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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 14.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 15, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

#### A RIFLE AND A VOTE.

There is a land of snow-capped hills,
With fertile vales between,
Of placed lake and rushing stream, And torrent-cleft ravine! It is the Switzer's fatherland, And he is free, for-note !-Each man has got a Rifle, And each man has got a Vote!

He stands, to use his weapon schooled, In freedom's simple might, He makes the law by which he's ruled 'Tis freedom's simple right. No war without, no strife within Perils his peace, for—note! Each men can use his Rifle, And each man may give his Vote.

Alas! my country, weaponless The hand I'd raise for thee; Silenced the voice, unless its words Appland thy slavery. But, Eric, as thou'lt yet be free, Freedom's condition note-Each man must have a Rifle, And each man must have a Vote!

OF PARLIAMENT

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

BY CABLE.

London, Nov. 7 .- It seems possible that a urging the leaders to force a dissolution, and is such a measure they would receive more

advised by Lord Bandolph Churchill to fight to their constituencies. Mr Smith (Liberal-Corservative) eaid, assuming closure would be carried as it now stood, the majority would be likely to insist on passing their measures. This would create on the part of the Opposithen feelings of irritation, which would lead, when the time came for the reversal of the position of parties, to reactionary legislation m sudden and violent as the changes effected by the undue use of closure in the hands of Our unscrupulous majority.
Londen, Nov. 8.—In the House of Com

mons this atternoon, Mr. Gladstone, discuss. ing closure, said the public need not trouble themselves about the details of the measure, but only desires less talk and more work. The pacific were unable to reconcile the redundancy of our talk with the paucity of resulte. He believed a complete effective system of rules essential for meeting the wants of Ireland. There was no subject in which he felt more profound interest than local government for Ireland, but it was a mockey for Irish members to come to the House and tell the Government to establish local government in Ireland when they did allia their power to nerrow the time for discustion by which alone such legislation could beenected and given to Ireland.

End Stanhops (Conservative) charged Mr. Glads one with bidding for the Irish vote by histalk about Irish self-govornment, for which his affection was only of recept birth. Lord Churchill handed in fifty two amend-

ments to the rules of procedure. Lexion, Nov. 9 .- It is reported that the

O'Contain Don has been tondered the office of Dunes a contary for Ireland.

Dualin. Nov. 9 .- The Freeman's Journal says: - Gladstone never yet declaced so clearly bis oplaton as to the necessity of home rule in In-land as he did in the Commons last night Tau whole Kingdom will recognize that home rule has been distinctly advanced by his speech.

LONDON, Nov. 9. In the House of Commore, Mr. Gladstone said the object of Lord Dafferin's mission to Egypt was to conduct necessary negotiations with the Egyptian Government. No machinery existed by whichthe Egyptian people could be consulted regarding their future government...

Mr. Bourke (Conservative) gave notice that he would move that the House regreted that after the unconditional surrender of Arabi Pachs to the British, he was delivered to an Egyptian tribunal. This was received with loud cheers.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—In the House of Com-

mons, Sir Charles Dilke stated that although the Egyptian Government proposed the abolition of European control, it had not issued a decree of abolition.

Mr. Gladstone said that the extra expenditure for Ireland would be £450,000 for police, £150,000 for land courts, besides a small amount for military. After a lively passage between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. O'Donnell respecting Arabi, Mr. Gladstone expressed the inliest confidence in the Khedive and Egyptian Government as to the fairness of the trial of Arabi. (Ories of "No" from some members.) Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to be in a position to give important information in relation to Egypt on Tuesday, shortly be accepted as a natural and posters. Nov. 10.—At a meeting of the ful incident of the political progress of the Corporation of Dublin to-day, a heated dis- country. oussion contried on the motion to thank the London, Nov. 11.—In the House to-night Irish tank ats, who served in Egypt, for

gallantry, and confer the freedom of the city.

motion. An amendment by Sullivan declaring that Ireland had no interest in the war, the result of which was to increase taxation and carry ruin to Irish homes, was ultimately carried by 270 to 21. Father McGurk was not shot as first reported, but accidentally thrown from a cart and Thirty families, comprising 160 persons, have been evicted from the estate of Isidore Burke. The Gazette contains a proclamation renewing offers of reward, made by the Government, for the discovery of the murderers of Cavendish and Burks.

on Sir Garnet Wolseley. The knowledge that

the project of thus honoring Wolseley is re-

vived has caused much excitement. His friends are accused of endeavoring to snatch a

vote while the Nationalist member of the

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—A dating attempt was made this evening to assarsinate Judge Lawson in Clare street, Dublin. While the Judge was going to his club the protection police noticed suspicious movements on the part of an individual on the opposite side of the street. The man was afterwards seen to cross the road toward Lawson and put his hand in the breast of his coat, whereupon he was knocked down by the police and found to be holding a six-chambered revolver. The prisoner was taken to the station and gave the name of Corrigan, which is known to be false. He is known to be a foreman carpenter, and the affair is believed to have originated in a secret society. Numerous arrests are ex-Dublin, Nov. 12 .- Judge Lawson evidently

had a narrow escape from assassination last evening. Since his appointment as judge under the Prevention of Crimes Act, and more especially since the severe news. paper comments upon him, he has never gone out without police protection. He recolved a large number of threatering letters, London, Nov. 7.—It seems possible that a and it is clieged had been sentenced to dissolution of Parliament may be the result death by secret societies. The officer who of the contest over the closure measure. knocked the prisoner down received a cut on Many members of the Conservative party are the hand in the struggle. The prisoner's revolver is the exact pattern of those found in a house on Dorset street, where McMahon or less support from Irish members.

In the House of Commons the debate on closure was resumed to-night. Mr Harvey (Conservative) said the Tory party had been desirable in I and Delaney; he resides at 131 Cork street, Dubiin. It is believed that other persons bethe question to the bitter and. Sir William sides Delaney were engaged in the attempt, Dyke (Conservative) did not think the pre- | as an endeavor was made to stop the train so agnt was the moment when they cught to as to give the assassin an opportunity to esendeaver to drive the Government to appeal cape during the confusion. The police say Delaney is a returned convict, who is obliged to report himself to them from time to time. In 1870 he was sentenced to five years for robbery and attempted murder. Search of the prisoner's house revealed nothing, but the police appear to regard his set corroborative of their suspicions relative to him in connection with another very important affair. A conference of the law officers was held at the Castle to-day, the Lord-Lieutenant being present. The latter sent his secretary to congratulate Judge Lawson on his es-

> After Delaney was secured, another man, supposed to be a confederate, got on the tramcar and escaped. It is believed Delaney is a F.Llan.

> At a meeting of Lord Waterford's hounds at Curraghmore a number of farmers and peasants attempted to stop the sport. The huntamen dispersed the mob with whips.

It is reported that one of the prisoners charged with implication in the massacre of the Jorce family has turned Queen's evidence.

The prisoner who turned Queen's evidence in the case of the Joyce family will depose despatched for Bishop Jamet at Cobourg, but latters in the cause of temperance and ed cothat he accompanied his fellow-prisoners to he did not reach Lindsay until 3 30. The tion were not relaxed, but rather increased, the residence of the Jayces, and while he unexpected death of Father Stafford came as and his great devotion, carnestness, and clowaited outside the house he heard the shrieks a great shock to his congregation, as well as quence in the cause of the social and moral of the victims.

cently published, renewing the reward for general. The scene in St. Mary's Church the discovery of the Phoniz Park murderers, was leaded because they received important Mass, and every member present of the large information, which they are now endeavoring to corroborate.
New York, Nov. 12.-The Sun's Lendon

special says:-Lord Randolph Churchill's proposal to force a dissolution of Parliamen's by obstruction fell flat, securing no support Lord Randolph. The Irish parliamentary party admits. Gladstone's speeches during the week have placed the cause of Home Rule in Ireland upon a practical political footing and given it a standing before the Government as actonishing as it was unexpected. It is not improbable that one of the earliest steps will be the granting of elective county boards, magistrates, elect boards of education, poor law and public works. Leading Liberals claim that this can be done without any danger of disintegration, and that Gladstone has only fairly stated the present disposition of the Government and most proquestion. Divitt's utterances are now incendiarism, and any rational project look-ing to the alleviation of existing grievances, the betterment of the tenant classes and general improvement of the country receives consideration, unless it be at the hands of the ultra Tories and Jingoes. Persistent and intelligent agitation, the gradual subsidence of agratian outrages and the disappearance of the dynamite element have brought about this feeling, and unless some wholly unex-

debate on the closure question was resumed. (Continued on Eighth Page. 

