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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 22.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1883.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

## HE LITTLE RIDBAU TRAGEDY.

A QUARTET OF MURDERS.

HAWKESBURY, Ont., Jan. 2 -The usually reacciul village of Little Bideau, and, indeed, he whole country for miles around, for ill news travels fast, is in a state of great excitement in consequence of a terrible crime, or ather a series of terrible crimes, committed the village in the early morning. Little Rideau, the scene of the tragedy by tour members of a respected amily have been foully murdered and hree terribly wounded, is a small post fillage in Prescott County, situated some five cattered does not exceed probably two hunired. Of these one of the most esteemed ddents was Mr. William Buggles Cooke, a armer, who with his family lived some little distance from its centre. On Monday evenmg after spending a happy New Year's day, the family had retired to rest, little dreaming after the pleasures of the occasion how brief or some of their loved ones was to be the experience of the new year, and what terrible angulah was so soon to be brought on those who escaped the awful tate. In the employ of Mr. Cooke was a man named Frederick Mann, a young Engishman lately out from London, and who had been but three months in their service. What motive this man can have had for the

an insoluble mystery. And indeed it is hard as yet, so great is the excitement and so unstrung are the nerves of the survivors, to glean any accurate particulars of the circumtances. The murders were committed between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. For a time the intelligence received was that Mr. and Mrs. Cooke had been murdered at the time named, and their children, George, Wille and Emms dangerously wounded by their servant man. It was then stated the murderer first attacked Mr. Cooke at the barn with an axe, killing him there; then Mrs. looke in the shed adjoining the bouse. Entering the house, he attacked George, who was in ted, inflicting probably tatel injuries. Willie, Emms and Maggie coming to the d; the latter, however, succeeded in wrenching the axe from him and kept him at bay A visit to the scene of the event has elicited further details, which tend to chew that the

murderer first attacked Emma Cooke in the

awigh crimes he has committed is at present

upstairs storeroom adjoining the house. trangling her with a rope. Mrs. Cooke, evi-ntly having come to her daughter's assistce, was next stre a in the same way. nn next attacked Mr. Cooke, who had gone the barn-yard, where he killed him with y George, who was asleep, striking him, inhim upon the thigh, inflicting a dangerous it was thought advisable to his assistance. In the struggle which enand Maggie secured the axe. The murderer then selzed a lamp and struck Fannie with it, wounding her severely on the head. He then fled down the back stairs. The girle, going the ront way, met him in the dining-room samed with a poker, when he struck at them with it. They detended themselves and closed a door on him Maggie ran to the front door, where she balled a passer-by, who summoned assistance, upon hearing which the murderer fled, and was seen to cross the river, going in the direction of the Sr. Philrippe station of the Cana-

ip to this been heard of him. THE VICTIME. Mr. Ruggies W. Cooke, killed. Mrs. Cooke, killed. Miss Emma Cooke, killed.

Mr. George Cooke, killed. Mr. William Cooke, wounded, probably

dian Pacific Railway. Nothing further has

Miss Fannie Cooke, wounded severely. Miss Maggie Cooke, wounded slightly. The greatest horror is felt at the crime, and he heart-broken relatives who so parrowly caped a similar terrible fate are the objects

deep and undefined sympathy.

The bodies of the four victime, Mr. Rugles W. Cooke, Mrs Cooke, Emms and George being laid out in it, and the floors, halls and doors bespattered with blood. Willies wounds are so serious as to afford but slight hope of recovery.

Frecerick Mapn, is about five feet six high, rather slight, with fair complexion. He left without a coat, wearing plain grey pants and

Mher mocoasins.

CAPTURE OF THE MUBDERER LACHUTE, Que., Jan. 3. Intense excitement has prevailed bere all day, owing to occunts from persons who declared they had sen the murderer, after a description of him lad been given. He took dinner in a farmloure yesterday, about three miles weet of ere, and stopped in another farmhouse. even miles east of here, last night, not being mown by the people who betriended f this place, about four colook this afternother man, at Oote St. Louis, a French stilement some ten miles east of here oth were taken to Boderique's Hotel, Lahute. The murderer is but a boy, of about gyenteen, with an innocent looking counmance: so much so that no idea could be rmed of him as being such a human wretch til removing his cap, when a view is at

chair, or indifferent to everything going on around him, the other was wide awake, innocent-looking, and surprised at the scene before him. It is supposed that this other youth is only an idle tramp, and in no way connected with the murder. At six o'clock the murderer was taken on board the Western bound train for L'Orignal. Before leaving, a Methodist minister endeavored to talk to him, but received only sneers and impertinence at first, but he afterwards became somewhat interested and gave his brother's address to the minister, and asked him to write to him and tell his mother.

Reports from the scene of the tragedy say that the family always treated Menn very kindly, because he was, according to his own miles from here on the Long Sault Rapids of story, an orphan. He was treated remarkthe Ottawa Biver. Its population sparsely ably well for a servant, and seemed to be on very good terms with everyone. He gave no evidence of lunacy at any time.

### THE INCUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, the jury being composed of Patrick Connors (foreman), Russell Kirby, John Little, Chauncey Wyman, Louis Wilson, Telesphore Wilson, Malcolm Galinas, Felix Phillion, John Bicomer, Hilaire Brazeau, Charles Wade, Edward Lighthall, John Sittington.

The dootors testified that an attempt at rape had been made on Miss Emma Cook, the first of the victims supposed to have been killed, and it is the general opinion that the man in attempting his vile purposes on the young woman killed her. The evidence proved that she died by strangulation, and it is presumed that when he put the noose which caused death around her neck he did not intend to kill her. Finding her dead, he seems to have become convinced that the only way of escaping detection was

to do away with the whole family.
OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—Your correspondent paid another visit to the scene of the Cooke horror to-day. The bodies of the four victims are laid out in a spacious drawing-room in elegant metallic caskets. Hundreds of people from the surrounding district visited the house and in breathless silence, gazed upon the mangled forms of the poor unfortunates, who only a few days previous were full of good spirits, and in total ignorance of the terrible fate awaiting them. So great was the crowd that the medical attendants have issued positive instructions that the death chamber must be closed for the present, as it is seared that the bustle created will interfere with Willie, who is

## SUFFERING GREAT AGONY

from the wounds in his leg. He has been removed from the room over the kitchen, where he had the struggle with the murderer and lay the butchered body of his where also brother George. His left leg is badly mutilated. A ceep gash appears in the are, literally chopping his head thigh and another between the knes pieces. Then, entering the house, and ankle. The pain this morning was proceeded upstairs to the room occupied | not so acute as last night, and the doctors are under the impression that he will survive loting two fearful wounds in the temple unless mortification sets in. The symptoms with the axe, from which be shortly after this morning were far from being satisfactory. died ; then, rushing into Willie's room, struck No immediate danger is apprehended, yet Willie, sithough disabled, grappled his deposition in the event of his with him, and the noise alarming his sister, Maggie and Fannie, brought them to official visited the sick chamber yesterday and found Willie Cooke, although weak from loss of blood and nervous exhauston, able to give, in a clear and consise way, the particulars of the terrible tragedy, so far as he knew. His evidence is substantially as follows:—On Tuesday morning about eight o'clock he was awakened by the

CRIES OF HIS MOTHER, who occupied a bed in the same room as himself. He immediately sat up in the bed, when he observed young Mann approaching him with an axe in his hand. He asked Mann what he meant, when the latter ran towards him, and, raising the weapon, simed a blow at his head. He dodged in time to escape the blow, when he received another in the thigh, which fractured his left leg. Finding that there was no means of grappling with the murderous villain, armed. as he was, with such a deadly weapon, he got under the bed. He experienced some difficulty, as may well be imagined, is moving dexterously with a fractured limb; but he knew that he had to make a bold struggle for life, and accomplished the feat just as Mann had raised the axe to strike him the third blow. Just as he left leg, this time to the calf. Nothing daunted, he crawled under, the blood spurt. ing out of his painful wounds as freely as water from a fountein. Acting on first impulses, he

## SEIZED THE VILLAIN,

who was then standing close to the bed, by the bottom of the pants, in the hope of throwing him to the floor and dispossessing him of the exe. This he did not succeed in doing, but gradually got up to the brute's neck and seized him by the throat. It was at this juncture that the two girls came rushing into the room, having been attracted by the moans of their brother, George, and the noise consequent upon the desperate struggle that was going on. Fannie was the first to advance, with a nerve that would do credit to the bravest of the sterner sex. She rethed into the valley of the

## SEADOW OF DEATH.

"Stand back, or I'll brain you," shouted the inuriated villain, and his eyes flashed with a ferocity that almost made her sucoumb. Continued on 5th page.

## "HANG HIM."

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Jan. 9 .- A man who went by the name of Patrick O'Reilly has confessed hoe got of a murderer's head, which, when to being one of the participators in the mur-nos seen, will not soon be forgotten. He der of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary, handoufied to the youth who was Burke in Dublin last May." He boniesed as splured with him and, while Mann Hugh to Donnell at Holly, Orleans county, med quite unconscious or asleep on his and is new in jail at Albion.

## SONG OF THE MYSTIC.

I walk down the valley of s'lence,
Down the dim volcelers valley—alone!
And I hear not the fall of a footstep
Around me—save God's and my own!
And the hush of my heart is as holy
As hovers where angels have flown.

Long ago was I weary of voices,
Whose music my heart could not win:
Long ago was I weary of noises
That fretted my soul with their din;
Long ago was I weary of places
Where I met but the human and sin.

I walked through the world with the wordly I craved what the world never gave.

And I said: "In the world, each I deal,
That shines like a star on life's wave,
Is wrecked on the sho.es of the real,
And sleeps like a dream in a grave."

And still did I pine for the perfect,
And still found the false with the true;
I sought 'mid the human of heaven,
And caught a mere glimpse of its blue;
And I wept when the clouds of the mortal Veiled even that glimpse from my view.

And I tolled on, heart-tired of the human; And I mouned 'mid the masses of men Till I knelt long ago at an altar Ard heard a voice call me; since then I walk down the valley of illence That hes far beyond human ken.

Do you ask what I found in the valley?
'Pis my trysting-place with the divine;
And I fell at the fet of the holy.
And about me, a voice said 'Be mine!"
And then rose from the depths of my spirit
An echo: 'My h:art shall be thine." Do you ask how I live in the valley?

I weep, and I dream, and I pray;
But my tears re as aweet as the dewdrops
That fall on the roses in M y;
And my prayer like a perfume from censor,
Ascended to God, night and day. In the hush of the valley of silence,
I dream all the songs that I sing;
And the music floats down the dim valley,
Till each finds a word for a wing,
That to men, like the dove of the deluge,

A message of peace they may bring. But far on the deep there are billows
That never shall break on the beach;
And I have heard songs in the silence
That never shall float into speech;
And I have had dreams in the valley
Too lofty for language to reach.

And I have seen thoughts in the valley
Ah, me! how and spirit was stirred:—
And they wear holy vells on their faces—
Their footsteps can scarcely be heard;
They pass through the valley, like Virgins
Too pure for the touch of a word.

Do you ask me the place of the valley, Ye hearts that are harrowed by care? It liet afar, between mountains, And God and His angels are there: And one is the dark mound of sorrow, And one the bright mountain of prayer.

## COLLISION AT SEA.

SINKING OF THE 58. "OITY OF BRUS-SELD" BY THE "KIRBY HALL."

the collision occurred at the estuary of the ageous young priest had, but a few months almost immediately. Eight of her crew and two passengers were drowned. When the father, mother, brothers, sisters, friends, all the Northwest light-ship at six o'clock on signed his parental inheritance, and, with a Saturday morning the fog was so dense solemn cath at the alter had made the yows that the captain decided not to at- of chastity, obedience and poverty. He had tempt to make any headway, but to left the parental hearth with all its tender remain under steam hear the light ship. A memories, with no hope of ever returning, kept ringing and for horns frequently sounded. For some time the steamer lay in safety. of the vessel. These measures had a reassuring effect on the passengers. Suddenly the sound of a vessel approaching was heard, and a large steamer only a few pards distant | has an idea of the hardships, miseries, privaand moving quickly through the water tions, self-sacrifice and spostolic spirit dis- December, affect 180,000 holders. If they were loomed out in the fog. Almost instantly, played by the Gospel bearers of the vast and before any steps could be taken to Northwest, who, with no other weapons than avert it, a tremendous collision was seen to faith, hope and charity, carry the light of be inevitable. The bow of the "Kirby Hall" | Christianity from the sources of the Missouri struck the starboard bow of the "Cit to the ice bound shores of the Arctic, jourof Bruss ls" with tremendons force, outting her | neying like the Apostle of old, "in perils down to the waters' .dge and simost half of all descriptions, in nakedness, in hunger through. The "Kir-y Hall" was on her and thirst." maiden voyage, having 1-ft Glargow a few hours before, and was calling at Liverpool to of this short sketch, was leaving his flock; complete loading an t embark passengers for this and this alone was the cause of so many the East The moment the collision was tears, of so general a sorrow. More beloved seen to be inevitable everything possible was done aboard the "Brussela" to protect the those wild sons of the West none was there lives of the passengers and crew. Even after save God. Now he was leaving them, he the collision the passengers seemed unconsolous of the gravity of the situation and was dropping out of bed, however, the murth the terrible gap made in the forward derons weapon was embedded again in his part, of the vessel. She was left leg, this time is the calf. Nothing known, bowever, to be leaking very rapidly. All the passengers were marchalled into their appointed places so that there was no hurry for confusion. Life buoys were served out, boats were swung and every preparation made for an emergency. This proved to be a more critical and immediate danger than was anticipated. The passergers had been put into the boats and some of the crew told off to man these crafts, the captain and the remainder of the men continuing aboard until siter the safety of the rest was assured. The vessel got visibly lower in the water and those of the crew who had not escaped. in the boats climbed into the rigging. In twenty minutes after the impact the vessel gave a tremendous lurch, flinging off those in | never dremt seemed impossible. Of it he the rigging and plucging into the depths with a fearul swirl. The scene was heartrending in the extreme. The people in the boats were enveloped in darkness and those in the water without help. The 'Kirby Hall," immediately after the collision, rebounded who, in the name of obedience, commanded through the violence of the impact, and was soon obscured by the fog and unable to lower her boats or render active saristance. The "City of Brussels" boats ploked up all that good battle to the end. Having received could be recovered, and the fog lifting, all the benediction of his Ordinary, he embarked were taken aboard the "Kirby Hall," when it for Marseilles, whither, after a journey of three was found that only two passengers were months, he arrived in the latter part of No-drowned. They were Italian strenge passengers. Eight of the crew were lost, including the second officer, Young, and the carpenter, Woods. All the others are believed to have

Contract Walter

### captain, when rescued, was floating on a spar. Only the vessel's top masts are visible. Young and Woods were taken on the "Kirby Hall" apparently lifeless. All efforts to restore

bow was stove in. Lisw York, Jan. 8.—Among the passengers of the "City of Brusseis" are: Mr and Mrs W. H'McLuord, D Stegel, E Aubrey Hunt, J E Jones, John J Plummer, Mr and Mrs George H. Erdbrook, J. M. Buckley, Col. J. B. Palmer, Capt J. Turvey, J. McGee, M. R. Dufour, Arthur Maston, Capt G. W. K. Masters, Mr and Mrs. P.

McKelley and B H Buxton.

animation were fruitless. The "Kirby Hall's"

## ARCHBISHOP TACHE.

A great Missionary and Pioneer-How Responsible office was forced upon him.

## [From the Catholic Record ]

It is the fifth day of June, 1861. The whole population of Isle-a-la-Orosse, including the infirm and crippled, is assembled at the misslon church. The holy sacrifice has just ended. Something unusual and extraordinary is taking place; a grevious sorrow has befallen the people; all are weeping, shedding tear; abundantly. In front of the altar, in the bloom of youth, stands a venerated priest on whose countenance are visible that serene dignity, candor and true happiare beyond this world. In a low, mournful conspiracy to murder. volce, with words intermingled with fatherly tears, he is addressing his congregation. From his lips issue the sentiments of a Christian, pure and tender heart, that is vainly endeavoring to scothe the corrows of his afflicted flock. What is the cause of this sorrow, of these lamentations? Are they mourning over the loss of a parent dear Are they paying the last tribute to a departed father, to a generous and beloved benefactor? No, such a loss could not cause so general a sorrow, so grievous a distress. Ate they destined to perish, are they doomed to die under the cruel torments of an approaching enemy No, sucu a destiny

COULD ALT SO REFECT THE BEART (F A RED EKIN.

Silence! let us learn the cause of this general affliction from the lips of the young missionary himself :- " Borry am I, my brethren, to be coliged to leave you; my beart aches over my departure; none more than I are effected. God calls me away from you, and LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6 .- The steamer "Kirby notwithstanding my affection for you, He Hall," which collided with the "City of must be obeyed. Soon shall I return; Brussels," has arrived here and reports that hope in God and be consoled." This cour-Mersey The "City of Brussels" foundered before, made the greatest of sacrifices; he had abandored his native land, bidden adjeu to "City of Brussels" arrived in the vicinity of that is dear to Uhristian hearis; he had tecareful lookout was kept, the captain and with the moral conviction of never seeing second and fourth officers being on the bridge, again those whom he cherished and adored. and a pilot also looking out. Bells were All this and much more had he done, choosing in return the cold, wild and uncivilized regions of the West, preferring to his own Extra lookout men were posted in every part | comfort and worldly happiness the salvation of those who know not the Saviour.

# NO ONE BUT THE MISSIONARY HIMSELY

mure cherished, more adored than he by was bidding them farewell. Why such a sudden departure? Why grievest thou the hearts of these poor unfortunates? Is thy courage overcome by the miseries, by the hardships of the lot? Art thou returning to the smiling hearth of thy ancesters? Art thou weary of sarving God? In his tearful eyes, in his s rrowful countenance, in his screne and kindly looks the careful observer can see at a glance that the Black Robe shared their sorrow, wished to remain with them, but was called away, and had to obey. He had the previous night received the startling intelligence of his nomination to the dignity of Bishop. These tidings, often received with joy and boly pride, had a different effect on the humble heart of the young priest. To him a youthful missionary of twenty-seven years of age, such an honor, such a dignity of which he had certainly certainly would not accept, and with this intention he set out for St. Boniface. Here awaited him another missive sent by

## HIS OBLATE LUPERIOR,

him to depart immediately for France. For what aim the young missionary knew full well, but still was he resolved to fight the episoopal dignity, confident that his refusal was for the greater glory of God and armed with the power of pleading eloquence, he had escaped The Kirby Hall," after searching for the firm confidence of gaining his point.

Several hours, proceeded to Liverpool. The Let us now belold him prostrated at the Don is more likely to succeed Mr. Hamilton. was Gambetis's prayer."

feet of his Superior General, begging, imploring a revocation of his nomination. "No;" replied the venerable prelate, "thou shalt be Bishop i"

"But my Lord. my age, my defects, my want of experience, the necessity of----"The Holy Pontiff has made choice of thee; when the Pope speaks, God speaks!

"My Lord, I must remain an oblate!" "Indeed I such is my intention." "But episcopal dignity seems incompatible with religious life."

"What! Does the plentitude of the priest hood exclude that perfection to which reli-gious life tends? Thou shalt be Bishop! I so desire it, and therefore oblige me not to write to the Holy Father; fear not for your religious vows; to ensure your oblate obligations I now name thes Regular Superior of all our brave soldiers of the Red River regions!' What followed no pen can describe, no pencil can render! The lips of the future apostle of the West were mute, his eyes were dimmed with tears, a solemn silence prevailed, interrupted only by the violent throbs of his heart. "Be consoled," finally continued the Bishop, who, whilst embracing him, was

also deeply affected, " be consoled, Continued on Eighth Page.

## LATEST IRISH NEWS.

BY CABLE:

Dustin, Jan. 2 .- In the case of Delaney, charged with attempting to shoot Judge Law. son, Justice O'Brien ruled that the indictment was irregular, when a nolle prosequi was enness which those only possess whose hopes on a second indictment, charging him with

SLIGO, Jan. 2. -Ex Suspect McDermot has been committed for declaring that "innocent blood had been spilt by partisan judges and drunken jurore."

WATERFORD, Jan. 2 .- The trial of Biggar, member of Parliament, for utterances in his recent speech here, began to-day, Leamy, member of Parliament, defended Biggar. The prosecution asked for the latter's committal to answer to a charge of high treason, and he was committed for trial at the Spring Assizes; bail was admitted.

Duslin, Jan. 2 .- Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary, has gone personally to inspect the distressed districts.

Three emergency bailiffs were attacked today by pessants in the county of Tipperary. In the struggle the balliffs fired at their assaliants, killing one named Glesson and wounding some others. Five of the attacking party were arrested.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.-Two persons were arrested to-day, suspected of assisting at the attempted rais, including Galliet, Senators, Deputies,

BALLINAMORE, Jan. 3 .- John Sheridan, jr. an ex-suspect, found murdered two miles from here, was recently evicted. Two arrests have been made.

LIMERICK, Jan. 3.-A farmer was shot dead here to-day at Eroadford, believed to be an agrarian murder.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—The receipts since the forma tion of the Irish National League were £1,200. The number of branches of the League is 800. Delaney was to-day convicted of conspiracy

to murder Judge Lawson, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. DURIAN, Jan. 8.-The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the emer-

gency bailiffs who fired upon the peasants in the county of Tipperary vesterday, and killed a man The bailiffs have been arrested. Twenty-seven new sub-commissioners of the

Land Act have been appointed. Applications under the Arrears Act, the time for receiving which terminated at the end of

all granted it would involve the payment of £800,000 by the State to the landlords. London, Jan. 4 .- A priest in Donegal telegraphs that he accompanied Mr.

spection in the Parish of Saint Columbkill They visited twenty samilies and found that and had faith in her destinies, even when hope there was not a morsel of food in any of the houses. DUBLIN, Jan. 4 -- Carney, a to ant farmer,

Trevelyan, Chief Secretary, on a tour of in-

was beaten to death by a party of men near Olaremorris. Carney's brother-in-law has been arrested on suspicion. At a meeting of the National League, it was

resolved to present Egan, Treasurer of the late Land League, with a service of plate in recognition of his service.

CORE, Jan. 4.-John O'Brien, an active Parnellite, has been summoned for using intimidating language egainst landlords in a speech at Bantry, death, in December, white establishing a local branch of the National Leaune.

Ex suspects Gilbooly and Hodnett have been summoned with O'Brien on the same charge. Dunlin, Jan. 5 .- Talbot, Chief Commis-

sioner of Dublin, has resigned. At a private mueting at the Castle to-day, the authorities obtained most important information, as a result of which there will be

at least four prosecutions for perjury. A husband and wife have been starved to death at Ballinasloe. A large number of farmers, near Carrick-on-Shannon, are absolutely without stock or food.

COBE, Jan. 5 .- The jury have disagreed in the case of Byan, charged with the murder of Bullivan. Witnesses deposed to seeing Ryan dragging Sullivan towards the river. WATERFORD, Jan. 8,-Two hundred young

laboring men and women from Clare, Limerick and Tipperary have just left for America. DUBLIN, Jan. 8 .- A report that Clarke, the

murdered in Australia, is denied. London, Jan. 8 .- It was reported here that Mr. John Givan, member of Parliament for

Monshan, had been appointed permanent untrue. It is considered that the O'Conner we will labor to accomplish that union water

## GAMBETTA'S FUNERAL.

Imposing Departmention in Paris-Tyro hundred thousand people in the procession.

Paris, Jan. 6 .- The car to be used in Gambetta's funeral cortige was specially designed by Bastion Lepage, the painter. It moves on low black wheels, streaked with sliver. On it will be placed the catefalque as it now stands. The wresthe will be depicted at the base of the catafulque. At the four corners vases will be affixed, in which will be burning perfumes shrouding the coffi 1 in vapor. Sewsral cars will follow containing wreaths, the number of which are mumentarily increasing. It has been proposed to bear Antoin Marocces statue of Gloria Victis, now in the Place de Lafayette, on an artillery waggon before the coffio, as an allusion to Gambetta's services in 1870, but objections were raised by the authorities. As early as daybreak the aspect of the streets became animated. Flags draped with crape are everywhere displayed.

### THE TROOPS ARE MARCHING

between the Esplanade des Invalides and Palais Bourbon. The drapery on the statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde is particularly remarked. The deputations from the various departments are immense. They are massed in the Place des Invalides and along the Qual d'Ossay to Petit Bourbon, an area of 25,000 metres. A dense mass of spec-tators, the majority of whom have been in position half the night, occupy the streets all the way to the cemetery. The remainder of the city is deserted.

## FRE FUNERAL CAR

has just arrived at the Qual d'Orsay in front of the Colonnade. It is preceded by she horsemen in black and white uniforms. The cer is drawn by six horses, toe offin is covered with black velvet, which again is partially hidden by the tri-colors draped in crape and two natural palms with wreaths of fermortelles. The platform car is literally covered with wreaths. Bearers carry batons on which are also wreaths. The Regimental flags of the escort are draped with craps. The body of Gambetta was placed on the hears at 10.20 amid the booming of cannon, the heating of drums and the sound of trumpers; the troops presenting arms.

## THE PROCESSION

started at half-past ten, headed by the relatives and friends of the deceased, representatives of President Gravy, Ministers, Geneincluding Clemenceau and other members of the extreme Left; Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Peyrat, Vice-President of the Senate, headed by Senators and Daputies, respectively. The processsion was nearly

The Guard of Honor preceding and flanking the catalalque, was composed of the Republican Guard, with the band playing a funeral dirge. It is estimated there were 200,000 in the procession, conspicuous among which were Freemasons in complete uniform. The advocates and students of l'aris and the English delegation from Paris were present. At 12 30 the head of the procession reached the Boulevard de Sebastopol, while numerous deputations were still waiting in the Esplanades des Invalides to take their places in the cortege. The end of the procession will probably be still at the Palais Bourbon when the body arrives at Pere La Chaise cemetery. Numerous musical societies are playing in the procession besides the military bands.

Panis, Jan. G .- When the cortege arrived at i'ere La Chaise, Deves, Minister of Justica, said he saluted the remains of a great citisen. The loss of such a man caused national grief. The fatherland mourned one who loved France passionately. The deceased had loved France seemed to be a defiance of the future. His resolution not to let her abdicate her place among the nations will be ever remembered. Apart from his heroic defence, his political principles and projound veneration for the will of the aution commanded admiration. His life was employed for France and the Republic Though he descended prematurely to the grave, he left the country the free magter of its destinies. Under a respected popuint government the Republic at home is pacific, and the classity of France abroad henceforth is beyond attack. The memory of Gambetta will remain in the hearts of all patriots.

Chauffor, on behalf of the Alesce-Lorraine societies of Paris, said that Gambetta was the his and soul of the defence at Bordesux. He represented our di tress after our mutilation, and he remained the representative of our invulnerable hope. He had truly declared that the inhabitants of the lost provinces were doubly Frenchmen; generous workman, he died trusting in the future. His work remains—both that which he accomplished and that which was the magnanimous ambition of his life. Our tracs for him are not sterile, or those of our despair. Our pain should be only that of men who return to work with fresh arder. The great friend of Alsace-Lorraine is dead, but France lives and will respond to the appeals of her glorious destiny. "Vive la France."

Falateuf said the honors paid to Gambetta were not to the man only, but they were the consecration of the memories of resistance to the triumphant invation; they were a mark of gratitude to all who, at Gambetta's call, informer in the Young murder case, had been | had died for their country.

