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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1884.

PRICE · · · FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

establishment of the Ancient See of Carthuxe-The Situation in Paris-Ill-luck Attending the Persecutors-A Mock Ordi-

PABIS, Nov. 25 .- The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic T.mes 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 Lavigérie, Archishop of Algiers, administered the Vicariate Anostolic 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 Holines says that, after careful considera-tion, 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 bappiness 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 Archiepiscopal See of Carthage." He then names the limits of the towns of this See, which "with their temples, eratories, pious establishments, and with all their Catholic inhabitants of both sexes, pass from the power of the Vicar-Apostolio of Tunis, under that of the Archbishop of Carthage, and obey him for the future."

The Allocution pronounced by His Holiness

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

that of the Consulta. 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 was finished for Italy, and that she had nothing more to fear from her cternal 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 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 The Pope's Congratulations—A Review of the line militia force." Papacy disposes of a moral influence which embraces the whole world."

THE CHOLERA-REPENTANCE AND DEFIANCE. 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 suffer ing, and the numeasured 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 Bretenil, 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 Guibort and Monsignor di Rende 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 the 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 nums or Brothers of the Christian Schools to find time to discuss such triffing questions as the health of Paris, the providing of suitable fire-engines, or the protection of theatres from loss of dife in case of fire or any other alarm Half of the members of this au mst holy are utterly incompetent, as their election has been due chiofly to electoral trickery. When it is stated that one of these function aries is the author of a novel now being published in the Lunterne, in which a colleague is 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 hunds the destinies of Paris are confided. But it is another monument of the criminal abstention of French Catholics, for they have all been elected by a misguided mob, who, however, showed enough energy to be 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 harricades. By that time the trackles, installed will have been well drilled, and a foretaste of what that drilling means may be found in the advice of a mem-

ber of the Municipal Council to the lais, viz., to endeavor to be good shots, so satto 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 ad-

vice sooner than many expect. A PROSECUTED PROSECUTED

Company of the second

probably bring this wearer of ermine before the Correctional 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 emi-nently 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, soms to have escaped. The ignominious disgrams of M. Cazot may be noted as another example of retribution.

A MOCK ORDINATION.

Dr. Jenner, the Ritualist ex-Bishop of Dunedin, has been persuaded by M. Lovson to go through the ceremony of ordination at the little Gallican chapel in the Rue d'Arras. Just as the service was about commencing of gentleman rose and said :- "I beg to protest, as a Catholic, against this farce. Monsieur Jenner must surely he aware that he is committing a horrible sacrilege."
At this point the ex Père Hyacinthe ordered the beadle to turn the interrupter out of the beilding, and looked imploringly at Madame Loyson, who was in one of the feart handless. of the front benches. No resistance was offered, and after the expulsion the ex-Curmelite angrily said that 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. Loyson to the Primacy of the Galican Church. Bishop Reinkins and the Jansenist Bishop of Utrecht have both refused to raise the unfortunate Loyson to the Episconal dignity, and he is now obliced to fall back on the unattached Anglican Prelatefrom

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

the Work

BALTIMORR, Dec. 6 .- The closing secret session of the Plenary Council was held to-The spectacle of a city not given up to day. The principal busines was the compledesolation because of a passing epidemic, is consoling and full of encouragement. But when lightness of heart is commingled with States two weeks hence. A desputch from blisphemous defiance and obstinute irreligion, Rome says the lope to-day gave a private audience to the pro-rector of the North American college. His Idoliness spoke in affectionate terms of the work performed by the American increachy at the Plenary Council at B timore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Pec. 7, -The Plenary Council closed its session to-day. Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Michael Corrigan, of New Yo k. Bahop Spaulling 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 man-ner, and when they met in council all differences were merged in the unity of faith und 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 dis-cussed 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 cared for In this country where womanhood is hounred, childhoud watched over and the poor aided, the prelates of the Church bave come together in a spirit of universal charity and vorld-wide benevolence to frame decrees which shall inspire greater reservence for and lead to the spread of truth as it is in Christ Jesus. Friest 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 without restriction. They have laid low all disorder, rebellion and schism, have gathered together many forces and tongues, and white bandshing defects have preserved virtues, and throughout all the Church has shown that har forces are indestructible, and bring his from death, and beauty and harmony from chaos.

THE STATUE OF SIR GEO. CARTIER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5. - Precisely at II o'clook 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 MM. Jules Cazot, the President of the Court and others who were intimately connected of Cassastion, the highest-judicial dignity in with the deceased statesman. The status parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. was a large attendance of French Canadians ति । जिल्लामा क्रिकेट विश्व के प्रति है । जिल्लामा क्रिकेट विश्व के प्रति है । जिल्लामा क्रिकेट विश्व के प्रति विश्व के प्रति के प्र

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

CANADIAN MILITIA AND RECULAR ARMIES

Col. Van Zandt, an officer of the U. S. army, is visiting Canada, and was mor by a reporter of this paper on Friday last, and some conver sation ensued.

"I understand, Coionel, that you have made yourself acquainted with the military organization of the Dominion?"
"Yes," suid he, "and have made three

visits to the Deminion, 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 pur-

"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 erowd." "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 horsed, and on a scale of such insufficiency that the batteries could not take the field. The drivers did not seem

" Does the militia of Canada seem inferior to the State Guards in your country?"

" Certainly not. On the whole it is, con sidering the conditions, if not superior, fully equal to that force. The organization of the is not inferior. You must not judge the government to urge it, or whether time National Guard by their dress on some great should be allowed to have the merchants

the American regular army, Colouel?"
"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 cavarly is needed in the West, and we need some in the East and Centre for use in riots | their money then and had since just held which may occur." "Do you think, then, that the use of the

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 incipient outbreaks in Cincinnati and elsewhere. Why, it was only the other day that General Molyneux lectured before the military instutition 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 he written by an officer in the army, though he could not be traced, giving a very skilfully detailed plan whereby the troops combat-ing the mol 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 upris-

ing?"
"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 streng h 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 re ferred 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 Smin. The French army is reorganized on a satisfactory seale, 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 service is unpopular. The English infantry is in a very bad condition. The seven battalious of Guards were undersized and deficient in number when I was there. The British Artillery, both horse and field, I regard as the linest in

WARRIORS BRAVE, gades which I saw near Madrid. A notice- trade. He had spoken to a number of merary engineering, which carries dynamite salvisable, instead of so directly expressing shells. Their use would largely be in de-

> when the lion is to lie down with the lamb, Colonel ?"

I' Not unless we are approaching the battle leave.

WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

OWEN SOUND, Dec. 5 .- This morning, at 8 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. Whilst 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, dur-ing the delivery of the Lord's Prayer by Rev. Mr. Howell. The condemned man was almost instantaneously ushered into eternity. The jury returned a verdict of death by hanging, in compliance with the sentonce of the

RECIPROCITY AGITATION.

Meeting of the Hallfax Chamber of Commerce-A business-like discussion-The Covernment urged to open negotiations with the United States.

HALIFAX, N.S., De : 4. - One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Chamer 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. C. Silver, the chairman, introduced the proceedings by reading a resolution from St. John and placing the subject before the meeting as one not to be up to their work; but this, of course, | only of local interest but of immense importance to the whole province. 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 Canadism militia I regard as rather superior States merchants found no objections to its than otherwise. You have, for example, the laving retarded their business. He thought, States merchants found no objections to its would be very useful. In that respect your how it should be brought up for action, militia is ahead of ours. In infantry drill it whether by petition or memorial to the parade. Internally it is not strong or well of the United States see more parestablished." "What do you think is the great need of 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 own. These now complained that their vessels were idle for lack of some American army will be more of a domestic 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 aid not think we had been benefited by confederation. 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 he 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 cuntry and the promotion of its hest 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 is a fair and partial manner upon the Maritime provinces. The chair man 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 tabulated his sentiments in the following resolution: Resolved, That the chamber of commerce unite with the board of trade in St. John ein requesting the Dominion government to take prompt and effective stops to re-arrange a reciprocity treaty with the United States on fair terms, and to make more to secure ad-

vantageous 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 cause might be injured by our being too strong in our expressions. No person be-lieved 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

able innovation is the introduction to chants, and all were strongly in favor each troop of cavalry of a "dynamite" sec- of reciprocity being obtained. In thinking tion. This is a small force under a sergeant, of the best method of proceeding, it had who has also to be acquainted with element occurred to him that it might be most stroying railway plant, small bridges and simply thank the St. John board of trade and things of a kindred nature. bings of a kindred nature.

"There seems no approach to the time appoint a committee of the chamber to prepare statistics and arguments in favor of reciprocity to submit to a public meeting to Not unless we are approaching the battle be called by the mayor. He thought in that of Armayedo, which is to precede it, aid way such an amount of information could be Cot Van Zandt, and the reporter took his 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

> Mr. Robert Pickford believed that trade with the United States was of very much greater importance than with the West Indias, 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 consersation with merchants there believed that the idea would be met most kindly by a majority of them. He wanted to sec reciprocity with the United States above all thin is, as beneficial to Nova Scotia. Be-fore the old treaty was abrogated our wharves were somewhat lively and twice as valuable property as they are to-day.

Senator Power thought there was no danger of the United States making an unfair ready 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 besitate to set it forth. He failed to see the benefit of speaking with bated breath of 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 carnest in the matter, because the people of Ontario were not

nearly as 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 are only a section of the Dominion. So he minion with us.

mentioned in the resolution.

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, ask ing for negotiations in favour of a resiprocity treaty as in the above resolution, and embody ing such arguments and statistical information in favour of the same as they may deem lit. The motion was seconded by Mr. B. W. Chipman and also passed unanimously, after which the chamber adjourned.

SIR JOHN A. MACGONALD.

His arrival in New York yesterday afternoon -What he did while in England-Imperlat federation-Reciprocity and insol-

vener legislation. NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- Sir John A. Macdonald arrived this afternoon from Liverpool on the steamship Oregon, in excellent sion. Yet the Irish had rendered some ser-health and spirits. Shortly after landing he vice to the world. At the same time they was interviewed as to the objects of his visit to England, and in reply to a question about parrying out Home Rule. There was an imperial federation, said he had attended a connect writer who told them in graceful meeting of an association having this object language, but which was still offensive, that in view, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and presided over by the Right Hon. William E. Forster. "The object of the as-sociation," ne said, "is to rouse the atten-tion of the people to this subject. It will Now it happened that the Irish were the first collect information on the subject, and will who really exercised the right of self-govern submit this to Canada." Sir John said ment. There were Celts in the West of there was a proposition on foot to have a Europe living on the tribul system. Of these colonial coincil, somewhat on the plan of the India council.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Respecting the Canadian Pacific railroad, 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 1880. It would endeavor to attract as much Asiatic trade as póssible.

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 the system which England was fond of claim-must wait patiently until the United States ing as peculiarly her own originated in Ireis 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 Cauada. 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 puss such a bill.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald leaves tomorrow evening for Canada.

Lecture by Hon. T. W. Anglin.

ITS SERVICES TO CIVILIZATION.

Clories of the Past and Hopes for the Future.

There was a very moderate attendance Tue sday night week in Nordheimer'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 Lonergan occupied the chair, and there were on the platform Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P., Messes. J. J. Curran, M.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. I. L. & B. Society, and the representatives of several other societies.

The Rev. Fr ther Lonergan expressed regret nt 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 to'd of his name. He was an Irishman too and he was proud of him. His work for the Church and his 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 chairmin, he said if he did not know his sincerity he would think he was guilty of blarney. (Linghter)

The Irish people of America on both sides of the line did not occupy the position they were guittled to. But he thought the finite.

of importance to get their co-operation. The were entitled to. But he thought the fault people of the United States might ask, What was argely their own. If they led in inteldoes the Dominion say about it? The Maritime provinces are in favour of it, but they mechanics, or took more prominent parts in are only a section of the Dominion. So he the various walks of life, no such misconcepconsidered it advisable to make a loud and tions as now prevailed could exist as to the strong effort to carry the whole of the Do Irish people. They could also correct this by making history and tradition better known Mr. T. E. Kenny had no doubt that On- and by becoming better scholars. The views plan and substance of a cavalry force. It without doubt, that all agreed on reciprocity tario was just as anxious for reciprocity as we taken by people as to the Irish are generally would be useless as cavalry purely and simply, being a good thing, and the only point on are. He advised unanimity in whatever action must erroneous. The stage Irishman, for extent of mounted rifles or infantry it which a difference of opinion might arise was taken, and noticed that fair terms was ample, might be cited, with his gostesque costame and disinclination to work and an-Mr. G. J. Troop considered that the terms steady gait, never taking his pipe ont were quite safe in the hands of the Governor of his mouth except to put whist would look after the interests of the country 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 thrift" 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. Some also, 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 Irishnan there were treachery and deceit. This arose from a lack of knowledge of them. This ignorance had existed from the time that Henry II. invaded Ireland; since Giraldus Cambrens is published nis 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 leluvice to the world. At the same time they were told to-day that they were incapable of they could not have a parliament, and if they did they would only light among themselves, the best literature, music and arts, and were the best organized, the most c vilized, 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 be alone 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

ing as peculiarly her own originated in Ire-land at Tara. They had their journals, which were read at the opening of the seasion. They made and amended the laws. St. Patrick when coming from the Pope first sought the Parliament at Tara and propounded the myteries of the faith, which were listened to and the whole nation became Christian. St. Patrick doubtless in-troduced 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 suturated with a love of Continued on Pixth Page. THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE



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er on the arrival of the	Intercolonial Ranway
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Sardinian Thursd v. Dec. 11	who
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At ONE o'clock P.M.,	iolic
or on the arrival of the Grand Trank Railway	two
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FROM RALTIMORE WO LIVERPOOL	1

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'Ladies', Journal" Bible (Competition, No. 9. χĎ.

During the year ending with September last, the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal has given a very large and valuable but of rewards to his subscribers, aggregating an internate amount of money. We are sure that the Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Books, etc., etc., have given great satisfaction. A good deal of excitement has been caused by the advent of some of these costly prizes into the towns and villages of Canada and the United States. They have been sent to all parts almost of the two countries, quite a number even going to England and other distant places. Full lists of the winners are always published in the Ladies Journal immediately at the close of each competition, names are given the close of each competition, names are given in full, together with the street and number, where possible, so inquiry can readily be made by those who are doubtful. There can be, therefore, no fraud. We can positively testify to the fairness of the matter ourselves, and we know everything is carried out exactly as promised For the benefit of those of our readers who de-

Bire to compete, we give the plan in detail.

To the fifteen hundred persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be given, without extra charge, except for freight and packing of goods, beyond the regular halfdollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and costly rewards named below. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered

THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

1. Where are norms first mentioned in the Bible?
2. Where are CATLE first mentioned in the Bible? They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up. So don't delay; the sooner you answer them the better. Here you have the list of the first rewards. Number one in this list will be given to the sender of the first correct answer to these two Bible questions. Number two to the sender of second correct answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given out.

THE FIRST REWARDS. 1. Six Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin.... \$ 600 2. One Grand Square Piano, hy a celebrat-

winding and Stem-setting Genuine winding and stem-setting Genuine

Sewing Machines.

31 to 40—Ten Goutlemon's Solid Hunting-

gantly Bound Volumes of Tenny-

die, a library in itself..... Then follows a series of middle rewards which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be anted by three disinterested persons, when to sender of the middle correct answer (of the selected will be given number one of the e ddle rewards. To the next correct answ r flowing the middle one will be given number o, the next correct one number there, and o till all these middle rewards as enumerated low are given away. Here is the list of

MIDDLE REWARDS. 1. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in

Square Pianos, by a celebrated maker..... 1,65 Organs, by a celebrated maker.... 8, 9, 16 and 11.—Four Ladies' Solid Gold

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12 to 17.—Six elegant quadruple plate Hot
Water or Tea Urns.

18 to 30.—Thirteen elegant, Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns.

31 to 50.—Twenty elegant Black Cashmere Dress Patterns.

51 to 60.—Ten pairs line Lace Curtains.
61 to 90.—Thirty Quadruple Plate Cruet

Stands.

90 to 257.—One hundred and sixty-soven
Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches....
288 to 600.—Three hundred and forty-30:

After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when, to the sender of the very last correct answer received in this competition will be given number one of these Consolution Reward-named below. To the next to the last correct one will be given number two, and so on till all these are given away.

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS. 1-Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin.. \$ 500

2, 3 and 4.—Three Fine Grand Square Pianos.

5,6 and 7—Three elegant Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker..... 8 to 10.—Three Fine Quadruple Plate 300

ing-case genuine stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin Watches 19 to 20.-Eleven Heavy Black Silk Dress

151 to 190.—Skey dozen sets silver-plated
Tea Spoons.

151 to 290.—One hundred and forty elegant rolled gold brooches.

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442

sprons and Glasgow, and at Continents: Force to an points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United tive and reasonable plans we have ever seen.

The aim of the proprietor of the Ladics' Journal to increase his circulation. In fact, Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand
Trunk Rullways via Halifax; and by the Central
Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National

States that this part of the plan is not his sele Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New ann, and goes on to explain that he has lost York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Co. via Portland.

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matter, and contains the sum and substance of

cents is the regular yearly subscription price to the Journal. The competition remains open only till Meenth Lebruary next, and as long as the letter is post marked where mailed

either on the day of closing. (18th February).
or any time between unit and then, it will be in time and eligible to compete. You answer this promptly nois, and you may noubtless seeme one of the first rewards. If you answer and time between now and fifteenth of kebruary, your may secure one of the middle rewards, and even if you answer on the last day (15th Feb.) and you live a good distance from To-ronto; fifteen days being allowed after date of closing or letters to reach the office from dis-tant points, you are almost certain to secure one of the consolation rewards. At all events we most heartily recommend it, and trust many of our readers will avail themselves of this exc. ! lent opportunity of securing at once an excel-lent publication and a possibility of a piano, or gan, gold watch, silver tea set, or some other of the many rewards offered. The address is Editor of the Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Cunada Don't delay attending to this, but do it now, and you will not regret it, you may depend.



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* * Weaknesses so common to our best * * IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-

AT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORE OF INMALE CONFLANTS. ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLANMATION AND ULCERATION. FALING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT STRAIL WEAKMESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE
CHANGE OF LIFE.

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ALL CRAYING FORSTIXULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKRESS OF THE STOMAGE. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NEWYOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DEPRESSION AND INDICESTION.
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Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after sit sick head

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

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filence that dovernment is in possession of all your plans and designs. Who made it thus au fait, if not traitors in the camp? And I know enough to caution you to keep from this out beyond reach of the law. What the Castle myrmidons are planning I am not able to acquaint you, but that there is immediate comp d'état at hand, I fear." The energetic tone and earnest manner of Hugh, at length seemed to infuse into the minds of his audience a conviction that his warning should not be quite disregarded.

"I'll tell you what, Lord Edward," cried Oliver Bond, by way of compromise. "I have no doubt but that as you are the cynosure upon whom the eyes of the Castle are fixed. it may he as well for you not to appear at the council to-morrow. You can stay at Leinster House, and in the evening we can bring you

the report of the day's proceedings."
"Well, I'm agreeable," said Lord Edward, and the party separated, each to his own rendezvous, and anxiously forecasting the future, pregnant with fate to the country,

CHAPTER XV.

LADY ALICIA LUTTRELL AND MAURICE O'DRISCOLL.

"Iike Dian's kiss, unmasked, unsought, Love gives itself out is not bought;

No one is so accursed by fate, No one so utterly desolate; But some heart though unknown, Responds unto his own."

"And, well, sir, may I ask you what have you been doing with yourself that I have not laid eyes on you for several days, and then you only appear to answer a subposna to dinner, with an apology of pre-engagement somewhere else?"

Such was the speech, half-badinage, half-rebuke, beneath which, concealing contending emotions of irritation and pleasure, Lady Alicia Luttrell accosted Maurice O'Driscoll as he appeared in her drawingroom on Sunday after church hour. "Don't say a word, now; you cannot excuse yourself, truant," she playfully cried, in a high-pitched voice, and check and eye glowing with excitement, as she tapped him with her sunshade and motioned him to a place on the sofa beside her. "You can't excuse yourself, sir; and the only acceptable satisfaction you can make me is to at a side your other engagement and

dine with us to-day."

"But, pardon me, I can excuse myself," smiled O'Driscoll, as he took the proffered seat. "Having a few days' leave of absence from my office, I had promised my friend Mr. Hugh O'Byrne, to accompany kim to the

as to a schooling?"

Maurice laughed. "I'm sorry you do not more esteem my friend Mr. O'Byrne; and as to the office drudgery, Lady Alicia, all I have to plead is that necessity has no law; my friend Tom Taylor, whose command to dinner

I must of ey, is a most exigent master."

