of my blood-and when I feel the hour of my dissolution approaching, I will, like another Hannibal, take my children to the altar, and swear them to eternal hostillty against the invaders of their country's freedom." Cobbett having quoted these burning words, then addressed the following scathing language to the then Lord Chancellor Plunket: "Now, where is the man who held this language? Is he in England or is he in Ireland? Is he in the ranks of the Ministerialists opposite, or is he in the ranks of the Repealers around me? He is in Ireland. But what is he there? Lord Chancellor! Yes, this old Hannibal (Hannibal, indeed!) is actually Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Well, but what has become of the young Bannibals?" Cobbett then proceeded to show how the family and relatives of the once fierce enemy of the Union were quartered upon the public, and in receipt,

As wages for apostney,

of over £20,000 a year from the English Government. He then proceeded: "Here are no less than ten distinct Hannibals, all of whom were to go to the altar to swear sternal hostility to that very measure for desiring to repeal which the Irish members are characterized as traitors. I think I have to the House a pretty apostacy. But there is more matter than apostacy.

is persecution. paracoutors. Men become apostates for the sake of plunder, and turn persecutors because they know they cannot keep the plunder unless they destroy those with whom they had been accustomed to cooperate, and whose resentment they are fully pware they have excited by their perfidy."

It is the grandson of the man to whom hese words were addressed who now comes forward to denounce as traitors the wen who are striving for what his ancester declared he would shed the last drop of his blood to upheld, and the testimony of this recreant Plunket will be quoted against us, outside of Ireland, as that of a distinguished Irishman, the motives for whose envenomed anti-National prejudice will not be understood excapt by the students of Irish history. As in the days of Cobbett, there are Englishmen wise enough to penetrate the selfish sophistry of there

Irish Benerades.

Their sham pretense of being only concerned for the integrity of the Empire is seen through. The Irishmen who denounce Irish Nationality in England, out of an apparent excess of loyalty to its rule, are always found, whether as members of the House of Lords or Irish Tory representatives of the Commons, the opponents of popular liberty in Great Britain likewise. They obstruct measures for the protection of indusfrial interests and uphold those for the security of monopoly as wealcusty as if it were their own countrymen and not the laboring classes of England and Scotland against whom they legislate. Englishmen are commencing to observe this, and to estimate, at its real value, the vaunted loyalty of the Itish aristocracy. What is even better for us, they -that is, Englishmen with democratic tendencies—are becoming convinced that the irish cause is irresistibly just, and that England's system of rule in Ireland is hopelessly wrong; and with these convictions forced upon their judgment by a closer study of the causes which breed Irish discontent, E(is being born the moral courage to give public expression to the conclusions which follow from such admissions.

I have more than once quoted, in these letters, from the London Echo, sentiments which incicated the growth or this new feeling in England. This new departure is not confined to that influential Eadical journal. Numbers of other papers have also broken from the gnorance and bitterness of the past, and are educating the coming English democracy in the candor of a m. re just and enlightened spirit regarding Iteland. The progress of this change is

The Irish Cause,

of importance to the fortunes of

and cannot fail in being interesting to external sympathisers, among whom the readers of these letters must, of course, be counted. For these reasons, and because evidence of such a trienditness in the enemy's I am in the habit of conveying it through this correspondence.

As Coubett attacked the elder, so does the Echo bring the younger Plunket to task for his interested neal against his own country. Few Irish Nationalists could to such a pass that the people of Ireland will be content with nothing short of national independence. As to that opinions differ; but lor us assume that Mr. Plunket is right. Let us grant that the demand for an independent nation sepires to tule itself, and where it is not nilowed to do so there is discontent and

disorder." Diverting attention from an untenable position against the extension of household sufirage in Great Britain, by magnifying the sien of Ireland in the bill, the Tory and Landlord party are playing a skilful, if unscrupulons, game. They calculate, with certainty, upon to House of Lords rejecting that portion of the measure which will include Ireland, and as the Gladstone Government would then be placed upon the horns of a dilemma, the public mind is being worked for the contangency which will inevitably arise therefrom. If the Lords' amendment is accepted by the Liberal party, and Ireland is struck out, Parnell will throw all his votes against the re-passage of the bill through the Commons, and insure its defeat, if the Conservatives choose to see the measure effectually obstructed. On the other hand, if the Liberals refuse to sacrifice Iroland at the mendate of the Lords, the latter will continue to throw out the bill until an appeal to the country becomes inevitable, when the Tory war cry will be, or appear to be, against Ireland, rather than against the extension of the franchise in Gleat Britain.

The Vacancy in Londonderry

will probably not be availed of for a contest in the Nationalist interest. The Nationalist vote is in a decided minority in that constituency. The only result that could follow from the putting forward of a candidate on the popular ticket would be to decide whether a Liberal place-hunter or a Tory landlord should be elected, and the difference to the national cause between the two would-be the proverbial one "between Tweedledee and Iweodledum." The game would not be worth the candle. With household suffrage the election would result in the return of a Nationalist

Correction. In one of my recent letters I gave some particulars concorning the Devon estate in County Limerick, and the offer of the landlord to sail the came to the tenants. Speaking of the rental, I gave it at about £25,000 a year. From a letter which the Earl of Davon has had published in reply to one of mine, which was addressed to his tenants, I learn that the rental of the estate is under £15,000, and not more than five per cent. above the valuation. The valuation, however, is very high, and my remarks as to the landlord being an absentee, and that this should, in justice, be taken into account in a final settlement, are in no way affected by my mistake in giving the rental of another estate as that of the one in question. Mr. Parnell has written to the tenants advising them to offer no more than sixteen years purchase for their ferms. Both the Earl of Devon and the tenants have appointed valuators to determine the saleable price of the land, and to their joint decision will be left the fixing of the sum which is to be paid for the fee simple of the farms. It is stated that at least a dozen other landlords have expressed their willingness to accept the same terms as those which will be agreed upon between Devon and his tolling ship.

to leave the slubing ship.

Michael Davitt. Devon and his tenantry. The rate are eager

No sufferer from any scrotulous disease, who will fairly try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, need There whole physical organization.

Apostates are always THE RESULT OF A SQUIRREL BITE. Ents, Ps., Jan. 2.—Audrew Adams came to the hospital here to have fifty-two tumors removed from his body. Forty-five, varying from the size of a walnut to that of a turnip, were removed at the first operation. The tumors were the resu't of a squirrel bite received when Adams was a boy at Ripley, N. Y.

A LUCKY FISHERMAN,

In the vest amount of business transacted at the Baltimore, Md., Postoffice, Mr. M. V. Bailey, Superintendent of the Mails, is kept exceedingly busy, but somehow he finds a spare hour or day to go fishing, and from his experience he gives his testimony, that St Jacob's Oil is the best remedy in the world for rheumatism, sprains, sore feet and joints, bruises, etc. It is the remedy for fishermen and gunners, who should always keep a bot-tie on hand.

COLLAPSE OF A DAM.

HURON, Mich, Jan 3 .- A dam gave way here yesterday morning and several houses were destroyed, including that of C. E. Baymond, treasurer of the First National Bank. Baymond, his wife, son and servant have not been seen since, and it is feared they were drowned.

LONE JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaints and malarial fever, They are superior P. M. BARNES. to all other medicines.

John Sherman is reputed to have \$250,000 salted away.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot isel and not like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervous-76 strength and rest. 152-TTS

anding room only at the Ohio

my in getting relief for the little er Graves' Worm Exterminator and gore cure.

There have been 109 murders in Leadville, Col., since its incorporation.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Care will remove any of

During the past four years Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Texas have doubled their railroad mileage.

Dr W Armstrong, Toronte, writes : "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections.

A newspaper in Paris has been sued for damages for printing a portrait of a countess which did not look like her.

A dilapidated physique may be built up and fortified against disease by that incomparable promoter of digestion and fertilizer of the blood, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable
Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It counteracts Billousness and Kidney complaints, overcomes bodily aliments special with the feebler sex, causes the bowels to act like clockwork, and is a safeguard against malaria and

The city authorities of New O:leans are poles \$5 a year a picce.

Miss Mary Campbell, Eim, writes : "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure. For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says that there is a steady stream of emigration from Northern and middle Georgia to North Ala-

Jacob Lookman, Buffalo, N.Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll fer rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "outed him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

Gambetta's son is about to enter shortly on a military curriculum in England. He has received the greater part of his private education in that country.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days age, and was induced by a friend, who witnessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for iresh wounds. See that you get the genuine Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, as there are imitations on the market.

No further news has been heard of the steamship Celtic.

OBBCENE NEWSPAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 3 .- In reply to the presentment of the grand jury at the Oriminal Court, Judge Arnold said: "What you say with regard to the exhibition of obscene pictorial papers in shop windows and at stands in the streets comes with particular force and timeliness. It will apply also to the display of obscene posters. These things constitute a orying evil. A society ought to be formed for the suppression of them, just as scoleties have been formed for the eradication of other evils. I remember the time when such plotures as some theatrical managers and publishers of a certain order of pictorial papers now show with impunity would have had to be claudestinely exhibited, if at all, for fear of an indictment. But these managers and publishers ... we grown bold with teleration. their vile prints broadcast to Theysouth: pollutesett y. The effect upon the minds of youths's upon some people who are not malining to the last degree. It younglif 1 hat steps were taken to wipe is high! out theer

Eights . 13d dollars in greenbacks were found tucked away in the corner of a sleigh

Review of Books, &c.

The state of the s

THE YOUTE'S CABINET FOR DECEMBER-Contents: "Andrea Del Sarto;" "The Little Wall's Welcome;" "Stories of the Neptune's Orulse;" " Kittle to Kriss;" "The Treasures of December;" The Youth's Cabinet, in elegant bindings; To our subscribers; The Youth's Cabinet for 1884; "Thoughts for Christmas;" Pussler's Drawer ; "Angels We Have Beard on High" (muelo). P. O'Shea, 45 Warren street, New York.