## Corporation was absent attending his parliamentary duties. Crowds thronged the vicinity of the hall. T. D. Sullivan and some other Irish members of Parliament had hurried to Dublin to assist in defeating the HIS SUDDEN DEATH.

Career of this Distinguished Priest—Life of Usefulness—Loss to the Causes of Temperance and Education.

he would recover in a few days. The impassed away at the hour named. Fathers

perance societies in his charge and in other sections also, and his facile pen andeloquent fongue were always ready to be engaged in the cause of temperance. He commenced to work for moderation, but like all earnest zealous workers he found that total abstinence was the only basis for real permanent effec-tive work. He lectured on temperance in many parts of Canada, and even, at the reshow that 41 deaths occurred in the British quest of Cardinal Manning, throughout the United Kingdom, whither he had gone for his health, which had always been delicate.

Father Stafford remained three years at ing for some days, but made light of his indicated disposition, and it was not until yesterday that any danger was apprehended, and even that are also apprehended in the state of his parish he built a up to a late hour last night it was thought large and local school, which, under his management and fostering care, proved a great mediate cause of death was angina pectoris, or success, and is still in a flourishing condineuralgia of the heart. He had felt some apprehension for some years from disease of the heart. At an early hour this tal, and have exercised great influence morning the symptoms became alarming, and throughout all Onterio and even throughout the after several hours of intense suffering he Canada. In 1869, through his influence, the Educational Department of Ontarlo introduced Keating, Connelly, and Fieming were in at into the Depository a supply of books for tendance most of the week. Bishop Jamet Roman Catholic schools. He was offered the was telegraphed for Saturday, and arranged headmastership of the Octawa Normal School,

icst a friend, whose figent, impressive speech and ready pen were wielded so often and so successfully in their service.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS-ARABI'S TRIAL -- HE WRITES TO THE "TIMES." ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 13 .- Medical reports

army of occupation in Egypt from the lat to the 9th instant-27 from enterio fever, six from dysentery and eight from other causes. Wolfe Island, but brief as was the period of Nearly 10 per cent of the troops in Cairo are Lindsay, Nov. 12.—Father Stafford died his stay he left his trace in the ameliorated on the sick list. CAIRO, Nov. 13 .- The Commission of Inquiry, preliminary to the trial of Arabi, has

repudiated the form of procedure agreed upon between Arabi's counsel and the presecution. The Commission now insists that witnesses cannot be cross-examined directly, and the trial cannot be finished by Christmas.

London, Nov. 13 .- Arabi Pacha writes to the Times, declaring that the late war carried on by him was in accordance with the laws of God and man, and consonant with the solemn decree of the Council under the presidency of the Khedive and Dervisch Pacha. The letter concludes with a protest against the Egyptians being deprived of every office in favor of foreigners

#### SCOTCH NEWS

The mortality last week in Edluburgh was 78, and the death-rate 13 per 1000.

A shark, measuring 84ft in length, was caught off Cove, four miles south of Aberdeen, on Tuesday morning.

THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. -The Seaforth Highlenders, on their return from Egypt about the end of this month, will be stationed at Marybill Barracks, near Glasgow.

WEER'S MINERAL SHIPMENTS FROM GREENOCK. The following are the exports of minerals from Greenock during the past week :- Coals -foreign, 2094 tons; coasting, 612 tons. Pig iron-foreign, 60 tons; coasting, nil.

BRETROOT TRADE BETWEEN HAMBURG AND GERRICCK. -A new line of steamers has been organized to trade between Hamburg and Greenock with bestroot sugar. The first vossel, the SS. Osington, left the German port on Saturday.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AUGSTERARDER .- On Saturday Mr. Bobert Robertson, farmer, Middiethird, Tullibardine, was assisting his brother-in-law at Monkscrott, when he fell from a stack of straw and was killed on the Deceased has left a widow and a large family.

Sir Archibald Campbell on Saturday laid the foundation stone of the Paisley Masonic | I predicted that he would soon be unearthed Hall Buildings with full Masonic honors. The buildings, which are being erected by a limited company of Freemasons, will cost | his mark in modern Irish politics. about £3,500, making with the expense of the site £5,500, or £500 less than the capital of the company.

KILMARNOCK .- BREACH OF THE EDUCATION Acr .- At the Sheriff Court on Tuesday Samuel McLellan, laborer, Kila Row, was charged at the instance of the Landward School Board with failing to provide elementary education for his jour children. McLellan, who had failed to appear on the provious day, end was brought up under a warrant, pleaded guilty, and was fined in 20s, or 14 days' imprisonment.

EDINBURGH, -A NEW FOUNTAIN. -On THESday the members of the Corporation had an opportunity of witnessing a fountain which has been executed by the members of the Fire Brigade in operation in Parliament Square. The fountain, which was designed by Mr. Wilhing, can be altered to different heights, varying iron 7 to 10 feet. There are over 20 jets, and the cross pipes being perforated the water accends in spray taking the form of a tree. It is proposed to place the fourtain on the top of the Waverley Market.

#### OBITUARY.

Mr Leon Chamberlaind, abcamaker, of St Sauveur, aged 72 years, on retuining home after the religious ceremonies of Sunday, November 5th, fell down dead in his house.

john O'Connell Lynch, son of the late Patrick Lynch, editor and founder of the Irish American, died at his residence, Jersey City. Heights, N.J., on Wednesday, the 1st inst. Deceased was born in Limerick, Ire land. He was a graduate of St. John's Col. lege, Fordham, and was much esteemed by

Mr. Brannigan, the father of Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, died suddenly on Saturday, Oct. 28, at a private retreat near less swayed by prejudice or influenced by during his illness has been carefully the time-Ireland would soon secure passion. For all relivious divergencered for by the nurses and physicians pro-des from the Caurob to which he belonged vided by his son. On Saturday, seeing justice, but English necessity. The trouble rites of the church were administered to Mr. Brannigan by the Rev. Father Abern of who was in Canada and on his way to Montwas notified at once, and telegraphed to his charge of the remains. The funeral had to performed by the priest from St. Vincent's The body will only temporarily rest in the priest; so esteemed and respected, so energetic public vault of St. Vincent's Church antil fused all social advances from English Mr. Lawrence Barrett arrives and names the men." their object the advancement and elevation of place for its final rest. Mr. Brannigan had the sicial and moral interests of our Canadian three sons Lawrence, Louis and Joseph. people, will be looked upon as irreparable, The two former are on the stage-Lawrence

# THE IRISH LEAGUE

THE NEW OFFICERS UNDER CHARLES SIEWART PARNELL.

HEALY, BRENNAN, MAKSIKOTOK. BIGGAR AND WEBB.

Redoath's Weekly gives the following brief sketches of the new efficers of the Irish National League, Mersra. Healy, Brennan and

Harrington, Honorary Secretaries, and Messrs. Biggar and Webb, Treasurers.

The new appointments indicate that the union of the party is a real and not a fietitious one-that not more than two or three of the representative n:en are what in America we call sometimes kickers and sometimes sorebeads.