Lady Alicia turned up her nose, curved her upper lip, and made contemptuous answer: I used to think you Irish gentlemen had

spirit." O'Driscoll's eyes mirthfully danced as he replied: "Would you have a fellow starve or go barefeet, rather than earn a respectable competence to enable him to hold his footing in the world? Methinks any spirit that militated against his making himself independent

were better let ooze away." "There are other ways of making an inde-pendence," cried Lady Alicia, "more suitable to a gentleman: for instance, the army, the Church, or to—warry," she added, glaucing bashfully upwards, and blushing and simpering as she met the calm, thoughtful gaze of the young man rivetted upon her.

Sedately he made answer: "Far from me to depreciate religion or its teachers, but I am not hypocrite enough to embrace, as means of hvelihood, a profession of what ought to be the excellence of which I entertain an exalted conception; for the army I have no taste; and who could I, a veritable same terre, presume to ask to share in wedlock the inheritance of Ishmaol ?"

Lady Alicia sighed softly, and her voice was tremulous and low, as she replied, with downcast eyes and fiddling with the strings of her bonnet: "Love levels all difficulties; for my part, I could throw myself, title, fortune, and all, into the arms of a man I loved, were he a beggar."

"But everyone may not be so disinterested as your enthusiastic self, or have the good vate," returned Maurice, with a look of surmise that plainly showed he began to feel companion, who made present response with humor partly petulant and partly bantering; "Renliy, men are so estuse, so duil and

slow to take in an idea, that it were to be wished every year were a leap year and ladies "Will you marry me?" Maurice, a good deal perpleted by this categorietical address, but still more by the rays

of light that were beginning to sciutillate upon his brain, was mutely pondering to what point the lady was drifting, when to his great relief and her evident chagrin the door opened and Miss Gubbins came in ; but the reprieve

was temporary. "Oh, is it you, Susan? Go, dear, and fetch my sal solatile from the dressing-room; I feel a little faint," said Lady Alicia.

heeding the waspish look that unmistakably liects. hint, and leave the room," seated herself near Maurice, and said, sweetly:
"I'm so glad to see you, Mr. O'Driscoll, and,

I can tell you, so is somebody elso, too."— She lorred at Lady Alicia.—"And we hadn't always dry eyes in your absence. How cruel it is of you men to trille with the susceptibile them, he said lin his usual off hand, way; will herself while Alies Hodgens, who, falling these of hearts that you have enclaved; but I wou grant it?"

You grant it?"

care much account to account the mistake of some persons of a cortain of the mistake of some persons of a cortain of the property of the mistake of some persons of a cortain of the property of the mistake of some persons of a cortain of the property of the mistake of some persons of a cortain of the property of the mistake of some persons of a cortain of the property of the mistake of some persons of a cortain of the property of the mistake of some persons of a cortain of the property of the mistake of t

Lady Alicia's remper, was guite soothed; instead of Leighs, an injude only in in my power that the control of t Ther never for a moment dazzled his mind or than, Miss Fitzpatrick, nay, I feel prett flattered his vanity. As with bent brow, and unconsciously stern aspect, he sat meditating how to compass a speedy escape without committing himself in breach of good manners, or giving offence. Miss Gubbins again opportunely blundered to he sat meditating himself in breach of good manners, or giving offence. Miss Gubbins again opportunely blundered to he sat meditating himself in breach of good manners, and the sat meditating himself in breach of good manners, and the sat meditating himself in breach of good manners, or giving offence. Miss Gubbins again opportunely blundered to he sat meditating the sat meditation the sa

tunely blundered to his aid, saying:
"Indeed, all men, I must say, are not so
obdurate, or short-witted, or what d'ye call
it! Of course you've heard of Guildford Colandisk's good-luck. He was not too proud how would it be were you encumbered, or too coy to ask for the hand of an heiress, addition to a helpless old mother, with and next week he and Caroline Damer are to be married." It was with something of the feline disap-

pointment and rage of a cat from which, just as it was in the act to spring, a bird has winged its flight, that Alicia Luttrell marked the sudden alteration of O'Driscoll's countenauce, as waking from dormant repose to swift

"But that must be an idle rumour : Colandisk was engaged to Miss Fitzpatrick." "But, you know, Miss Fitzpatrick is no longer an heiress," said Susan Gubbins. with sly wink and inflection upon the word

"Yes, I know she refused to conform, and

comfortable independence."
"And would you expect him to share that with a beggar ?" cried Lady Alicia, scornfully.
"Yes, if he loved her. Would you have him act less generously than you would your-

ago !"
"Dear Maurice. yau are right, I do," thetically whimpered Lady Alicia, laying her hand tenderly upon his. "And it is shamefully dishonourable of Colandisk to have behaved so to that poor deceived thing. If anyone acted so to me I know it would break my heart; but Alphonse, fortunately for herself hasn't much feeling, nor an atom of pride; and her ingratitude to those poor ladies, her

aunts, is shocking."
"Only think of her running away from them, after all their care, and trouble, and kindness," moaned Susan Gubbins,
"No such thing; they turned her out,"

cried Lady Alicia, tartly.
"My dear, Miss Higgenboggan told me they would no longer endure her disrespect, disobedience, and impertinence ; and yet that

the house and made it so cheerful." "Nensense, Sao: the girl herself told me. crying, that they sent her away, and that she county Kildare, where some unexpected business elaimed his presence."

Lady Alicia pouted her tips, shrugged her shoulders, and looking put out of the last such a good voice that containing the last such a good voice. shoulders, and looking put out of temper, little use to her, unless she takes my advice like a spoiled child, murmured discontentedly:

"I'm sure I wonder what pleasure you can take in the society of that great Ursa Major; and taken to wearing caps and aprops! ask is that you will give this day seriously. you and be are inseparable; and how can you bear the drulgery of an office that monopolises all your time, and doles you out a holiday as to a schoolboy?"

May be a schoolboy?

May be a schoolboy and if to consider tho prudence of the schoolboy and if to more you be of the same schoolboy?

May be a schoolboy and if to more you be of the same schoolboy?

May be a schoolboy and if to more you be of the same schoolboy?

May be a schoolboy and if to more you be of the same schoolboy?

May be a schoolboy and if to more you be of the same schoolboy?

May be a schoolboy and if the schoolboy and Caroline Damer, after all but ruining the reputation of one who so entirely trusted to was opposed to her interest in the matter of his love and honor as poor unfortunate Alphonse Fitzpatrick;—what man would think the independence of mind she has shown of her now? By-the-by, wasn't that a fine however we may deprecate its wisdom; and sermon we had to-day from sweet Parson Lamb?"

"I did not much like it," said Maurice coldly. "I do not care for homilies that ex- refractory niece." hort men, Christian men, to feud and strife | "Oh, mother, my precious t" cried Maur rather than to cultivate peace and good will." ice, in haste, "don't have these grimalking." "Well, I daresay you are right; but they tell us it is necessary sometimes to wield the sword of the spirit. Do you know that sngelle young divine, the Rev. Sardanapalus Pomret, is to preach this evening in Thomass

Church." "Indeed! I can't say I admire him; he

"So he had—the whole family went to see the place, and spend a few weeks there. Lamb kindly lent them the rectory till he's ready to go down himself; but Sardanapalus had to come up to preach for the Rev. Agamemnon, his cousin, who has been aspointed chaplain to the Ancient Britons. What a pious family they are all ! Im sure if ever I marry, which is very unlikely, since I never could marry any but one I loved, I would have all my sons in the Church."

"Don't despond, Lady Alicia - The Honourable Mr. Right will come yet," exclaimed O'Driscoll, cheerfully, and preparing to go. "The happy swain who shall win your love, and be worthy of it is, I trust, not far

"Then you won't disc?" pleaded Lady Alicia, deubtful of what construction to put upon this ambiguous sentence. "We are to fortune to be gifted with qualities so to capil have Lord Norsury, my uncle, of course, the intrusive suggestion of her person vate." returned Maurice, with a look of sur- Claudius Beresford, Bishop Ager, Squire equipment. Acting upon a sudden imput Higgins, and the Misses Higgenboggan, to mystified by the manner and words of his whom he has been introduced by Parson Lamb, and who like him greatly, though at first they were prejudiced against him."
"Absolutely I cannot," said O'Driscoll;

"and I'm sorry the Misses Higgenboggan, little as I esteem them, have been made privileged to not the question. I suppose, sir, acquainted with Shamado, whom I esteem you would net expected to make love to you in still less. Have care of yourself, Lady broad English, and condescend to say: Alicia; he prides himself en being a ladykiller, and indeed he literally is so. Adieu, au revoir." Lady Alicia made no response. With compressed lips and gloomy brow she sat musing as he ran lightly down the steirs:
"He does not care for me; he loves that

odious girl, I can see it; but he shall rue it, or I'm a fool. If I cannot win his heart she shall not have the triumph, nor he the der at your presumption. Go back to you satisfact, on. I'll cross their path, or I'm not pupils; our touchers cannot be allows a Luttrell." So she pursued the theme, distibling from the cud of bitterness a sabtle, and turning their heads. Who is this persuance, till the advent of fash viction.

tent upon far other speculation, sought his the care of children ; and there are so man mother, whom he found in the drawingroom, counterfeits going. That will do, go back toys and at once proceeded to initiate lier into his employment. Alphonse utterly browbest projects and wishes. Coming directly to the unit abashed, submissively obeyed in siles. point and without preambles manifesting the In truth, she was too sad and disprited entire confidence that subsisted between care much about the matter; so she rese

health, your life, a thousand accidents of vicissitude and change. As a young single man, it is no such terrible order to face the brunt of fortune, by delicate young wife, and possibly an infan family. Oh! my son, I tremble at the bar idea of your taking upon yourself a burder

that might overwhelm and crush you to the earth." "Mother, what you say is not destitute good logical acumen," returned her son nevertheless, in this topsy-turvy world, th chances are to the full as many to turn up

chances are to the init as many to turn up trumps to a good card-player."

"No, Maurice," interrupted his mother not where the best card-players are pitted against sharpers and blacklegs, who unsert pulously cheat them at every deal; the bes card-players have no chance against such and the world abounds with them

so has lost a fine property—a disappointment, of course;—but what has that to do with it. Colandisk, though not wealthy, has a comfortable independence."

"Yet we sometimes see unright and honor able men prosper and succeed," persisted the young man; "and, conscious as I am of my own abilities and strength, I do feel that if I were married to one whom I love it would operate as a double lever to stimulate an give renewed impetus to my energies; goaded by the spur of motive additionally excited, would be equal to any emergency; and you know, besides, that our good friend, Foster self? You remember what you said awhile has pledged himself to use his interest, which is great in parliament, to obtain for me some good appointment, out of which I would in sure my life for a premium that would leav you, my wife, and children (if any) comfort able, in the event of any unfores en casualty Oh, yes, I'm quite sure Foster will get m

something in parliament." Lady O'Driscoll shook her head. She also, idded the clause, "If indeed a parliament

be left to us, Maurice."
"Hush! to be sure it will," returned san guine Maurice. "They may do their best but the country which is so strenuously against the measure will defy every effort t erest from its grasp the shield of its de

fence. Again Lady O'Driscoll premonitorily shool her head. "I know my country people bet ter than you de : they are stubborn in pur they sorely missed her, she was so useful in pose, and wicked enough to be unscrupn lous of the means by which to achieve it. The lion is a fine animal, brave and formidable enough, too; but see him at bay, surrounded by dogs of every degree troughts out the post of the court of the degree, from the cur to the mastiff, assailing him front, flank, and rear, with roar and snarl, lacerating claw, and rendering fangs, her uncle's will; yet one cannot but respec however we may deprecate its wisdom; an I think it was unkind of the aunts to cast he adrift so. I daresay they will be quit offended at my officious patronage of their

mixed up in our transactions on any so

count. "Fie, fie, Maurice !" smiled Lady O'Dris coll; "I thought you had liked the Misse

Warbeck !" "Now, mother, I pray, don't mock me. I had been beguited with the delusion tast appears to me egotistical, conceited and as the relatives of one so pecriess as Alfanatical. I thought he had gone down to phones Fitzpatrick, they must have been his curacy?"

persons of intrinsic merit; but it was dis sipated when I soon made the discovery that they only shone by reflected lustre. I'm thankful to you for so kindly meeting my wishes. I shall think over what you have said, and yet I feel it will not change my

mind.' mind."
"O'Driscoll prophesied truly, and the fellowing day Lady O'Driscoll's card was handed to Alphonse l'itzpatrick, as pale weary, and heart-sick, she sat with her pupil beside a piano, sadly out of tune, like he own self, striving to explain the abstructions of sharps and flats, minims and quistions to your obtains comparable using an angle of the port obtains comparable using an angle of the port obtains and pure to your obtains comparable using a series of the series vers, to very obtuse comprehensions, listening to notes of jarring discord the distracted her brain, strummed by dough fingers of unimitiated novices upon the strument. Looking at the card, rose to go down to the visitor, t paused in trepidation, arrested the intrusive suggestion of her person she threw off her wap and apron, and had pr ceeded as far as the door, when Jemina Hod gens, who sat in the room to see that tim was not loitered, while she heraelf pored ov a nevel, called out:

"Where are you going, Miss Fitzpatrick? "To a lady in the parlor who has sent m this card. She is a friend; I know her." "Stay!" cried Jemims, taking the card an looking at it; " wait till I see Miss Hodgens I don't think she would be pleased at you leaving the music lesson." She left the rea with the eard, and in a few minutes returns with Miss Hodgens, who with fiery visage giving emphasis to her shrill voice, ex

olaimed : "Cortainly not, Miss Fitzpatrick; I was But blundering Susan Gubbins returned: her heart, till the advent of fresh visitors down and see who she is that could deues 'I've brought it with me;" and without for a while diverted her mind to other subhorself by acting so unlike a lady as to enceding the waspish look that unmistakably jects.

Yellom, to rankle in her bosom and empoison that calls herself by acting so unlike a lady as to enceding the waspish look that unmistakably jects.

Meanwhile, O'Driscoll, hurrying home, in house. One can't be too cautious who had been been been and empoison that calls herself by acting so unlike a lady as to enced it.

sequence of his kinsmen' engaged in the Miss Fiddlyens, accosting the lady with prayer of invocation.

tately air, meant to be overawing; but the lady, no overawed, or evincing the empressement, placidly responded: Then, me am, I must beg to inform you Mis Hodgens eye, while she spoke, shifted, and her voice imperceptibly toned down; for the was somehow beginning herself to feel maccountarily overawed before the serene, inflinching gize that probed her while she spoke, and, less dogmatically, she continued : if you have any business with the girl, or message to her, i don't mind letting you see her for a few minutes, or I can take it to

Indy O'Driscoll stood up. "Thank you, and she said, with a quiet hauteur that at she brought down the schoolmistress to her "I'm sorry I should have disturbed you. Pray excuse my ignorance of the rule of your seminary, I shall write to Miss Fits-

estrick. Good morning. Miss Hodgens, not possessed of that suffi-lent to remedy what she clearly saw now was a blunder -for no one reverenced station, scalth, and tit's more than she did-stood demfounded, guzing after the vanishing emisparted in a spirit of intensely excited symputhy for poor Alphonse, combined with a esolute determination to befriend her now at any cost, when she should have consulted and arranged the programme with Maurice, to whom that evening she detailed the result of her visit, and inveighed, in language less compromising, against the heartlessness of the Misses Higgan boggan in sonsigning that young creature to such a destiny, interspersed with animadversions upon the stability of friends in general, and of reations in particular, with some allusions also to the inconstancy of men, as exemplified in the conduct of Guildford Colandisk, whom she had always believed to be an honorable man, but who had proved himself a mere lortune hunter, who could break the most solemu engagement into which a man sould enter from mercenary motives, and she wound up by predicting that he would not have better luck for it, and that Caroline Damer was not a person would long, she thought, please his fastidious taste. "I shall now, Maurice, write, and ask Alphonse to tes to morrow, with a few more, and I lay you any wager the dear child won't be allowed to come," she udded, sitting down to her desk, while Maurice moped away over his disappointment and a glass of wine. Lady O'Driscoll's second prediction won the wager. Alphonse was not allowed to ac-

CHAPTER XVI.

cept the invitation.

DISAPPOINTMENT At God's forges incandescent Mighty hammers heat incessant; These are but the flying sparks."

LONGFELLOW.

-But they that stand, "—But they that stand,
When not a beacon o'er the wave remains,"
Linked but to perish with a ruined land,
Where freedom dies with them—call these
A martyr-band."

The twelfth of March, '98, was a day fraught with disastrous events in the arnals of Ireland. As Miles and Hugh O'Byrne had too surely foreseen and predicted, the lofty projects of those whose ardent bosoms had swelled high with noble aspirations, and expanded with magnanimous impulse to raise the oppressed, to do battle for a nation's liberty and rights, and redress a suffering people's mighty wrongs, were frustrated by the its who not only tute of God-like instincts, and human sympathies allied to the divine, but animated with all the fell, sordid, merciless nature that had marked the ignoble character of the mercenary Iscariot, and were conspicuously displayed in the soul of the grovelling traffickers m the slave-markets of Africa, and lured to ruin, even as aucient mariners, steering with auspicious gales, by the songs of sirens, and trained to their fall by the cajoling professions of flattering traitors, vile instruments in the hands of intriguing statesmen, well paid to weave into death shrouds for patriots the filthy conwebs spun in the loom of their cold, hard, and intricate brains. Twenty of the United Irish leaders, arrested by Major Sirr, were flung into noisome dungeous, many to expiate there with their lives the crime of loving their fatherland; but he, the chief of all, whose noble head was estimated by his foes at the value of a thousand pounds, warned by timely admonition, which yet he had rather yielded to than believe in, for the present escaped his comrades' doom, and, securely harbored in safe retreats, fenced by faithful hosoms, eluded the chase of human bloodhounds hot upon his track. But while the heart of the country, paralysed by this terrible assassin's stroke, so unforeseen and unexpected, a moment paused inert in suspended action, and the vampires of every degree, from Castlerea h to Reynolds the informer, that had seized upon the body were voraciously sucking its life blood and draining out its existence, a few there were who, helpless to aid or ameli-orate the evil they witnessed and deplored, took refuge in silence and non-intervention, and more strenuously devoted their attention to their own individual concerns far apart from the arena of politics. Of this number were Miles and Hugh O'Byrue and Maurice O'Driscoll, but especially the latter, whose occupation as foreign correspondent in a mercantile office engrossed every moment that was freely his own to dedicate to other. pursuits, the chief of which was building a castle in the air, an Aladdin's pulace, and fitting it up with costly decorations, to render it a meet temple to enshrine the idol, before whose altar continuously ascended the burning incense of his devotion, pure, generous, and loal as ever glowed in knightly bosom of old romance, for ideal paragon of all earthly and ecclesiastical perfection, the ever-recurring theme of his thoughts, the vision of his day-dream, that would not be exorcised; and that he did not want to exoroise, but, on the contrary, wooed to stay to gladden his heart with her smile, to make music to his ear with the tone of her voice, to shrill to harmonious vibration his pulse by the mystic touch of her hand, in a word, to dazzle him by the glamour, to enthral him by the spell of fascination, was Alphonse Fits-patrick. To win the enchantrees to abide for ver, what would he not dare; to win her, love's priceless guerdon, what would he not. achieve? Immutable in mind, strong in purpose, firm of will, nevertheless he seemed destined to feed the

hunger and thirst of his heart upon

the ambrosia and nectar tof wildering

imagination and idealism, for the fair.

tangible impersonation of the shadowy plan-

tom he pursued, "came" not within his reach.

he devised plans and projects to ob-

pledition of the heart where to wake atrange echoes in his heart, business have been alliony those arrested the

THE STATE OF THE S

his friend and employer wishing to attend the levee at the Castle, set out with his mother, who had asked him to accompany In Then, me said, a didest seg to morning you will never allow the young persons in my service her upon a shopping excursion. As to receive visite, or squander in any way the slowly, arm-in-arm, they paced slong that should be devoted to their pupils."

