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The True Witness

EST IN CÆLO FIDELIS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 18.

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EUROPEAN EVENTS.

Establishment of the Ancient See of Carthage—The Situation in Paris—Hull Attending the Persecutors—A Mock Ordination.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times* writes:—

A very lengthy Apostolic Letter of extreme interest has been published during the week. In this valuable document the Holy Father traces at length the history of the Church of Carthage from its earliest days down to the present time, when Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, administered the Vicariate Apostolic of Tunis. The great works achieved by the Cardinal, assisted by Capuchin Fathers, are dwelt upon fully, and then, towards the conclusion of the Letter, his Holiness says that, after careful consideration, having weighed all matters concerning the step he has taken, and with the opinion of the Sacred Congregation charged with the propagation of the Christian name, for the happiness of all Christian society, and above all for the salvation and honor of the Africans. We re-establish, by the authority of these letters, the Archbishopric of Carthage. He then names the limits of the diocese of this See, which "with their temples, cathedra, pious establishments, and with all their Catholic inhabitants of both sexes, pass from the power of the Vicar-Apostolic of Tunis, under that of the Archbishop of Carthage, and obey him for the future."

The Allocation pronounced by His Holiness on Monday has been discussed by the Italian press. The *Riforma*, most hostile to the Holy See, says: "Leo XIII. comprehends that Africa is called upon to play a great part in the future of Europe. And in this policy of the Vatican is much more prudent than that of the Consulate."

The words of the Pope show what arms the Vatican still wields, and how greatly those are deceived who believe that the temporal power having fallen, all is finished for Italy, and that she had nothing more to fear from her eternal enemy. Further on the same journal remarks: "We shall be persuaded that Italy has to combat with the Vatican, not only at Rome, but throughout the whole world." These words of the *Riforma* depict the situation to the life, and are rigorously true. "In installing herself in Rome," says the *Moniteur de Rome*, "official Italy entered into the most perilous of conflicts," for "the Papacy disposes of a moral influence which embraces the whole world."

THE CHOLERA—REPENTANCE AND DEFIANCE.

The spectacle of a city not given up to desolation because of a passing epidemic, its consoling and full of encouragement. But when lightness of heart is commingled with blphemous defiance and obstinate irreligion, we have what is called the reverse of the medal. The clergy of Paris and the Sisters of Charity belonging to all nursing orders are, perhaps, the only witnesses of the inner working of the cholera. Death-bed repentances have happily been frequent. But the utter absence of resignation under suffering, and the unmeasured horror of death shown by some of the patients, is a proof that a dozen years of official atheism has done much harm to the French race and given little hope of the coming generation. In the hospitals the priest has nearly in all cases been sent for, and only human respect has prevented the reception of the Last Sacrament by the others. The Municipal Council has behaved with heathenish brutality to the Little Sisters of the Poor in the Avenue de Breteuil, two of whom have fallen victims to the terrible scourge. The Catholics of Paris, inspired by the Nuncio and the Archbishop, are endeavoring to help the community. Both Cardinal Guibert and Monsignor de Rendie have been indefatigable in their visits to the Paris hospitals, in one or two instances giving the Sacrament of Confirmation to patients who had not received it. Although the fall in the temperature has considerably lessened the number of cases, there is every chance of a revival in the spring, for the Paris drainage is incalculably bad, and recent epidemics of typhoid and diphtheria show that this is one of the chief causes of its last visitation. The municipal council and the prefect of the Seine are too much engaged in unseemly wrangling over their respective prerogatives, or in persecuting helpless nuns or Brothers of the Christian Schools to find time to discuss such trifling questions as the health of Paris, the providing of suitable fire-engines, or the protection of theatres from loss of life in case of fire or any other alarm. Half of the members of this municipal body are utterly incompetent, as their election has been due chiefly to electoral trickery. When it is stated that one of these functionaries is the author of a novel now being published in the *Lanterne*, in which a colleague in the hero, and in which every abuse is poured upon him, it may easily be imagined how much respect there is in the outer world for the Council in whose hands the destinies of Paris are confided. But it is another monument of the criminal obstinacy of French Catholics, for they have all been elected by a misguided mob, who, however, showed enough energy to do at its place before the voting urn on the day of election. Sins of omission are not likely to be the only offences of the Paris Municipal Council. In the day of revolution they will undoubtedly throw in their lot with the makers of barricades. By that time the municipal council will have been well drilled, and a forest of what that drilling means may be found in the advice of a member of the Municipal Council to the Japs, viz., to endeavor to be good shots, so as to bring to the ground as many Prussians and priests as possible. With cholera in the air, and dire distress as the chief feature of the coming winter, the schoolboy army may follow the latter part of the town councilman's advice sooner than they expect.

A PROSECUTOR PROSECUTED.

Mr. Jules Cazot, the President of the Court of Cassation, the highest judicial dignity in France, has been forced to resign in consequence of a financial scandal, which will

probably bring this wester of ermine before the Corruptors Tribunal. Jules Cazot was the Minister of Justice who expelled the religious Orders, and who afterwards went through the trickery of an appeal to the Tribunal of Conflicts, a packed court in the hands of the Government. For his work he was promoted to the Presidency of the Court of Cassation, a post for which he was eminently unfitted, his political career being the result of his friendship with Gambetta. It is a remarkable fact that the ill luck which attends sacrilege has already fallen upon nearly every statesman and functionary associated with the iniquitous expulsion of the religious Orders. The biblical death of Gambetta has been followed by several other striking instances of this. M. Andrieux, who was then Prefect of Police, has retracted before the assembled Chamber of Deputies, and only M. Constans, then Minister of the Interior, and now Grand Master of the French Freemasons, seems to have escaped. The ignominious disgrace of M. Cazot may be noted as another example of retribution.

A MOCK ORDINATION.

Dr. Jenner, the Ritualist ex-Bishop of Dunedin, has been perused by M. Lysion to go through the ceremony of ordination at the little Gallican chapel in the Rue d'Aras. Just as the service was about commencing a gentleman rose and said: "I beg to protest, as a Catholic, against this farce. Monsieur Jenner must surely be aware that he is committing a horrible sacrilege." At this point the ex-Pere Hyacinthe ordered the beadle to turn the inter-ruptor out of the building, and looked indignantly at the expulser of the ex-Curialist, and after the incident had been got up by the Catholic press. The function would have been grotesque had it not been blasphemous and sacrilegious. It is stated now that poor Dr. Jenner is about to consecrate M. Lysion to the Primacy of the Gallican Church. Bishop Reinke and the Jesuit Bishop of Utrecht have both refused to raise the unfortunate Lysion to the Episcopal dignity, and he is now obliged to fall back on the unattached Anglican Prelate from Dunedin.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

The Pope's Congratulations—A Review of the Work.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—The closing secret session of the Plenary Council was held today. The principal business was the completion of a pastoral letter which will be read in all the Catholic churches of the United States two weeks hence. A despatch from Rome says the Pope to-day gave a private audience to the pro-nuncio of the North American college. His Holiness spoke in affectionate terms of the work performed by the American hierarchy at the Plenary Council at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—The Plenary Council closed its session to-day. Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Michael Corrigan, of New York. Bishop Spaulding of Peoria, preached a sermon devoted chiefly to a review of the work of the Council. Even to casual observers, he said, the Catholic Church must present marks which stamp her with the impress of God's hand. During the past four weeks there have been gathered together men of many tongues and lands with varied lines of thought, sentiment and manner, and when they met in council all differences were merged in the unity of faith and all that was looked to was the enactment of just and wise laws. The council met at the call of the Vicar of Christ. The questions discussed by the council had a direct bearing on the social, moral, religious and intellectual welfare of the people and of the country at large. It was through this Church in Europe that woman was raised up and childhood cured for. In this country where womanhood is honored, d childhood watched over and the poor aided, the prelates of the Church have come together in a spirit of universal charity and world-wide benevolence to frame decrees which shall inspire greater reverence for and lead to the spread of truth as it is in Christ Jesus. First as well as people, they believe, should be raised up to the highest ideal, and have sought to direct the steps of the priesthood, that in it may be seen the sweetness, meekness and gentleness of Christ. They have begun by advocating more advanced studies, and have laid the foundations of what will yet be a great American Catholic college. They have treated education in general of a system which will combine in it the rights of religion and of government. They have dealt with questions affecting the family which is the basis of the Church. They want to inspire a holier reverence for the sacrament of marriage. Marriage must be a perpetual union, with no cause for divorce but death. They have pleaded for the cause of sobriety and temperance. They stand on the side of good laws and customs, and wish to make the world so that man may be truly free and grow in moral purity and intellectual worth. They have tried to stimulate the Catholic press and Catholic literature, and have laid down laws for the guidance of societies which co-operate with the Church. The deliberations have been conducted with dignity, and full thought has been spoken with order, rebellion and schism, have gathered together many forces and tongues, and while bustling defects have preserved virtues, and throughout all the Church has shown that her forces are indistinguishable, and bring in from death, and beauty and harmony from chaos.

THE STATUE OF SIR GEO. CARTIER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Precisely at 11 o'clock to-day the statue of Sir George Cartier was placed on its pedestal in Parliament square. Although no notice was given of the fact there was a large attendance of French Canadians and others, who were intimately connected with the deceased statesman. The statue was covered up as soon as those present got a view of it. Sir Hector Langevin was present

OUR WARRIORS BRAVE.

CANADIAN MILITIA AND REGULAR ARMIES

An American Officer Tells a "Post" Reporter What He Thinks of Them.

Col. Van Zandt, an officer of the U. S. army, is visiting Canada, and was met by a reporter of this paper on Friday last, and some conversation ensued. "I understand, Colonel, that you have made yourself acquainted with the military organization of the Dominion?" "Yes," said he, "and have made three visits to the Dominion, where I have many friends, especially in military circles, and I have, with a professional eye, taken a lively interest in Canadian military affairs. I have seen the Imperial troops at Halifax, the new schools and permanent companies and the militia. In physique the Canadian troops are superior to the regulars as far as infantry is concerned. The standard is too low in the British army, and the result of engaging weak boys is felt when a demand is made on the army. Theorists may say what they please, but it is only the tried soldier that can be depended on in the field for campaigning purposes."

"Do you think the schools are working well?" "I have seen the schools at Toronto under Col. Otter, and at St. John, and I think that as schools for officers they are invaluable. The Royal College is a first-rate institution, but it seems to me beyond the necessities of the country, unless it intends to establish a permanent and standing force. But the schools will easily supply what I have noticed to be the great want of the militia, and that is practised officers. In two camps at which I have been present, I have noticed a great want of ability on the part of officers, and without knowledge on their part a force becomes a helpless crowd."

"What part of our militia struck you most favorably?" "I think the material of the whole is good, but there seems a general lack of cohesion. The artillery is badly served, and on a scale of such insufficiency that the batteries could not take the field. The drivers did not seem to be up to their work; but this, of course, is a difficult service, and is always deficient in a militia force."

"Does the militia of Canada seem inferior to the State Guards in your country?" "Certainly not. On the whole it is, considering the conditions, if not superior, fully equal to that force. The organization of the Canadian militia I regard as rather superior than otherwise. You have, for example, the plan and substance of a cavalry force. It would be useless as cavalry purely and simply, but as a sort of mounted rifles or infantry it would be very useful. In that respect your militia is ahead of ours. In infantry drill it is not inferior. You must not judge the National Guard by their dress on some great parade. Internally it is not strong or well established."