THE ANGEL GUARDIAN ANNUAL AND ALMANAO ron 1884. Boston, Mass: House of the Angel Guardian, 85 Vernon street. Sent to any address for 4 cents. This little pamphlet contains a sketch of the Society of the Angel Guardian and its objects. Besides the usual calendars and other details regarding weather, changes in the season, heavenly bodies, festivals of the Church and feast days, it has a goodly amount of profitable reading.

THE AVE MARIA. -The December number contains the following: Mater Del (a poem);
A visit to Avila; Sister Mirene; Episodes of
Loudes; A Lady's Newspaper; The Lounce
culate Conception; A visit to the Holy House of Loretto; Maria Gaetana Aguesi; Mr. De-lorme's Christmas; A Midnight Mass during the Reign of Terror; Ohristman in Ireland; My Adventure in the Monastery of San Angel; Notes, Poems, and other miscellaneous reading .- Notre Dame, Indians, U.S.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, for January 1884, has the appended contents:-The Protestant Epiecopal Convention, The First Christmas Eve, Psyche; or, The Romance of Nature,-II ; Reminiscence of Bethlebem, M P Thomp. son; The Colners' Dor, C M O'Keefe; Wicked No. 7, William Seton; A Story of Nuremberg, Agnes Repplier; The Turk in Ireland, W P Dennehy; Armine, Chaptere XXXI.-XXXIII, Ohristian Reid; New Publications. Price, \$4 per annum; single copies, 35 cts. For sale at D & J Sadlier & Co, 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

ONE THOUSAND AND ONE BIDDLES .- We have just received a handsome little book with the above title, which contains the 'material for much fun and home amusement in the way of riddles, conundrums, enigmas, and hints for soting charades. If parents desire to have their children amused, and also amuse themselves, they cannot do better than to sand for this book. It contains 128 pages, with enameled paper cover, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, upon receipt of 15 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., publishers, 31 Rose street, New York.

THE IRISH AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1884-New York: Lynch, Cole & Meshan-is among the first, and certainly holds high rank with the best, of the newspaper almanacs to reach us. It is most carefully compiled; indeed it is as much of a magazine as a calendar; a convenient and reliable reference book of Irish historical and political events, and full of interest on biographical, political and social topics. The "Obronology of 1883," a record of the svents of the year most interesting to Irish-Americans, as a review of the year's happenings, is alone worth the price of the book itself. The price of the Almanac is, as usual, twenty-five cents.

THE TRUE WITNIBS .- We have received the first number of a new periodical just launched in Chicago under the above name. It will be a Catholic publication, and the publishers promise that no effort will be spared in making it a first-class Catholic magezine. We welcome the new-born, and hope that it will grow up with the vigorous life of the West. There is plenty of room for it and it has a large field to work in. The first number, dated November, contains interesting accounts of recent events in connection with religion and nationality .- The "True Witness" Publishing Co., 5 Arcade Court, Chicago, Ill.

DONAHOR'S MAGAZINE. This favorite periodical commences its January Number, 1884. It is a pieasure to note its prosperity and success; it is deserving of both. Among the contents of the present issue are : " Essay on the Sixth Chapter of St. John," by Rev. P. A. Treacy. The Church at Ballymore," by Arthur M. Forrester, "Oromwell's Campaign in Ire-land," by Rev. Dennis J. Murphy, S.J., "Luther," by Mgr. Capel, "Effects of the Lost Cause," by Rev. A. J. Eysn, and much miscellaneous reading. Patrick Donahoe, 21 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

VICE'S FLORAL GUIDE .- Here it is again, brighter and better than ever; the cover alone, with its delicate tinted background and its dish of gracefully arranged flowers, would entitle it to a permanent place in every home. The book contains three beautiful colored plates, is full of illustrations, printed on the best of paper, and is filled with just such information as is required by the gardener, the farmer, those growing plants, and every one needing seeds or plants. The price, only ten cents, can be deducted from the first order sent for goods. All parties any way interested in this subject should send at once to James Vick, Bochester, N.Y., for the " Floral Guide."

CELTIC MAGAZINE. -The December number of this able periodeal contains some very valuable and well written articles on popular and patriotic subjects. Mr D Dowling Mulcahy, M D, contributes a criticism on Frouds as a higherian of the Irigh people. "Cornerstone Chronicles," "Irish Poets and Novelists-No. VII., Robert Dwyer Joyce, M D," by T. O'D. O'Callaghan. "History of Explosives—Part III.—The Torpedo Boats in the American Civil War," by Pat. Sarafield Cassidy. "Our Dead Comrades-Captain John Mitchell," by Michael Cavanagh. "Bachelor Biuff's Holiday," by O. B. Bunce, several poems, etc., etc. Celtic Publishing Company, 117 John street, New York, U.S.

THE SCHOLASTIC ANNUAL for 1884 IS NOW ready. It contains:—Astrological predictions; Astronomical Calculations; Abstinence Days; Burke, O P, Father Thomas, by V Green; Ualendars; A chapter from the Life of Haydn; Church Days and Cycles of Time; The Duke (Poetry), "Justin Thyme"; Eolipses; Epithalamium (Poetry), Eleanor C Donnelly; Fasting Days; Holydays of Obligation; Introduction; Ingersoll's Astronomy, A J Stace, A M; The Law, William Hoynes, A M; Longfellow (Poetry), by Marion Muir; The Lay of the Cactus, by 8; Estes of Postage; The Rainbow of Hope, Most Rev Archbishop Hughes; Support the Press, M. A. Stace; Sobleski and Poland, T. E. Howard, AM. Testimony Worth Taking, JAZ; To the Owl (Poetry), by Arthur; To Ireland (Poetry), From the French of the Abbe Bouquette; The Unseen Clock, W.H. Arnold; Prof Van Beneden, by A.M.K; Winged. Words. Price, 25 ots—Postage free. J A Boyle on the 20th instant. The Orangemen Lyons, publisher, Notre Dame, Ind. say they will oppose the holding of the

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY for January, 1884, appears a week earlier than usual, and is replete with instruction and entertainment. This valuable periodical is without a rival in its special domain, and is rapidly becoming judispensable to all intelligent readers throughout the land. The despair of a cure. It will purge the blood of owned by a firm in Portland, Me., when it ligent readers throughout the land. The all impurities, thereby destroying the germs was brought out for use after the late fall of New Year's number opens with an article from which corofula is developed, and will snow. The money is supposed to belong to a from the ready pen of Mrs. Mutha J. Lamb, forty-two meetings, established three hundred is to have a tower 94 infuse they life and vigor throughout the tramp who slept in the stable for a while, and the editor, entitled "The Van Bensselaer dred permanent branches, collected \$75,000 feet high erected to high creek to high erected to high erect was sent to jail three months for vagrancy. | Manor," superbly illustrated with sketches of and created a federal convention to of Yorkshire.

the manor-house in its palmy days, its great entrance hall, drawing-room and library, together with portraits of distinguished members of the Van Rensselser family. Among other contributions to this notable magazine, are: The Beginnings of the New England Society of New York, with finely executed portraits of its first president and first secretary, by Woolsey Bogers Hopkins; The Poll Tax in Maryland, an interesting sketch by L. W. Wlibelm; History of the Location of Our National Capital, by Davis Brodhead; The Fourth Chapter of the Private Intelligence Papers, which are creating so much interest throughout the country, under the scholarly editorship of Edward F. DeLancey and four letters of great value from the family correspondence of Washington, showing how carefully our first President looked after the wardrobe, as well as the matrimonial affairs of his niece. The department of Minor Topics contains sketches of the recent centennial celebration in New York, and the Chamber of Commerce dinner. The Notes and other departments are crowded with excellent reading. Publication office, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

A Forged Circular—who Dead Body of an O-sugeman Found in a Bog hule—The pramors Sectings—A Free Fight—Orang-men Wounded—Order Preerved by the Troops.

London, Dec. 31 -The circular said to have been issued to the Grand Masters of the Orange scoleties urging the formation of armed Voincteers, was a forgery.

Dublin, Dec. 31 .- The dead body of an Orangeman was found in a bog-hole yesterday near Portadown, County Armagh. Deceased had been obnexious to the Catholics in the vicinity.

Dublin, Jan. 1 - Several booles of Orange men, with bands, arrived at Dungannon today and proceeded to Dromers under command of Grand Master Knox and Lord Caledon. A battery of artillery has left for Drcmore.

DROMORE, Jan. 1 .- Meetings of both Nationalists and Orangemen are being held. Twenty thousand people are in attendence a the meeting of Orangemen. All the magirtrates of the county are here. There is great excitement among the populace. T. D. Suillvan and W. O Brien, members of Parliament, also members of the organizing committee of the National League, are directing the movements of the Nationalists. Three Nationalist bandemen have been arrested for carrying

revoivers.

Later.—The Orange meeting was held within eight of the Nationalist gathering. The Nationalists marched from the Catholic chapel in military order. An encounter occurred between some Nationalists from Trillick, a town not far from Dromore, and an Orange procession. The Orangemen charged the Nationalists, but the military interfered and afterwards proceeded to clear the streets. Col. Stuart Knox presided at the Orange meeting, and accused the government of endeavoring to obtain the Parnellite vote by prohibiting loyal and allowing Parnell meetings. Resolutions were passed opposing the extension of the franchise in Ireland, condemning the action of the government in allowing seditious meetings in Utster, opposing Home Rule in Ireland, and endorsing Lord Rossmore's action. Among the speakers were Lord John Hamilton, Lord Claude Ham-

litor, Major Hamilton and Lord Caledon. The Nationalist meeting was held in a field at the opposite end of the town. The rival parties were kept apart by large todies of cavelry, infantry and police. Even this force was hardly able to prevent a collision. The Nationalist meeting was attended by about two thousand. The usual speeches supporting the objects of the League were delivered. When the meetings were breaking up in the evening several attempts were made to attack each other, but the lancers, hussars, injuntry and police prevented any serious disorder. In an attempt of the troops to disperse the crowds, a young man named McGivan was wounded in the abdomen with a bayonet and it is expected, will die. Another man was also seriously wounded. Great confusion provailed at the rallway station, where the Orangemen sang patriotic songs and gave cheers for Queen Victoria and the troops.