Longer that should be devoted to their pupils."

by Grafton street, was O'Driscoll's must be the said the shopping the shorted to their pupils. ing still of her, the charmed image of his fancy, and had thought the power, at length to substantiate itself, or eliminate out of dreamland, a formed possessed of every attri-bute of palpable being? Twelve o'clock Mass was over in Clarendon street chapel ; the congregation, a poor and motley one, were streaming out in a continuous procession. Impeded in their progress, Lady O'Driscoll and her son slackened yet more their steps. Presently emerged a group of somewhat better conditioned persons. Among them, but apart, walked one who, though unattractively arrayed in sable vesture, and of mien subdued and unpretentious, it needed Maurice no second glance to recognise the soft elegance of figure, the lithe, gliding motion of the easy, well-balanced step, the graceful pose of the head—all belonged to her almse. "Mother!" eagerly

> us overtake her?" And with a pulpitating heart and accelerated speed he urged forward his half smiling, yet rather conscious parent Alphonse had, while passing, dallied for an instant, with something of her former juvenile propensity, so often rebuked by her aunts as vulgarism, to look at the shop windows. Some paintings had attracted her curiosity, which, having satisfied, she turned away and blushed crimson with shame. Meeting face to face the O'Driscolls, witnesses of her puerile transgression, and vainly invoking to her aid her wonted ready tact to extricate herself rom a dilemma, she stood, shy and embarrassed, while Ludy O'Driscoll, solicitously scanning her countenance, addressed some words of courtesy, and Maurice, tongue-tied, revelled in the bestitude of the moment, basking in an ecstasy that glorified the atmosphere around him, and converted into a frigment of paradise the identical spot on which he stood, with its zurroundings,

he exclaimed, "there's Miss Fitzpatrick; let

henceforth to be classic ground to him. In reply to Lady O'Driscoll's kind and maternal accost, "My dear child, I am so happy to meet you, and you must now come home to luncheon with us," Alphonse, with her old frank smile, but with less of the pleasant ring | ter

"I am very glad to meet you, too, Lady O'Driscoll, and I thank you very sincerely for your past kindness in calling on me and city to strive to calole Hugh and me to join inviting me to your house. I was, believe me, very sorry to have been obliged then, as now, to decline what would have given me so much pleasure; but, you know, I am not my own mistress."

"But you are not decreed to be anyone's slave, Miss Fitzpatrick," cried Maurice, recovering the use of his tongue in a burst of chivalrous enthusiasm. "Pray, gratify my mother by acceding to her present request."
"Oh, you don't know; -I dure not; -the Misses Hodgens would be so displeased !" she murmured, in broken sentences, and with an earnest, app-aling glance. "I had ever so much difficulty to get leave to go to Mass to-day," she added, with simple candour. "It is a holiday of obligation, you know, and I could only get by promising to give lessons in French and Italian, and not to delay out."
"That is very hard," said Lady O'Driscoll. "I wonder at your aunts to permit you to he denied air and recreation necessary for health, or your abilities to be overtaxed by labor. You are not looking at all so well as you

used. "I have not seen my aunts since I left them, and I rather think they are pleased at hair of Lord Edward's noble head; others Miss Hodgens being very strict, in the hope that I may repent of what they call my and feasting like Dives, who would traffic in error," smiled Alphouse. "You know I displeased them: they were very angry about for a smile of Castle patrounge, much less a Uncle Jeremiah's will; but you know, Lady thousand pounds in shining lucre. My only O'Driscoll, I could not help it," she added, pathetically. "And the less was mine-all mine," she murmured, in sorrowful abstraction and with downcast eyes.
"Well, dear, I don't like to expose you to

blame by pressing you to act against your judgment," began Lady O'Driscoll, when

censure." He made sign for a hackney coach which drove up.

"There is no resisting such an incorrigible despot," smiled his mother, as he handed her in.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Alphonse, looking quite dismayed and a little amused, as she found herself sans cerémonis deposited beside her ladyship opposite Maurice, gravely complacent, as the vehicle set off. "You can't said "Farewell." exonerate me from being a consenting party in the transaction, since I shall not demand your transmission to Van Diemen's Land. I must only make up my mind to suffer the penulty that follows pleasure, and make the most of my present enjoyment."

"That is the very quintessence of philosophy," said he, laughing. "But don't let suggestions of iuture consideration mar your peace, since I shall take care that my lady mother and I only shall be umenable to reproof in the mutter. I hope you have not leased yourself for any long term to those very exacting and unreasonable ladies the Muses

of history, languages, and music?" to find a home with persons whom I had known. I suppose I can do nothing better than remain with them, if they will keep me. Mr. Hugh O'Byrne—I think he is a friend of yours, Mr. O'Driscoll?—whom I met there one day he came to make inquiries about a little girl-his sistersaid, during a few moments I was alone with him, that a relative of his Madame Byrne of Cabinterly-was desirous of finding a Catholic lady to educate her little girls, and that if I would authorise him, he would introducq me there; but I hesitated; I felt afraid to go among strangers; and then Miss Hodgens came in, and there was no more about

"I know Madame Byrne of Cabinteely. You would be very happy domiciled in that ness; were it mine to snatch you from this family where you would be more in your odious bondage, so unmeet and galling, and

ladies." Before Alphonse, who gave carnest atten-tion to her words, could make any reply, the coach drew up in Kildare street, and Maurice,

trell; when she visited blere yesterday, that I first beheld your sweet face, you have been he and his brother are suspected of complicity my heart's elected queen: it has never paid induced, radically cured. Address, World's chance of some casual reicontre. Day twith the United Irishmen, and to be sus allegiance, and never will to suy other.

after day presed wearily by, and the pected now a days is to be doomed. You Dear, what alls you?"

N.Y.

ady O.D. is old; simple and unusuming in the presence endowed with power so other day by Major Sir."

ien and dives, sat quietly awaiting her young major is to transfigure early into E len, and They can prove nothing against Hugh find.

ien and dives, sat quietly awaiting her young major is to transfigure early into E len, and They can prove nothing against Hugh find.

If you was to see Miss Fritzgeladder fill efficient longing, came not to the secret some and personal friendship with others of the party," returned Maurice, putting wine It was Patrick's Day, and O'Driscoll, heing into Alphonse's glass "Nevertheless—let dispensed from office duty in consequence of me send you some chicken, mother—knowing, as I do, that mulignity and rancour flowers, had cruelly transferred to would perversely construe even appear another plighted troth, and no later would perversely construe even appearance of sympathy with the proscribed into damning evidence against them, without avail to their friends, I have counselled Hugh to appear as much as possible in public, and to obtain an invitation to Lady Castlerengh's approaching masquerade, which is, I understand, to be a great

"Will you go ?" asked Alphonse. "I don't know. I like that kind of thing very well, and should have no difficulty in procuring a passport. Yet does it not appear an ill-chosen season for banquet and pageantry when the country is in a state so awful, on the very verge of some appalling tornulo, with wreck and bloodshed on every side we turn? Methinks it more a time for serious reflection than ili-starred mirch. But come," he more cheerfully added, observing Alphonse's drooping brow and fading cheek as the theme awakened dormant thoughts of the late calamities that had befallen her brother Patrick, "let us sschew for the present melancholy dissertation, which can serve no purpose, and give thanks that while our own hands are clean we belong to the party who are good enough to dirty theirs abominably for our benefit and protection-Camden, Castlereagh, their whippers-in, and all the thug faction, to boot. May I give you a little jelly ?"

"What is Miles O'Byrne so long doing in the country, I wonder?' said Lady O'Driscoll, with pondering aspect. "I have heard some whisper that he certainly is in some sceret league against Government."

"The wish, I dare say, fathers the thought with those who have disseminated such whis-per," said Maurice; "but I am in a position to give a better account of his proceedings, which are, first, that he is in treaty with some person for the disposal of a small landed property down there, it being his intention to settle in America, to some nart of which an elder brother of his emigrated many years ago, and has not since been heard of; secondly, he is interested in guarding, by his advice and authority, some junior members of his family from being trepanned by artful agents into what he considers a wild insurrection concocted by Government as a pretext for another wholesale slaughfrank smile, but with less of the pleasant ring in her silvery accents, said, in tone that of the country. Would you believe, sounded rather plaintive:

"I I would not be a later than ten days." ago those unblushing miscreants, Reynolds, Armstrong, Oliver and Castles had the audathe society they were hired to betray a few days later; and I protest that any younger and less wary men hearing them expiate on the duty of patriotism, and the glory of fame, with all the paraphernalia of recompense so vividly portrayed by these Machiavelians, had surely been fooled to their destruction. You would not like to see me a manslayer, or to know that I had the blood of a fellow on my hands," he turned smiling to Alphonse, whose presence gave fluency to his tongue. "And yet I will not promise you that should anyone of these rufflinly minions, by whatsoever accident, appear before me in the mood I now am, I would not be a murderer.

"At least a homicide," smiled Alphonse "and I should feel wicked enough to be your accomplice. I hope poor Lord Edward Fitz-gerald will have the good fortune to escape," she continued, drawing on her gloves. He shook his head dubiously.

"There are men with ragged coats and

empty stomachs in this city whom, I am prond of my kind to say, will not, for the golden shower that would buy them comfort for the residue of their lives, sell to his foes one there be clothed in purple and fine linen. the last drop of the Geraldine's heart's blood comfort is the thought that they are not men, but fiends incarnate, demons fitted with human form to do hell's beliest among men; from such as these, gifted with diabolic ingenuity and inspiration, we can only pray-Lord deliver the hunted patriot.' But you are not going. ?"

Maurice stoutly interposed:

"Nonsense, mother! we'll say we ran away with her, and by actually perpetrating entreaty. "You would not get me blame?"

"Don't, Maurice, don't press her against "Don't, Maurice, don't press her against to be a controlled or the contro her wish," cried Lady O'Driscoll, rising to

facilitate her departure. "We are so much obliged to you, dear, for giving us so great picasure, which we must contrive some means to have renewed often."

"Thank you, dear Lady O'Driscoll; I am

"You will then allow me the pleasure of seeing you home?" said Maurice, getting his hat. She hesitated, and was about to demur, when he whispered, as his mother withdrew "I have something I wish to say to you: permit me." He opened the door, and they were in the street. "Take us walk round the Green." "Take my arm, and let thing in his look which was discomposed, and his manner, which was abrupt, that frightened her, and commanded unreasoning com-"Had he any had news to break pliance. "Had he any had news to break to her," was the swift thought suggested by her apprehension, as inquisitively she by her apprehension, as inquisitively she fixed her dark eyes upon his face, fixed her dark eyes upon his face, to read beforehand what she might have to learn. "I know not, Miss Fitz patrick—pray, let me call you Alphonse; it have remain with them, if they will keep me Ar. Hugh O'Byrne—I think he is a field of yours. Mr. O'Driscoll?—whom crowded causeway, and his tone was low and hurried : "what you will think of me, or what construction you may put on what I am going to say, since even to myself it seems an awkward time and place, nay, even perhaps to you premature, and the sole reason or extenuation I can offer for it, this, my impulsive temperament that cannot long brook suspense, and my dread of letting slip a golden opportunity that might not again present itself of saying, Alphonse, how blessed I were, to be granted the proud privilege of ministering to your happiposition than where you are," said Lady of one of independent in every way, and more agreeably to yourself, I have no doubt, associated with ladies." making you happy as my heart would aspire to!" He paused a moment, while she gazed with disconcerted and puzzled mien, and as yet mystified as to the meaning implied by springing out, gallantly presented his hand to assist the ladies.

"My dear," said Lady O'Driscoll, addressing her son, as they sat at luncheon, and for a moment diverting his courteous attention from their guest, "have you lately seen your friend, Hugh O'Byrne? I am greatly afraid, from some hints dropped by Lady Alicia Luttell, when she visited there yesterday that

"Oh! pray, say no more; let me go home!" faltered Alphonse, shrinking aghast, with the heart's recoil from the agony inflict ed by the touch that probed the arrow yet festering within it; the keen shafted memory of one who had spoken words like these, and yet recking no: of the wound, the gaping wound and sore void left by the torn-up root of love and trust, with all their scattered than yestermorn, before the altar, had ratified to another bride the faith sworu to her. Maurice had happened on an evil moment to disclose his love, and now disappointed, bailled, angry, and yet sorry for the unmistakable expression of pain too evidently depicted in her suffering countenance, he stood a moment, mutely confounded, then said, in low, resolute accents :

"I'm sorry if I have distressed you, dear Alphonse; for whether you will it or not, I cannot help expressing myself, and saying you are, and ever will be, very dear to me. Now that I have said so, and you know it, I shall tease you no more with my foolish presumption, and shall only beg you to forgive me, and at least not withdraw your friendship for my indiscretion."

"On. you are very good, and I know I ought to thank and feel grateful to you, Mr. O'Driscell; but -but pray don't speak of it again; I am---

"Engaged to another, perhaps?" said he, bluntly, filling up the pause, as a jealous pang shooting from his heart's quiver lighted on the head of Hugh O'Byrne,
"Oh, no, no! nor shall ever be," she em-

plistically cried, with a very passionate sob, as she quickly ran up the steps and disappeared in the gloomy passage of Miss Hodgens's seminary, leaving him standing without in the sunshine, relieved in spirit to find that his friend was not his rival in the affection of an object sensibly augmented in value by inaccessibility of attainment, yet not to be despaired of, since he had no faith whatever in engagements of celibacy outside of convents of which he knew but little; and blaming Guildford Colandisk's recreancy as the primary and natural cause, and his own ill-judged haste as the just and secondary cause of his failure, and, upon the whole, returning home in renovated apirits, while the lady of his love, in tears and confusion, was already running the gauntlet of penance, alone and unprotected, bravely defending her assailed reputation, and heroically enduring the martyrdom of tount, jibe, and sneer, whose burning coals had been ignited and fanned by

(To be continued.)

ATTACKING THE BRITISH LION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-In the House today Robinson (New York) introduced a resolution calling for further information relative to the imprisonment of Americans in Great Britain. Robinson has prepared a joint resolution, which he will offer on Monday, providing for the return to the simplicity of innugural ceremonies as practised by Jefferson. It prohibits the erection of triumphal arches and the display of bayonets in Washington on inauguration day, and provides that the Chief Justice shall call upon the President to elect and accompany him, either on foot or in a plan carriage drawn by not more then two horses, and witnout decorations or livery, to the Capitol, where he shall take the out's prescribed by law, and address such citizens as may be there to hear him.

What is Catarrh? From the Mail (Canada) Dec. 15th.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amorba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstant ces, and these are: Morbid state of the blood as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ, poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomes. from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood.

These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing the ulceration of the throat; up the enstachain tubes, causing deafness; burrowing the vocal cords, causing hoarseness, usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and daath.

Many attempts have been made to discover cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should without delay communicate with the business manager, Mr. A. H. DIXON, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp. Nov. 12th, 1884.

Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, Gents,-I am glad to inform you that the one treatment sent to Mr. Fraser cured him of a case of aggravated catarrh of over twenty years standing. He says your remedy is the only genuine one, for he has tried hundreds of others.

Truly yours, GEO. H. PATTERSON, 264 St. James street, Montreal.

Italy spent \$600,000 in one month in trying to check the spread of cholera, and France claims the loss to her this year through trade and travel being largely reduced is \$100,000,

PROMPT CASH AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street, call attention to the fact that they are selling the same pianos for \$225 cash which are being sold by sewing machine agents on the month ly instalment plan, at \$400 to \$450, and organs in the same proportion. They also give a responsible five year's guarantee with all their instruments. This house keep a very large stock of choice pianos and organs. See Advertisement.

Eggs are only 50 cents a dozen in Washington Territory.

EASILY CAUGHT.

It is very easy to catch cold, but not so easy to cure it unless you use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best remedy for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs, colds and consumptive tendencies.

Europe cannot begin to get along without United States ment. Delicate diseases of either sex, however

CLEVERLY CAUGHT!

the rich man's fear of burglars—the STORY OF AN ELECTRICIAN.

(Buffalo, N. Y., Neica.)

At the dea dof night, Mr. J. B. Anthony, a wholesale grocer of Troy, N.Y., was awakened by his burglar alarm annunciator, which told him that his house had been entered through the roof scuttle. He hastily dresses. rings for a policeman, harries to the upper story, and hears the burglar in the servant's room, threatening her with instant death if she made a loud noise.

He was captured, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for ten years.
So said Mr. C. H. Westfall, the electrician

of Westfield, N. Y., to our reporter. "Do city residents generally use burglar alarms !"

"Yes, all first-class houses are provided with them, and I have never had any dissatisfaction from my customers, many of whom are the best known and wealthiest people of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities.

"Do wealthy men have much fear of burglara f"

"As a rule, wealthy men do not keep valuables in their house, and jet they are not sure that they shall escape burglarious attacks, and they don't feel secure without a firstclass burglar alarm apparatus in their house. Every door, window and senttle is connected with the annuaciator, and it is quite impossible to effect an entrance without the fact becoming at once known."

"Don't electricians run considerable risk in handling wires?'

"Even the most careful of them sometimes get a shock. A few years ago, while I was descending stairs at Elmira, N. Y., with a wire coil in my hand, I felt as if I had received the entire charge from the battery. For over a half hour I suffered the kecnest agony. I did not know but what I had been fatally injured. After completing my business circuit, I returned to Boston, and for eighteen months did not get over the shock. I lost my appetite; all food tasted alike, I could not walk across the common without

resting several times." "My head whirled, and I reclod like a drunken man. I consulted the best physicians in a good many large cities, but none of them seemed to understand my case. About a year ago I was in Albany, and a physician there and he straightened himself up with conscious pride, "so far as I know, I am in perfect health. I weigh 170 pounds, cat well feel well by health and on the straightened himself up with conscious pride, "so far as I know, I am in perfect health. I weigh 170 pounds, cat well seed well by health and the state of the st sleep well, feel well and am well. One of my old physicians gave me a thorough examination a few weeks ago, and told me that I

was in a perfect condition." "You are a very fortunate man, sir," remarked the scribe, "to have comped instant death after an electrical shock.

"O. it was not electricity that prostrated me. It was a uremic convulsion. For all my physiciaus told me I was a victim of a nature. very serious kidney disorder. And when they and a dozen widely advertised medicines failed to benefit me, warner's safe cure estored me to perfect health. That preparation is invaluable to every grade of society, for it is a priceless blessing.
"There is no need of death from handling

electrical wires if the operators will exercise care. In our burglar alarm attachments there is no possible danger from that source."

Thousands of French coppers circulate as coin in England. The importers can make £45 profit on every £1,000 brought over and disposed of.

Holloway's Pills .- Though good health is preferable to high honor, how regardless people often are of the former-how covetous of the latter! Many suffer their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached, through ignorance of the facility afforded by these incomparable Pills of checking the first unto-ward symptoms of derangement, and rein-gative and anti-bilious medicine; stating order without interfering in the least with their pleasure or pursuits. To the young especially it is important to maintain the highest digestive efficiency, without which the growth is stunted, the muscles become lax, the frame feeble, and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy that none save the most thoughtless would permit it to sup the springs of life.

A Georgia negro stole a horse near his ome, rode the animal thirty miles, and sold it for \$30. Then he stole another horse to ride back home, but was arrested.

To Remove Dandruff.—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CONFORTING, —"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. the nne properties of wall selected Cocca, Mr.
Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a
delicately flavored beverage which may save us
many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious
use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Scrvice Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th and 1th) by grocers, labelled, "Janks Epre & Co., Homesopathic Chemists, London, Englan

President Arthur is said to be among the customers of a New York furnishing goods house that makes a specialty of silk knit underclothing at \$100 a suit.

Worms often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., is dead.

A PLANT OF RARE VIRTUES. Is the common and well-known Burdock, It is one of the best blood purifiers and kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters possesses wonderful power in diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach ...

In the Himalayas there are six meals a day -hazree, chatie, hazree, tiffin, lunch and

WELL TO REMEMBER. A STICH IN TIME—saves nine. Serious

results oft follow neglect of constipated bowels and bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate and purify the stomach, bowels, iver, kidneys and the blood. Take it in

The Jerusalem artichoke is said to be so prolific as to yield 1,200 bushels to the acre. This beats Pennsylvania's capacity for turning out Republicans.

THE BEST COMBINATION. The best combination of blood cleansing

regulating, health giving herbs, roots and barks, enter into Burdock Blood Bitters—a purely vegetable remedy that cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

There are sixty German societies in New Haven, Conn.

A HOME DRUGGIST

TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the hear reft of ducid, but we point prountly to the fact that are ducid, particle has wen for theif such mave in approximation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggiste should be of interest to every sufferer:

"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so several return the bed, or come vision help. I tried several remeasures without much if any relief, until I took without say of which I was completely cured as of which I was completely cured a sold large quantities of your Salesa-asilila. And it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine over offered to the public.

E. F. Harris."

Histor St. Euckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

GEORGE ANDREWS.
Overseer in the Lowell afficient with Sail Rheum in its veget form. Its ulceratious actually covered more than half the surface of his body and cause. Its was cuttrely cured by Ayra's that the lowest covered overselves the surface for Issail

* FREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Wold by all thousafets: St. six bottles for St.

The Queen of Roumania has a mania for

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable imissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarth, Asthma and all Threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complisints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufhas falt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full direc-tions for proparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eov

Fifty per cent. of the cholera cases at Naples were fatal.

A natural fool at Cleveland bet his natural touth against a pocket-knife that Blaine would be elected. The winner insists upon his pound of flesh.

A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

The popular remedy, Hagyar l'a Yellow Oil, is used both internally and externally, for aches, pains, colds, croup, rheumatism, deafness, and diseases of an inflammatory

The Crown Princess of Sweden is said to be the ugliest Princess in Enrope.

THE HISTORY OF HUNDREDS.

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anns, N.S., was so seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that dropsy was developing and his life was despaired of. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had failed.