MR. HEALY

is either the acute and practical member of Parliament, or his brother, who, although not yet known outside of Ireland, is a man of equal ability-a hard student, and a men of clear intellect and common sense. THOMAS BRENNAN

is the old Secret my of the Land Lesgue-tree of the best orators in Ireland, instinctively's radical of the radicals—a man who is thoroughly in harmony with the best democratic spirit of the age. It is pleasant to see that he was not led astray by the nationalization willo'-the wisp that still seems an angel's torch to the earnest and impulsive Davitt.

MR. HABRINGTON

is the editor of the Kerry Sentinel, published at Tralee-a man as instructively a Conservative as Mr. Brennan is naturally a Radical—a man pure in life and noble in character—a practical Catholic who believes that he can best show his devotion to his faith by fightleg within the boundary lines of bloodless agitation for the rights of his oppressed follow-men without distinction of isith—a medest, unastuming, able, well ode-cated, and level-headed journalist, who—because he was everything I have describedwas of course imprisoned as a suspect for nearly a year by Gladstone's and John Bright's government. I remember my first interview with him shout 18 months ago, in the "Kingdom of Kerry"—when, after a long talk, he said be could not be as radical as I was; although I advocated then no more radical ideas than all Ireland advocates now. -he was bot heard of cutside of Kerry thez and I have no doubt that he will yet make

These three men are the very best types of the paritamentary and the popular egitation. d Jon Biggar."

Mr. Bigger, the new freasurer, is a mil-Honsire-and as Jean Paul Ritcher is called in Germany the Only Jean, so will Biggar be known in Irleh history as the Only Joe. Here is a description I wrote of him and his methods in a letter about the great Itiah dahate in the House of Commons. September 1. 1880 :--

"Except John Rae of Belfast, Blagar is the most thoroughly unique and original character I have ever met in Ireland. Ho is an irounlad in breeches. A hunchback and small in etature, he has no physical advantages to attract or win an audience; and he never makes the slightest advances either by his manuer or by his speech to conciliate the parliament. He delights to anchor bimself tight in the narrowest channel of debate and to obstruct any further progress. Groans and ironical cheers and gesticulations of indignations, interruptions and instendion, have no more influence on him than bullets have influence on an ironolad. I have of a prices the other day who used the homely illustration, that the grace of God sheds off you like water from a duch's bach! Just so does English indignation waste itself on Mr. Biggar. No leish applause delights him so much as Raulish groups. He is the father of the obstruction policy that first taught the English politicians that the period had come to an end during which they could do as they had done for generations-insoleutly pay no more heed to Erish Cemands than if Ireland were a persistent pauper without a single claim to consideration and vote down Iriah meneures by a bruce force,' which did not even condencerd to argue or explain its conduct. RESULTS OF BIGGAR'S PARLIAMENTARY POLICY.

Ireland began to treat England as England has always treated Ireland-pay no regard to her interests or her convenience. If all the Irlah members-or if 50 of them-were as much in earnest as. Mr. Biggar or Mr. Parueld-if even thirty could be selied on all with more than half of the Liberals and Home Rulers is that they are dress-parade patriots, and while they talk flercely against English oppression in Iroland, they cater to English society in London, or they are amplifious and manouvering for fat offices. Ireland is ruled by bayonets and bubbery-bayonets in the hands of constables and bribery seated on the bench as the reward for political slavery. No. Englishmen believes that the Irish representatives are in earnest when they denounce, English oppression in public and yet est English dinners in private. Parnell and Biggar, I am told, were the first Irish leaders who re-

" For the first time in Parliamentary annals,

The letter from which I quote was written in Dublin, Sept. 1, 1880; and it only needs to be added that Mr. Biggar has done earnestenot only to his ewn congregation, but to the the well-known tragedian, and Louis a mem- ly and persistently ever since what I endo

Concluded on Fish Page.



REV. FATHER STAFFORD.

to come to Lindsay, but as it was thought which he declined owing to poor health The interest in the trial, which begins on there was no immediate danger the visit was 10 1863 be was transferred to Lindsay by Monday, has greatly increased.

The prisoner who turned Queen's evidence symptoms were maintested a special train has larged field of nacialness. In Lindsay his The police admit that the proclamation re. of sorrow and sympathy were profound and was most affecting. Bather Kesting sold congregation know that their loved a revered peator was passing away. All folt that a great calamity had befallen them, and unreservedly manifested their polgnant sorrow. The body will be brought from the presbytery to the charch on Tuesday morning at

ral ceremonies will take place. guished ecclesiastic of the Catholic Church, was born in or about the year 1834, in the township of Drummond, Lanark county, about eight miles from Partli, where his fatoes, a Wexford man, was a successful farmer. de was educated at Perth High School, then at with the right to nominate sheriffs and Chambly College, next at St. Thereze, where he spent six years, finally taking his theological course at Regiopolis College, of which he became rector, to which function he sided the duties of Professor of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethios. This position he vacated because of his health, which had become impaired by College, Kingston, he was appointed trattend spoken of as arguments instead of treason and the Catholic convicts at Kingston Penitentlary, and it was while engaged in this work that he became profoundly impressed with the intimate relationship between crimes of all dyes and drunkenness. His connection with Regiopolis College continued for four years, at the end of which period he was appointed to the mission at Wolfe Island. It was at this period of his litetime that the deceased comminced to take an active part in the Temperance movement, and the cause rected contingency arises, Home Rule will of the higher education of the masses. Mainly through his active instrumentality a district that was previously notorious for inebristy became entirely changed, and men whose addiction to drinking, became models of so. Catholic Church in Canade, while the cause ber of Thorne & Goodwin's Black Flag com- gized him for doing at that time. conduct was considered hopeless tarough briefy and correct living. He established tem: of temperance and education has in his death! pany. Joseph is dead.

the community at large, and the expressions elevation of the people were rewarded by tion of a large second house, and it was the organ of St Mary's Cathedral in Helifax entirely through his efforts that one of the for over forty years, died on November 8th largest and most magnificent convents in after a few days' illness. Ontario, costing \$60,000, was creeted at Lindsay for the Ludies of Lenretis. He erected a superb residence, in which he abode at the time of his death. The house was enrounded by beautifully kept grounds, in which the enparior taste of the deceased wes evident from his own party. It excited the ridicule nine o'clock, and remain there until ten from its protucion of choice flowers, beautiful of both sides, and considerably damaged o'clock Wednesday morning, when the fune- shade and ornamental as well as fruit trees, and his been delight in his charming Father Stefferd, who was a most delia- surroundings was not only the appreclation of a mind sensitively alive to the heautiful, but of an esthelic taste which had heen cultivated by study and rendered artistic all who knew him. by associations. The decessed ecclesiastic was simple and unostentations in his tastes, distinguished for his charity and benevolence in all his relations in lite, and in his regard Baltimore. Mr. Brannigan had been in for other denominations no man could be teeble health from age for several years, but he entertained the largest charity and good that the end was near, the last will, and invariably viewed religious quarrels minent men of his party on the subject. There his sedentary employment. While he was and disputes with the greatest aversion. is a great change in public feeling on the Irish taking his theological course at Bagiopolis Father Stafford was greatly beloved by all Father Stafford was greatly beloved by all St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Caurch. Re who were favored with his acquaintance, irre- died shortly after. Mr. Lawrence Barnett, spective of differences of belief, and his sudden denta in the midst of a career of useful- real to fulfil a proressional engagement, ness, and while yet in the full possession of his mental and physical personal friend, Mr. Thomas Boylan, to take powers, will by universally regretted His latest appearances before the public was take place at once, and could in connection with the recent "Marmion" not be [postponed until Mr. Barrett's discussion, and his contributions were, as arrival, and so on Sunday the service was night have been expicted, models of good taste and Ohristian toleration. The loss of a and zealous in all good works, which had for

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

GRATEFUL WOMEN. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful to show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy particularly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Ohills and fever, indigestion or deranged livers, constant or periodical sick headaones, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders or different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters .-

# THE COMET OF A-SEASON.

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

OHAPTER XXIX .- Continued.

