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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 9.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRISH AFFAIRS

State-Aided Emigration De-nounced

BY THE BISHOP OF CLONFERT

The Ulster Campaign,

THE ORANGEMEN MEET AND SMASH CONVENTS

And the National Meetings are Prohibited by "Cawstle."

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—At a meeting in Loughrea yesterday, the Bishop of Clonfert dwelt at length upon the fact that millions of Catholics have been lost to the Catholic faith in America, and denounced severely state-aided emigration.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—Michael Davitt presided at a meeting held to-night for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the men sent to penal servitude for connection with the Fenian movement of 1867. A considerable sum was subscribed.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—United Ireland states that an official intimation connected with the detection of crime in Dublin has been suspended, and that the cause of his suspension when known is likely to create a considerable sensation.

A ballad singer named Hynes was sentenced to imprisonment for a month to-day for singing praise of O'Donnell, calling upon all Irishmen to act towards other informers as O'Donnell did to Carey.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—It is stated that the informers in the Phoenix Park murder trials, who were not permitted to land in Melbourne, will go to India, where Carey decided to go, until he was dissuaded by his wife. It is reported that Carey was offered a clerkship in the new barracks at Kurrachee.

New York, Oct. 4.—Sullivan, president of the Irish National League of America, addressed the New York State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to-night, and was received with much enthusiasm. The Convention is one of the largest ever held. A resolution was adopted amidst the greatest cheering that it was the sense of the convention that every division of the A. O. H. in the state should become a branch of the League.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Helen Kelly says O'Donnell, who killed Carey, was once employed by her husband as a gasfitter, and after receiving a paralytic stroke was considered partially insane. She wrote to Lord Granville expressing a desire to testify in O'Donnell's behalf if her expenses were paid, and received a reply stating that the British Government would not bear the expense.

BELFAST, Oct. 6.—After the torchlight procession last night, in honor of Sir Stafford Northcote, the Orangemen smashed the windows of a convent and two newspaper offices.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The Nationalists are announced at Ennis for Sunday, at which Kenry, O'Brien, and Biggar, M. P., and the editor of United Ireland were to speak, has been prohibited.

It is reported that an invincible vengeance committee has been formed for the purpose of hunting down all informers. The committee, it is said, has no spies among the British colonies and in North and South America.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A man named Pinker, who was charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorris near Ballinacree, in 1850, has turned informer, and given the names of the assassins, some of whom have left the country.

The Fenian fund committee has received a draft for £1,583 from Dennis O'Connor, at Chicago. The fund will close at the end of December, and it is expected that with donations from Australia it will reach \$40,000.

ROME, Oct. 6.—The *Moniteur de Rome* which, it is understood, reflects the Pope's views, depicts the aggressive attitude of the Orangemen in Ireland towards the National League.

BELFAST, Oct. 6.—Col. King Harman and Lord Arthur Hill, members of Parliament, laid the foundation stone of the new Orange Hall to-day. The number of Orangemen present was the largest that has ever congregated here in twenty years. During the proceedings a stand collapsed, and several persons were seriously injured.

BELFAST, Oct. 7.—The Orange procession on Saturday was attacked by a Catholic mob and a desperate fight ensued, many persons being wounded. A lady in the convent, the windows of which were smashed by the Orangemen on Friday, has since died from the shock. She was ill at the time.

James McCully, alias Gallagher, has been arrested at Newcastle, Eng., in connection with a Glasgow dynamite conspiracy.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—Cardinal McCabe has issued a pastoral saying that, owing to the justice and good sense of modern statesmen many former educational grievances have been redressed, but much remains to be done. He says he does not ask for his people the slightest privilege as against others, but only equality and justice.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is said that some Irish informers have been sent out by the Government to Canada to watch matters there, and that in order to be as near as possible to headquarters they have been taken into the Public Service at Ottawa.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Mr. Sullivan, counsel for O'Donnell, gives the following summary of O'Donnell's defence.—"The day after he reached Cape Town, O'Donnell says he never for a moment suspected Power to be Carey. Seeing that he was an Irishman he assumed, with him and his kind to his children because they seemed in misery. He was further attracted to Carey by his moody,

DAVITT'S LETTER

Influence of the Land Agitation on English Politics.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

HOW THE LAND LEAGUE CHANGED THE ORDER OF BATTLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Ruskin's Note of Warning.

THE LAND NATIONALIZATION SOCIETY.

RADICAL PROGRAMMES

The Democratic Confederation of Great Britain.

EFFACING THE LANDMARKS OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

(Special Correspondence to THE POST AND TELEGRAPH.)

DUBLIN, Sept. 22 1883.

In a former letter I made incidental allusion to the influence which the Irish land agitation was exercising upon both the life and the literature of English politics. It is not surprising that such a result should follow from a movement carried on so near to England, debated in fact in its press, which, for the first time in modern history, raised the social question—which is simply the bread and butter question of the industrial classes—to the prominence of a national contest against the monopoly of land.

At first the English people were indifferent lookers-on at the fight between Irish landlords and Irish people. Next, they, or at least a vast majority of them, took sides with the landlords on the ground that "law and order" were jeopardized in the struggle, and extended their moral support to the Government in the application of coercion. But when popular passion at length had to subside, and England found herself in the position of the Greek who, when about to cast Themistocles, was told he might strike, but he would be compelled to listen, the doctrines enunciated and the principles advocated by the Land League spoke to the interests and the social grievances of every individual English and Scotch worker as directly as to those who sweat and toil in Ireland. These principles are now as firmly rooted and these doctrines as boldly professed and more industriously taught in Great Britain than in this country; and it is in this fact wherein lies the new feature of the Anglo-Irish question of the present day. In our past efforts against England's rule in Ireland, we confronted its practically unlimited physical resources with the single weapon of Nationality. It was an issue confined to Ireland alone. Our forces could not penetrate into England, and our insular contest against a united British empire had not even a united Ireland to sustain its proud but desperate fortunes. The Land League changed the order of battle and brought new forces into play. The force of nationality was strengthened.

SILLY CONDUCT.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—The congregation of the Basilica is about equally divided between French and English, and sermons in both languages are preached every Sabbath. Of late while the French discourse was being delivered the English speaking members of the congregation retired from the sacred edifice and vice versa. The authorities deprecated on several occasions this irreverence, but the desired effect was not produced, and recently they decided to effectually check the egress of the disturbers and ordered the sexton to lock the doors and prevent anyone leaving until the close of the service. The appearance of the reverend gentleman who was to preach in English was the signal for a retreat of the French, who filed up the aisles and made a move for the closed portals. There they encountered the sexton, who, carrying out his instructions, refused them exit. In the general confusion that followed two persons fainting and had to be carried out. One individual member attempted to force the sexton, but the interference of a more peaceful friend prevented a scene. The Basilica authorities have given orders that in future the doors shall be locked after Mass has begun and not opened until the conclusion of the service.

PAPAL ALLOCATION.

THE POPE URGES ALL CATHOLICS TO DESIRE HIS RESTORATION TO LIBERTY.