Coaches with a chapel for religious services is the latest convenience of rail travel.

A Crying Evil.—Children are often fretlul and when ill worms are the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

Thomas Harrison, the "boy" preacher, bas just celebrated his forty-third birthday.

they are mild and thorough. A French thief, who had stolen a lawyer's watch, asked the lawyer to defend him ia

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. R. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

In the fourteenth century it was the fash-ion to carry toothpicks of silver auspended round the neck.

A BLACK LIST

of dtseases follows an unhealthy condition of the liver, one of the most important organs of the oody. Impure blood, broughitis, asthma, malarial diseases, consumption, sick headache, diseases of the skin, kidney and heart -all may be traced to faulty action or tor-pidity of the liver. No other known preparation so rapidly and thoroughly restores a dis-ordered liver as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is pleasant to the taste, mild but sure in its action, and a gift to suffering humanity from one os the most successfu physicians of the age.

In London banks each one of the directors serves in turn a short time as practical manager of the institution.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cunnot fail to increase or diminish is the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden tran sitions from heat to cold. Hear rarifies the blood, quickens the circula tion and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Community

Syrup. The majority of the five to ten cancer of in sanity daily taken to Bellevae Hospital fo

examination are caused by interquen Prof. Barrett of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says Not one death occurs now where twenty died before Down's Elixer was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies.

The reason why Arnica & Oil Linimentia so popular with the ladies is because it not only is very healing and soothing but its odor is not at all offensive....

Don't suffer with indigestion, use Buxter's Mandrake Bitters at the same of the same o

And the state of t

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. TAT THEIR-OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Ganada

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WEDNESDAY....DECEMBER 10, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

DECEMBER. THURSDAY, 11.-St. Damasus, Pope and Con-

fessor.
FRIDAY, 12.—Of the Octave. Fast. SATURDAY, 13. -St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr. SUNDAY, 14 - Third Sunday in Advent. Epist. Phil. iv. 4-7; Gosp. John i. 19-28. Cons. Br. Brondel, Vancouver, 1870.

Monday, 15 .- Octave of the Immaculate Concention. TUESDAY, 16 .- St. Eusebins, Bishop and

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 amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate ettlement.

THE colonies of the Irish Catholic Colonization Association, established in Nebraska and Minnesota, are in a flourishing condition with increased moral and religious advantages. The object is to remove from the large cities poor but worthy people to the public lauds. In a few years these lands will be beyond the reach of the poorer classes.

nearly 32,000 are published in Europe and North America, leaving a little over 2,000 for all | vote was 9,204,423; in 1881 it was the other continents. South America only issues sufficient to allow each of its inhabitants three newspapers a year-exhibiting the curious contrast in this, as in all else, between the Northern and Southern 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. If Mr. Gladstone intends to make any such offer to Lord Ripon, he will have to amend the constitution before hand, as there is a very liberal (?) provision against a Catholic holding the position of viceroy in Catholic Ireland.

The Irish National party calculate on re turning at least eighty-five members to the House of Commons when the Franchise and Redistribution bills go into effect. Their gratification over the coming electoral revolution is characterized as jubilant. They confidently expect to succeed in securing seven or eight representatives from English and Scotch constituencies. The organ of the party declares that the Redistribution bill will produce most momentous changes in the constituencies, and says it will lead to the final triumph of the National cause.

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 Lans-"downe, and that immediately on hearing of 66 the affair, His Excellency cabled his sym-" pathy and congratulations on the wonder-"ful escape of Mr. Hussey and family." Lord Melgund, private secretary to the Governor-General, has authorized a flat contradiction of the despatch quoted, and says there is not one word of truth in sit; that Hussey is no agent of Lord Lansdowne, and that the latter forwarded no expression of sympathy to the former. This is well, for the Governor-General of Canada would be wasting his sympathy on the person who blew up the house of got the police to do

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 se-

this year. The following is a pretty accurate list of Congressmen elected from the Irish American portion of the population :- P. Dunn, Arkansas ; C. L. Mitchell, Connecticut : W. H. Crain, Texas ; Charles Dougher ty, Florida; N. J. Hammond, Georgia; John C. Black and James McCartney, Illinois; Robert Lowry, Indiana; J. H. Murphy, Iowa; Thomas Ryan, Kansas; J. B. Mc-Creary, Kentucky; S. R. Martin and A. B. Irwin, Louisiana; S. E. McCormac, Maryland; Patrick A. Collins, Massachusetts; James T. O'Donoell and J. E. Eitzgerald, Michigan; J. B. Gilfillan, 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, molerate education law past last session by the Conservative majority. Their riotous proceedings and dire Ministry, who have declared that they would on no account comply with the unreasonable demands of the anti-Catholic extremists. In point of fact, the absurdicy and iniquity of the Education Law of 1879, passed by the Radicals, could not be surpassed. The effects of that upjust law are briefly described as follows: -- While the Catholic schools were filled to overflowing, the godless Government schools were Treasurer. deserted. Palatial school buildings were erected at immense cost to no purpose whatever, for the Government schoolmasters, who drew very large salaries, enjoyed perfect sinccures, as the vast majority of other day what purported to be a confession the people refused to have their children reared as heathens. In this way about a mil- 1872. The confession was represented to lion sterling was fooled away every year, and now the Liberals cry out because an extinguisher has been put on their mismanage. The District Attorney summoned the city

IRELAND's representation on the New York 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, Then there is Judge Charles G. Daly, who article, or where the information came from. is well known as President of the Geographical Society, is also of Irish stock. His namesake, Judge Joseph F. Daly, who is following them arraigned before a judge of the Superior in Barrett's footsteps towards distinction, is of Court. After hearing the case the judge Irish parentage. The principal criminal judge, Frederick Smyth, of whom everybody (the criminals excepted) speaks in highest terms. is a native of Ireland. The criminal beach of New York has not been occupied by a more unright man. Of the nationality or c aracter of Richard O'German, now a judge in the Superior Court, it is not necessary to speak. Of the minor judges in the "district" courts and the police courts, more than half are on the Irish side, either by birth or parentage. The Irish certainly have no reason to complain of moderate representation in the New York judiciary, for in this particular they are well ahead of any other nationality.

THE total popular vote of the United States cast during the late Presidential election has been figured up and has been found to fall Or the 34,000 newspapers of the world, | considerably short of what was expected, At the election of 1880 the whole national

	1310 1110 1110 1 1110 11110			
	only 9,962,028, or about a full million			
	less than what was counted on. The			
1	vote was distributed as follows among			
	the four presidential candidates :-			
ł	Cleveland			

St. John...... 147,621

These figures show that the successful candioate failed to carry the country by a clear majority. Cieveland had 109,858 votes less than a bare half of the total vote, and only | the opinion which the American courts have | that we want fair trade with the defeated Blaine by the small plurality of 67,191 out of nearly ten million votes. A remarkable and significant feature of the count is that in every State of the solid South except three, Arkansas, North Carolina and Texas, the usual Democratic majorities were reduced. The gains in these States were 42,119, the losses in theother ten Southern States 125, 591, or a net loss of \$3,472 in the South. The Democratic gains in the North counterbalanced this unlooked for result by 157,681, giving a net gain of 74,200 in the Union to the Democrats. Every State in the Union increased its vote except Georgia and South Carolina, but on the whole the total does not show much improvement, as can be seen by

with 1990):
1884	Increase.
4,800,636	37. 427,G21
4,502,405	353,412
139,230	108,020
147,621	137,296
3,000	
9,962,028	757,600
	1884 4,860,656 4,502,465 139,286 147,621

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 preecding years. The total number of settlers was 7,076. Of these 4,639 came from England; 1,378 from Ireland; 1,012 from Scotland, and 49 from Germany. The immigration agents say that the arrivals were of a better class than the average of the past two years, and no difficulty was found in getting situations for all. Farm laborers man undertook to tell the British public that particularly were in great demand. The general health of the immigrants was good, and only three deaths were reported, and England's next war, he stretched it by too these were children. Of the total number 672, many points and sought to create expectawere mechanics, 401 clerks and tradespeople, tions which it would be more than madness to and 2,308 were farm laborers. The clerks and mechanics were altogether too numerous. be sympathetic on occasions of war which do It is a mistake to spend immigration money not concern them, but they cannot afford to

far too large a proportion. There are enoug Canadians in the country to fill fall 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 Treland for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan. The suggestion is a good one, and we have no hesitation in acting upon it. A. M. Sullivan devoted his life and his labors to his country, and left his widow and children without that competency which he could so casily have attained if he had been less patriotic and more selfish in his noble and effective work for the amelioration of Ireland and for the advancement of her people. It was consequently a generous and grateful impulse to have started a National Fund for the benefit of threats have not succeeded in intimidating the | cherished orphans, who would suffer for the patriotism and devotion of a father, if left to their own resources. That generosity and gratitude of the people at home must surely find an echo in the hearts of Irishmen abroad. We shall accordingly, in compliance with the request of our correspondent, open a list in the columns of this paper for the purpose, and, as he remarks, when a respectable sum is subscribed we shall remit to the National

A case that is of great importance to the Press has been brought into the American courts. The Boston Globe published the of a mysterious murder which occurred in have been made by a convict in a jail somewhere in New Mexico. editor and a reporter before the Grand Jury, and demanded the source of the information contained in the article. They asked for bench is surprisingly large. Three of the time to consult counsel before replying to the question and the jury gave them two hours. At the end of that time they said that by advice of counsel, they declined to expose the secrets of the editorial room. They, moreover, refused to state who wrote the The District Attorney thereupon moved their commitment for contempt of court, and had took the matter under advisement, and his decision is awaited with considerable interest. The Globe says if the decision is adverse, it will contest the case and bring it before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas cormus.

> JUDGE BLODGETT, 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 regardings mysterious murder which occurred some years ago, and the facts of which were in the case did not warrant the commitment of the journalists for contempt, solved itself down to the question whether or Railway. not the gentlemen should divulge the names of persons who had given the information. The decision was awaited with great interes by the journalistic profession. The decision reporter cannot be compelled in a judicial proceeding to divulge the source from which he obtained his information. During the recent libel suit of Senecal vs. the Toronto Mail this same point was raised, and this paper then held and asserted just confirmed.

SHARING THE EXPENSES AND DUTIES OF WAR.

Perhaps the most unwarranted and silly things uttered by the Canadian Premier durthe London meeting. Coming to the question of offensive and detensive action in the interests of the Empire, Sir John asserted that he ness. spoke with authority for Canada when he said that " in case England was engaged in a foreign war the sympathies of the people, the sympathies of the Govern. ment and Legislature of Canada would be turning of the tables the Board adopted the with the mother country, and I do not think there would be much fear or apprehension in the minds of our people that they will be hurried into all the dangers of war by undue action on the part of the mother country. I believe that England will not without great necessity enter into a foreign war. We be New Brunswick be requested to take such lieve that the whole policy of England is steps as to them may seem right opposed to an aggressive war, and in another war the people of Canada would be quite prepared to take their share of expense and

Auties." This is about the purest buncomb and flapdoodle Sir John was ever guilty of. There would have been no harm done if the Premier had satisfied himself with going security for the sympathics of the people or of the Legislature in case England became engaged in a foreign war; but when the right hon, gentlethe people of Canada would be quite prepared to take their share of expense and duties in attempt to realize. Canadians can afford to at the present time. They form over one money. Sir John expressed his becured their full share of the political sonor seventh of the entire immigration, which is by lief that England will not, without great has not been taken in the matter." | new, the strongest religious body, numeri that its chances or development are just as

ecessity; enter into a foreign war, and that THE ORANGE TROUBLES IN NEW her whole policy is opposed to an aggressive of the policy is opposed to an aggressive of the insolence and brutality of Orangemen war. This may be correct in one sense, but The insolence and brutality of Orangemen Egyptians, cor some defenceless out ofthe way tribe are in question, there give the army and navy a chance to show of what stuff they are made. Aggressive against the weak, polite towards the strong—that is the policy of the British. Government, and with that policy the Cana. dian people do not want to have anything to do, neither by way of sharing the expense ्राप्ति । विकास के मिल् अध्योत विकास के स्वर्ध nor doing the work.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND ... ANNEXATION.

THERE is a growing evidence that the feel ing 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 flown from the union. This feeling of dislike and dissatisfaction is taking deeper root every day, and threatens to develop into unveiled antagonism to the existing state of. things. It is no longer a safe or sound policy to ignore and scout that feeling as being of no moment and of no consequence. In fact, if there was not some little disguise used, the Government and the people of the Dominion would have a plain declaration from the Lower Provinces that confederation for them was a failure and an obstacle in the path of their development and progress, and that the remedy lay in the direction of annexation. At the annual meeting of the St. John Board of Trade, which, by the way, was the largest held for years, this question was openy broached and discussed in a tone and spirit which were indicative of very little hope or good will for the permanent maintenance of the union. Mr. Fairweather, to counteract the impression which had gone forth relative to the subject of annexation to the United States, presented a resolution to the effect that the board was opposed to the idea of a dismemberment of the Dominion by an nexation to any other country whatever, as a means of bringing relief to the Maritime Provinces and assuring their prosperity. This motion met with comparatively little support or encouragement. Those opposed to it complained that the Government had not taken cognizance of the existing treaty trial had acquitted the prisoners and charged which injuriously affects Canadian trade with the Spanish West Indies. Mr. George Robertson voiced the sentiments of the opposition. He considered he was loyal to his Province, whose prosperity he wished. He had spoken as a supporter of the administration, as a man who had voted for Confederation, and he again said things were not sitisfactory. The Spanish-American treaty ascertained and published by the reporters was prima facie evidence that Canada had only a few days ago The right of the press not been cared for by the Imperial Governto hold their sources of information as a pro ment. Our trade was with the United States judge's decision is in effect that the faces what we wanted. Instead of paying attention to the Maritime Provinces, the Dominion Government were devoting their as the question was a narrow one and re- energies to the North-West and the Pacific

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 is looked upon as settling that a newspaper | the Dominion, a vote on this or any other political question was out of place. This amendment was strongly supported. Mr. John V. Ellis, M.P.P., repeated that the colonial relation is not favorable to the development of the country, that Canada requires a treaty making power, and United States, and protested against the attempt to muzzle free speech in a free country. Ex Mayor Jones said the people had been living on promises, and were now threatened with the loss of the West India trade, and that their fish would be shut out ing his sojourn in Eugland, was the following of American markets. New Brunswick had passage in his Imperial Federation speech at been going down for years, and it was about time to stop the descent. The people wanted less sentiment about loyalty and more busi-

These arguments convinced the Board of Trude to the extent of making it throw out the resolution, declaring against annexation, by a vote of two to one. To complete the following resolution which is highly significant and which should not fail to attract the serious attention of the authorities at Ottawa. It was resolved that "the Boards of Trade and local legislatures and governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and for the pressing upon the parliament and the Government at Ottawa the need there is that the foreign and intercolonial trade of these provinces should not be allowed to be injured by such adverse action as can be avoided, and that such staps should be taken by the maritime provinces as may chable them to exercise more influence at Ottawa upon the course of legis lation and executive action than hitherfo. they have been able to do, and that is so far as the board has power to express its opinion, it declares, irrespective of political parties, just expectations of the martime provinces

give infinitely less trouble than they used to: There remains, however, one British possession where Orange blood has not been purified, and where Orange feeling is still adverse knowledge of the ruffiunly behaviour of the Orange body. The despatch reads: " The Orangemen at Conception Bay are developing new troubles. The house of a Catholic Redemptorist Father was assaulted with stones. Arches bearing Orange banners Catholic church and a Catholic procession 810,000 in 1860 to 1,200,000 to-day. compelled to pass under them."

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. Their object is to create and develop trouble; their aim is to attack those opposed to them in religion and destroy property by stones or otherwise; and their purpose is to make Catholics submit to any indignities that hatred and bigotry can

suggest. Orangemen will always continue insolent their own are used to suppress them. We are afraid that the law in Newfoundland is not impartial, or rather, its administrators. Our readers will remember the Orange riots of 15. in December of last year, when a large number of Catholics were arrested and the Orangemen were allowed to go scot free. Nineteen Catholic prisoners were arraigned last spring and tried for the "murder" of William Gaynes, one of the victims of the riot. They were acquitted, but the Crown refused to discharge them and held them in jail ever since to await another trial for the "murder of one William French, a fellowvictim of Gaynes." The St. John's correspondent of the Gazette, writing on the 26th of last month, reports the opening address of the Attorney-General, Sir William Whiteway, at this new trial. The address stamps the Crown prosecutor as a rabid and bigoted partizau. He lamented the fact that the jury in the first them with not doing their duty. Sir William would appear to be a fac simile of the notorious Bolton, of Dublin Castle fame. He villainously asserted, in face of the unanimous verdict of not that the law had not been vindicated, and that they should try again to stretch the necks of the Catholic prisoners. "The Crown officers," said this Attorney-General, "the bench, and the police had all "done their duty well; and for the jury " whom he addressed to do their duty and not let the ends of justice to be defeated. and to return a true verdict in accordance ' with the evidence which would be adduced "If any of the prisoners," he concluded, "had " inflicted a fatal wound with a gun or other-" of them."

That is very edifying language for an Attorney-General to hold. It is prima facis evidence of his incompetency and unfitness to fill the position which he holds. With such a man it is difficult to believe that there can or will be an impartial administration of justice. Nothing pleases or satisfies him but what tells against the honor and lives of his prisoners. The police and the judge, in his estimation, did their duty in trying to convict the accused, but the jury were false to their oaths because of their verdict of acquittal. The Attorney-General's appeal to the present Jury to bring in a verdict of guilty by fair or foul means is a scandalous outrage, and shows what Orange ruffishism can do in high places as well as in the lowest

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, and is a most conclusive indication of the very wonderful growth the and strong hold that the Catholie Church has obtained in the great American Republic. A hundred years ago, in 1785 when Dr. Carroll, first Bishop of Baltimore, submitted to the Roman Propaganda a report of the condition of the Catholic Church in America, he was able to enumerate the churches on his fingers. There were but twenty-six priests, and the total number of Catholics was computed to be 25,000. To-day instead of being the one hundred and twenty-fifth part of the population, the Catholics form nearly the one fifth, which is a rather notable increase. Since the opening of the Council particular attention has been directed to the compara-ineighoorhood of . 500,000, while, Manitoba tive growth of the principal churches in the has not yet cleared 100,000. It will country, and statisticians have prepared a not explain, the situation to say that table showing the relative results, Dakota has fifty million people to draw which will no doubt be a surprise to many. By the census of 1860 that since the union of these provinces the the population of the United States was 31,445,080. The present population is have not been realized, and dissatisfaction how estimated at 55,000,000. The gain in with union has become the general sentiment twenty-five years has been, therefore, twenamong the people, who desire a remedy under ty-three and a half millions, or at the rate of Texue, California, Oregon, Nebraska, Washrather than against the constitution, and 75 per cent. In 1860, according to estimates, ington Territory, In Canada, Maniwhose loyalty to the crown and respect for the accuracy of which was universally acknowon bringing out such classes to this country be liberal with either their blood or their the laws of their country are the only reasons ledged, there were 8,600,000 Methodists in exceptions, of all our immigrants and why stronger and more unmistakable action the country. They were then, as they are of all Canadians from the older provinces, so

eally, it Since 41860 them total has grown to 15,000,000, which is an inorease of 15 per cent., keeping pace exactly not in another. England is not aprious to have been pretty effectively curred during with the increase in population. The number meet any first class nation, but when the the past few years both at home and abroad of adherents of the various Baptist churches Boers, the Soudanese, the natives of India, in the United States they have settled down was, in 1860, 8,000,000. To day it is to the peaceful ways of life; in Conada, they 12,000,000. The increase in twenty-five years is, therefore, 50 per cent., a gain in absolute great eagerbess at the War Office in Ulster, Ireland, they have been taught ratio, but a falling off when considered relalessons of quietness and tolerance, and tively. The Prosbyterians numbered in 1860 before, long we hope to see these 3.600,000 Now they number 5,500,000, an lessons put, into lasting and general increase in twenty-five years of 53 per cent, practice by those erring sons of King William. The Lutherans, who have been materially benefited by constant and increasing emigration from Germany, Sweden, Holland and Notway, have grown from 1,250,000 in 1860 to peace and harmony, and that is New to 2,000,000 in 1881, or at the rate of 60 per foundland. A brief but pregnant despatch cout. The Congregationalists have declined from St. John's lets the outside world into a relatively very much. The old spirit of the New England pilgrims seems to be dying out among them. In twenty-five years they have advanced but 27 per cent, that is, from 1,413,000 in 1860 to 1,800,000 at present. On the other hand, the various Reformed Churches-Dutch, German and Evangelicaland symbols were erected near the Roman show an increase of nearly 50 per cent., from

The Episcopalians show a lair increase in number, yet one relatively below the average. Their percentage of gain is 331 per cent in twenty-five years, bringing up the total from 900,000 to 1,200,000. The Hebrews-counting together those who are orthodox and those who are merely nominal-have increased from 350,000 in 1869 to 700,000 in 1884, a full hundred per cent of gain. The Friends, or Quakers, show an absolute as well as relative decline, They have fallen off 60 per cent. from 220,000 in 1800 to 150,000 in 1884. and brutal until they are made to feel that The denomination of Christians, who are nuthe law is impartial, or that tactics similar to merous in Kentucky, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois and Missouri, number 800,000 against 500,000 in 1860, an absolute gain of 60 per cent., yet a falling of relatively

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 1884, their number is 9,500,000; some writers claiming it to be 11,000,000. Accepting the smaller figure, this would give a gain of over 200 per cent in twenty-five years. constituting them about the one-fifth of the total population. Should the same ratio of increase continue to be preserved, they would number at the close of the century close on 30,000,000. The ten churches of 1785 have increased to 7,763; the one Bishop to a Hierarchy, composed of a Cardinal, an Apostolic Delegate, thirteen other Archbishops, sixty-one bishops and vicarsapostolic; and twenty-six priests to an army of 6,835, besides innumerable members of religious orders. The archdioceso of New York alone has a Catholic population of 600,000, that of Boston has nearly 350,000, that of Baltimore 220,000, that of Chicago over 250,000, that of Cincinnati 150,000, that of Philadelphia, which is now under the direction of the cloquent Archbishop Ryan, has over 300,000, and the other archdioceses in proportion. Great dioceses, like those of Brooklyn, Buffale, Cleveland, Louisville and Newark, have each a Cathelic population ranging from 150,000 to 200,000. New York State alone has within its borders nearly 1,300,000 Catholics.