"You must be quiet, Starr," Montana sald, coolly throwing the knile into his desk, and looking the desk upon it. "If we are to talk this thing out, it must be like rational beings, and not like two ridiculous actors on the stage of the Victoria Theatre. I thought you had too much respect for yourself to play the part of a mountebank."

A sudden reaction came over the broken eld man. He looked piteously at Montans, and then sat down and hid his face in his hands and began to whine. He was trembling all over. . An ordinary observer might have said that he was in an advanced stage of delirium tremens. An ordinary London policeman would have been for locking him up forthwith as drunk and disorderly. Montana knew Starr too well to have any suspicion of the kind; and he understood the nature of man's emotions to well to confound the phenomena of hysterical passion with the phenomena of intoxication. He allowed Starr to cry and sob for a while in his childish, shivering way, uninterrupted, and then went kindly over to him and put his hand on his shoulder.

"Come, come, my good friend, Starr, you must not give way like this any more. You are not the man to sink down in such a way. You have friends who will do all they can for you and for your daughter; I am one cf them. We'll have her back with us yet." "Never, never!" Starr said, energetically, looking up and rousing himself with the words; "I'll never see her or speak to her

any more. I'm going now." "No, stay; let us talk this all over. Don't go just yet.

Look ye here, Mr. Montana!" Starr cried out-screamed out, a new burst of passion overmastering him; "I tell you, if you have any sense, you'll have me locked up. Do have me locked up; it's better for you. You've got off this time, and I've got off; but I shall do something terrible yet; I know I shall. I sha'n't be able to prevent myself from doing it. I believe I am sent to do it. Have me locked up; it's your last chance, I tell you!"

But he did not give Montana this las chance, even if Montana had been likely to avail himself of it. He suddenly sprung up and darted out of the room. Montana heard him opening the street door and slamming it behind him. Looking out of the window, Montana saw his distraught follower running down the street like some hunted beast. Perhaps it would have been well if he could have taken Starr's advice and had the crazy old man locked up. But it was too late now to think of that. Montana brooded long over what had happened. He was as little liable to physical fear or nervousness as any mar, and yet the menaces of Starr disquieted him. It was a schauderhaft sort of sensation to know that this mad old fanatic, vowing some terrible dead against him, was at large. and perhaps in the very same street. Montans wakened up more than once that night, and fancied he heard the stealthy, creeping tread of some one in the room-some one crawling up to his bedside to murder What danger ever tries the nerves of a threatened man like that of the private assassin ?-and in this case the possible assassin was a half-crazy faratic, whom neither fear, nor menace, nor persuasion, nor concession, nor bilbe could move from his position. Montana war, at one moment of weakness, on the point of walking up his servant-man and bidding him sleep in the same room with him. But he soon cast this thought out of his head, and made up his mind that any risk would be better than such

an open confession of fear. He had to brace up his nerves next day when going out of the house, in order to prewent himself from looking eagerly up and down the street to see whether any one was waiting for him and watching him. He felt chilly, even in the sunlight. He found his heart beating quick at any sudden noise close to him-even the familiar rattle of a hansom eab, or the driver's discordant shrick of warning. These were new sensations to Montana. Perhaps they came in part from the condition of mind into which he had been dropped by his recent bitter disappointment. Anyhow, he felt that the time between this and his departure for America could not be too short

for him. There could be no doubt that Matthew Starr had lately been doing a great deal to spread a distrust to Montana and his scheme among people of his own class, and especially among the devotees of the Church of Free Souls. The wild energy with which the old Chartlet declared his own utter want of fai h in Montana any more had something electric in it. It brought conviction to men of his own class and of his order of mind. It is true that his story, when he told it, had no logical force as a condemnation of Montana. Montana had evidently done all he could for the man-had rescued his daughter once, and was anxious to rescue her again. Still, what Starr said did impress men and women of his own like, worn down with hard work and suffering, and for a time filled with a sudden, wild hope -it did impress them much when this man, who had had such belief in Montana's scheme, and had built his hopes and staked his life and his daughter's life upon it, now went round declaring that there was no such scheme, that there was nothing in Montana, that he was an impostor, and that they had all been led astray and deceived by him. In any case, Montana had been too long in London without giving clear evidence that he lately been to the Church of Free Souls as often as his admirers and worshippers down there could have desired, and Starr had sent the word out among all his own class that Montana passed his time in the West End, and was to be seen perpetually with duchesses and countesses. The duohesses and countesses, if they had come to be tested by critical examination, would have dwindled down to Lady Vanessa Barnes. because, although Montana did sometimes visit at the houses of great ladies, it was by no means easy to get him there. He was the pursued, and not the pursuer, so far as rank and fashion were concerned; and Lady Vanessa

Souls were drawn.

They had been travelling through the night, some satisfaction in that." and trying to sleep, and waking up and taking an interlude of smoke, and exchanging a word and trying to steep, and waking up and taking an interlude of smoke, and exchanging a word say." Fanshawe said, "when she sees you or two now and then in an underione. They being personally conducted out of the place had had little talk on the way, however, for the smoking-carriage had other passengers."

Making the said, "when she sees you being personally conducted out of the place had had little talk on the way, however, for the smoking-carriage had other passengers."

Making the said, "when she sees you being personally conducted out of the place had had little talk on the way, however, for the smoking-carriage had other passengers." and it was not until morning that these others were dropped successively at stations on the way, and Trescoe and Fanshawe were left you, Fanshawe, although I should think you alone. Then they struggled up into wake might have some feeling against the man fulness, and began, with half dazed eyes, to look out on the quiet fields and the soft sunshine.

Soon they resumed a conversation on a subject which had lately occupied them a good deal. Their conversation was about Montana. They had not been very successful in their inquiries concerning him. They had got what might be called fair historical evidence to show that Montana was the son of Varlows, the livery stable keeper. If a man were writing Montana's biography, years after Montana's death, be might be well justified in describing him on the strength of that evidence as Varlowe's son, the man who had married pretty Miss Fanshawe. But there was no evidence to bring into a court of law. or to confute denial or to overwhelm a defendant's case.

Moreover, Fanshawe, at least, was beginning to take new thought on the matter. "That's my ultimatum, Trescoe," he said.

"I don't care what becomes of the whole affair any more. I'll have no farther hand or part in it. Let him be who he will, I'll do nothing to injure him. He is going to marry Aquitaine's daughter. He has behaved well to her, and for her sake and for Aquit ine's I will have nothing more to do with this businees."

"Then," Trescoe said, angrily, "you really mean to say you will let this man go on, even though he is an impostor? You will let him go on swindling, you don't know how many thousands of people, and you will do nothing to expose him, just because he is marrying Aquitaine's daughter?"
"Quite so; I'll have nothing to do with it.

You see, I was willing enough to make some sacrifice in my own person and my own family for the sake of having the man shown up in his true colors, whatever they are. If he had turned out to be what we thought he was, he would have turned out to be the husband of my sister, and I should not particularly delight in such a disclosure as that. But I didn't mind that. I was willing to stand all that. That belongs to the past. Nothing can harm her, and I don't mind what talk might be brought up about her family. But it is different in the case of this poor little girl,

Melissa Aquitaine. She was a tool. She was

ridiculously in love with this man; but I suppose we mustn't wonder at that." Trescoe looked darkly at him, as it he thought Fanshawe's words had a double meaning in them. But Fanshawe went on unheeding : "Anyhow, he has acted very well in the affair, and she is going to be Mrs. Montans, and I believe she is off her head with delight, and, of course, Aquitaine thinks it is the best thing that can possibly happen now, although he does not like Montana himself any more than you or I, and I'll not do anything that might spoil that little girl's happiness-no, not if I know it. If I can't

How do you know," Trescoe argued, what mischief he may have done already? You see how he attracts women, and all that; you can't tell what harm he may do vet. He ought to be stopped. He ought to be shown up. He ought to be shamed or punished somehow."