After the close of the meeting, despite the efforts of the magistrates, the Orangemen, by a detour across the fields, came within a short distance of the Nationalists, and a serious fight was waged between the two parties for some time, during which the calvary and infantry charged several times. Revolver shots were exchanged, stones thrown, and sticks freely used. The fight ended only after the hussars and lancers had charged across the fields and wounded a number of Orangemen. The infantry, with fixed bayonets, escorted the Nationalists beyond reach of the Orangemen.

MR. RUSSEL, M. P., ON THE INISH PROPLE IN AMERICA-OBANGEMEN AND NATIONALISTS-THE BEDMONDS AT PAN FRANCISCO-DEATH OF FATHER WALSH-THE FORGED OBANGE CIROULAB .

DUNDALE, Jan 3-Mr. Charles Russel, QC., M.P. for Dundalk, delivered a lecture here last night, at a meeting presided over by the Most Rev Daniel McGettigan, Archbishop of his way back for Glengarry; but, Armagh and Primate of all Ireland. Mr. while this would be a graceful act on His Russell in his address declared that Lord Lordship's part, it is altogether unnecessary Coleridge was Ireland's friend, who had visited Ireland by personal study and observation to understand her need. He had made Mr. Matthews, a County Cork man, a judge, and had assisted in every movement for Ireland's benefit. The lecturer described his own travels, and commented upon the high position occupied by the Irish race in America. He disapproved of emigration, but believed that whosoever determined to emigrate should be provided with the means to settle in America. Notwithstanding deficiencies in education and money of Frish immigrants in Americs, their fight in life had been ore ifixble to them as a nation. In future, emigration should be effected under conditions seouring, as far as possible, the degree of success material and otherwise.

Dustin, Jan. 3.-Lord Enniskillen has issued a oard stating that he personally disapproves of the recent circular to the Orangemen which purported to be signed by Mr. Charles Alexander, and save it is not sanctioned by the order. The circular has been pronounced a forgery.

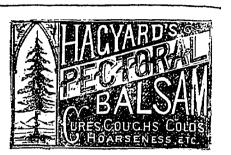
The Nationalists announce a meeting to be held at the Black Lion Hotel, in Cavan, on the 16th instant, at which Davitt, O'Brien Sexton, and Biggar will probably deliver addresses. A similar meeting is announced at meetings.

BAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3 -J. E. Redmond M.P., and William Redmond, his brother, who have been working up the Irish National League in Australia, have arrived here. The former said that prior to his visit there was no organized movement in Australia. During his stay he addressed one hundred and

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Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Thront, Swellings, Sprains, Bruface,
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hold yearly meetings, comprised of delegates from all the colonies. The bishops supported the movement, and wrote approving of the principles of the league, and with the exception of Archbishop Vaughan, subscribed to the funds. Redmond further said that the colonies sub-cribed about four thousand nounds to the Parnell fund, which was sent to Parnell as a special conation. As members of Parliament are not paid, arrangements have been made that the six colonies shall subscibe yearly sufficient to support six Irish members elected under the suspices of the League.

Boston, Jan. 3.—Rev. Lawrence Walsh, formerly Treasurer of the Land Lesgue, died at a hotel here this morning of apoplexy.

Hollowry's Pills -tieslen or Wealth .-No same person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former either by restoring or confirming it. These pills expel all impurities from the system which fogs, foul vapours, and variable temperatures engender during winter; this medicine also acts most wholesomely upon the skin by disgorging the liver of its accumulated bile, and by exciting the kidneys to more energetic action; it increases the appetite for food and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, with which most disorders originate, are fully under the control of these regenerative Pills, which act very kindly yet most efficiently on the tenderest bowels.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S IN THE COUNTRY.

HOW THEY WERE CESESVED IN GLENGARDY. LANCASTER, Jan. 1 .- Old Glengarry is not the least to be mentioned among the seats of Catholic worsh'p and for the commemoration of Christian festivais. To the Highland Gael be he Catholic or Protestant, the great festivals of Ohristmas and New Year's are, indeed, occasions of rare happiness and enjoyment, both spiritually and otherwise.

In the little Catholic chapel at Lancaster, the service on Christmas day was conducted by the Ray. Father McCarthy, the choir, as-sisted by Mrs. P. Whyte and Mrs. P. Bougle. rendering excellent music. The little chapel, particularly the main altar, was hand omely decorated with bows, evergreens and flowers for the great occasion. To the right of the main altar was the crib, also very tastefully adorned with evergreens, bows, flowers, and genuine straw. Here lay in peaceful innocence and smiles the waxen imitation of the darling Infant of Bethlebem. To the left of the aitar stood a handsome white statue of the Bleesed Virgin Mother, wearing a crown and covered with a long enrolment of beautiful white nun's veiling. The decoration of both the altar and the crib was the work of three hardy ladies-Mrs. William McPherson, Mrs. McNell, and Miss Mary McDonald, some of the gentiemen having supplied the heavier part of the decoration.

The worthy parish priest, the Rev. Father Gauthler, of Williamstown, officiated at the new parish of St. Margaret, at Glennevis, Christmas Eve and Obristmas Day. Father McCarthy is another of the Green Isle's devoted young sons who came over to the land ofmlik and honey last August, being but a very short time ordained previously. He has been assistant with Father Gauthier since.

In a recent letter from the Eternal City, His Lordship Bishop Cleary Intimated he would endeavor to hunt up one or two additional Guelic speaking pricats on so far as the good Scotch Catholics of Glen garry are concerne i, for, unlike the case a century or half a century ago, they nearly all speak English now, and seem to be equally at home with pricate outside their own nationality. With very little exception, the prevailing and fireside language in Glengarry is now exclusively English. In the parish of St. Raphael, six miles north of Lancaster, the pioneer seat of Catholicism, and also the seat of the first bishopric of Ontario, they got along most amicably for many years with the good .Father Masterson, an Irishman, now parish priest of Prescott, Ont.

This historic parish was founded by the late and illustrious Bishop McDonell, and was also the scene of the pious labors of the late and venerable "Father John," (McDonnell), as he was so familiarly called, for more

than a half a century. At Alexandria the midnight and day services were conducted by the worthy parish priest; at St. Raphael, by the Rev. Father Duffus, P.P., and at Williamstown midnight Mass was said by Father McCarthy.

in most of the Protestant churches the annual Christmas tree was held on the evening of Christmas Day.

WRAT A POST MORTEM REVEALED. NEWARE, Jan. 4 .- Drs. McGuire and Spitska, of New York, and a number of physicians of Newark made a post mortem on the body of Graves, who was hanged yesterday. The brain was found to be in an abnormal condition, the left hemisphere showing signs of old inflammation. All concurred in the theory that Graves was insane.

Lord Cavendish, one of the victims of the

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE Allan Line.

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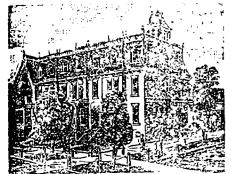
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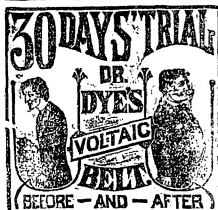
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> H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, Custom House Square, Montreal.



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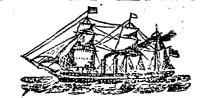
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PROVINCE OF QUIRBRO, DISTRICT OF A MOSTREAL. Superior Courf. Dame Resected Max, of the City and District of Mondeal, wife of Louis Levy, formerly of the same place, and now of parts unknown, duly authorized a enter on justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 4th December, 1888.
T. & O. C. DELORIMIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

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Polynesian	4,100 Cap	t R Frown.
Sarmatian	3,600 Cap	t J Graham
Circassian	4,000 Lt 7	W F Smith.RNR
Pernylan	3.400 Car	t J Richie.
Nova Scotian	8.300 Can	t W Richardson.
Hiharnian	X 4X1 (7an	i, Hnoh Wolie.
Cashlan	3 200 LL	RThompson, K.N.
Austrian	2,700 Lt I	R Barrett, R N R.
Nestorian	2,700 Cap	t D Jismaes.
Pruseian	, .8 000 Сар	t Alex McDougail.
Scandinavian	3,000 Cap	t John Parks.
Hanoverian	4.01 0 Cap	t J G Stephen.
Buenos Ayres	л8,800 Свр	t James Scott
Corean	4.000 Cap	t R ⊬ Moore.
Grecian	3.600 Can	t C E Legaliais
Manitoban	3.150 Can	t Mac 1col.
Ognadian	2200 Can	LUI Menzier
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cailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Porlland every THUR SDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Halifax every so board and land Malis and Passongers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

	ALIFAX:
Sarmatian Bardinian Circassian Polynesian Parisian Peruvian	Saturday, Dec. 1
Circassian	Saturday, Dec. 15 Saturday, Dec. 22
Paristan Peruyian	Saturday, Dec. 29 Saturday, Jan. 5
At TWO o'	clock P.M.,

or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West From Portland to Liverpool

osu seurgean				
Sarmatian	? hursday, Nov. 29			
Serdinian	Thursday, Dec. 6			
Circassian	Thursasy, Dec. 13			
Polyperium	Thurs08v. Dec. 20			
Porision	'nnraday, Dec. 2/			
Peruvian	Thursday, Jan. 3			
At ONE o'cloc	k Р.И.,			
or on the arrival of the Gr	and Trunk Railway			

Train from the West. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifaz

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland

Newfoundland Line. The Steamers of the Hallfax Mail Line from II.lifax to Liverpool, via St. Jahns, N.F., are intended to be deepatched

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Caspian Monday, Dec. 3 Nova Scotian Monday, Dec. 17 Austrian Mo day, Dec. 31 Caspian Monday, Jan. 14 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin.......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage......\$6 00

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During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Hallfax when occasion requires), and each week from Scaton or Portland to Glasgow direct, as fol-

FROM BUSTON. Waldenstan......Saturday, Nov. 24 Nestorian.....Saturday, Dec. 8 Prussian.....Baturday, Dec. 22 FROM PORTLAND.

Manitoban......Saturday, Dec. 1 Sc indinavian....Saturday, Dec. 15 Waldensian....Saturday, Dec. 29

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ns there are no blanks, and every bond mustraw something.