ROME, Oct. 7.—The Pope in an allocation upon receiving a large number of Italian pilgrims to-day said he rejoiced to witness the concord existing between the clergy and their flocks. A conspiracy of evils had reduced the Papacy to a condition unworthy of its rank. Historical researches of learned men proved that the Papacy was no enemy of Italy, but had always been actuated by sovereign benevolence. Civilization derived from the Papacy increased vitality and strength. The real object of the sectarians in depriving the Pope of his temporal power was to strike a blow at the Church and rob Italy of the treasure of faith. Recent impious demonstrations made this manifest. Bishops' voices had been raised in Rome itself. To avoid the destruction of Catholicism it behooved all patriotic and religious forces to unite and show themselves openly as Catholics, and to desire above all things to restore the Pope to the condition of liberty and independence which is his due. The Pope spoke twenty minutes and looked very pale, almost cadaverous. The audience numbered 10,000.

A WINDFALL.

Mr. Francis T. Hackett, an old time resident of Baltimore, Md., has just fallen heir to \$32,000 through the death of a brother and sister in Ottawa. The deceased parties, who died only very lately and somewhat suddenly, were greatly respected in the capital, and by honest and persevering attention to business, succeeded in amassing a respectable fortune.

The snug little competence left to Mr. Hackett is in the shape of mortgage notes, which will mature in September, 1885. He left a letter saying that eighteen dead bodies were buried in the cellar at the place he mentioned.

THE GUILLOTTINE.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The prisoner Hoy, who murdered an old lady and nurse at Dourdan last April, was guillotined yesterday. He left a letter saying that eighteen dead bodies were buried in the cellar at the place he mentioned.

NEWS FROM ROME.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Propaganda has during this year sent 20,000 francs to an Oceanic mission ruled by a cyclone, 10,000 to Madagascar, India, 10,000 to Columbus, Ceylon, 10,000 to Zambesi, Equatorial Africa; 10,000 to Honduras, Central America; 6,000 to Constantinople, 25,000 to Salonica and 4,000 to Syria. A large amount of money was sent to the Ischia and Batavia victims. The funds have been somewhat reduced in consequence, and the *Observatore Romano* makes an appeal for the Propaganda to all Catholics.

M. Velez, the official agent of the United States of Colombia, is treating with the Vatican for the settlement of religious questions in his country. He hopes by this means to get the support of the clergy in future elections.

Monsignor Botelli, the Apostolic Delegate to Constantinople, who looks like Father Kean of St. James Church in New York, has lately published a metrical translation of the "Imitation of Christ." His translation is faithful and the verses strong and harmonious.

Abbe Victor Marchal, who left the Catholic Church to join Father Hyacinthe Loyson, has returned to Rome, and has published, through the press, the act of abjuration signed by him at the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office. Abbe Marchal served as chaplain during the Franco-Prussian war.

Monsignor Gennaro Portanova, the new coadjutor of the Bishop of Ischia, has gone to Casimiroli. His predecessor died among the ruins of the last earthquake. The loss of Casimiroli is estimated at eight millions of francs, irrespective of the damage done to public buildings and churches.

I saw the members of the Confraternity of *Santa Caterina della Morle*, the other day, wearing their white sackcloth and hood. They were on their way to Orta to fetch the corpse of a dead *guardiano*, or country guard, one Agostino Tosi buti, who fell from a windmill, and was killed on the spot. The sad occasion is a strange sight to the travellers and sportsmen who meet in the desolate Campagna.

The members carry their bier decorated with gilt skulls, and covered by a golden embroidered black velvet cover, or *coltre funerea*. It is the duty of the society to take from Rome as soon as notice is given that a body is lying unburied in the wilderness around the Eternal City. The confreres belong to the aristocracy and gentry. No storm, or rain, or accident stops them. They go on until they find the body. A priest always accompanies them. As soon as the dead man is found, the priest reads over him the abolition and the requiem, and then, without any delay, the body is brought back to Rome on the shoulders of the confraternity. No food is taken on the road, and the plucky young brethren pride themselves on keeping their fast as strictly as possible. Along the immense Campagna it is sometimes very hard to find the ditch or the hedge in which the murderous gun of a revengeful rival has killed a successful sinner, or to discover the wide, open spot where the sun or severe stroke of the roaming *butiro* or the doomed *guardiano*. Sometimes after a stormy night the *butiro* has made itself, and the

manifesto, written by Prof. Newman, a short time ago, will give your readers an outline of the reform for which this body is agitating: "To attain necessary justice for the future we claim the following six points as essential:—

- 1. That all powers of the landlord shall cease, and rents become due to the State.
2. That the rents be paid into local Land Courts, which also shall exercise (under solemn forms of justice) any of the present landlords' rights. Especially every Court shall be empowered, when desired by tenants to divide farms, to lower unjust rents and to limit the size of estates when the interests of a locally demand such limitation.
3. That rents being duly paid, all power of interference with the cultivator shall be abolished.
4. There shall be no sub-letting, except for limited periods, and by special permission of the Land Courts.
5. In order to avoid the necessity of management, either by the central or local authorities, with its inevitable cost, favoritism and jobbery, every future holder of land shall become owner of the improvements upon it (or tenant right) either by immediate purchase or by paying a terminable rental, while the land itself shall be held from the State at a fixed quit rent.
6. That the evicted landlords shall receive consideration for equitable claims in the form of terminable annuities.
In the interval, before so great a measure can be made law, we claim further:
8. That the State shall never lessen, but always seek to increase the National domain.
7. That as one means of increase the Legacy Tax on landed property shall be paid in land, which the Executive cannot squander.
8. That the existing Crown lands shall be administered by local Land Courts under rules of justice, no longer by the favoritism and jobbery of the Executive.
9. That peasant cultivators paying a quit rent be fostered."

This programme, radical as it is in comparison with previous English demands on the land question, is deemed, however, to be too "conservative," and both the "Land Reform Union" and "Democratic Confederation," are more in favor of Henry George's theory, of the land being taken from the "landlords" without any compensation being given by the State in return. The L. R. U. has a monthly paper called *The Christian Socialist*, as its organ, and, as may be inferred from the name, many clergymen of the dissenting churches are its members of the Union and contributors to its newspaper.

An election now about to take place in Manchester will illustrate the progress which these principles.

Continued on 6th page.

GEN. PRYOR'S MISSION

HE SAILS FOR ENGLAND

To Defend the Man Who Killed Carey.

New York, Oct. 5.—General Roger A. Pryor, who was retained with ex-Judge Fullerton as counsel for O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, has sailed for England in the Cunard steamer *Soythia*. Ex-Judge Fullerton was unable to accompany General Pryor on account of previous engagements, and as the case stands now it is doubtful if he will go to England at all. The day set down for the trial is the 18th inst. If a postponement is not secured ex-Judge Fullerton will not go to England.

O'Donnell's other counsel are A. M. Sullivan, late member of Parliament for Westmeath, and Mr. Charles J. Guy, a member of the English bar. General Pryor was asked if he did not deem it doubtful about being permitted to assist in the defense of O'Donnell, and he said he was confident no objection would be made to his appearing in this case, as such an objection he considered would be an act of great discourtesy to the American bar, if not to the American nation.

O'Donnell's counsel will plead justification for the killing of Carey. They will claim that the shooting was done in self-defense. The principal witnesses for the prosecution will be the wife and son of the slain informer. The newspaper accounts of the evidence that they have given have been read by General Pryor, and he gave it as his opinion before sailing that if the Crown could not produce stronger evidence of deliberate intent to kill on the prisoner's part, O'Donnell would not be convicted, provided his trial was a fair one. General Pryor, it is understood, said that neither Mrs. Carey nor her son would stand the test of sharp and thorough cross-examination. Besides counting on breaking down Mrs. Carey and the informer's son in their testimony, the defense expect to produce witnesses who will swear that Carey's son did not see the shooting at all.