B isson, in his cration, dwelt upon Gambeit 's efforts to premote Bepublican union and save France. He concluded: "Let not our grief be sterile over Gambetta's bier, Under-Secretary for Ireland, in the place of scound which are grouped ble friends, men of Mr. Bobert G. C. Hamilton, who returns to the Admiralty Office, but the report proved to be dren of the provinces, so dear to us we sweet

GHAPIRE YIL-CONTINUED. Each among them wanted to go to Chans see d'Antin to pray beside the mortal semains of the victim; it was at last decided memains of the victim; it was at last decoded that only the heads of each department should go in the name of their comrades. In about two hours afterwards to y trached the flores of the homestead Sulples, informed of their artival, himself threw open the doors of the room, transformed into a chopelegardent, and when he saw them kneeling, praying, stiffing back their tears, the representing dew as heavenly consolation fell upon his heart.

# O God most good i" he said sloud,"God mercy and of clemency, receive into thy mnal peace him whom thou hast so suddialy withdrawn from life. Shall not the memory of his many virtues, of his benevo-lence suffice for Thy justice? We venture to hepe so, Lord ! but if aught remains, against man who lived to do good, if the alms so layishly given were not offered fully and enthrely to Thee, if he forgot to send upwards to Thy throne the feeling which prompted him to relieve the poor and to seeler his bretoren, then, O my God! hear the voice of those who weep, accept our prayers and tears in suffrage feet the imperfections of his life, and let the pain and horror of his last hour obtain for

All hearts were wrung, all eyes were atreaming with tears, and all hands were outstretched towards the corpse as if for a parting benediction. Sulpice vainly tried to persends these worthy men to retire; they insisted upon remaining to watch beside their master and benefactor, to share the vigils of the family. Both Sulpice and his sister consented, too much touched by this mark of grief and respect to insist further.

The night passed solemnly in the chamber of death, .. Sulpice prayed sloud by turns, and the others answered. Notwithstanding her weakress, Sablue had insisted on remaining bestde her father. Kneeling by the bed, her hands resting upon the coverlet, she seemed utterly unconscious. Orders had been given that the funeral should take place very early hour, a gense crowd had assembled in the Place de la Trinite. According to promise, the workmen of the factory at Charenton had come thither with their wives and shildren. An effort was made to spare Majpioe the pain of saying the Mass and giving the final absolution. But, heroic to the last, the young priest would not permit any one else to pronounce, in the name of the Church, the last farewell to the beloved dead. As soon as the coffin had been placed in the hearse, the children of the employees advanced, each one laying a wreath upon it. The procession passed on to Pere la Chalse, where the Pomereuls had a vault. No panegyric was pronounced over the remains: not because the merchants, and the Municipal Council of which M. Pomereul had been a member had excused themselves from accompanying the funeral, but because of the charge against Xavier. To speak of the death would have been the same as mentioning the name of him whom some already called the murderer, and meald thus have inflicted another pang upon Spipice. Every one present came forward to shake hands with him ; he kissed the younger of the children, and took his place with Benedict in M. Nicois' carriage. The banker was

"Ah!" said he, in a tone of deep grief, "it seems as if I were, indeed, the cause of my poor friend's death. For had I not asked for the hundred thousand francs, no one could gives a cry, and great tears roll down his have thought of robbing him."

"You had every right to apply to a friend for the loan you required, M. Nicols," said ers, and I warrant you he will find them out through this terrible ordeal. The jailer was me from my cath. I will not be like Cain-Sulpice, "and I shall consider it my duty | quicker than a whole squad of police." to render you the service my father had promised. The sum which you require shall be placed to your credit at the bank, and you can use it at your discretion; accept it from me, as you would have done from Antoine Pomereul."

" But under such circumstances-"

"Our afflictions will not lessen your anxlety, sir; my father's friendship for you must survive bim, for we are being to it. If ever you find yourself in trouble, believe me always ready to sympathize with you." M. Nicols did not ask to see Sabine, but

Benedict returned home with Sulpice. "Do you think your unfortunate brother

has chosen a lawyer?" asked he. "He will not hear of it, my dear Benedict,"

said Sulpice, "he disdains it." "Let me go and see M. Renaut for you;"

said Benedict; "he is a young man of great talent in whom I have every confidence." "Do as you like, my brother," said Sulpice, extending his hand, which the other warml "Will you not give me yours also?" asked:

he, addressing Sabine. The young girl hesitated; but seeing the leek of pain and reproach upon the artist's

face, she could net refuse. "A brother may indeed take his sister's

hand," she said gravely. Benedict started, and looked at her with

sad surprise; but Sulpice whispered, " She has suffered so much that you must pardon her dejection."

Benedict soon went away, and Sabine threw herself into her brother's arme, with an outburst of grief. "I can bear no more! she cried. "My

Ged! it is too much for a feeble creature. You are a saint, Sulpice, but I am but a weman, and my strength has given way."

### OHAPTER VIII THE INVIOLABLE SZOBET.

However exhausted in mind and body, the Abba Pomereul was none the less resolved to settle everything which his father's first important step was to proceed to Charen-

ton, to secure the interests of the laboring population there, and also those of Xavier and Sabine. He sent for the foreman of the foundry, the heads of each department of carvers, mounters, or other workmen, and said to them frankly and kindly:

" My triends, your prosperity as well as ours

rests with yourselves. I can guide you in the right way, teach your children the lessons of the gospel, and to love the things of God; but I am powerless to direct you in the affairs of the foundry, or bear so heavy a burden. If we give up-do not look well to the control of affairs at present—it is more than probable that more disastrous times, will follow. There are rumors of war on all sides; hostilities with Prussia may begin any day; trade will inevitably suffer. The wisest course is therefore, to continue what my good father so well commenced, thanks to your honesty and well commenced, thanks to your honesty and devotion. Henceforth you will no longer be to soften the bitterness of that poor heart. ed; and, however great the effort, I must be the confessions, received by you in the workmen or employees of the house of Alas! If your sorrow for Xavier's situation be brave. There are misfortunes which cannot the tribunal of penance, of course you could Pomereul, but its proprietors. Our commer- not greater than mine, at least you have a be foreseen, and under which we fall and are not foresee being placed between your own class prosperity will be yours. You will have better right to console him." iull charge of the laborers under your orders.

If their conduct has been bitherto good, help me to make it still better. I will now have answered the priest.

"But promise Tie that you will let me go The magistrate turned to the faller." M.

Pomereul is remanded, he was answered the priest.

"As a said." Then to Kavier."

many cares; therefore I beg of you to supply what I cannot do; give me this consolution in my heavy sorrow: say to me. The men, their wives and oblidren, still continue in the way of virtue, from which nothing will turn them aside."

the future of our families. God grant that

officiate in our chapel, sir?" asked one of the men. "Lwill devote Sunday to you, as would, my

friends," said Sulpice. "My greatest conso-lation hereafter will be to live among you." Farewell, or rather an report. My mind is now at peace."

Touching was this scene between the Abbe Pomereul and the workmen of the factory. All of them had tears in their eyes, and Sulpice could scarce restrain his own emotion. However, he felt better after leaving Char-

enton. The interests of his brother and sister would be protected, and these good people, whom he considered as a part of the family, would not suffer. When he got home, he went to Xavier's rooms. He found them in the greatest disorder. The servants, with a sort of superstitious feeling, had not ventured to go in since the legal formalities had been gone through with there. Sulpice opened the secretary. He examined all the papers. They were principally bills. He classified them by dates, catalogued them, and added the total. It was, indeed, a large sum, but Sulpice sent word to the creditors that he would meet their demands on Monday. He sent to the Count de Monjoux the forty thousand francs which his brother had lost, praying him to excuse the slight delay in the payment of the debt That done, Salpice breathed more freely. At first he thought of selling Xavier's horses and carriages.

"But, no," he said; "that would seem like casting a reflection upon him, and might add the coarse food set before him; he threw

to the gravity of his situation." He had just finished making up the accounts, and concluded his arrangements, fallible means, some indisputable proof by when, coming out of Xavier's apartments, he met the doctor.

"You have come to ask for Sabine M. Moryan?" said he. "I thank you for your find no means by which to escape from the kindness. The poor thing is very weak and burden of this fearful accusation. Not one broken down."

doctor. "She is a heroic child, and, being a fitable youth. His time had been always true Ohristian, seeks strength from on high! spent in pursults which were useless if not I am less uneasy about her than about her dangerous. He could number many companunfortunate brother. M.X wier has lost that lone of the gaming table, of his suppers wonderful vitality, which is one of the privi- and his reveiry, leges of youth. He is in such a state of de-1 count upon one friend. Benedict Fougerais spair that I fear his mind."

pice.

" It is a terrible truth, sir," said the doctor. his constitution. Another shock would finish him. Happily, however, there is only an as sufficient reason to accuse him of such a accusation as yet. He may be speedily re- crime! What mattered the opinion of the leased. Of course, I am perfectly convinced, multitude if Sabine and Sulpice believed of his innocence; but will he be able to prove him innocent? The director of the prison

"Ah! you believe in him; you—think him innocent."

"Why, I am certain of it;" said the doctor: "and M. Obry is of the same opinion. Unfortunately, M. Gaubert has accumulated evidence, and the sole witness of the murder is a creature who, though gifted with the greatest sagacity or intelligence, is unfortunately deprived of speech. "Lipp-Lapp ?" asked the priest.

"Yes; the poor creature seems to know that he is needed. Sometimes his eyes question us, and his lips, too, tremble. He cheeks. Have no fear; I will cure Lipp-Lapp, and set him on the trail of the murder-

"You are right" said Suipice, after a moment's silence. "That poor creature may be followed him in silence. When he found the means which God will employ to make himself in presence of the magistrate X svier known the truth—the truth which has escaped | did not even hear the words addressed to him, the magistrates, and which it is not in my power to make known."

Just then a mournful sound was heard in the adjoining room, and the doctor said : " He has recognized your voice, and is call-

They went in. As soon as he saw his young master, the chimpanzee rose and held out one arm towards him. His eyes, dimmed by suffering, sparkled with joy, but overcome by weakness, he sank back exhausted.

"You see," said the doctor, "your young master loves you; he has not forgotten you. Lipp-Lapp moved upon the pillow, and with an effort put his hand to his head, making a movement as if pulling out hair, and

then to his breast. "See," said the doctor, "Lipp-Lapp is telling you how it was he plucked the hair from the murderer's head. The murderer wounded the poor chimpanzee, and it is for us to find the wretch."

"Yes," thought Sulpice; "for this is not Jean Machu, but the accomplice, to whom 1 have promised nothing, nothing !"

When Lipp-Lapp saw that his master was going away, he held out his long hairy hand, which Sulpice pressed, remembering that it had defended his father.

· Sulpice had not seen his sister since the evening before; he found her in her little room, gazing, through her tears, at a photograph which Benedict Fougerals took care to have taken some hours after M. Pomereul's crime, threw himself upon M. Pomereul. A death. This representation of vicient death terrible atruggle took place, in which, was frightful, and yet the young girl could I admit, you may not have taken part. was frightful, and yet the young girl could

not take her eyes from it. agony. Remember him only as he was when last we embraced him."

"I remember him so, Sulpice," she answered, "and yet my syes seem to fix themselves upon this photograph, as if it would sudden death had left unsettled. His reveal the secret of our father's death, and tell us the murderer's name."

"God will make it known, if He so wills, Sabine," said her brother; but, meanwhile; for us courage, for Xavier, resignation."

"And can he be resigned?" said Sabine; "must be not hate both the law and society at large? Who knows but that he curses me, for did not my replies to the megistrate help to draw on him their odious suspicions?" "We must submit to whatever the will of God permits," said Sulpice; "Sabine, my sister, do not reproach jourself; you have

done your duty?" "When can you see Xavier?" asked she. "The day after to-morrow, I hope," replied

Sulpice. "Ma, I go with you, Sulpice?" "I do not feel strong enough to have you with me during that first interview, Sabine," said he; "let me go alone and receive the skill and experience were coupled with won-first outburst of his grief and despair. You derful perception. Therefore, if you accuse

responsibilities the properties of the second of the secon

"Then," said she, "I must dry my tears; if X-yeler, were to see us so overcome, he would believe his case hopeless. I will take your advice and put away this picture which renews my grief."

name of my companion," shewerd Blanc-Cadet. "As for our interest in the profits, we will accept it willingly as non-44-2000. Balpice left his sister to go to M. Bensuts the prison, X evier, as was usual in excepthe loss of your poor father may be the last of tional cares, was received by the director of the jall...) He was unbered into a room, of the jall...) He was unbered into a room, of which the architecture resembled a chapel; and the first legal formalities were attended with so much courtesy and kindness, that Xavier warmly thanked the director. The latter upon a word from M. Obry, had promised to pay every attention to Xavier, and to spare him as much as possible the horrors of prison life. A welllighted cell, with newly whitewashed walls. The unfortunate prisoner passed a sleep-Sulpice. When it was finished he re-read it, and remained absorbed in thought, bis elbows his hands. A jailer coming into the cell aroused him from his meditations.

"What do you want?" asked Xavier. "I did not call."

"People never call here," replied the jailer I brought your supper."

"I am not hungry," said X evier.
"As you please, sir," said the jaller; what M. Gaubert has ordered a new examination, and it is better in such cases to keep up one's etrength."

"What ! is he going to question me sgain'?" said Xavier " Moet likely," answered the jaller.

"How many times does he mean to put me to the torture?" said Xavier. "Until his opinion changes, or his con-

science is satisfied." The keeper went out. Xavier did not touch kimself on the bed, though he could not eleep, his wearied brain seeking for some in which to convince the judge of his innocence But he could not find any. His past career condemned him in anticipation. He could act of virtue or ot self-sacrifice arose to plead "She is in no danger, however," said the for him from cut the long years of his unprobut he could alone had stood by him, and that not so "Doctor! what are you saying?" oried Sul- | much through liking or esteem for Xavier, as for Sabine's cake.

Sabine! What did she think of him? And Late hours and dissipation have told upon | Sulpice! With what anguish, he asked himself, would they too consider his past offences came to see him. Xavier begged him to forward the letter which he had just written to his brother.

"You are still under secrecy," said the director, "but I shall send it as soon as possible."

The doctor also came to see him. He advised him to eat and keep up his strength; the director sent him in some lighter food, and Xavier managed to est a little. During the evening he was summoned into the presence of M. Gaubert to undergo a second examination. When the summons came the prisoner trembled in every limb; since the evening previous he had been frequently s-ized with such nervous attacks, and they left him too weak and helpless to pass obliged to repeat the magistrate's orders then Xavier rose with some difficulty, and but said in a broken voice:

"Sir, I am innocent; of course you do not in which you place the proof of my guilt. I repeat to you, as I shall repeat at the bar of justice, and as I shall proclaim to the world, that I did not murder my fathdr. Your questions are horrible tortures to me; 1 am free to remain silent, and I declare that whatsoever you may ask me, I shall refuse to

" Take care," said the magistrate, severely. "What more have I to fear," said Xavier. "I spoke to you at first with perfect frankness. I confessed my folly and my debts; my criminal attempt to rob my father of the sum he had refused me. I concealed nothing; I did not dissimulate. You had my effects searched. Did you find the money which you accuse me of having taken?" "Your accomplice of course has the

money," said the magistrate, sententiously.

"But I have no accomplice, nor am I a

oriminal myself," said Xavier. "Let us look at things in their true light," said the magistrate. "You took the keys and opened the safe. While you were busy abstracting the money, your father, awakened by the noise, appeared. You, the son, were bewildered, stupefied, overpowered, by fear and remorse. Your accomplice, on the contrary, hoping to escape punishment by a new

A third actor appeared upon the scene; "Sabine, I implore you," cried Sulpice, it was Lipp-Lapp, who attempted to de-give me that horrible picture. Forget that fend his master, and fell wounded in his turn. you saw your father after his terrible death Your accomplice fied and you crept terrified to your room. I admit that you may have been merely the passive spectator of a murder. But a murder was committed. If you did not strike the blow, who did? Name the murderer if you do not wish the consequences

to fall upon your own head." "Sir," said Kavier, "my mind seems to wander and grow hazy. I scarcely know myself when I hear you picturing, with such terrible distinctness, events which you seem to see, to render visible, tangible, and which weigh upon me and oppress me like some horrible nightmare. I will not answer you farther, because I scarcely understand. I cannot answer farther, for I am becoming

crazed." "Of course I cannot force you to do so, said the magistrate, "but for your own sake I not couceal from you that your refusal to answer will have an unfavorable effect upon the minds of your judges."

skill and experience were coupled with wonwill come afterwards like a consoling angel, me, they will acouse me. I must be resign-to soften the bitterness of that poor heart. ed; and, however great the effort, I must be

"From this time forth you are no longer under secrecy."

/ " I shall then be allowed to communicate with my family?" said Xavier.

magistrate. Zal have written a letter. Can it be sent?" asked Xevier.

After the director has examined it," re-

plied the magistrate.

You tell me that I am no longer under secreoy, said Xavier; but what is more sacred than a letter wherein I show to my dearest irlends, without any shame or disguise. a heart crushed as mine is ?" "It is the rule," said the magistrate.

Xavier followed the jailer. When he reached his cell he tore up the long letter which he had written to Sulpice, and contented himself with writing simply "Come ! I'am waiting for you

was given him; a narrow bed, a table and al less night. He counted the time told by the chair constituted its furniture. At his request great clock, which he could hear striking the the martyrs. To urge them to spostacy, a they brought him writing materials. As soon hour. The night seemed interminable to mother, sister or friend was sent into the cell, as he was left alone he began a long letter to him. He paced his narrow cell, listened to They cast themselves before the new-made the step of the faller in the corridor without, Christian, begging him to burn incense before half hoping, with a sort of vague hope, that | the idols, and renounce the Crucified. They resting on the table and his head buried to it might be Sulpice coming to visit him. At last a jailer appeared. "You are wanted in the parlor," said he.

Xavier barely suppressed a cry of joy, passed through various halls till he found himself in a large room. He looked for Sul-pice, but saw no one. At last the jailer pointed to where his brother stood motionless at a little iron grating, separated by a strip of wall from a similar one. Xavier could not throw himself into his brother's to death. He is a cruel master who strikes arms, nor even press bis hand. Bitter was the disappointment, but he approached the grating and said, in a tremulous voice: "Sulpice, my dear Sulpice, it is really you.

heart you believe me innocent. And does Sabine know that I am not guilty?" "We both pity you, and in your trial hold you far dearer than ever before. You were lips."

toolish, extravagant, but, oh! you were not wicked." "You do me so much good, Sulpice," said Xavier; "but, oh! if others could hear you." "God will make known the truth," said

Salpice. "Weak and foolish as I have been, Sulpice," said Xavier, "I did not deserve that Heaven should send so terrible a punishment for my sins. I am innocent, but how convince the world of it-how prove it to the priest. judge, who questioned me again yesterday evening and found so many strong arguments against me? Everything worked with such infernal smoothness, and there is so fatal an array of circumstances that. were I a judge and did such a one as seemed the very image of despair. His myself appear before me, I believe that I would condemn him, as M. Gaubert has accused and condemned me."

"Ab, misguided man!" said Sulpice. "He is right, as a man and a judge," said

Xavier. "The crime was committed and I was sione—sione. He told me I must find the other."

"The other, yes, the other" repeated the

Abbe Suipice, turning pale. "The wretch whom he calls my accomplice," cried Xavier, excitedly, "I call the true, sole, and only murderer. But I am in prison; I cannot go in search of him nor assist justice. It seems to me sued by the horrible cry, that, were I tree, I should know him without ever having seen him, such horror and remoree must his crime have left upon his face. Ab, that accured wretch; who will bring him before the judge and the tribunal of justice to confess his crime and restore me my honor?"

"I will find him in this Paris, large as it ie," oried Sulpice, half frenzid. "I will recognize the house. I will throw myssli at that man's feet. I will say to him, Release the murderer of my brother."

Anvier gave a cry "You know him," he cried; "you know

him!" But the Abbe Sulpice had already recovered from the brief hallucination during which he had disclosed the fact that he possessed the believe it; you accumulate, to my ruin, a clue to the terrible drama that had convulsed monstrous collection of facts and suppositions, the Pomereul household. Pale and tottering, he clung with both hands to the grating which separated him from his unhappy

brother. "So then I am saved," cried Xavier. "You will go at once to M. Ganbert and give up the murderer, and I will be cleared from the horrible stain which rests upon me, and the wretch will undergo the full penalty of his

" I cannot do it," murn.ured Sulpice.

"Well," said the prisoner, "of course, that is right; you are a priest, and must pardon even the murderer of the best of fathers; you would pardon your own murderer. You will, of course, do what your conscience dictates, and grant to the wretch that mercy which he did not show his victim."

"I cannot even do that, brother," said Sulpice. "I cannot go to the magistrate and say; 'I know the man, and will tell you his

name.' "Do you forget that the honor of our name

is at stake?" said Xavier.
"I do not forget," replied Sulpice. "And that my li e is in danger?"
"I know it"

"Yet you hesitate between your brother and this wretch!"

"It breaks my heart to see my brother here, but I do not hesitate." ." I do not understand-I am going mad!" cried Xavier. "You have discovered the murderer, and will not denounce him."

"I did not discover him," said Sulpice; he confessed it all to me." "And what matters your oath of silence. if

you did give such an oath to a murderer. when it will lead to my destruction? Who can release you from it? The archbishop? the Holy Father himself? Why, he would tell you to speak." "But," said Sulplee, "it is not merely

promise made to the criminal himself, Xavier; it is an oath made to God—a solemn oath from which no one can release me, not even the Pope. Yes, I know the name of him who murdered our father, and I cannot speak it. One word from my lips would set you free, and I must still be silent. I beg your mercy and for-giveness, brother; for, even were you to die, dare not disclose the name nor unveil the face of our father's murderer. Know that regret the attitude you have taken, and I will that which binds, and at the same time is it is not so, Sulpice. All my compassion re-

"M. Gaubert," said Xavier, "I have al- you to let me die. I respect that secret; it him." ways heard you spoken of as an honest, in- guarantees the inviolability of a penitent's Sul corruptible judge, and a man whose great avowal; but when my head is concerned, it Lord Toward or of butter was struct lower as

impossible." You will let me be tried and As far as, the rules will permit," said the

duty."

"But your daty will make you a fratrioide," "My God, my God!" said Sulpice, falling during the next few days; the work of justice on his knees, "the trial is too great."

Xayler, thinking, that he had shaken his against it."

brother's resolution, continued : duty. I respect no other man or priest as I

with veneration, but with horror."
"Xavier," said the prices, in a broken voice, "you remember when we were all children, we read books which described the agony of said to him what you now say to me, 'Sell your soul for love of us !"

"Yes," oried Xavier, frantically; "sell your soul, renounce your God, be false to your priestly vow, risk eternal damnation it it is necessary, but, oh, save ma!" "" Wretched boy !" cried Sulpice, "you have

lost your faith." < I would trample the image of your God under my feet, if He obliged you to doom me me through your unrelenting honor as a priest. If you persist, Sulpice, I will appeal to the court, to the jury, to the whole world: He knows the guilty one, and will not reveal You do not accuse me of this orime. In your his name. And the law will oblige you to

> 'You mistake, Xavier," said Sulpice; "it respects the rigorous law which seals my

"And I who do not respect it." cried Xavier, "will curse you when the evidence accumulates against me. I will curse you when I hear my sentence from the judge and when the foreman of the jury gives the verdict of his colleagues. I will ourse you when the presiding judge reads the death penalty, and my last words upon the souffold will be to curse you."

" Miserere mei, Deus," murmured the

His face was deathly pale; a mist gathered before his eyes; his brother's words reemed to pierce his very soul. Meanwhile, Xavier clutched at the iron bars, his features were distorted, his lips covered with foam, he brother's heroic virtue roused him to fary. to conceive the martyrdom Unable which the hapless priest was undergoing, he overwhelmed him with cutting reproaches and bitter taunts. At last, maddened at sight of him, who was even then oftering his life in exchange for his brother's, Xavier cried, shaking the iron bars

in his fory, "Go, I say, gol"

"May I come again?" asked Sulpice.
"No," cried Xavier; "the very sight of you fills me with horror. May you be acoursed'i Cain'i Cain!"

The priest crept away from the bars, pur-Cain'i Cain l

CHAPTER IX.

A NEW MISPORTUNE. The Arbe Sulpice was in his father's study, looking over some papers, when Sabine enter ed. The young girl dressed in black bore even more in her heart than in her costume the deepest mourning for her father and her own happiness; she paused a moment mute and motionless before her brother. She regarded him with compassion Professor yet it seemed that the deep, tender affection she had once felt for him was lessened somehow in her heart; he was henceforth too great, too far above her. Something of that fear was upon her which kept from their side the wives, daughters or sisters of the prophets, of those whom the Lord seemed to draw near to his own glory, and cover at all times with

His shadow. Sabine had just come from the prison. She had gone thither attended by Baptiste. who waited without in the antercom, and had learned from Xavier's lips the scene which had taken place between the brothers on the previous evening. Her flist feeling was one of profound astonishment: her second, a species of awe inspired by Sulpice's exalted virtue, which seemed to human eyes so near cruelty. From that moment her whole heart went out towards Xavier. He alone seemed suffering; she pitled only him. Xavier's affliction was so entire, so horrible, that she forgot the agony which Sulpice was enduring. She did not renounce him, but her heart no longer

Alas! in those bours of terrible suffering, during that ordeal, to which few men were ever subjected. Sulpice had even more need of a friendly and consoling voice. Never had Sabine's affection and tenderness seemed more desirable than in this hour when both failed him. Yet he did not reproach her even in thought. Could be expect from this child the superhuman strength which he owed to his priestly character? Had he a right to raise Sabine to the same height as himself?

He knew that he would be censured by men, cursed by Xavier, that his brethren in the ministry would alone approve of the course he had taken, and that God only could console him. These thoughts flashed across his mind, whilst Sabine, in perfect silence, stood regarding him with painful inteniness.

"You saw him?" asked Sulpice. "I saw him. He was expecting M. Renaut."

"Did he speak of me?" Sabine healtated.

"Oh. do no fear to tell me all," said the. young priest; "one pang more or less mat-

"I do not understand," said Sabine, shak-

ing her head. And she added in a low voice, as if half ashamed of her own words, "I do not understand myself. I thought I had been early formed by you in the school of sacrifice, and it once seemed to me

that however hard a duty might be it would find me ready. But it is not so. No,

"Ah," said the priest, "what you ask is the desert with no angel hand to point out the spring of pure water, if I must bend beneath the burden of a sorrow misunder demned?"

"Yes."

"You will see me brought before the Court; yourself to him." Bring resignation into his of Assises, sooner than reveal the truth?"

"I would give my life to save you. Xavier, been gallty of many faults teach him to acsaid Sulpice, "but I cannot be false to my of the Lord may not walls that the hard duy." of the Lord may not weigh heaver upo him. We may not see much of each other is do e in the shadow and I must struggle against it."

"Forgiverme that I cannot rise to your

height," said Sabine.
"Alas! my sister," said the Abbe Pomedo you sulpice; yet if you parsist in this reul, were I abandoned to myself, I know oruel allence, I shall so longer regard you too well-how far my weakness might lead

·me-They held each others hands for some moments, their lips trembled, their eyes filled with tears; at last they bade each other a reluctant good-by, and Sabine went to her

room. Whilet the priest continued his task, and Sabine wrote in her diary the painful impressions of the day, Leon Renaut proceeded to the prison for a first interview with Xavier. The roung lawyer was only twenty-eight years of age. A native of the South, he had brought from that land, where a burning sun looked down upon the sea, his tasts for all that was great, his youthful ambition, his poetry and his elequence. His examinations at the law school had been perfect triumphs, and his debut had astonished even the veterans of the profession...

(To be continued.)