The next drawing takes place on the lat of FhBe Uasy, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the lat of February is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next Drawing.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 948.
Dame Amélie Fournier, dit Prefontaine, of the Town of Longueuil, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Aireed Fortier, physician, of the said town of Longueuil, and dnly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Aireed Fortier, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by Plaintiff agait at Defendant.

Montreal, 18th December, 1883.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR,

195 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, Montreal No. 1242. Hannah Wallace, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander McDonald alias Alexander Penrote McDonald, of the same place, contractor and builder, and duly authorized a cater en justice, Plaintiff vs. 11 e said Alexander McDonald alias Alexander Penrote McDonald, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day, in this cause, by the said Plaintiff against the said Defendant, returnable the eleventh day of January naxt.

Montreal, 21st December, 1883.

J. & W. A. BATES,

20 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.
No. 91. Dame Philomene Craig, wife of Isale Craig, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
At ornevs for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 10th December, 1863.

20-5

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meats the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sameparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific prepara-tion for all blood disease. If there is a lurk-SCROFULA inguint of Scrofula about you, dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sieken-ing odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin. of scrofulous origin.

ULGEROUS "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

ULGEROUS "At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powers of the semployed. They united in recommending Ayer's Sarsarbilla. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. Johnson."

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When I say cure I do not mean morely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a redical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILETSY OF FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remiedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have falled is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Sendat once for a treaties and a Free Bottle of my infaillable remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you not find or a trial, and I will cure you.

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TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF A SHIP'S CREW DURING A STORM.

A PILOT'S DEVOCION TO DUTY.

One Man Bead, the Others Taken to a Rospitaï.

NEW HAVEN, CODE., Dec. 27 .- Last Saintday afternoon the bark Mohawk, of Quebec, Captain Crossland, left New York for Caloutts, isden with oils in cases. Her crew consisted of a captain, three mates, two stewards and thirteen sailors. The sailors were all foreigners, and included Japanese, Norwegions, Frenchmen, Germans and natives of Oceanica. Captain Orossland, a bright-eyed, ourly-haired Englishman, only twenty-six years of age, decided to take the Long Island Sound course to the ocean because he feared the Mohawk's masts would strike the East River Bridge if he attempted to reach the North River, and his vessel passed through Hell Gate at sundown Saturday in tow of the iug boat William P. Thompson. A dark, cold winter night shut down before the bark was clear, of Execution Rock Light; and Pilot John O'Brien, of the Heil Gate and Long Island Sound service, decided to hold on the tug till the vessel was well started down the Bound. By the time the tug was let go the crew had managed to get the two topsails, the fore and main staysails, jib and spanker upon the craft, and with this spread of canvas the bark scudded swiftly before the increasing gale. Lower and lower tell the mercury. Only for a few minutes at a time could any of the foreign sailors tend the helm; and, when relieved at the end of every ten minutes, they possessed stiffened limbs and aching faces. The darkness appeared to keep pace with the cold; for hours not a light was seen, and Pilot O'Brien was oblig entirely on his memory and instin in deep water.

ELOWLY PROST-BITTEN,

The Sunday morning down was with doep anxiety by the crew of the treesed vessel; but day, when it does not you increased their suffering. The wind hauled to the northward and blew a biting, icy blizzard, while a fog, both dense and yellow, rose from the water and hid everything from view. The pilot calculated that he was midway between Cornfield Light and sprightly, and cheerful.
Faulkner's Island, but in his uncertainty he The well-known P decided to change his course, and hove the made necessary the constant changing of the look-out on the topgallant forecastle. The wind continued to veer to the east, gathering strength and bitterness every hour. The pliot then headed his charge to the westward. At first he tried to make New London harbor, but siter useless efforts to catch a glimpse of some familiar mark, he resolved to bend every energy to reach-ing New Haven. Most of the men were then in a pitiable condition from fatigue and exposure. The ship was glazed with loed snow, and whenever a hand touched, or at tempted to pull a rope, the skin was bitten with the frost. There was not a person aboard who did not suffer from the frost. The Japanese and the natives of Southern Europe, however, felt the cold the most.

MAKING FOR A HARBOR.

About eight o'clock the wind died out almost entirely, and Captain Crossland, anxious to reach a barbor that day if possible, ordered as many of his men as were able to shake out | are eaving. and set the foresall. Nine men clambered up the frosted fore rigging, and out on the arms of the foreyard; they gnawed at the gaskets with their teeth to aid their benumbed fingers in prying the knots. Gradually the gaskets loosened under their faithful and persevering efforts, but there appeared to be one spot where the sallor at work had made no progress. The officer on deck, Arthur Scomon, crawled up to see what the trouble was. He saw that the sailor, who was a Japanese named Soneyeta Okeeche, was either asleep or dead. The next instant Okeeche fell to the deck, a distance of twenty-five feet, but lingered for nearly five hours in intense pain before he died. Shortly afterward land was descried through the fog and the anchor cast.

HORRISLE SUFFERING. The sufferings of the crew did not begin in earnest until the weather moderated in the anow storm on Monday morning. Everything that could be done to alleviate, their distress was done, but as the day advanced the frost thawed out of their frozen members. The skin then restein huge blisters on their hands and faces. They could not sleep, and it was feared that many c them would become inespe. An attemp (was made to put off the ship beenbas 15 1 shore but not enoughmen con is be from to handle it. Phot O Dien, who had become satisfied that he was anchored off New Haven Harbor about eight miles, though desirous of coming ashore alone, was prevented by the plercing northwest wind. Early on Tuesday morning, however, he set out alone for the city, and arrived at the dock at three o'clock in the afternoon, He notified the authorities, and to-day the tug Avery, with Coroner Bellman and Medi-cal Examiner White, visited the bark and brought the crew to the hospital in this city. The remains of Okecohe will be buried here. RESULTS OF THE PROST BITES.

Physicians found the men in a dreadful plight, as the following summary of their iniurles will show :--Thomas Diji, Japan, aged thirty, hands

badly swelled; will lose right thumb. Par Flores, Manila, fourty-four, will lose the ends of all the fingers on both hands. Frank Silva, Portugal, twenty-four; left lit-tle toe, side of foot and onds of all fingers will

probably have to be cut off. James Kefod, Denmark, twenty two; ends of three fingers on left hand, and all on the right will likely come off; left ear also tadly Jolin Kimbe, Japan, thirty-two; ears badly

frost bitter, injury chiefly superficial. Joseph Hans, Germany, twenty-eight; loses two fingers on left hand and little finger on right. Charles Fortives, France, thirty-one; will

luse great toes on both feet. Domingo Fillisardo, Manila, superficial in-juries to feet, and will lose right fore finger. Harry Bache, Germany, nineteen, feet and hands frozen superficially.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and insc-tive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomack ıkalı neglected in a changeable climato leads to chronic disease and ultimate Digestive Organs, thereby giving it: and vigor to the system generally. For sale, veryoner. Price, 250 per box, five boxes \$1.00.
Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

OAUTION.

OAUTION.

We advise all who are afflicted with a cough or cold to beware of opintes and all medicines that smother and check a cough medicines that smother and check a cough suddenly, as serious results surely follow.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam loosens and money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

OAUTION.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the local state of the country of the Country of the Country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and the surface of the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and cough or cold to beware of opintes and all fermanagh, Ireland. When last heard from, about 8 years, ago, he was in Texas. Any incompanies of the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and the country of the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and one of the Country of the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and one of the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and one of the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and one of the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and one of the country of the country of the country of the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and one of the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and one of the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and the country of the system generally. For sale, veryon, and the country of the system generally. For sale, and the country of the system generally. For sale, and the country of the system generally. For sale, and the country of the system generally. For sale, and the country of the system generally An occasional dose of McGalds 🤝 aund

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

Ohina's navy consists of nearly seveniy vessels of all sizes and constructed almost enthely under native supervision.

DR. LOW'S WORM STRUP will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

The Austrian ladies have taken to learning

the art of fencing as an amusement. Mr. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Onio, weltes : I have used every remedy for Sick Beadscho I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but latter having tested its wonderful ourative Carter's Little Liver Pills did ma more good

than all the rest. 152-TTB Edison is still an indefatigable worker, and, it is said, hopes to ugain astound the world with some new inventions.

The GOLDEN FBUIT BITTERS restores health to all who give it a trial. If you feel tired or out of sorts, 'Try it. If you feel despondent and dyspeptic, Try it. If you feel blue or billous, Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

According to the Era, Miss Mary Anderson's success in "Pygmallon and Galatea" at the Lyceum is quite phenomenal. The re- different works. celpts for six nights have amounted to the handsome sum of £2,000. Royalty has honored her with its presence, and crowded audiences have testified their appreciation of an assumption that m y without exaggeration be described as a living poem.

The most discouraging Cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once lo the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIB. Pamphlets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Montreal, Que.

Onlum is amuggled in soles of Obluese shoes at San Francisco.

NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood

regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Mario, the great singer, who has just died at Rome, was engaged with Grist, hie wife, at the theatre at St. Petersburg. They were walking out with their obtidren, when they met the Emperor. He stopped to pat the little ones on the head. "I suppose these are your little grisettes?" he said to the famous prima donns. "No, sire; they are my little mar! onettes," was the wilty reply.

One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that says, "My daughters are so feeble and sac, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four words use of Hop Bitters will make them hash gracey,

The well-known Parisian editor, M. Moigno, has written a paper on the synthesis tration, and in night arrests, with very good mohawk to. The shricking, pieroing blast of the heavens and the earth. In this he makes the deduction that everything originated from ether, which first generated hydrogen. To an impulsation of other bactulbutes the existence throughout the universe of the action of gravitation.

FOR NETTLE BASH, Itching Piles Ringworm Eruptions, and all Skin de-

eases, use Prof. Low's Sulpher No.19
Adolph Cohen went into a house at New York the other night, gathered some booty, and, unable to resist the comfortable and inviting atmosphere, went to sleep on the stairs, where his snoring soon awaitened the men of the house, and Mr. Cohen went to

The sudden change in temporature from 3

heated ball room to the chill midnight ale has

keeping a coffee and doughnut stand on the this trouble, are pleasant to take and contain beach not far from San Francisco.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digos- check for \$1,000,000 when she married him. tion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli cation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our broakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' till. It is by the judicious use of such articles in use of one bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant diet that a constitution may be gradually werm Syrup. This medicine is reliable for built up until strong enough to resist every all tinds of worms that afflict children or tendency to disease. Hundreds of gabile mainties are floating around us read; to ot. tack wherever there is a weak po'at. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished tramo."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tine (1 lh and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled—"James Errs & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Eng. land.