"What do you think is the great need of the American regular army, Colonel?" "More of it," said the Colonel, laughing. "Strangers coming into the country would hardly know we had an army, and it is not enough for our frontier line. Our artillery and engineers are very much too weak. All our cavalry is needed in the West, and we need some in the East and Centre for use in riots which may occur."

"Do you think, then, that the use of the American army will be more of a domestic nature than externally?" "I do not pretend to say, but I can say that everybody knows that our country is being overrun with emigrants who form the refuse of Europe and who in their socialistic meetings do not hesitate to proclaim their views and intentions. The papers have made known the armed and organized existence of orders of socialists in the West, and we have seen insipient outbreaks in Cincinnati and elsewhere. Why, it was only the other day that General Molyneux lectured before the military institution on the condition of New York in case of a mob breaking out, as, for example, in the draft riots. He showed the very weak condition of the city, and suggested a military plan in case of trouble. Almost immediately there appeared in a German Socialistic paper a letter purporting to be written by an officer in the army, though he could not be traced, giving a very skillfully detailed plan whereby the troops combating the mob could be defeated and the city held by the rioters. The spirit is there, but perhaps not the courage."

"You do not think, then, that police or militia are effective in case of a civic uprising?" "No, militia often have friends in a crowd or social interests which makes them a weak rod to lean on. The weakness of the police was proved in New York by the draft riots. It is clear that a regular army of strength and efficiency is becoming a need, and General Sherman pointed out only recently that the officers of the U. S. army had a future of work before them."

"Do you not think that he may have referred to the aggressive policy of Mr. Blaine?" "I would rather not talk of politics. They are not a soldier's business."

"You have seen European armies lately, do you think the American regular army is equal to them?" "I think it would contrast favorably. I visited France, Germany, Italy, England and Spain. The French army is reorganized on a satisfactory scale, though I question if it could yet bear the brunt of a great campaign. The German army is still on its old lines, but complaints are made that it has deteriorated and is inferior in number when I was there. The British Army, both home and field, I regard as the finest in Europe. The horses and service are incomparable. The other armies vary in efficiency. Spain seems to be taking much trouble with her land forces and has some well set up bri-

gades which I saw near Madrid. A noticeable innovation is the introduction to each troop of cavalry of a "dynamite" section. This is a small force under a sergeant, who has also to be acquainted with elementary engineering, which carries dynamite shells. Their use would largely be in destroying railway plant, small bridges and things of a kindred nature.

"There seems no approach to the time when the lion is to lie down with the lamb, Colonel?" "Not unless we are approaching the battle of Arroyo, which is to precede it," said Col. Van Zandt, and the reporter took his leave.

WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

OWEN SOUND, Dec. 5.—This morning, at 9 o'clock, Cook Teets, convicted of murdering his wife by administering poison to her a year ago last October in the township of Artemesia, was hanged. He declared he was innocent of the charge. While the hangman was adjusting the noose the prisoner shuddered and gave himself a slight turn to the left, which was followed by a nervous trembling for a few moments, during the delivery of the Lord's Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jewell. The condemned man was almost instantaneously assured into eternity. The jury returned a verdict of death by hanging, in compliance with the sentence of the court.

RECIPROCITY AGITATION.

Meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce—A business-like discussion—The Government urged to open negotiations with the United States.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 4.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Chamber of Commerce for years was held here this afternoon. It was a special meeting called to discuss the subject of reciprocity in accordance with the resolution of the St. John board of trade. Mr. W. G. Silver, the chairman, introduced the proceedings by reading a resolution from St. John and placing the subject before the meeting as one not only of local interest but of immense importance to the whole provinces. The matter, he said, covered the interests of every class of the community, from the laborer on the wharf to the highest class of trade.

Mr. Roche, jr., made the first speech. He said all would agree that reciprocity when in force was of great benefit to us, while United States merchants found no objections to its having retarded their business. He thought, without doubt, that all agreed on reciprocity being a good thing, and the only point on which a difference of opinion might arise was how it should be brought up for action—whether by petition or memorial to the government to urge it, or whether time should be allowed to have the merchants of the United States see more particularly the benefit they would derive from it, and so let them take the initiative by bringing it before their congress. All agreed that the money on which they were now living and working was earned and made during the period of reciprocity. He knew of no time when the vessel-owning interests were so lucrative as then, and he knew a number of people around shore who had made their money then and had since just held their vessels were idle for lack of some bulky materials to carry to the United States. The question might arise, what would be the objection to reciprocity? He did not think we should ask the United States merchants to take what we sent them and pay cash for it, or that we should pay cash for imports. He did not think there had been any compensative increase in trade with the upper provinces during the past ten or fifteen years, and he did not think it had been benefited by consideration. He considered that this was the time for commencing experiments, the state of trade was slow, and in efforts to increase it experiments could more opportunely be tried than perhaps at other times, and so new starts would be made. He thought this subject of reciprocity should be entirely removed from political matters, and that all should have the object in view of the greatest benefit to the country and the promotion of its best interests. There was no more favorable time to take action in this matter than when political parties in the United States were in transition, and influence might be more readily brought to bear on them. He thought it was a most favorable juncture to petition the Dominion government to propose a reciprocity treaty on fair terms, and he thought the United States were not disposed to look otherwise than at a fair and partial manner upon the Maritime provinces. The chairman spoke also of it being a favourable opportunity of action on our part in reference to the resolution favouring reciprocity recently passed at the meeting of Boston merchants. He thought it of the greatest importance that closer relations should be established between Nova Scotia and Boston, particularly in the stimulation of our fish business.

Mr. Roche calculated his sentiments in the following resolution: Resolved, That the chamber of commerce unite with the board of trade in St. John in requesting the Dominion government to take prompt and effective steps to re-arrange a reciprocity treaty with the United States on fair terms, and to secure advantageous trade relations with the Spanish and British West Indian Islands.

Hon. A. G. Jones thought it was well to be careful how we proceeded with this matter. The mass might be injured by our being too strong in our expressions. No person believed in reciprocity more than he, but he thought the exercise of caution might be the wisest course. He fancied that no one in the Dominion objected to a reciprocity treaty with the United States on fair terms. It was a matter of the greatest interest to our merchants; in fact, it was a life and death matter almost for our

trade. He had spoken to a number of merchants, and all were strongly in favor of reciprocity being obtained. In thinking of the best method of proceeding, it had occurred to him that it might be most favorable, instead of as directly expressing our favor for reciprocity with the States, to simply thank the St. John board of trade and endorse their resolution in the meantime, then appoint a committee of the chamber to prepare statistics and arguments in favor of reciprocity to submit to a public meeting to be called by the mayor. He thought in that way such an amount of information could be put through the country in respect to the matter, and the public would be so educated up to the importance of the subject that it would be of vast benefit. It was particularly with reference to the West Indian trade that he had thought of a public meeting discussion, because he took it for granted that the people were all in favor of reciprocity with the United States, and it might be brought in incidentally, without appearing too anxious for it.

Mr. Robert Pickford believed that trade with the United States was of very much greater importance with the West Indies, and he felt that if ever there was a time to press for United States reciprocity it was now. He had recently been in the States and from conversation with merchants there believed that the idea would be met most kindly by a majority of them. He wanted to see reciprocity with the United States above all things, as beneficial to Nova Scotia. Before the old treaty was abrogated our wharves were somewhat lively and twice as valuable for us as they are to-day.

Senator Power thought there was no danger of the United States making an unfair treaty with us. If the United States people want to make a treaty they would do it in a business like way, and if they came to the conclusion, as no doubt they already have, of how much value they can get out of reciprocity they would not hesitate to set it forth. He advised the benefit of speaking with boldness for the matter, when St. John had already spoken out. He considered that it was time to show that the people of the Maritime provinces are in earnest in the matter, because the people of Ontario were not nearly so much interested in it.

Mr. W. C. Silver agreed that Ontario and the Northwest has not the same immediate interest in reciprocity as we had, but it was of importance to get their co-operation. The people of the United States might ask, What does the Dominion say about it? The Maritime provinces are in favour of it, but they are only a section of the Dominion. So he considered it advisable to make a loud and strong effort to carry the whole of the Dominion with us.

Mr. T. E. Kenny had no doubt that Ontario was just as anxious for reciprocity as we were. He advised unanimity in whatever action was taken, and noticed that four terms were mentioned in the resolution.

Mr. G. J. Troop considered that the terms were quite safe in the hands of the Government. We might be quite sure that they would look after the interests of the country in that line.

The question was called for and after a little further discussion, in a conversational style, the resolution was put and adopted unanimously, followed by applause.

Senator Power moved the following:—Resolved,—That the executive committee of this chamber be instructed to prepare a memorial for the Dominion government, asking for negotiations in favour of a reciprocity treaty as in the above resolution, and embodying such arguments and statistical information in favour of the same as they may deem fit. The motion was seconded by Mr. B. W. Chipman and also passed unanimously, after which the chamber adjourned.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

His arrival in New York yesterday afternoon—What he did while in England—Imperial federation—Reciprocity and insolvency legislation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Sir John A. Macdonald arrived this afternoon from Liverpool on the steamship Oregon, in excellent health and spirits. Shortly after landing he was interviewed as to the objects of his visit to England, and in reply to a question about imperial federation, said he had attended a meeting of an association having this object in view, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and presided over by the Right Hon. William E. Forster. "The object of the association," he said, "is to raise the attention of the people to this subject. It will collect information on the subject, and will submit this to Canada." Sir John said there was a proposition on foot to have a colonial council, somewhat on the plan of the India council.

Respecting the Canadian Pacific railway, he said that it would be completed from sea to sea by the autumn of 1885, and would be in operation in the spring of 1886. It would endeavor to attract as much Asiatic trade as possible.

RECIPROCITY.

As regards a reciprocity treaty with the United States, Sir John said that Canada had made several overtures and had met with no response. While Canada would much like to renew the reciprocity treaty of 1854, she must wait patiently until the United States is ready to meet her.

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

Sir John also stated that a deputation waited upon him in London with respect to the equitable distribution of insolvent estates in Canada. He told them that there was a great division of opinion on the subject in Canada. He was inclined to think that if the chambers of commerce in England would communicate with similar bodies in Canada and get joint action, it might have the effect of inducing the Canadian parliament to pass such a bill.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald leave tomorrow evening for Canada.

THE IRISH RACE.

Lecture by Hon. T. W. Anglin.

ITS SERVICES TO CIVILIZATION.

Glories of the Past and Hopes for the Future.

There was a very moderate attendance Tuesday night week in Northheimer's Hall to listen to the promised lecture by the Hon. T. W. Anglin on "The Services Rendered to Civilization by the Irish Race." The Rev. Father Lomeran occupied the chair, and there were on the platform Hon. H. Anglin, M. P. P., Messrs. J. J. Curran, M. P. P., G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., J. McShane, M. P. P., E. Murphy, D. Barry, M. Donovan, P. J. Cloran, J. J. Smith, 1st Vice-President Y. L. & S. Society, and the representatives of several other societies.

The Rev. Father Lomeran expressed regret at the small attendance, but said that quality would make up for quantity. (Cheers.) While he had nothing to say against general amusements, he thought at the same time that intellectual entertainments should take the precedence. He had pleasure in introducing Mr. Anglin, who was well known in Montreal, the eastern provinces and Toronto. Fame, he might say, had taken 1-1/2 of his name. He was an Irishman too and he was proud of him. His work for the Church and zeal for his race were alike praiseworthy and noble.