THE BEASON WHY .- Mr. Fellows, in his "Medical Monthly," gives reason for the peculiar action of his Hypophosphites in the cure of diseases, which seem to be borne out by facts: . From tonic action of the Sympathetic Nerves all the Organic Muscles are strengthened and the patient overcomes his malady simply, pleasantly and rapidly.

THE BEV. DB. McGLYNN ON " CORNERS." In giving his testimony before the Senate Committee appointed to investigate " Corners" and "Futures," the Rev. Dr. McGiynn, pastor of St. Stephens Catholic Church, New York, said :- "I believe dealings in futures simply betting transactions, and a corner is simply making a monopoly to enhance the price of certain commodities. Gambling is not necessarily an immoral act, however. I am anxious to say that if gambling be not immoral, it is unprofitable and peruicious, and it is well for the State to protect the people from it. Dealing in futures and making corners are synonymous with gambling and monepoly, and should be narrowed down, if not entirely done away with. It is the duty of the State to protect country cousins' from the shrewdness, adroitness and, I might say, rascality and chicanery of those individuals who induce them to speculate in futures. I understand a corner to be a monopoly, and all monopolier, although not essentially immoral, should be restrained. An unjust price is a price higher than fair and market values. The law of nature should be supple. mented by civil law. The prices of food products, rent and the necessaries of life are higher now than ever before. Anything that inflates prices of bread, shelter, clothing and fuel adds to the burdens of the poor people and only raises their condition a degree or so above beggary. The greatest monopoly extant is the monopoly of land." doctor advocated its nationalization, and said that if all land owners were compelled to pay to the State the assessed rental value of the property, the result would be most beneficial to the community. The ground rental, he added, is more than sufficient to defray all the

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.

expenses of the State, and if need be, I would

abolish custom houses. I would have free

trade, but I would insist on these taxes of as-

sessed rental values.

see them.

The true Florida Water always comes with a little pamphiet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of this pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water marked, or stamped in pale transparent letters. Hold a less up to the light, and if genuine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The watermark letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fail to

A STORY OF THE WAR.

[From the St. Johnsbury Caledonian] An interesting fact is brought to light by the presentation of the war drama recently produced by the G. A. R. Post. The State colors borne in the play accompanied the national colors in the battle of Winchester. The tenth regiment was charging on the enemy, and in front of our boys was a high rail ience. There was an opening in the fence through which the color guards passed. The buillets were whistling about the heads of the boys as they reached the fence, and they hesitated a moment in the midst of the leaden shower. Sergeant "Bilty" Mahoney of Bennington bore the national colors, and as he passed through the open space, he turned, and, observing the hesitation, he exclamed: "Arrah, and will yez let a full blooded Irishman save yer country? Stand by yer fag!" The boys scaled the fence at this patriotic appeal and passed on. The brave color sergeant had not gone a rod before he was shot dead. Merritt Parker, of Kirby, corporal of the guard, handed the state colors he was carrying to one of his companions and picked up the national colors. The shot had torne the fiag from the staff until it hung only at the top. Stooping he pulled a string from his shoe and tied the fiag at the bot tom to the staff and joined the charging host. The flag went through the war in this condition, and the shoe string is now on the flag at the State capital."

Ten years ago, when the soldiers' monument was dedicated, Mr. Parker was present at the An interesting fact is brought to light by the

State capital.

Ten years ago, when the soldiers monument was dedicated, Mr. Parker was present at the dedication, and his joy and enthusiasm at seeing the old fag still tied to the staff by his show string is said to have been indescriable.

THE GERMAN OROWN PRINCE AS A

TEACHER. From the London Telegraph.

From the London Telegraph.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—A charming trait is related of the German Crown Prince. He and the Crown Princes often visits the village schools of Bornstedt and Eiche, near Potsdam. On Wednesday last he unexpectedly made his appearance at the Bornstedt school, and entered the room occupied by the third class, for the purpose of seeing a newly appointed master, of whose method of teaching his Imperial Highness wished to judge in person. He then proceeded into the next room for the purpose of inspecting the first class, and had hardly entered it when a messenger arrived with a telegram summoning the master (Mr. Mathias) to come to his mother, then dying in a village near spandau.

The Crown Prince insisted that the master

face of our father's murderer. Know that that which binds, and at the same time is killing me, is the sublime and terrible thing which they call the secret of confession."

"Ah!" orded Xavier, "but it does not oblige which they call the secret of confession."

"Ah!" orded Xavier, "but it does not oblige you to let me die. I respect that secret; it avount to let me die. I respect that secret; it avount to let me die. I respect that secret; it is different. You will not lot me die, that avount you, but I feel, with a sort of horror, that I have foreaken you and preferred him."

Sulpice took his sister's hand.

"Do not reproach yourself," said he; "go to him. Console him, for consolation springs amined for a whole haur in history by the hair from your heart and flows from your lips. When you swore inviolable secrecy as to the confessions, received by you in the tribunal of penance, of course you could not foresee being placed between your own brother and a murderer. If you are alient, Sulpice, it will not be the law that condemns, on the promise the superior of the substrated will hope. To each his part, 8 sulpice, it will not be the law that condemns man in my, path, and I will hope. To each his part, 8 sulpice. If I must journey through

## PARNELL IN CURK

## ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

THE UNANSWERABLE SPEECH! he keld on the remains. PROSPERITY TO IRELAND.

all of a new primarie . B ganarie flere

Service Street

Mr. Parnell was welcomed to-day by a demonstration of gigantic preportions. The hon, member arrived in the city by the American mail shortly after one o'clock.. He was accompanied by Mr. Sexton, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. An enormous concourse of people, accompanied by several bands, awaited his arrival at the railway station, and his reception on alighting from the train was of the most enthusiastic description. The Mayor of the city (Alderman Galvin), accompanied by Mr. Daly, M.P., several members of the Corporation, and the leading members of the Local Committee received

the trades of Cork. In the evening a brilliant banquet in honor of the Irish leader was given at the Victoria Hotel.

Mr. Parnell at Glenmire terminus, where he

was presented with an address of welcome by

The Mayor after opening the proceedings said that the first toast on the list was one that endeared itself to every lishman-"Prosperity to Ireland"-(applause), and it would be responded to by their honored and illustrious guest, Mr. Parnell, (renewed applause). Mr. Parnell was honored all over the world—in a hostile assembly in Westminster he was honored by his opponents, and he had been specially honored by the principal Parliament in the world, the Congress of Washington. Wherever he was known he was honored, and he, (the Mayor), officially offered him to-night, on behalf of the people of Cork, a caed mills failthe (applause).

### PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parnell, on rising, was received with

loud and continued cheering. He said:

Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen-I regret that on this occasion we have to deplore the absence from amongst us of more than one well remembered face and dear friend of ours. I may mention the name of my dear friend, George Barry (cheers), as one of those who gone from amongst us, who was with us upon the last occasion, and whose memory I shall always reverence and respect (hear, hear) as one of those fast friends whom I have learned to love since I have become member for your city (hear, hear). The toast of " Prosperity to Ireland" will, I hope, and I am pleased to be able to hope, that it will shortly find an exemplification in the city of Cork by the establishment of an national exhibition (applause) It is fit that the Southern City should be the first to follow the example which was set up in Dublin, and I am happy also in believing that the example of Dablin in refusing to permit the occasion of the establishment of a national exhibition to be availed of by any political party (cheers) for the purpose of advancing its particular views, will also be followed in Cork (applause). But as regards politics, the national exhibition to be held in Cork will be neutral. No party shall be allowed to have any advantage over the other (hear, hear), and the exhibition is entirely for the purpose of advancing the welfare of the city of Cork, and to contribute to the prosperity and happiness of the labor and industrial classes of the country (applause). Since I last had the honor of addressing you we have had many interesting You will recollect that the occasion of my last visit to the city of Cork was just House of Lords the following addition before I was honored with a warrant, or was made to it on its return to the Commons, rather an invitation, to visit Kilmainham and for which in the opinion of the court and which Mr. Gladstone, in the exthese rents must be reduced in Prison by the late Mr. Forster. I the tenant or his predecessors in title shall not tracts I have just read, refused to up to an occupying ownership. then advised the adoption by the tenant- have been paid or otherwise compensated by admit. The House divided on Sir Statfarmers of the policy of test cases for the pur- the landlord or his predecessors in title." pose of testing the working of the Land Act, The alterations made by the Lords practically | majority of 130 against the amendment. and in order that the standard of rent, which destroyed the clause and rendered it of very the Land Commission would be likely to fix, little value whatever for the protection of the might be ascertsined by the simple process tenents' improvements; but, in addition and to the tenents of Ireland. It was, as of submitting two or three of such test cases to this abolition, a judgment was given I have said, the only section of the renton each state. Many thousands of pounds by the Supreme Court of Appeal in fixing clauses which gave you any would have been saved—in fact, I may say, the case of Adams vs. Donseath, and I probably a hundred thousand pounds would have now to tell you that in the judicial tion-both the Government, the landlords, and 1882, before the judgment was delivered the the tenants-if it had been possible that my average reduction amounted to 231 per cent., advice could have been systematically follow- but since the judgment was given the amount ed; but the brutal action of the Government in of reduction every month has shown a steady arresting all the members of the Central fall until, In the month of August, it only Executive of the Land League, and in practically probibiling that, organization by the tenants of one-third of the reductions arresting local bodies also throughout the which they were getting before the judgment country, and by arresting everybody con- in Adams vs Dunseath. The court has, probabnected with it down to the very clerks in the ly, decided that the landlord, notwithstanding office in Dublin, rendered it impossible for us the Healy Clause, is entitled to rent on the to carry out that course of action, and an-|tenant's improvements under several sets| have. other and different line of action involved in of conditions, one or other of which sets of lords of Ireland have made no improvement the "No rent Manifesto" was toroed upon conditions apply in the case of almost every the country (hear, hear). The wisdom of rarony to which the Act applies. They have the solvice with regard to the test cases which was given by the convention has been admitted by the Commissioners made by him before the commencement of themselves in their report which has the lease, belong to the landlord and not to whether we go back to what has been called just been laid before Parliament, and in the tenant, and that rent can be exacted on the Prairie value—I say it is our duty to ob-which the very words that I repeatedly used these improvements. They have de-tain this great question as scou as we with regard to the standard of rent to be set cided secondly that the landlerd is up by the decisions of the court was used by estitled to rent on the tenant's courts, and by the legislature, that much so patiently as the Irlah laborer the Commissioners themselves, which standing the lease the tenants must be fairly dealt (cheers). It is enough to make one's heart the Commissioners themselves, which standard they say has been of vast service in other than permanent buildings and re-dard they say has been of vast service in other than permanent buildings and re-enabling tenants and landlords to come to an clamation of waste land, though they have the Land Act is the exclusion of the lease-streets of the cities of Ireland, or get a start. But such a plan question of National Self-Government is a agreement outside the court (hear, hear). I decided that the landlord is entitled to rent holders. There are 125,000 leaseholders in am not one of those who ever believed that on improvement effected previously to the tenants of Ireland, would refuse to pay passing of the Act of 1870. Fourthly, they three and a quarter millions of acres of some rent; at the outset I never supposed that the have decided that to the landlord belongs policy of "no reut" would do more than what they call the improveable capability effect good indirectly in enabling tenants to of the land that the landlord is ontitled obtain large abatements from the landlords to the rent on the tenant's improvements under the pressure of the threat to made under any other circumstance, or pay no rent (hear, hear). I believe that this which may be hereafter made except to the view has been signally justified by the results extent of five cent. on the capital actually of the last twelve months, and on the whole expended by the tenant in making these most beneficial results for the Irish people improvements. The effect, therefore, of were obtained during the struggle of last this decision is, it follows, that in a very winter, although this struggle was undoubted- limited class of cases, where the tenant's imly carried out with sacrifice and sufferings of provements are protected they are only prosome individuals. As we watched the course | tected to the extent of 5 per cent. on the capiof the battle from Kilmainham Prison tal expended. It may be that the improve-(cheers)—and I can assure you we watched ments and 20 per cent to the letting value of the course of the struggle with considerable anxiety—it became evident to us in while get 15 per cent, and the tenant will get the month of February that were the only five per cent, (hear, hear, and appeared the majority of the estates in Iroland plause). The absurdity of this reading scepting reductions which had been oftered of the Healy Clause will be evident to to them after the pressure of the manifesto you by an example of a case where gut. But how has it worked? Practitate and organise in the country. It by the landlords, and that was the utmost a tenant borrows money from the Cally speaking, the courts are blocked. They is necessary that you should subscribe to the good I had ever supposed could be obtained. Board of Works to improve his holding under can't reach the cases, and the landlord is in good I had ever supposed could be obtained. Board of Works to improve his holding under so of it had ever supposed could be obtained to the rought attained to the reach the cases, and the landlot of 1881. Bup-fixed he can compel the tenants to pay the control of the Land Act of 1881. But we have always adversed the rought attained to the

utmost good that could possibly be obtained, or which I had ever hoped could be obtained from the manifesto, had been gained, these members of the Executive who had been in Kilmainham Gaol (cheers), decided that it would be desirable not to circulate the manifesto any longer; in fact, to withdraw it from circulation. Accordingly, about the end of February we found means as we thought tenants should not be dissuaded from accepting advantageous settlements—we found means of communicating our views to those who were in charge of the movement outside, and those in charge of the movement cutside agreed to carry out our conclusion, and, I believe, took steps to carry it out. In the month of February then the manifesto was practically withdrawn. In May, we were released from Kilmainham, had it not been for the unhappy baa Phonix Park tragedy, that then occurred, there would best no more coercion for Ireland, and the Government would during this winter, because if one to be invited Parliament to take up sgain thing is more certain than another, it is baye invited Parliament to take up sgain thing is more certain than another, it is Irish legislation and proceed with the other reforms of great importance to the interests of the people of this country. The event in Prœnix Park, however, considerably altered matters, and Parliament then occupied itself judgment of the court in Adams vs. Dunby the passage of a Coercion Act of unexampled barbarity, and in the passage of an Arrears Act, which was maimed in passing owing to three alterations inserted contrary to our protest and advice. These three alterations were the hanging gale proan important judgment by the whole Court ejected, or against whom judgments for rent had been obtained; the third was the limitation of the time within which the tenant might pay rent in respect of 1881. But and to every point of the judgment in Adams notwithstanding the injury done to the Arcase of the hanging gale proviso, has myself (no, no,) yet, perhaps, I may been obviated by the clumsiness of the be allowed to read to you one or two draughteman failing to carry out the intentions of the Government-I say it is now certain that the Arrears Act will do a con. siderable amount of good to the small tenants of the country. Upwards of one hundred thousand of them will, most possibly, obtain more or less benefit from this proviso, and three millions of pounds of arrears will, very probably, he wiped off from Irish tenants (applause). In so far the as this Arrears Act has been a success, it has been because the Government, in its original draft, consulted men who understood the wants and requirements of the situation, and in so far as it is a partial failure it is because they deviated from the advice given them, and went counter to the suggestions of those who were acquainted with the practical circumstances of the case. During the whole course of this

land movement I have felt bound to point

out to the Irish tenants that a bill for

fixing a fair rent by means of a court must

inevitably fail to satisfy them for many rea-

sons, the chief of which was that it would pro-

bably break down by its own weight and by

the inherent difficulty of its working. But

one clause which was contained in the rent-

fixing sections of the Act of '81 induced me

to hope that some good might be obtained for

the Trish tenant out of this rent-fixing clause

I refer to that part of the Bill which is known

as the Healy Clause (three cheers for Healy).

[An interruption took place at this point, and

the person who caused it was ejected from the

room.] Mr. Parnell, resuming, said-As the celebrated clause was passed originally in the House of Commons at the instance of the hon. member for Wexford, it ran as follows :- "No rent shall be allowed or made payable in any proceedings under this Act in respect of any Unfortunately as a compromise with the passing away from him. Now, the court in have been saved to all parties to this quest rents fixed up to the end of January, decided firstly, that while at any time the auts, and I don't care how far you press this the tenants refused to pay the annual instaltenant held under lease, the improvements

Board of Works he applies to the court to fix according to the construction which has been is, sutitled to plaim, £15 a year additional and the tenant has only £5 a year left to pay the £6 10s a year interest and principal by taking the trouble to borrow £100 loan from the Board of Works to spend it in draining and improving his lands he gets this: that he has to pay £1 10s. a year more than he had to pay before. It may be said that this renders it undesirable for tenants to improve their holdings. Now, I don't think so, and later on I intend to urge on everyholdings, in order that they may afford employment to the laboring classes during this winter, because if one during this winter, because this, that before a very long time has gone by we shall have restored the Realy clause to its original integrity, and we shall have clause should be settled in such a way as to secure to the tenant that he shall have in the course of the debate on the present Land Act, to the same effect. This declarations go entirely counter to the judgment extracts from the speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone during the passage of the Land Act in the session of 1881. On the 9th August, 1881, he said: "In the Act of 1870, we did in respect of the tenant, recognize the principle that he might be compensated by reasonable lapse of time in respect to improvements, and that the use and profits of these improvements for a certain length of but we do not recognize that principle in the that we don't recognize the principle of compensation by enjoyment for a certain length tenant. It is much better, I think, that those who make the improvements should benefit by the improvements." That is our claim (hear, hear). On the 10th August, 1881, Mr. Gladstone said, "the effect of clause as it was then altered would that he that the tenant should have the benefit of his improvements no matter how long ago they had been made, whenever he was able to prove that he had made them." On the same evening, in opposing the amendment of Sir Stafford Northcote, that the Court should take Into consideration the time during which he had enlayed the improvements, Mr. Gladstone said of his own improvements might reimburse him for those improvements, and by an annual process might passed over to the landlords. But that was not the back on which they now proposed to a.t. There was no occasion for it; the ten-

Now, Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, this question of improvements is of vital importhope that this clause was to be of any advantage to the Irish people (bear, hear). We have been cheated out of that clause by the chicaners of the courts in Dublin (applause). From the very moment that it was passed the Conservative majority of the Supreme Court in Dublin set their heads to work to drive a coach and six through that section, and, unfortunately, they have only been too successful so far in doing so, for the rents fixed by the Sub-Commission Court the reductions before that judgment, and has taken away what the tenants might! Practically speaking, the landin the land of Ireland (hear, hear.) All the improvements have been made by the tenquestion of the tenant, improvementswhether we stop short at a certain point or can (applause) in recognition by the of the best land in the country. These leaseholders, so far as the Land Act of 1881 whatever in the excinsion of these men. I rents. As the Land Act was originally approved, the judicial rent was to date from the

what the fair rent should be, it is that it

should date from the application of the ten-

the judgment in Adams and Dunseath has

admitted those principles against the ten-

ford Northcote's amendment, and there was a

by voluntary agreement out of court in the a fair rent. The landlord then comes in and, 14 months which had elapsed since the act became; law amounted to 17,000 and odd, placed upon the Healy Clause, the landlord leaving 62,000 applications for fair rent still awaiting trial; and as of these 62,000 and rent for the £100 expended by the tenant, odd applications only a small proportion can be heard for several years, it was preposter ous to expect that the landlords would agree to the Board of Works (applause). So that to any concession unless they were acted upon by some force superior to that of the Land Act. I believe that if the little alteration I have suggested-the very reason able and simple alteration of making the rent date from the date of the application, were inserted in the Act, the landlord would know there would be no use in compelling the tenant to pay a rack-rent, because body the desirability of trying to induce the he would know that the alteration in the tenants to borrow money from the Board of rent would be made from the date the appli-Works for the purpose of improving their cation was made, and not from the hearing of the case (hear, hear). During the fourteen mosths the Act has been working, the total reductions of rents amount to £69,960 trees which, unhappily, has already fallen on sterling. That is £70,000 in round numbers, of benefit to the cenant farmers of Ireland. I should like to know what reductions you think the tenant farmers of Ireland have smashed, pulverised, and confounded the obtained during the two years of the Land a portion of the rent to meet the distress of jadgment of the court in Adams vs. Dunseath. Apart from the inherent justice of would say that it would be only a small with that suggestion I cannot agree, become claim, and the great importance to the benefit if we only got £70,000 in fourteen cause I do not think it would development of the Agricultural capabilities months of agitation (applause). According of Ireland, that this question of the Healy to the opinions of our officials I believe that likely to be accepted by the tenants in quessince the commencement of the agitation we have succeeded in obtaining reductions (they would not withhold their rent, but that viso, which has lately been the subject of for himself, his heirs, and those who (not including the three millions of arrears, come after him, the increased letting value | which I hope will be wiped out by the Arof the Land Commission; the question of the added to its holding by himself, we rears Act, amounting to quite three million costs payable by the tenants who had been have Mr. Galdstone's repeated declarations pounds for the tenantry of Ireland (applause) So that if you try the case of the Land Act my own suggestion for the purpose of meeting vs. the defunct Land League (applause), I that distress. My propositions in view of am afraid the Land Act will have to go to the refusals of the Government to institute the wall, though it is a legislative enactment and Dunseath. I don't like to take up the (hear, hear). Now, to obtain the reduction of notwithstanding the injury done to the Arrears Act by these three alterations—an time of gentlemen who wish to hear more £70,000, the tenants have had to pay to
injury that 1 am happy to say, in the elequence and more attractive speakers than
the lawyers fully £100,000 in costs, and
myself (no. no.) yet, perhaps, I may
the landlord's penalty another £100,000 in costs, and the Government £200,000 to try the cases, so that in order to obtain this miserable reduction of £70,000 (both by the action of the court, and whatever agreement out of court) an expenditure of £400,000 was incurred. It will be a liberal assumption to make that for the future the courts (count. ing the cases that will be settled by what any agreement) will be able to fix about 20,000 cases of judicial rents in a year, time might be considered as compensation; and, consequently, it will take 25 years at the present rate of progress to fix the rents present Act." Further on, he said, "the of the 500,000 tenants, and it would cost to main ground on which I stand is parties interested the sum of ten million parties interested the sum of ten million pounds sterling. The main inducement, I tion, permitted the giving of out-door relief then, to the landlord to re use settlement of time either as regards the landlord or the out of court is this point, that he is entitled to go on charging the old rent until the new rent is fixed, and as, in the vast majority of cases the new rents wil not be fixed for ten years, the landlord has a statutory, or unstatutory, term for the old rack rent, so far as the Land Act is concerned. I few in number, I am happy to say, who disrewas talking the other day to the editor of a garded the advice of their leaders will have Chicago paper, and he said to me, "Well, reason to regret the Christmas box they sent to Mr. Gladstone in the election when they deal for Ireland-that they had passed the Church Act, the Land Act of 1870, and now they passed the Land Act of 1881, but," he added, "I always judge of these things by the thickness of the butter on the | Local Government Board has issued a cirbread: and I went to know how much butter The dectrines accepted at the time of the this Land Act has put upon the bread of sanction the granting of outdoor relief. Land Act of 1870, and which he certainly the Irish tenants?" When I told him that Well, perhaps, the Local Government declines to accept the night before, was it had only reduced rackrents by £70,000, Board may see reason to change their the doctrine that the enjoyment by he was very much surprised, and he was mind, and I trust and hope they will do so. the tenant for a certain length of time very much inclined to believe me that there was a great deal of reason for those the different Boards of Guardians throughout Irishmen in eaying that the Land Act the country in appealing for power to grant required immediate and extensive amend- out-door relief to those in danger of starvament, and that unless there was an tion (hear, hear). Another strange fallacy immediate and extensive amendment an on which the Government seem to rely agitation of a further and more intense in dealing with these questions is the events. For my part, as I said to the people improvements made by the tenant or or his ants improvements were the tenants own character would become necessary. Of proposition for emigration inserted in the duty of the Irish constituencies to show their the great meeting held this afternoon, I predecessors in title." As that section left property, and he would not admit the prin-

> In order to obtain that satisfactory tenure. which the experience of other countries during a long course of years has shown to be millions in this business. All I can say is the only tenure under which the soil can be that if relief of distress could have been coped cultivated with the best advantage, namely, with by emigration from Ireland we ought an occupying ownership, or peasant proprietary—in order to obtain that satisfactory tenure it is necessary that rackrents should be in this country [bleses] Well, I am not sure reduced, before we proceed to ask for that amendment of the purchase clauses, so that I am not so sure that Lord Spencer is at a l the transfer of estates from the landlords to the tenauts may have a chance of being practically carried out (cheers). I believe that this can be done, and that it would be no loss to the British taxpayer (hear, hear). An Mr. Forster says he does not rely too much Englishman might say that the Irish tenants would refuse to pay back the advance, and office he intended to recommend the Governwhat on awkward position the State would then be in if the Irish tenants then refused to under that judgment are one-third less than | pay. I say it would not be in so awkward a | tainly, rolar as we have seen or heard of him position as the state was in when forcing in his public atterances, he did not intend to rents at the point of the bayonet and recommendany such expenditure. Perhaps employing the naval and military forces we were too bard on Mr. Forster, and of the Orown, knowing, as it must have, it might bave been better if we had that it was enforcing unjust rents (cheers.) tolerated him for a while longer. Mr. Under an occupying ownership, however, if ments they would have no moral right in refosing to pay as they amounted only to a sum which they agreed to pay, and which could justly be enforced. The claims of the laborers require immediate attention. I know of no class in Ireland who have suffered so when you see the little oables of the laborers on the roadside of the country districts, and when you see how wretchedly they are housed and fed, it is a perfect wonder that so large a body should have borne their grisvis concerned, are placed absolutely at the ances so patiently, and it is absolutely becesmercy of the landlords, because they have no | sary that those who are interested in the future mercy whatever to expect from the Land Act of Ireland should recognise their duty in this (applause). There is no reason or logic respect and see that they are bound to do their best to afford remunerative employment for say the leaseholders are as much entitled to these men [loud obsers]; to raise their the benefits of the Land Act as any other social condition; to look after their tenants in Ireland (applause). Another education, and ameliorate their condition to difficulty is the Juty of fixing the judicial that standard which the ability and housety. of the laboring classes justly entitle them to fill. Wnether we shall obtain the immedate of the application of the tenant. As the | diate attention of Parliament to these matters Land Act left the Boure of Lords, it was to depends very much upon yourselves (hear, date from the decision of the court. If there hear). We can do something in Parliament. is anything that would tend to the settlement | but it must be always borne in mind that our out of court between landlord and tenant as to exertions are only a portion of a whole (hear, hear). We can work in Parliament, but it is necessary that you should sgl-

root of the question. If we trouble ourselves

about clauses for reducing the rent of the

those rents must be reduced in order to lead

Irish people, then, I say, it will be declaration to the Irish people that what has been often said is true. And it has often been said that you have to bring Ireland to a state bordering on revolution in order to be tain justice for her. Mr. Forster said the other day that it was not on account of the Land Liegus egitation-that it was not on account of the Irish revolution—that Parliament had passed the Land Act. If it was not on account of these things, would Mr. Forster and the English Parliament show willing enough to legislate for Ireland justly

A Voice-We will fight.