Seven years ago Charles Dodge, of New Brunswick, N.J., killed a herse through cruelty, and on the 19th of December, the anniversary of the accident, Mr. Dodge is haunted by the uneasy ghost of his dead horse, and for hours he hears the snorting of the animal and the clatter of hoofs upon the cobblestones.

DESTROY THE WORMS or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of

Rev. Dr. John Hall says New York needs forty more churches.

A REMARKABLE RESULT. W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver Complaint, and at one time was so bad that his life was despaired of. He was cured by four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

London has 700,000 houses and nearly 5,000,000 inhabitants—about seven people to each house.

A COMMON ANNOYANCE. Many people suffer from distressing att-cks of sick headache, nauses and other billous troubles, who might easily be cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It cured Lottie Howard, of Buffalo, N. Y., of this complaint, and she praises it highly.

During the past year 21,000,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000,000 bushels of corn, 5,000,000 bushels of rye, 147,000 bushels of oats were exported from New York. But one American vessel cleared for Europe with grain. There was a largely diminished merchandise import movement during the year, while exports increased moderately. Specie imports exceeded 1882 by \$213,000,000; transactions in stock exchange aggregated \$96,037,000 shares, compared \$113,720,000 in 1882.

* Edison says: "It requires as much ingenuity to make money out of an invention as to make the invention."

Fulton Market, New York, sells 40,000,000 ocuude of fish and rejects 8,000,000 annually

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had pisced in his hands by an Hast ludia missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and pormanent cure for consumption, Bronchitte, Catairh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affectious, also a positive and radical carefor Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by adreading with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 10-19 eow

Beethoven became deaf in 1801, blind in 1823, and died in 1827, after composing 137

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago With billous fever."

" My doctor pronounced me sured, but I got sick sgain, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so had i Could not move

J. shrmult F ini 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctor-. for my liver, but it did me no good. I did expect to live more than three months. I beyon to use Hop Bilters. Directly my sppotico returned, my palus lest me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by megic, and after using several bottles I am not only as cound as a severeign, but weigh more than I

dld herere. To has Eitters I owe my Me." Dublie, June 6. '81. B. FITZPATRIOS.
How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; est too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vilo nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters!

The report d defeat of the rebels by the Egyph... troops at Geziroh is confirmed.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

In Night Sweats and Prostration. Dr. B. STUDBALTER, St. Louis, Mo., says: 'I have used it in dyspapsis, nervous prosrosnita."

A Boston paper calls Matthew Arnold "the apostto of molecses and moonlight."

DO NOT BE DUPED.

A recordly adverticed and highly putted remedy for deafness has lately been exposed as an unmitigated frand. Not so with Hagyard's Yellow Oil; none name it but to praise. John Clark, of Millbridge, testifies but it cured blin of dosfuess.

Chicago has put up 2,684 buildings last year, worth \$15,643,700.

A GREAT SOURCE OF EVIL.

heated ball room to the call.

to account for many serious pulmonary at the following pulmonary at the their own catharde.

Miss Rothschild gave her young man &

TRIED IN TORONTO. Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, reports the r moval of eight fact of tape-worm by the

A female beggar, who has travelled over the Reado of Perse with a culld and a monkey, has collected \$6,000, and will go into busiress at San Antonio.

MO NEW POOKS,—THE LIFE OF MASTIR LUMBER, by Rev. Win. Stang, 2 mo. 113 pp Price, free meni, 25 cents.

SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid plous souis in the recitation of the Holy R. S. Cr. 24 mo., 328 pp Price, bour Afree mail, 50 cents. If R. POATST & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York.

"SABAH BARNUM." New York, Jan 1 .- A Paris despatch says there is an Immense domand for "Sarah Burnum," the work of Marte Colombier at which Sarah Bernbardt tool. o'fence. An English edition, purged of matter considered best not to print, is being prepared. A reply to Marie Colombier by "Sarau Raznum" is announced to be issued in Parls next week. Sarah Berahardt denies that she has signed an engagement for the production of "Nana Sahib" in America. "Nana Sahib" is a failure in Paris,

and is soon to be withdrawn. THE PORT BRETON FRAUDS.

Parts, Jan 2-The trial of the Marquis de Rays and others, charged with falsely induc-ing many pectic to subscribe to the enter-prise for the colonization of Port Breton, with misapprepriation of funds and with inducing several hundred persons to settle upon islands, most of whom perished, was concluded today. The Marquis was sentenced to four years, two of his associates to two years each, one to cight months and one to six months imprisonment; two were fined three thousand france each, and two others were sentenced toone and five years' imprisonment respectively. Three others were acquitted.

STAMPING Patterns for Kensington, Ara10 fail six working patterns, including Scollops, Braiding, and Konsington Strips for underweat and dress trimming, patterns for Clocking Stockings, Sprays of Flowers, Bordors, Cornors, &c., for Table and Pisnio Covers, Lambrequins, Chair Backs, &c., also your own Initials for Bandscribets, liat-bands, &c., with Powder, pad and instructions, seat post-paid for 60 cents-Can bo used a bundred times. Book of 100 Designs for Embroidery, Eraiding, etc., 25 cts. Our Book "Banual of Needlework," 130 Pages is a complete instructor in all branches of Embroidery, Knitting, Crocheting, Lace Making, Kny Making, &c., 35 cents; Four for \$1.00. All the above for \$1.00. Address for \$1.00. All the above for \$1.00. Address for \$1.00. All the above for \$1.00. Address for \$1.00. New York

FLORIDA EXCURSIONS. Travel 2,200 miles and 12 days' board for \$55, Leave Boston every Thursday. For full particulars write.

F. W. H. & I Co., 82 Devonshire St., Boston.

THE G. T. R. DISASTER

HEARTRENDING SCENES

A Thrilling Description of the Sufferings of the Victims.

A Collision near Toronto on the Grand Trunk Railway-Twenty-seven Men Killed-The Boller of a Dummy-Engine Sursts—Gross Ontieneness on the Part of a Conductor who has been Arrested.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.- A terrible accident occurred near the Humber this morning, on the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk Railway, by which several men lost their lives and a great many were fatally or very seriously injured. The suburban train, composed of one coach attached to the dummy engine, left the city about seven o'clock this morning, with 37 employees of the Toronto Bolt Works on board. When near the Humber a special freight from the west was observed thundering along the track approaching them. The drivers on each reversed his engine and the suburban train was almost brought to a stand still. Not so, however, with the freight. It was on a steep grade and the brakes had little effect, and the result was that in a few moments it collided with the suburban passenger train, forcing the engine through the coach, killing some of the passengers instantly and wounding all in the car. The boiler of the dummy bursted, and the men were terribly scalded and burned. The drivers and firemen on the engines escaped with slight injuries.

Special trains are running out to the scene of the accident and the dead and wounded are being brought into the city as they are dug out of the wreck. As far as known 27 men were killed.

The conductor of the freight train, George Barber, it is eald, is to blame for running in without orders. He is at present under arrest, awaiting the result of the inquest, which will be held this afternoon. A jury has been empanuelled and viewed the bodies. Saveral others are so fearfully maimed that their recovery is not expected.

their every attention.

An eye-witness describes the scene at the mutilated bodies, the groans of the dying and | tween fifty and sixty men going to their iz- | fuleral of the unfortunate victims of the railwreck as heartrending in the extreme. The shricks of the wounded were enough to appal the strongest. The newspaper offices are several dead bodies, all fearfully mangled, procession started from, there were a lout crowded with citizens eagerly awaiting bulle-burnt and scalded, but in such positions that 20,000 people assembled, and all along tins. Euch a terrible accident has not occurred so close to the city before.

Further particulars will be sent as soon as ascertained.

LATER.

The inquest on the bodies of the victim of the railway accident began at 2 c'clock. TOBONTO, Jan. 2. - The inquest has been adjourned till Tuesday next. Not much evidence was taken, but Conduotoz Barber, who is under arrest, gave to give regular trains right of way, and torgot that the suburban train was a regular train. The total number of deaths is now twentythree. The exact number killed instantly was fifteen, and sight others have since died in the hospital. The names of the dead are George Aggett, married; Joseph Keeler, married; C Spohn, single; J Lynch, married; B Mulligan, married; J Kernaghan, married; Alex Carruthers, married; J White, married : Joseph McDonald, single ; J Rowlett, married; W Terriff, single; Sam Balley, married; H C Kerman, married; Fred Bothroyd, single; Eddie Robinson, boy; Geo Prescott, single; John McKenzie, boy; Charles Stanley, boy; Charles A J Seale, single; Thomas Burns, boy; Chas Thomas, driver of freight train; James Kelly.

Those still surviving are W. Fitzgerald, slightly soulded; Richard Carrothers, slightly scalded; Michael Kelly, slightly scalded; W. Bogers, severely injured; Charles Mc-Donald, slightly; Alex. Banke, severely; John Aggett, slightly; Pat Norton, severely; John Corrigan, slightly; Pat Kavanagh, seriously; and Mat Walker, seriously. These are all in the hospital. Victor Gireaux, F. T. McDonald and Montgomery were taken to their homes. Spohn was to be married tonight, and Kerman's wife became the mother of her first child two or three days ago.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

have alre dy been started for the benefit of the widows and orphans. The loss to the rallway company is estimated at \$10,000. Considerable indignation is felt at Corone

Johnston insisting upon the bodies remaining at the morgue till to-morrow night, till he holds an inquest, when Coroner Lynd has been already holding an inquest.