"Well, I don't know about that," Fanshawe said, with a half smile. "I fancy, if the women ware foolish about him, the men were not much better. We all took up with him a great deal too readily and too much, and we let him come too near our women, I suspect; and we might have seen that such an awfully handsome fellow could not, even if he tried, have kept them from falling in love with him. Anyhow, Trescos, take my word, the less said about the whole business now the better. What's done is done, and can't be helped, and it is my confident belief that his marrying Melissa Aquitaine is about the best thing that can happen for a good many of us. There will be quiet in other families as well as in Mellesa's when that job's done.

"That's not my way of looking at things," Trescoe said, "and I see my way pretty well in this matter. I am going to follow this out to the bitter end. I'll never let that man go until I have exposed him, and pulled him down from his confounded pedestal, and let the world know who he is and what he is." "What's the use? You can't do it. You

haven't got any proofs against him. You will get some people to say that he looks like the man who married my sister, and then a lot of others will say they don't see any resemblance; and the man himself will talk plausibly to his own followers. He has convinced them already. They will believe anything he says."

"No, it's not so; you are wrong, Fanshawe. I have been looking into it. I find there are a good lot of people who are not inclined to believe in him any more than you and 1. I can show them he is an impostor, and I am going to do it."

"What are you going to do?" "Well, I will do this, for one thing: He is going to have a great farewell meeting, or reception, or something down at that confounded hole of his in the East End, somewhere in the Minories or Petticoat Lane."

"You know where the place is well enough," Fanshawe interposed, "so do I. We have all been there. It isn't in l'etticoat Lane, and it wouldn't alter the condition of things very materially even if it were. Let's hear what you are going to do there."

"When his meeting is full," said Trescoe, "I will get up and denounce him in the face had some practical scheme in hand not to of the whole crowd. I will tell them who he encourage a feeling of doubt. He had not is; I will dely him to deny my statement, and I will dethrone him then and there."

"Stuff!" was Fanshawe's comment. "He will tell them that what you say is not true. He will put on an appearance of offended dignity and injured innocence, and they won't care twopence for what you say cr what you do; and you will be ejected neck and crop, or very likely you will be torn in pleases."
"I don't think so," Trescoe said, grimly. I'll take care to have a few fellows to

stand by me." "Oh, I'll come and stand by you, for the matter of that. If you are going to be eject-ed or torn in pieces, I'll be in the row. But I don't suppose anything more will come of that then that I shall get a share of what is

Who has taken it into her head to patronise him; he's always tied to her petticoat tail.

Frank Trescoe and young Fanshawe were approaching London in a train from the North.

I will expose him before her very eyes. Yes, approaching London in a train from the North.

I will make her laugh at him. There will be who has taken it into her head to patronize him; he's always tied to her petticoat tail, they accept a certain course as the right one; I will expose him before her very eyes. Yes, lose all inclination for any path but that. I will make her laugh at him. There will be When once Geraldine Rowan had given her

"Make her laugh at you, very likely, I dare labor's still more horny foot."

labor's still more horny foot."

This whole affair seems very trivial to who married your sister and treated her

badly:"
But come, now, look here, Fanshawe said. "First of all, it is not certain that this is the man who married my sister; and next, it is certain that if he did marry her he did not treat her badly. Our people did not like him because the fellow was a low fellow—son of a livery-stable keeper-and we thought we were bound to be tremendous people at that time-why, I don't know. Anyhow, they didn't like his marrying her, and they treated her badly. They may say what they like, but I never heard that he treated her badly, and I don't believe it. Anyhow, I have no personal feeling against the man. I think if this man is deceiving people he ought to be exposed, if we can do it; but I don't see my way to it; and now that he is going to marry that I don't see my way. I am very sorry for any of my dear brother and sister fellowmortals in general who may be taken in by Montana; but really they must be left to open their eyes for themselves. I am a deal more concerned for Melissa Aquitaine. She is more to me than a couple of hundred or thousand swart mechanics from the East End, about whom I know nothing. I don't believe he is a swindler, mind you, or anything of the kind, in the ordinary sense; but if he contrives to impose on them, it is their own affair; I can't help it; but I should be sorry to distress Aquitaine and Aquitaine's daugh-

Trescoe gave a growl of contempt or disapproval, and dropped out of the conversation. "What a changed fellow you are, Frank Trescoe!" Fanshawe could not help saying. "I never saw a man pass through such a change in the same period of time. You have become a regular savage. You hate Montana with the hatred of a Red Indian in a

penny romance." The train ran into the London station, and there was an end to the conversation for the moment. As the two young men were looking after their luggage a man passed them, hurrying on his way to a train soon about to start for the North.

Trescoe saluted him in a gruff sort of way. "Who is that man?" Fanshawe said, lookng after him. "I know him, surely." "I should think you did. It's young Hope,

the man who passed as the son of Varlows the livery-stable keeper. The young fellow was in love with Melissa Aquitaine : don't vou remember?" "Is that he? I should never have thought

so. He seems greatly changed, doesn't he?" "Dld not notice, I'm sure," Trescoe said.
"How changed?" "Well, he looked rather a raw sort of boy

the other day, as well as I remember. He seems changed into a man all at once. Looks of pure kindness and pity, but that Marion, but Montana had not yet made his appearas if he meant semething. I thought he was like most others, still believed him languish. ance. make anybody happy, I'll not try to make a spoony sort of boy-handsome enough, but ing in hopeless love for Melissa Aquitaine. thing in him now."

" Men often change quickly in that sort of way," said Trescos, gloomily. " Under the influence of some strong feeling, you can't tell how things may change a man, or how 800n."

Fanshawe looked at him inquiringly. There was certainly, as he had lately been saying, a great change in Trescoe.

"Yes, I suppose so," Fanshawe said, feeling now, indeed, well convinced on the subject.

" Anyhow, I have heard so," Trescoe continued, grimly; " read of such things in romances, perhaps. They may be in real

It was Clement Hope whom they had passed, and undoubtedly his appearance as well as his ways of life had undergone a change. He had ceased to look the sentimental, half-poetic, idle sort of boy that people knew him for only a few weeks betore. He had really grown into a man, with a man's bearing and resolve. He was now hurrying off to one of the Northern seaports. full of energy and busy with the purpose he had lately taken up. He had been kept moving a good deal of late, up and down London, round London, up and down to places far from London. If he looked earnest and serious, it was not because life wore a purpose was too much with him, or because had nothing to do or to strive for; and he was unconsciously withering in an enforced in-activity, believed by many to be an idler, when he was only pining to be a worker. After the first keen grief for Mr. Varlowe's death had passed away, there followed some busy, happy days for Clement. Never before had there been, even for him, days like those days. It is possible that the fullest success of after-life, in love, in ambition, in reputation, might fall to give him back the keen, exquisite joy of that brief holiday time. He was in the heart of the veriest fool's paradise. He had contrived to thoroughly misunderstand every word of kindness and sympathy spoken by Geraldine Rowan to him and of him and his enterprise. He was wildly in love with her, and he had convinced himself that she would not be unwilling, some time

or other, to hear him tell heras much. Geraldine was innocently making a sad mistake. Believing that there was no longer any reason why she might not be as friendly with the young man as she wished to be, she had not stopped to think whether Clement knew of this. It had never occurred to her that he might misunderstand her. She spoke and acted in the most perfect good faith and simplicity, glad of her promise to Captain Marion, if for no other reason, because it gave her leave to be frank and sympathetic and friendly with Clement Hope. There is something to be said in her excuse, if such good feeling as hers needs to be excused even in its mistakes. She still believed Clement to be under the influence of an enduring passion for Melissa. Not only would it have seemed to her impos. sible that Clement could be thinking of any other woman, but the question had never for one moment arisen in her mind. She pict. ured herself as a sincere and attached friend

roused sattle jestous cor, the very poor concerning one of their leaders who is supposed to be drawing away from their side in order to be drawing away from their side in order to keep well with their great and the high look forward with delight to the idea of exposing him in the face of his own triends, in their stand wildy laid took fire somehow, and with a certain blazs months back. Thate the man, and I'll have the man, and I'll have the man, and I'll have his fine friends, I lectual region out of which most of the humblest worshippers in the Oburch of Free Soules were drawn.