These witnesses, who are now on their way from Africa, will tell a different story in many respects of the shooting from that told by the informer's son or wife.

The defense, however, fear that the British Government may have determined to hang O'Donnell under any circumstances, and consequently may refuse to permit an adjournment of the trial. The witnesses for the defense will not have arrived in England on the date now fixed for the trial.

In view of the treatment that O'Donnell has been already subjected to in England, very little consideration for the demands of his counsel may be expected. Irish nationalists here are of the opinion that General Pryor or any other American lawyer will not be allowed to assist in O'Donnell's defense.

DRIVEN FROM A FUNERAL.

A PATRIBON WOMAN'S LECTURE ON GIBBS AT THE FUNERAL OF HER FRIEND.

PATRIBON, N.J., Oct. 8.—The funeral of Mrs. Minchin took place here yesterday, and after the coffin had been placed in the hearse and the mourners had entered the carriage it was found that there was a vacant seat in one of the coaches. A woman about thirty-five years of age, of attractive appearance, neatly dressed in black silk and velvet, moved toward the carriage. "Is the Trapper going to get into the carriage?" inquired one of the crowd. "She would not have the cheek to do that," exclaimed another. The woman concerning whom these remarks had been made moved forward and took her seat in the carriage. Some of the women present whispered, and soon there were cries of "Name!" Then one of the women in the carriage refused to go on unless "the Trapper" was removed. A number of others joined her, and the undertaker was requested to insist on the woman leaving. The undertaker held a hurried consultation with some of the mourners and then stepped to the carriage and asked the woman to alight. She inquired the reason for the request. The undertaker explained to her that he had been informed that she had a bad character and that the mourners refused to go on with the funeral until she left the carriage.

The woman became very indignant. Drawing herself up on the carriage step, she delivered a lecture to those present on the evil results of gossip. She declared that she had never done anything of which a woman ought to be ashamed and that no one could point to a sinful act of which she was guilty. She knew that she had been talked about, but insisted that there was no reason whatever for the talk. She wept when she spoke of the indignity put upon her by which she was not allowed to attend the funeral of a woman with whom she had been very intimate during her life. She, however, left the carriage, saying that she would not let the matter rest where it was, but that she would take it to court. The funeral then proceeded.

ALCOHOL. There are in Switzerland 14 lunatic asylums, into which, between 1877 and 1881, as many as 7,700 patients were admitted; 4,022 men and 3,678 women. It is said that drink is the principal cause of this state of things.

A HANGMAN WANTED. The sheriff of the county of Frederick is looking out for a hangman in the case of Frederick Mann, who killed four members of the Cooke family. This execution will take place on the 12th inst.

ROBBING THE GALLOWES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—John Smith, the colored man who murdered Josiah Harden, at Elkins, Garrett county, last year, escaped from jail this (Thursday) afternoon about five o'clock. He called the jailer into his cell and the jailer very foolishly went, when Smith knocked him down, took a hatchet and broke the chain which held him to the floor, looked the jailer up and escaped with his shackles on. Every effort is being made to recapture him. Smith is a desperate fellow. He was only a short while since convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. Governor Hamilton was expected to sign his death warrant at Annapolis to-day and fix the date of execution.

CHAPTER X.

Reddy Connor, having passed through the little village of Brockton, turned off from the great road, and directed his course, by his master's orders, to the ruins of an abbey some four miles distant from the Hall.

When he reached the abbey, he found the ruins of the old walls which Sir Geoffrey had selected for his retreat, he polished out to his attendants the grounds that once belonged to the abbey, now, alas! fallen into other hands.

There above was the orchard, on the hillside behind the ruins, and below the spacious lawn, which his great ancestor, the first lord of Brockton, had presented to the Lord Abbot of Allsbury.

There on the lawn the neighboring poor for twenty miles around were wont to assemble twice each summer, on St. Barnabas' and St. James' even.

There the poor mendicants had their routings. There on the greensward they recounted to each other the adventures of nut-brown ale, manufactured by the fat brewer of Allsbury, their wanderings over hill and dale, the sights they had seen and the dangers they encountered since they met there last.

All was now a heap of ruins; the rank weeds grew up and the load from filled the windows, and the nettle and chick creep crept along the steps, and spread like a vasture, over the great hall.

The swallows, who had built their nests for centuries under the roof eaves undisturbed, had now boldly entered the chapel, and taken possession of the cornice above the very altar.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL

The Distinguished Prelate in Washington.

SERMON AT ST. ALOYSIUS' CHURCH.

Lecture on the Present Aspect of Religious Belief in England.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Mgr. Capel arrived in Washington last evening from Wilmington and is the guest of Rev. Father Murphy, B.J., at Gonzaga College. It was not known positively until this morning that Mgr. Capel would preach at St. Aloysius' Church, though it had been announced in all the Washington papers that he would at the eleven o'clock mass.

There were in the Temple the types of the Saviour, and all this wealth and riches were displayed in that Temple, what shall our devotion render to our Lord in His dwelling? He is the King of Kings, and we should delight in contributing to the beauty of His residence.

The object of the lecture delivered by Mgr. Capel in the National Theatre this evening was the present aspect of religious belief in England. The auditorium was crowded.

The distinguished prelate, after the Veni Creator had been sung, ascended the pulpit and preached for nearly an hour.

After reading the epistle and gospel of the day Mgr. Capel chose his text from the twenty-seventh chapter, Book of Genesis:—"It is the house of God, the gate of heaven, and it shall be called the court of God."

THE BODY OF CHRIST.

So then, my brethren, when the priest of God Almighty will in some three quarters of an hour take the bread into his hands and bless and break, and when he will take that chalice and bless, after a blessing, those words of Jesus Christ, then there will be performed a wonder the like of which is not known on God's earth.

Brethren, I can well understand that many will stand aghast on hearing a proposition of this kind: I can understand that you who assist at the Holy Sacrifice every Sunday will, when the truth is put before you, stand in its presence with awe—with great respect; yet, brethren, while awe is upon us and respect is upon us, there is the light of faith, which tells us that God in His omnipotence laid it down as the law that we were to do this in remembrance of Him even to the very end of time.

here on earth, and therefore, verily may we say: This is, indeed, the house of God!

And more, dear brethren; for this is the threshold—this is the very portal of that other world into which we are to enter. Here you come to be baptized, and by that baptism you will be brought when the priest will have stood over you and told your soul—in the name of God the Father who created it, in the name of God the Son who redeemed it, and in the name of God the Holy Ghost who sanctified it—to go forth.

And last of all, beloved brethren, it is God's own court. It is the place where He is King, and He is to receive the services of His subjects. In this court He is to be the dispenser of His mercy, where He is to place His protecting power over every weak child and those of your God. He is your Lord and Master. These brethren, can this residence of your God be too nobly adorned? Shall we in building the Temple sent to all parts of the earth to procure the most precious treasures for its construction, there were in the Temple the types of the Saviour, and all this wealth and riches were displayed in that Temple, what shall our devotion render to our Lord in His dwelling?

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A MURDERER ON TRIAL.

CONROUG, Ont., Oct. 4.—At the Assizes here to-day James Caffery was put on trial for murdering Hugh McDowell in Conrooug on the evening of September 1st. Both Caffery and McDowell lived in a tenement on King street, the former occupying a shop on the ground floor, being a shoemaker by trade, and the latter dwelling with his wife on the third floor above.