be a sign that Mr. Forster and those other Englishmen who talk in this way are not speaking the truth, and that they know they are not speaking the truth. To meet the disa portion of our country, it has been proposed that a certain section of the Irish tenants should withhold payment from the landlords of six months' rent (hear, hear), and allocate a portion of the rent to meet the distress of the poorer tenants in other parts of Ireland. cause I do not think it would be a practicable one, or that it would be tion. The tenants, last winter, showed that they would pay a fair rent, and I do not think, therefore, that it is desirable we should try the No Bent issue over again, and I only mention this in order that I may bring before you public works are :- First the immediate granting of powers to Boards of Guardians to grant out-door relief, and second, the simplification of the granting of loans to tenant farmers for the purpose of enabling them to improve their holdings. I believe if these two things were done and quickly, and with a real desire to meet the distress on the part of the permanent officials in Ireland and of the Cabinet of England, we would be able to prevent actual suffering, and we have every right to call or the Government to grant this out-door relief. It is surely not too much to ask that to the Boards of Guardians in Ireland should be granted the same powers that they have in England. If even the Conservative Government in '79, without waiting for Parliament to sanction their acand authorized loans to the landlords for the purpose of making improvements on their holding, surely it is not too much to ask the present Liberal Government to do as Won 38 (applause.) And certainly it they do refuse this I think the Irish electors of Livernool. find that the only requittal that be stres them is the restriction of relief to the intersystem of the workhouse, which we all know our people would die rather than enter. The cular in which they declare they will not But at all events, no time ought to be lost by questions with which they have to deal-Irish tenants it was because we know that they seem to think they can take there pauper families on a moment's notice, and transport them bodily to New York at £5 a never to have emigration again. Mr. Forster [hisses] who has had the advantage of being that we should hiss the poor old gentleman. so good an exchange for him. We must always remember that Lord Spencer was sent over to help Mr. Forster before the change in the Government was determined on on emigration, and that if he remained in ment to spend public money liberally in works of public importance in Ireland. Cer-Tuke, who is interesting himself in this question of emigration, has a way of proceeding which is very satisfactory so far as it goes on a small scale. He emigrates a cer- suited together, and we have considered on tain number of families to America, and every one of these divisions what course it makes provision for those families on landing. He finds that they have friends in party-what course it would be best too America who will take care of them for the first year, or he obtains employment and we have in every case taken that from the very nature of the case, must b., question which is rapidly coming to the front limited to the extent of ground which it (applause) Both the English parties know covers. It would be utterly impossible that well that the next general election in Engfifty or a hundred thousand families whom it land will be turned by the votes of the Irish would be necessary to lift from the congected electors living in England upon that question. districts in the west of Ireland in order to They are both very much afraid of that quesrelieve that congestion and to relieve periodical tamines, could be located in America or in any other country on the system proposed by Mr. Tuke, by an expenditure of £15 per head. It would take more than that and I will always oppose, to the rest of my ability, any attempt or the part of the Government or anybody else, to land these uniortunate creatures, in a helplese and penniloss condition, on the shores of the Eastern States of America (cheers.) If England desires to emigrate our people, let them be emigrated in a respectable way. England is sich enough to do it. Let them be placed on land in America; let them have houses furnished them to cover their heads during the first winter after their arrival and let them be furnished with the means of raising a crop on the first year of be brought to a conclusion, and that there is their residence and then we will tak to the no reason why the Irish nation, respecting Government. But we have always advo- their rights and defending their rights, should

them from lapsing into a state of nature (cheers). These lands were peopled before the famine, and there is no reason why they should not be peopled again (cheere). It would entail but a small expenditure to compensate the graziers for whatever rights they may have in the lands, but in any case I say that the have no right to hold them. They could a purchased from these graziers at comparatively small prices, and it would enable the tenants to be migrated to them, and to live upon them in comfort next session they are strong enough and by the only means in which it could possibly be done under the circumstances [cheeral. and tightly without such things? But do If the Government really desire to meet this difficulty, this question of the conjection of the poor districts of the West of Ireland they can only properly meet it in Mr. Parnell—If they do not do this it will this way. They can meet it is this way by a much smaller expenditure than that which would be entailed under a system of emigration; they can meet it with satisfaction to the Irish people and with advantage to the country. They can increase the production of food, and they can give employment to many thousands of our people who are now starving for want of employment, but if they persist in their ideas of the workhouse or emigration and refuse to consider the views which we have placed before them with regard to emigration from time to time they will show that their desire is not the happiness and prosperity of the Irlah people, but for the extermin tion et that people (cheers). I wish, gentlemen, hafore concluding, to say a few words with regard to the Irish Parliamentary party (cheers). That party was elected on the lines of independent opposition, that they should hold aloof from every English patty. cal party which refused to concede the fast rights of the Trisb people. I believe that the Itish Party has nobly fulfilled those pledges (cheers). As I have repeatedly said, with speaking on this question, I only attach a certain value to Parliamentary action. I only look upon it as one of the forces which we om use for the purpose of gaining the rights of the country; but it is a force, and an important force, and it is right that, since it is a it should be developed and used to the heet advantage. Some people have urgedthe late Mr. Mitchel always urged-that the Irish members ought to withdraw in a body from the House, and that the constituencies should refuse to send members there (hear, hear). Well, I think there is a great deal in that contention, but I fear that it is not a practicable one. I believe that to morrow withdrew from Parliament and refased to return there, such is the desire of the Irish constituencies to be represented in the House of Commons that they would elect the worst Whige or Tories that came to them Lord Beaconefield and Jemmy Lowther- | in order to have some representation. They would rather have a bad one than none at all. Therefore, if there is to be Parliamentary representation, it should be as good and as honest as it can possibly be made (cheers). I should welcome the time if it ever comes when it would be possible for us to withdraw from the House of Commons. I should cheerfully after my, experience of seven vests hard labor-(prolouged applause)in the discharge of my duty of a member of Parliament—I should cheerfully welcome the coming of the time when it would be possible, having regard to the public advantage, to adopt such a course. But I don't think, and I don't believe that, that that time is likely to come soon. And in the meanwhile I ask every honest Irishman whe desires to benefit his country to sin if by us so long as they think that we are noting honestly ourselves; so long as they think that we are really and truly carrying out the pledges that we have repeatedly given, then I think under the circumstances that it is the have not to confess any alterations in my the House of Commons it was a most ciple that the time during which he enjoys we all recognize that any attempts to amend is their ignorance, such is the ignorance of triends think we leaned rather unduly to-feelings since last October twelve month. Important one for the renames of Ireland. Those improvements was any reason for their rackrents by fixing clauses cannot go to the Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan of every wards the Government on the rules of propractical proposal connected with Irish codure which have just past through Parliament in the Autumn session. I don't think that anybody in this country, I don't think that many people in this country really think sc, because they are head. Lord Derby thinks, indeed, that it thoroughly acquainted with the facts of the would pay England very well to invest several case; but it may happen that people in America-and we address now a very wide constituency, we address a constituency reaching from Australia to America, and including those islands-it may happen that some persons at a distance who are not acquainted with the facts of the case, might be misled by the representations which have been made, with the best inten-tion, no doubt by some of my friends. And I wish to give you some facts with regard to the action of the party on these rules. There were 67 divisions altogether on the rules of procedure during this autumn session, and of these 67 divisions the Irish party voted 58 times sgainst the Government. We voted four times for the Government, and we abstained from voting three times altogether. Bo I think it will be evident that the charge of leaning towards the Government does not lie against us-that it rather should be a charge-il anyof leaning towards the Tories. But in reality we have always desired to act for the benefit of the interests of Ireland in each of these divisions irrespective of the interests of either of the English parties. We have con-

was best for us to take as an Irish

our constituents that we should take,

tion. They tell us that no English Ministry, and no Liberal member must ever entertain

for a moment the idea of National Self-

Government for Ireland. I believe that the time is rapidly approaching

when they will have to entertain that idea, or

some other idea which they may not like so

well (applause). I think that if our rights

to self-government were recognized by the

Parliament of Great Biltain in a spirit of justice; if to the Irish people were restored the

right of making their own laws, and of doing

for themselves that which all the other na-

tions of the world do for themselves,

that the strife of centuries might

be terminated—that the ill-will, bred

of centuries of injustice, which undoubt-

edly exists between the two nations might

be brought to a conclusion, and that there is

rights of the larger nation so close to our shores (applause). I trust that the solution of the question may be in that direction. I

be appearable and constitutional our; and that

gifted, as she andoubted is, by the genius

cording to the Gord sers Obronicis, there are the time is fast approaching when our countrystant

persence of what Irishmen can do for themmelves and for their adopted country in every other olime where they have sought a relug-Erglish misgovernment I trust the this time is drawing near whon our persecuted country-our long suffering people-may obtain those just and constitutional rights to which, before God, they are entitled (prolorged applause).

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WEBNESDAY ......JAN. 10, 1883

## CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1883. THURSDAY, 11-Of the Octave. St. Hyginus,

Pope and Martyr. FRIDAY, 12-0! the Octave.

SATURDAY, 13-Octave of the Epiphany. SUNDAY, 14-Second Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus. Less. Acts iv. 8-12; Gosp. Luke ii, 21; Last Gosp. John ii. 1-11. Bp. McGill, Bich. mond. died. 1872.

MONDAY, 15 .- St. Paul, First Hermit. St. Maur, Abbot.

Tumbar, 16-St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Manogue, Grass Valley,

WEDNESDAY, 17-St. Anthony, Abbott.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large paid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement. Prompt payment of subscriptions to the Catholic party; had they sided with the mewspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be emforced in the present case. Good wishes knowledges the power of the people whom for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes All persecutors meet with an inglorious end. are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS must realize that it can only sucoced by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now due in all cases, without being put to the trouble and expense of enforcing collections. Money can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter. We hope that none will fail in remitting at once.

Ir is announced that the new Dominion Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 8th February.

In Italy it is a crime to advise your neighbor to abstain from voting, even when neither of the candidates in a district are fitted for the office which they seek. One of the tribunals has just sentenced a citizen to pay 500 francs for having exercised the liberty of speech in this respect. It is wonderful what shape and form freedom is made to take in the different climes.

No soomer had Bismarck heard of Gambetta's death than he expressed his willingness to retire from public life and let the reins of power fall into other men's hands. As the "man of revenge" has disappeared from off the scene, the "man of blood and no more immigrants of this stamp who can iron" considers that Germeny will now have develop such brutality and muderous innothing to fear on the part of stincts as displayed at Little Rideau. Last France, and that it would cause summer a communication was published in no misfortune to fatherland if he gave place Tus Post, which, at the time, gave great to other men. Bismarck is badly mistaken offence, as it contained some unpalatable if he imagines that the spirit of re- statements, one of which was to the venge in the French nation has com- effect that many of the emigrants from Engpletely died away with Gambetta; it will land had been picked out of the slums of Lontake much longer than a decade to wipe out | don, and were desperate looking characters. the souvenir of Sedan and to make France The correspondent was evidently not far astray, forget that Alsace and Lorraine were once a if he hed noticed Mann among the number. cherished portion of the country.

party have all along insignated that the the Irish people for "the light esteem in odious as that of the Land League itself had cause of his retirement was to be found in which murder is held by them," will turn its before the law crushed it out of as trustees for the nation which subscribed York and Paris. his disagreement with his co-laborers and in attention to this Rideau horror and read his disgust with parliamentary agitation. a 'lesson to the community and to Mr. Billon calmly, but energetically, denies the Government in the same strain as signs solely because his, health has com- Will it even sek our immigration agents to be lords, shooting at agents, maining catpletely broken down. He believes more more careful in selecting emigrants for this firmly than ever in the necessity that country and not to send us any with "mur-Itlsh representatives in Parliament shall derer's heads?"

be an independent body of Nationalists, who will oppose and harass every Government that denies Ireland her rights. 3 In thus expressing himselt, Dillon evidently had in view a repudiation of the Irish World, which has taken to preaching a contrary doctrine. He further asserts that never since the Union has the National cause been in a stronger position. This we can readily admit, when we consider the weakness of the Government in prosecuting the leaders for Mr. Dillon believes above all in organization in Ireland, America, and wherever the Irish people remain faithful to their nationality. We thus find that union and harmony prevail where we have been told so repeatedly to look for division, disagreement and disgust.

Is another column will be found the first installment of Mr. Parnell's Cork speech, which the English press have declared to be "unanswerable." It is a masterly and statesmanlike pronouncement, and is fully worthy of the Irish leader. Solid logic and close reasoning are its characteristics: no flowers of speech, no poetry, no useless blasts of impotent indignation and revenge are to be found in it; all is fact, and all is practical. The policy which it reveals is eminently suited to the circumstances and capacities of the people. Parnell proposes nothing to the nation that is within the range of the impossible; heasks for the achievement of only what is practicable and which will add to its strength. This speech will, consequently, be found well deserving of a careful perusal at the hands of all those who want to ascertain the exact condition of Irish affairs, the policy of the National party, and what must be done to accomplish the task of securing for Ireland her inalienable rights.

THE influence and numbers of the Centre or Catholic party in the German Parliament are rapidly increasing. Bismarck, who has so long trampled on the rights and libertles of the Catholic people, has just been made to feel the power of their representatives, and those whom he mocked in the hour of his | to find it out. triumph have now in turn given him a taste of a signal and bitter defeat. Prince Bismarck. who looks on parliamentary institutions as an unmitigated nuisance and only accepts them as a necessary evil, resolved to curtail the rights of the German National Parliament by summoning it only every other year, and having the supplies voted for two years together instead of for one year at the time. He laid his plan before the House and brought in the estimates for the two financial years of 1883 and 1884, but bis measure. Bismarck feels the sting, ache wanted to crush, and talks of resigning.

It has been stated that Mr. Gladstone is it, and render more difficult that success now the oldest member in the Engwhich they wish or want to be achieved. All lish House of Commons. This is scarcely petrated in Canada, and what a contrast to correct, as there are two others who were elected to Parliament before the present in Ireland? Will our contemporary, who Premier took his seat for the first time in takes such flendish delight in slandering the 1832. They are Mr. Christopher Talbot and People of Ireland and charging them "with due as an indication that those who so neglect | the O'Gorman Mahon. Mr. Talbot was first | holding murder in light esteem," in fact, to support the paper have no wish for its elected in 1830, two years before Mr. Glad- with being a people with nothing else but prosperity. We have made several appeals stone, for Clamorganshire, of which he has before this to our subscribers; but we hope remained the representative ever since. He the present will prove absolutely effectual, and is known as the "Father of the House." we confidently expect to receive the amount | the O'Gcrman Mahon, who was one of O'Connell's most able and trusted lieutenants in the famous contest for the County Clare in 1828, was himself elected for the county three during the year just closed, which has been years later, or in 1831; he now, after the considerably in excess of the average. "The lapse of almost half a century, represents the homicides of 1882 throughout the Union same county again. Mr. Talbot and the number 1,720, without counting those of the O'Gorman Mahon are about 87 or 88 years of last few days, which, judging from the deage, and they are the only members of the spatches, have been numerous. The State present House of Commons who sat in the unreformed Parliament. Both are in constant attendance at the House, and scarcely politan commonwealth of New York, in ever miss a sitting. The O'Golman Makon | which the murders numbered 131. The especially, has distinguished himself in this executions aggregated 101, or as nearly as respect, as in the all night sittings of the ob- possible one to every seventeen murstruction time he was equal to the youngest ders. An American murderer, thereand most vigorous of his conferes, and took fore, has sixteen chances to one in his his turn in the "relay tactice," and his name favor in trying to escape the gallows." appeared on every division list.

Ir Frederick Mann had remained in the slums of London and had not been induced to emigrate to Canada, we would have been spared the horror and disgrace of one of the foulest and most terrible murders ever perpetrated on Canadian soil. We want We are now told that the wretch " has but to remove his cap, when a view is at once got of JOHN DILLON, the patriotic member for a murderer's head, which once seen, will not Tipperary, has postponed his resignation as soon be forgotten." We wonder if the Montmember of Parliament until the first week of real Herald, which is still harping on the session. The opponents of the National | the Phoenix Park murder, and denouncing | THE EX.REPUBLICAN.

Bir Charles Dilke, the pet Republican of England, is gradually being transformed into of all these and like crimes against divine a Monarchist. The cause is the blandishments of office. He now thinks and admits. publicly that during the past ten or twelve years he was guilty of "scatter-brained utterances." His friends will no doubt be gladdened to know that he has resolved on gathering up his brains, but their joy will end when they see their alleged violent speeches. Finally, him place the long lost contents of his cranium at the service of Royalty, which he spurned and mocked so vehemently and amid the applause of the populace in the large cities of Great Britain The Queen cannot forget his impetuous attacks on herself and on her family. Her Majesty does not like him, and it was a cruel ordeal for Mr. Gladstone to make her pass through when she had to present her royal hand to Sir Charles to receive the treacherous kiss of a renegade Republican. He looks upon the opinions which he expressed about royalty as "those of political infancy, which any one might regard as unwise when he grew older." They would certainly be "unwise" if he ever dreamt of holding a position in the English Cabinet, but not because "he grew older." sealing the lips of the witness from whom the What strikes us as peculiar in this repudiation of past principles and sentiments is that Sir Charles does not say that they were false and unfounded but simply "unwise." There is room to don't whether the new Minister is sincere or not; it has evidently come hard upon him to blet out his early career and commence afresh on a basis so diametrically opposed to the policy and course he has pursued so long. The New York Herald truthfully remarks if his opinions, that half a million dollars were annually spent on royal yachts, more than half a million on the Royal household, nearly three-quarters of a million on tradesmen's bills and that the Queen never paid her income tax. were based on errors of fact Sir Charles has taken an uncommonly long time

THE "HERALD" AND MURDER.

Ir has taken the Montreal Herald exactly

seven days to find out that a most brutal

murder had been committed at Little Rideau. The Syndicate organ had been so busy denouncing the Irish people on account of a two-year-old murder that the atrocious deed committed at its own doors failed to attract its attention or even extract a single word of condemnation. We have, however, brought to his great dismay and disgust, he found it somewhat to its senses, and this morning number of subscriptions which remain un- that he had only a following of 43 against it tells its readers all about the tragedy, and 229. Of these 229 votes 100 belonged to says:-"That a terrible murder has been committed by the young English immigrant Chanceller, he would have been able to carry | Mann, there is no room to question." It says that the horror of the occurrence mainly comes from the fact that adequate reasons cannot be given "why Mann should have despatched four unfortunate members of the Cooke family out of time into eternity." How lenient and temperate the Herald is in face of one of the blackest crimes ever perthe manner in which it deals with a murder murderous instincts, take note of the following and say whether its wholesale denunciation of the Irish would not be better directed against others :--An American exchange notes the formidably large number of murders and executions which heads the list is not, as might be supposed, in the West or South, but the metro-There is a state of crime for the Herald's contemplation, which affords more ground and more cause for the venting of virtuous indignation than Ireland could offer in a century.

> THE MONTREAL "HERALD'S" IN-FAHOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE

IRISH PEOPLE. The day before the Little Bideau horror, in which an emigrant ruffian from the London slums butchered an entire family, the Montreal Herald, in a tirade against the Irish people, charged them with "holding murder in light esteem," and with murderous instincts generally. The day after the Rideau tragedy we asked our contemporary-who dared, in opposition to facts and truth and out of hellish hatred, to thus blacken the character of the bravest and vost virtuous race on God's earth -to look around nearer home and say if the crime of murder was not more characteristic of other people than the Irish. Here is the answer of the ex-Liberal organ and at present the mouthpiece of the Syndicate:-

Facts are coming to light which promise well to make the name of the Ladies' Land existence, or at least seemed to do so. It was

to keep up the propaganda of social vexation, of class animosity, of misrepresentboycotting farmers and trades-

clearing his conscience and serving society, that' a crime committed was impossible of tracing. The Land League stood convicted and human law long before it nominally ceased to be. But the serpent was " scotched not killed:" the venom of its fangs was transmitted in some way unknown to the Ladies' Land League, which thenceforth was to carry on the work under the guise of benevolence. glimpses of what its work was, of what its charity consisted, of the ends to which it was directed. The persons who were hanged for the murder of the Huddys at Lough Mask were brought to account for their crime on the testimeny of a confederate in or a consenting party to the crime named, Kerrigan, who lay in gaol for nine months under suspicion, but at length turned Queen's evidence, and so brought his fellow-criminals to trial and the gallows. During the whole of this time he was supplied regularly with money from some mysterious source, and also with clothes. Whence these generous gifts came was, for a while, a mystery, but i appeared later on that the tountain whence the bounty flowed was the Ladles Land

At length he got tired and confessed conditionally, and at once ceased to be the recipient of the Ladies' League's benevolence. Putting the facts together-they are few, simple, and unchallengable-what inference is to be drawn? Will any reasonable being deny that the circumstances all point convincingly to an attempt to defeat justice by most important, the convicting testimony of the most terrible crimes ever perpetrated, could come? What had this Kerrigan to draw so largely on the sympathy and funds of the Lady Lard Leaguers, when, according to their everlasting whinings for contributions, there were myriads in Ireland who were, not like him comfortably cared for in gaol, but homeless and famished? It was to shut his mouth that the charity was bestowed, to baffle justice, to embolden others to the perpetration of deeds similar to that, the details of which it was in his power to divulge. The Ladies' League dissolved, but like the Land League, from which it sprang and whose land-rending, land-desolating work it inherited, it will not escape the infamy which should attach to it for its evil deeds.

The malignity and untruthfulness of this article are beyond comprehension; it mirrors a prejudice, a bigotry and a hatred which are idiotic. The *Herold* evidently wants to earn the unenviable distinction of being the champion mud slinger of the Canadian press. It seems to revel and glory in foul insinuations and cowardly charges. Without any regard for truth but twisting and distorting the facts out of their legitimate shape and meaning, it assails the unblemished character of the Irish ladies in the most wanton and indecent manner. It is a pity and a shame that a vile scribbler should be allowed to hold the women of Ireland, whom he thus slanders and vilifies, up to public scorn as heartless hypocrites and abettors of murder. This dishonest and dirty work of the Herald should be recented by all who have any love or respect for the truth, for the land very inopportune at the present moment, when the air is already sufficiently filled with the cries "of the war of races" in this city, and when a spirit of conciliation would have been most heartly welcomed. As for the facts themselves, upon which the Herald attempted to base its disreputable and villainus charge against the Ladies' Land League we cannot do better than place before our readers the explanation just afforded by Mr. Healy, M.P., in his letter to the Boston Re-

Great capital is being made by the land-

public:-

lord party (the Montreal Herald included) out of the fact that while these prisoners, in the Huddy case, and the informer, Kerrigan, were suspects in Kilmainham and Galway under Forster's Coercion Act, the Ladies' Land League supplied them with food and clothing. Everybody knew previously that all suspects were supplied, but be death supposed to be heart disease. cause it was disclosed on the trial it is mendaciously sought to establish a connection between the ladies and the crime. The ascendancy journals so triumphantly pu this forward as a conclusive proof of the evidently cannot have had much faith in their own previous reliterated declarations that the connection of the league with crime was beyond dispute, and therefore they must be is so magnified. The truth, however, being easily ascertained, no one but a furlous and desperate partizen, smarting under defeat. Parnell's arrest, it being part of the policy of the government to deplete the Land League exchequer by wholesale arrests, as the suspects up to that had been maintained by the organprisoners went on prison diet. The country upon this raised a subscription amounting to £30,000 to keep the 1,000 men and their families in some comfort. The Ladies' League was entrusted with the distribution of should be allowed £1 per week, which he could either spend on food or clothing or | 6th, of pneumonia. remit to the support of his family outside. Mr. James Glass, one af the most respected It would, of course, be remarkable if in "rea- citizens of Belleville, died on January 8th, in sonably suspecting" 1,000 men Mr. Forster his 60th year. Atc. Glass carried on business did not send the author of some crime or other to jail, but it was not for the Ladies positions. On Sunday he succumbed to a third Land League to constitute itself a tribunal attack of paralysis. to decide the guilt or innocence of anyone. They had no evidence before them, and the funds for their maintenance, and there fore the prisoners could demand their share | Life Senator, died suddenly on the night of

created by the manner of their trial on the

public mind is that it was grossly unfair. Evidently the infamy of the Montreal Heraid's attacks upon the women of Ireland

Copt. Michael Wilson, of Barrington, N.S., recoils on its putrid tongue and sticks in its who was unfutentionally shot in the neck by lying throat. Our language has been strong a young man and Wills, in Robertson's Herald's attacks upon the women of Ireland in dealing with this vile and rabid sheet, but when the feelings of a brave but unfortunate people are so wantonly and indecently outraged, and when the honor of its women is unjustly assailed, condemnation of the dastardly slauderer and villifier cannot be too severe or too bitter. We fling the contemptible sheet from us in disgust and loathing, and leave it to residence here became widely acquainted. wallow in the filth of its ignorance, bigotry

Is the boy who was arrested in Dublin, for hissing the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is to be taken as a sample of the stuff the rising generation is made of, there is ground for the belief that opposition to English misrule in Ireland will be as stern and unrelenting in the future, as it is in the present and has been in the past.

In his inaugural address Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, advocated the principle of Woman Suffrage, and went so far as to assert that the right of women to vote is given them by the constitution of the United States. If that principle could be recognized by Congress before the next Presidential election, and if Ben Butler was a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, his chances would be two tives to mourn his ioss. His funeral will to one of being triumphantly carried into the take place to-morrow morning to St. James White House on the shoulders of the fair sex.

ALL is not heathenish in the American Metropolis, and there is still some respect entertained for Christian sentiment and belief. Salmi Morse, who has spent hundreds Maidstone, Ont., took place on the evenings of thousands to put his "Passion Play" on the boards, has been denied a license to under the supervision of the following gentledo so by two Mayors of New York. One of Mayor Grace's last acts was to refuse a license; and now that Mayor Edson has succeeded to the civic chair one of his first acts was to follow suit and prohibit Mr. Morse from presenting his obnoxious play. The impropriety of the play is as great in the eyes of a Protestant as it was in those of a Catholio Mayor, and both officials represented and served the interests of the entire community in acting as they have done in the

THE brain of Gambetta has been put into the scales and the calculations of the scientific men who measure the intellect by the weight of the brain, are all upset by the announcement that the weight of the brain of the great French leader is but 35.36 ounces. Gambetta was a man of undoubted intelligence and his intellectual faculties were of no mean order; but how a brain which was of their birth or for the race from which they close to the idiotic standard could have been prang. These foul assaults are, moreover, the seat of those faculties is what professional men seem unable to account for or explain. The average brain of an adult man is set down at 49 ounces, which is 14 ounces more than that of the dead statesman. The physiologists are already comparing notes and they are completely puzzled over the fact.

## **OBITUARY**

The Earl of Stamford is dead, aged 84. He was a Liberal-Conservative.

The sudden death is announced of Mr Placide Tremblay, formerly of Lotbiniere. Barrett, the jockey who rode Lorillard's "Parole" in England, died at Saratoga on January 6th, of consumption.

J. McLaughlin, aged 74, of Enniskillen, Ont., died suddenly while riding to New Lennon, won h Williamsburg in a cutter, it is supposed from Buffalo, N. Y. heart disease.