In 708 universities, seminaries, colleges wise, the homicide would be murder in all and academies the higher education of the youth of both sexes is carried forward by learned and accomplished professors. The orphans, the aged, and the abandoned are sheltered in 294 asylums, and the sick are cared for in 139 hospitals, all under Catholic control and support. The Church, as a crowning glory, has built within fifty years and sustains 2,532 Christian schools, in which secular learning is imparted without sacrificing the religious instinct and all notion of Divine Providence. During the past year these schools were frequented by 481,831 pupils, built, fostered and supported for the people's children without the aid of a single cent from the State. The Catholics have every reason to feel proud of the high and influential position which the Church has taken in the United States, despite the intolerance and prejudice exhibited in the earlier days and in certain parts of the Union. Her progress and development have been little short of the marvellous.

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. This condition of things is in startling contrast with what obtains in a neighboring prairie, but which is situated just across the border.

Dakoza is the great and successful rival of Manitoba, in the matter of progress and development, although they started on equal natural terms, the fertility of the soil and the climate being not very dissimilar. In 1876 the population of Dakota was 13,000, and of Manitoba 12,000. In 1880 the population of the former had reached to 135,000, while that of the latter only touched 50,000. To-day Dakota numbers her citizens in the from, while Manitoba has only five million. Dakota is not the only unsettled section of the country to receive the surplus population of the East; there are a dozen of competitors for the hands that travel west, such as Montana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Colorado, toba is: they solo receptacle, with slight;

Michael State

good as those of Dakota: Now, what has be Imperial taxation, take active part in Imfound in this same Dakota across the border. At this moment the number of Canadians can 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 Mani-

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 it, always provided the colonies accord us 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; rail space of time with nothing but agriculways that ought to be built by the people are tural aspirations. The Mail, which rarely denied them. It is there that lies the secret harbors any sentiment of Canadian na of the discontent that has driven hundreds of thousands of our honest, well-meaning fiance to assert that if free trade is made the and hardy toilers across the border, where they had the pick of the land and the choice of railway travel. The Winnipeg Sun cannot close its eyes to facts that threaten the Mail will have none of it, and for the followstability of its Province and that impede its ing reasons: - The country would berightful 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 community devoted to hartering wheat has been any considerable exodus over the Canadian frontier. It also admits the use- higher civilization of the British artilessuess of denying that the Dominion Government pursued an illiberal land Canadian development under such circumpolicy and says: "If the policy stances. Fifteen million acres in the Northadopted at Ottawa was faultless, why was it West-equal to about one tenth of the arable afterward found necessary to rescind the order locking up against settlement the lands in Southern Manitoba? The stupid blunder she would not require more than half a milmade in closing these lands against settle- lion herdsmen in Untario to raise her beef. ment was the principal cause of the exodus | The rest of the population-all who could across the border of many of our best Canadians farmers, who, finding that they could not get homesteads in this favored locality, to the British demand for food, it 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 construct our young men at home would vanish, and tion of the Southwestern road by an they would seek the other side of the lakes as that the number of milch cattle is decreasing independent company, and thus disappointed hundreds of settlers who had located on the projected line. There will be likely to remain in the Empire? It seems to 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 re ceived 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 rail

The Gazette of this morning struggles hard to make a point against Dakota in favor of Manitoba by contrasting the price of wheat in the two regions. It holds that, because the Dakota farmers can sell their wheat some | cially for him in New Brunswick, and for extwo lye or fifteen cents cheaper than the Manitoba farmers, there is room and reason for the Americans to curse their fate, their composition, principally Lebanon and it concludes therefrom, that the codar, tamurac, white ash and chany stories about land laws, monopoly and high taxation in the North-West are mere absurdities. This is an exceedingly queer hope their use in the Rev. Father's personal and perverse argument. If the Dakota farmer was in the same condition as his Manitoba confrere we have no doubt he would want and demand an equally high price for still live and where his brother serves in the 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."

roads."

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

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 much in love with the Imperial federation. Father Twomey at Rev. Father Masterson's scheme which Sir John A. Macdonald has residence, for the purpose of presenting him been trying to boom in London: Imperial with a testimonal on behalf of St. Mark's congregation. Before the presentation Mr. O'Brien addressed Father Twomey in a very a phenton would render necessary. a farce or a phantom, would render necessary contribution's from the colonies to a central fund, active aid and alliance with England in her wars, and finally free trade with the In her wars, and finally free trade with the to him for his services, and that he, Mr. British Isles. Any scheme of Imperial federa. O'Brien, was performing the pleasantest duty tion that would not be bised on these solid of his life in making the presentation. Father advantages, for Great Britain, would, be but. Twomey replied in a feeling and impressive manner. He accepted the testimonial with prime political mockery. England is not

to their homes in the East. They are to be with their money to go to Imperial purposes. or in shouldering a rifle to kill some petty sho have settled in that portion of the Ameri | German or French sharpshooter. There free trade to give to Imperial federation à 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 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 tionality, rises with unusual vigor and decondition sine qua non of Imperial federation, it will not be worth while for Canadians to even discuss the question. The come that which the British exporter and his Canadian agent have always endeavored to make it, viz., a primitive and cattle for the products of the san. It would be absurd to dream of area-would grow all the flour England wanted, with a large surplus to boot, while not farm or who could not make arming pay--and as there is a limit would not be a difficult thing to calculate the precise number of Canadians needed to supply it-would be compelled to go to the

more Canadians there than in Canada. With the disappearance of native industries, the one source of attraction that serves to keep the natural field for their energy. How long, yearly in consequence of the shrinkage in the under such circumstances, would Canada be us that Imperial federation based on frce trade would be a long stride towards annexation. Now, if federation would be useless to

States. In a very short time there would be

England without free trade, while it would be disestrous 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. sorry Father Mechan, vice president of St. Laurent College, where he has been contined 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 espequisite workmanship surpass anything we have seen for a long time in wood work. There are six different species of wood in inlaid with ligaum rite in places requiring the greatest pressure. The trimmings and fernling are finely executed. However, we connection will be but brief, only to be deposited in the College Museum as objects of nestheticism in art. Father Meelian is a native of New Brunswick, where his parents secular ranks of the clergy under Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, Father Edward Mechan is about thirty-four years of age and is one of the Alumni of St. Joseph's College, Memran-cook. Thirteen years of his life in St. Laurent's College have been cocval with the that institution, among steady rise of the best known in the Dominion. The affiliation of the collego under letters patent to Laval University was largely due to the efforts of Father Meehan, under the dictation of Very Rev. Father Geoffrion, Assistant Provincial. This event was well-omened and forms a primary precedent for the many insututions 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 the higher grado 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 confreres' anticipation in this respect. We hope to be able to note soon the convalescence of Father Mechan and of cheap prices to move into another, where his return to his duties in the Faculty of St. the condition of things is reversed.

Lurrent College.

Lurent College.

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER
TWOMEY AT PRESCOTT.
On that Monday evening a deputation consisting of Messrs. M. E. O'Brien, P. Moran,
John Horan, P. Ryan, T. Keilty, Dr. W. P.
Buckly and John P. Hayden waited on Rev.
Either Theorem at Rev. Enther Masterson's 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 feglings of pleasurable wonder; be was afraill will not get the lion's share of the benefits. Mr. O'Brien so hely and graciously bestoved.

But as there are two parties to such transact upon him; but one thing he would say, that done immense good, and, alone is enough to be and better able to do it. Dr. Pierce's tions, the question arises whether the Caias of organization he any desire of the contract the property of the contract the contract of the contract the contract of the contract o dian people would be willing to submit to and auknowledgment, he could accept that Montreal, 3rd December, 1884. The second secon

good as those of Dakots. Now, what has be Imperial taxation, take active part in Imome of the half million or over of people perial wars and accept free trade with Great
that went to Manitoba to settle therein. Britain. We fail to see any indication in
where are they? They are not on the the general run of Canddians that they where are they? They are not on the the general run of Canddians that they them that he was very, very sorry to sever obituary list. They have not returned would have any special delight in parting his connection with thom and with their excellent pastor, from whom he had always received the greatest consideration and who had commanded and always would command his savage of the wilds, or to get killed by some highest respect and esteem. He concluded by again thanking them for this spontaneous would, then, remain but the advantage of and substantial expression of their kindness toward him. Father Musterson brought the proceedings to a close by a few happy re- vaded all classes in England. In the dwelmarks in which he expressed his delight at lings of the poor a most discreditable state of the action of the congregation for their grateful acknowledgment of the services which Father Twomey so well rendered them, and to the overcrowding of tenements, but vice he trusted that the kindly feeling which was was rammant where this was largely due 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 his elergymen to combat and suppress, as far manner. The testimonial consisted of a last them far this ground and suppress, as far purse of \$150.

IRELAND'S MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Paruell 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 wooden trade and other industries in Ireland. The ever I can get Irish cloth made by a said he, buttoning his neat black frock coat; "the cloth is execulent; so is this Irish twill waistcoat and trousers of Donegal frieze. The cloth and maker are cloths of the finest textures, but the com-America might be extended if the Irlsh 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 pessess a trained manufacturing population like the midland 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 vevival 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 butter manufacture, which is infinitely improved, both in economical appliances and in the article itself. I regret 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 ment 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 our bacon trade and lowered prices, but the business still continues good and capable of extension. There is also a hopeful outlook for litter in lustry. The bog of Allen the weat contains vast deposits of peat excellently dapted in making litter cheaper than the German article now monopolizing the mar-

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

"With regard to tariffs, my or in on is that a certain measure of competition against foreign manufactures would benefit Irelike 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 Iroland is peculiarly adapted for success. The absence of suitable harbors greatly hamper the progress of the fisheries, but with the aid of Government loans to construct and improve our harbors, a complete revolution might be wrought in that in lustry.'

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 if you answer the following questions through the medium of your valuable paper: What is the weight of this bell and how do they riug it, by swinging or by stroke of hammer? By answering this question in your papers you will oblige.
S. J. Bynne,

122 Liberty street. New York, Nov. 20th, 1884.

[ED.-The weight of the large bell, which is called L. Gres 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 -very much-to elevate our race all over the 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 re spectable sum is subscribed, should be remitted to Dublin.

I enclose my card and shall have much pleasure in subscribing to the fund when you

open the list. Yours &c., E. M.

P.S. Mr. Sullivan's "New Ineland" has

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

A Bishop on Immorality in High Places-Small-pox Epidemic in London-Threatened Vote of Censure on the Speaker-McBermott, the British Spy.

LONDON, Dec. 8 .- The Sun's London cable letter, dated yesterday, has the following :-The Right Rev. Dr. McLagan, Bishop of Litchfield, has horrified society by a slashing sermon on the immorality which he said peraffairs was found, and the tide of morality was at its lowest ebb. This was largely due was rampant where this excuse did not exist. In very high society in London impurity was not frowned down, but winked at and even cajoled. The bishop entreated as in them lay, this growing evil of veiled licontinuences and to ruise 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 asages.

INCREASE OF SMALLPOX. Low ion has revived the scare of las' summer, to carry some scats in England. The Iri-h of and it scare of the provincial districts the Times rejoices that the leaders of both parties condition of affairs is even worse. In this city were wise enough to create no new Irish the number of new cases reported amounts to | grievance, and says their plan was consistent, Irish manufactures are genuine. The 500 per week, and the mortality is about The Irish party to day decided to support the manufactures here use no shouldy. Where- twelve per cent. of the total number attacked. measure. The threatened coalition between The hospitals set apart for the treatment of tory and liberal discontents has been found weaver I wear nothing else. Look at this this disease are already crowded, and the ut- to be impossible, as there appears to be in most limit of their capacity will be reached common basis of action. All opposition to been a serious outbreak, and the authorities | reading is expected to take place at the close think it has been caused or aggravated by the all Irish, and as good as anyone can efforts of the Anti-Vaccination Society. The will then adjourn. Mr. Gladstone has re want. I do not say Ireland has yet produced members of this society defy the law, which makes vaccination compulsory, and no less signation as secretary of the treasury, but mencement is hopeful for the future of Irish | than 4,000 summonses have been issued to woolen manufacturers, for which there is a require them to come to court and show cause large home market. I think the sales in why they and their children should not be vaccinated. The society, on the other hand, is making a vigorous fight, and has issued a pamphict which shows that compulsory vaccination has cost Leicestershire £12,500,000 for doctors' fees and incidentals since 1840.

> Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the editor of United Irdand, 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 Penians 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 few ible, and if carried out would have caused destruction and terror, but he was led to distru-McDermott and declined to commit himself to any of the proposals. Mr. O'Brien further sava 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 Ireland and reached America, in which the writer admitted that he had organized the Will street dynamite conspiracy, for which Denis Deasy, who ast 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 nuchines 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 cutrages which had been charged upon league organizations were really the outcome of plots inspired by McDermott, who, being in pay of the authorities, managed to retain their sinecures 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 whole villary which they believe has underlain the entire police and spy system which the English Government has inflicted upon Ireland in its pretended work of apropting agrarian crimes.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A scene of singular and somewhat extraordinary excitement attended the adjournment of perliament to day. The motion to adjourn was made by Lord Grosvenor. He evidently nucle the motion in the interest of the gov-ernment. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connot 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 Irisl members and of many Liberals and Radicals. A bitter discussion followed, led by Mr. Callan. The result of the Irish opposition to the persecution of Catholics now going on in the adjournment was two "counts out," that country. The Bishop of Kwang Tung ordered by the speaker, and it was by his resort to the cloture that Mr. Peel secured the the populace to piliage Catholic missions. declaration of the adjournment. The Par- London, Dec. 6.—The committee of nellites are greatly incensed over the speaker's conduct, and have already organized a strong 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 carly next session a strong vote of cen-sure against the Speaker. We have already secured promises from a large numher of Liberals and from several Conserva tives to support us in this motion. The Speaker's conduct was unparliamentary and unprecedented. He virtually decreed the cloture 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 redistri bution bill, to fix the boundaries of new constituencies in Ireland. Without some settlement of this question, satisfactory to the majority of Irish members, the grossest injustice and frand 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 in-redistribution bill goes into effect. The tended. As things are now the commission nationalist press hails the coming electoral will be virtually under the thumb of Crown Solicitor Bolton, of Dublin, the bitterest foe the league has in Ireland.

" Man's work's from sun to sun :

Woman's work is 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, be-cause their peculiarly delicate constitutions are so liable to functional derangement. We cannot lesson your toil, ladies, but we can nervous and other weaknesses, and all the many il'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 cats and sleeps well. The functions of his brain are not troubled.

LONDON, Dec. 2 .- A meeting of Con-

servative members of both Houses was held

to day to decide upon the policy to be pur-

sued 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 Salishury's views. Mr. Chaplin, M.P. for Mid-Lincolnshire, dissented, He thought the measures offered little hope to the conser vative 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. The startling increase of smallpox cases in | that the nationalists will now probably be able within a fortnight. At Leicester there has the bill is fast disappearing and its second of the session on Friday night. Parliament quested Mr. Courtney to withdraw his re-

the latter firmly declines. CAPE Town, Dec. 4 .- General Warren, sent hereto command the forces which are to opera tearainst 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 gov ernment with Bechnanaland. The universal opinion is that the time has arrived to settle forever the question of English or Dutch su-

premacy upon the Cape. LONDON, Dec. 4. -- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bannerman, 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 disaffection, 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 Secre tary was making an attack on him. The Speaker interposed, and declared O'Brien ou of order and called the next question. Mi O'Brien resumed his seat, shouting that this was another sample of British fair play.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Franchise bill was

passed by the House of Lords this afternoon. DUBLIN, Dec. 5 .-- Ten Nationalists and six Orangemen were sentenced to imprisonment of terms varying from one to three months today 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.

TRALEE, Dec 5, -The police have dis covered important clues to the perpetrators of the recent dynamite outrage at Edinburn House. Portions of a tin box were found near to game. Three dynamite machines have been traced to England, two to Castle Island and one machine to the possession of some Americans who recently arrived.

LONDON, Dec. 5 .-- It has been ascertained that during the negotiations between the Marquis of Salishury and Mr. Gladstone regard my the franchise and redistribution schemethe conservative leader proposed un amend ment giving the ballot to women household ers. Mr. Gladstone reminded Lord Salisbury that Mr. Woodall and other friends of wo man suffrage made a strong fight in its favor in the house last June, but were defeated. If the franchise bill were to come back to the house with a woman suffrage amendment, the latter would be stricken out, and the bill would be returned to the house of lords in its original shape. This would simply put things back to the position they were in during the rocess, and revive the crisis. Salisbury finally decided to withdraw the omendment.

ROME, Dec. 6. -The Vatican has requested that England's influence be used in Pekin and other Chinese provincial cities to stop that country. The Bishop of Kwang Tung charges the Chinese authorities with inciting

LONDON, Dec. 6. -The committee of the House of Commons who have charge of the bill for the relief of the Irish laborers advocates granting the laborers cheap leases in perpetuity, at rents to be settled by a land commissioner. The committee favors fixing a low rate of interest on loans. The report embraces Mr. Sexton's recommendation proposing that laborers be assisted to pay for their houses by levying a rate not exceeding

a peany in the pound.

Library in the pound.

Library clectoral santh and associations of Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds and Manchester are sending protests to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke against the division of boroughs into sections under the new redistribution bill. The managers of the London associations of workingmen's clubs likewise protest against sectional representation. They say it will destroy the caucus organization of the party and split the popular vote. Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to the Liberals of Glasgow, advises them to make the municipal contest political to prepare the way for the parliamentary contest as the Conservatives are likely to stand still in municipal politics. The Conservative papers devote much attention to the revolt of the radicals against the single seat principle, contending that the Government must either maintain the principle or resign. The Parnellites calculate to be able to return eighty-five members to the House when the redistribution bill goes into effect. The revolution with expressions of jubilant gratification. , United Ireland declares that the redistribution bill will produce most momentous changes in the constituencies and says it will lead to the final triumph of the nationalist

LUNDON, Dec. 8 .- The Skye crofters an nounce they will pay no more rent until the amounts are reduced. They declare they are the impoverished condition to which they have been brought by a long continuance of excessive rents.

The Contraction of the Contract of the Contrac

tested against the action, whereupon Mr. Sullivan, M.P., warned them that they were opposing the wishes of the Irish people. This was construed as a threat to boycott them. The tradesmen will test the legality of the corneration's action.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Noteworthy meetings of Irishmen were held yesterday at Birkenhead and Manchester. Thomas Power O'Conner was the principal speaker at the former. He congratulated the country on the adoption of the franchise bill and the prospect of the speedy passage of the redistribution bill. At Manchester, Biggar denounced the Irish Catholic Whigs as the worst enemies of the Nationalist party. John Redmoud advised Irishmen to withhold support from all English parties at the next election, and especially to beware of the sham political party called Radicals.

Parts, Dec. 8 .- In the chamber of deputies to day Admiral Galiber, the French commander in Madagasear, said England had tried to bring about an understanding between France and the Hovas, but failed pecause English residents in Madagas ar refused to be influenced even by England, being permeated with the traditional English hatred of France. The Hovas, he said, would accept a French protectorate were it not for English influence. The bad faith of the Hovas had rendered negotiations with them out of the question. The policy he approved was to occupy important points on the coast with French troops, and so convince the Hovas that the French were resolved to uphold their rights.