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 remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

The Town Council of Bombay has refused to sanction the vote of \$25,000 granted by the Municipality for defraying the expenses of the public reception of the Duke of Connaught, declaring \$1,000 to be the total sum that could be allowed for the purpose.

[Continued.] CHAPTER. II.

wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

"Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, weakness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism. Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases trail away as a hair to the wind.

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the world.

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease by its use thousands of cases have been cured. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy. It will cure you in 10 to 15 days. It is sold by all druggists.

WILL'S MANUAL! THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK OF BUSINESS FORMS, has completely rewritten the enormous sale of 2,000,000 COPIES in the U. S. and Canada.

DESTROYER OF HAIR! ALEX. ROSS' DEPI-LATORY Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without pain. It is sent securely packed from England by post. Alex. Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper, 4 to 12 in. diameter, for Churches, Schools, etc. Also Bells of Cast Iron, 12 to 24 in. diameter. Catalogue sent Free. VANOUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINCY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines in all Languages. The Charles A. Vegefer Co. (Successors to A. Vegefer & Co.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR. It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, color, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are diseased; while to brassy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

DIAMOND DYES. Best Dyes Ever Made. FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, FURS, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta, and 20 other best colors. Guaranteed Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or sent you 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent free on stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD AND SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint, Artists' Black. For gilding, painting, and coloring. Large, Medium, and Small sizes. For all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10c. a package, at the druggist, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein of the same place, Plaintiff, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of this Superior Court, a *curator ad litem*, Plaintiff, and the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An action on a *repetition de biens* has been instituted against the said defendant.

A COMPETENT ORGANIST is wanted at St. John's Church, Oswego N.Y., to take charge of organ and choir. Address the Pastor, stating terms and conditions. REV. D. O'CONNELL, St. John's Church, Oswego, N.Y.

BRITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 112 and 114 King Street West, TORONTO. THIS is the leading Commercial College in Canada. ITS LOCATION is in the Business and Educational centre of this Province. ITS STAFF of Teachers and Lecturers are thoroughly capable business men. THE COURSE of Studies has been specially arranged to give a sound business training. EVERY SUBJECT in the course is taught by men who make these subjects specialties. Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Penmanship, & Phonography. Are each thoroughly taught. Will re-open Monday, Sept. 3rd, next. For catalogue and other information, address THE SECRETARY. THE TROY MENELEY BELL FOUNDRY. - Clinton H. Meneley Bell Company, TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Old-fashioned, Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

WITH \$5 YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Ducal Brunswick Government Bond, which Bonds are issued and secured by the above German Government, and are redeemable in drawings.

THREE TIMES ANNUALLY, Until each and every bond is drawn. The three highest prizes amount to 150,000 Reichsmarks, 50,000 " 60,000 " And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Prize of not less than 65 MARKS as there are no REBATES. One Reichsmark equal to 20 Cents in Gold. The next drawing takes place on the 15th NOVEMBER, 1883. Country orders sent in Registered Letters inclosing Five Dollars secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing 1st November. For circulars and other information address the INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits, capable of doing short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with references, to BENJAMIN BROOKMAN, 311 Broadway, New York.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, No. 225, Dame Elizabeth Simard, of Lachine, District of Montreal, wife of James Howley, of the same place, Plaintiff, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for restitution as to property against her said husband. T. & C. O'CONNELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, 23th September, 1883.

INFORMATION WANTED (by his brother John) of Michael O'Brien, who left Ligoniew, Kerry, Ireland, about 20 years ago. When last heard of he was in Montreal, St. Thomas street, Griffintown; would be now about 47 years of age. Address: JOHN O'BRIEN, Care Rev. P. Bardon, Onyaga, Ont.

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE. NEEDED IN Every Family. AN ELEGANT AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE for Consumption, Indigestion, Headache, and all other ailments. SUPERIOR TO PILLS and all other systems of medicine. THE ACTION PROMPTLY RELIEVES THE TASTE, DELICIOUS TO LADIES and children like it. Price, 30 cents. Large boxes, 60 cents. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 67-70 N. 3RD ST.

30 DAYS TRIAL DR. DYES VOLTAIC BELT BEFORE - AND - AFTER! Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD. WHO are suffering from NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all other ailments of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from NERVOUS and VITAL DEBILITY. Beware of cheap imitations. THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rankes amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, giving tone, energy and vigor to those who are afflicted with any of the following ailments: RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and every kind of Skin Disease, has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 535 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 2s., and 3s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT (Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.) FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. It is especially rubbed on the Neck and Chest, in cases of Croup, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

A BOON TO MEN. All those who from indigestion, excess or other causes are weak, unwell, listless, physically drained, and unable to perform their duties properly, or who are suffering from any of the following ailments: NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 535 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 2s., and 3s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS. The State of Michigan has more than 4,000 miles of railroad and 1,000 miles of Lake transportation, schools of agriculture in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. The soil and climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State in the North-west. Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMM'R of IMMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH.

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' for 150 per line (square), first insertion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. OCTOBER, 1883.

- WEDNESDAY, 10.—St. Francis Borgia, Confessor. Bp. Galbery, Hartford, died 1872. THURSDAY, 11.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. All remittances to THE TRUE WITNESS are acknowledged by change of date on the address label. Every subscriber is particularly requested to examine the date printed on paper, and if it does not correspond with the date paid to, notice should be sent to the office at once, in order that the error may be rectified.

NOTICE.

We desire to inform the subscribers to THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS at Pembroke, Ont., and vicinity, that owing to pressing business our late efficient agent, Michael Shea, Esq., has transferred the agency to Mr. James P. Sarsfield, who will in future act as our representative and transact all local business for this office.

Mr. M. J. Conway will, during the next three weeks, call on the subscribers of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS, in Ottawa, Cobourg, Lindsay, Toronto and other points in Ontario, for the purpose of collecting accounts and soliciting new subscriptions.

During his stay in Chicago Lord Coleridge received a pressing invitation to visit an immense sausage factory, but he respectfully declined for the reason that he "ate sausages himself sometimes." It is said that the Chicago sausage man failed to catch the point.

During the past nine years the Catholics of France have, out of their own contributions, made up the magnificent sum of 17,500,000 francs as a compensation for the robbery and spoliation of which the Holy See has been the victim at the hands of the Italian Government.

The Bishop of Clonfert, at a meeting in Loughrea, discussed the subject of State-aided emigration. His Lordship in the severest and most emphatic language denounced the scheme, and appealed to the men and women of Ireland to stick to the land, where prosperity and abundance would be theirs only for the misgovernment to which they had been subjected, but which, in the near future, would have to give way to more honest and enlightened rule.

There are in Iowa 71,687 more schoolboys than schoolgirls. There are more boys than girls all over the West, and more men than women, especially in the new States. In the Eastern States the situation is reversed in favor of the females.

From statistics which have just been published in England some idea may be formed of the enormous number of the criminal population of that country. In 1878 the total number of criminals, who were convicted, was only 242,570. The following year this number ran up to 315,105. In 1880 the number was no fewer than 362,709, while for the last two years it has increased to almost 400,000.

least a quarter of a century to produce as many criminals as have been convicted in English courts.

The possible results to be achieved by farming, on a small scale, and by owners of limited farms, are well illustrated by the State of New York. In that State the great majority of the farms are small, ranging from 10 acres to 200, the average being something under 50 acres.