Mr. Anglin said that he regretted that the audience was not larger, because he had been led to hope that he would be able by his lecture to aid the rev. chairman in the church work he was engaged in in the East End. Acknowledging the compliment paid him by the chairman, he said if he did not know his sincerity he would think he was guilty of bribery. (Laughter.)

The Irish people of America on both sides of the line did not occupy the position they were entitled to. But he thought the fault was largely their own. If they led in intelligence, in the professions, in trade, or as mechanics, or took more prominent parts in the various walks of life, no such misconceptions as now prevailed could exist as to the Irish people. They could also correct this by making history and tradition better known and by becoming better scholars. The views taken by people as to the Irish are generally most erroneous. The stage Irishman, for example, might be cited, with his grotesque costume and disinclination to work and industry, never taking his pipe out of his mouth except to put whiskey in it, was as unlike an Irishman as he could well be. Yet this caricature was accepted by a great many as the really typical Irishman. Again, in the press, when they were told of distress in the West of Ireland or elsewhere, you would be sure to hear of the "want of thirties" on the part of the Irish. No doubt the stage Irishman was before the eye of the critic, and he supposed the Irish were acting like the one he had seen on the stage. Sometimes, perhaps, thought the stage Irishman too good. He was too merry and good-natured. It was said by some, for under the surface of the Irishman there were traces of knowledge and intellect. This ignorance had existed from the time that Henry II. invaded Ireland since Giraldus Cambrensis published his lying account of what he saw in Ireland. There had been nothing but a series of gross caricatures and attempts made to make the Irish appear as the English thought fit they should. When it was found by some people that they had a good and honest Irish neighbor, this class of critics would say: "Here is an exceptional case. The savage has been reclaimed in this case, but the evil was latent." He thought that it was the duty of each to individually do some service in the direction of correcting this delusion. Yet the Irish had rendered some service to the world. At the same time they were told to-day that they were incapable of carrying out Home Rule. There was an eminent writer who said of them in graceful language, but which was still offensive, that they could not have a parliament, and if they did they would only fight among themselves, and an English army would have to be sent to ret them right again. Now it happened that the Irish were the first who really exercised the right of self-government. There were Celts in the West of Europe living on the tribal system. Of these the most perfect were the Irish. They had the best literature, music and arts, and were the best organized, the most civilized, and had the best government of all the Celtic peoples. This was 1,500 years ago before any but the Irish had a system of government. They alone resisted the Romans, and so long ago, as he had said, they were able to govern themselves and were also independent in the presence of Rome. They had also what we would call a parliament at Tara. Some time ago while preparing a lecture for delivery at the request of Archbishop Lynch, he searched the history of parliamentary institutions, and he found that the system which England was fond of claiming as peculiarly her own originated in Ireland at Tara. They had their journals, which were read at the opening of the session. They made and amended the laws. St. Patrick when coming from the Pope first sought the Parliament at Tara and propounded the mysteries of the faith, which were listened to and the whole nation became Christian. St. Patrick doubtless introduced much civilization of the East into the country which was accepted by the people and mingled with them and helped them in their great work. They had colleges or universities as we should term them; the whole country was saturated with a love of

Continued on Sixth Page.

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WEDNESDAY... DECEMBER 10, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR... THURSDAY, 11.-St. Damasus, Pope and Confessor... FRIDAY, 12.-Of the Octave. Fast... SATURDAY, 13.-St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr... SUNDAY, 14.-Third Sunday in Advent... MONDAY, 15.-Octave of the Immaculate Conception... TUESDAY, 16.-St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr... WEDNESDAY, 17.-Ember Day. Fast.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS... All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay.

The colonies of the Irish Catholic Colonization Association, established in Nebraska and Minnesota, are in a flourishing condition with increased moral and religious advantages.

Of the 34,000 newspapers of the world, nearly 32,000 are published in Europe and North America, leaving a little over 2,000 for all the other continents.

A cable despatch says it is reported that Mr. Gladstone has offered to the Marquis of Ripon, the retiring Governor-General of India, the position of Viceroy of Ireland, to succeed Earl Spencer, who is said to be desirous of withdrawing from a disagreeable and onerous position.

The Irish National party calculate on returning at least eighty-five members to the House of Commons when the Franchise and Redistribution bills go into effect.

The day after the alleged attempt to blow up the house of Mr. Hussey, the notorious Kerry land agent, the cable announced that the gentleman "was agent for Lord Lansdowne, and that immediately on hearing of the affair, His Excellency cabled his sympathy and congratulations on the wonderful feat of escape of Mr. Hussey and family."

The Irish-American element is already very strong in the Congress of the United States. At the late general elections they seem to have added to their strength and have secured their full share of the political honor

this year. The following is a pretty accurate list of Congressmen elected from the Irish-American portion of the population: P. Dunn, Arkansas; C. E. Mitchell, Connecticut; W. H. Orin, Texas; Charles Dougherty, Florida; N. J. Hammond, Georgia; John C. Black and James McCartney, Illinois; Robert Lowry, Indiana; J. H. Murphy, Iowa; Thomas Ryan, Kansas; J. B. McCreary, Kentucky; S. R. Martin and A. B. Irwin, Louisiana; S. E. McCormac, Maryland; Patrick A. Collins, Massachusetts; James T. O'Donnell and J. E. Fitzgerald, Michigan; J. B. Gillilan, Minnesota; A. M. Dockery, John J. O'Neill, M. L. Clardy, W. Dawson, Mississippi; William McAdoo, New Jersey; Peter P. Mahoney, Felix Campbell, and A. Dowdney, New York.

The Belgian Radicals have clamored in vain for a change in the very moderate education law passed last session by the Conservative majority. Their riotous proceedings and dire threats have not succeeded in intimidating the Ministry, who have declared that they would on no account comply with the unreasonable demands of the anti-Catholic extremists.

Ireland's representation on the New York bench is surprisingly large. Three of the Supreme Court Judges—Donahue, Brady and Barrett, are of that nationality. Judge Barrett, who is one of the most esteemed judges in the State, was born in Ireland and has been in New York since his boyhood.

The total popular vote of the United States cast during the late Presidential election has been figured up and has been found to fall considerably short of what was expected.

These figures show that the successful candidate failed to carry the country by a clear majority. Cleveland had 109,858 votes less than a bare half of the total vote, and only defeated Blaine by the small plurality of 67,191 out of nearly ten million votes.

Table with 3 columns: Candidate, 1880, 1884, Increase. Includes Cleveland, Blaine, St. John, Butler, and Total.

The number of immigrants who settled in the Province of Ontario during the past year, excluding the present month of December, has been less than in either of the two preceding years.

far too large a proportion. There are enough Canadians in the country to fill all the positions of clerks and mechanics that offer without competition from outside.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a respected correspondent, requesting that a list be opened in the columns of this paper for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the National Fund now being raised in England and Ireland for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan.

A CASE that is of great importance to the Press has been brought into the American courts. The Boston Globe published the other day what purported to be a confession of a mysterious murder which occurred in 1872.

Judge Blongett, of the Superior Court, has rendered his decision in the case of the two newspaper reporters of the Boston Globe who were arrested on a charge of contempt of court in refusing to disclose to the grand jury the source of certain information regarding a mysterious murder which occurred some years ago.

SHAKING THE EXPENSES AND DUTIES OF WAR.

Perhaps the most unwarranted and silly things uttered by the Canadian Premier during his sojourn in England, was the following passage in his Imperial Federation speech at the London meeting.

This is about the purest buncombe and floundering Sir John was ever guilty of. There would have been no harm done if the Premier had satisfied himself with going security for the sympathies of the people or of the Legislature in case England became engaged in a foreign war.

country, enter into a foreign war and that the whole policy is opposed to an aggressive war. This may be correct in one sense, but not in another.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND ANNEXATION.

There is a growing evidence that the feeling in the Lower Provinces towards confederation is far from kindly. It is constantly becoming more manifest that a very large and influential section of the people as well as of the press are dissatisfied with the working of the confederation and with the results that have flowed from the union.

These remarks were followed by an amendment to the resolution, declaring that as no official opinion had been made either on the questions of annexation or dismemberment of the Dominion, a vote on this or any other political question was out of place.

These arguments convinced the Board of Trade to the extent of making it throw out the resolution, declaring against annexation, by a vote of two to one. To complete the turning of the tables the Board adopted the following resolution, which is highly significant and which should not fail to attract the serious attention of the authorities at Ottawa.

THE ORANGE TROUBLES IN NEW-FOUNDLAND.

The intolerance and brutality of Orangemen have been pretty effectively curbed during the past few years, both at home and abroad. In the United States they have settled down to the peaceful way of life, in Canada they give infinitely less trouble than they used to in Ulster, Ireland.

In these few brief lines we have a faithful and complete description of the whole object, aims and purposes of the Orange organization in its barbarous mood.

Orangemen will always continue insolent and brutal until they are made to feel that the law is impartial, or that tactics similar to their own are used to suppress them.

That is very edifying language for an Attorney-General to hold. It is prima facie evidence of his incompetency and unfitness to fill the position which he holds.

GROWTH OF DIFFERENT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

From a religious standpoint the Plenary Council at Baltimore, which is about to conclude its labors, is the most important assemblage of Church dignitaries that has ever been held on this side of the Atlantic.

Since 1860 the total has grown from 15,000,000, which is an increase of 75 per cent., keeping pace exactly with the increase in population.

The Episcopalians show a fair increase in number, yet one relatively below the average. Their percentage of gain is 33 1/2 per cent. in twenty-five years, bringing up the total from 900,000 to 1,200,000.

But the most surprising feature of this statistical table is the immense growth of the Catholic Church. In 1860, the Catholic Church numbered in the United States only 3,175,000, or one-tenth of the entire population.

In 708 universities, seminaries, colleges and academies the higher education of the youth of both sexes is carried forward by learned and accomplished professors.

DAKOTA vs. MANITOBA.

Notwithstanding the five or six hundred thousand European immigrants and native Canadians that started, during the past decade, to make Manitoba their home, there are to-day less than 100,000 souls all told in the Prairie Province.

good as those of Dakota. Now, what has become of the half million or over of people that went to Manitoba to settle therein? Where are they? They are not on the ordinary list. They have not returned to their homes in the East. They are to be found in this same Dakota across the border. At this moment the number of Canadians who have settled in that portion of the American Republic is larger than the number of Canadian settlers in our great North-West. There are whole districts in Dakota settled by Canadians who left the Province of Ontario, intending to finish their days in Manitoba.

What is the cause of this extraordinary exodus? It cannot lie in the fact that the soil is not fertile and productive to a high degree, for its fertility is admitted by all; it cannot lie in the fact that the Manitoba farmers obtain poorer prices for their products than their rivals in Dakota, for in the latter grain is selling at much lower prices than in Manitoba. What, then, is the cause? There can be no other but that of land and railway monopoly. Land that ought to be free and open to settlers is not so; railways that ought to be built by the people are denied them. It is there that lies the secret of the discontent that has driven hundreds of thousands of our honest, well-meaning and hardy toilers across the border, where they had the pick of the land and the choice of railway travel. The Winnipeg *Sitizen* cannot close its eyes to facts that threaten the stability of its Province and that impede its rightful progress and development. Our contemporary, although anxious to safeguard the name and position of Manitoba, reluctantly admits that it is useless to deny that there has been any considerable exodus over the Canadian frontier. It also admits the uselessness of denying that the Dominion Government pursued an illiberal land policy and says: "If the policy adopted at Ottawa was faultless, why was it afterward found necessary to rescind the order locking up against settlement the lands in Southern Manitoba? The stupid blunder made in closing these lands against settlement was the principal cause of the exodus across the border of many of our best Canadian farmers, who, finding that they could not get homesteads in this favored locality, did not stick at driving over an imaginary boundary line. The want of railroad facilities has been another cause of dissatisfaction. A very large portion of Southern Manitoba has been for a long time without any means of reaching market. Who is to blame for this? The Dominion Government, which prevented the construction of the Southwestern road by an independent company, and thus disappointed hundreds of settlers who had located on the projected line. There will be a still further exodus if the wants of the settlers in this direction are not soon supplied. Just now, and for some time past, we do not think that the population of Dakota has received any accessions at the expense of this Province; it never would have benefited had the Ottawa officials not interfered with the settlement of lands on this side of the line and disappointed the expectations of our settlers with respect to the construction of railroads."