LETTER FROM POPE LEO XIII.

The Holy Father on Dissensions Among Valuable Writers. His Holiness the Pope has just addressed

the following important letter to the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, Mgr. di Rende:- "Amid 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 commen resistance. We cannot, on the contrary, but see with much pain the revival here and there of intestinal diss≥nsions among Catholics. In France especially it must be acknowledged that they have of late broken out with inreasing 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 carnestly enjoined union in the Faith and love of Jesus Christ, it is as surelly France. Whenever We have had oceasion 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 a sealing religion and the Church of Christ in every way, and neglect nothing for climinating it 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 lighting each other, thus giving their adversaries every facility for pushing further their impons designs. Moved by these considerations, We address curselves to you, our representatives among the French nation, so roble 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. Imbued with the motives We have just referred to, endeavor to persuado all, and especially journalists, to lay aside all discussion on the matters dividing them, Let all, without distinction, trust with entire decility and tranquillity 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 henceforth but one object, namely, that of devoting all their ener, ies to the defence of religion and the solvation 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 Courch 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 shape 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.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable discase is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON. :05
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READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and cun, therefore, be returned if not foundatis factory 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. unable to pay the sums demanded because of 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 Dublin, Dec. 8.—The Dublin corporation Kidneys, Liver and Bowels; cleaning the l to-day by a vote of 31 against 12 resolved to change the name of Sackville street to O'Connell street. A deputation of tradesmen pro-

The state of the s

earning and was the most learned country in the world: Just as she hall reached the highest point Romo fell and barbarians swept over Europe "They had done much to swamp are and Christiahity" to extinguish But now monuments and whole eities disappeared and ideas of civilized life vanished. There were no channels of art at that time had become so rich in learning that she was able to impart to Europe the rich inheritance she had received from St. Patrick. Then when darkness brooded over the earth she sent out her teachers over Europe men with their lives in their hands who retaught the darkened nations. Throughout Italy and Germany—yes, even in that Great Britain which affected to regard Ireland as an inferior nation, they would find courches dedicated to an Irish maint. This teaching mission lasted for cen-The darkness could not be enlightened in a day. Centuries were required, and they continued to send out her teachers. Germany and Switzerland were won for the

Church. In Southern Europe tradition still s if lived, but throughout the West of Buwent to Iona and the Culdees' work was great. It was the same in England. He found that Dr. Lingard, an English priest and with English prejudice, was com elled to do justice to the Irish in this respect. After the coming of St. Augustine and the expulsion of the Britons by the Saxons, the Irish did much for the English, and here, he thought, that they might be satisfied, but this was not all. When Charlemagne saw that it was not only but that he must establish a great university, where did he look for teachers of art, Menture and the other requirements? To I've and and it was John Erigma, born in Ircland, he selected. (Gueers.) It was said also that Alfred the Great went over to the university to learn the chief part of his such cation. In fact, Ireland gave the teachers at that time to all Europe. But then Ireland's work seemed done, and she was visited by an great body of its members were prelates of the Irish race—our own kith and our own the Irish race—our own university to learn the chief part of his edudown on her shores and to England which they | kin-applause. A few years ago the Irish conquered without much difficulty. It was | were only a handful amongst the people of the no difficult thing for them to make their into leave their religion and their patriotic thoughts of country, but that assembly in Balroads into an undefended country. They destroyed and laid waste and threw the couniry back into a condition of barbarism. Churches and houses of learning were destroyed, but the Irish people have always been indestructible, thank God. (Cheers.) say, "that under God is the creation of the Irish people." (Applause.) The Irish were This of course was a perfectly natural one. still struggling in mission work, and he be-lieved that theirs would be the mission to Men had to keep their weapons by their side, and they became gradually to love fighting yet convert their fellow-countrymen to Cuthfor its own sake. But it must be remembered that het ween the time Brian Born defeated the Danes at Clontari until Henry II. set his

cursed foot on the shores of Ireland, civilization was springing up again. But from that day there was retrogression. No Parliament ever assembled again. There is no doubt that if the Irish people had at that time been one nation they would have driven the English out of the country. But they were unfortunately divided and quarreling with themselves. The English monarchs constantly poured fresh troops into the country and ultimately the Irish were the losers. The Irish then were not known much to the to see his people at home in a rest of Europe and the English calumniators had it all their own way. The Irish spoke a language which had fallen into disuse with the rest of the world. True, their deal, and they saw that for the last few years ecclesiastics were versed in Latin, but the a great deal more had been accomplished. difficulty of communicating with Rome was (Applause.) Irishmen were not now at all great. During that period the Irish race events as they had been, treated as aliens in maintained their own, but they did not do much for the civilization of Europe. Another time was at hand, when the Irish people were to obtain renown. The so-called Reformation found the Irish almost subdued by the Euglish. Only a few chieftains held their ground against the invader. It was no longer possi-ble for them to go to other countries to preach the faith, but they displayed at home an heroic attachment to that faith that taught a lesson to the whole of the world. (Applause.) They showed that they were willing to sacrifice life, property and their country for the love of truth, for the love of God and for the love of their old religion. (Applause.)Some said that I reland remained Cathelic because their old enemies the Saxons had introduced Protestantism. It was said the Irish would become Protestant only for the hatred they bore the English, and he would not say bitter Protestants like their cousing in Scotland. He would not deny this, for he wished it to be believed that Irish and Catholic mean the same thing, and that the Irish people were Irish because they were Catholics and they were Catholics

because they were Irish. (Applause). Then came the time when the Irish, went to Spain and where they ranked next to the sovereign himself. Atter that the period came

when the Irish were scattered over Europe,

and when they formed the glerious Irish Bri-

gade. The grand history of that Brigade would take an evening to describe, but he would say that the Irishmen showed them-

selves valiant soldiers from "Dunkirk to Bel-

grade." On one occasion they even saved the French crown for the King, and this was an evidence of the loyalty of this

peo, le. They were loyal, too, to the Stuarts,

who were, he was sorry to say, unworthy of it. He was satisfied that the Irish who

was dying on the battlefield of Landen, it was said that he took a handful of his blood,

was struggling for rights against plunderers, formed a select association of the bravest and

number were Irish soldiers (applause). It is

army." The Irish officer replied: "Well, sire, that's what your enemies say, too" (appl=ase).

revolution on the side which was now ad-

pressor as well as the native Irish had felt it be-

"The Irish officer replied : "Well, sire,

Napper Trady and others of the at classificated out to England for justice, and for free trade, and when they were coppressed his connections and the state of the said that Washington's first Califort was almost centirally composed of those Protestant Irish rebels, for North of Ireland men could be come for land men could be come for land men could be come rebele too (appliuse). Dating ages in the history of Ireland, the greatest pains had been taken by England to render the Irila people illiterate, and they were rendered to some extent illiterate, but they were not ignorant. They retained the knowledge of the old faith and they were had a graded to long as they emoblement and truth left in the path of the they could not be degraded so long as they avading hordes of the barbariana. Ireland clung to the emobling principles of the Catholic religion. The Irish were scattered over America. They were here to-day holding their head high among their fellowmen; too proud to humble themselves ; too proud, ever if inferior, to acknowledge their inferiority, for they felt that, as Irishmen, they were in tellectually holding a place as high as that ever attained by any other country, and if the Irish were true to themselves, true to their country, true to their traditions, they must succeed to the highest places in the world. True, few Irishmen had come to Cauada. They felt the injustice of British government at home, and as they thought they would not suffer longer under English injustice, they cast their lot with the free people of the United States. Those who did come to Canada carried with them the grand Type the difficulty was great. Scotchmen—
their cousins (laughter), though they
affected to deride the Irish, owed
all their knowledge to them. Columbkill, one of the chief of Patrick's clergy,
the contrast to some of their degenerate countrytransfer to the control of their degenerate country. men at home. (Applause). To-day the Irish people stood up in the United States the sole barrier to the flood of immorality sweeping across that country. They were a poor people working in the drains, sending millions to their kith and kin at home (applause), and raising churches and crosses on every hill top in the country (ap plause). Everywhere the Irish were showing examples of religion and morality and the in warlike deeds that he could cam highest traits of civilization. There was not the highest order of human stability, a poor servant girl who went to Mass on a dark winter's morning, or who went to confession, but who showed a high, a pure, and a noble example to the rich and wealthy of that country. The other day the grand assembly of hishops at Baltimore proved that there existed a great authority, which was a proof of the promise of our Lord that He would be with the Church to the end

United States. They had every temptation

timore was itself a proof of what the Irish

people had done for civilization, and every

Irishman could point to those prelates and

olicism. Bishop Ireland the other day said

that there never was such an opportunity as there was now for bringing the nations to the old faith. The young Irish generation might not be so fond of the old country as their fathers, but they would inherit it at least in some part, and the work of conversion would be left for them. A true Irishman would not be content to see that he had been instrumental in stemming the tide of immorality in the United States and Canada, or that he had served Catholicity, he would strive heir native land. It has been admitted by their conquerors that they had some little right to the soil that they culti vated and which they should own altogether. A great deal, no doubt, had been done, but a great deal more was yet to be done. (Applause.) A great deal more which should be done before the Irish people were fitted for that Home Rule which would be theirs inevitably in a short time. (Loud applause.) Progress and advance was now the lot of the Lishmen at home, and it was the duty of the Irishmen abroad to assist their relations and their countrymen. (Applause.) He remembered that at a St. Patrick's dinner, in Quebec, Mr. Joly compared the position of Ireland to the sunsets in those Alpina regions where the night seems to some on, and where suddenly some streams of light appear, and it looked as dawn were again succeeding the sunset, but shortly all was dark again. This was not exactly the kind of resurrection Irishmen had hoped for. They hoped for such a resurrection as would be permanent (applause), such a resurrection as would bring with it some of the past glories of the country, such a resurrection as described by the poet Moore :--

Other nations have fallen, but thou still art young;
Thy sun is but risen, while others have set;
And though darkest clouds o'er thy morning have

hung. The full moon of freedom shall blaze o'er thee, yet The lecturer then retired and was greeted

with loud applause. Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, whose efforts to give a

bird's-sye view of the history of Ireland had been so gratifying. They had listened with the utmost satisfaction to his magnificent lecture. He had told of the past and hoped for the future. He (Mr. Curran) had no misleft their country with Sarsfield were not altogether actuated with a blind loyalty to the
generations to the old island over the sea. together actuated with a blind loyalty to the generations to the old island over the sea. house af Stuart, but, he believed, they had The lecturer would have felt no fear on this the higher and the holier purpose of soeing point had he been at a recent meeting of the day when they could return to strike another blow for Ireland (applause). When the old sod had made the ceiling Sarsfield, the great leader of the Irish Brigade, ring. He was proud also to be able to think that it was a Montreal lady, Mrs. Sadlier, who by her pen had done more pro-bably than anyone else to keep alive the senand exclaimed with the fervor of an Irish patriot: "Oh, that this were for Ireland!" In the army of Austria the Irish held the timents he had advocated. He was proud to he able to welcome a man of Mr. Auglin's highest place, and when Maria Theresa, who fidelity and loyalty to his race and the advancement of its interest

Mr. McShane, according the motion, paid best men in the empire, two-thirds of the a high compliment to the lecturer, and said it was a source of gratification to know that he related that a French king once said to an would soon be back again in Parliament. Mr. officer of the Irish Brigade: "Your brigade Blake had told him that he had a place chosen gives me more trouble than all the rest of the for him. (Cheers). He regretted that the would soon be back again in Parliament. Mr. attendance had not been as large as it ought to have been. He thought it might have been

The French revolution put an end to the ser-vices of the Irish on the continent. Still, in the Father Lonergan said the fault was not in want of advertising, but was due to the want present day, Irishmen had seen a McMahon ruling France, also, an O'Donnell ruling Spain, and, at the present day, a Tasie holding the highest position in the Austrian Empire (applause). Yet, their numbers in our time were few compared with what they were in the property of the p in the past. In the war of the American arrangements made for getting him back into parliament (laughter). He had no special desire to go, as it was no enviable position. Father Lonergan said he hoped that he (Mr. Anglin) would be Speaker again Lydis E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is that he (Mr. Anglin) would be Speaker again. desire to go, as it was no enviable position. Father Lonergan said he hoped that he (Mr. Anglin) would be Speaker again because he spoke so well, but he could say that the worst feature of the speakership was the impossibility of saying anything. (Laughter.)

Druggists in malarial districts say that for Throat and Lung affections.

Druggists in malarial districts say that the for Throat and Lung affections.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the footen heart. Notwithstanding a lit is the looseness in its style and the grouping of the for Throat and Lung affections.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the footen heart. Notwithstanding a lit is looseness in its style and the grouping of the sensible colored editor of Georgia warns the tertaining and readable, and is called the footen heart. Notwithstanding a lit is style and the style and the story of Russia, in his car tertaining and readable, and is called the footen heart. Notwithstanding a lit is style and the species in its style and the grouping of the footen heart. Notwithstanding a lit is style and the grouping of the looseness in its style and the looseness in mitted to be the side of liberty, they found not only Sullivans and Barrys, but also Irish Protestant names (applause). The English settlers in Ireland felt the rod of the Saxon opfore, and they rebelled like the natives. When

lass oried. Having beaffy linds thing Enthorousatt free trade, to the carea attached to the dutience for their conse-ing conse-ment, he thanked the audience for their co

liment.
The meeting then broke up. 100 40 250 ba

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest wares. Many persons have pains about any clest and sides, and sometimes in the backer They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of wicky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation the pit of the stomach which food does not

tisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few m inths it is attended with a greenish coloured expectora-tion. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, tion. The afflicted one feels tired all the while; and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is, giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the akin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a southing. after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is fre-quently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be sucl as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seggel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what cetimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale

Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metoalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure it. always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses.
Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover: have always taken a great interest in your medi nines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:— I find that the trade steadily increases. 1 sell more of your medicine than any other kind. N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are

pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness: -It is needless for me to say that your aluable medicines have great sale in this district -greater than any other I know of, giving great

Robt. Laine. Melksham :- I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself. Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept, 23, 1882

Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recom-mending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as a great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are hiefly those of liver complaint and general

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir.—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilte, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor' nedicine without the slightest benefit, and de-

medicine without the signtest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White.

A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street,

Ashtabula, Fla., has a hotel for the exclu-

sive use of colored people.

tiching Piles-Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, the perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S CINTMENT" is n pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch. Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

The beer hall is supplanting the cafe in the affections of Parisians.

MRS. A. NELSON, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after enting. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to eay that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomuch. Others of my family have used it with best results.

THE SKY CROFTERS AND THE "NO RENT" POLICY.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Sky crofters are de-

MAURICE TYPO HOT THE SAXON; 'a novely by Judich McClirch and II. spublisher by Judich Montreal London, Dec. 4 Mr. Parnell, having con aulted, his colleagues and carefully studied the Government's new Ledistribution bill, has the Government's new Redistribution bill, has decided to vigorously support that measure. He is especially delighted with the plan by dation tog the reading public. Jesting the which the larger cities will be divided up in Carthy's is none of the most distinguished to Parliamentary districts, single members to writers of the day. The productions of the be elected from individual wards, instead of all the members to which the city is entitled being voted for on a general ticket for the city at large, as at present. Mr. Parnell Asia novelist Mr. McCarthy has few superiors. asys that this is quite in line with the Home Rule principles, for which he has always contended, and that is will in practice work very advantageously to his party. The Irish voters in the large cities are to a considerable extent concentrated in certain districts of those cities. The Home Rulers can afford, Mr. Parnell says, to canvass these districts, while they could not afford to can. vass whole cities. They will also have excellent prospects of success in districts which are largely peopled by the Irish vote which would be wholly swallowed in an election which was general throughout the city. Mr. Parnell nopes to carry at least eight seats for his party in the cities of England and Scot-land, at the next general election, in consequence of the division of those cities into voting districts. He also expresses himself as satisfied with the number of representatives allowed to Ireland, bucause although the number of representatives is not increased, his party expects to be able to elect a larger

IN THE SHADE.

proportion of them through the division of

the vote in the cities and the extension of the

franchise to labouring men. The passage of the Redistribution full, almost without oppo-

sition, is now a foregone conclusion.

Hon. R. C. Payne, City Alderman, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, writes: "I have been a great sufferer with rheumatism for vears and have tried every known remedy. including galvanic batteries and Turkish Baths. Finally I tried St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure and can positively say it gave me instantaneous relief. It puts all other remedica in the shade."

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN NEW-FOUNDLAND.

St. Jouns, Nfld., Dec. 2. - The Orangement at Conception Bay are developing new troubles. The house of a Catholic Redemptorist father was assaulted with stones. Arches bearing Orange banners and symbols were erected near the Roman Catholic Church and a Catholic procession compelled to pass under

OTHER ODOROUS WOTERS UNDERGO MANY variations of aroma as they fade into insipidity, but MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER Dasses through no such gradations As it is when sprinkled upon the handker chief or the garment, so it remains—delicate, refreshing and delightful to the last.

SPANISH AND ENGLISH AUTHORITY AT GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 2.—There has been fresh collision between Spanish and British authority here. A Spanish cruiser captured vessel in British waters, which was supposed to be a smuggler. The British thereupon sent an armed launch in pursuit. The ves-sel was recaptured and with its captor was towed into the harbor.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. for Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulow Dr. IRA M. LANO, New York, Discases. Dr. Ira M. Lano, New York, of the Canadian public who receive their cays:—"I am greatly pleased with your training in English at the hands of the Christenulsion, Have found it very serviceable in tian Brothers, but the whole teaching fra-Scrofulous diseases and Pulmonary affec-

There are 234 stove foundries in America.

Cough and Colds that we so frequent y neglect, and which so often prove the ceds sown for a harvest of consumption. should have immediate and thorough treatment. A terspoonful of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion taken whenever the cough is troublesome, will relieve the patient, and persevered in, will effect a cure in the most obstinate. 6-135mwf.

Boston is about to erect a \$25,000 statue to Paul Revere.

For Bronchitis and Asthma try Allen's lung Balsam; the best cough prescription known.—See Adv. Beef and mutton at retail are 24 cents a

pound in London.

" Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. Selby Carter, of Nashville, Tenn., the benefits derived from Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Having been afflicted all my life with scro-fula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in blotches, ulcers, and mattery sorcs, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, has had no return of the scrofulons symptoms.

Christmas expenditures ere expected to revive drooping trade.

MOST EXCRUCIATING are the twinges which rack the muscles and joints of the rheumatic. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, by promoting increased action of the kidneys, by which the blood is more effectually depurated, removes through the natural channels certain acrid elements in the circulation which produce rneumatism and gont. The medicine is also a fine laxative antibilious medicine and general correc-

A ton of starch can be made from 250 bushels of potatoes,

tor ; safe and effectual.

If you want to spend a cool summer go to the table lands of Thibet. It freezes there in Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver

Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose. An Italian jeweller hus a clock made up entirely of bread. Anything will get stale in

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use.

The son of Boston's Mayor was fined \$125

for pounding his tailor. Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime claring in favor of a "no rent" policy. They and Sods tor Chronic Bronchitis with the best are resolved to retain their grazings and to results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the

York and Montreal. The pame of the author His works of liction are instructive, mora and entertaining; but,, in the opinion of many, "Maurice Tyrone" is his best novel, The hero is an Irishman, a true descendanc of the great Tyrones, one of the race famous for Aspar, the sensitive, high spirited hero-ine, with her unworldly ideals and intense capability of loving from the moment we find her dancing on the table until we hid her farewell interests the deader deeply. Felix Macan is a patriot of a type that is quite familiar, while the worldly scheming widow and her son Theodore are very fair aketches of certain types of American character. The style is clear and picturesque. The author's great power of observation enables him to portray men and women such as are met in every day life with consummate fidelity. The storon the whole is one of absorbing interest and the Messrs. Sadlier are to be congratulated on having added it to their select catalogue. The volume is a hundsome one; it is well printed and richly bound. The price is \$1.50 and is sold at D. & J. Sadlier & Co's., 1669 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Life of Right Rev. John Nepomucene Neu

mann, D.D., of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, tourth Bishop, of Philadelphia. Transloted from the German of Rev. John A. Berger, C.SS.R., by Rev. Eugene Grimm, C.SS.R. 12mo. cloth, \$1 50. Benziger Bros., New

The biography of this saintly and learned prelate of the Catholic Church in the United States is a welcome addition to our religious literature. The biographer brought to his work zeal and ability, which are stamped on every page. Bishop Neumann's life was a noble one, and it is treated according to its merits. The history of his early youth and of the long succeeding years of his apostolic labors is well told, and presents a most artistic picture of a life of highest sanctity and devotion. The book is one that contains instructive and edifying lessons for all Chris-

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, ELEMENTARY COURSE BY THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN

This work is the result of the labors of a committee of Christian Brothers, which acts under the direction of Brother Tobias, the head of the order in Toronto. It is the first volume of a series of lessons in the English lauguage calculated to render the teaching and learning of English more practical and interesting than it has hitherto been. The elements of grammar, composition and literature are unfolded from a practical standpoint. The literary selections, as well as the exercises generally, are interspersed with religious passages, that the teacher may have an opportunity to give an occasional moral lesson. The volume is intended for elementary classes only. In point of mechanical execution the get up is very creditable The work has airendy met with high com-mendation. The Toronto Globe speaking of its merits says that not alone that portion teraity of this and the adjacent Province, owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the Order in Toronto who have prepared this educational manual.