Souls were drawn.

Without concesiment, or reserve. Nor did it of the concesiment, or reserve. Nor did it is the extent thing the ever, occur to her to think; that there might ever, occur to her to think; that there might instruments, and to morrow, the judgment of marked to Geraldine. "He is a fine young fellow," Marion rever, occur to her to think; that there might to know, for he has had it borne in the Lord will overtake some who shall over the course of right to know, for he has had it borne and ungovernable ways of nature in men and took fire some how, and with a certain blazs months back. Thate the man, and I'll have had for course. Say what people will about the fitted to know, for he has had it borne and ungovernable ways of nature in men and ungovernable ways of nature in men and to women, it is certain that there are some men and women with whom the sense of duty and or right; consciously or unconsciously. Heaven. But it is not necessary that all the invocent should suffer, and that some should suffer, and that some should like some of those to something and or right; consciously or unconsciously. When he may the minimal to the course ways find her deserved it. Look will overtake some who has instruments, and to morrow, the look of the Lord will overtake some who has instruments of the Lord will overtake some who has instruments of the Lord will overtake some who has instruments of the Lord will overtake some who has instrum moulds and governs every feeling. There are innocent should suffer, and that some should men and women who, from the moment when not escape, and I should like some of those to promise to Captain Marion, any thought of-her allowing herself to fall in love with anybody, or allowing anyone to fall in love with

> impulses, our disappointments, and our sentimentalism, even though we had rather they were not living and active. But there are single-minded natures to be found here and. her about everything, saw her many times self into his new enterprise with an overwhelming energy. He was always going from one end of the town to the other, or from London to some seaport, consulting artizans, tradesmen, peasants, ship-brokers, have seen something of this in him, and he to her, but would perhaps be a wel- likely to begin. come announcement. Everything seemed particularly beautiful to him just then. There was a daily beauty in the commonest details of his life. He took the deepest interest in the fortunes of every withered old artisan in the East End whom he endeavored to induce to join in his enterprise, and to bring with him his wife and his children, out of sickly, seething London into bright, new air and wholesome, free life. Every feeling of sympathy and of kindness that he had in his nature was quickened into warmer and more exquisite life by his love for Geraldine. Nothing seemed mean, or ignoble, or melancholy, or unworthy of care, while that affection filled his heart. It gave him a tender feeling to every man and woman he saw. The dullest streets of the East End, the most noisy, pitch-smelling, bilge-smelling quays of some of the seaports he visited, had for him the sparkle of an eternal sunlight on them. He had attained to a rare condition in human affairs. He was not merely happy. That, after all, is common enough, even in this world "bursting with season was unlike that of most others. He knew he was happy, knew it at the time, felt it to the full, and enjoyed it with all his soul. To most of us heppiness is like a paintwas more fortunate now. In the midst of his happiness he knew that he was happy. He was soon to be undeceived, knew as yet of Geraldine's engagement; and

Clement never saw Montana now. During these days it happened that Clement came into companionship now and then with old Matthew Starr. Clement had known him before through Montana, and was surprised to find, on meeting him lately, that the old man's feelings toward his leader had undergone so great a change. Clement was far too just and kindly hearted not to argue with Starr, and endeavor to make him see that he was wrong in the charges he made against Montana, and that Montana had done all he could do for him. He tried to show the unfairness of Starr's assuming that Montana's scheme was never to be accomplished. But as to this part of the business, Clement himself felt doubts growing up within him which he could hardly account for. The change in his own feelings with regard to Montana seemed to have no real ground of justification; and yet it was there, a solid fact, affecting all his thoughts and memories of his late leader and idol. Clement did his best to induce old Starr to join in his enterprise, as Starr would have nothing to do any more with anything carried on by Montana, even supposing Montana's scheme were to prove a reality. But on that point Starr was fixed. He would not go anywhere, he said; he would try no more schemes, no, not he melancholy aspect for him, or because his he had done with all of them. He had dragged his miserable life out in London so far. anything was going wrong with him. His and in London now he would wait until he great trouble of old days had been that he died. He did not want any better life, he said. The worst there was would be good enough for him. He always added, " Maybe

it won't be long-maybe it won't be long." Sometimes his manner was so strange, his eyes looked so wildly, his mutterings and frowns were so like those of one who does not know what he is saying or doing, that Clement began to fear the poor old man must be taking to drink. Starr had always been a rigid advocate of total abstinence, a fanatic of temperance as of all other virtues; and it would be a change indeed if he were now falling into the drunkard's ways. Yet his misery was so great that any, even momentarp, relief from it might be too strong a temptation for him. Drunkenness has been not inaptly described as the search for the ideal. But Clement always put away the suspicions about Starr; for the strange mood did not last with the poor old man. It often passed away in a moment, and left him clear-

ly sane and sober. One evening Clement returned to Lordon after an absence of two or three days. When he reached his lonely home he found a heap of letters awaiting him. He turned them over after the fashion of most men, looking at the addresses of various, and wondering from whom they came, before taking the bold step of opening each envelope and making certain. Most of them seemed uninteresting. One, however, attracted him because he knew the handwriting to be that of Matthew Starr, and he knew that Matthew Starr found it no easy matter to write a letter, and was not likely to write without some purpose.

This was what the letter contained: "RESPECTED SIR,—If you should have it in your mind to go to the Church of Free Souls to morrow, take the advice of a friend and don't go. Don't go yourself, and if there are Barnes was the only woman of rank with whom he was often seen. But there is nothing, perhaps, in life solsensitive, so easily

get off unharmed that had no share in doing harm themselves. A word to the wise. Yours.

"From a WELL-WISHER. "From a Wein-wishes. Dut she did not shado.

"P.S.—Do not throw this saide and say it his path now. I think he has. I know he lis a honx. It-is not: it is God's truth. If will do great good yet."

But surely Montana's scheme is someher, was out of the question. You will go, after this you and yours then But surely Montana's scheme is some-Most of us are weak enough to feed our what follows be on your own heads. I have thing much grander than anything Clement. washed my hands clean."

The letter was dated the day before. It

was not signed, and yet Clement felt perfectly certain it was from Starr. This very night there with whom such a contradiction is im. the meeting was to take place at the possible, and Geraldine Rowan's was one of Church of Free Souls. Clement had had these. So they went; on, Clement and she; and he dreamed of love and she only thought should be in town, but he had not part of friendship and sympathy. He consulted tiousnly made up his mind on the matter. Now, however, he determined to hasten there ut once. He looked at his watch. some days, never missed a day of seeing her, there at once He looked at his watch, when he was in town. He was has busy there was not much time left, and the distance between his house and the East, End as he was happy. He had thrown himtance between his house and the East, End was great. If any danger was there, it was possible that some help could be given, and he resolved to be in the thing, at all events. He did not attach too much importance to the letter, and yet there was always somethin ship owners, all manner of persons whose ad-vice could be of the least-assistance to him made thought'ul persons unwilling to disin the gathering of his new colony. He had regard his words or his threats. It would settled in his own mind that until he was be quite too late to attempt to get to Marion's able to start upon his enterprise, and to show and show him the letter. If Marion and his himself capable of bringing it to a reality. companions were going to the meeting at all, he would not speak out to Geraldine Rowan they would have left home before Clement little Melissa Aquitaine, I am rather glad the feeling that was in his heart. But he could get there. No; there was no time for was glad to believe that she must already anything but to go as fast as wheels could have seen something of this in him, and he carry him to the Church of Free Souls. At hoped that when his full revelation came to | the very best, he could only be in the place be made it would not be much of a surprise just before the business of the evening was

#### CHAPTER XXXI.

ORDBAL BY FIRE.