DEATH OF FOUR MORE OF THE VICTIMS YESTER-

DAY. TORONTO, Jan. 3. -Two more of the men injured at yesterday's collision at the Humber, Mathew Arnold and Charles McDonald, died at the hospital this morning. McDon-ald was a brother of Joseph McDonald, killed instantly, and both are sons of Edward who is slightly injured. P. Morton, a young lad of 17, died at 10.30 p m, and P. Cavanagh, sged 16, at midnight, making the number of deaths 27. Subscription lists have been started by the newspapers. Engineer Jeffrey, of the freight train that collid-and the great engine was jerked off the the 'Privileged Aitar.' The Pope alone et with the suburban, lies dangerously ill track, and lay stattered and broken on the at his longings. It was previously stated hank heride the track. The same was done here. The Vatican has, however, regineer Jeffrey, of the freight train that collidat his lodgings. It was previously stated bank beside the track. The same was done that he jumped from his engine before the with the car and the line was clear. Huncollision, but this he denies. He remembers dreds of people have now arrived on the nothing till he found himself lying among the snow, with the blood flowing from a terrible scalp wound. Dizzy and faint, he could not bear to look upon the wreck and started occdings with terrible anxiety depicted upon to celebrate at St. Mary Major. The honor to get medical attendance. He states that their countenances, and were eagerly quest is greater from the fact that it is only on not having been over the road before he asked for a pilot and got Barber. All went well the disaster.
till he got to Hamilton; there he was in- About an h formed that No. 2 express would be the first train he would meet, but no mention was been telegraphed for, arrived from the city, made of the suburban, and Barber and the work of clearing away the debris was never told him of it. A special meet-quickly proceeded with. The removal of the ing of the City Council this after dead and injured, of course was the first moon decided to appropriate \$2,000 in consideration of the men, and for the sid of the hereaved families and to be at the manner in which they did this they deexpense of giving respectable busial to the council chamber to morrow morning to discuss further steps for the relief of the widows and orphans. The public is siready subscribing liberally. Mr. Bell, solicitor of the Grand Trunk Ballway, arrived here to-day, specially to enquire into the condition of those who have lost their breadwinners. A. meeting of the employees of the bolt works was held to night to make arrangements for the funeral of the dead. It is likely there will be a public funeral on Saturday afternoon.

PUBLIC MEETING.

TORONTO, Jab. 4 -At a public meeting this afternoon of influential citizens called by the Mayor to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the High Park Rail- "I came away from the place about nine | They regard his political utterances with in-

of such a calamity may in future be prevented. Another resolution was passed that the committee appointed be also in making settlement to their best advantage. Hopes are now entertained that all the wounded living in hospital will recover. This morning it was definitely arranged to have a public funeral to-morrow afternoon at wo o'clock. The Mayor received a telegram from Lord Melgand this morning that the Governor-General had subscribed \$250 to the fund for the relief of the bereaved families. Public suboriptions are flowing in freely. The Globe has also started a list, heading it with a subscription of \$100. Toronto, Jan. 4 .- The following is a des-

which occurred on the Grand Trunk Bailway, near Toronto, by the reporters of the Globe: The spectacle presented bafiles description. The two trains were completely interlocked. The freight locomotive had sprang, as it were, upon the dummy of the suburban train and annihilated it. The dummy boiler was torn bodily off the frame, and driven with terrific force midway into the foremost car, while the dummy car itself was ground to pieces beneath the locomotive. The first passenger car was a terrible wreck, and several hours elapsed before the poor fellows who talking pleasantly together, little thinkwere buried beneath the debris could be extricated. Belween thirty and forty men onds many of them would be hurled were on the spotat this time, and more were rapidly arriving. Mr J Howard, of Colborne Lodge, only fifty yards from the place when the collision occurred, Drs Lynd, Riddall and Bess, and Messrs Hicks and Duck, of the hotels at the Humber, and others well known in the neighborhood had hastened to the spot upon hearing of the disaster, and were work. ing with a will to extricate the dead and injured. Dead bodies were lying around on the snow, a cover hastily thrown over them to hide the awful spectacle beneath. Anxious The affair has cast a gloom over the city, enquirers were already beginning to arrive, as many of the men resided in the city with and were peering beneath the coverings to their families. The wounded are lying in see if they could recognize a friend or relathe hospital, and several doctors are giving tive, dreading what they might see, yet unable to bear the dreadful suspense of uncertaluty. Inside the suburban front car, which

UNDER THE BOILER.

had contained nearly all the passengers-be-

Death in many cases must have been instantaneous; with others the sufferings were terrible to contemplate. One man begged of Michael Lavelle, a conductor, who had come down as a passenger on the freight train, to pull him out of the debris which lay around evidence to the effect that he had orders him, and from which he could not extricate himself. The poor fellow did not appear badly hurt, but Lavelle got him on his back and carried him to the rear freight car, his burden speaking even heartly to him the while. Then he looked down and said, with a cry of

> OH GOD, MY LEGS ARE OFF " And so it was. The poor fellow's legs were burnt to a cinder, and he had been ignorant

moment. One little boy, fatally injured turned round citizens in carriages. The procession took trade for 1883 with the record of the to Dr. Riddell, who was attending to him, and about an hour to pass a given point. Ten preceding twelve months. An annual regasped out, "Oh, doctor i I'm done for. Wish mother good-bys for me." One poor fellow stood with his hands before his eyes, and implored a bystander to lead him to a the place of safety. He had lost his sight along the band played "Nearer, my God, to steamships and in the gross tonnage of ocean hi the fire resulting from the collision. He was led to a safe spot, and then knelt down upon the snow and burst into tears. The grouns and cries of the wounded and the dying, the shouts of the men clearing away the debrie, the hissing of the water that was tion. Already \$1,200 has been received by being poured upon the yet unquenched fire. the roaring of the great take, whose furious waves were lashing the shore only a few yards from the railway track, the range of snow clad hills the other side of the line, the thick blinding sleet that was falling, and being caught up from the earth and whirled in the air, all tended to make up a scene indescribably terrible, and to mark the day as one never to be forgotten by the spectators. The work of

CLEARING AWAY THE DEBRIS

went rapidly on. By 10 o'clock all the injured had been taken out, and were either in the hospital or on their way thither, and many of the dead had also been removed. About 10 c'clock an auxiliary train arrived from Hamilton, bringing Mr. Stiff, superintendent of the district, and a large number of men to clear the track. Nearly at the same time another auxiliary arrived from Toronto, bringing additional modical assistance and workers, and many friends and relatives. The wrecked car and the devastating and ruined locomotive were got asunder with difficulty. and the work of clearing the line was then goon completed. Strong ropes were attached to the locomotive and seized hold of by a hundred men. A mighty pull was given dreds of people have now arrived on the the power of allowing others to scene, some coming by train, some by waggons, some by sleighs, and very many walkattached special blessings. Generscene, some coming by train, some by waging thither. All were watching the pro- ally Cardinals who are in Rome are assigned tioning any and every one for particulars of

About an hour siter the collision the wrecking train, with a large gang of men, which had and the work of clearing away the debris was e of giving respectable build to the serve commendation. After the bodies A public meeting will be held in the had been removed and placed in convey-After the bodies ances, to be removed to the city or to their homes, the men commenced to clear away the wreck. This was done with difficulty, as the fearful force with which the locomotives came together looked them with great force. However, ropes were attached to the tenders and a number of men pulled them spart and rolled them off the track. By the time the rails were laid straight and the track made ready for the first train, it was 11:30, the passage being cleared in a little over four hours

after the acoldent. A SICK THING SORMS.

Mr Tolton, of Parkdale, was one of the first upon the scene of the disaster. He says :-

ment, respectfully requesting that one or into a telescoped car, which a number of more persons be appointed to visit the scene men were vainly endeavoring to pull asunof the acoldent, make full enquiry as to the der. The other was an old man, whose cause of the same and report thereon, so that face was quite visible, and; who was lying means may be taken whereby a repetition under the cylinder of the locomotive. Both were groaning and crying to be let out, 'for God's sake,' and brandy was being given them to sustain their strength. Along the snow on each side of the track lay fast-ireezan advisory board if desired by the snow on each side of the track lay fast-freez-claimants to lay their cases before ing corpses, covered with overcoats and the Grand Trunk authorities and sasist blankels hastily thrown over them. Bloody fragments of flesh and detached limbs were lying about, and made a horrid sight. One man lay upon the bank with a covering upon him, and an open part of this revealed the terrible fact that his entrails had been torn out."

AN EYE-WITHESS OF THE COLLISION. A young man named Goodwood, living in Parkdale, who was walking home from the Humber at the time the collision occurred, was on the spot, and saw the trains meet. He says the sight as the trains approached each other, the suburban rather slowly and cription of the scene of the terrible disaster | the freight dashing madly down the grade at a rate of thirty miles an hour, was one which he will never forget. At first he thought there must be two tracks, and that each train was on a different one, but as he got closer to the line he saw that there was to be a fearini collision which nothing but supernatural power could prevent. He ran a short distance from the railway that he might be sate, and as the suburban train passed him hurrying its live freight, in so many cases, to their death, he saw many of the men in the foremost car laughing and ing that within the next few seceternity. He closed his eyes, into said, when the trains Ъė twenty yards apart, and the next instant when he opened them they were just about to collide. The heavy freight engine reared upon end like a mad thing when it struck the dummy, ploughing off its cab, and falling into the car of the suburban train among the passengers. The boiler of the dummy burst immediately afterwards, crushed beneath the weight of the heavier engine. Then the fire broke out, and "burst a hole in the night," or rather in the dawn which was just then breaking, and smid the hissing of escaping Steam and grouns of the dying.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Never before in the blatory of Toronto has such an immense con-

course of people assembled as that which gathered to day to take part in and witness the bors at the Bolt and Iron Works-were yet way catastrophe. At the City Hall, where the the task of extricating them was one of im. the route thousands of spectators lined the mense d'fficulty. One man lay right beneath streets. Many establishments had the fronts the cylinder of the dummy, and several more of the premises draped in black and flags were flying at half mast. Business was entirely suspended, and the employes of the large firms marched in bodies. The coffins were conveyed in sleighs draped in black and preceded by a gun-carriage with a coffin centaining the remains of Sgt. Mulligan, of the Royal Grenadiers. The following was the order of procession :- Firing party G company Royal Grenadiers, Sergeant Mulligan's body on guncarriage, Grenadier' band with Royal Grenadiers, grand marshalls, two constables mounted, sleigh for St. James Cemetery, aleigh for the Necropolis, two sleighs containing the bodies to be interred in St. Michael's Cemetery, hearse with W. Stan-ley's body, immediate friends of the deceased, detachment of police under deputy-chief Mac-Pherson, Mayor and Corporation, bolt works' band, fellow-workmen of deceased, Massey of the extent of his injuries until that band, Massey Company employees, secret and other societies with bands, citizens on foot, bodies were interred in St. James' Cemetery, eight in St. Michael's, one in the Neorohome are also doing well, with the exception of Alex, Turriff, brother of William, who was killed. He is in a very critical condithe Mayor towards the relief fund. This does not include amounts promised, including the \$250 of the Governor-General, nor the amounts collected at the newspaper offices, which are rapidly increasing.