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT, to whom the English language is indebted for a new and most expressive term, has abandoned his evil ways, and has actually been converted to the National cause, so that to-day, from being the best hated man, he is now the most popular person in the neighborhood of Lough Mask.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

From time to time the cables and other trustworthy sources of information announce that Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., burns with the desire to supplant Mr. Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party. Of course, nobody believes the silly story but those who would like to see discord and insubordination playing havoc in the National ranks.

THE CHAMPIONS OF LAW AND ORDER.

The Orangemen in the North of Ireland, under the leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote, are deporting themselves in an unusually lively fashion. After smashing the windows and wrecking the buildings of the Liberal newspaper offices in Belfast, they paid their respects to the Catholic convents, Stones and other missiles were showered in among the helpless inmates, regardless of life and property.

THE FEDERAL REVENUE.

The Federal Treasury is filling up rapidly. In fact the Government has so much spare cash on hand that they do not know what to do with it, as they have no use for it in the administration of our public affairs.

the present fiscal year. The revenue up to the 31st of August was \$5,420,311.29, and for September it was \$2,980,670.04, or a total of \$8,280,981.33. The expenditure, on the other hand, to the 31st August, was \$4,370,506.88, and for September it was \$1,761,441.91, or a total of \$6,131,951.89.

THE SYMPATHY OF THE COLORED RACE.

Perhaps the most touching expression of heartfelt sympathy and good-will that has ever been adopted by any race for Ireland's cause and her people, is that which comes from the six millions of the colored race in the United States.

NOT YET RIPE FOR WAR.

The latest news from Europe indicates a moderation in the indignant feeling of Spain towards the French Government. It is true that the elements of international discord have for some time past been quietly, but actively, at work in Europe; but it is improbable that any one of the nations is willing, or even prepared, to be plunged into a conflict at the present time.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

At the quarterly meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, on the 3rd inst., the President, Mr. Henshaw, broached the subject of a Government telegraph system. Since the late operators' strike the question has received the attention and consideration of many of our business men.

STILL ANOTHER.

We beg to call the attention of those estimable journals that have accused us of "unjustly maligning" the Marquis of Lansdowne, and of having spoken of him from "false and insufficient information," to the following expression of opinion and statement of facts given by the Dublin correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle concerning the character and doings of our next Governor-General.

THE TORY LEADER IN THE NORTH.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, commonly known as the "Grand Old Woman" and leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition, has, according to promise and arrangement, paid a visit to Ireland. Naturally he inclined towards that section of the Island where, likely, he would be more at home.

TWO-CENT POSTAGE.

The new postal law in the United States, reducing letter postage to two cents, has gone into operation since the first of the month. For a long time the receipts of the Post Office Department have been increasing at a greater rate than the expenditures, and the consequence has been the piling up of uncollected surpluses.

one of which few entertain a doubt of its eventual success. Great Britain now has a net revenue of between \$12,000,000 and \$14,000,000 on her penny postage. This low rate led the English people to indulge in an enormous amount of correspondence, and it is quite certain that the growth of the Post Office business in the United States will spring to equal dimensions through the influence of equally cheap postage.

MONTREAL'S DISCOURAGING DEATH RATE.

Some of the officers of our Board of Health have found fault with the figures which we gave a few weeks ago relating to the death rate of Montreal, and which we pointed out to be only 2.12 per cent. less than the highest death rate in the leading cities of either Europe or America.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The hostile reception which the King of Spain met with in Paris has thrown the people of Europe into a state of excitement and their governments into one of expectancy. The relations between the Spanish and the French Governments have suddenly become strained, and the isolation of France in Europe has, as a consequence, become more complete and helpless.

received it simultaneously with the uniform. There is not much doubt that in forcing this complimentary courtesy upon Alfonso, Bismarck intended thereby to sow distrust and discord between France and Spain, and to judge from the success of the Parisian populace he has succeeded remarkably. But it was both untimely and unkind of the German Emperor to endanger and embarrass his Royal Cousin with a gift so perilous on the eve of his departure for the French Capital.

THE GERMAN IN AMERICA.

Two hundred years ago the first German colony landed in America. Germany was among the last of the nations of Europe to empty its surplus population on the shores of the new found continent, but once the tentacle element took root in America, it developed remarkable growth until to-day it is destined to become the most widely represented race in the United States.

DAVITT'S LETTER

Continued from 1st Page.

are making. The Liberals are afraid to con- sider the vacant seat, owing to the strength of the Conservative cause in the cottonopolis of England. Not so the Radical land reformers, as a candidate has already issued his address, and is likely to receive the Irish vote along with the united support of the city workmen. Dr. Pankhurst's platform embraces the following sweeping reforms:

- 1. Abolition of the House of Lords.
2. Universal adult (male and female) suffrage.
3. Equalization of electoral power.
4. Payment of members of Parliament.
5. Disestablishment and disendowment of the English State Church.
6. The abolition of the oath.
7. National, secular, free and compulsory education.
8. Nationalization of the land.
9. Local self-government for Ireland, and the substitution of a federal tie for the existing act of union.

This is by far the most Radical programme that has been put forward in England by an English reformer since the Chartist movement in 1848; and whether Dr. Pankhurst goes to the poll, or retires from the contest before nomination day, the mere adoption of such a revolutionary platform, for a city of the commercial magnitude and political importance of Manchester is a most significant sign of the times, which is full of cheering promise, alike for the future social welfare of the laboring masses of England and Scotland, and for the national aspirations of Ireland.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Confederation of Great Britain has just issued the following manifesto as a

COUNTER-PROPOSAL TO SCHEMES

of State-directed emigration for unemployed British workmen:

- 1. That no Government servant be employed at his or her present wages for a longer period than eight hours in each day. This alone would give room for many now out of work, seeing that the ordinary hours of work in the post office and other State establishments are from ten to twelve hours or more in the day.
2. That all uncultivated crown, or other lands, or lands now in pasture which, in the opinion of skilled agriculturists, would best pay to cultivate, be at once worked with improved machinery by such of the unemployed as are accustomed to or would prefer agricultural occupation. The laborers to be paid the rates of wages which, in the judgment of the board of assessors, shall be sufficient to keep them and their families in health and comfort, or that such necessary food be supplied at cost, at a general meal, lodging being provided on the spot. An equitable portion of the profits, if any, derived from such farming operations, to be divided from time to time among the people employed.
3. That any public works of importance in or near any industrial centre—such as artesian dwellings, embankment of rivers, construction of canals or aqueducts—should be begun at once instead of being deferred; and that the same rates of wages be paid, in proportion to cost of living, to the workers employed that is paid to the agricultural laborers, or that their feeding be conducted on wholesale principles as above. That if, on valuation of works completed, any profit should be shown above what such works would have cost at rates of wages for similar work, averaged for the last five years, an equitable portion of such profit be divided among the laborers.
4. That, where possible, light relief works on similar principles should be commenced for those women or men who are incapable of heavy labor; or that they be engaged on clothing or other work which they could exchange through the State with the products of those who are not upon the land.
5. That the cost of the initial proceedings and the payment of wages be met by the rate-payers and the State in equal portions, in such proportions as may be determined upon. The advantage to the rate-payers is that able-bodied persons would be engaged upon beneficial remunerative labor instead of upon useless workhouse tasks; the advantage to the State would be that no permanent pauperism would result from the prevailing depression. Therefore, the municipalities and the State should at once organize the unemployed labor, and thereby save expense later. As the State has organized and admirably worked the post office, telegraphs, arsenals, dockyards and many factories, no difficulty need arise with regard to organization or management.
This is a thorough Socialist programme, far in advance of either the Land Nationalization Society, with which Dr. Russell Wallace and Professor Newman are associated, or the Land Reform Union, which has Professor Joynt and Miss Helen Taylor (daughter of John Stewart Mill) as representative members; but the Democratic Confederation is more or less avowedly Collectivist in its propaganda, and its organizer, Dr. Hyndman, is an enthusiastic disciple of the late Karl Marx, the author of "Das Kapital." The one striking feature, however, in the platforms of these respective organizations is the prominence given