An old resident of Peche, Que., named Hugh McGarry, dropped dead at McLaren's Mills on the morning of January 8th; cause of

Thomas Winnet, one of the best known and oldest citizens of London, Ont., died on January 7th, of congestion of the lungs. He had been weigh scales clerk for nearly a

quarter of a century. A blind ex-sea captain named Cummings, criminality of the organization, that they belonging to Prince Edward Island, died in hospital at Halifax, on January 7th, from the effects of a fall down the stairway of an Upper

Water Street Hospital last week. The funeral service of Rev. Alphones Lepage took place at Quebec on Monday mornhard pressed for arguments when the incident ing at the General Hospital, and was largely attended by the clergy and citizens. The re-

mains were interred in the chapel. A telegram from St. Stephen, N.B., announces the death at that place, on the evencould attempt to distort it, and it is ing of the 31st ult., of Dr. Robert Thomson, simply this: Last winter, after Mr. a well-known physician of that town, and brother of the late S. B. Thomson, QO., of

St. John. Elisha b. Capron, who died at Meadow Brook, Conn., on Sunday, December 31st, was one of the oldest members of the Bar in that ization, Mr. Parnell and most of the other State. He was an early friend of Thurlow Weed and Wm. H. Seward. He was born in Utics, and practiced eighteen years at

Little Falls. Wm. A. Seaver, the editor of the "Drawer" in Harper's Magazine, and a contributor to Harper's Bazaar, formerly editor of a Buffalo the fund, and the rule was that each prisoner newspaper, and well known amongst the literati of this country and in English circles, died at Mount Vernon, Vt., on January

hardware merchant, and filled various other

Edward L. Stern, a millionaire and a prominent member of the Turf Club, and former the Government took care to refuse Monday. He had been three times married, to produce any in spite of repeated de- and as often divorced or separated from his mands. Moreover, the ladies acted simply wives, and his quarrens and law suits with

as of right. Consequently only in the very January 4th, from apoplexy. It is stated these false accusations, and says that he re- it does to the people of Ireland. ation, of justification of robbing land heat and ecstasy of partizonship could it be that Chanzy had been selected as generaliseimo attempted to connect the disbursers of charity in the event of the mobilization of the army. The papers deplore the death of Gen. Chanzy, with the offences of its recipients. Whether They describe Gambetta as the soul, and at country and not to send us any with "murlocal organization, with such certainty of the convicted men in the Huddy case are converged by the discovery and retribution for the offence of really guilty or not, the chief impression man invasion. The france asks: What has 5377 3704, 1438 our 3809 at 16017 to the chief impression and invasion. The france asks: What has 5377 3704, 1438 our 3809 at 16017 to the chief impression and invasion. The chief impression is a first the soul, and 6238 5811, 4589 our 3729 2072 621111.

France done to death? Has Bismarck signed. a compact with it? [ Chanzy's death is a great sorrow. The Germans feared him, as they dreaded Scobeleft."

hardware store, Halifax, several weeks ago, died on Thursday morning, January 4th, fro the effects of the socident. An inquest will be held on the remains.

Intelligence has been received in Ottawa of the death in a Obicego hospital of a former civil servant, M. J. Stenson, a clerk in the department of the Secretary of State during the Mackenzle regime. He was a brother of the Rev. Father Stenson, and during his short

Major Francis Degress, a member of the largest firm of merchants and government contractors in the Republic of Mexico, died last night at Rencondia. He was one of the most popular enterprising men in Mexico. and did more to build up the American trade than any other man. The President of the Republic sent the Surgeon-General of the army to attend him. His death causes profound sorrow among Mexicans and loreigners.

It again becomes our ead duty to chronicle an untimely demise in the death of the late Mr. J. H. A. Riviere, which took place on January 3, shortly after six o'clock, at his late residence, 44 Sanguinet street. Mr. Riviere was well known among the youth of this city, and had long been in the employ of Mesers. Cadieux & Derome, booksellers, on Notre Dame street. He was a leading member of L'Union Catholique, in which he took a deep interest as well as of numerous other French national and benevolent associations. He died a victim of consumption, at the early age of 24, and leaves a wife and several rela Church, St. Denis street. -R.I.P.

BAZAAR AND DRAWING AT MAID. STONE.

A bazzar and drawing for the benefit of the Catholic Church (Rev. Father Molphy) at of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The drawing occurred Thursday evening and was men : Thos. Plant, Warden of Essex County; M. Twomey, Amherstburg; L. Bush, Essex Center; T. F. Kane, Maldstone, and T. Moran, Maidstone. The following numbers drew

H. 4396. Large to-storey brick house, won by Pat Costello, of Hamilton. H. 2797. Lot in Maidstone, won by Elisa-

beth Strong, Amherstburg. C. 207. Lot in Maidstone, won by Richard Momey, Maidstone.

J. 1518. Prize donated by Rev. Father O'Connor, Sandwich; won by Ed. Shanshan, Maldstone.

B. 4749. Album valued at \$10, donated by N. G. Ste. Marie, of Essex Centre, won by Michael Powers, of Maidstone, Ont. G. 1580. Prize valued at \$10, donated by

Lawrence Kane, of Maidstone, won by C. Malloy, of Pontiac, Mich. E. 21. Prize valued at \$10, donated by Jeremiah Collins, won by Mrs. O'Donnel, of

Cleveland, O. O. 799. Ten dollars in gold donated by P.

McNalley, won by A. Nichols, of St. Thomas. 4040. Shot gun, donated by Peter Liernan,

of Maidstone, won by Mrs. F. Joice of Belleville, Ont. D. 1510. Handsome Bible, won by Ellen

Glynn, of Niagara Falls, Ont. 1200. Prize valued at \$10, donated by H.

Follet, Meidstone, won by Michael Keating, Halifax, N. S. D. 1210. Steer valued at \$15, donated by

Chas. Chittle, of Maidstone, won by Lettie McEagnio, box 448, Windsor. F. 549. Prize won by Rev. Father Tiernan,

of London, Ont. C. 3270. Prize donated by the Rev. M. J.

Tiernan, of London, won by Mrs. Peter Bichards, of Thamesville, Ont. A. 2822. Prize donated by the Rev. J. Carlery, of Woodstock, won by A. B. Mc-

Donald, of Frankham. H. 2794. Prize donated by the Rev. M. Kelly, of Mount Carmel, won by the Bev. P.

Ryan, of Amherstburg. F. 4479. Fat sheep, donated by Hugh

Lennon, won by P. Bradly, of Chicago street, B. 4085. Fat sheep, donated by P. McCann,

won by Wm. J. Cole, of Old Castle, Ont. 871. Ten dollars in gold, donated by Abraham Cole, won by Thomas Bezere, of Canard D. 5072. Ten dollars in gold, donated by

William Lyons, won by Joseph Quinn, of Chatham. K. 17. Five dollars in gold, donated by Jeremiah McCarthy, won by C. Kavanaugh,

of Maidstone, Ont. F. 3291. Prize valued at \$10. donated by Charles McGeugan, won by Antoine Bayard,

of Gesto, Ont.
C. 198. Prize donated by the Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, won by L. Deneau, of Am-

herstburg. B. 3356. Prize donated by the Rev. Jno. Brennan, of Picton, won by Catherine Byan, of 41 Renfrew street, Toronto.

A. 1389. Prize donated by the Rev. B. I. Waters, of Goderich, won by Mrs. Francois, of Windsor. J. 1889. Prize donated by the Rev. P. J.

Shes, of Seaforth, won by Thomas Evans, of Mt. Pleasant, Mich. G. 2713. Prize donated by the Rev. Flan-

nery, of St. Thomas, won by John Jupe, of 20 Gratiot avenue, Detroit. E. 273. Prize donated by the Bey P. Bren-

nan, of St. Mary's, won by James Hogen, of Hubbardston, Mich. The proceeds amounted to considerably

over \$3,000. Bev. Father Molphy was the recipient of many congratulations on the success attending his efforts to liquidate the church debt.

## BAZAAB IN KEMPTVILLE. During Christmas week a bazzar, inaugu-

reted by the Rev. Father McDonald, of Kemptville, Ont., was held in that village, and was very successfully carried out, no less than the sum of \$2,000 being realized. Great credit is due to the Rev. Father for the infor upwards of thirty years in Belleville, as a terest which he took in the affair, and for the handsome amount subscribed. The following are the winning numbers :--

ł	5721	6496	3094	6050	2162	4352	
I	5903	1751	4783	5647	4575	5113	
ł	2923	1817	3745	5812	5904	3275	
ì	2419	5736	4175	4242	1701	4335	
l	1920	1918	5251	2260	6212	3860	
I	3757	2624	2108	5127	2684	3184	
İ	4623	3223	4321	4472	5385	5401	
ļ	5060	3259	1562	3163	3276	3106	
l	6015	2876	4021	2557	4294	4900	
ł	4204	5911	4324	4617	5763	5003	
۱	4315	6198	2051	4285	4728	3250	
1	5421	6348	6001	5038	5745	2226	
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l	4384	3183	3786 A	3912	, <b>2773</b> az	3892	
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## THE LITTLE RIDEAU TRAGEDY.

[Continued from First Page.]

Nerving herself up, however, for the occasion she did not stand back, but rushed at him with a determination to do or die. Tiger-like she fairly leaped at him, as she came within range was able to avert the blow aimed at her head, and intended to quicken the flight of a soul from a tenement of clay. Following this, however, came another, which took effect in the back of her shoulder. Her sister Moggie, in the meantime, had bravely rached in, and selsing the uplifted axe, wrenched it from the villian's hand, but not before another gash had been made in

HER SISTER'S BREAST. Mann then fled. The neighbors were at once alarmed, when the enormity of the crime was disclosed, and a thrill of horror sent through the country such as has never before been experienced in the annals of Ottawa vallev history. Your correspondent to day met Mr Kirby, of Ottawa County, who was just returning from the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Kirby is related to the Cooke family, and gives, per-haps, a more correct detail of the revolting crime than has yet appeared. Mr. Kirby's theory is that Emma Cooke got up at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and, as was part of her daily duty, visited the granary, immediately in rear of the kitchen to get some grain for the fowl. While there, Mann entered and attempted to take improper libertles with her. She resisted, and he resorted to a

PROCESS OF STRANGULATION,

to enable him to accomplish his hellish purposes. In order to carry out the idea successfully, he tied a piece of rope around the girl's neck, and drew it tighter and tighter until she became exhausted and could offer no further resistance. The probability is that she screamed during the operation, and it was this noise that attracted her mother to the Mann then realizing that he had been detected in his terrible crime, conceived the idea of exterminating the entire household. Mrs. Cooke bears a mark on her forebead, and the probability is that Mann stunged her with a blow from some blunt instrument, and whilst unconscious on the floor removed the rope from the lifeless form of Emma and used it on her mother. When Mrs. Cooke's body was found, the rope was tightly drawn around her neck and the end tied to the leg of a table which stood in the centre of the granery. From here he appears to have traced his steps to the shed adjoining the barn, where Mr. Cook was feeding receipt of stamp. MB. DIXON, 307 King the swine. He must have come on to the street west, Toronto. old gentleman by surprise and . HACKED HIS HEAD

From there he mede his way to pieces. back to the house and went up the kitchen stairs to the room occupied by the boys, intending first to get quietly rid of them and leaving the two young ladies for the last. How well these intentions were thwarted the brave conduct of the girls will explain. The question of lynching as each day rolls on and the details of the butchery become more generally known, the indignation increases. Last night a gang of masked men assembled at a private residence in L'Orignal and discussed the question of

LYNOHING THE PRISONER.

of their intention, visited the house and in use to retain the strength of the medicine. A prominent citizen, who incidentally heard allow the law to take its course. acted in the United Counties, and he trusted cures complaints arising from Colds, such as No such a scene, he said, had ever been euthe citizens would go to their homes and not interfere with the administration of justice. Sheriff Merrick will certainly experience no difficulty in getting a man to execute the DRATH SENTENCE,

for he has already several applications from drug store without it. well known residents of both L'Orignal and Hawkesbury, who

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 .- The Cook tragedy is still being discussed throughout the Ottawa Valley. The two brothers arrived at Calumet station this morning by the Canadian Pacific and proceeded to their desolate scene of the horror. home, On entering the room, where lay the coffined bodies of their father, mother, brother and sister, they sank beneath the weight of their woe. They were so terribly affected that friends were obliged to move them away from the room. All the efforts of those in attendance to assuage their grief were in valu, and for several hours

THEIR BYES WEBE BATHED IN TEARS. Willie and Fannie two of the survivors are doing well and the doctors say they are out of danger. The funeral will probably take place to morrow. The bodies will not be interred in the family vault at St. Andrews for the present but on the Cook property. This decision has been arrived at owing to the prevalence of body snatching in the Montreal district. Sheriff Merrick has ordered double guard to be placed over

THE PRISONER MANN. He was photographed yesterday for the second time, as was also the Swede who was arrested with him. The latter sulked very much at the idea of being photographed, but was finally induced to consent on being told that the shadow was not intended for the gaze of the world outside the official authorities. One of the officials, who had a conversation with Mann yesterday, states that he acknowledges himself to be an atheist, and refuses to see a clergyman of any denomination. 'He coolly remarked to-day, that if there was any necessity for prayer, there would be lots of time in the sweet bye and bye. He denies that there is any truth in the rumor that he that there is any truth in the lumor that he member on the death of his wife, There is at present upwards of three hundred members and adds that he did not remain in the city on the roll-book, and new members being long enough to poison a cat. An effort is added to the list at every weekly meeting, being made by some of the residents to work makes it one of the most powerful organizaup sympathy for the prisoner on the ground that he was ill used by the Cook family and kept in a poverty stricken condition. This, however, is only confined to a few of the ignorant class. The prisoner has not yet referred to this matter.

## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the House to-day on the army appropriation bill, Upson called attention to the high efficiency of the English army. Robinson (N.Y.) stated that he could not tell whether the gentleman's speech was an eulogy of the American or English army. (Laughter.) He would yield to no one in admiration of the American army, but he did not want to see its officers trotting after the representatives of monarchy, whether dressed in the uniform of an American soldier or dressed in the kilt of Argyle. (Laughter.) He was alarmed at the spread of English feeling that had invaded Texas. The glory of the English drum's death-knell of liberty wherever heard. (Ap- tain to near the Mount Royal Cemetery tence, plause.) He didn' want an increase of the down through Fletcher's field, ending at army or to imitate anything English. He Durocher street. wanted to blot out all that abominable feelhaving the brains that surround it. 10

## LOCAL NEWS.

-Father Ryan, of Mobile, Alabama, who is to visit Montreal during this month and deliver a lecture, is not only an-orator of distinction but a poet of high merit, as his master plece, the "Song of the Mystic," in another column will show. Father Ryan's poems were issued as a volume in 1879, by J. L. Rapier & Co., Mobile.

-Application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to amend the Act 45 Vict., cap. 71, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Great Eastern Bailway," by providing that the capital of the company shall be six 'million dollars, that the said company be authorized to build a bridge across the River St. Lawrence near Montreal, and for other purposes.

-An old man named Jacques le Canadien, of La Tortue, near Laprairie, died suddenly last week from syncope of the heart, brought on by overdue excitement. Just previous to his death he had some angry words with his youngest son, the latter having upbraided him for having disinherited him and left all the property to his elder brother, although the old man's will had first been made in his

-On and after Monday, January 8th, s passenger train will leave the present city terminus of the Canadian Pacific Ballway (Quebec Gate Station), at 12.00, noon, arriving at St. Jerome 1.30 p.m., returning leave St. Jerome at 2.00 p. m., arriving at Montreal 4.00 p.m. The morning train will leave St. Jerome at 7.45 a.m. as at present, but will reach Quebec Gate Station at 9.30 a. m. The evening train will run as usual, leaving Montreal at 5.00 p. m., arriving at St. Jerome at 6 45 p. m.

-In the Russian Capital the new winter refreshment at the fashionable restaurants is 'Johnston's Fluid." It is well known that the artificial heat resulting from the use of alcohol is always followed by a chilling reaction; but "Johnston's Fluid Beef" supplies heat in a natural state, stimulant in a thoroughly innocuous form, concentrated nourishment (rendering languid reaction impossible), and above all furnishing tone to the nerves and substantial food for brain, bone and muscle. Scientists have pronounced Johnston's Fluid Beef "A boon to the age."

## CATABRH.

CATABBII.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

Offices closed -Conboyville Co., Brant, S.R., O. ; Bichmond Co., Halifax, N. S ; Trottier, Co. Arthabasks, Q. Names changed-Cove Head, Co. Queen's, P.E.I., to Stanhope; Delorme, Co. Provencher, M., to Nass, La Vaux, Dist. of Nipissing, O., to La Vase; Newry Station, Co. Perth, N.B., O., to At. wood; Rondeau Harbor, Co. Kent, to Ron-

### NOTIOE.

Each bottle of Baiges' Electric Oil will bereafter be accompanied by a corkscrew, as it is important that the cork should be pre-It cures Bheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney Complaints or of the Urinary Organs; Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Dyptheria, Cough, Asthma and Difficult Breathing.

A Run for Life -Sixteen miles were covered in two hours and ten minutes by a lad sent for a bottle of Brigge' Electric Oil. Good time, but poor policy to be so far from a 148-ts

## ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The lady members of St. Mary's Church, with that earnestness and zeal which has always characterized their actions when something for the benefit of the congregation was necessary, purpose purchasing a new organ for the church, and with that end in view intend giving a concert on the 23rd of January to aid them in ralsing the necessary funds. They have already, as many of our readers are doubtiess aware, presented to the church a handsome marble altar, which not only reflects great credit on the fair donors, but enhances the appearance of the sacred edifice to no small degree. Due notice of the concert will appear in a few days, and it is to be hoped that, apart from the merits of the entertainment itself, its object will be kept steadily in view and a large sum realized.

ST. BRIDGETS T. A. & B. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the above Society was held in their hall, on Sunday, Jan. 7th when the following efficers were elected for the ensuing year :- Director and President, Rev. S. P. Lonergan; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Michael Lawlor; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Francis D. Daly; Rec. Secretary, Mr. John J. Moran (re-elected); Asst. Bec. Secretary, Mr. Wm. Smith (re-elected); Cor. Secretary, Mr. M. O'Donneil (re-elected); Treasurer, Mr. John O'Bourke (re-elected); Col. Treasurer, Mr. M. Allan (re-elected); Asst. Col. Tressurer, Mr. James Huff; Grand Marshal, Mr. John Condon; Assistant Marshals, Mr. M. Kellaher and Mr. James Connolly. This Society is doing a great amount of good in the cause of temperance and benevolence. there being a benefit of \$100 paid to the widow of a deceased member or to the widowed mother of an unmarried member. There is also a funeral benefit of \$40 paid to a tions of the kind in the Dominion.

## THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

At a meeting of the Skating Committee, Mesers. Perry and Sims were appointed to confer with the Curling Committee to ascertain if the project of having rinks on the river had been definitely abandoned, and if so, to make arrangement for an open air rink on either the Shamrock or Montreal Lacrosse Grounds, or the Champ de Mars, the latter to be preferred.

At a meeting also of the Snowshoe Committee yesterday it was reported that the medals and prizes for races had been ordered. The Concert Committee reported that their request for \$300 had been declined by the Executive Committee for want of funds.

The steeplechase course was next reported upon and adopted. The start will be from McGill College gates up the usual track to the Pines, thence to the right and eastward to the refreshment booth at the top of Peel street beat was the sound of despotism and the steps, from there along the brow of the Moun-

ing that was getting into the heads of snobs noon, 27th, on the Montreal Lacrosse from the latter a contribution of \$60 given ond flunkles to imitate monarchy, without Grounds, and will be nine in number; the him at Christmas by an old friend, and which feet 4 inches, and Richard Prindeville, 6 feet 4 inches, and Richard P principal event of the programme is the two. is all the money Purcell has.

mile race for the Carnival Cup. Messrs. Starke, Becket and Larkin were appointed time-keepers; Mr. F. C. Henshaw, starter, and Messra. Bovey, Rogers and Maltby, judges. The Track Committee will be composed of Messrs. Monk, Matthews, Sims and Mitchell, and the remainder of the Snowshoe Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

## KILLED BY THE CARS.

On Saturday last Mr. Victor Barbeau, a well known resident of the Eastern Townships, was driving in a box sleigh along the St. John's road, accompanied by three of his children. When nearing the crossing of the Champlain Junction Bailway, the horse, which was young and restive, took fright at an approaching train, and bolted across the track, barely escaping being struck by the cow-catcher, and throwing the youngest obild out of the sleigh on to the track. As soon as Mr. Barbeau could pull up his horse he returned to the crossing, where he found his little one quite dead, lying close to the rails. The most remarkable thing about the sad affair is that as far as can be ascertained from ontward appearances, there are no marks of injury or bruises, the presumption being that the child must have been lifted off the track by the cow-catcher and killed at the same time by some blow.

### EMERALD SNOWSHOE OLUB.

GREEN RUNNER'S STEEPLECHASE. The vicinity of McGill College Gates was made lively last evening, the occasion being the annual steeplechase for the green runners of the Emerald Snowshoe Club. There was a very large attendance of the members and their friends to see the "start." When time was called, the following members "toed the scratch": Messrs. Robert Larkin, F. Tigh, T. Prior, Frank McElroy, E. Kennedy and Joseph McGoldrick. The word "go" having given, all started off at been

a rattling pace; on McTavish street, Larkin took the lead closely followed by McElroy, who evidently meant business, but one of his shoes got broken, and consequently he was practically out of the race. We have no doubt that if this gentleman had not met with a mishap that he would have pushed the leader very hard. The pace throughout the rest of the race was very fast, as will be seen by the official time at the close,

min. sec. 1. Robert Larkin ..... 21 40 2. E. Kennedy...... 23 00 3. J. McGoldrick..... 24 00

Mr. Joseph Boyle, as starter and Mr. J. G. Tumity, as timekeeper, were all that could be desired. Amongst others present we noticed the genial face of Mr. William Wilson, the Honorary President of the Club.

The time made by the winner is the best made by any club so far this winter. The prizes, consisting of two very handsome medals and a beautiful breastpin, were presented to the winners by Messrs. Michael Polan, John Hoobin and John Donohue, with suitable remarks from each. The winners were duly "bounced" in the most approved style. Supper was then announced as being ready, and, after being duly partaken of, songs, dances, etc., were the order of the evening until 10.30, when the order home was given. Just before leaving the President, Mr. Thos. Larkin, announced that the regular club steeplechase, open to all the members, would take place next Monday night from McGill College gate.

LE CANADIEN SNOWSHOE CLUB AT QUEBEO.

The visit of "Le Canadlen" Snowshoe Club to Quebeo appears to have given great satisfaction to the sister clubs and people generally of the ancient capital. The following condensed report of the proceedings is taken from the Chronicle of yesterday :- Baturday last was a gala day with our snow shoeing ing the visit here o "Le Canadien" Snowshoe Club, of Montreal. The members of the Aurora, the oidest local club in existence, the Waverley and other and marched down town to meet and receive their Montreal visitors on their arrival on this side of the river by the G.T.R. Ferry. The members of the "Canadien" made a splendid appearance. Their muster was very large, over 100 members joining in the excursion, including the President, Mr. Beauvais, and the Honorary President, Hon. Mr. Mercier. Every member was in club costume—white blanket coat, with red, yellow and green stripes, and red, white and blue badges and tuques. They were accompanied by the splendid Olty Band of Montreal, under the lead of Mr. Ernest Lavigne, which headed them in their march up town. On the way up, the whole club was courteous enough to halt at the foot of Mountain Hill to serenade the Chronicle office. The visitors were accommodated at the Albion Hotel, and in the afternoon responded to the invitation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to visit him at Spencer Wood. On the tramp out, a halt was made at the residence of His Worship Mayor Langeller, with whom Hon. Mr. Mercler is staying. By special invitation, as many of the members of city clubs as could make it convenient, accompanied the Montreal snowshoers to Spencer Wood, where all were hospitably received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. In the evening a grand concert was given in the Music Hall by the Club. The programme was a choice one, and the audience enjoyed thoroughly every item in it. His Honor Lieut,-Governor Robitaille, His Worship Mayor Langeller and Madame Langelier, the Count and Countess de ses Maison, Hon. H. G. and Madame Joly and Capt. Sheppard, A.D.C., occupied the and a reserve of nearly \$6,000,000. With its seats of honor. The music, furnished by the deposits, circulation, &c., it could probably City Band of Montreal, was very fine indeed, and handle close upon \$30,000,000. There may their rendition of difficult pieces was greatly be a few men of over half a million in admired and frequently applauded. Before Western Canada, beyond those I have menthe concert began Mayor Langeller, in behalf tioned, but they are very few, if the right of the citizens, cordially welcomed the club story is told, and I may tell you now that I to Quebec in a near speech, which was heart have rather under estimated than otherwise to Quebec. in a neat speech, which was heart have rather under-estimated than otherwise ily applauded. Hon. H. G. Joly, who visited the wealth of the gentlemen whose names I the club at the Albion and addressed to them | have mentioned." a few kindly words on their departure, marched with them to the Palais Station sur des raquettes.

"Le Canadien" club desire to express to the Grand Trunk Railway authorities their appreciation of the complete arrangements made for their comfort to and from the ancient capital.

## PAIN AND SUFFERING

Is the common lot of all. Our earliest days give manifest proof of this, and we are never long permitted to forget it. If corns should in your case be the thorn in the flesh go at once and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless COBN EXTRACTOR, and be surprised at the rapidity the freedom from pain and the success that marks, its work. N. C. Polson & Co.; props., Kingston, Ont.

The edito of the Catholic Telegraph (Cin-Durocher street.

Cinnati), who opened a subscription to pay
The races will be held on Saturday siter. the debts of Archbishop Purcell, has received

## THE "LOAVES AND FISHES."

· B MEN OF WEALTH AND MILLION-AIRES OF CANADA-THE OWNERS OF \$50,000,000.

"The richest man in Montreal, and theretore in Canada, since Sir Hugh's death, is currently believed to be Mr. Andrew Allan but I think there are at least two men in Canada who nearly approach him in wealth." The words were uttered in an office not far removed from the Stock Exchange and Merchants Exchange rooms, the speaker being a gentleman well qualified to express correct

views on the question under discussion. "You will find on proper investigation that the richest men are the lumber merchants. Of course you will find many gentlemen, such as those connected with boot and shoe isctories, with breweries, with large dry goods houses, etc., who are worth their \$150,000 to \$300,000 apiece, but I am not speaking of such. Let us confine ourselves to whose who are worth their half a million and over.

### ANDREW ALLAN

must be worth \$3,500,000 at least, that is, he would be worth that in solid cash if all his steamship shares, his cotton shares, his telegraph shares, and other shares and assets, including real estate, were converted into money to-day, without any undue depreciation. I dare say, if you went to the mercantile agencies, they would rate him half a million more or less, tut that is their business, they prefer to err in rating too low rather than too high, and doubtless they are right. As to

THE LUMBER MERCHANTS.

whose business is principally between Ottaws and Quebec, you can easily "rate" John R. Booth at \$1,500,000, and you can put down Brouston & Weston and Perley & Patte, lumber and saw-mill men, at \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The two lumber firms of Cooke Bros. and Bryant, Powis & Bryant are reputedly wealthy also, they may be equal to the two last firms before-mentioned, but I would prefer to place them at \$500,000 to \$750,000. If you step into the country you will find a rich man in James McLaren, general store and lumber merchant of Buckingham, P.Q. He is worth about \$700,000. You can safely put down Hamilton Bros., lumber dealers, at \$500,000 to \$750,000, and Boss & Co., wholesale general merchants of Quebec, at \$1,500,000. Some people say that several of the firms I have mentioned are worth more money, but I prefer to avoid any appearance of exaggeration and to be under rather than above the mark.

ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.,

of Quebec and Ottawa, who were believed to be reduced in circumstances some years ago when one of the Mr. Gilmours disappeared, are certainly in a splen-did position now and their estate runs from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Charles Bobin of Paspeblac, fish trader and ship owner, is a man of considerable wealth, and must be in a position to count up nearly 15 millions of dollars. Coming nearer home we reach the name of F. X. Beaudry, who is bebelieved to be the largest holder of real estate in Montreal and worth over a million. The late Madame Masson, who was

## SKIGNEURE IS OF TERREBONNE.

had property, cash and effects to the extent of \$500,000 to \$750,000. The estates Signature Si William Logan and Charles Wilson, are believed to run over half a million and the estate Damese Masson is over \$1,500,000. Thibaudeau, Bros. & Co., dry goods, of Montreal, Quebec, London and Paris, must have acquired at least \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, and

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,

leather manufacturers and traders, easily run over a million; some persons in Montreal who claim to have seen their statement, say that the an address and raise a purse of money for senior partners are worth nothing sport of presentation. \$4,500,000. You can put down Thomas city clubs assembled at their headquarters | Tiffin for \$500,000 at least. Charles Rodier, senior, thresping machine manufacturer, is another man of wealth, and you can count on him as being worth \$500,000 to \$750,000. A W. Ogilvie & Co., Montreal and Winnipeg, millers and flour merchants, have wealth estimated at \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

## MIENTYRE, FRENCH & CO.,

the wholesale dry goods importers, of Victoria Square, Montreal, are men of over a million, and so are J. G. McKenzie & Co. and McKay Bros. J. H. R. Molson, banker refiner and brewer, is a millionaire, or close upon it. E. & C. Gurney, founders, of Montreal and Toronto, are worth from \$500,000 to \$750,000, and Fairbanks & Co., scale manufacturers, run over \$1,000,000.