> ABCHBISHOP GIBBONS ON THE ALTAR OF SANTA MARIA MAGGOIRE.

The Baltimore Sun has a cable dispatch from Rome, saying that as an exceptional mark of honor to Archbishop Gibbons, he was appointed to officiate in the Christmas services at the church of Santa Maria Maggoire, instead of a Cardinal, as is usual. Upon this the Sun says :--

"The statement that Archbishop Glbbons was granted the high honor, by Pope Leo, of celebrating mass at the privileged Altar in the church of Santa Maria Maggoire, was received with much pleasure by the clergy here. It is stated that the distinction is a rare one. None but Cardinals, as a rule, are permitted to officiate at the Altar. The church of St. Mary Major is one of the oldest in Christendom, and is one of the four great Cathedrala of the Catholic world.

"In one of the small side alters, hid from the view of the worshippers, are deposited relics of Christ and His Saints. This is called legated to the Cardinal Prefect in Rome grand festivals that Mass is said at the Privileged Altar in St. Mary's. There are in Rome dignitaries from the Continent, and that Archbishop Gibbons should be selected on this occasion is a rare compliment to the American Church."

CONGRESSMAN FINERTY ON THE THREATS AGAINST THE PAPACY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- A United Press reporter to-night called the attention of Congressman Finerty, of Chicago, to the cable dispatch announcing that American Penians had threatened to dynamite the Pope because of his attitude on the Irish question.

Mr. Finerty laughed and said the despatch was the funniest thing he had seen for some

time. "No person with any sense," he said, " can believe such a statement, and the Pope himself is too much a man of the world to pay any attention to anything so absurd. Such reports are simply circulated to make the Irish cause odious in foreign countries. There is no way in which they can be overtaken and contradicted. In fact they are too absurd to need contradiction. The Catholic portion of the 25, and Egiinton, \$18. Ingot copper is Irish people have lost no respect for the Pope. | weaker,

way catsstrophe, a committee was appointed for the purpose of raising funds for the bereaved families. A resolution was also passed asking the Mayor to communicate with the Dominion Govern described as the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution of the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution that the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution the second to the check-like the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution the second to the check-like the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution the second to the check-like the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution the second to the check-like the time; one of them was jammed to a still the resolution the second to the check-like the time; one of the Grand the may say in regard to the check-like the branch the time; one of the Grand the may say in regard to the check-like the time; one of the Grand the may say in regard to the check-like the branch the time; one of the Grand the may say in regard to the check-like the time; one of the Grand t British source."

Irish Affairs.

Dublin, Jan. 5 .- Edward Harrington, preprietor of the Kerry Sentinel, who was in June sentenced to six months' imprisonment on socount of the publication of a placard inviting persons who desired to join the Invincibles to attend a meeting, has been released. Bands paraded the town in his honor. Sullivan and . Harrington addressed a meeting of his friends.

New York, Jan. 7 .- At a meeting of Fenians in Brooklyn last night, J. Knight, who recently left Ireland, said he was sorry to hear Irishmen talk of dynamite and destruction of England. The doctrines of Parnell and the Land League, of Isaac Butt and Home Bule had gained more respect than the clap-trap of Fenianism. The Fenians were forging chains for Irishmen. There were many indications of dissent exhibited

by the audience. CINCINNATI, Jan. 7 .- Mr. Sullivan, President of the Irish Land League, in a lecture last night, on "How England has educated Ireland," replied to the allegation that England invaded Ireland in the interest of civilization and Irish ignorance. He said before the invasion Ireland had many great schools, was the leading nation, but English power destroyed them. The reformation was a pretext for making a revival of letters impussible in Ireland and the alphabet became a felon and rebal.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUEPDAY, JAN. 9, 1883. Consols were easier at 10 1 1-16 money. Erie 28 ; Illinois Central 137 ; Canada Paci-

fic caster at 58. At New York at one o'clock the market was weaker all round. Manitoba which closed last night at 97½, fell to 95¾. Canada Pacific opened easier at 56 and went to 56‡.

Western Union dropped to 74%.
Sterling exchange is firm at 8% to 8% prom ior round amounts of 60-day bills, 83 to 83 promium cash over the counter, 91 to 92 premium for demand bills. In the money market the demand for discount continues moderate, rates being 7 to 72 per cept. Loans on stocks are made at 5 to 51 per cent. on cali. Drafts on New York are firm at 1-16 to h prem for round amounts, h prem for counter

ransactions. The stock market was a little more active, but was a shade easier this morning.

Stock Saies—25 Montreal 1761, 25 do 1761, 35 do 1761, 100 do 1761, 44 Merchants 1081, 100 do 108, 25 Federal 123, 2 Telegraph 119, 50 Commerce 119, 150 Dake's North-West 649, 25 Pacific 56, 8 Gas 178, 25 Richelleu

574, 25 do 574. New York, 1 pm, Jan 8.—Stocks irregular. Am Ex 92; O 8 52;; D & H 105;; D & L steady at \$1 30 to 150; Eureks, \$2 40, and 116; Eric 27; pfd 72; L S 16; M C 88; Turks' Island, 35c per bushel. N P 26; pfd 553; N W 1168; pfd 145; N Y O 1133; P M 423; B I 1173; St P 923; pfd 1153; St P, M & M 97; U P 743; W St L&P 184; pld 304; W U 758.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. Duliness has continued to be the prevailing feature in all departments of trade. Most people have been inclined to take a glance backwards and to compare the progress or otherwise of various departments of been sold at inside rates. The demand for trade for 1883 with the record of the and port, shows that on the whole our propolis, and one in Mount Pleasant. As gress has been steadily onwards, and each mournful cortege moved slowly year exhibits an increase in the number of Thee." Seven patients in the hospital are vessels seeking our wharves. In several nodoing well to-day. Those at their own table instances the volume of business displays a great shrinkage but other branches have made up by increased prosperity what has been lost elsewhere through circumstances which could not be avoided. We look forward with every hope to a fair season, but there is an absence of any marked cheerfulness with regard to this year's business. nor can it be otherwise until the depression in lumber, dry-goods, iron, leather, etc. is removed in whole or in part. The grain and provision markets in the West have been unsettled from day to day, alternately weak and strong, The "bulls" looked for strongth in view of the poor harvest, but found the markets rather too heavy to boom, however. For the first time in many months, last week's visible supply of wheat showed a slight decrease. The enormous visible supply at the sea board seems to have been piled up at the expense of the interior which has been quietly drained. When wheat in face of a continuous increase in the visible supply sustained itself so well, it may reasonsbly be expected that when the visible supply is at its maximum and begins to decrease that the market value of wheat ought to be considerably advanced. This seems to be the opinion of many, and despite the "long con-tinued depression in wheat, the price of flour has been maintained by the dealers here in apite of a falling off in the demand for it. GROOMBIE! .- Sugar was caster at the close

for both granulated and yellows; we quote the former at 81c to 83; yellow, 61c to 71c. Molasses still favor buyers. Barbadoes, 43c to 44c; Porto Rico, 421c to 43c; Antique, 40c to 42c; Trinidad, 38c to 40c. and St. Kitts, 41c to 42c. Syrups are dull at In fruit there 45c to 65c as to quality. has been some movement, and we have sales to report of about 4,000 hoxes of Valencia raisins at prices ranging from 51 to 610, as to quality, in round lots, while small jobbing parcels have sold at 61 to 7c. Currants dull at 51 to 64c. Malaga fruit steady; Layers, \$1 85 to 2; loose muscatels, \$1 95 to 210 and London layers \$2 25 to 2 50. Fine qualities of blue fruit are steady at \$3 25 to 5 50 per box. In nuts there is a scacity of all kinds. Figs 12c to 16c in 1-lb boxes. Malaga figs 440 to 54c. Prunes 60 to 7c. Sultana raisins 84c to 100 for light grades and 84c to 74c for dark. Tarragona almonds 164c to 17c ; filberts 8c to 9c ; new Bordeaux walnuts 70 to 80; Grenoble do 150; Provence almonds, 15c. In tea there is a good enquiry for all low grade Japans, which are now scarse in this market. Greens have also met with better demand, although sales have been limited. On the whole trade is

IRON AND HARDWARN,—The ison trade keeps unsatisfactory with movement very light. Prices are unstable and far from glving satisfaction. We quote:—Siemens, \$20.00; Coleness, \$21.00; Langloan, \$20.50 to 21.00; Calder, \$20.50 to \$21.00; Summerice and Gartsherrie, \$20; Dalmellington, \$18 to 18. being cabled to £64 for from London 1 559 103 beat selected.

quiet. Coffee, spices and tobacco, remain un-

changed. Rice is quiet at \$3 50 to 4

plates move slowly, but as tinsmiths throughout the country districts generally lay in their supplies about the end of this month, an improvement in the demand is looked

for. Stocks are fairly well assorted but light, Prices are unchanged at \$5 for IO charcoal, and 4.40 to 450 for I Cookes. Tin sheets are in moderate demand, best coke being quoted at 70 for No. 24, and 710 for No. 26. In Canada plates there is virtually nothing to report. Bar iron is quiet at 1.90, and sheets and plates are unchanged. In general hardware a quiet but steady business is in progress which will no doubt increase as the year advances. Out nails are quoted at \$3 per keg for 3-inch and upwards at four months with 10c per keg off for cash. Window glass firm at \$2 for first break, 2 10 for second do.