The *Gazette* of this morning struggles hard to make a point against Dakota in favor of Manitoba by contrasting the prices of wheat in the two regions. It holds that, because the Dakota farmers can sell their wheat some twelve or fifteen cents cheaper than the Manitoba farmers, there is room and reason for the Americans to curse their fate, and it concludes therefrom, that the stories about land laws, monopoly and high taxation in the North-West are mere absurdities. This is an exceedingly queer and perverse argument. If the Dakota farmer was in the same condition as his Manitoba *cofrere* we have no doubt he would want and demand an equally high price for his produce; but if the abundance of his crops is larger and the conditions under which they are grown and marketed are better, it stands to reason that he is in a position to undersell the Manitoban, and because of his ability to do so, is not much of an argument why "he should curse his fate," as the *Gazette* strangely puts it. Our morning contemporary contemplates the situation with a very crooked eye when it says that "these facts are the best answers to the 'monopoly' cry which a year or two ago was sufficiently influential to drive many Canadians to Minnesota and Dakota, and we will be greatly surprised if they do not induce a large number of Canadians, now on the American side of the line, to transfer themselves to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, where, as we doubt not, they now heartily wish that they had gone in the first instance." Every Canadian will not be as sanguine or hopeful as the *Gazette*, for it is not in common experience to see people quit a country on account of the abundance of the crops and of cheap prices to move into another, where the condition of things is reversed.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION AND CANADA'S OBJECTIONS.

The Toronto *Mail*, the organ of the Conservative party, does not appear to be very much in love with the Imperial federation scheme which Sir John A. Macdonald has been trying to "boom" in London. Imperial federation, if it is to mean anything more than a farce or a phantom, would render necessary contributions from the colonies to a central fund, active aid and alliance with England in her wars, and finally free trade with the British Isles. Any scheme of Imperial federation that would not be based on these solid advantages for Great Britain, would be but prime political mockery. England is not going to enter into any compact in which she will not get the lion's share of the benefit. But as there are two parties to such transactions, the question arises whether the Canadian people would be willing to submit to

Imperial taxation, take active part in Imperial wars and accept free trade with Great Britain. We fail to see any indication in the general run of Canadians that they would have any special delight in parting with their money to go to Imperial purposes, or in shouldering a rifle to kill some petty savage of the wilds, or to get killed by some German or French sharpshooter. There would, then, remain but the advantage of free trade to give to Imperial federation a *raison d'être* and a practical object. The colonies will certainly refuse to increase the English treasury and to multiply its armies; but will they refuse to build up its commerce and industries by an inauguration of free trade?

The London *Speciator* discussing the scheme says: "England is quite willing to enter upon it, always provided the colonies accord us that freedom of trade which we willingly extend to them." On this score also there will be serious objections to the carrying out and great difficulties in the working of a federation scheme. Free trade with England would leave Canada in a very short space of time with nothing but agricultural aspirations. The *Mail*, which rarely harbors any sentiment of Canadian nationality, risks with unusual vigor and defiance to assert that if free trade is made the condition *sine qua non* of Imperial federation, it will not be worth while for Canada to even discuss the question. The *Mail* will have none of it, and for the following reasons:—"The country would become that which the British exporter and his Canadian agent have always endeavored to make it, viz., a primitive community devoted to bartering wheat and cattle for the products of the higher civilization of the British artisan. It would be absurd to dream of Canadian development under such circumstances. Fifteen million acres in the North-West—equal to about one tenth of the arable area—would grow all the flour England wanted, with a large surplus to boot, while she would not require more than half a million herdsmen in Ontario to raise her beef. The rest of the population—all who could not farm or who could not make arms and amunition—would be limited to the British demand for food, it would not be a difficult thing to calculate the precise number of Canadians needed to supply it—would be compelled to go to the States. In a very short time there would be more Canadians there than in Canada. With the disappearance of native industries, the one source of attraction that serves to keep our young men at home would vanish, and they would seek the other side of the lakes as the natural field for their energy. How long, under such circumstances, would Canada be likely to remain in the Empire? It seems to us that Imperial federation based on free trade would be a long stride towards annexation."

Now, if federation would be useless to England without free trade, while it would be disastrous and objectionable to Canada with it, it becomes evident that the scheme is nothing more than a hollow sham and a piece of quack loyalty and sentimentalism.

REV. EDWARD MEEHAN, C.S.C.

We are sorry to chronicle the illness of Father Meehan, vice-president of St. Laurent College, where he has been confined to his room the past three weeks, under an attack of inflammation of the lungs, resulting more recently in general inflammatory rheumatism. Yesterday he was enabled to move about with the aid of crutches, which were turned especially for him in New Brunswick, and for exact workmanship surpass anything we have seen for a long time in wood work. There are six different species of wood in their composition, principally Lebanon cedar, tamarac, white ash and ebony inlaid with *gummi vite* in places requiring the greatest pressure. The trimmings and furling are finely executed. However, we hope their use in the Rev. Father's personal connection will be but brief, only to be deposited in the College Museum as objects of nebulism in art. Father Meehan is a native of New Brunswick, where his parents still live and where his brother serves in the secular ranks of the clergy under Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney. Father Edward Meehan is about thirty-four years of age and is one of the Alumni of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook. Thirteen years of his life in St. Laurent's College have been coeval with the steady rise of that institution, among the best known in the Dominion. The affiliation of the college under letters patent to Laval University was largely due to the efforts of Father Meehan, under the dictation of Very Rev. Father Godillon, Assistant Provincial. This great well-omened and salutary precedent for the many institutions that will adopt the University methods, as we note that His Holiness Leo XIII. by special mandate has ordered or advised the different Catholic colleges of higher grade to act likewise in securing for their pupils a deeper knowledge of theology and canon law and a more complete progression in the exact sciences. This subject of higher education in colleges will be among those determined by the Provincial Council now in session at Baltimore, at which Father Meehan was to have been present, but his late illness precluded both his and his *cofreres'* anticipation in this respect. We hope to be able to note soon the convalescence of Father Meehan and his return to his duties in the Faculty of St. Laurent College.

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER TWOMEY AT PRESCOTT.

On last Monday evening a deputation consisting of Messrs. M. E. O'Brien, P. Moran, John Moran, E. Ryan, T. Kelly, Dr. W. P. Buckley and John E. Hayden waited on Rev. Father Twomey at Rev. Father Masterson's residence, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial on behalf of St. Mark's congregation. Before the presentation Mr. O'Brien addressed Father Twomey in a very warm and complimentary manner; he assured him that he had won the respect and esteem of the congregation at large, that they were anxious to express their gratitude to him for his services, and that he, Mr. O'Brien, was performing the pleasant duty of his life in making the presentation. Father Twomey replied in a feeling and impressive manner. He accepted the testimonial with feelings of pleasurable wonder; he was afraid he had done nothing to merit the praise which Mr. O'Brien so nobly and graciously bestowed upon him; but one thing he would say, that if an ardent desire for the welfare of the congregation be any claim to its attachment and acknowledgment, he could accept that distinction and he did so with gratitude. He was glad to know that their good wishes followed him to his new sphere of labor; he very sincerely thanked them for their connection with them and with their excellent pastor, from whom he had always received the greatest consideration and who had commanded and always would command his highest respect and esteem. He concluded by again thanking them for this spontaneous and substantial expression of their kindness toward him. Father Masterson brought the proceedings to a close by a few happy remarks in which he expressed his delight at the action of the congregation for their grateful acknowledgment of the services which Father Twomey so well rendered them, and he trusted that the kindly feeling which was shown to-night would ever exist between priest and people. We understand that the village of Cardinal has also expressed its good will to Father Twomey in a very substantial manner. The testimonial consisted of a purse of \$150.

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IRELAND'S MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Parnell takes a hopeful view of the situation.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—In an interview with Mr. Parnell he discussed the future of Irish trade and the probabilities of industrial development in the country. He said: "The Dublin exhibition, got up under the auspices of the National League, has been of immense benefit to the Irish woollen trade and other industries in Ireland. The Irish manufactures are gaining ground. Whenever I can get a cloth made by a weaver I wear nothing else. Look at this coat; it is butting his neck back; the cloth is excellent; so is this Irish tweed waistcoat and trousers of Donegal frieze. The cloth maker are all Irish, and as good as anyone can want. I do not say Ireland has yet produced cloths of the finest texture, but the commencement is hopeful for the future of Irish woollen manufactures, for which there is a large home market. I think the sales in America might be extended if the Irish there would insist upon wearing the manufactures of their own country. Even in England goods are in demand. Cotton manufactures in Ireland are as yet not developed as largely as might be expected. The climate and position of Ireland are admirably adapted, but the country does not possess a trained manufacturing population like the millland counties of England, nor has it the great arteries and highways of commerce. The linen industries have not escaped the depression which everywhere prevails. Another point is that America has begun to manufacture for herself some articles hitherto imported from Ireland."

The exhibition of Irish laces at the Mansion House in London has worked a revival in the Irish lace trade. Several convents in the south have more orders than they know how to fill. The industry affords more employment for many poor families, which is a great blessing. Another industry is the latter manufacture, which is infinitely improved, both in economical appliances and in the article itself. I regret that the number of milk cattle is decreasing yearly in consequence of the shrinkage in the number of small farmers, caused by the high rent. The price of cattle has also greatly decreased in consequence of the general depression of English competition, of the importation of frozen meat from Australia and live cattle from America, but the breed of cattle in Ireland is improved. What is wanted is an extension of the root crop, so as to provide food for the stock during the winter. The cheapness of the cost of fattening hogs in America has injured the bacon trade and lowered prices, but the business still continues good and capable of extension. There is also a hopeful outlook for the past litter industry. The bag of Allen contains a vast deposit of pig excrement adapted for making litter cheaper than the German article now monopolizing the market."

"England's unfair competition in trade is a great difficulty. Let me give an instance: Messrs. Lane, of Cork, started a starch manufactory. Coleman, the great English manufacturer, forthwith sent an agent over to Ireland offering to sell starch 30s per ton less than Lane's price; in fact, under cost. Messrs. Lane retaliated by advertising their starch in England under Coleman's prices, who was ultimately glad to compromise."

"With regard to tariffs, my opinion is that a certain measure of competition against foreign manufactures would benefit Ireland. It is very difficult for a country like Ireland, whose trade has been crushed, and its start in the race of nations lost, to again make headway, but despite the enormous difficulties our progress has been very great in recent years, although it is impossible for us to compete with England in many directions. There are several lines in which Ireland is peculiarly adapted for success. The absence of suitable harbors greatly hampers the progress of the boats to construct and improve our harbors, a complete revolution might be wrought in that industry."