MESSES. GAULT BROS., the dry goods manufacturers and importers are worth to-day \$1,500,000; without doubt their statement shows this. The wealth of Frothinghem & Workman, the iron merchants runs into the millions, some say to \$3,000,000 but the amount is uncertain. Another iron firm, that of Urathern & Osverhill, is worth \$750,000 more or less. Alexander Buntin is a paper manufacturer living in Mentreal, and may be worth \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. Of course, our informant continued, I am dealing with private firms and not estimating the wealth of public corporations, such as banks, insurance and railway companies, &c. whose comparative wealth may be gleaned from their respective capitals. The

BANK OF MONTREAL

has a capital paid up of \$12,000,000

On reviewing the above statement, we find that the names of thirty firms and gentlemen are mentioned as being worth from \$500,000 to \$15,000,000, and their combined wealth, it we take an outside estimate from the figures furnished us, by our not very saguine informant, is \$50,000,000.

In remarks relating to Mackay Bros. reference was had to the retired member of the firm solely. It is certain that Alexander Buntin is worth more than stated yesterday and is claimed to be a millionaire by many, and so is Mr. E. K. Greene, the fur merchant. Alonzo Wright, the "king of the Gatineau," is thought to have a fortune of fully a million dollars.

Jas. O'Brien, wholesale, clothier, of Montreal, and J. E. Mullin, wholesale grocer, are each thought to rate about a million. Price Bros, Kings of the Saguenay," are immensely 

The four tallest Ottawa men are said to be as follows:—Donald Fraser, 6 feet 2 inches; departure for Canetantinople. He remains a John Grant, 6 feet 3 inches; Richard Morley, few days in Rome, and then returns to Monta-July 6 1 1991

DOMINION IMMIGRATION BETURNS.

The report for last year from the Montreal office, is of the most gratifying description, both as regards the number of immigrants, their social condition, and the amount of capital they represent as having been brought into the country. The arrivals of a good class of domestic servants have been greater than ever before, but still the supply has fallen far short of the demand. The Canadian Pacific has absorbed all the unskilled laborers, so that the demand for them now is very great. The class of immigrants who came to settle in the Dominion last year was also considerably above the average, representing besides the large money capital, an unusual amount of intelligence and social worth. The health report is remarkably good, only two children having died during the whole year. The number of immigrants who entered the country via Halifax and Quebec during the past twelve months is in the neighborhood of forty-five thousand; the exact figures can only be obtained at the Halfax and Quebec offices. These 45,000 people represent an aggregate cash capital of about three million dollars. In April, Rev. Mr. Brydges brought over a party of 450 people with a capital of half a million; another party in the same month of 355 people brought with them \$200,000, and in May a party of 1,027 persons had among them \$422,-000. Besides the above, 12,893 immigrants came here via New York, Boston and Portland, representing a capital of \$245,500. Oct of this vast number, the trial reaching nearly 60,000, only some 513 bad to be provided with free transport west of Montreal.

The number of children brought out during the year by Miss Bilborough, Miss Rodgers Lord Douglas and others who interest themselves in this work was 591; these are provided with substantial homes, or till auch time remain in the institutious for that purpress. Of course the bulk of this great flow of immigration has gone to the Northwest; still the other provinces have had a goodly shais; e.g., of the party of 1,027 mentioned above as having arrived in May, 370 gave their destination as Winnipeg, while 400 settled in the Province of Quebec and the remainder in Ontario. These numbers promise to be largely increased during the year 1883.

### THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The nominations took place yesterday in various suburban municipalities for the coming municipal elections. In St. Lambert, Mr. Noel Mercille, Martin Craig and F. M. Snowdon were nominated and elected by acclamation. At Outremont Mesers. Thos. Hall and Denis Horrigan were elected, as well as Messrs Sheldon Stephens and Wr. Morgan at Verdup. Mr. John Magor and Dr. Desrosiers were elected for Cote St. Antoine, of which municipality Mr. J. K. Ward, was again reelected Mayor. Messrs. Octave Beaudin and Elle Gauthier were elected councillors for St. Jean Baptiste Village. Messrs. Lalonde, Detour and Bonville were re-elected for St. Cunegonde. The election for Hochelaga is being continued to day. Mr. Rolland had four majority at the close of the polls yestereay. A hard fight is taking place in St. Henri for the Mayoralty. Mesers. Charlebols and Daignault are the candidates.

The municipal nominations for St. David, near Sorel, resulted in the return of Council lors Dr. Commean and M. Valerin. It is probable that Dr. Commeau, who is well known in political circles, will be re-elected Mayor of 5:. David.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

THE ARCABISHOP OF HALIFAX. Halifax, Jan. 7 .- It was announced in

the Catholic churches to-day that the consecration of the Rev. Father O'Brien, Archinst. A committee was appointed to prepare | Brothers that they must leave the building

## BISHOP JAMOT.

FENELON FALLS, Ont., January 8 .- His Lordship Bishop Jamot, of Peterboro, visited here on Saturday last, and was met at the station by the congregation, and escorted to the church, where a beautiful address on behalf of the congregation was read by Mr. A. A, Macdonald, and also one in French, to which the Bishop made a suitable reply. Many children were confirmed on the following Sabbath.

### PERSECUTION IN GERMANY. Father Lorenz of Neisse has been forbidden

to exercise any priestly function, and a young ecclesiastic has actually been summond before the tribunal at Sigmaringan, in the principality of Hohenzollern, for having presumed to celebrate his first Mass in his native village. The spiritual distress in Germany is terrible. In the archdiocese of Cologne 264 out of 213 parishes are vacant. The little diocese of Limburg has 41 parishes without pastors. The president of the district of Lippstadt has sent a letter to Monseigneur Drobe, the Bishop, complaining that priests persist in saying their daily Mass, notwithstanding express orders given to the contrary. It is not surprising to find that the Landtag of Berlin have proved by statistics that vagabendage and crimes of every kind have incressed during the last ten years. No country is likely to gain by the persecution and suppression of religion.

## NEWS FROM ROME.

The conversion of Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, daughter of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck. a relative of the Duke of Portland, gives great satisfaction in Rome.

The Italian Government, harassed by the clever articles printed by the Papal organ, Moniteur de Rome, has granted exequaturs for five Bishops. The sixteen who remain on the list will very likely soon be invested with the temporalities of their respective dioceses. A beautiful engraving of Leo XIII., similar

to the one of Napoleon I, made by Calametta has been made by the French engraver, Joseph Mancion. His Holiness is much pleased with it. He has given a gold medal to the artist, and created him Knight of St. Gregory the Great.

In view of Mr. Gier's late sojourn at the Vatican, the visit to the Pope of the Grand Dukes Constantine and Nicolas creates comment. A solution of the Russian religious problem seems to be pending, and it is thought that Polish Bishops will soon be nominated for the vacant sees.

A castle of the middle ages is to be built in the Park of Valentino, in Turin, in time for the great exhibition of 1884. The corner stone was laid this week. The castle will be fitted up in antique style. It will overlook a beautiful lake, in which the "Bucentore," the great Venetian galley, will float.

Monsignor Rotelli-was called here by Leo XIII. to receive his instructions before his

dle of January. His predecessor, Monsigner, Vannutelli, will stop a short time in Vienna, where his brother is Nuncio, before returning back to Rome.

The Rev. Father Messimo, of the Order of Jesus, brother of the Prince of the samo name, has an academy for young men in his own palace of Mass imo at the Esquiline. He had an exhibition on Dec. 14, and distributed medais among his students. Cardinal Ricci was present. The Jesultical character of this institution frets the Italian Government, but it can't meddle with the princely Massimo allied to the house of Savoy, as with an or dinary Jesuit.

The Jesuit Fathers of Beaumont College, near Windsor, have received from Queen Victoria her picture, bearing her signature, "Victoria Begins, March, 1882." The picture was hung in the refectory hall amid the cheers of all the students and professors. Her Majesty, you will remember, went to Beaumont after the recent attempt on her life, and was received with enthusiasm, the son of Gen. Wood reciting a poem in her

Last Thursday his Holiness received almost 1,500 of the young students of the Cathelic schools of Rome. Prince Rospigliosi and the Duke of Viano, who take great interest in the schools supported by Leo XIII., were present. The children of the Leo Asylum sang sweetly before the Pope. His Holiness speni nearly two hours with the little ones, giving each of them, as a religious souvenir, s modal of the Immediate Conception. It contribute many of our Lord among the little

The list of the perious whose names are l sid before the Sucred Congregation at Rome each year are worthy of caponization, or the minor honor of heatification, is compiled in the first tortulght of December each year, and s copy of it is sout to every Archbishop and Bishop in the Roman Catholic world. The list for the present year has already been seul out, and has by this time doubtless rached most of the prelates of Europe. It contains the names of 207 "venerables," as they are called, of whom eighty belong to Carea, forty-four to Tong-king, thirty-one to linly, twenty-three to France, ten to China, tau to Cochin China, six to Spain, one to Portugal, one to Austria, and one to Poland. Nearly half the names are those of persons belonging to religious (particularly missionary) orders, the Dominicans heading the list with twenty.

Canon Villette, who died at the advanced age of 94, was the dean of the chapter of St. Denis. Sixty years ago the Abbe Villette was a military chaplain and atterwards became cure of Val Saint Germain, where his self-sacrifice during the cholera epidemic is to this day well remembered. In 1851 he was decorated by Napoleon III. with the Legion of Honor in the presence of 15,000 soldiers. His labors in the Crimea were also full of unobtrusive and persistent zeal. In 1857 the Abbe Villette was appointed to a canory at St. Denis, and was made guardian of the Royal tombs. The Republic suppressed the office and took away the salary. He had protected his sacred trust during the Commune; but this was no title 'to the gratitude of the Republic. Canon Villette was a member of many learned societies; and his death will be deeply felt by a large circle of triends, and by many military men who recollect this saintly and zealous priest in his earlier days.

At Moelan, near Quimperle, the Brothers of the Christian Schools have for years been engaged in teaching. They enjoyed thorough confidence of the parents and were beloved by the pupils. So scandalous a state of harmony and peaceful routine could not be allowed to continue. A certain M. Maunin, the primery inspector of Quimperle, arribishop elect of this diocese, would take place one day at the school, followed by anotin St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday, the 21st lay master. On entering be informed once, as he had received orders to instal a master. The mayor of the place had airco refused his sanction to this tyrannous or sure ; but M. Maupin seems to have thou. his permission worthless, for he ordered and Brothers to leave forthwith, and told the lay master who accompanied him to take his place and continue the lessons. The boys were wicked enough to ory " Vivent les Freres," and refused to go on with their lessons. This dreadful act of rebellion is spoken of with horror by the Republican papers. "These young clericals," they say, "must be taught that the Government will admit of no trifling with the dignity of its functionaries." The same papers find nothing but extenuating circumstances in the case of the rioters of Montceaux-les-Mines, thereby showing that their theories of liberty of conscience are hollow and disloyal, and that their own aim is the forcible "laicisation" of France. No similar act of tyranny has ever been perpetrated since the conversion by violence of some Catholic villages in Poland to the "Orthodox Church," the method of conversion being the summary and blasphemous one of dragging each neophyte up to the altar rails, and of giving him Communion with the aid of two Russian soldiers armed to the teeth.

### THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS. LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS.

Picros, Jan. 6 .- At a meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the County of Prince Edward held at Picton today, Mr. James Hart, of the town of Picton, was unanimously elected as an Independent candidate to oppose Gideon Hooker in the election for the Local Legislature.

LINDSAY, Ont., Jan. 6 .- The Liberal-Conservative Convention was held here to-day, and was largely attended, every part of the Biding being represented. Several gentlemen were nominated, but retired, and Mr. Charles Fairbairn, Reeve of Verulam, was unanimously nominated as the Conservative standard-bearer for the coming local election. The proceedings of the Convention through: out were most harmonious, and, as Mr. Fairbairn is an exceptionally strong candidate, there is little doubt of his election by a large majority.

## BREVITIES

General Changy was buried at Chalous yesterday.

Cetewayo has gone to Port Durnford, in Zululand. The Government are disbanding the Pro-

vincial Police force of six men. Samuel Miles, aged 7, was found frozen to

death vesterday on Toronto Bay. The Dominion Immigration Agent at Toronto has received information which leads

him to expect a very large immigration this, Daniel Robins, a brakeman and old canployee of the Weiland Telegraph, was killed yesterday at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in a colli-

sion, John W. Munroe, formerly caretaker of the

Oatholic church, at Albert and Lyon streets, will start for Constantinople about the mid- in Dakota Territory, and was killed . (3) The second secon

SCR 16 Becker.

assist waters

A Letter From Knock.

The rest of the second second second second in the second in the second in the second THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND. the state of the second states and the second states and the

THE GOVERNMENT OFFER THE PEC-PLE THE WORK HOUSE.

121 C .

We have received the following communication for publication from Sister M. Frances Clare :-

St. JOSEPH'S CONVENT OF THE AVE MARIA. Knock, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.

December 16th, 1882.

Transport in the second

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHESS. DEAR SIE :- I am sure you will kindly find a place for the enclosed letter which I have addressed to the Hon. John Kelly, of New York, who is to lacture for our convent here The distress here is fearful, and God knows it is not the fault of the people. The Government has been warned, but it is no use; they samit the distress and that it will be terrible the next few months, but they will only offer the people the workhouse. Pray, do not refuse our poor people the good that may be gained for them b, your insertion of this

I am, yours very faithfully, SISTER M. FRANCES CLARE.

To the HOR. JOHN KELLY :-Door Sir,-- I am informed by my esteemed friend, Mr. James Rogers, that you have been as good as to arrange to deliver another lecture for the Cenvent and Industrial Training House which I am about to establish Cavanagh and the warm approval of my great success of your last lecture bids me hope that this one which you now propose to give will be equally, if not more, successful. And, dear sir, the need for such help is every day more evident. I have permission from the Archbishop to commence building immediately after Christmas; first, because the need of employment here is so urgent. England is spoken of as a Christian land, and yet here, in sight of plenty, men starve day by day, not because they will not work. No: that lie has been forever hurled into the abyes of falsehood. Alas! too well filled with the grossest calumnies on our people. The place where I write, the poor cabins which I can see from the very windows (such as they are) of our temporary Convent are other case the rent was just as much in exproofs that all which has been said about the cess of the actual government valuation of mawillingness of the Irish to work is utterly false. But what matter. This ancient race, this glorious God-loved people are accustomed to calumny. We can wait for the Light of the Last Great Day and we need not be altogether ashamed to face it. Here where I write in holy Knock, in the very midst of glorious Connaught, I see all around me a people oppressed, crushed, tempted, suffering, but grand in their faith and love. In their poor homesteads humble indeed, and often lacking sufficient food, there is an abso-

These men! there are even a certain class of Untholics who task of Ireland as if she had auddenly fallen from her high estate of faith and charty. And who are those caluminstors of ) ug tried and most faithful pople? They are simply the men, or the friends of emigrate, or to live the mitthe man, who oppress them. In truth, if we paupers in a public workhouse. would not see the holy Catholic nation, which has never been stained with heresy or failed in its allegiance to the Chair of Peter, tempted and tried past endurance, we, who can stand art from the crowd of contention, should

late freedom from the vices, the foul vices,

which, like a plague, spread disgrace and in-

feat the homes of those who are their most

bitter caluminators.

wo our best to proclaim truth-Ireland has not lost her faith ! To day as well as fifty or five hundred years ago, our bishops go to Peter and carry to the Apostolic chair the homage and the offerings

of the faithful Celt. To-day our Archbishop has but just returned from his vielt ad limine. in company with many other bishops, where help themselves Rundreds of thousands they laid at the feet of Leo their gifts from have been subscribed for political purposes, the poverty of Ireland. To-day the confesslonals are as well attended, the sacraments donated for purely charitable purposes. Is as much respected as they have ever been in it not now time that something should be Izeland. But why this outcry; the reason is simple.

There have been some terrible and cruel murders in Ireland. They are terrible because they have been committed in a land admits "that there is some distress in is not too much to say. He is known and one statesmanlike suggestion made, to help bonored in no other land. They are cruel, because they have been committed in a land where men have for the most part light and grace, and hence their offences are far more dreadful than the offences of the ignorant.

But you may count upon your fingers the crimes in Ireland, while the hairs of your head would not be sufficient to number the crimes committed in other lands. In Ireland we have indeed had some few terrible crimes have not the le at idea of the extent of murder; but where does one hear of robbery, of injustice, of cruelty to helpless carried out. I call it advisedly a work women and children, of the vices which one date not name: Are they not a rare, and a very rare, exception in Ireland. In London plane the molide reports tell of some hundrads of (murders hever discovered, and of which nothing is said: If one murder is committed in Ireladd, all Europe and all America ringa with the next. !!

Berhaps no murder, made a greater noise then tent of Mr. Bouthe, of Galway. As 10 the Dublin murders, horrible as they were, I taink now will believe that on Irish hond committed them, or an Irish heart planned

No our people are not suck in crime, but they atomins, too often examperated to violence and the men who use their power nothing to do at home, and because they are and their wealth to wrong from the filled with glowing plotures of a wonderful helpicss serie, the very bread which should prosperity, too often delusive, and too often teed their children, are they altogether guilt. purchased at the expense of faith.

The one great want of the proble in all the west and southwest of Ireland is employment: and I will dare to say that it is a want which should not exist. The struggles of the people of this district to get employment have besn superhuman.

Have pattence with me in your great charity while I plead the cause of God's dear poor? The people, the inhabitants of this great district of Connaught, were hunted by Oromwell, as every render of history knows from the fertile pasture lands of the

midland and eastern countles. It is only a few short weeks since I was sent by my Archbishop on some special business to the county of Cavan. I had to drive through a great part of the country. Until I visited that rich district I had never even imagined how grievous were the ornell wrongs done; to our people, 11.14 To. hellfor to a Comanght," 11. was the reflend-like ory: saw with envious eyes the rich plains and burden to these who remain.

fertile lands; they knew the west was cold and barren, and they hunted the people to Connaught; with what result? The people of Counaught for centuries have struggled for existence under the most execting burdens, and they struggle still? "All the best land of Ireland) is owned by those who are of an silen isith; and who, too often, belong to a class who are the bitterest loss of the Catho in the wrong direction. It one quarter of dio religion. And what did these cruelly the money which lie spent in emigrating our claim a stride in general improvement. hunted people do ? Whey kept their feitn, they lost their land, and they came to this driven. hoped that their descendants would have been allowed to live in peaceful poverty. Not live at home under impossible conditions. Let any man of caudid and unprejudiced

The state of the same

mind walk or drive from Knock to the neighboring town of Claremorris, and if he has the heart of a man it will swell with indignation. As he passes on this side of the road and on the generous efforts of the great American that he sees the roofisss cabin, the cold and | people. desolated hearth, where once men, women and children lived and loved each other with all the tender devotion of the Celt to home. For myself, I thank God that I may hope never to travel that road again, for it wrung my heart to see those roofisss and ruined homes.

Do not take my word for this, but let me call your kind attention to the words of the Attablehop of Toronte, Most Rev. Dr Lynch. He says: \_"Alas! on the road to Knock I was saddened to death at seeing a rumber of cabins deserted, with the here, with the co-operation of Archibald doors roughly walled up with coil; The land around stone. Descenda Archbishop, Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly. Tae to be of the worst kind, and was left untilled. from these miserable cabins and had laid. The scene of desolation was most oppressing. and the more so when we considerd the sof forings of the poor former inhabitants of these cabins.

I give a proof, which cannot be gainsaid, that the rents were excessive. On the 10th of November, little more than a month ago, on one of the bitterest days of this bitter winter, English soldiers and Irish police were summoned to evict 170 people here. The name of the first family evicted was Hunt. He had gix in family; his rent was £11 per annum, and the valuation of his holding was £6 6s 0d. In every the land. For long years these hapless people had striven to pay their masters, but the failure of the potato crop, and still more, the failure of their annual employment in England, had utterly crushed them down year after year. The "lezy Irish" in Connaught have gone over to the midland counties of England for the harvest. In a few weeks there of most excessive labor they earned the greater part of their rent, and they lived upon their little patch of potatoes. England is not what it was. From various causes farmers there have suffered from the times like others, and they do not need the Irish laborars. But was there ever such a painful history? These men cannot pay their landford, who lives in England, because they cannot any longer earn the rent in England, and so they are flung out on the roadside like dogs, (no, not like dogs, dogs are treated with care and respect), to die or to

is to be done? I thank him by anticipation, for one of the great evils of Ireland has been, that so little real practical work has been done for our country. This has been partly because, whenever a great effort has been made, and large sums of money have been collected, the object has been either purely political, or purely charitable. Both objects are unfortunately necessary, but not to the exclusion of efforts to help those who are not only willing, but eagur to and scarcely less have been munificently done for the assistance of those who need help, but who need it in the form of enabling them to make a start in life? Even in the "Queen's speach," just published, H r Majasty where God is known and loved, as, perhaps, it | Ireland. "But not one word is said, nor is for the time or to prevent it for the future.

emigrate, or to live the miserable life of

I wish some influential Catholics in America could be persuaded to form a society for the formation of industrial pursuits in Ireland It would eventually repay them even in this world; it would certainly repay them ten thousandfold in the next. The only help which England gives in our need is to emigrate. I believe your American Catholics to which this work of extermination is of extermination, for it deserves no other name. There is a healthy, honest emigraneither healthy nor honest. One gentleman, whose anti-Catholic proclivities are well known, and who appears to have unlimited. sums of money placed at his disposal, boasted that he could send out more than five hundred Irish girls a week to America. Five bundred wirls a week! The transplantation of Cromwell was poor to this. What a history could be told, what a history will be told one day of these transplanted girls - some of them almost children-all cager to go because there is

Miss O'Brien has now reported publicly in the Freeman's Journal-on the result of her visit to America—that Irish parents had better keep their children at home. She makes bant had for the sake of my native country. the admission with a naive honesty which is My banishment began the 25th April, 1875, characteristic of her :- "That, it is not im- and lasted just five years, when I was at liberty possible that I may be myself, somewhat mixed up with the carrying through of this Government emigration scheme, I therefore all the more decidedly wish to put on record my clear opinion that every union in Ireland should bind themselves against having anything to do with this fatal gift." She adds : " If people want to emigrate, the right persons to go are young men and women, ma-

tured but still having the spring of youth."
Precisely. But this is exactly what the
English Government, with whose scheme self, wish to do. They wish to hunt the gades?" youth and manhood of Ireland out of Ireland and to leave the young and helpless, of Ocomwell and his Euglish troopers. They and the old and feeble to die out or to be a Floance declares that the period of diffelts eyer is in fault, restore strength to the body

Let the Frish in America set themselves. once for all, boldly against this scheme. It is Mr. Forster's coheme, and as he is a near relative of Miss O'Brien's, she will no doubt may seem a hard thing to say but even her benevolent scheme of making the passages over more pleasant is an evil because it tends people" were spent da giving employment atto This is the spector general improvement home a bealthy and honest emigration would and the True Wirnes will advance with the result, which would do no tharm to Ireland

things are known. They reclaimed would be little fear of the result. When I was honored with the distribution of such the watery, boggy land to which they were was honored with the distribution of such driven. Here, at least, they might have large sums of money during the late famine in Ireland; I gave it as far as possible in places where I knew it would be used to give so; they were made pay the last farthing of employment. In one place I got a long dean oppressive rent; and when, by the vi-ita-tion of God, famine after famine had desolat- there are a number of places in Ireland where, ed the country, they were met with reproaches by the judicious expenditure of a few hundred and with the cruelest temptations to abandon | pounds, numbers of families might be placed their faith. To day they are expatriated by in a position of independence, if not of comthe thousand, simply because they cannot | fort. Now, one of my great objects here at Knock is to establish an industry which shall give employment to our unfortunate prople. Such an effort has not yet been made on any extended scale in Ireland, and whether it shall aucceed or fail depends mainly upon

My first work shall be to found an industrial home for girls and to teach each some remunerative employment; amongst others the straw envelope industry, which promises to be fairly remunerative and is easily Miss O'Brien, who have influence with the English Government to help me to prepare girls for emigration, who must and will emigrate, but it was met with persistent refusals. The object of the Government being simply to get rid of our people without any regard to their future welfare. I propose, if I can obtain sufficient funds, to prepare girls about, to emigrate, as emigration is unavoidable. and at least those who do emigrate should Eighteen poor families were recently evicted have every help to prepare them for their new life. I have in vain asked the help of Government for this purpose, but nothing will be given except for the one object, of getting

our bapless people out of Ireland. I trust, dear Mr. Kelly, that your noble effort on our behalf, will benefit our people in the way that will be of real service to them now, and in this way you, and those who cooperate with you, will benefit not only; the Irleh in Ireland, but the Irish in America. Where industrial resource, such as I propose to carry out are even, a short time in operation there will be far less poverty, and less calls for aims, and America will find the benefit in the arrival of emigrants better prepared to take their place as worthy members of your great Republic, and well prepared to engage in other industrial pursuits besides the mere tillage of land.

Yours very ge 'nlly, SISTER M. FRANCES CLARE. St. Joseph's temporary Co. vent, Knock, County Mayo.

MADOC, Ont., Feb. 16, 1880.

HOBACE SEYMOUR Writes :- Perry Davis' Pain Killer as a tamily cure all has been in constant use in my household for a long term of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable."

## A STRANGE BUMOR.

LONDON, Jan. 4.-It is rumored that the Girmans resident in London have received notice from the military anthorities to hold themselves ready to repair to Germany to fulfil their terms of military service. It is thought this is a mere formality.

## COLONEL AND VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. N. Benaud, President of the Montreal section of the Papal Zonaves, has received a cable despatch from the Bason de Charette. Colonel of the Zonaves, transmitting his best wishes, as well as those of the Baroness de New Year. Mr. Renaud immediately cabled an answer thanking the Colonel for his kindness and wishing them both a happy new year. The Colonel is at present in Brittany. France, where his ancestral chateau is situ-

Dr. Plerce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar scated)—purify the blood, speedily, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

Common fishing cord is used now for coarse crochet instead of Macrame lace. It is less clumsy to work with and equally effective. Crocheted with large needles and left with heavy fringe, it serves admirably as bordering for little tables, covered with cloth or plush. Hand-bags are also made of it.