There was a crowd round the door of the Church of Free Souls as Clement drove up. His mind was much relieved when he saw that the door was still open. It was the rule there to close the door the moment the hall was thoroughly filled, so that no one by coming in or going out should disturb the proceedings of a meeting. As he drove across Tower Hill he saw that there was some carriages drawn up there, and he knew that Lady Vanessa Barnes's was one of them. It was sual when there was a meeting at the Church f Free Souls for those who had carriages o leave them standing on Tower Hill until he business was over. Clement could not elp observing that there were fewer oarlages just now than were commonly to be een in the height of the season and the zenith

f Montana's fame. Eight chimed from a clock in a neighboring sin and sorrow." Every one has his season steeple as Clement reached the Church of Free of happiness now and then. But Cloment's Souls. Eight was the hour of the meeting; a moment more, and the door would have been closed against him. Even as it was, Clement had some trouble in forcing his way through a crowd, every one of whom was ing. We must remove to some distance bent on forcing his own way in before it be-from it in order to appreciate it. Clement came too late. Clement was fortunately bent on forcing his own way in before it beknown to many of the crowd, and they made way for him, regarding him as one who had a sort of prior claim to admission. He had soon to be flung rudely out of hardly got in when he heard the door close delicious food's paradise. Marion would behind him. He made his way into the have undeceived him before this, out great hall. It was crowded to overflowing;

Something was evidently in the air. Clonothing in him. He looks as if he had something in him now."

Ing in hopsiess love for mentage Additing.

Only Marion and Geraldine's engagement; and so uneasy look about many of the congregation of powder, or something of that kind, would tion in that temple which forbade disturb- more likely be his form. "I shall have to go ance. Some men looked hard and eager and on almost at once," Montana said, "and, as passionate; others were timid and kept cast- you know, the doors are always closed when ing expectant, alarmed glances here and we begin. You must get quietly round and there. Nobody seemed to know what was see that they are opened, first or all, without coming, or why there should be dread, but | making the least disturbance. Tell no one the dread was there. The meeting seemed about this. There must be no alarm. If we charged with some electric force which find that anything is wrong, there will be promised explosion. The crowd was gathered together to hear a farewell address from Montans, and bld him God-speed on his voyage across the Atlantic, after which he was to return with plans and details all complete, and to take out his ship-loads of pilgrims to the bright new world, the golden free colony whose first sod would have been turned by that time. It ought to have been an occasion of pure good-humor and fraternity and kindness and friendly regret, brightened by hope and fair prospect. Yet the whisper had gone about somehow that the meeting was not to be entirely friendly, and that those who were weakly of nerve had better stay away. Naturally, those who liked excitement were all the more eager to find themselves present. Some whisper had reached even the stately heights on which Lady Vanessa Barnes was enthroned, and she ventured to ask Montana about it, and to beg of him as a special favor to see that a place was found for her. Montana had smiled his usual cold smile, and said he feared she would be disappointed if she expected any kind of disturbance; but he was willing to gratify her all the same, and promised that a place should be found for her if she persevered in her wich. She did persevere, and now was one of the crowd -attended, of course, by her devoted husband. Captain Marion was there with Geraldine and Melissa Aquitaine. Melissa was looking up with longing, eager eyes to the door from which Montana was to come out when he had to address the audience. She knew it well. She had seen him come out there once before, on that memorable day when the foolish old man, the father of that silly Clement Hope, got up and made a row. How godlike Montana appeared to her then, and how godlike he appeared to her now! Yet her feelings were not all of pride and joy; they were dashed with a deep sense of mortification. It seemed as if the god were not lifting her up to his height, but only stooping from his pedestal and humbling himself in order to get down to her, out of mere pity for her. As Clement Hope came in he was recognized by many as the organizer of another scheme baying the same purpose as Montana's, and

he received a cordial cheer. The cheer was taken up when he was recognized by a little cluster of men who may be roughly described as belonging to the same intellectual and political sect as Mr. Starr, who had got it into their minds that Clement was the sincere and true-hearted rival of Montans, and was therefore to be acclaimed with special energy. These men applauded Clement as if he had bean a conquering hero; and those who scarcely knew who Clement was, and some who had not the least idea of who he was, took up the applause and repeated it, assum. ing it to be the right sort of thing to do. Clement, too anxious to be confused even by unexpected popular applause, was only eager to find Montana. He knew where to find him, and soon became lost to public view.

said, with a smile.

"Something like that," said Geraldine; but she did not smile. "I hope he has found

Hope can start," Marion whispered. "The sunset clouds look a great deal grander than the hills," Geraldine replied; "but you can't live on the sunset clouds, and

you can on the hills." Von never liked Montans," Marion said, ahaking his head. # I novely liked him. F Geraldine was in-clined to add: "You have no reason to com-

plain of that." Marion's remark was significant. A man deeply in love with a girl' would hardly, even

for a moment, have thought of finding fault

with her because she had not a high opinion

of one who sought to be his rival. "He does not care much about me, Geraldine thought, "and I am very glad of

Mesnwhile Clement had found his way into the room behind the platform, where he knew Montana would remain withdrawn from public observation until the moment came for him to make his speech.

Montana was sitting in an old arm-chair, his elbow leaning upon a little table, and his hand supporting his forehead. His eyes were cast down, and he was evidently in deep and not pleasant thought. "Clement had not seen him for some weeks, and it seemed to the young man that a remarkable change had come over Montana. Whether it was the dusk of the evening hour, or the dimness of the room, with its cloudy old window-panes barred outside, or whether there was a real change in the man himself, it certainly seemled to Clement as if Mortina looked much older than before. For all the beauty of outline that face had, and the marble clearness of the complexion, it still showed to Clement like the face of an ageing map, of one who had left the last verge of youth long behind

Montana looked up, and seeing Clement, smiled that welcome smile which at one time had such captivation for Olement, as for most other people. Yet even in this Clement seemed to see a change. There appeared to be something unreal in it now, almost mechanical, like a ballet-dancer's soulless grimace. The change, to be sure, may have been more in Olement's own feelings than in Montana's looks; but, subjective or objective, the change was there for Clement.

In a few breathless words Clement told Montana what he had to tell, and thrust the anonymous letter into his hand, only adding that it was the writing of Matthew Starr. Montana knew this for himself. He was familiar with Matthew Starr's bandwriting, and he was not surprised at the threat it contained, aithough he could not understand the nature of the threat, or the danger which wes

supposed to be around them. "I should think the old man means something," he said, quietly. "He made an attempt to kill me once-did I tell you?-a few nights ago. No; I have not seen you of late. He did I should think he means comething-some attempt to perhaps destroy

this place. Clement suggested possibly dynamite.

Montana smiled a cold smile. No, he said, he thought Starr was hardly up to the level time enough. It may all come to nothing, and any sort of panic would be worse than the old man's attempt, whatever it may be. There are only three or four rooms altogether, and it can't take long to find if anything is amiss. See if old Starr is in the meeting. I will make some search here-I have a moment or two yet before going on."

Clement went quietly round, and himself withdrew noiselessly the bolts of the central door and opened its lock. So much, at least, was secure. He looked into the hall itself and his keen eyes in a moment saw every face there; but Starr certainly was not one of the audience. Then he went back to Montans. .