THE BIG BELL.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,—Having made a bet relating to the large bell in the Church of Notre Dame of your city, I would be greatly obliged to you to answer the following questions through the medium of your valuable paper: What is the weight of this bell and how do they ring it, by swinging or by stroke of hammer? By answering this question in your papers you will oblige.

S. J. BYRNE, 122 Liberty street, New York, Nov. 29th, 1884.

[Ed.—The weight of the large bell, which is called *Le Gros Bourdon*, is 24,780 pounds. It is six feet high and eight feet seven inches in diameter. It is swung in ringing.]

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. SIR,—I think it time that something should be done in this city towards aiding the "National Fund," now being raised in Dublin for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan. The widow and children of the illustrious dead have many claims on their countrymen, "at home and abroad," as Mr. Sullivan, by his brilliant speeches and writings, did much for Ireland, and he did not all over the world. Therefore we should not forget the family of that great and good man. Perhaps you would kindly allow (as you did on former occasions) a list to be opened in your columns for the purpose, some one could be named Treasurer for this fund, and so soon as a respectable sum is subscribed, should be remitted to Dublin. I enclose my card and shall have much pleasure in subscribing to this fund when you open the list. Yours &c., E. M. P.S.—Mr. Sullivan's "NEW IRELAND" has done immense good, and alone is enough to immortalize his name; those who have not read it should get it at once. Montreal, 3rd December, 1884.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

A Bishop on Immorality in High Places.—Single-plex Epidemic in London.—Threatened Vote of Censure on the Speaker.—McDermott, the British Spy.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Sun's* London cable letter, dated yesterday, has the following: "The Right Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, Bishop of Litchfield, has horrified society by a slashing sermon on the immorality which he said pervaded all classes in England. In the dwellings of the poor a most discreditable state of affairs was found, and the tide of morality was at its lowest ebb. This was largely due to the overcrowding of tenements, but vice was rampant where this excuse did not exist. In very high society in London immorality was not frowned down, but winked at and even enjoyed. The bishop entreated his clergy to combat and suppress, as far as in them lay, this growing evil of veiled licentiousness and to raise the tone of public and private morality. He urged them to discourage in every way that their calling gave them warrant for doing the admission into Christian homes of men who are known to be living immorally, but who are often welcomed there in consequence of the laxity of social usages."

INCREASE OF SMALLPOX.

The startling increase of smallpox cases in London has revived the scare of last summer, and in some of the provincial districts the condition of affairs is even worse. In this city the number of new cases reported amounts to 100 per week, and the mortality is about 25 per cent of the total number attacked. The hospitals set apart for the treatment of this disease are already crowded, and the utmost limit of their capacity will be reached within a fortnight. At Leicester there has been a serious outbreak, and the authorities think it has been caused or aggravated by the efforts of the Anti-Vaccination Society. The members of this society defy the law, which makes vaccination compulsory, and no less than 4,000 summonses have been issued to require them to come to court and show cause why they and their children should not be vaccinated. The society, on the other hand, is making a vigorous fight, and has issued a pamphlet which shows that compulsory vaccination has cost Leicestershire £12,500,000 for doctors' fees and incidentals since 1840.

THE ALLEGED BRITISH SPY.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the editor of *United Ireland*, said that he recently received a personal letter from O'Donovan Rossa, in which the latter declared that he had good reason to believe that McDermott was a British spy employed to secure evidence against Fenians. This letter stated that recently McDermott called upon Rossa, and offered to negotiate with him for the perpetration of a series of dynamite outrages throughout England. Rossa says the plans proposed were feasible, and if carried out would have caused destruction and terror, but he was led to distrust McDermott and declined to commit himself to any of the proposals. Mr. O'Brien further says that in this same letter O'Donovan Rossa enclosed the original of a letter written by McDermott to a friend after the latter had left England and reached America, in which the writer admitted that he had organized the Will street dynamite conspiracy, for which Denis Deasy, who died last May while incarcerated in the Chatham convict prison, was convicted. In the same letter McDermott refers to three infernal machines which he declares he despatched to Kerry. Commenting on the letter, Mr. O'Brien said he believed that one of these machines was used at the Hussey explosion. He said this information furnished by Rossa corroborated a great deal of the information unearthed by members of the Home Rule party in Ireland, and went far to justify the belief that a large number of the dynamite outrages which had been charged upon league organizations were really the outcome of plots inspired by McDermott, who, being in the pay of the authorities, managed to retain their securities by devising and abetting outrages. Mr. O'Brien declared that the Irish party were determined upon getting at the bottom of the whole business, and they hope to expose the man who is villainy which they believe he has undertaken the entire police and spy system, which the English Government has inflicted upon Ireland in its pretended work of uprooting agrarian crimes."

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A scene of singular and somewhat extraordinary excitement attended the adjournment of parliament to-day. The motion to adjourn was made by Lord Grosvenor. He evidently made the motion in the interest of the government. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor objected. He stated as his reason that there were sixty important questions before the house, and no adjournment could be decently taken until some of these questions were answered. In his objection Mr. O'Connor had the support of nearly all the Irish members and of many Liberals and Radicals. A bitter discussion followed, led by Mr. Callan. The result of the Irish opposition to the adjournment was two "counts out," ordered by the speaker, and it was by his resort to the closure that Mr. Peel secured the declaration of the adjournment. The Parliaments are greatly incensed over the speaker's conduct, and have already organized a protest movement for a vote of censure against him, to be pushed to a vote early next session. Mr. William Sexton, in an interview to-night, said: "We will move early next session a strong vote of censure against the Speaker. We have already secured promises from a large number of Liberals and from several Conservatives to support us in this motion. The Speaker's conduct was unparliamentary and unprecedented. He virtually decreed the closure immediately after the announcement that the royal assent had been given to the franchise bill. My own opinion is that the speaker's action was inspired by the Government. Its object was to avoid answering the question of which I had given notice. This question asked the Government for information concerning the appointment and complexion of the Irish Boundary commission, which must be appointed under the redistribution bill, to fix the boundaries of new constituencies in Ireland. Without some satisfactory answer to this question, the majority of Irish members, the greatest injustice and wrong will be perpetrated in the fixing of the new boundaries. We wanted some expression upon the subject from the government, which would be authoritative and which would indicate to the present authorities in Ireland that a fair process was intended. As things are now the commission will be virtually under the thumb of Crown Solicitor Bolton, of Dublin, but bitterest foe the league has in Ireland."

"Man's work's from sun to sun; Woman's work's never done."

Work is a necessity to all; but upon how many women especially, does it fall with the burden of the "last straw," and this, because their peculiar delicate constitutions are so liable to functional derangement. We cannot lesson your toil, ladies, but we can make it easier for you, by making you stronger and better able to do it. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will relieve you of nervous and other weaknesses, and all the man's peculiar to your sex.

CABLE NEWS.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Reports relative to the condition of the Emperor William have been exaggerated. He has had several falls recently through weakness of his limbs, but he eats and sleeps well. The functions of his brain are not troubled.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A meeting of Conservative members of both Houses was held to-day to decide upon the policy to be pursued in reference to the Redistribution Bill. Lord Salisbury stated that perfect harmony prevailed throughout the negotiations with Mr. Gladstone regarding the bill. The contemplated measures would confer the franchise on two million citizens with the least possible disturbance of the existing system. Sir Stafford Northcote concurred in Lord Salisbury's views. Mr. Chaplin, M.P. for Mid-Lincolnshire, dissented. He thought the measures offered little hope to the conservative party. The meeting decided that the conservatives should agree to second the reading of the bill in the House of Commons, deferring all discussion of its principles till it comes up in committee. Mr. Parnell, in an interview yesterday, stated that it is calculated that the bill will give a gain of five seats to the Irish nationalists. The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* considers the bill an equitable measure, and says Mr. Gladstone has fulfilled his pledge to Ireland. It also states that the nationalists will now probably be able to carry some seats in England. The *Irish Times* rejoices that the leaders of both parties were wise enough to create no new Irish grievances, and says their plan was consistent. The Irish party to-day decided to support the measure. The threatened coalition between the two liberal dissenting parties has been found to be impossible, as these appear to be no common basis of action. All opposition to the bill is fast disappearing and its second reading is expected to take place at the close of the session on Friday night. Parliament will then adjourn. Mr. Gladstone has requested Mr. Courtney to withdraw his resignation as secretary of the treasury, but the latter firmly declines.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 4.—General Warren, sent hereto command the forces which are to operate against the Boers, arrived to-day and was greeted with an enthusiastic reception. Meetings will be held throughout the colony to denounce interference by the colonial government with Bechuanaland. The universal opinion is that the time has arrived to settle forever the question of English or Dutch supremacy upon the Cape.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Baumerman, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question as to whether the Government would prosecute the authors of the articles in *United Ireland* inciting to crime and dissipation, said the Government was awake to the evil of the articles referred to, but doubted the wisdom of giving a fictitious importance to the paper by prosecuting it. An exciting scene ensued. Mr. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, jumped to his feet and declared that the Chief Secretary was making an attack on him. The speaker interposed, and declared O'Brien out of order and called the next question. Mr. O'Brien resumed his seat, shouting that this was another sample of British fair play.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—Ten Nationalists and six Orangemen were sentenced to imprisonment of terms varying from one to three months to-day for participating in the recent riots on Coal Island.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has offered to the Marquis of Ripon, late Governor-General of India, the position of Viceroy of Ireland, to succeed Earl Spencer, who is said to be desirous of retiring from a disagreeable and onerous position.

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For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and is, therefore, returned if not found a satisfactory factory.

The Irish press look for the final triumph of the nationalists as the result of the redistribution bill.

A SPECIAL INVITATION.

We especially invite a trial by all those sufferers from Kidney and Liver complaints, who have failed to obtain relief from other remedies and from doctors. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has effected cures in many obstinate cases. It acts at once on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system of all poisonous humors, and restoring a healthy condition of those important organs. Do not be discouraged, but try it.

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LETTER FROM POPE LEO XIII.

The Holy Father on Discussions Among Catholic Writers.