to the land question as it affects the masses of the English people, and this decidedly social complexion of this form of English Radicalism is born of the Irish Land League movement, and is as pregnant with danger to English landlords and aristocratic supremacy in Great Britain as was the originating Irish movement to the abolition of our now defeated landlordry. The land of England, like its political power, has long been in the hands of the proud and most influential of modern aristocrats; but just as the descendants of the haughty barons of Runnymede have had political ascendancy wrested from their class by the Reform Bill of 1832 and subsequent amending measures, so will they be also compelled to part with the absolute ownership of England's soil in obedience to the social wants and the political mandate of an enfranchised and progressive English democracy. The landmarks of the British Constitution are in the way of becoming rapidly effaced; or, as a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette recently observed, that embodiment of English laws and institutions is in process of democratic evolution only. As yet there is no tendency to assail the monarchy. The present occupant of the throne is certainly popular among the people of Great Britain, and as all power formerly appertaining to the kings and queens of England has long ago been vested in the popular assembly of the Commons there is nothing left in the possession of the monarch, except the annual allowance of 2,000,000 dollars, that is worth struggling for. It can scarcely be reckoned a factor in the contest between

the aristocracy and democracy of England, as it is already dependent upon the people's sympathy for bare subsistence. Still, its sympathies lie with the "Upper Ten" order, as a matter of course; but the present occupant of the throne is far too sensible and calculating a sovereign to openly participate in a struggle that would involve herself and her dynasty in a contest with the masses of her subjects in Great Britain.

What the ultimate outcome of this new movement in England will be to England's institutions or England's people the future alone can determine; but the fact that the English people are no longer a unit in the fight against the national and social demands of Ireland, and are themselves rapidly separating into opposite camps and preparing for a deadly struggle for the possession of the land of England, is the brightest and widest rift that has yet appeared in the dark cloud of Ireland's social and political subjection.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Holloway's Pills.—Prevalence.—An autumn treads on winter, slender, delicate, and paler-faced youths become listless, languid and debilitated, unless an alternative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their feeble organs. This precise requirement is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them be read with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicinal acts gently, though surely, as a purifier, regulator, alternative, tonic and mild aperient. A very few doses of these Pills will convince any discouraged invalid that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little perseverance only is demanded for its completion.

CONFIRMATION IN CAMDEN.

The first official visit of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, to the Parish of Camden on the 22nd ult. was the occasion of the largest gathering ever seen at the Parish Church, testifying to the high esteem in which his Lordship is held in that portion of his Diocese.

The Bishop accompanied by the Rev. Father McDonagh of Napanee and the Bishop's Secretary, on their drive out were met at Newburgh by the Rev. Father Hogan, parish priest of Sheffield, and the Rev. Father Twomey, P.P. of Camden, accompanied by a large number of parishioners, where a procession was formed, headed by Fathers Twomey and Kelly, and proceeded to the church. Upon their arrival his Lordship was presented with the following address elegantly illuminated:—

To the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, Canada:

May it please your Lordship: We, on behalf of the congregation of the parish of Camden, take this, the occasion of your first visit here, as the opportunity of expressing those feelings of affection and deep devotion, due to you as our Bishop, and to extend that hearty welcome which you so richly deserve from every congregation in your Diocese.

Since your advent to Canada our Diocese has prospered in many ways, which prosperity is mainly due to the untiring exertions of your Lordship. We cannot refrain from referring to the many sacrifices necessarily made by you in accepting the Bishopric of Kingston, the many strong ties which had to be severed and the advantages of which your deep learning and extended abilities had and would have secured to you elsewhere.

As an Irishman we welcome you, being of the same nationality as a majority of us, feeling proud that our native land has sent forth to us one so full of zeal, piety, and learning. And the parishioners of Camden do not wish to allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing to your Lordship the high esteem in which the present pastor is held by them for his exertions towards the advancement of their parish.

In conclusion, we here express the sincere wish of each member of this congregation, that your Lordship may long live to give to our Church the benefit of your extraordinary abilities, and that we may long be favored with your guidance as our beloved Bishop, at the same time asking your Lordship's blessing.

On behalf of the congregation, W. WHELAN, N. McNEIL, M. HAN.

CAMDEN, Sept. 22nd, 1883.

His Lordship made a suitable reply, after which 210 candidates for admission to the holy rite of Confirmation were examined by the Bishop.

The following day (Sunday) the candidates were confirmed and addressed in a plain and forcible manner by his Lordship on their duties as members of Christ's Church.

Occasion was taken by the Bishop to express himself highly pleased with the condition of the parish under the present pastor, due no doubt greatly to the exertions of the latter. From what he had heard and saw, there was an absence of that ill-feeling between the Catholics and their Protestant neighbors which unfortunately did not always exist. The address was read by William Whelan Esq., one of the oldest pillars of the church in the parish.

During Mass the Solo "Salve Maria" was beautifully rendered by Miss Twomey. The church and grounds were handsomely decorated, the weather was all that could be desired, in fact everything seemed to lend its aid in making the first visit of his Lordship one to be long remembered in the parish.

McLEAN, ROGER & CO. AND THE GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—The case of McLean, Roger & Co. against the Government for damages caused by part of the Departmental printing, which they claimed should have been done by them, being given to other printers, has been decided and an award given against the Government for \$60,781. This claim arose under the contract entered into with McLean, Roger & Co. by the Mackenzie Government, as well as under the contract made since the present Government came into power. Both Governments conceived that certain kinds of printing were not covered by the contract, and gave it to other printers. McLean, Roger & Co. claimed that they were entitled to all printing, both parliamentary and departmental. The present Government denied the claim, but a petition of right was allowed in the Exchequer Court, petitioners claiming \$200,000. The Exchequer Court gave judgment in their favor when the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided that petitioners were entitled to damages for loss on the departmental printing given to other parties, but not on parliamentary printing so given, and the case was referred back to Exchequer Court to amend the award. Messrs. Robert Oselle, Registrar of the Court, and Brown Chamberlin, Queen's Printers, were appointed to examine the items of the claim and fix the amount of damage, and after a long and careful investigation, they have given an award for the sum named above.

FROM SCHOOL TO THE ALTAR

A ROMANTIC WEDDING.

A YOUNG LADY UNDERGRADUATE MARRIES HER SCHOOLMATE'S FATHER ON THE SLY.

The Couple Spend their Honey-moon in Montreal.