Boors and Shors .- A good enquiry is still experienced for men's felt-legged boots, which sell at \$2.50 for high foxed and \$2.25 for low foxed. In other kinds there is no change to note, and we therefore repeat last week's quoiations. We notice a desire on the part of some wholesale jobbing houses to make thirty days their longest line of credit, preferring to take a small margin than take risks. This is a wise policy for both wholsesale and retail dealers, as the men who buy on short dates will be more likely to keep within their means. The failure of Westgate Bros, although not a large one, is creating a good deal of talk in the trade, owing to the complications of their affairs. Prices in this line are steady and unchanged. The leather trade is dull with no change in prices.

FIRE-Labrador herring have been offered in round quantities at \$3 50 for No 2. A better enquiry is noted and several large lots have recently been cleared off the market. There is also an improvement in the Boston market, where all cargo lots have been sold. In other kinds there is no change. We quote :-Labrador herrings, No 2, \$3 50 to 4 25; No 3 \$2 75 to 3 25; green co fish, No 1, \$5 70 to 585, and No. 2, \$4 70 to 485; draft No. 1, large, \$6 to 6 25; salmon, N.S., Nos 1, 2 and 3, 320, \$19 and \$18; mackerel, No.1, 2 3, \$11, \$10 and \$9; dry codfish, \$5 to 5 25; sea trout, No 1, \$12 per bri, scarce; whitefish, No 1, \$5 to 5 25 per half-barrel; lake trout, \$4 50 per half barrel; smoked herring, \$180 to 190; ffanan haddies, 5/c to 6/c.

Hides-We quote as follows:-Green butchers' hides, 7½0, 6½0 and 5½0 for Nos. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at lo sdvance upon the foregoing figures. Toronto hides 830 to 90, and Hamli-Western green salted-No. 1 buff, ton 8≩. 910; No 2, Sc. Dry salted, 1510 No. 1 and 1310 No. 2; Ismbskins 650 to 750; calfakins 100 per lb.

FALT.—The market has ruled quiet, business having been confined to a few small sales to meet immediate requirements. Stocks are not large, and prices are steady as follows: -- Coarse, 47 to 500 twelves, 52 to 600 550 elevens, and 60c tens; factory-filled is Turks' Island, 35c per bushel.

Ons, -Linseed boiled, per imperial gallon, 59 to 60c and raw, 56 to 57c; olive, pure, \$1 10; and ordinary 950 to \$1; cod Newfoundland A, 60c; Halifax, 571c; seal, refined steam, 721 to 750; lard extra, 90c to \$1; do No. 1, 75 to 800; cod liver \$1 90 to 2.

PETROLEUM,-The price at Petrolia is 123 fob. We quote prices here:—144c per gallon for car lots, 15c to 154c for broken lots, and 160 to 170 for single parrels.

RAW FURS.—Holders have had to realize at lower prices. A few mink and beaver have red fox is reported very slack.

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions.

January 8, 1884. The demand for flour and grain is light, particularly for the latter, and prices are unchanged. A small lot of flour, graded as fine, sold at \$380. Oatmeal is very quiet and prices favor the buying interest. We quote \$4 50 to 4 75 for ordinary and \$5 for granulated. Dairly produce-Cheese is firmer but quiet, the supply being in few hands. Butter-The shipments via Portland last week by steamers Peruvian and Toronto were 904 packages, of which 250 packages were from Montreal and 654 packages Western. The total shipments from the commencement of the season to date from the ports of Montreal and Portland to Great Britain were 115,365 packages, and 93,621 packages for the corresponding period last season, showing an increase of 21,744 packages. The market is quiet and unchanged. Eggs — The market rules quiet and steady at 26c to 28c for ordinary packed, and at 30c and upwards for fresh. There is a fair supply of limed, which sells at from 23c to 25c as to quality. A contemporary says :- Confectioners have been purchasing shelled eggs by the gallon after the style of Baltimore oysters. Previsions—Canada short cut mess pork is unchanged at \$18 to 19, and Western at \$1750 to 18. Canada lard is quiet at 11c to 111c, and Western at 120 to 1210. Dressed hogs—Sales of jobbing lots were made at \$7.75, choice bright qualities being held at \$8 per 100 lbs. Sales have been made in To-ronto at \$7 to 7 15 per 100 lbs. Asbes—Sales at \$4 75 to 4 80 per 100 lbs for first pots. Pearls are nominally quoted at \$6 80 to 6 90. FLUUR IMPRECTION. -The statement of flour

inspected at Montreal for the week ending 5th January, was :- Extra superfine, 50 bris spring extra, 125 bris; middlings, 61 bris; pollards, 28 bris; rejected, 1 bri; total, 265. The sugar market rules dull under increased offerings and slow enquity, and prices are to to lo lower, granulated having been sold at 810 to 810. Yellows are quiet and elightly easier.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. Choice cattle sold at 5 to 51c per lb live weight, a few realising 5%c and 5%c; medium to fair 40 to 4%c, and inferior two and threeyear-old steers and bulls brought 34c to 34c per 1b. About 180 cattle were offered at Viger Market. O. Delorme sold a carload at from 41 to 510 per 1b. Nelson Blokerdike sold 18 cattle at 44 to 50 per lb. J Hopper had about two cars, one of which he disposed of before noon at from 42 to 510 per lb. P Byan had a carload from the Eastern Townships, most of which he sold at 40 to 510 per lb. A few small plump steers brought 50 per lb. Bourassa & Co bought 5 good cattle at \$47 each equal to about 50 per lb live weight. The supply of sheep and lambs was small, and prices ruled steady. McDuff Lamb bought 11 good lambs at \$3 25 each, and Brown Bros. bought 63 lambs at \$3 25. A lot of 20 carcases of irosen mutton was sold at 80 per lb. Live hogs were searce and dear at \$5 per 100 lbs, with higher prices saked. The Chicago cattle market was slow under larger re ceipts.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. The exports of horses continue light, the shipments to the United States last week

amounting to only 9 head, costing \$1,010, averaging \$112.22 each. Enquiries from American buyers have been received by city dealers, who expect them here in a few days, when the supply will probably show better volume. Mr. James Maguire expects three car-loads of fine Upper Canadian horses in a few days. He sold during the past week a pair of horses weighing 1,000 lbs each for \$225, and a fine horse 7 years old for \$150. The sale was also made on Saturday of a pair of bay carriage mares for local use, 6 years old, weighing 2,100 lbs., for \$400.

BIRTH.

DWANE-At 225 Bleury street, on the 30th December, the wife of T. Dwane, of a son. 4-1 DIED.

COWAN-At Wemyes Villa, Cambuslong, Scotland, on the 19th December, 1883, Jeannie Lymburn, aged 78 years, beloved wife of Wm. Cowan, Esq., and mother of Mrs. Robert B. Murray, of this city,

LOVE.-In this city, on the 3rd inst., Michael James, aged four years, two months and four days, eldest son of Matthew Love.

MULLARKY.-In this city, on the 2nd inst, Ellen Mullarky, aged two years and six months. eldest daughter of Anthony Muliarky.

McKEOWN-In this city, on the 2nd of January, John, aged 22 years, only son of the late Felix McKeown, and nephew of P. and J. Mc-Keown.

COLURED BLANKETS.

A large lot of Colored Bed Blankets and Horse Blankets to be sold next week at mu.h B. CARSLEY. WHITE BLANKETS.

A quantity of White Blankets to be cleared next week at reduced prices.

S. CARSLEY.

ACE CURTAINS!

LACE CURTAINS!
LACE CURTAINS!
LACE CURTAINS!

THOUSANDS!
THOUSANDS!
THOUSANDS!
TROUSANDS!

Thousands of pairs of Lace Curtains to select from, ranging in price from 45c per pair up to real Lace and Tambour Swiss work of the most etaborate patterns.

FIVE AND A HALF.

FIVE AND A HALF.
FIVE AND A HALF.
FIVE AND A HALF.

A large lot of neat firm-made Homespun Dress Goods, new this season, perfect on both sides, genteel colorings, and will wash well; very suitable for house dresses. All to be sold at only 510 per yard. Goods soid elsewhere at from 25c to 80c per yard will not wear better or make up neater. S. CARSLEY.

GIVEN AWAY! GIVEN AWAY!!

Just received, a small shipment of correct photographs in carte de visite size of the Marquis of Lansdowne; one to be given with each pair of Kid Gloves or Kid Mitts during the cheap sale. This holds good for Kid Gloves at any price, in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's alzes.

SPECIAL LOT!

One lot Ladies' Kid Gloves, in light evening shades, two buttons; regular price, \$1.10 per pair, to be sold this week at 50c per pair, or two pairs for 95c, or three for \$1.25, and a photograph of the Governor General given with each pair.

S. CARSLEY,

387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399

Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL.

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

Belding, Paul & Co's Sewing Silks and Button-hole Twists are the best. See that their name is on every spool, and buy it.

LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Meuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

BANKRUPT STOCK

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

MESSRS. RECHON, LEFEBVRE & CO.

245 Notre Dame Street,

Having bought at a special low rate the entire BANKRUPT STOCK of the late firm, A. O. Senecal & Co., will sell immediately at co price, a complete assortment of Church orns ments, Sacred Vases, Statues Altar Wind Cassocks, etc., etc.

TEACHER WANTED .- Hold ing a second or third-class certificate, for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Dowlik Services to begin on the 7th of January, 184. Apply, stating salary and testimonials. In JAMES KILLORAN, Secretary, Conroy, P.O. County of Perth, Ont.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS TRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Coult.
No. 5. Dme: Azilda Labelle, of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife communs of biens of Ludger alias Joseph Ludger Office as safe place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. Lufa alias Joseph Ludger Clement, Cabinet-mars, of the same place, Defendant. An action separation de biens has been instituted the second day of January instent.

M. J. CL, LARIVIERE, Attorney for Flaintiff.
Montreal, 8th January, 1884.

Montreal, 8th January, 1884.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore firest Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenu. N.