The general plan which is to be carried on through the higher courses, is virtually identical with one already in use in a French series of language lessons designed originally for use in the schools carried on by the Brothers in Europe and recently adopted for use in those of Quebec. The method has thus undergone the test of some years' experience over a wide area, not to speak of its baving been originally devised to meet a want felt by a large body of practical teachers. In view of this fact it is well worthy of the attention of Canadian teachers generally, who cannot fail to get from it some useful hints as to the best methods of correcting the evi tendencies of purely formal grammar in the teaching of English. Altogether the treatise is a useful adjunct to the series of public school text-books in English, and will, no doubt, meet with general favor.

Scines and Incidents in Irish Life.

This is the title of a spicy and interesting work from the pen of the Rev. F. H. Clay ton, of Bolton Centre, in the Townships. The anthor styles himself an humble exile from Erin, but if he is to be judged by his work he is one of the patriotic stamp who does not fear to bear testimony to facts that have been so long a discredit to English rule in Ireland. The book is a stirring tale of some of the dark and bright sides of Irish life. There is very little pretence to method; it is largely made up of what must be persona reminiscences, giving rise to a unique combination of the gay and the grave, and to sudden changes from the grotesque to the sublime. The author attributes, from personal experience and knowledge, the wretchedness of the people to the system of landlordism and to the oppression of the British Government. He speaks in plain terms of Mr. Gladstone's want of nerve in prosecuting reform, and vigorous ly advocates home rule and peasant proprie-If your children are troubled with worms give them Mother Graves Worm Extermina wrong which Ireland is made to suffer. The chief characters are the D'Arcy family, the head of which is a resident and ideal landlord, who takes a kindly interest in the welfare of his tenants. A son brings home with him on a visit an Paglish Lieutenant named Claymore, who falls in love with Mary D'Arcy. Their true love runs smooth till the mild opposition of the eldest brother stands in the way of the lovers. A simple and not very remantic elopement, to which the rest of the family is privy, takes place. Lieutenant Claymore only lives a few years, and Mary D'Arcy is left, a widow with two sons to educate. Her brother who inherits the entailed property lives beyond his means and ends by hankrupting his brother and sisters. The other characters in the story are the rector, parish priest, some of the neighboring gentry, peasantry, police inspectors, barristors, physicians, etc. An Irish patriot named, Fitzgerald is hauged and afterward cut down are resolved to retain their grazings and to ignore landlord's writs. They maintain the island by right pelongs to them.

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OF THE SKIN,

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"Kidney Word brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by II best doctors in Detreit."

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"Ridaoy-Word cured me from nervous weakness
ca. after I was not expected to live."—hira H. E. B.
Goodwin, Ed. Ohriston Honther Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Eldney Wort cured me whom my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Fesbody, Mass. Suffering from Diabetes? "Ridney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Bellou, Hunkton, Yk

Have, you Liver Complaint?
"Eldary-Wort cured no of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 67th Nat. Guard, N. F. Is your Back lame and aching?
"Ridney-Wort, it bottle) cured me when I wasso tame I had to roll out of hed."
O. M. Tallmage, Eliwankee, Wis.

Have, you Kidney Disease?"
"Edney-Wort made me sound in liver and lidneys after years of unsuccessful december. Its world, as the summer of the sound in the summer world."

Are you Constituted?
"Kidney-Vort causes easy executions and cared
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Nelson Fairchild, S. Libars, V. Religion Faurence, as America.

Have you Malaria?

"Ridner-Vort, has done better time any other remedy I lists over used in my precise."

Dr. it. R. Clark, South Rero, Vi.

Are you Billous?
"Eddieg-Wort has done me, mere good than any
other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. Gelloway, Elk Flaz, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Pilen?
"Eithoy Wort permanently creed no of Liberia;
piles Dr. W. C. Klan recommended it form."
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He you falleunistissification by to die by physican and had suffered thirty years. Eightige Eurosia, West Batte, Maine Ladies, 279, you Suffering?

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

RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on ackage. 5 G

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Canada Superior Court. No. 2220. Dame Annie Stevenson Anderson, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized cater en justice, Plaintiff, vs. David Morrica, of the said City of Montreal, no chant, Defendant. An action for expertition des heries. Defendant. An action for separation des biens has been entered in the above cause.

Montroel, 15th November, 1884s.

A. W. ATWATER,

English Divises to commente the season of th

26TH BUTTON, PRICE ONLY SI

A Great Medical Work on Manhord,

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica De-bility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all soute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any, physician, 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full silt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50; or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail; post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association to the officers of which he Medical Association, to the officers of which he

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Facility Medicine, are unsurpassed. eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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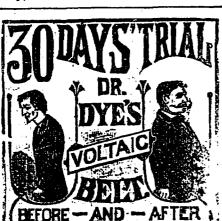
Its Searching and H aling Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Brenchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both Fills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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CANCER CANCER



GOLO Best Dyes Ever Made. DROVINCE OF QUEBBG DISTRICE OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No.

Dame Angelina Marin Hover, of the Gity and District of Montreal, wife of Fredemock William Howard, of same angelina Marin Hover, of the Gity and District of Montreal, wife of Fredemock William Howard, of same angelina Marin Hover, of the Gity and District of Montreal, wife of Fredemock William Howard, of same and perfect the purposes heroof Plaintiff vs.

authorized for the purposes heroof Plaintiff vs.
the gaid Frederick William Howard Defendant.
An action for separation of the property has been contracted in this cause I Mari.

Montreal, 22nd November 1884.

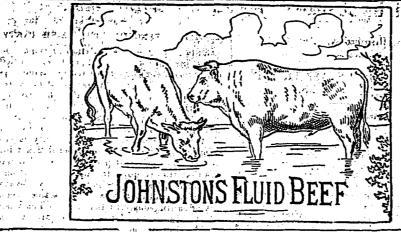
Montreal, 22nd November 1884.

Montreal, 22nd November 1884.

Wantiff of the Court of the Co

Ton Lovers, Stoll Bearings Bress TARE OF AM.

ONE SAYS THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO DR KANNON TO M.C.P.St. Total of Children a Hospital Thew Work, and St. Boler's Hospital Albany &c. 21 St. Joseph. atreet, opposite Collogue street. 13 G.





hristmas present for mother, wife, sister or daughter, idelight to the whole family, an ornament to the parlor, and a faction to yourself, can be obtained by sending IMMEDI-ATELY for one of the justly criebrated Beatty Becthoven Organs. This o instruments, of which we have made and sold many thousands, contain more musical combinations and excellencies than other organs of several times the price of our offer for the thristmas senson.

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BEATTY'S CELEBRATED This is the only organ in the world that contains 20 Stops, 9 Sets (14 octaves), GOLDLN TONGUE REEDS. Hence, this instrument is so superior for grand and beautiful musical combinations, as shown by the following Stop specifications of the

FAMOUS EEETHOVEN LACAND.

Besonant, Walnut Case, No. 900. Height, 71 in.; Depth, 24 in.; Length, 48 in.; Weight, boxed, about 400 ibs.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. Mezzo Knee Swell; als : Macsioso Percussion Patent Combination Smell.

To which is added the AEROSTATIC EXPRESSION INDICATOR, or REGULATOR, which shows at a glance the amount of pressure upon the Bellows; like a compass to the ship is this new improvement to the organ. The great popularity of "The Beethoven Organ" makes its rale exceed by many thousands that of any other style made hy us. As shown in the picture, it is a beautiful piece of furniture, and an ornament to any parior. It is made of selected material, liceny linck Walnut Case, with Italical Panels, highly polished, Scroll and Carved Work used freely in the ornamentation, thus making it a model instrument.

The great variety of Parents owned by the Realty Organ and Planc Co., and used in this instrument, together with the humaness variety and becautiful, but simple combination of Stops, and the great care given to its construction in both the Musical and Mechanical effects, make it combine more excellences than instruments that are sold through dealers for several hundred dollars.

A MOMENT'S CONSIDERATION will show you the certainty of securing a superior instrument by ordering from us. Dealers can trust to their own shrewdness and the ignorance of the purchaser to conceal defects in the instruments they sell. We cannot know who will test ours, and must send instruments of a quality so upperior in the instruments they sell. We cannot know you take no risk, so order direct from this advertisement, and REMAMBER the Organ will be shipped immediately on receipt of the money and order. If you find on fair trial the instruments not equal to guarantee, it may be returned at our expense, and the purchase money will be promptly retunded. Address.

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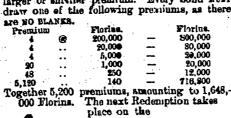
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These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

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SECOND OF JANUARY, And every Bond bought of us on or before the 2nd of Jacuary is cutitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

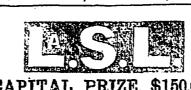
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CHARLESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. N.B.—In writing, please state that you set this in the TRUE WINESS. 14-tf

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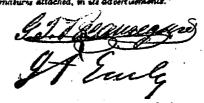
The State of Michigan has more than 4,800 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for maid no debt. Its soil and elimate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State In the Northwest. Several million acres of uncocupied and fartile lands are yet in the market at low priors. The State has leved in PAMPHLET containing a map, also described to a of the scale courts and cameral resources. descriptions of the soil, crops, and goneral resources, which may be had free of charge by writing to the Cours of lumber of Direct Mich.





CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Somi-Ameual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and central the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with housely, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in als advertisements."



UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of 31,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

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

19. Graped Single's number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution: 175th Grand Houlkly

AND THE EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, "Tuesday, December 16, 1884,

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louislann, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. CAPETAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

LANT OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 TARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 28 PRIZES OF \$0,000 ... \$0,000 20,000 ... 20,000 10,000 ... 20,000 \$000 ... 20,000 1,000 ... 20,000 1,000 ... 20,000 500 ... 25,000 200 ... 20,000 APPROXIMATION PRIMES. 100 Approximation Prizes of 8906... \$00,000 100 do do 100... 10,000 200 do de 751... 7,509 100 do do 900 do de 2,279 Prison, aracunting to

8622,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orloans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Further information write clearly, giving full address. Furthers. NOTES. Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of 25 and upwards at our expense) addressed

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SACRIFICE from a LEADING NEW YORK

GUN IMPORTING FIRM (who have recently failed) their entire stock of the well-kown and standard "JAMESON" BOURLE-RARREL BREENCH-LOADING SHOTE GUNS. AS ABOYED ENGLISHED AND SHOWN IN OUT. It is equal in every respect to a COLT. PARKER, or REMINGTON for BRILLMANT EXECUTION AND OTHERWISE. As we bought a large number, we have decided to offer a Limited Number at CNLY \$13.75 each, UP TO JAN'Y. ISLIESS, for the pumpose of introducing them more thoroughly in the United States). AFTER JAN'Y 1611, wo shall charge the REGULAR RETAIL PRICE OF \$28.90. SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS can now by said their muzele loaders and secure this most SUPERIOR BREECH-LOADER at the UNPALALLER LOVY PRICE OF \$13.75. We caution Gun buyers to beware of bogus and imitation Double-larral Breech-Loaders offered at near this price. The testimonials of same are generally spurious and used as belief catch orders. The barrels of such Guns are frequently made of Pot-Metal, Sham Twist, or Wrought-Iron and are unsafe to shoot. THE BARRELS OF THE JAMESON AS OFFERED BY US are made of The FINEST SHEFFELD STEEL and each Gun is so Brander besides we will sond as GUARANTEE with each one. NO OTHER FIRM WILL DO THIS. Upon receipt of put of the amount; to show good faith in ordering and to cover us on express charges, we will ship C.O.D. by Express, with privilege to examine before you accept it, or if the full amount of \$13.75 is seen while order, we will send RE-LOADENC TOOLS AND A CARTHIDGE RELT FIREE with each Gun. Order we will send RE-LOADENC TOOLS AND A CARTHIDGE RELT FIREE with each Gun. Order we will send RE-LOADENC TOOLS AND A CARTHIDGE RELT FIREE with each Gun. Order we will send RE-LOADENC TOOLS AND A CARTHIDGE RELT FIREE with each Gun. Order we will send receipt and to appear again, and it will be a very long time before we will over company to the pondence as the Gun is fully described above. Money returned, less Express charges, it is not as represented and satisfactory. AT \$13.75 IT IS THE BARGAIN OF ALL BARGAINS. Call o Warren Manufacturing Co. 9 Warren Street, №. Y.

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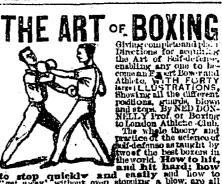
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Telegraph croators both male and female can always find lucrative and pleasant coupleyment. There is a constant deman for them, and this instrument of an area of the constant deman area. find theraffve and pleasant employment. Here is a constant dearent feer them, and this instrument offers both did and young an ejectiumity to become profit that the art. In EMORISE "F-RFEOT" i. LEGRAPH 143 TRUMENT will enable you to learn to RUCEIVE and SEND messages by some defend a latter practice. With each instrument a took of instruction and the MORSE ALPHASIT' is cent free. Unlike other instruments on the parket, the MORSE TELL-FEGF has the advantage of below the rame size and reasoning the SAME SOUND as instruments used in telegraph offices throughout the world. Remember this is not a toy both a PRACTICAL MACKINE by which you can LEARN TELEGRAPHY AT HOME without a Teacher. The cut shows the instrument in miniature form. We send the Morse "Perfect" security ly lacked in box with book of instructions and Morse Alphabet on card post-paid of Stems, Five for \$1.



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Cheap and Handsomely-bound THAT NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT.

Arabian Nights of Entertainment: Children of the Abber. Scottish Chiefs. Burns and Moore's Poems. Willy Reilly. "98 and 48," Moore's Poems. Willy Reilly. "98 and 48," Miltory of Iseland. Bits of Blueney. Life of the Blessed Margaret Mary. Life of Mapoleon Bonnparte. Con. O'Byan, Fate. of the Bearls of Tyrone. Florence McCarthy. Bone-McGuire Discussion. The O'Donnells of Glen. Cottage. Songs of Ireland and other lands. The above books will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of one dollar each. Address,

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287 ST ANTOINE STREET



SCOTCH NEWS.

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 113 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 de-

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 unceasing energy for over 50 years to the study of meteorology, died on Tuesday at Sandwick Manse, 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

FORBIDDING THE BANNS AT GRANTOWN. On Sunday, at the conclusion of the proclamation of the banns 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 "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 AL-PHONSE."-In the Dundee Sheriff Court on Wednesday, a petition was granted on behalf of John James Moore, better known as "Brother Alphonse, 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 cauti n 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 purty made 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 Airlie, on the estate of Colonel Only of Ruthven, has been re-let to the present tenant, Mr. Thomai 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 BRAKMAR .- Her Majesty the Queen honored Braemar 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 Liun of Dee, the return journey being made by the north side of the river. The departuse of the Court from Balmoral, according to present arrangements, is post poned for another fortnight probably

TO FARMERS

Farmers coming to Montreal, before the holi days, 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

We have just bought at auction Turgeon & 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 be-

cheap as any other merchant can buy in whole-

fore our Spring Importation comes in.

We are now distributing to our customers a magnificent Calendar for 1885. It is a nice principle of the complete work in seven colors and cold. We give it free to all who ask for it. Water you made to Montreal do not fail to favor

DUPUIS FRERES. Cor. St. Catherine and St. André streets. 18-3

BISMARCK DEFEATED

THE ANTI-PAPAL LAWS.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—In the Reichstag to day, 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 its recent rejection by the bundesrath, was disrespectful to the bun-desrath. 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 Siles a from the Prussian state. Negotiations between Prussia and the Roman Curia since 1878 had been practically without result, al though Prussia had granted various concessions. These negotiations were still pending. The government could afford to wait. 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 nowhere challenged and that the Prussian rejection of the Papal candidates for the hishopric of Posen was simply an exercise of her sovereign rights and was in accomance 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 formula liberals, the Volkspartei and the kully democrats had to reconstruct the reve erument the result would be a ministry ake 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 law, 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 com-

plete failure of the 'negotiations which have

Jirel A. J.

-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 alling, or if you if feel weak and dispirited,

是自由的概念是**是**完成的。

without clearly know-"ing why, Hop Bitters "will surely cure you." will vans

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 buisness 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 strenghthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as often the

> "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-toxicating, if you are old,

"blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties " waning, Hop Bitters is what you need "to give you new life, health, and vigor.

If you are costive, or dyspeptic, or suf-fering from any of the other numerous diseases of the stemach 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 sys--tem against the scourge of all countires, -Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Inter —mittent Fevers by the use of Hop —Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow 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," suid a lady to her "You can easily make it so," an-'swered 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 gen uine without a bunch of green Hops on the white labe Shun all the vile, powith Hop or "Hops" in their name

OBIT.

We regret to learn of the death of Rev. Father Alexis, O. M. J., of Medevielle, 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 halfrast eight. After the service the remains will be brought to the novitiate of the Oblate Fathers at Luchine, where a second service will take place before the interment.

Maladies, 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 fail. ures 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 duliness in business, the Western Union Telegraph company has cut off all extra time work in this city.
PITTSBURG, 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 furunces 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 time has been reduced to average eight hours, in thirty nine wages have been reduced on an average 124 per cent, affecting 20,000 men. Twenty-seven establishments have closed

down entirely, throwing out 12,275 men.
Pittsburg, 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. Shoenburger & 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 Belladonus Backsche 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 archiepiscopacy. 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., Archbishops Cooligan, of New York, Gibbons, of Baltimore, Fechan, of Chicago, O'Brien, of Hulifax, and Taschereau, of Queec. 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. Bucking-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. Rev. Dr. Poitras, superintendent of the Mattawa R. C. mission, reports that 430 families, representing a population of 2,500, have settled between Matiewa and the Capadian 17c to 22c; domestic wool is quiet Pacific Railway up the extremity of Lake steady. We quote:—A supers, 27c to 28 Superior. Rev. Mr. Poitras has come to 21c to 23c; and unassorted, 21c to 23c. Montreal to procure Oblate missionaries for

DRIFT: OF DOMESTIG TRADE Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

Trade has got a tendency to contract rather than to expand just now, and before the holi-

day 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 re-port 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.

IKON AND HARDWARE. -It is certain that the movement of all descriptions of heavy goods has not increased. The business goods has not increased. despite the strong efforts made to stimulate sales by granting buyers long credit. Pig iron has been very quiet. We quote:-Coltness, \$20.50; Langloan, \$20; Calder, Gartsherrie, and Summerlee, \$18.50 to 19.00; Dalmellington, \$17.50; and Eglinton \$17.00. We quote finished from \$1.70 to \$1.75 for hars, \$2.40 to \$2.60 for sheets and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for plates. Canada plates are nominally unchanged at \$2.90 to \$3.00, although they have sold considerably lower. Ingot tin 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 £1 per ton less than best selected English. The idea is to relieve the market in the United States, and in the butter market. We quote Creamery it should be noted that the American article 23c to 25c per lb. Cheese—The cheese mars of purer quality than the English. It has been offered to Montreal dealers at the above mentioned price.

GROCERIES. - 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 per brl, \$5; double extra, per brl, \$6.00; patent do 6; buckwheat flour, per brl, \$5.50 to \$6; oatmeal, per brl, \$4.25; on the market and nominally quoted at 41c. Turkish figs continue in good supply at 10½c to 15c with Malaga at 4c to 6c. Filberts have been dealt in at 74c to 84c. Ivica almonds are quoted at 12c to 13c and Tarragona at 13c to 14c. Walnuts are quiet at 63c for common French and 113c for Grenoble. Spices and Rice.—The usual trade in spices has been carried on, but the amount of supplies available is light We quote: ginger, 131c to 18c; cassin, in chests, 91c to lle; do. in bales, 71c to 81c, and pimento, 54c to 64c. Rice remains quiet and unchanged at \$3.50 to \$3.60.