New York, Oct. 4.—Mr. Henry Arthur, the head of the large leather firm of Henry & Co., 84 and 86 Gold street, has an elegant summer residence on the north shore of Long Island, eight miles from Roslyn. The house is on Sand's Point, between the houses of Justice Richard O'Gorman and Mr. John W. Harper. Mr. Arthur has a fine city house in Oxford street and De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn. Since the death of his wife, about two years ago, he has lived in rather lonely state at one of these houses. He has four children, of whom the eldest, Miss Florence Arthur, aged 16, is a student at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city. Two of the children are boys. The dearest friend of Miss Arthur at the convent was Miss Cecelia Murray, aged 17, a bright and beautiful brunette, the daughter of Police Justice Henry Murray of 451 West Forty-seventh street. The two families had been very intimate, and last summer they were together for a long time at Long Branch and Saratoga. Part of the summer was spent at Sand's Point, and Miss Arthur took Miss Murray there with her.

Mr. Arthur is about 40 years of age, has iron-gray hair and monstache and a florid complexion. He was thrown a great deal in the company of Miss Murray, and a mutual attachment arose. They became engaged, and the only obstacle to an immediate marriage was found in Mrs. Murray, who insisted that her daughter was too young and that the marriage should be postponed until her graduation next June. Mr. Arthur apparently assented to this arrangement. Miss Florence returned to the convent, and on Monday, Sept. 17, the trunk of Miss Murray was packed ready for her return.

In the mean time Mr. Arthur had seduced with the aid of a young lover and had perjured Miss Murray to consent to a private marriage. It was arranged that she should go to Sand's Point with a lady friend, and that he would come out in the evening with a priest who would marry them. Both of the families are Catholics. Miss Murray left her home quietly on Monday September 17, and went to the house of Mrs. Massey, the wife of Police Justice Frederick S. Massey, of 133 Schenckhorst street, Brooklyn. That afternoon the two ladies took the steamboat Idlewild for Roslyn, and were there met by Mr. Arthur's coachman, who drove them out to Sand's Point. Mr. Arthur went out to Roslyn the same afternoon by a late train. He procured a horse and buggy and drove to the residence of the Rev. Father M. C. Brennan, pastor of St. Mary's at Roslyn, and the Manassett church, which Mr. Arthur was in the habit of attending. After some persuasion Father Brennan was induced to accompany Mr. Arthur to Sand's Point. On the way Mr. Arthur explained that he desired to be married to Miss Murray at once, and that he had stopped for the priest before going to his home in order that there might be no misconception. It is necessary to procure a dispensation in order to solemnize a Catholic marriage outside of a church. Father Brennan said last evening that there are exceptional cases where a dispensation is not necessary, and this was one of them.

When they arrived at Mr. Arthur's house they went into the parlor and sent up word to the ladies that they were there. Miss Murray and Mrs. Massey came down, and Father Brennan says that their dress suggested to him that they had anticipated a wedding ceremony. After a very short delay Father Brennan put on his robes and the couple stood before him. Mrs. Massey and the servants were witnesses. When the ceremony was ended and the health of the bride had been drunk, Father Brennan returned to Roslyn. In the mean time Justice and Mrs. Murray were distressed at the disappearance of their daughter. They could not find her at the convent where they supposed she had gone, and finally they traced her to Mrs. Massey's house, and learned that she was away with her. This quieted their fears, but the next morning they were greatly excited by the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Arthur announcing that he had married Miss Cecelia. Justice Murray sent for Miss Florence Arthur, and then, with his wife and eldest daughter, took the 1 o'clock train for Roslyn. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur were equally anxious for a meeting in order to explain matters, and they with Mrs. Massey, took the 12.50 train from Roslyn for New York. The result was that the two parties passed by each other on the railroad.

The Murray party were at once driven to Sand's Point. Mrs. Murray was much excited, but Justice Murray was cool and collected. They found that their daughter and new son-in-law were gone, and they only waited long enough to gather the particulars of the marriage. They were driven to Great Neck, where they took a train for Brooklyn. There they found Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, and explanations followed.

Mr. Murray's anger was appeased, and the reunited family sat down to a marriage feast at the Pierpont house. The next day Mr. and Mrs. Arthur started for Canada on a wedding tour. They are now in Montreal, but will return shortly, and will sail for Europe on Oct. 10.

TENNYSON'S "MAY QUEEN."

Who knows that if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned on many another bright May-day. The "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure for all those disorders to which females are liable. By druggists.

COWHIDED BY YOUNG MEN.

A COLORED WOMAN SERIOUSLY CHASTISED.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4.—A few days ago Lovington, Nelson County, Va., was treated with a sensation seldom in its results. For a long time Robert E. Shelton, white, and Mrs. Lou Shelton, colored, have maintained a close intimacy. Shelton has a wife and several children. It was reported that the negro had abused Shelton's wife in her own home. This so incensed some of the young men that they determined to put a stop to the scandal if possible. Soon after midnight they proceeded to Shelton's home in the jail building and called him out, imprisoned him and threatened him with punishment if he did not mend his ways. They then returned to the jail building and took Mrs. Shelton out and gave her a severe flogging, and then returned to the jail building and took Mrs. Shelton out and gave her a severe flogging. This affair has created a great deal of excitement.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE LEADS CONVENTION.

LEADS, Sept. 29.—The Irish National League Convention met in the town hall to-day, and sat with closed doors, about a hundred delegates being present. It is understood that Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor presided, and was heartily greeted upon taking the chair. Messrs. Parnell, Biggar and O'Kelly participated in the proceedings. The programme, which it is understood was of a moderate nature, was not made public. It is stated that the main object of the convention is to take measures for the more complete and efficient organization of the party. A heated discussion took place upon the demands of the London delegates that there should be a revision of the rules for the election of the executive. They asked a larger representation. Parnell, Sexton and O'Connor took part in the debate. The convention finally voted that the executive should consist of seven members, with the following officers:—President, Thomas Power O'Connor; vice-president, Joseph Biggar; secretary, J. Richmond; treasurer, James O'Kelly. Healy, Justin McCarthy and Sexton were appointed members of the executive. The galleries were cleared of the few spectators because a reporter was discovered there. The conference was enthusiastic throughout. Parnell's appearance was received with an outburst of cheers. The rumor that delegates from America would attend the convention is unfounded. The next convention will be held in Dublin. A public meeting was held in Albert Hall to-night, when Thomas Power O'Connor presided. Sexton said the immense gathering before him proved the truth of the saying that there was a greater Ireland beyond the sea. It seemed as if Irishmen had taken peaceable possession of the British Isles. The speaker reminded his hearers that they were children of emigrants who left Ireland in tears. He solemnly asserted that the day had come when the elect of the Irish race assembled on College Green. The convention had given fresh proof of confidence in Parnell by committing the fortunes of the federation to seven of his followers. Sexton declared that he cared nothing for the contempt of Englishmen. Biggar said Irishmen were not afraid of a Tory Government. In some respects Tory rule would profit the Irish well; for instance, they would profit from a foreign war. The meeting passed resolutions unanimously expressing confidence in the Irish leaders, pledging itself to the policy of local and parliamentary elections, and should be to promote the Irish cause, promising support to the Executive, and congratulating Ouster on its campaign against landlordism and bigotry. A resolution was also unanimously adopted, denouncing mob violence and reproaching several journals for hounding on Protestants to outrages. Parnell started for Cork this evening.

JAMES McDERMOTT.