His Holiness the Pope has just addressed the following important letter to the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, Mgr. de Bonald:—"And the trials and difficulties which are oppressing us, while the enemies of the Church are fanatically warring against it, nothing could offer a greater consolation to our heart than the union of all Catholics in withstanding every assault, leaguing themselves together for a common resistance. We cannot, on the contrary, but see with much pain the revival here and there of intestinal dissensions among Catholics. In France especially it must be acknowledged that they have of late broken out with increasing warmth. The responsibility falls for the most part on writers, especially on journalists. Their passionate controversies, their attacks on persons, their constant accusations and recriminations, by giving daily sustenance to dissensions, make pacification and brotherly harmony more and more difficult. Yet, if there is a nation for which we have especially testified our solicitude, and on which we have most frequently and earnestly enjoined union in religion and love of Jesus Christ, it is surely France. Whenever we have had occasion to address her, such has always been the main object of our warmest exhortations. And, indeed, when among this people sects and enemies of all kinds join in assailing religion and the Church of Christ in every way, and neglect nothing for eliminating its salutary influence from all the organs of social life, what is the Church's supreme interest? It is that its sons should cease to waste their time and strength in accusing and fighting each other, thus giving their adversaries every facility for pushing further their impious designs. Moved by these considerations, we address ourselves to you, our representatives among the French nation, so noble and so beloved by us, in order that we may use all the means that your presence on the spot and your knowledge of men and things may suggest to you to put an end to the discord which we deplore among our children. Instructed with the motives we have just referred to, endeavor to persuade all, and especially journalists, to lay aside all dissension on the matter, dividing them. Let all, without distinction, trust with entire facility and tranquility of spirit to the teachings of the Holy See on these questions. Let all unite in this one sentiment, and assured of thus remaining in the path of truth, pursue here-forth by one object, namely, that of devoted all their energies to the defence of religion and the salvation of society. The Holy See, on its side, faithful to the mission it has received to teach all peoples and preserve the faithful from error, watches with a vigilant eye everything that passes in the bosom of Catholicism; and when it deems it necessary and opportune it will never fail in the future, as it has never failed in the past, to give light and direction by its teaching. To the Holy See, above all, and also under its superintendence to the other pastors appointed by the Holy Ghost to govern the Church of God, belongs by right the doctrinal ministry. The part of the simple faithful is here confined to a single duty—namely, that of accepting the teachings given them, to stamp their conduct by it, and to second the intentions of the Church. Catholic newspapers should be the first to set an example of this kind. If, indeed, the action of the Press were to result in rendering more difficult to Bishops the accomplishment of their mission, if it resulted in a weakening of the respect and obedience due to them, if the hierarchical order established in the Church of God were disturbed by its inferiors arrogating to themselves the right of judging the doctrine and conduct of their rightful teachers and pastors—the work of these journals would not only be powerless for good, but on more than one account it would be highly prejudicial. In the accomplishment of this mission, and of so many other grave duties incumbent on you, let the Apostolic Benediction comfort you. We grant it to you as a pledge of our special affection."

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THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE

BITTERS MANDRAKE BITTERS

DYSPEPSIA

Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Price, 75¢ per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT

The Best External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frost-bitten 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.

DOWN'S ELIXIR

N. H. DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALSAM

ELIXIR

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of **Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases** in young or old. **SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

Price 25c. & 50c. per Bottle.

DOWN'S ELIXIR

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL

Burlington Route

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & ST. LOUIS

GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS.

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Peoria, Chicago and Omaha to DENVER, and all points in the West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY, and all points in the South-West.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via the Burlington Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South, including the Mountains of Colorado, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is now in the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is the only line to do the finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Ticket via this line for sale at all Railroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

T. J. POTTER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Manager, PERCIVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass Agt., Chicago, Ill. J. W. & A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Agt., 47 Broadway, New York, and 20 Washington St., Boston.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

IS THE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SOFTENING cakes, and is the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance; is as prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE

None genuine without the trade mark on package.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTEREAL, Canada, Superior Court, No. 2220. Dams Annie Sturgeon Anderson of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized under an order of the Court, in and against the said City of Montreal, merchant, Defendant. An action for separation des biens has been entered in the above cause.

Montreal, 15th November 1884.

ATTEST: J. A. WATER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTEREAL, Superior Court, No. 2220. Dams Angeline Martin Hovary of the City and District of Montreal, wife of the late William Howard, of said City, Plaintiff, vs. John Hovary, authorized for the purpose herof, Plaintiff, vs. the said Frederick William Howard, Defendant. An action for separation des biens has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 22nd November 1884.

ATTEST: J. A. WATER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

WANTED FOR THE SEPARATE of School of the City of Montreal, and of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1885, for the purpose of teaching French and English. Duties to commence on January 1, 1885. Applications to be made to the undersigned at his office, 100, rue St. Louis, Montreal.

ADVERTISING in this paper is done on the following terms: For one insertion, 10 cents; for two insertions, 15 cents; for three insertions, 20 cents; for four insertions, 25 cents; for five insertions, 30 cents; for six insertions, 35 cents; for seven insertions, 40 cents; for eight insertions, 45 cents; for nine insertions, 50 cents; for ten insertions, 55 cents; for eleven insertions, 60 cents; for twelve insertions, 65 cents; for thirteen insertions, 70 cents; for fourteen insertions, 75 cents; for fifteen insertions, 80 cents; for sixteen insertions, 85 cents; for seventeen insertions, 90 cents; for eighteen insertions, 95 cents; for nineteen insertions, 1.00; for twenty insertions, 1.05; for twenty-one insertions, 1.10; for twenty-two insertions, 1.15; for twenty-three insertions, 1.20; for twenty-four insertions, 1.25; for twenty-five insertions, 1.30; for twenty-six insertions, 1.35; for twenty-seven insertions, 1.40; for twenty-eight insertions, 1.45; for twenty-nine insertions, 1.50; for thirty insertions, 1.55; for thirty-one insertions, 1.60; for thirty-two insertions, 1.65; for thirty-three insertions, 1.70; for thirty-four insertions, 1.75; for thirty-five insertions, 1.80; for thirty-six insertions, 1.85; for thirty-seven insertions, 1.90; for thirty-eight insertions, 1.95; for thirty-nine insertions, 2.00; for forty insertions, 2.05; for forty-one insertions, 2.10; for forty-two insertions, 2.15; for forty-three insertions, 2.20; for forty-four insertions, 2.25; for forty-five insertions, 2.30; for forty-six insertions, 2.35; for forty-seven insertions, 2.40; for forty-eight insertions, 2.45; for forty-nine insertions, 2.50; for fifty insertions, 2.55; for fifty-one insertions, 2.60; for fifty-two insertions, 2.65; for fifty-three insertions, 2.70; for fifty-four insertions, 2.75; for fifty-five insertions, 2.80; for fifty-six insertions, 2.85; for fifty-seven insertions, 2.90; for fifty-eight insertions, 2.95; for fifty-nine insertions, 3.00; for sixty insertions, 3.05; 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SCOTCH NEWS

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES AT A WRECK.—The Board of Trade has just awarded Captain Payne of the steam-trawler Osprey, of Scarborough, the sum of £3, as a recognition of the bravery shown by him and his crew on the occasion of the wreck of a fishing boat at Fraserburg during the storm of the 28th October last. The crew have been awarded £1 each.

PAISLEY DEATH RATE.—At the monthly meeting of the Paisley Police Board held on Monday, Dr. Richmond reported that there had been 111 deaths recorded during October, as against 119 in September. The mean death rate for the past five weeks was 23 per 1,000 per annum. He further reported that fever, which had been prevalent to an unusual extent for some weeks back, was on the decrease.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CLOUSTON, OF ORKNEY.—The Rev. Dr. Clouston, the oldest clergyman of the Established Church in Orkney, and one who has devoted himself with increasing energy for over 50 years to the study of meteorology, died on Tuesday at Sandwick House, of which he was parish minister. Dr. Clouston was ordained at Sandwick in 1826, and, both as a minister and a man of science, greatly distinguished himself.

FORBIDDING THE BANS AT GRANTOWN.—On Sunday, at the conclusion of the proclamation of the bans of marriage in the Parish Church between two parties well known in the district, a middle-aged woman rose in the centre of the congregation, and in a clear, distinct voice asked that marriage be not proceeded with. We understand that legal proceedings are likely to be taken, as the intended bridegroom has, it is stated, promised marriage to two women.

THE CHARGE AGAINST "BROTHER ALPHONSE."—In the Dundee Sheriff Court on Wednesday, a petition was granted on behalf of John James Moore, better known as "Brother Alphonsus," ex-Monk and anti-Popery lecturer, and who is now in prison pending his trial on several grossly immoral charges, praying for his liberation on due caution being provided for his re-appearance. The Sheriff granted the prayer of the petition, and fixed the caution to be provided at £60.

PERILOUS ASCENT OF BEN NEVIS.—On Saturday last a petty maid the ascent of Ben Nevis in a perfect hurricane of wind and rain. So violent was the gale that it was found impossible to take two horses, laden with material and stores, much farther than half-way up the hill, and the animals had to be sent back. It was with the greatest difficulty that the party reached the Observatory. During the gale some damage was done to the tourists' shelter and the chimney of the Observatory kitchen.

LET OF FARMS IN FORFARSHIRE.—The farm of Grange of Airrie, on the estate of Colonel Orville of Ruthven, has been re-let to the present tenant, Mr. Thomas Soutar, at a reduction of £100 on the existing rent of £483. It is for a term of 19 years, but there are five years of the old lease still to run, and the reduction takes immediate effect. The farm of Brigton of Ruthven, on the same property, has likewise been re-let to the present tenant, Mr. Reid, at it is understood, a proportionate reduction.

ROYALTY AT BRAMBER.—Her Majesty the Queen honored Bramber with the closing visit of the season on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederica of Hanover. A change of horses having been procured from Mr. M'Nab's hotel, the drive was extended out to the Lion of Dee, the return journey being made by the north side of the river. The departure of the Court from Balmoral, according to present arrangements, is postponed for another fortnight probably.

TO FARMERS.—Farmers coming to Montreal, before the holidays, for the purchase of their winter goods are respectfully invited to pay us a visit. Those who wish to practise economy must look out for the store where they can buy the best goods at the lowest prices. As we import all goods direct from Europe, we retail them as cheap as any other merchant can buy in wholesale houses.

WE HAVE JUST BOUGHT AT AUCTION THORNTON & CO.'S Bankrupt Stock, and these goods, together with our regular assortment, must be sold rapidly. We, therefore, sell them at exceedingly low prices, so as to dispose of the whole before our Spring Importation comes in. We are now distributing to our customers a magnificent Calendar for 1885. It is a nice little photographic work in seven colors and gold. We give it free to all who ask for it. Write to us to Montreal to do not fail to favor us with a visit.

DUPUIS FRERES, Cor. St. Catharine and St. Andre streets. BISMARCK DEFEATED

THE ANTI-PAPAL LAW.—Berlin, Dec. 3.—In the Reichstag today, Prince Bismarck declared that the reintroduction of Herr Windthorst's motion to repeal the law empowering the Government to expel or intern priests for illegally exercising their functions after their recent rejection by the Bundestag was disapproved by the Reichstag. Moreover, he said, the last two Prussian Ministers of public worship had not applied the law. The attitude taken by the centre party impeded the understanding between Germany and Rome. Prussia would not consent to repeal the law, at least not for the Polish districts. The government would only accept a prelate for the archbishopric of Posen, who did not sympathize with the efforts to sever West Prussia and Upper Silesia from the Prussian state. Negotiations between Prussia and the Roman Curia since 1878 had been practically without result, although Prussia had granted various concessions. These negotiations were still pending. It would only make further concessions in a view to a restoration of peace.

Herr Windthorst having replied to Prince Bismarck, the chancellor continued his remarks, declaring that the freedom of the church was now being challenged and that the Prussian rejection of the Papal candidates for the bishopric of Posen was simply an exercise of her sovereign rights and was in accordance with treaties. Bismarck said: "If it were possible for the government quietly to resign, matters would be even worse than now. If a majority, consisting of conservatives, the centre with its adherents, the new centre, the Volkspartei and the liberal democrats had to reconstruct the government the result would be a ministry like that of England under Gladstone." He predicted the breaking up of the centre party when the Kulturkampf terminated, and its members would either join the progressive party or disappear. Bismarck said he was less concerned about the struggle between church and state than Windthorst supposed. The latter, he contended, was directed against political agitation not against religious liberty. Herr Windthorst's motion passed by a vote of 217 to 93. This action implies the complete failure of the negotiations which have been progressing upon the subject between Prussia and the Vatican.

Words of Warning and Comfort

If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited.

Without clearly knowing why you are ill, Hop Bitters will surely cure you. If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your every day duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as often the case, "Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without in any way taxing your vitality, blood thin and impure, feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties wanting, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor.