CANNED GOODS. -The canned goods trade Mackerel are slow at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per \$1 to \$1.25 per basket. ase, and sardines firm at \$11.25 per case. Salmon are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per dozen) and finnen haddies at \$1.55 per dozen. Tomatoes remain at \$1.10, and peaches at \$2.80 to \$1 per dozen. Canned meats are quiet and unchanged. Corned beef in 2-lb. quiet and unchanged. Corned beef in 2-lb.
tins sells a: \$3.50 per dozen; roust beef in
2-lb tins at \$4.25 to 4.50 per dozen;
dried beef in 1-lb tins at \$2.80 per dozen;
Clawsondo 1.18 to 1.22; Wheat, Red, do 1.10
to 1.22; Backwheat, 90c to \$1.00;
Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.20 to 1.22; Wheat, West. S. bonds, 41; Missouri Pacific, 92
Clawsondo 1.18 to 1.22; Wheat, Red, do 1.10
Pitts, 111; West. Union, 614; Money, 12.

Oats, do 80c to 82; Corn, do 90c to and lunch tongues in 2-lb, tins at \$6.60 per dozen.

LUMBER.-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 quarted lower Pine, 1st quality, \$\psi\$ M, \$35 to 40; 2nd quality, \$\psi\$ M, \$22 to 24; do, shipping culls. \$\psi\$ M, \$14 to \$16; do, 4th quality deals, F M, \$10 to \$12; do, mill culls, F M, \$8 to \$9; spruce, F M, \$10 to \$13; hemiock. F M, \$9 to \$10; ash run of log, culls out, F W. M. \$9 to \$10; asn run of log, caus out, \$\psi\$ M, \$13 to \$17; bass run of log, calls out, \$\psi\$ M, \$12 to \$18; oak, \$\psi\$ M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cheery, \$\psi\$ M, \$60 to \$50; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, \$\psi\$ M, \$15 to \$22; hard maple, \$\psi\$ M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$21,75 a chingles \$2 to \$2.25, do coder \$1.50 \$1.75; shingles, \$2 to \$3.25: do, cedar, \$1.50

LEATHER -The demand for most kinds of stock has been nothing more than the average experienced at this season. While stocks are not heavy they are found ample to cover all requirements. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 26 to 27c; do No. 2, 23 to 24c; Spanish sole, ordinary, No. 1, 24 to 25c; do No. 2, 22 to 224c; China, No. 1, 23 to 24c; do No. 2, 21 to 22c; Buffalo, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do No 2, 19 to 20c slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 28e; rough (light), 23 to 26e; harness, 25 to 32e; waxed upper, light, 36 to 38c; do do, medium and heavy, 33 to 36e; grained upper, long, 35 to 37e; Scotch grained upper. 38 to 422; buff, 14 to 164c; pebbled cow, 12 to 15c; splits, medium, 22 to 28c; do junior, 18c to 22c; caliskins, light, 55 to 65c; do heavy, 75 to 85c; French calfskin, \$1.05 to 1.35; English kipskin, 60 to 70c; patent cow, 15 to 16c; French kid, \$16 to 25.

Boots AND Shoes .- Fresh orders are not iarge. We quote: -Men's thick boots, 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, \$3.00 to 4.00. Prices generally rally unchanged. 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. quote No. 1 Toronto 91c, and No. 2 at 9c;

No. 1 Hamilton 91c; No. 2 81c.
Funs.—Slow demand and an easy tone to values. We quote for strictly prime skins: Bower, fall, per 1b, \$2.75 to \$3.25; do winer, per lb, \$3 to 3.50; bear, large, per skin, 88 to 12. Skins not prime may be valued at 25 to 50 per cent, less than these quotations. Ort. - The movement has been principally of a jobbing character, and not large at that.

Firebricks have 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,

MONTREAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

and egg and furnace at \$5.75.

The grain market continues dull. We quote-Canada red winter wheat, 82c to 84c; white winter, 8% to 83c; Canada spring, Slo to 83c; 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 bri; dressed hogs, \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Poultry—No change, and receipts selling at steady prices. We quote:— Turkeys, 80 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 19c to 20c per doz. Butter-There is no animation ket is very quiet. We quote: 1140 to 120; good grades, 90 to 110; medium, 70 to 8c.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

ranging from 27tc to 50c per callon as to commeal, per brl, \$3.75; cracked wheat, quality. Molasses are lower, there being per brl, \$3.50; provender, per cwt, 80c to hardly any demand. Barbadoes is quoted at 85c; bran, per cwt, 80c; canaille, per cwt, 30c to 31c, and Antigna is offered at 24c. 90c to \$1. Grain-Spring wheat per bus. Cuba and sugar are quoted at 18c for hogs- 70c to 80c; Scotch do, \$1.00 to \$1.25; oats, heads, and 22½c for barrels. Tea remains 30c to 35c; corn, 68c; peas, 80c; beans, steady. Holders views show decided steadiness, and buyers are compelled to make full barley, 45c to 50c; rye, 70c. Pork-Dressed bids to receive attention. Grades valued at hogs, per cwt, \$7 00 to \$7.75; pork steak per 16c to 20c are scarce and wanted. Coffee is lb, 10c; pork chops per lb. 10c; mess pork quiet and unchanged. Mocha at 23c to 26hc; per bbl, \$11.50 to \$16.50; hams, per lb. Java at 18c to 22c, and Jamaica at 14c | 15c; smoked rolls, per lb, 14c; smoked to 18c. Valencia raisins in Spain are bacon, 12 to 14c; dry salted bacon, 9c to 11c; cabled strong at \$5.50, which is equivalent lard, 12c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per bash, to 9c here. Our market is strong and 25c to 35c; turnips, 25c per bag; carrots, per higher and we now quote 83c to 9c. Currants ton, \$7; cabbage, per doz, 30c to 55c; celery, are quiet at 64c to 74c. Prunes are a drag per doz, 50c; onions, per bag, \$1.25; beets, per hunch, 3c; corn, per doz, 10e; tomatoes, per bush, 43cto44c; 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 bens, per brace, \$1.20; mallard duck, do, \$1.25 to \$1.50; black duck, \$1.00; partridge, do, 40c to 50c; wood duck, Telegraph 115. Richelicu 573, City Passenger, do, 50c to 60c. Hay and Straw—Hay, per 119, Gas 1813, Manitoha—— Canada Cotton, \$10 to \$14; straw, per tou, \$6. Dairy ton——Duudas Cotton 35 Mont-real Cotton Black pepper 17c to 18c; white, 25c to 27c; Produce—Butter, print, per 1b, 23c to 25c; 40 nutmegs, 45c to 70c; chilies, 14c to 18c; pails, 19c to 21c; firkins, 18c to 20c; rolls. to Se; No. 2. 6e to 7e; No. 3, 5e to 6e; rough, Meats-Beef, per cut, \$3.25 to \$4.75; beefis hampered by the obscurity surrounding the steak, per 10, 9e to 12c; reasting beef, 10c; recent legislation on the subject. The move, boiling beef, 7c to 8c; mutton, per 1b, ment during the week has been light at about 121c; lamb, per 1b, 121c; veal, 6c to 61c; former pricas. Lobsters continue scarce and fruit—Apples. per bri, \$2 to \$3; grapes, hirm at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per case of four dozen, per lb, 10c to 12c; pears, per lb, 7c to 10c—

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.20 to \$1.23; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.20 to 1.24; Wheat, 1.00; Pens, 90c to 95c; Beans, \$1.25 to CUSTOMS AND REVENUE RETURNS. \$1 67; Barley do 90 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; Lambskins, 50c to 70c; Sheepskins, 55c to 70c; Tallow, rendered, Ogc to 7c; Tallow, rough, 3c to 4c; Hides, No. 1, per lb, 7c; Hides, No. 2, per lb, 6c; Hides, No. 3, per lb, Gc; Wool, like to 18c; Pastry flour per cwt, 225; Roller flour, do 2.25 to 2.75; Family flour, \$2.00 to 2.00; Buck-wheat flour, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Outmeal, fine, do 2.00 to 2.25; Oatmeal, granulated 2.25 to 2.40; cornincal \$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 22; butter pound rolls, 18c to 22c; do erock, 16c to 20c; do tabs, 14c to 19c; cheese, pound, 114c sto 12; lard, 11c to 12; turnips, 20c to 22; turkeys, 75c to 1.50; chickens, per pair, 50c to 70; ducks, do., 60c to 75; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40; apples, do., 30c to 50; onions, per bushel, 60c to 80; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$5.25 to \$5.75; beef, per cwt, \$4.00 to \$6.00 hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 20c; wood per cord, \$4.75 to \$5; yeal, per lb, 5c to 7c.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bushel, 72c to 76c; wheat, spring, do, 72c to 74c; wheat, goose, do, 55c to 58c; burley, 50c to 66c; oats, 32 to 33c; peas, do, 50cto58e; rye, do, 56c to 57c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$5.75 to \$6.25; beef, fore quarters, \$4 to 5; beef, hind quarters, \$6.50 to 7.50; chickens, per pair, 40c to 50c; ducks, do. 55c to 70c; geese, each, 60c to 75c; turkeys, each, 75c to \$1.50; butter, pound rolls, 21c to 22c; butter, tub dairy, 16c to 19c; eggs, fresh, per dez, 21c to 23c; potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; apples, per bbl, \$1.00 to 1.75; onions, green, per bag, \$1.00; cabbage, per bag, 25c to 35c; cauliflower, do, 40c to \$1.25; celery, do, 30c to 50c; apples, per bag, 25c to 45c; cauliflower, do, 40c to \$1.25; celery, do, 30c to 50c; cabbage, per bag, 25c to 35c; cauliflower, do, 40c to \$1.25; celery, do, 30c to 50c; cabbage, per bag, 25c to 35c; calliflower, do, 40c to \$1.25; celery, do, 30c to 700; turnips, do, 40e to 45e; carrots, do, 40e to 50e; turnatoes, per peck, 12e to 15e; hay, per ton, \$7 to \$13; straw, per ton, \$7 to

THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Beef, 1st quality dressed, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$10; venison, per 1b, 10c to 15c; fresh pork, per 190 lbs, \$700; fresh hams, per 1b, 9c; smoked do do, 12c to 13c; flour, Hungarian roller process, per brl, \$4.50 to \$6.50; superior exima, \$4.30 to \$4.50 per brl.; extra, do \$4.15 to \$4.25; strong bakers, do \$4.75 to \$5.00; spring extra, do \$4.10 to \$4.20; superfine, do \$3.80 to \$2.60. for the \$2.50. \$3 90; fine, do \$3 50 to \$3 60; bug flour, 100 Petroleum—Petroleum has advanced half a cent. A fairly good trade has been done during the week.

Woon.—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 supers, 27c to 28c; B \$4 00 to \$5 00; dry codish, per quintal, steady. We quote:—A supers, 27c to 28c; B \$4 00 to \$5 00; cod oil, per gallon, 57c to 28c; and unassorted, 21c to 23c.

Satz.—Moderate distribution and atsady.

twelves 556 and factory filled \$1.25 to \$1.50.; thirkeys, do, \$1.50 to \$4; ducks, do. twelves; 555 and factory filled \$1.20 to \$1.00; Turkeys, do \$1.50 to \$4; ducks fue, \$1.40 per bag.

Figh.—The fish market remains quiet and generally unchanged. Herrings, salmon and trout unchanged. Herrings are quoted dry cod caster. Labrador herrings are quoted at \$6.00; qualls, do, 600 to 600; black duck, do, to unchanged. Herrings are quoted dry cod caster. Labrador herrings are quoted at \$6.00; or billed to 500; oats, do, 34 lbs. 380 to 400; (saltabutter, per lb., south at \$4.75 to 5.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.75 to 5.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4.75 to 5.50 per brl; No. 1 green cod at DRUGS.—The general drug trade has pursued a quiet and uneventful course.

CEMENT, FIREDRICKS, ETC.—Cement has 100 bdls., \$7.00 to \$9.50; straw, per 100 bden more active under a good demand, bdls., \$7.00 to \$9.50; straw, per 100 bdls., \$7.00 to \$4.75. Hides and skins—Green and barrels were placed at about \$2.95, and inspected, per 100 lbs, No. 1, \$8; do do. No. prices are now higher at \$3 to \$3.25 per brl.

Strabricks have continued in fair demand and sheersking each 75; to 90; calfaking green inspected, per 100 lbs, No. 1, \$8; do do. No. 2, \$7; cured and inspected, per 100 lbs, \$900; sheepskins, each, 75c to 90c; calfskins, green, per lb, 121c to 16c; wool, per lb, 25c to 30c.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

At Utica, N Y., 1,400 boxes of cheese were sold, prices ranging from 104c to 114c, the bulk at 11c: 200 boxes were consigned. Mar-

At Little Falls 1,440 boxes of cheese were sold, prices ranging from 101c to 111, the bulk at 11c; 150 boxes were consigned, and 320 boxes farm dairy sold at 101c to 121c. Thirty-seven packages butter sold at 20c.

The trade in horses has been dull and sales few. with small arrivals. No improvement in the demand is looked for until February. At the Horse Exchange sales have been seven head of common workers, aggregating \$675. The demand for cordwood owing to the mild weather of late, has been light, but prices have ruled steady, and without change. Good long wood delivered ex-yard is quoted as follows;—Maple \$7, birch \$6.50, beech \$6, tamarac \$5.50 and soft wood \$4.50. Short wood sells at 50c less than these quotations.

FINANCE.

The local money market is dull and easy, Loans on stocks ranged from 4 to 5 per cent. Good mercantile paper was discounted at 7 per cent. At London consols opened weaker and advanced again to yesterday's rates, namely, 995-16 money, 993 account; Erie was weaker at 143; Illinois Central fell to 1213, and Canada Pacific was steady at 463. New York stocks were weak last night and reacted and werestronger this morning. The local stock market this morning was dull and heavy, and the following were the sales:-5 Montreal 1884; 40 Peoples 45; 50 Toronto 1744; 12 Commerce 121; 40 Merchants 110; 27 Montreal Telegraph 1164; 50 Canada Shipping 50; 200 Canadian Pacific 45. One per 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 109½, 20 Commerce 121, 50 ex div 116½, 50 Telegraph 1153, 25 do 115, 825 Gas 182, 45 Montreal Building 60.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following were the closing bid prices of Montreal Stock Exchange securities this. afternoon; - Bank of Montreal 1873, Ontario 105, Peoples 44, Molsons 109, Toronto 174, Jacques Cartier — Merchants 109, Commerce 120½, Federal 4S, Mon real Telegraph 115, Richelieu 57½, City Passenger.

Messis, L. & J. Forget, stock and grain brokers, report the closing prices of New 16c to 18c; cheese, 13c to 16c; eggs, 23c to brokers, report the closing prices of New 24c. Hides—Green Lutcher, 8c; No. 1, 73c York stocks this afternoon as follows:—Canto Se; No. 2. Se to 7c; No. 3, 5e to Se; rough, ada Pacite, —; W. U. —; Lake Shore, 5to; sheep kins, 50c to 60c; Calf skins, none. 67h; Pacite Mail, 53g; Erie, 14h; Seconds, 57; North West, 863; ditto preferred, 125; St. Paul, 773; ditto preferred, 1084; Michi-gan Central, 604; Jersey Central, 464; New York C.ntral, 89½; Del. & Lac., 100; Del. & Hud., 85; R. I., 110; Ill. Central, —; C., B. & Q., 120; C. C. & I. C., —; Wabash, 51; prof d, 13½; Union Pacific, 50½; Reading, 223; Kan & Tex., 168; Can. Southern, 314; St. Paul & O., 27; pref'd, 874; N. P., 171 pref'd, 401; Lou. & Nash., 263; Tex. Pac., 123; Cen. Pac., 333; St. P. & Manitoba, 821; Pullman Car, 1091; Or. Trans., 13; West, S. bonds, 411; Missouri Pacific, 924; Ohio Central, 173; Ohio & Miss, 19; Roch &

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

	1883.	1884.
June	\$ 36,453	\$ 29,448
July	35,550	35,610
August	40,308	32,803
September	36,988	36,593
October		47,229
November	4±,019	
	\$240,489	\$222.599
Showing a c	decrease for 1884 (of \$17,890.
This has been p	principally caused 1	by the re-
duction of duty	on tobacco, which	h has been
as follows · Pe	nreion tobacco 188	12 90 no.

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

IOHOWB :		
300	1883.	1884.
June\$	77,844 03	880,480 7
July	92,559 48	75,743 6
August.	71,041 45	65,834 2
September	67.370 07	81,199 2
October	80,581 62	53,173 3
November	48.784 57	54,796 5
-		

Total\$438,281 23 \$419,727 74 Decrease for 1884, \$18,553.49.

Mgr. Boulard, of the diocese of Boston, has peeu 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 Iuland Revenue Department, of

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

ECKHARDT—DOUGLAS—At All Saint's Chapel, by the Rev. G. V. Housman, M.A., Rector of Quebec, on Wedness by Nov. 26th, 1884, Win. H. A. Eckhardt, Civil Service Clerk, formerly of St. Catharine, Ont., to Annie J., second daughter of Mr. John Douglas, of this civy

LYONS-QUIRKE-On the 27th November. at Aylmer, by the lev. F. Sloane, assisted by by the Rev. Father leadin and Rev. Father Citala, Mr. T. J. Lyons, Department of the Interior, to Jette, youngest daughter of Mr. William Quirke, Aylmer. BURNS-CUMMINGS.-On the 1st inst.

in the English Cathedral, Quebec, by the Rev. G. V. Houseman, Edward Burns, ir., stevedore, to Isabella M. Cummings, second daughter of Miller Cummings, both of that city.

MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT. —
Dame Mary Anna Lyons, of the parish
of Chambly, wife of Frederic Courtsmanche, of
the same place, manager, has instituted against. her husband an action for separation of property.

Montreal, 3rd December, 1884.

PREFONTAINE & LAFONTAINE

DIED HYHOOFSTETTER -In this city, on Nov 30th, Philippe Hoofstetter, master carter, at

the age of 59 years. The city, on the 1st inst., Albert D Aoust, master barber, aged 27 years.

KANE In this city on the 1st inst., Robert Kane, Esq. native of County Sligo, Ireland, aged 75 years.

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

DONOHUE—At Quebec; on the 29th Nov. Miss Flien Donohue, aged 65 years.

MARTIN—In this city, on the 2nd inst. Mary McGloun, 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 Ballinamore, Co. Lougford, 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 mouths, a native of Westmeath, Ireland. LUKEMAN.-In this city, on the 3id Dec. Willie, aged 2 years, one mouth 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, 184-1 WHALEN.-On the 8th inst., at No. 14 Artillery street, Quebec, Mr. Patrick Whalau, aged 43 years.

CANNON--Willie, aged 3 years and nine months, son of the late Jas. Caunon. LARK.-In Kingston, on Dec. 4th, Edward Lark, aged 73 years.

HYSSOP,—At Pittsburg, on Dec. 3rd, Eliza Stewart, wife of Mr. Charles Hyssop, aged 56 vears. RODGERS.—In this city, on the 4th inst, Peter, aged 23 years, eldest son of John Rodgers.

SCANLAN.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Michael Scan an, aged 70 years, and father of John Scanlan, grocer. McENTEE-In this city on the 5th inst,

Amie. youngest daughter of Francis McEntee, aged 3 years. EVANS—On Saturday morning the 6th inst. Francis, second daughter of Wm. Evans.

EARLIER THAN USUAL

In past years we have sold all surplus stock of MANTLES during our annual January Cheap Sale at reduced prices.

GREAT SUCCESS!

The present has been the most successful sea son in our Mantle and Costume Rooms that we have ever had. Through our buyer visiting the LONDON and PARIS markets I to in the autumn we have been able to show later nove ties than in previous years, also to offer bette

A GOOD FINISH!

In order to make a good finish to a successful season's business in this popular department, and also to give the public an opportunity of huying Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets and Ulsters in time for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! is decided to hold a Grand Clearing Sale of our entire stock of Winter Mantles, &c., at greatly reduced prices, during this present month.

SALE PEGINS:

The Mantle Sale commences on MONDAY MORNING, December the 8th.

THE PRICES!

The reductions will be larger than we have ever made, and the stock being new and at original marked prices, the best value in Montreal The reduced prices will, we think, surpresent the reduced prices will be the reduced by the reduced prices will be the reduced prices will be the reduced by the reduced pr ladies for cheapness, for instance read this.

PRICE LIST!

Large handsome NEW WINTER DOL MANS reduced to only \$6,50. Stylish long WINTER JACKETS PALETOTS reduced to \$5.00. Large autumn TWEED ULSTERS and WRAPS marked down to \$2.50.

CHILDREN'S MANTLES. Children's Winter Mantles all reduced to a act y half price.

EXPENSIVE MANTLES. The prices of our best and latest imported

Mantles range from \$15 to to \$150 each, all a which will have substantial reductions taken a regular prices.

INVITATION. Intending buyers of MANTLES are invited to come early in the week; as the reduced prices on all garments are marked they are sure to sell quickly

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY. [1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street,

PIANOS

Cash, \$225. Credit, \$450. The N. Y. PIANO Co., 228 St. James shed Montreal, are selling the same Pianos for the cash, which are sold by sewing machine areas

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