HIS SPEEDY DEPARTURE FROM COURT AFTER THE ABANDONMENT OF THE MOOK TRIAL IN LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool Daily Post has the following comments on the discharge of James McDermott, who was accused of conspiring to murder public officials in England and Ireland and who was liberated on Tuesday:— "Nobody was less surprised yesterday at McDermott's release, after an incarceration of six weeks, than that person himself, and no prisoner expecting his freedom was probably more anxious than he to hurry from the dock and hide his unenviable individuality in a crowded city. When placed on remand in the dock of Mr. Balfour's Court soon after the stroke of ten—half an hour before the usual time of calling on the case—McDermott, unlike his advocate (Mr. Quelch), was doubtless well aware of the determination of the authorities not to offer any evidence against him, and beneath his assumed nonchalance and jaunty bearing could be detected intense anxiety to leave the building as quickly as possible. When the statements or barks in mind that McDermott's life would not be safe in America, and that there is a very strong feeling against him amongst Irish Nationalists in England, and, in fact, in this very city, it may well be understood that his sudden dismissal very shortly after the stipendiary had taken his seat on the bench was of considerable importance to him as affecting his personal safety; indeed, from the prisoner's manner, it may not be unreasonably assumed that it was his intention to get a good start of his irate countrymen in Liverpool, who state their belief that he has filled the robes of spy and approver for the British Government. Under these circumstances the prisoner's strong desire to get the formalities of his release over, even in the absence of his solicitor, can be well imagined. Mr. Marks' reason for applying for McDermott's release was because it had been decided to offer no evidence." Why the case was abandoned is not satisfactorily clear, and the only explanation we are enabled to offer on the matter is our information that the assistant prosecuting solicitor received a briefly worded request from London to take the case off his hands. That one strong case at least could have been established against McDermott is almost beyond doubt, and the action taken is therefore inexplicable, unless there be any foundation in what has been oft repeated in the organs of the extreme Irish party, both in the United Kingdom and in America, that McDermott's arrest was pre-arranged between himself and the police authorities; and that the latter had obtained from him all the information they required. This conjecture is supported by the statement made upon excellent authority, that McDermott early yesterday morning received £10 "from London" presumably for his present needs. Immediately upon being discharged McDermott ran down the steps of the dock, and shortly afterwards, we were informed, left Chesapeake bridge in a cab. His departure appears to have been very hurried, from all accounts, and his elegant portmanteau and travelling bags were left inside the bridge for the time being, and removed by the police later on in the day. Mr. Quelch, when apprised of the release of his client, hurried to Chesapeake to see him, but was unsuccessful, as were also two reportedly attired females carrying parcels, evidently friends of McDermott, who had the same purpose in view, and appeared unable to realize that the man they had sought had taken such a hasty departure. Later on in the day a former landlady of McDermott's made inquiry as to his whereabouts, and stated that her husband would have attended the police court that morning but was afraid to do so, owing to the "Fenians in Liverpool, who were terribly down upon him." We understand that no precautions are being taken by the Irish police stationed in Liverpool, within whose jurisdiction the case came, for the safety of McDermott, and in that event it would be prudent on the part of the released man to seek safety in flight, if he has not already adopted that course and left the city.

A CURIOUS GAME.

A singular game at chess has just been finished in the north of Scotland. The game was begun about twelve months ago in Brooklyn. The first player, Mr. J. B. Munoz, made a move, and then passed the scoring sheet off to post to a friend. That friend made a move in reply, and then passed the paper on to another well-known player, who made a move in continuation. In this way the document found its way to Baltimore, where Mr. Sellman, who played in the London tournament, added a move and sent the paper on to Jamaica. From Jamaica it was sent to England, and after passing through the hands of well-known players in London and other towns, who each added a move, it began a tour among the chess players of Scotland. After travelling as far north as Dalwhinton, the document was sent back to Sheriff Spens of Glasgow. That gentleman examined the position, and decided that the game was lost for white, as black could force an exchange of rooks and win with the pawns. He therefore returned the game to the first player, Mr. J. B. Munoz, who now sent it to London to be published as a curiosity in the Chess Monthly, where it has just appeared. The scoring sheet bears the signatures of seventy players, who each made a move in the game, and the document shows that it has passed from hand to hand through thirty-two towns and cities of England, Scotland, and America.

ARCHBISHOP PURRELL.

THE COURT HOLDS CHURCH PROPERTY NOT LIABLE FOR HIS DEBTS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—The County District Court this afternoon decided the case of J. B. Mannix, assignee, vs. J. B. Purcell et al., which was an action by the assignee to obtain a judgment of the Court as to the liability of diocesan church property to pay the debts of the late Archbishop Purcell. Three hours were occupied in the delivery of the opinion, which was read by Judge Smith. One of two hundred pieces of property held by the Archbishop for all nine parishes and churches, as well as the cathedral, including the archiepiscopal residence and school, St. Mary's Seminary, Cumminsville Orphan Asylum and St. Joseph's Cemetery. The Court found that in the case of the churches, though the title was in fee simple in Archbishop Purcell, yet they were built by money raised by members of the different congregations, and the title was in the archbishop by reason of the rules of the church, which in such cases as this the court was bound to regard; that the archbishop held the title only as a trustee for the congregations, and property so held could not be subjected to the payment of the debts of the archbishop. In the case of the church the majority of the court found that the evidence showed that the archbishop had advanced some money, and the church was liable for that amount to the assignee, and as to the cathedral and the cathedral school, which was built by the archbishop directly from funds placed in his hands, except about \$60,000 raised by subscription, the court held that though the archbishop held the property in trust, as he did other churches, yet to the extent of the amount he advanced the assignee was entitled to recover, with interest, for the benefit of the creditors. The orphan asylum at Cumminsville was also decided a trust, not subject to sale, and the mortgage given by the archbishop on it to secure the creditors was declared of no binding force. The same view was taken as to St. Mary's Cemetery, with an order for reference to the master to ascertain if the archbishop had made advances on this property. As to the cemeteries, the majority of the court held that they were not dedicated to the public, that consecration did not amount to dedication, and that such portion as was not sold for burial lots could be sold for the benefit of

the creditors. Judge Johnston dissented as to referring two pieces of property to the master for account, and dissented wholly from the view that the cemeteries were not dedicated to the public and held in trust by the archbishop.

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IMPROVE THE KITCHENS.

The question is, what shall be done to the kitchen to make it bright and attractive, and the suggestions given are intended particularly for country kitchens, which seem to be very often the thoroughfare, if not the resting-place for the family. Vines, of course, would be in the way in the summer, and at that time they are not needed so much, as the kitchen doors are frequently draped with honey-suckles or morning-glories on the outside, as well as the kitchen windows. But in the winter when it is cold and cheerless outside, and the graceful vines have turned into brown, dead-looking stalks, try to have something green and fresh in the kitchen. Train a vine, if only a sweet-potato vine, on one of the windows, and besides, having saved all the empty cans from canned fruit or vegetables, paint a couple of them red; have two holes bored in each near the top, through which to run the string; by these they are to be suspended over the window. In one plant "Wandering Jew," or a Tradescantia, so easy to grow from slips, and which will creep up on the sides, making it a thing of beauty; and in the other, which must be nearly full of water, lay an old sponge or piece of white cotton, over which sprinkle flax seeds thickly, keeping the cotton moist when they are sown. In two or three weeks these will sprout, and the cotton will be covered with a beautiful green mossy looking growth.

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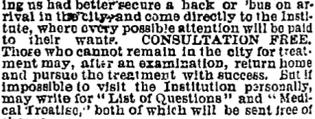


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