If you are coactive, or dyspeptic, or suffering from any of the other numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters. If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries, Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or scallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. A Lady's wish. "Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the "first lady." "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

None see you unless without a bunch of green Hops on the white hair. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with Hop or "Hops" in their name.

OBIT.—We regret to learn of the death of Rev. Father Alexis O. M. J., of Medeville, which occurred last Thursday at the Hotel Dieu. The rev. gentleman was aged 60 years. A service will take place to-morrow morning in St. Peter's Church Visitation street, at half-past eight. After the service the remains will be brought to the novitiate of the Oblate Fathers at Lachine, where a second service will take place before the interment.

Ladies, attention! In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c at all druggists. Everybody praises them. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

TRADE IN THE STATES. INCREASED NUMBER OF FAILURES.—THE PIG IRON TRADE. NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—There were 294 failures reported in the United States during the past week. This is a considerable increase (72) over last week. The increase is general in all sections of the country, but is particularly noticeable in the southern and western States. Owing to dullness in business, the Western Union Telegraph company has cut off all extra time work in this city.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—The project to restrict the production of pig iron has been allowed to die quietly. Reports received at the office of the Pig Iron Association are to the effect that a number of furnaces will be blown in next month. The stock on hand is much lighter than at any previous time for years, and while there is no prospect in the immediate future for better prices, there is room for more iron.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—A careful compilation computes that in the iron and steel industries within the past four weeks twenty establishments started up, giving employment to 12,175 men. In four establishments the force has been increased by 1,250 men, in sixteen times has been reduced to average eight hours, in thirty-nine wages have been reduced on an average 12 1/2 per cent, affecting 20,000 men. Twenty-seven establishments have closed down entirely, throwing out 12,275 men.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—The hollowware glass workers to-night decided to resist the attempt to cut wages. There are eleven factories here employing two thousand men. Shoemaker & Co., iron manufacturers, this evening ordered a 15 to 20 per cent. reduction in the wages of all workmen, to go into effect immediately. At Zug & Co.'s iron works half the force has been discharged.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Elaborate arrangements are being made at Toronto for the twenty-fifth anniversary of Archbishop Lynch's elevation to the archbishopric. His Grace will arrive from Baltimore on Wednesday night, accompanied by about thirty bishops and archbishops, among them being Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., Archbishop Coolinan, of New York, Gibbons, of Baltimore, Feehan, of Chicago, O'Brien, of Halifax, and Taschereau, of Quebec. He will be met at the station by members of the different Catholic organizations in the city and escorted to St. Michael's palace. On Thursday pontifical high mass will be sung in St. Michael's cathedral by His Grace, and there will be a series of festivities.

The untidy, dirty appearance of a grizzly beard should never be allowed. Building-ingham's Dye for the whiskers will readily change their color to a brown or black, at discretion, and thus keep up your reputation for neatness and good looks.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE

Trade has got a tendency to contract rather than to expand just now, and before the holiday season opens we expect to have nothing very important to report. Payments are fair. From the country very few fresh orders are being received in consequence of the miserable condition of the roads.

DRY GOODS.—The period since our last report has brought no new feature of significant import in the dry goods trade which has been very dull. Accounts from travellers in the country indicate a slow condition of affairs owing to bad roads. The city trade has been quiet, but payments being made fairly well, no complaints are made. On all sides an improved tone and character to the trade is conceded.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—It is certain that the movement of all descriptions of heavy goods has not increased. The business has shown a strong tendency to decrease to stimulate sales by granting buyers long credit. Pig iron has been very quiet. We quote—Cottont, \$20.50; Langdon, \$20; Calder, Cartbarrie, and Summerlee, \$18.50 to 19.00; Dalmington, \$17.50; and Eglington \$17.00. We quote finished iron \$1.70 to \$1.75 for bars, \$2.40 to \$2.60 for sheets and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for plates. Canada plates are nominally unchanged at \$2.00 to \$3.00, although they have sold considerably lower.

INGOT IRON is unchanged at 20c for Straits, and 21c for Lamb & Flag. Lake Superior American copper is offered at \$56 delivered in London or Liverpool, which is 21 per ton less than best selected English. The idea is to relieve the market in the United States, and it should be noted that the American article is of purer quality than the English. It has been offered to Montreal dealers at the above mentioned price.

SUGARS.—The trade has been very quiet, with the markets showing a healthy tone. Sweets have ruled quiet and easy. Sugar has had a rather dull tone. We quote:—Granulated 63c to 64c, and yellows 54c to 55c as to quality. Syrup is dull, ranging from 27c to 50c per gallon as to quality. Molasses are lower, there being hardly any demand. Barbadoes is quoted at 30c to 31c, and Antigua is offered at 24c. Cuba and sugar are quoted at 18c for heads, and 22c for barrels. Tea remains steady. Holders' views show decided steadiness, and buyers are compelled to make full bids to receive attention. Grades valued at 16c to 20c are scarce and wanted. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. Mocha at 23c to 24c; Java at 18c to 22c, and Jamaica at 14c to 15c. Valencia raisins in Spain are cabinet strong \$3.50, which is equivalent to 9c here. Our market is strong and higher and we now quote 8 1/2c to 9c. Currants are quiet at 6c to 7c. Prunes are a drag on the market and nominally quoted at 4c. Turkish figs continue in good supply at 10c to 12c with Malaga at 4c to 6c. Filberts have been dealt in at 7c to 8c. Almonds are quoted at 12c to 13c and Larragona at 13c to 14c. Walnuts are quiet at 6c for common French and 11c for Grenoble. Spices and Rice.—The usual trade in spices has been carried on, but the amount of supplies available is light. We quote: Black pepper 17c to 18c; white, 25c to 27c; nutmegs, 45c to 70c; chillies, 14c to 18c; ginger, 13c to 15c; cassia, in chests, 9c to 11c; do. in bales, 7c to 8c, and pimento, 5 1/2c to 6c. Rice remains quiet and unchanged at \$3.50 to \$3.60.

CANNED GOODS.—The canned goods trade is hampered by the obscurity surrounding the recent legislation on the subject. The movement during the week has been light at about former prices. Lobsters continue scarce and firm at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per case of four dozen. Mackeral are slow at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case, and sardines firm at \$1.25 per case. Salmon are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per dozen and herring haddies at \$1.55 per dozen. Tomatoes remain at \$1.10, and peaches at \$2.80 to \$3 per dozen. Canned meats are quiet and unchanged. Corned beef in 2-lb. tins sells at \$3.50 per dozen; roast beef in 2-lb. tins at \$4.25 to 4.50 per dozen; dried beef in 1-lb. tins at \$2.30 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2-lb. tins at \$6.00 per dozen.

LEATHER.—The market is quite dull and featureless, the yard supply being almost wholly undisturbed. The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower. Pine, 1st quality, \$1.35 to \$1.40; 2nd quality, \$1.25 to \$1.30; do, shipping, \$1.15 to \$1.20; do, mill cuts, \$1.05 to \$1.10; oak, \$1.10 to \$1.15; hemlock, \$1.05 to \$1.10; ash, \$1.05 to \$1.10; hickory, \$1.15 to \$1.20; bass run of log cuts, \$1.10 to \$1.15; oak, \$1.10 to \$1.15; walnut, \$1.20 to \$1.25; cherry, \$1.30 to \$1.35; butternut, \$2.25 to \$2.35; birch, \$1.15 to \$1.20; hard maple, \$1.10 to \$1.15; white, \$1.10 to \$1.15; shingles, \$2 to \$3.25; do, cedar, \$1.50 to \$2.

BOOT AND SHOE.—Fresh orders are not large. We quote:—Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2.20 to 2.50; do split boots, \$1.50 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do calf boots, pegged, \$2.00 to 4.00. FRESH AND SKIN.—HIDES AND SKINS.—A sudden spurt has been made in the demand, which has caused active business and considerable sales have been made with the market in a more animated condition. There is every prospect of the market remaining steady during December. We quote No. 1 Toronto 9c, and No. 2 at 9c; No. 1 Hamilton 9c; No. 2 8c.

Wool.—There are symptoms of some improvement in the wool market. We quote:—Ordinary Cape at 16c to 17c; Australian at 17c to 22c; domestic wool is quiet and steady. We quote:—A super, 27c to 28c; B 21c to 23c; and unsorted, 21c to 22c.

SALT.—Moderate distribution and steady prices. We quote:—Eleven, 67c to 60c; twelve, 65c to 58c; and factory mixed, \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bag.

FISH.—The fish market remains quiet and generally unchanged. Herrings, salmon and trout are unchanged. Green cod is firmer and dried cod easier. Labrador herrings are quoted at \$6 to \$6.25 per barrel; Cape Breton and Nova Scotia at \$4.75 to \$5.50 per barrel; No. 1 green cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per barrel.

CHEMICALS.—What movement there is, is exclusively of a jobbing character. DRUGS.—The general drug trade has pursued a quiet and uneventful course. CEMENT.—FRENCH, etc.—Cement has been more active under a good demand, which has resulted in higher prices, and the market is getting into good shape. 1,600 barrels were placed at about \$2.95, and prices are now higher at \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel. Freebricks are continued in fair demand and prices firm at \$25 to \$27.50 as to brand.

COAL.—Anthracite coal has remained stationary, although efforts are being made to secure an advance. The movement has been moderate. Stove and chestnut sell at \$6, and egg and furnace at \$5.75.

THE OITAWA MARKET. FLOUR.—No. 1 brand per barrel \$4.25; strong bakers, per barrel, \$5; double extra, per barrel, \$8.00; patent do \$6; buckwheat flour, per barrel, \$5.50 to \$6; oatmeal, per barrel, \$4.50; cornmeal, per barrel, \$3.75; cracked wheat, per barrel, \$3.50; provender, per cwt, 80c to 85c; bran, per cwt, 80c; canille, per cwt, 90c to \$1. Grain.—Spring wheat per bush, 70c to \$1.00; Scotch do, \$1.00 to \$1.25; oats, 30c to 35c; corn, 65c; peas, 50c; beans, \$1.75 to \$2.00; buckwheat, 45c to 50c; barley, 45c to 50c; rye, 70c. Pork.—Dressed hogs, per cwt, \$7.00 to \$7.75; pork steak per lb, 10c; pork chops per lb, 10c; mess pork per lb, \$11.50 to \$15.50; hams, per lb, 15c; smoked bacon, 12c to 14c; dry salted bacon, 9c to 11c; lard, 12c. Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bush, 25c to 35c; turnips, 25c per bag; carrots, per ton, \$7; cabbage, per doz, 20c to 55c; celery, per doz, 50c; onions, per doz, \$1.25; tomatoes, per bunch, 3c; corn, per doz, 10c; beetroot, per bush, 45c to 40c; red cabbage, per doz, 60c; parsnips, per bag, 50c; squash, each, 10c; vegetable marrow, 5c to 10c; pumpkins, 10c. Game.—Plover, per brace, 50c; snipe, per brace, 50c; prairie hens, per brace, \$1.20; mallard duck, do, \$1.25 to \$1.50; black duck, do, 50c to 60c. Hay and Straw.—Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$14; straw, per ton, \$6. Dairy Produce.—Butter, print, per lb, 23c to 25c; pailla, 19c to 21c; Brinks, 18c to 20c; rolls, 16c to 18c; cheese, 13c to 15c; eggs, 23c to 24c. Hides.—Green butcher, No. 1, 75c to 80c; No. 2, 70c to 75c; No. 3, 65c to 70c; smoked, 55c; sheep, 30c to 60c; calf skins, none. Hides.—Beef, per cwt, \$3.25 to \$4.75; beef steak, per lb, 9c to 12c; roasting beef, 10c; boiling beef, 7c to 8c; mutton, 10c to 12c; lamb, per lb, 12c; veal, 6c to 8c; Fruit.—Apples, per barrel, \$2 to \$3; grapes, per lb, 10c to 12c; pears, per lb, 7c to 10c; \$1 to \$1.25 per basket.

MONTEAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE

The grain market continues dull. We quote—Canada red winter wheat, \$2.80 to \$3; white winter, \$2.75 to \$3; Canada spring, \$2.80 to \$3; peas, 71c to 72c; oats, 31c to 32c. Flour market dull. There is no change in the market for hog products. Mess pork, \$15.00 to \$15.50 per barrel; dressed hogs, \$8.00 per 100 lbs. Poultry.—No change, and receipts selling at steady prices. We quote:—Turkeys, 8c to 9c; ducks, 8c to 9c; chickens, 6c to 8c per lb. There were sales of partridges at 45c to 50c per pair. Eggs.—The egg market continues dull and slow at 10c to 20c per doz. Butter.—There is no animation in the butter market. We quote Creamery: 23c to 25c per lb. Cheese.—The cheese market is very quiet. We quote: 11c to 12c; good grades, 9c to 11c; medium, 7c to 8c.

THE LONDON, ONT. MARKET. Wheat, spring, \$1.20 to \$1.25; Wheat, Doil, per 100 lbs 1.20 to 1.24; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.20 to 1.22; Wheat, Clawson do 1.18 to 1.22; Wheat, Red, do 1.10 to 1.22; Buckwheat, 90c to \$1.00; Oats, do 80c to 82c; Corn, do 90c to 1.00; Peas, 90c to 95c; Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.07; Barley do 90c to 1.28; Rye, do 90c to 1.00; Clover seed, per bush, 5.00 to 6.00; Timothy seed, 1.75 to 2.25; Calfskin, 10c to 12c; Lambkins, 50c to 70c; Sheepskins, 55c to 70c; Tallow, refined, 6c to 7c; Tallow, rough, 3c to 4c; Hides, No. 1, per lb, 7c; Hides, No. 2, per lb, 6c; Hides, No. 3, per lb, 5c; Wool, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Flaxseed, per cwt, 2.25 to 2.75; Rammy flour, \$2.00 to 2.00; Buckwheat flour, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Oatmeal, 2c to 2.00 to 3.25; Oatmeal, granulated 2.25 to 2.40; cornmeal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$16 to 18; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 9.50; eggs, retail, 22c to 23c; eggs, basket, 20c to 22c; butter pound rolls, 13c to 12c; do crock, 16c to 20c; do tubs, 14c to 15c; cheese, pound, 11c to 12c; lard, 11c to 12c; turkeys, 20c to 22c; turkeys, 70c to 1.50; chickens, per pair, 50c to 70c; ducks, do, 60c to 75c; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c; apples, do, 30c to 50c; onions, per bush, 60c to 80c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$5.25 to \$5.75; beef, per cwt, \$4.00 to \$8.00; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wool per cord, \$4.75 to \$5; veal, per lb, 5c to 7c.

THE QUEBEC MARKET. Beef, 1st quality dressed, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$10; veal, per lb, 10c to 15c; fresh pork, per 100 lbs, \$7.00; fresh hams, per lb, 9c; smoked do, 12c to 13c; flour, Hungarian roller process, per barrel, \$4.50 to \$5.00; superior extra, \$4.20 to \$4.50 per barrel; extra, do \$4.13 to \$4.25; strong bakers, do \$4.75 to \$5.00; spring wheat, do \$4.10 to \$4.20; superfine, do \$3.80 to \$3.90; fine, do \$3.50 to \$3.60; bag flour, 100 lbs, \$2.00 to \$2.20; oatmeal, per barrel, \$5.00 to \$5.25; cornmeal, white, per barrel, \$3.00 to \$3.75; do, yellow, do \$3.00 to \$3.50; \$4.00 to \$5.00; oil, per gallon, 57c to 58c; Labrador herrings No 1 per barrel, \$4.00 to \$6.00; fowls, per pair, 40c to 75c; chickens, per pair, 30c to \$1; geese, per pair, \$1 to \$1.50.

THE OTTAWA MARKET. FLOUR.—No. 1 brand per barrel \$4.25; strong bakers, per barrel, \$5; double extra, per barrel, \$8.00; patent do \$6; buckwheat flour, per barrel, \$5.50 to \$6; oatmeal, per barrel, \$4.50; cornmeal, per barrel, \$3.75; cracked wheat, per barrel, \$3.50; provender, per cwt, 80c to 85c; bran, per cwt, 80c; canille, per cwt, 90c to \$1. Grain.—Spring wheat per bush, 70c to \$1.00; Scotch do, \$1.00 to \$1.25; oats, 30c to 35c; corn, 65c; peas, 50c; beans, \$1.75 to \$2.00; buckwheat, 45c to 50c; barley, 45c to 50c; rye, 70c. Pork.—Dressed hogs, per cwt, \$7.00 to \$7.75; pork steak per lb, 10c; pork chops per lb, 10c; mess pork per lb, \$11.50 to \$15.50; hams, per lb, 15c; smoked bacon, 12c to 14c; dry salted bacon, 9c to 11c; lard, 12c. Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bush, 25c to 35c; turnips, 25c per bag; carrots, per ton, \$7; cabbage, per doz, 20c to 55c; celery, per doz, 50c; onions, per doz, \$1.25; tomatoes, per bunch, 3c; corn, per doz, 10c; beetroot, per bush, 45c to 40c; red cabbage, per doz, 60c; parsnips, per bag, 50c; squash, each, 10c; vegetable marrow, 5c to 10c; pumpkins, 10c. Game.—Plover, per brace, 50c; snipe, per brace, 50c; prairie hens, per brace, \$1.20; mallard duck, do, \$1.25 to \$1.50; black duck, do, 50c to 60c. Hay and Straw.—Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$14; straw, per ton, \$6. Dairy Produce.—Butter, print, per lb, 23c to 25c; pailla, 19c to 21c; Brinks, 18c to 20c; rolls, 16c to 18c; cheese, 13c to 15c; eggs, 23c to 24c. Hides.—Green butcher, No. 1, 75c to 80c; No. 2, 70c to 75c; No. 3, 65c to 70c; smoked, 55c; sheep, 30c to 60c; calf skins, none. Hides.—Beef, per cwt, \$3.25 to \$4.75; beef steak, per lb, 9c to 12c; roasting beef, 10c; boiling beef, 7c to 8c; mutton, 10c to 12c; lamb, per lb, 12c; veal, 6c to 8c; Fruit.—Apples, per barrel, \$2 to \$3; grapes, per lb, 10c to 12c; pears, per lb, 7c to 10c; \$1 to \$1.25 per basket.

CLOSING PRICES. The following were the closing bid prices of Montreal Stock Exchange securities this afternoon:—Bank of Montreal 157 1/2; Ontario 105; Peoples 44; Montreal 100; Toronto 174; 12 Commerce 121; 40 Montreal 110; 27 Montreal Telegraph 113; 50 Canada Shipping 50; 200 Canadian Pacific 45. One cent was paid to call 25 shares Montreal Cotton stock at 75 within three months. This afternoon the Montreal stock market closed with sales of 1 Montreal 188, 25 Merchants 109, 20 Commerce 121, 50 ex div 116, 50 Telegraph 113, 25 do 115, 825 Gas 182, 45 Montreal Building 60.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE RETURNS. OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The following are the receipts collected at the Inland Revenue Department for the six months ending November 30, 1884 and 1884:—

Table with columns for months (June, July, August, September, October, November) and years (1883, 1884) showing revenue figures.

Total, 1883, \$240,489; 1884, \$222,599. Showing a decrease for 1884 of \$17,890. This has been principally caused by the reduction of duty on tobacco, which has been as follows:—Foreign tobacco, 1883, 20 per cent; 1884, 12 per cent; Canadian cut leaf, 1883, 8 per cent; 1884, 2 per cent; Canadian leaf, 1883, 8 per cent; 1884, free.

Customs duties for same period are as follows:—

Table with columns for months (June, July, August, September, October, November) and years (1883, 1884) showing customs duty figures.

Total, 1883, \$438,291.23; 1884, \$419,727.74. Decrease for 1884, \$18,563.49.

Mr. Bonlard, of the diocese of Boston, has been the guest of the Rev. Father Labelle, of St. Jerome, for some days.

BIRTH. BYRNES.—On Saturday, 29th Nov., at No. 301 St. Patrick street, Ottawa, the wife of J. Byrnes, of the Inland Revenue Department, of a son.

SHAW.—In this city on the 2nd of December, at 11 Roland street, the wife of H. Shaw, of a son.

MARRIED. ECKHARDT.—DOUGLAS.—At All Saints' Chapel, by the Rev. G. V. Housman, M.A., Rector of Quebec, on Wednesday, Nov. 26th, 1884, Win. H. Eckhardt, Civil Service Clerk, formerly of St. Catharines, Ont., to Annie G. Douglas, daughter of Mr. John Douglas, of this city.

LYONS.—QUIRKE.—On the 27th November, at Aylmer, by the Rev. F. E. Shane, assisted by the Rev. Father LeBlanc and Rev. Father Glavin, Mr. T. J. Lyons, Department of the Interior, to Jette, youngest daughter of Mr. William Quirke, Aylmer.

DIED

HOPFSTETTER.—In this city, on Nov. 30th, Philippe Hopfsetter, master carter, at the age of 69 years.

DAUST.—In this city, on the 1st inst., ALBERT DAUST, master barber, aged 27 years.

KANE.—In this city, on the 1st inst., Robert Kane, Esq., native of County Sligo, Ireland, aged 70 years.

OTOLEY.—In this city, on the 1st Dec., OTOLEY, aged 22 years and 6 months, second son of Michael O'Toole.

D'ONOHE.—At Quebec, on the 23rd Nov., M'Isidore Donohue, aged 65 years.

MARTIN.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Mary McGloin, widow of the late John Martin, aged 76 years.

FITZGERALD.—In this city, on the 2nd of December, Bridget Fitzgerald, aged 9 years, 1 month and 10 days.

MCCREA.—On the 2nd inst., Elizabeth Maguire, aged 87 years, 6 months and 15 days, a native of Baltimore, Co. Longford, Ireland, widow of the late Patrick McCrea. May her soul rest in peace.

MURPHY.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., Patrick Murphy, aged 78 years, and 6 months, a native of Westmeath, Ireland.

LUKEMAN.—In this city, on the 3rd Dec. Willie, aged 3 years, one month and 17 days, only son of Richard Lukeman.

God has called our darling Willie To a home of Eternal rest; It was too bad to lose you, Willie, But God he knoweth the best.

WHALEN.—On the 8th inst., at No. 144 Ardurey street, Quebec, Mr. Patrick Whalen, aged 43 years.

CANNON.—Willie, aged 3 years and nine months, son of the late Jas. Cannon.

LARK.—In Kingston, on Dec. 4th, Edward Lark, aged 73 years.

HYSSOP.—At Pittsburg, on Dec. 3rd, Edna Stewart, wife of Mr. Charles Hyssop, aged 53 years.

RODGERS.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Peter, aged 23 years, eldest son of John Rodgers.