### RIEL NO REBEL! HE TAKES AN ACTIVE PART IS MORTANA POLITICS

AND RENOUNCES CANADA FOR EVER. Louis hiel has been taking an active part in Montana politics, and in denying the charge that be is a rebel sent a letter to a newspaper there in which the following occura :- "Allow me to state publicly through your columns that I am not a rebel, that those who give me that tion which benefits almost every country. name are greatly mistaken. In 1369 But emigration as at present practised is the Ottawa Government had no jurisdic. tion of any kind over Manitoba. Notwithstanding that fact they sought to annex that country to their Dominion by the force of arms, and without the Impaisl authority, was the leader of the political movement which was organized by the people to resist that tyranny; and in opposing the Ottawa Government as we did we merely opposed a daring invader. American public opinion was on our side. The glorious Republican Administration at Washington favored our struggle. As a leader I compelled the Dominion to respect my native land. My plat-form was the rights of nations, and I am the founder-in-chief of a free province in North-British America. Am I a rebel or am I not? Because I have abandoned the British some call me a renegade. I do not hesitate to acknowledge that I have the honor to be to go back to Manitobs. Notwithstanding the invitations of my irlends, and even some of my former enemies, I have freely determined not to re-enter my province, because the British rule does not suit me, and I have chosen this country as my adopted land. The

has terminated.

bave his sympatcy and substantial helpi-it years made an immense stride in officiation. At horse ian away with a waggon in which and if the testimony of a large number of our last a little child; at Largaile, and peosubscribers is not too flattering it may also

This is the ege of general improvement Newspapers are starting un around us on al ler new martyrdom and to endure new perso. and which would benefit America. To world sides with more or less personations to public cution; by the sweat of their brow, and There are an umber of industrial resources favor, some of them, did in their vendent, in the sweat of their brow, and the labor in Ireland dying out at this moment for a fancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a tey years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is that life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITERSS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 34 years in ex-

> isterce. But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its itiends to assist us it they believe this journal to be worth \$150 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the Trop Wirness is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean taught. I have in wain asked persons like something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The True Witness is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducament to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply one its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1883, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during

the coming year. On receipt of \$1.50 the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash (\$1 50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or le new names, with the cash, one

copy free and \$3.50. Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liber! inducements to subscribe for the Tava-Wirness: also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents through out Canada and the Eastern, Northern and Western States of the Union, who can. by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1 00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any purticular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor in it necessary to send al Ithe names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but itresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our cehalt on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sous, Charette, to the Zouaves of Canada for the though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Bate for clubs of five or more, \$1 per annum in advance.

New subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS octween this date and the 31st December, 1882, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agonts throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to puch our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Oraig street. Montreal Canada.

Remittances may be sent by P. O. money order, bank draft, regulatered letter, or by exprese, at our risk. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded to promptly and so

cheerfully to our call for amount due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once. "POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

761 OBAIG ST., MONTBEAL, CANADA.

The Consistory which had been announced for December will not be held before January 15th. One of the reasons for which it has been deferred is owing to serious difficulties connected with the nominations to vacant Sees in Portugal, which, it is hoped, are now in a fair way to be satisfactorily and permanently arranged. In the approaching Con-sistory, the Pontiff will precoalse several Italian and foreign bishops, and invest the newly elected Princes of the Church, Cardinals Czacki and Blanchi, with the cardinolics hat.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pilis? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dosc.

The richest young and unmarried woman on the Pacific coast is Miss Jennie Flood, who is pretty and very pious. She is the happy owner of \$2,500,000 in United States 4 per cents, a present from her tather. The riobest prospectivo heirass in California is Miss Hattie Orocker, who is charming and charitable. Neither of these young ladies is said to be inclined to marry.

Holloway's Pills .- Nervousness and want of Energy .- When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, it is the right time to take some alterative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. 2 .4 These excellent Pills correct one who starts from these facts to call me a all irregularities, and weaknesses. They act renegade does not pay attention to the grand so kindly, yet so energetically, on the func-circumstances that a hundred years ago the tions of digestion and assimilation, that the American people also abandoned Great Bri- whole budy is revived, the blood is rendered tain, and that they separated themselves from rioher and purer, the muscles become armer their mother country by ferce of arms. Is it and stronger, and the nervous and absorbent Miss O'Brien has unhapply identified her- to be inferred that they are a People of rone. systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all olasses and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who The report of the Spanish Minister of are out of condition; they soon rectify whatand confidence to the mind.

## Horsford syAcid Phosphate

For Nervousness, Indigestion, etc. PREH TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1882. Providence, B.I., for pamphlet, Mailed free. -4(0 10<del>-----</del>

Athorse ian away with a waggon in which ple on the street were greatly excited ATA man dashed; out with a long board, intender ing to stop the horse by striking it across the head out the beast dodged it and the child received its full force, and was knocked out of the vehicle, with an arm and its nose, broken- our estatourous en tree une be

CHEAP AND GOOD .- For 50 cents you can purchase from any realiable druggist a box of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which contains forty five doses; this is cheaper than any other similar medicine sold, and while it is cheaper our druggists say it is the best. and gives satisfaction in all cases. Read the advertiement in another column. Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGALE.

Chief Justice Sharwood of Penasylvania said in a speech at a Poiladelphia banquet, given in honor of his retirement from the bench : "Indeed, it may be questioned whe ther great learning is a destrable quality in a Judge. He is apt to wish to display it on all occasions, by elaborate and tedious opinions, and delivering charges unintelligible to juries."

The compliments of the season-colds, coughs, estarchs-may be effectively dealt with by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. To neglect prompt treatment for these silments is to risk consumption, which is said to cause one with of the mortality of all civilized

each day is the same, namely, a Bible reading in the afternoon, and a Gospei meeting in the evening. A committee has undertaken to bear the necessary expenses, but has anpealed for subscriptions, expressly intimating, however, that not any of the money is to go into the pockets of the revivalists.

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

Messre Cossitt & Bro. were the recipients on New Year's Day of a fine souvenir, in the form of a large gilt framed picture, containing the photos of all their agents in the Province of Quebec. The idea originated with Mr. Latimer, their manager in Montreal, who was aided in the effort by all the agente, and by their co-operation presented to Messrs, Cossitt & Bro. one of the nicest presents possible. The gift is all the more appreciated and valued, coming as it does from gentlemen, meny of whom they have never seen, and known only in business relations. Over twothirds of the parties are French Canadians, who have taken this opportunity of showing their respect and esteem for the Messrs. Cossitt, whose mowers, respers and rakes they sell. The picture is well worthy inspection, containing, as it does, about seventy-five portraits framed most expensively.—Brockville Recorder.

The coast of Newfoundland and the shores and headlands of the Bay of St. Lawrence are described in a Canadian official report as being not only dangerous, but so desolate and barren, that sailors wrecked there are in danger of perishing from hunger and cold, if they escape the fury of the waves. Many have frosen or starved to death before they could penetrate to the interior or were rescued. The region is full of such traditions, and the superstitious see ghosts in every storm. Lifesaving stations are to be established.



Postively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power. Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorthose, Leucserhose, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuventies the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Resteres Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generalive Organs in Either Sex. 25 With each order for Twelve packages, accompanied with five dollars we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market. 25 Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is old by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 box4s fer 83.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing Por Old and Young, Male and Female.

MACR'S MAGDETIC MEDICINE GO. Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Montreal by

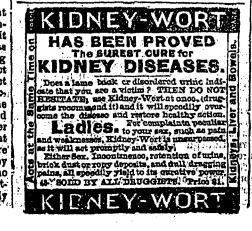
B. E. McGALE, ST. JOSEPH STREET, And all Druggists everywhere.

## Health is Wealth

DR. E. C. WEST'S NEEVE AND REAL TREAT MENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria. Dixelness, Convuisions, Fits, Nervous Reuralgia, Headsche, Novous Prostration caused by the use of alcoholor tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Lepression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Incapity and leading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Less of Power in either sex, Involuntary Lossas and Spermatorrhoss caused by over-exertian of the brain, self-abuse or over indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. Whis each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5 we will send the purchaser our written guarantes to remnd the money; if the treatment does not effect a oure. Guarantees issued only by

## B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

SOF ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. Beware of cheap imitations.



THE LANGE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH Itw. Idvertisements

FORTUNE'S FAVORITES! Who They Are, Where They Live, and to what extent she Blesses. Them. The Wonderful Record of he past year.

A partial list of the prizes above one Thou-sand Dollars; paid by the Louisians Stale Lot-tery Company during, he year ending Novem-ber, 1832, to ether with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, emitting those who have requested it.

Receipt, for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

2,000 DRAWING OF JANUARY 10, 1882.

J. M. Iavis. Morning Eun, Shelby
County, Tenn.
Sebastian Lehmann, 798 Larimer etreet
Denver, Col.
True A Heath, 126 North Main street,
Concord, N. H.
Paid State National Bank of New Orleans, for account of Bank of Commerce, Memphis. Tenn.
L. Sanders, 321 Broadway, New Yorks. 5 000

one ciath of the mortality of all civilized countries.

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

M. Doyle, 269 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Herman D. Hartjen, 160 Raymond street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. Thompson & Co., New Orleans, for account of Y. G. Bush & Co., Mobile, Ala.

Ark, through German National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.
M. Michaels, 345 Blue Is and avenue, Chi-M. Michaels, on the 1s and avelue, On-cago, Ill.

Henry Hamitton, Chicago, Ill.

James A. Colen, New York city.

Edgar Ackerly, 803-Second street, New ark, N. J.

DRAWING OF MARCH 14, 18 2.
Eugene B. Philipui, Eavannah, Ga.
B. L. Holt, Quitman, Nodaway county,
Me...
Wm. Vance, Abington, Mass.
John Creegan and Albert Nagel, Six
Lakes, Mich.
Samuel E. Paimer, 355 Sixth avenue,
New York.
John Burrell, Rockland, Mass.
Edward G. Gruet, 17 Multerry Place,
Newark, N. J.
Levi Alden, through State Bank of Madigon, Wis.
Miss Campbell, 727 Eighth sweet, Long-ville, Ky. DRAWING OF MARCH 14, 18 2. ville, K3.
George H. Count, New York city .....

5,000

15.00

15,000

2,504

2.E00

2.060

DRAWING OF APRIL 11, 1832.
Louis Sauser, South Galboun street Fort
Wayne, Ind:
Washington Irving Waitney, 413 BroadWay. Fort Wayne, Ind.
8. L. Hatfield, 123 Princeton street, East
Boston, Mass. Ark.
Philomene Laurent, 315 Chartres street, New Orleans, Lt.
J. Pelletier, 2t Carondo.et street, New Orleans, La.
J. W Cohen, 630 Pounsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

A. M. McDaniels, 1990 Fourteonth street,
Washington, D. C.

Pole mannattan Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

DRAWING OF MAY 0, 1882. DRAWING OF MAY 9, 1882.

John Weger, Kapola, Minn, through First rational Bank, St. Peter, Minn...

Charles Nelson, oor. Sixteenth St. and Avenue M. Galvesion, Tex...

V. H. Ackers, 77: River St., Cambridge-port Mass.

Gillett & Co's Newburryport Express actions the Freight Line, 32 Court Square, 43 Frankila at, and 75 Kilby St., Boston, Ma. s. 10:00 Long Pierce, through Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF JUNE 13, 1882. Ricketts, through Kennicks N tional Bonk, Louisville, Kv Mrs J. Fronty, 332 Bourbon st., New Gr Joans. Chas, W. Morrison, Edsworth, Wo. Jac C. Chambodn, Galveston. Tez. H. D. Reyne, Europne and Canal-sts. Mrs. L. Horn, 152 et. ann st. New Or-leans....

DRAWING OF JULY 11, 1882
Wm. W. Irwin, L. & N. R.R. 33, and
Main stv. Louisville, Ky.
Ed. E. Richardson, Reidsville, N.C.
Fhil. Witzleben, with R. G. Dun. Co.,
Detroit, Mich.
W. M. Martin, Bancor, Mich.
C. Pittman, Mount Ver, on. Ky, through
Farmers' National Bank, Stanford,
Ky.
P. B. Dichary, Accension Parish, Le,
through Bernard Lemann, Bonaldsoaville, La.

B. B. Maynard, 120 Third st., New Orleans, La.

F. A. Maa'i, 162 Urrulines st., New Orleans, La.

L. Dupeire, 35. Daughine st., New Or-J. G. Spear, 16 and 13 Boylston, Market. Jno H. Scatt, W. & G. R.R. Co. Washington, D. C.

ham, eX.
John Reed, 114 West Washington street,
Bloomington, I is.
G. G. Reeve, Lyons, Wis.
W. M. Holloway, 7 Southerd street, Lafeyette, Ind.
Daniel Breyl, 181 South Clark street,
Chicago, Ilis. DEAWING OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1882.

Dria wing of BEBTEMBER 12, 1822.

R. R. Descon, collected through index
County National Benk, Entler, Mo. 15,000
D. P. Blair, President East Miss Matrimonial Association, Columbus, Miss. 15,000
P. N. Johnson, Houston, Tex. 15,000
Peter O. Johnson, 121 Seneca street,
Leavenworth, Kan. 5,000
Michael A. Finnegan, I Elder place, Boston, Mass. 5,000 DRAWING OF OCCOBER 10, 1 82.

JOHN C. REUSS, ARSENSION PARISH, LA.
GRYDN HARRIS, 619 Patreet. S. W. Washington. D. C.
W. L. Lewis, C. Popeint valoe Co., Washington, H. C.
Ram. Hobson, Memphis, Tenn.
G. C. Huntington New York.
F. Fancan, Poblisher Sentinet, Thiboday. 18 daux, (a..... 1,200 DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 14, 1882

DRAWING OF NOVAMBER 14, 1882
J. M. Dixon, Knois Tex. 15,000
Josephine Miller, 319 E. 52nd street, New
York City. 15,000
Chas Mowati, Echooner Lucy Msy, 10,000
Hermann Possberg, New York City. 5008
Chas Nos. 60 New Church street, New
York City. 5008
W. T. Clark, Phitadelphia, Pa. 4,000
Emil Weldig, 1142 Magazine street, New
Orleas, La. 600
For a count of As-ne Pouthern Express
Co. Lynchburg, Va. 221

TWARRANT ONE BUTTLE a perject ours for all the worst forms of Pile-2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCEOFULA, PSORI-ASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, BALT RHEUM, ARIS, CATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. It is bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Beston for E2 page pamillels free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOW LE, Chemias, Boston and Montreal.

New Advertisements.





## CURE

## SICK

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

Ache they would bealmost 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 all sick head

others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

Certer's little Liver Prins are very entain and very casy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or parge, but by their gentle action please all who ass them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

## CONSUMPTION

EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater puttier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialities Manufacturing Co., Montreal. Price 25c. 51 ti

DEGVINGE F QUEBFC, DISTRICT OF I MONTH "AL. Superior Court. No. 1476. Dams Mathide Matha, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of James Aird, of the same place, Shoe Manufacturer, duly authorized to ester en justice, Flaintiff, v. the said James Aird, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. in this cause.

Montreal, 20th December, 1882.

DUHAMEL & RAINVILLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff

## A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE —is the—

## COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

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

BETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

pankage. Dr. B. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription' is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's Pamphlet Treatise on Diseases peculiar to Women; 66 pages-sent for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Asso-CIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ORLEANIST PRINCES. The Orleanists of to-day are divided into two sections, the "Fusionists," who base their Orleanism upon the return of the Count de Chambord to France and who are content to make the collateral branch the residuary legatees of Henri V.; and the "Anti-Fusionists," who are for some more proximate solution in the shape of an Orleanist Presidency of the Republic which should pave the way for the accession of the Comte de Paris. According to the Voltaire, the Duc de Nemours is, after the Comte de Parls himself, the chief inspirer of the "Fusionists." It was the Duke himself who brought about the visit of the Comte de Paris to Frohsdorff. The other chief personages of this group are the Duke and Prince de Broglie, M. Estancelin and M. Rousse, the eminent lawyers whose able refutation of the March decree for the Expulsion of the Religious Orders will always remain as a living proof of the infamous bad faith of the spurious Republicans of to-day. The chief journalists of the "Fusionists" are M. Louis Teste and M. Leveden, of the Figaro, whose articles are always signed "Ph. de Grandieu." M. Louis Teste is probably the most entertaining writer on ec-clesiastical subjects in Europe. Bis. Preface du Conclave and latterly his Leon XIII. are full of that ripe knowledge of men and things and delicate humor which are perhaps the best qualities to be found in a lay Catholic arthor. 'The "Anti-Fusionists" are headed by the Duo d'Aumale and the Duc de Chartres. Their object is to work from a Republican basis similar to that of Louis Napoleon in 1848. An Oriennist Presidency of the Republic would soon develop into an Oriennist monarchy, and if the Duc d'Aumale were Grand Constable of France, it is probable that he would speedily and joyfully make way for the Comte de Paris. The chief writer on the "Anti-Fusionist," side is M. Edouard Herve, editor of the Soleii, who is the personal friend of the Comte de Paris and the godfather of his children. The chief members of the group are the Duo Decazes, the Duo d'Audiffret Pasquier, M. Cuvillier Fleury, the Academician, and formerly tutor of the Duc d'Aumsle; and lastly, M. Joly, the former professor of the Duc de Guise and the Prince de Conde. These hints on the present condition of the Orleanists may be useful at a moment when the party is again becoming prominent and when France may at any moment weary of being ruled by adventurers and may look to En or Chantily for an honest and dig-

nified ruler, whether King or President. At Lima another war contribution of two thousand silver soles each has been levied on filty Peruviane, and and and and a A v

ARTICLES, EASILY MADE THAT, ARE

A novel and costly carpet is made entirely of Eastern rugs, three of equal length forming the centre, while the border is composed of rugs of a slightly different design, and with deeper combinations of color.

Arrasene now figures conspicuously in art needle-work. It is particularly effective in the working of such flowers as the golden rod, mignonette, etc., or in representing heraldic devices which are to be worked in relief.

Plaster casts take gilding or bronze paint well, and if framed in black or plush look extremely well upon a light wall-paper. The little images sold in the streets for a trifle can be converted by the use of bronze pow-der into really effective ornaments.

Excellent scrap-baskets are now made of Japanese umbrellas. The modus operandi is simple. Rows of chenille are looped from spoke to spoke, and the point of the opened umbrella fixed in a stand. The addition of a bright bow and ends of satin ribbon makes a pretty finish.

Home decorators are achieving great things with the aid of common pottery paint, which, applied to wet wood, gives it an ebonized appearance. Carved figures and bracket supports can be bought very cheaply in common wood, and with their aid mantels and cabinets can be made at home which will prove highly decorative.

"A "new departure" in mantel lambrequins constate in embroidering a scattered design upon the material which covers the board itself, as well as upon the hanging. Such a design in raised work in flowers has a natural appearance, as if the blossoms had been scattered loosely and left there by accident.

Very inexpensive screens can be made at home by covering an ordinary clothes-horse or common wooden frame with dark felt or plush, upon which Chinese crape pictures can be mounted. If the cloth is fastened within the margin of the work the latter can be ebonized, and a nice finish given to the screen by a beading of cherille where the cloth is

In England window curtains of stained glass, for the lower half of the window, are becoming usual, and are a very great improvement upon the ugly structures of woven wire and wicker which have done service for so long a time. "those who know," assert that these particularly pretty additions to the window will soon be equally usual in New York residences

A pretty hall corner is easily made by the help of a carpent r. Corner shelves may be fitted into either side opposite the entrance, and serve to hold an ornamental pot with creeping plant or a bowl with gold fish. Such a niche, if prettily draped, could be a very great help in brightening up the hallway, which is apt, in small houses, to be gloomy and depressing in effect.

The Germans cultivate lvy in their rooms with great success. Placing a root in a large pot by one side of a window, they will train it as it grows until it forms a pretty frame for the entire window, At Fordham there is a drug store in which ivy has been trained completely across the ceiling, passing both windows. The root from which it originated was brought from Westminster Abbey to this country several years ago.

The open fireplace, which is now universal in new houses, has become the subject of much attention. In the latest styles the facings are of exquisitely worked brass and enamel, while centrepleces of porcelain and ornamental flowers in the same material add to the decorative effect. Tiles representing a series of incidents or landscapes form the hearth, while a fender of curious brass work

REST AND COMFORT TO THE

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA bas no equal for relieving pain, both internal nd external. It cures Pain in the Si ie ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Bheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cremps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Oruggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure for all those Painfal Complainte and Westnesses so common to our best femnie population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female com-

Plaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation, and Ulcera-Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.

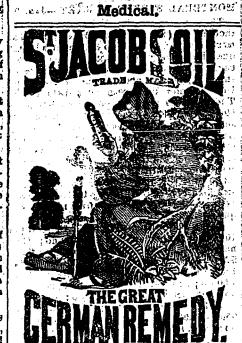
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of nevelopment. The tendency to can-berous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulancy, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cares Bloating, Headoches, Nervous Proctration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indi-

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the care of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price 21. Six bottles for 26. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozonges, on receipt of price, 81 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamph

let. Address as above. Mention this paper. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'D LIVER PILLS: They course constipation, billiousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per bect 2 d. 3. sor Sold by all Druggists.

BOTH USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.



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

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

Scalds, General Bodily

Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacoss Orass a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively riffing outlay of 50 Cents, and every one sufering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. FOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

## HEALTH FOR ALL HCLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Namous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are condidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its 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 infalible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Couchs. Coids, and even ABTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abacesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to tail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and acts, at is. 11d. 2s. 4s. 6d., 1is., 12s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. -Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, oetween the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

.. Bells, &c.

## MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those OBLEBRATED OH IMES AND BELLS for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.

HENRY McSHANE & Co., BALTIMORE, MD., US.A.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin tor Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
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MENUELY BELL FOUNDRY. Fivorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and PealaMENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

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CLINTON H. MENEELY

BELL CO.,

MENEELY & KIMBERLY,

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. 

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

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

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 18 G High Holborn, London, England.

## WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

IS For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent arti-ficial color for butter; so meritorious that its met with great success overywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International

Dairy Faira.

But by patient and scientific elemical research we have improved in several saints, and now offer this new color as the best with scooling. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Ranold. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, TS And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

TS BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

TS If you cannot get the "Improved" write us to have a supposed in the color of the color

WELLS, HICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Ye.

TOUTH SORTE DE CHOSES. សំព័រ សំពី២១០០០១១ 🖚

"eathe dowers are sgain the style. The widest latitude in wraps is permitted

the season advances. The invorite color for undressed kids for

net weer is dark tan. Bismond Dyes will color anything any olor, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10 cents, at all druggists. Elegant velvet dinner dresses are trimmed

with Venetian point lace. Pale shades of rose pink promise to be the fashlonable color this season.

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

Ottoman ribbons of all widths are the most in favor for millinery purposes.

Dresses that are trimmed with velvet have belts of velvet with silver clasps.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P.Q., willing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll, sans: "George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheamatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts the a charm."

White talle is used in the place of invisible sair nets to keep the front hair in good

Wide collars of plush that are edged with isce, or plaited ribbons, are worn by little

\*.\* "Evil dispositions are early shown." Evil terdencies in our systems are to be watched and guarded against. If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mon'h foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It it nature's great avaistant. Use it as an advance-guard-don't wait to get down sick. Read adv't.

Large buckles of gilt, silver, jet, enamel and bronze are placed diagonally on the new bon-

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N.Y., writes: She has been troubled with asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. 'Llomas' Eclectric Oll, and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

Telegraph wires that bear real messages are among the instructive toys for little folks this year.

\*Ladies of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite, from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debility may have life and health renewed and indefinitely extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Finkham's remedies for all complaints incident to the female constitution. We have not only a living faith in Mrs. Pinkham, but we are assured that her medicines are at once mest agreeable and efficacions.

Pompons of silk are more popular than they have ever been, and are used on hats, mantles and dresses.

SKINNY MEN.

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

-From 1st January, 1883, mails will be carried over the new branch line of the South Eastern Railway, nine miles, between Marieville and St. Cestire. There are only two post offices on this line, Rougement and St. Uesaire. The bags will be in charge of the baggageman of the train. Postal car service goes also to-day in operation on the Canada Atlantic Bailway between Cotean Station and Ottawa. Mail matter for about 33 post offices lying in the section of country between Coteau and Ottawa, will be sent by this

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

Druggists.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL. London, Jan. 3.—Several hugo gaps have appeared in the walls of the central tower of Peterborough Cathedral. The tower will be demolished. The Cathedral is one of the finest in England.

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

The quaint artistic colors like strawberry red, pale tints of terra cotts, and electric and telegraph blue will be used in ball toilets.

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Drug-

HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS. A wood fire in the parlor is quite the correct thing.

The fashionable colors for parlor furniture are plush in plain colors. Curtains of fishermen's twine are new, and promise to be fashionable.

A pretty match-box is in the form of a cavalry boot in tinted bronse. A reception room is incomplete unless acorned with a cabinet for bric-a-brac.

Uniformed boys now attend the front doors of fashionable New York mansions. Low bedside tables, made of rattan or up

holstered wood, are coming into fashion. Novel napkin rings that are more ornamental than useful are made of flowers. Plush frames are prettily decorated with small beads or tiny brass headed nails.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS.
WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. It will
relieve the poor little sufferer immediately depend upon it; there is no mistake about it there is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female, physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents s bottle.

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY!

## Amended Land Regulations.

The Company now offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line at prices ranging from \$2.50 PER ACRE AND UPWARDS,

with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$8.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, sllowed on certain conditions.

The Company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,

Which can be obtained from the Land Commissioner.
Valuable sections are offered in

SOUTHERN MANITOBA, slong the South Western Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the districts of the Souris, Pelican and White Water Lakes and Moose Mountains

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If payed for in full at time of purchase, a Deed, of Conveyance of the 1-nd will be given, but the purchaser may pay one sixth in cash and the balance in five annual installments with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable in advance. Payments may be made in Land Grant Bonds which will be accepted at the per cent, premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies. For further particulars apply to JOHN H. MCTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications for lands should be addressed.

By order of the Board,

Montreal, 5th December, 1882,

CHARLES DRIKEWATER, Secretary.

EARS for the MILLION

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Unity Absolute Cure for Donlasss Known.

Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon konceleth. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restrict of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially preclaimed over the entire Empire Its use became so universal that for over 200 years me Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Bent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.

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

I have been greatly benefited.

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

"He virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absoluth, as the writer can personal transfirt, both from experience and observation. Wite at once to Harlook & Jenner, 7 Dev street. New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody ase, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

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Solo Agents for Allerica.
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'HE BEST BLOOD PURIFIERS'

LANMAN & KEMP

NEW YORK.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

287 ST. ANTOINE STREE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV

that application will be made to the liament of Canada, during next acssion, for an Act to incorporate the Provident Life Assurance Society, for the purpose of carrying the uniness of Life Insurance in all its branches.

Montreal, 20th November, 1882

HATTON & NICOLLS.

17 DD Southers for Applicable.

NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager,: authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 1779. Sophie Gaudry dit Bourbonniere, of the City and District of Montrest, wife of Prosper Bertrand, of the same place, contractor, Plaintiff, vs. the said Prosper Bertrand, Defendant. An action en separation de biens was instituted this day by the Plaintiff against the Defendant in this cause, the same being returnable on the 20th of January next.

Montresi, 29th December. 1882.

J. G. D'AMOUR,

21 D Attorney for Plaintiff

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

When I say care I do not mean merely to stop them for a mound then have them return again, I mean a radical care have hade the disease of FITA, EPILEPSY or FALLING-CKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to care o warst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for a new receiving a care. Sound at one-i for a treatise and a reaction of or my infailible remedy. Give Express and Postello. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will care you. Address Dr. H. C. ROOT, iss Fearl St., New York.

\$5

DR. KANNON,

Solicitors for Applicants.

C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.

DR. J. L LEPROHON.

PREPARED BY

## OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangements 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 Rutternut 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.

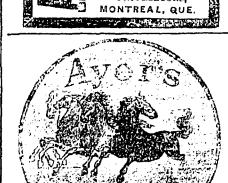
B. E. McGALE, Chemist,



instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions for the treatment of showed lisenses.

Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

Fenry, Johnsons & Lord, PROPRIETORS,



## Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adin medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aven's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They are directly on the directive and assimiapplicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be adminstrated to children with perfect, safety. stered to children with perfect safety.

Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion. Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Dlarrhea, Dysentery, Gour, l'iles, Disorders of the Liver, and al other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these Phas are the most thorough and searching cathar-tic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are influmed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetito and digestive organs; they operate to purify and earlich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists. Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVENTWHERE

KIDNEY-WORT HE CREAT CURE RHEUMATISM KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It deanses the system of the sorid poison is that causes the deadful suffering which of only in the victims of Rheunatiam can realize. It is the victims of this terrible disease in have been quickly relieved, and in short time the perfectly cured. ornice, st. L'aum or der, sold ut duccents. T

## YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE 5 Per Cent. Imperial Austrian 100 fl.

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17 DD

Government Bond. Issuz of 1860. These bonds are guaranteed by the Imperial Government of Austria, and bear interest at

the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semiannually.
They are redeemed in two drawings annually in which 100 large premiums of

60,000, 10,000, 5,000. etc., florins are drawn.
Every Austrian 5 per cent 100 fl. bond which does not draw one of the larger premiums must be redeemed with at least

120 Florins, as there are no BLARKS, and every bond must

lraw something. The next drawing takes place on 14t FEBRUARY. 1883. and every Bond bought of ms on or before the lat of February is entitled to the whole premaths may be drawn theiron on that date.

Country orders sent in Hegistered Letters and inclosing Five Bolla's will score one of these Bonds, good for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

of which Established IN 1874. KIDNEY-WORT N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the True Wirness.

## ARCHBISHOP TACHE

(Continued from First Page.) THE BLECTION IS WHOLLY PROVIDENTIAL, and saves the mission of the west. The fields, of thy labors had been represented me under so distressing, so unfavorable a situation that after had any faith in the healing properties. I had resolved to call thee. This has been of their own medicines they would, like hon-I had resolved to call thee. This has been decreed by the Council when I heard of thy nomination to the spiscopacy. Obey the Pope, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who entrusts thee with the destiny, with the salvation of a nation." What more could our young missionary say? Would he refuse to comply with the wishes of the Holy Pontiff, with the commands of his Superior-General to whom he had solemnly vowed obedience? He could not, he had to submit, he had to bow before that divine and immutuable Privi-dence, before that God whose commands must

The 13rd day of November, the day of his consensation, had arrived. The cathedral of Viviers was decorated in its richest ornaments. An immense crowd filled the vast edifice. The sonorous voices of the musicians, the sweet harmonies and melodious accords were filling the sacred temple. The cohoes of the belis were sounding far and wide, when Mgr. the Massanod, having sulogized the courage, hamility and Christian virtues of our missionary, had pronounced "Reverendissime pater postulat sancis mater ecclesia Catho dies, ut hune praesentem Presbyterum
-Alexandrum Tache-ad exus episcopa tus sublevelis," all were deeply moved to tears Se young a mortal, so brave and daring, so pious, so humble, a self-exile from his native land, a pauper, a missionary so zealous, so tender for the wild sons of the West, a missionary in the loy regions, he so delicately brought up, with so promising a human fature before him. . . . Now a Bishop!

"If thou wishest to be perdect, sell what thou hast, and follow me." Had he not put this in practice? Had he not even followed his Saviour even to the remotest regions of the North? Had he not done more by sacrificing everything, choosing in return the humplest, the poores station in life?

THE APOSTLE OF THE WEST well understood the onerous duties of the prelacy. With so timorous a conscience, even with his myriad of virtues, he felt the With so timorous a conscience, necessity of spiritual help. For this holy purpose His Lordship undertooks pilgrimage to Bome, where for months, at the shrines of the saists, he bathed with his tears the tombs of the martyrs, with whose sanctity his heart became forever indelibly en-

His Lordship, after his long, wearled and tedious travels, had returned to St. Boniface. His health was in a critical situation; still, wonderful to say, his strength and courage for mission work had not diminished. A few months of rest had been considered neces sary; his superior had insisted upon his compliance with this necessity. But all in vain; for our saintly hero, more interested in the welfare of others, more affiloted over the miseries of his wild children, having more at heart the spiritual wants of his cherished flocks than the preservation of his own health, could not rest. Was he not aware that for the missionary and true missionary he still was, although a Bishop—there is no rest, that the delor and labor are his daily food, his only friends. Could be forget that the Holy Pontiff had entrusted him with the destiny, the salvation of a nation? Were not the Superior General's

" THE MOMINATION SAVES THE MISSIONS OF THE WEST,"

still ringing in Lis ears? Could be forget his poor indians at Isla-a-ia-Crosse, whose tears and lamentations still echoed in the deep recesses of his heart? He implored, he Par , "He who puts his hands to the plow at I looks back is not fit for the king- went to the night of the 31st December, dom or God." Depart, holy messanger of sacred tidings, depart, and fear not, nothing REVENUE:

onceforth shall check thy zeel; depart, the cpart and wrest from the enticing chains of Satan those unfortunate souls created for Christ Jesus! Depart! Depart! #Oh! qu'ils sont beaux tes pieds, mission

Nous les baicons avec un saint transport Ohl qu'ils cont beaux sur ces lontaines R

terres On regnment l'errour et la mort !" For twenty years had our mitred missionary been the father of the rude tribes of the West

for twenty years had he lead a most painful life of poverty, sufferings and tribulations. For twenty years had he been exposed to the inclemencies of the loy pole, resting wearied limbs on the snowy tops of the wilderness, not having, like his Master, what to by his head upon ! For twenty years had his EXPOSED AS A PREY TO THE BRALTS,

the honor of God, the salvation of souls, and glory of the Holy Catholic Church! For twenty long years had be suffered all the miseries of a most trying life, when lo! the lips of the Holy Pontiff once more gently breathe into the ear of his humble servent; "Thou art nominated Archbishop of the West, and assistant at the throne of the successor of Jesus Obrist."

Oh, destiny, Oh, Providence wise! Can we ever doubt of thy wisdom !

The long-vexed question of the extreme limit of human life, as proved by authentic records, gives an interest to the view taken of the subject not by mere ourlous speculators, but by grave actuaries. Dr. Farr, in his tables of the expectation of human life at various ages, not only accepts 100 as a recorded age, but estimates the average en stion of life beyond that limit, as in the care of females about one year, une months and three and a bull days, and in the case of males at about one month less than that

A female smuggler named Bronar met with a serious accident at Lyons, the other day, while in the exercise of her illegal calling. She had concealed several bladders full of alcohol under her petticoats in order to pass them through the octroi free of duty. Being arrested on suspicion of smuggling, she pierced the bladders with a pin, and the of note is the advance reported by cable of liquor ran out before she reached the police station. On arriving there, however, she inoautiously attempted to dry her clothes before a red-hot stove. Being saturated with sloohel, they at once took fire. Mme. Bronar received such injuries that her life is in canger.

The Nord Deutsch Zeitung, Bismarch's lasters by flooding their factories with aporgan, deprecates the exaggerated opinions concerning the effect of Gambetta's death. It says Germany, like France, neither deserves nor facts war. The Germans will remember the warlike uiterances of Brisson's organ, the Sieels. When Brisson, now President of the Chamber of Deputies, errives at a position to well as Chicago parties are said to be intergive practical expression to his turposes, he ested. Wheat is higher and pork and lard which hewever, will not all be offered. We be be offered which hewever, will not all be offered under confident and pork and lard have both advanced in sympathy with coins.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Since Dr. Thomas, Eclectric Oil has be-come celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Effection and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas, Ecuroraic Oil, Beware of these similar named articles. If their origin set men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations on p t., but the price is said to have been have no marit, they resort to the most un-principled means of selling them by getting ever, would not be repeated, and holders a name as mean as possible to Electric. We are now firm at 50c to 51c. Syrups ramain therefore, ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oll is on the front of the wrapper, and the signsture, of Nonregor & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

## Finance and Commerce.

## FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHER OFFICE. TUBSDAY, Jan. 9, 1883.

The money market keeps firm, the banks being unwilling to further extend their loan, owing to the already large decrease in their reasoners. From 7 to 8 per cent, according to name and date is the discount, and call loans on stocks are made at 61 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is firm, and the rates are 3 prem. for round amounts of 60-day bills. 8g prem. cash over the counter, 9g and 9g prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York firm at | prem.

The tightness in money and the absence of many outside orders had a depressing effect on the stock market again this morning, and there was a shrinkage in prices of the leading active stocks of the 2t per cent. Bank of Montreal fell 1 to 199; Ontario 1 to 1071; Toronto 1 to 1721; Merchants 1 to 1201; Commerce 1 to 1311; Telegraph 1 to 1221; Bichelieu 1 to 65, and Passenger 21 to 126 Gas was about a cady at 178, and 85. Paul & Manitoba Ballway advanced in sympathy with New York 1 per cent to 1411 bid Stock Sales.—22 Montreal 1991; 49: do

1991; 25 do 1991; 196 do 1991; 10 Ourario 1081; 85 do 1081; 100 do 108; 18 Merchante 121; 7 do 1201; 25 Molsons 1261; 50 Com-merce 1311; 150 do 1311; 20 do 1311; 150 Richelieu 65; 25 do 651; 100 St Faul & Menitoba 1411; 350 Gas 178; 50 North wast 478; 450 do 478 6d; 50 Passenger 127; 10 Montreal Building 65; 10 do 66; 25 Shipping

90; 25 Loan & Mortgage 105,
25 Bank of Montreal 1991; 96 do 1991; 50
Toronto Bank 173; 125 do 1731; 25 Merchante Bank 1202; 20 do 120; 5 do 1202; 65
Commerce 1311; 25 do 1312; 50 M Teleg
Co 123; 25 R & O Navigation Company 642; 25 do 65; 100 do 642; 275 CPR Company 127; 25 Montreal Gas Company 178; 100 St. Paul 141; 25 Northwest Land Company 47s.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOCHELAGA

BANK. The statement of the business of the Hoohelaga Bank for the year ending December 31st, which was issued to-day, shows the net earnings for the year to have been \$70,856.81, to which is added \$25,400.10, carried forward at credit of profit and loss, from last year. Out of this sum a dividend of 2} per cent. was paid in July, and one of 3 per cent, on the 2nd inst., making 5½ per cent. for the year, and absorbing \$38,178. Fifty thousand dollars are added to the "rest" account, and \$7,484.31 carried forward at credit of profit and loss. The paid-up capital of the bank is \$685,200. so that the net profits of the year were s fraction over 10 per cent. The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the 15th inst.

## THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure on account of the Consobegged ; mission to depart, exclaiming, like lidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as inance Depart i 1882 :---A MOUBT.

Costoms	<b>81,482,297,99</b>
Excise	649,581,43 117,315,41
Post Office	117,315,41
Public Works including Rail-	
Ways	188,772.79
Miscellaneous	168,772.79 62,796.99
Damanna in 20th Navambar	2,480,764.61
Revenue to 30th November,	15,584,833.22
-	

\$18,065,597.83 Expenditure...... \$ 1,509,812.28 Do to 30 Nov ber 1882..11,009,522.94

The comparative statement for the first six months of the fiscal year 1882-83, ending December 31st, 1882, and the first six months of the fiscal year 1881-2, ending December 31st, 1881, is as follows:

Total	15,878,960 70	<b>\$</b> 18,065,597 38
Miscellaneous.	2,441,596 33	2,721,715 38
Excise	3,073,285 75	3,455,847 61
Customs		\$11,388,034 84
	1881 <b>-2.</b>	1882.3.
,,		

Increase for six months of

1882-3..... \$2,188,027 38

COMMERCIAL. The holidays have no further bearing on trip and others are following their footsteps. In iron and hardware there is not much change; a little ripple of excitement was caused by the tallure of Cotton, Connel & Co., of this city and Ginegow, but it soon subsided when the comparative small extent of their liability to Montrealers became known. A French Canadian house in the wholesale grocery trade is in trouble, but is expected to pull through with the aid of two French banks which are its principal creditors. Sugars were quiet but steady, and in molasses un improved teeling was experlenced owing to about 300 puncheons having been taken off the market, and prices are now firmer. Drugs and chemicale, liquors, salt and fish are steady and un-changed. In oils the only change worthy £1 per ton in the price of linesed, which has had a stiffening effect upon prices here. Leads and paints are without material alteration, but naval stores are generally firm.

prentices. Orders are being filled to slowly that considerable custom has gone to Toronto, Mamilton, Quebso and other smaller cities. The feature of the Western produce markets has been the manipulation of a great " cor-

Local "buil" speculation is less lively during the past few days in consequence of a firmer money market.

GROCERIES .- Business is picking up slowly. Montreal granulated augar, is now quoted at 8 to for round lots, and at 80 to 9 to 9 to maller quantities. Yellow refined is ateady at 640 to 850 as to quality. Baw sugar is dull, very little being offered, and prices are quoted at 640 to 750 as to quality. In molasses there is a sale of about 250 puncheous Bardedes. in the near violaity of 49c. The sale, howdull at 5210 to 650. There, has been a very quiet trade in fruit, but holders of Valencias are not pushing rales, and prices are quoted steady at 71c to 71c, as to brand and questity. It would cost 740 to lay down Valendas in this market from New York. Malagos are quiet and unchanged, and sales of a few small lots of sultanas have been made at 10% to 10. In other kinds there is no important Indian mesl, \$2 to 2 20 do; moulie, \$1.40 to charge. Nuts are steady. The tea market is still devoid of animation, although we hear of a few enquiries for low-priced Japans. which may lead to business. Coftee and spices are unchanged. Tobacco is firmer, owing to the advance in leaf. Rice is nominal.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The movement is by no means large. Pig iron is selling in small parcels at \$26 to \$27 for leading brands while a sale of Eglinton is reported at \$23.50.
For forward delivery buyers do not appear to manifest the slightest anxiety, and what few lots are being taken from the unusually light stocks here are to meet immediate necessities. Bar from remains steady with a fair business passing al \$2 15 to \$2 25 for Staffordshire and equal brands, Siemens selling in car lots at \$2 30 to 2 35 In timplates there is not much change, although some dealers say they are scarcely as firm as reported a week ago. Ingot tin is steady in this
market at 24c, but in London it is quoted at
£92 15s, being £1 lower than last week.

DAIBY PRODU Copper is unchanged at 194c to 20 : for Canadian. Lead remains quiet at 41c; spelter 25 to 30c. Fresh Isid eggs, 35 to 40c per steady at 41c, and antimony at 13c. In dozen; limed and packed, 28 to 29c do. hardware there is no change, the demand behardware there is no change, the demand being light just at the moment, but prices are ateady.

LEATHER. -- Our houses have been stock supplies of the leading sorts on hand. Buelness has not been active, but principally confined to a few sales of sole birds, 25c per dozen; hares, 30c to 40c per and splits. We quote:—Spanish sole, pair.

No. 1, B A, 26c to 27c; do No. 2, B A, 24c MEATS.—Sirloin and rump steeks and rib to 25c; China, No 1, 23c to 24c; do No 2, 21 to roasts, 10c to 15c per lb; corned beef, 8c to 22c; buffalo No 1, 21 to 22c; do No 2, 20 to 21c; elaughter, No 1, 26c to 28c; rough (light) 25c to 28c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do, medium and heavy, 330 to 360; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 17c; pebbled cow, 12 to 15c; splits, medium, 260 to 27c; do juniors, 19c to 22c; calfakin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfekin, \$1.05 to \$1.35; English kid, 60c to 70c; patent ~ 15c to 18c. 

in most of the factories ame .. the operatives, and goods are being delivered ... slowly, that orders are being sent elsewhere. There is enough work to keep the factories running night and day for some months. We quote prices, firm as follows:— Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 25 to 3 25; men's split boots, \$1 50 to 2 30; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 4 50; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebhled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.00; men's split do, \$135 to 175; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 200; women's pebblad and buff balmorals, \$100 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$100; de prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do inferior balmorals, 45c to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; buskskins 75 cents; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 85c to \$1.20; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c: do prunella balmorals, 600 to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; children's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per duzen, \$3.75 to \$8.50.
Oigs.—Figh oils are all very strong, sales of cod having taken place at within range of our quotations. Steam refined scal is firm, \$1 is asked. Refined petroleum is quiet but steady, and recent advices from the West are of a firmer tenor. We quote:—Linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon, 73c to 74c; do raw, 70c to 72c; olive, 96c to \$1; cod, 65 to 75c; seal pale, four upon which a cash payment of \$50 per 75 to 78c; dog refined, 95c to \$1; do straw, share will be made, the Company declaring 67½ to 72½c; lard, extra, 95c to \$1; do No 1, out of its profits, in addition to the usual di-85 to 950; palm, per 1b, \$1 to 110; cod liver, \$1 70 to 1 75; petroleum, refined, 19c;

single barrels, 20 to 21c. HIDES AND SALT .- . We quote green butchers' at 8c, 7c and 60 per lb., for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively, tenners paying to to 10 more for inspected. Western hides, No. 1 buff at 930 per 1b, and No. 2 at 8c; second steers at 100 to 103c, and bulls at 8c. Dry salted Western, 16c for No. 1 and 140 for No. 2. Sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.10 each, and calf skins 12c per ib. Apart from a few small sales of coarse salt at 6210 to 671c per bag, there has been nothing doing, nor is any change looked for yet. Factory filled and Eureka are unchanged.

Figu. —Lent is very early this year, com-

mencing on February 17th, and retailers will shortly be looking for supplies. Prices are unchanged as follows:—Librador herring, the condition of trade and business is more active and in steadier volume. A few dry No 1, \$6.50; other kinds, \$4.50 to 5.50; green cod, No 1, \$6.50 to 7.00; large draft, \$7 to 7.25; goods travellers have started on their spring dry cod, \$5.75 to 6.25; north shore salmor, trip and others are following their isotatems. \$20, 19 and 18 for Nos 1, 2 and 3, and British Columbia salmon, \$16.50; \$17 for No. 2. No 1 trout, \$5.25 to 5.50 per half-barrel; white fish, No 1, \$6.

Fras. - There will probably not be much done in this market until the result of the January raies in London is known. We quote: -Mink \$1, red fox \$1 20 to \$1 25, marten \$1 ofter \$8 to \$10, beaver \$2 to \$2 50 per lb, skunk 600, bear \$8 to \$10 for large and \$4 to \$5 for small, lynx.at \$2 to \$2 50.

Wook,-There has been some trading in Canada pulled ut about former values. quote prices as follows: - Greasy Cape 17c to 19c, Australian 20 to 310 as to quality. Canadian Pulled-Supers 30c to 330.

PROVISIONS .- The condition of the market for bog products has not undergone any change, and the prolonged absence of demand is very discouraging. Jobbing sales of western mess pork are reported at \$21.50 and western lard at 140. The market for dressed hogs is firm The boot and shoe trade is still unserviced owing to the high-handed proceeding of the manufacturers, who are endeavoring to replace their experienced staff of for moderate sized parcels. We quote fine to finest fall made 130 to 13½c, and fair to good their experienced with apunder a good demand at \$8 50 to \$8.55. summer stock at 80 to 11c. The public cable | sixth order. The lighthouse stands upon the was unchanged at 66s. Eggs .- A slightly improved inquiry for eggs was noted at southermost point, and is intended steady prices, and holders made sales with eral guide up St. Margaret's Bay. less difficulty. We quote fresh stock 26 to 27c

MONTBEAL STREET MARKET JAB. 9 MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET JAR. 8. There was an easier feeling in oats, al-

thought offerings (were tening in oats, at-thought offerings (were tenial) being made at tarmers, waggons at 80c to 80c flowings bright qualities, a very choice lot bringing 900 per bag in Peas, besing and buck wheat were in small supply, and about former o fossibiled in we tables there was very little doing! The dew lots of Chilt potatoes offering at 800 per bag did not meet with much encouragement from buyers, as fears of their being frost touched caused dealers to leave them slone as much as possible. The demand for cabbages for the United States continues and sales were reported of round lots at from \$3 50 to 4 per 100 head for good to choice stock. In other kinds of vegetables there was no particular change. The fruit market was quiet but firm. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour, \$2.25 to 3 per 100 lbs; Hungarlan, \$3.75 to 3.90 do; Graham flour, \$3 to 3.25 do; buckwheat flour, \$2, to 2.50 do; oatmeal, \$2,60 to 2.75 do;

950 to \$1.05 per bush ; buckwheet, 600 to 650 do; tares, 800 to \$1 do; beans, \$1.50 to 2 do. VEGETABLES -- Potatoes, 700 to 85c per bag sweet do, \$7 00 per bri; turnips and beets, 40c to 50c per bush; carrots, 35c to 50c do; onione, 60c to 75c do; parsnips, 50c to 60c do; cabbages, 25c to 50c per dcz; American cauliflowers, 40c each; celery, 30c to 50c per doz; Brussels sprouts, \$1 to \$1 50 do; artichokes, \$1 per bushel; horse radishes, \$2 per basket; pumpkins, 5c to 75c each, as to aims; spinach, \$150 per bushel; vegetable

marrows, 5c to 250 each. FEUIT. -- Montreal tamense, \$3 50 to 5 00 per barrel; winter apples, \$500 \$5 do; quincies, \$5 to \$6 per brl. Almeria grapes \$6 per keg; cranberries, \$1 per gallon; new Valencia oranges, \$5 50 per case; Fiorida do, \$6 50 per case; lemons, \$4 per box and

DAIBY PRODUCE .- Tub butter, 20 to 24c per 1b; superior prints, 35c; common to fine do,

geese, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per pair; turkeys, \$2.00 to \$3.50 do; ducks, 80c to \$1.00 to; fowis, 750 to \$1 do; chickens, 50c to 85c do; black taking and it is said many of them find ample | ducks, 900 to \$1.00 do; woodcock, \$1.50 per pair; pigeons, 25c to 30c; plover, \$3 50 to \$4.00 do; snipe, \$3 50 to \$4.00 do; snow-

MEATS. - Sirloin and rump steaks and rib 10c do; briskets and shoulders, 7c to 9c do mutton, forequarters, 80 to 100 do; do, hlad quarters, 10c to 121c do; veal, forequarters, To to 9c co; hindquarters, 10c to 13c do; calves' heads, 50c to 75c each; pork, pleces, 12 c to 14c per it; whole hams 16c do; bacon, 16c do; leaf lard, 15c to 16jc; lard in pails, 16c to 17c; bologua sausages, 12c do; common sausages, 13c do ; pigs' head and feel 50 do; dressed hogs, \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 lbs.

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN CANADA Two years ago there were seven cotton mills in the Dominion; now there are twenty one, engaging in the aggregate an approxi mate capital of \$6,600,000, as follows:-

man orbital or Coloralogic and some		
Nova Scotis, Halifax	300,000	ı
Monoton, N.S	200,000	l
Windsor, N.S	200,000	l
Wm. Parks & Son, St John	200,000	l
St. John, N.B	250,000	ŀ
St. Croix, St. Stephen	500,000	t
Chambly, Que	200,000	l
Coaticook, Que	200 000	l
V. Hudon, Hochelsgs	400,000	ı
St. Anne, Hochelaga	300,000	l
Merchants' St Henri	400,000	ŀ
Valleyfield, Que	500,000	ı
Canada, Cornwall	600,000	ı
Stormont, Cornwall	500 000	l
Kingston, Ont	200,000	ı
Dundas, Ont	400,000	ŀ
Hamilton, Ont	300,000	ı
Ontario, Hamilton	300,000	ı
Lybster, Merriton	250,000	ı
Thorold, Ont	200,000	l
Craven, Brantford	200,000	ı
,		•

Total .....\$8,600,000

DUNDAS COTTON FACTORY The Dundas Cotton Company will, at the annual meeting propose an addition of \$100, 000 to its capital stock, which is now \$400. 000, making the new capital \$500,000. Each shareholder will be entitled to one share in vidend, a stock bonus of 124 per cent. or \$50 per share, thereby paying up the full amount do do, in broken lote, 1010 to 200; do do, in of the new stock, which will then be balf a million. This is a most satisfactory result, and reflects the highest credit on the manage.

MONTREAL HOUSE MARKET. — JAN. 6. There is a fair enquiry, but prices are high and not over plentiful at the moment. Sales are reported at the College street market of a bay horse at \$135, a chestnut horse at \$130, a pair of grays (horse and mare), ? and 8 years old, standing 16 hands and weighing 2800 lbs, at \$410, and a bay horse at \$160. Other sales were mentioned of a fine brown carriage mare, 6 years old, weighing 1,150 lbs., at \$200 and two common working horses at \$60 \$80. The shipments from this city to American markets last week were 31 horses, costing \$4,342.65, against 31 horses, costing \$4,647 for the corresponding week last year. Since the first of the year 19 horses were shipped, costing \$2,248. The average price paid by American buyers, last week was \$140. The following were the shipments from Montrea to the United States for the week ending December 30tn 1882 ,- December 25th, 14 horses, \$1,515.15; December 28th, 1 borne \$260; 14 do., \$2,070; December 29th, 2 horses, \$497.50. Since January 1st the ship were as follows :- January 2nd, 18 horser, \$2,124; January 3rd, 1 horse, \$120.

Bond postal card, with name and address plainly written, to H. F. MCNALLY, General Travelling Agent, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitobs R. R., 28 E. Front street, Toronto Ont., for full particulars and sectional map co North Dakota Country. Eee advertisement.

OROUGHER'S ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

A lighthouse has been erected by the Do minion Government on Croncher's Island, St. Margaret's Bay, in the County of Halifax, N S and went into operation on the first of the present month. Lat. N. 44 9, 38.24; Long. W. 63°, 57.20. The light is fixed white elevated 90 feet above high water mark, and is visible 15 miles all around the horizon. The illuminating apparatus is doptrio of the bighest part of the island, about 250 ft. from its southermost point, and is intended as a gen-

There were seventy-nine deaths from smallpox at Baltimore last weak. The Health Department is confident the disease is now

About 300 butchers cattle were on sale to day and sold fairly well at former prices. We quote poor to good stock at 30 to 50 few, selling at the sellaters figures. (Sheep and dressed hogs were in moderate demand and unchanged in price. Cable advices justiceceived from Glasgow report a firmer market for good to choice, Canadian and American steers, and prices for such have advanced fully 1d per lb., to 81d to 9d. The Liverpool market was also cabled stronger at 81d to 81d for top steers. London cables mention, an equally firm market, good Canadian and American steers being quoted at 81d. Sheep in the above markets are in good demand at

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

FRECHON, LEFEBVRE & CO.. (Late Senecal, Frechon & Co.,)

No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET CHURCH OBNAMENTS

All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every description, Bacred Vases, Alter Wines, and Cassocks made to order. Be careful in addressing your letter.

## CHEAP!

9d to 10d per 1b.

SASH RIBBONS AT S. CARELEY'S. Sash Ribbons cheaper than ever in Plain, Colored, Watered or Brocade.

## BLANKETS!

Every Pair of White Blankem reduced. S. CAR:LLY'S.

Every Pair of Colored Blankets reduced

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Evely Bed Comforter reduced. S. CARSLEY'S.

Large Size Bed Comforters, \$1.95. B. OARSLEY'S.

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Every Piece of Carpet reduced. S. CARSLEY'S.

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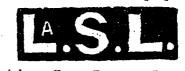
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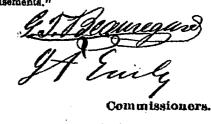
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Dame Marie H. Richer et vir. Plaintiffs, vs. Dame Henrietta Sylvia andrews, Defendant, and Messrs Church, Chap'eau, Hall & Atwater, distrayants. On the 18t; day of January instant, at 8 of the clock in the forencon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 178 St. Denis street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by anthority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, piano, carpets, chairs, sofas, &c. 'ierms cash.

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