"There is nothing to trouble us in this room," said Montana, "nor in the little room opening out of it. The walls of this house and of all the houses round are of enormous and old-fashioned thickness. It is not likely our friend Starr would think of getting at us by setting fire to any of our neighbors. If there is anything, it is somewhere here. There is nothing above the hall itself but the roof. The only other place is the room above our heads, up those stairs. I would go up there, but I have not time. I must go on. It won't take you two moments to make a search there—and when you have made it, just come on to the platform and say one word to me. Then I shall know how to act. Very likely it is a false alarm—the threat of a madman, not of an assassin."

Montana passed out through the door and on to his platform. Clement could hear a thunder of applause, and could detect, too, a low and ominous murmur of disaffection.

Clement crept his way up the creaking stairs. They were scarcely lighted by one window, the dull and blotted glass of which was farther darkened by heavy iron bars outside. He reached a broad lobby, now thickly carpated with dust and rubbish of all kinds. Before him was a great, solid, oldfashioned oaken door.! Clement tried the door, but it was evidently made fast inside. He shook it once or twice, and found that it was barred as well as looked. Suddenly he heard a erackling as of fire beginning to burn up within, and he felt certain that he could also hear movements inside, as of some human being or animal stirring about. He called through the key-hole, "Is any one in-side?" He called this again and again, and shook the door furiously with all his strength. He might as well have shaken at the base of the old Tower outside. He was sure he heard something like an exultant chuckle from within. A sudden idea flashed into his mind.

"Are you there, Starr?" he oried. An answer came back, "The judgment of the Lord is here." It was in Starr's voice, at once hoarse and shrill. "Go away; don't disturb me; I am doing the Lord's work." "Starr, listen to me, for God's sake!"

"I sin't Starr any more," the voice answered. "I am the judgment of the Lord.

(Continued on Third Poge.

Get ye away, and let the judgment of the Lord destroy the deceivers and the wloked." It afterward appeared that this upper cham-ber was used as an old lumber-room, into which the successive occupants of the Church of Free Souls, through, its, various stages of change, had flung all useless things which they found immediately in their way. There they loud theatrical wrecks, torn scenery, and wooden properties dating from the musichall days; there were pots of paint and cans of oil; and there were old barrels that once had held pitch, now broken up into heaps of staves; there were smashed chairs, and forms, and trestles, and mops and brooms, and palls and buckets, and fragments of carpet and sheeting, vast quantities of sawdust, and, in short, a whole magazine of inflammable ma-

to apply a match...
In his days of sanity Starr undoubtedly had become acquainted with the existence of this place, and when the mad fit was on him he remembered it only too we'l. No explanation was ever had from him, or from anybody else, as to how he got there, and what he had done when he did get there. These were secrets never to be discovered. But people had little trouble in coming to the conclusion that he had purposely hidden himself until the meeting began; locked and barred the door, so that no one could interfere between him and his desperate purpose; piled up a mass of material for fire, and set it planing, and waited for the end.

terial ready for the first incendiary who chose

Meanwhile the crackling grew faster and faster, as if fresh fuel were being poured on the fire, and already Clement could see a red light through the key-hole, and smoke began to come forth. He shook the door once wildly again with a final and futile effort of strength, and then with a cry of anger and despair he scrambled down the stairs. He stopped for a momentain the room below, that he might collect himself and present a composed appearance when he entered the hall of the meeting. He knew well that the lesst alarm would send a commotion through the room which could hardly end without destruction to life. Quietly, therefore—as quietly as if he were entering an ordinary theatre—he passed into the hall through the door by which Montana had reached the platform, and he came just behind Montana. (To be Continued.)

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM when properly passed into the blood, brain and nerve produces the most wonderful effects. We are told that these elements are perfectly blended in the medicine known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine advertised in another column, and the good which has resulted from its use cannot be computed to dollars 1126 and cents.

Some of the best specimens of painting on china and terra cotta lately on sale in London, are the work of the wife and daughter of a Scandinavian Cabinet Minister.

Ayer's Pills are effectual in a wide range of diseases which arise from disorders of the stomach and digestive organs. They are a convenient remedy to have always at hand. They are sugar coated, easy to take, effective to operate, sure to bring relief and cure.

Agrarian crime is rife in the Baltic provinces of Bussia. Armed bands of peasants threaten their landlords from the woods. One landlord has been shot dead, and another has received a threatening letter from the agrarian "Executive Committee."

A HALF OR WHOLE BOTTLE OF MUR. ray and Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water of the bath is of great use to invalids and all delicate or nervous persons, as it revives and braces up the falling strength and soothes the most irritable nervous sys-

Fragrance the most delicate ! Fragrance the most exquisite Fragrance the most refreshing Are all combined in MURRAY & LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER—the only recognized periume of fashion.

The agency of the South-American theatree bas engaged Sarah Bernhardt (principally for the Brezile) for fifty representations, the salary being \$165,000. She will start from Paris on the 20th of next April, and will remain absent 135 days.

FOR WHITLOWS, FELONS AND BOILS -Keep the parts affected covered with a clotn kept moist with Perry Davis' Pain-Killer till the pain is relieved. Take the 20,000 majority. medicine internally at the same time.

111 ws

The Soldiers' Orphans Institution of Gettys burg went out of existence four years ago, but one of the authorized solicitors has kept at work industriously in Philadelphia, using his old credentials as an introduction to philanthropists, and making a first-rate living by the fraud.

For impaired digestion, and in fact, for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to Fellows' Hypophosphites Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases. WM. S. Hows, Pittefield, Me.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Canada has a Catholic population of 2,000,

There are 200,000 Catholics in Brooklyn, an increase of 90,000 since 1862. Maria Coleman, of San Francisco, Cal., has suppremented the donation of \$10,000 made by her son. James Tr. Coleman, Esq., in February last, to Georgetown College, by the gift of a like

Fr. Ryan, the southern poet-priest, is lecturing in the South for the benefit of the Society of the Army of Tennessee in their endeavor to raise a monument to the memory of their fallen compades

It is curious and consoling to know that, in

spite of all that has happened and is happening in France, the demand of candidates for admission into the great Seminary of St. Sulpice are at this date more numerous than they have ever been.—London Tablet.

at this date more numerous than they have ever been.—London Tablet.

The celebrated Oriental scholar, Father Bolis, S. J. is now in London and hard at work at the British museum, having been employed by the Bacred Congregation of the Propagands on a new edition of the works of St. Ephrem and of the ilturgical collection of Assembly.

In San Pueblo, Colorado, on October II, St. Ignatius' Church, pastor's residence, with the sacred vessels and vestments, altar furniture and library, were barned. The only things saved were statues of St. Ignatius and the Blessed Virgin, the latter being saved by the ladies. Loss \$20,000; no insurance.

The proposal to build a calbedral for the arch-

The proposal to build a cathedral for the archdicese of Westminister, adjoining Cardinal Manning's, present residence in the Vauxhall road, at a cost of £1,000,000, which was temporarily abandoned five years ago, has been again revived. The plans of the Oathedral, which is to be in the early Gothic style, are already prepared.

Father Peter John Beckx, the General of the Peter John Beckx, the General of the Medical Times and Gazette. They said: "I have turned out Story is his Stiry year and his story is his Stiry year and his story is his Stiry year and his story is half told. On reading the account the Sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much speculation concerning his probable successor. He sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much speculation concerning his probable successor. He sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much the sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much the sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much the sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much the sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much the sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much the sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much the sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much the sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much the sanitary expenses for the port of London declining health has of late given rise to much the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are tenants of Dublin the wild birds of the air are ten

## UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

Sweeping Nemocratic Victory - Tam-many Ticket Successful-The Demo-crats Control the New Congress.

ARKANSAS. Arkansas goes solidly Democratic to the Congressional Delogation.

CALIFORNIA. California is reported to have gone Damocan be definitely known of the result to night. have a majority of two to three thousand on the general ticket. It is believed the Prohibition ticket obtained five thousand votes in the State. This, with defection from Bepublicans on account of the Sunday law, is likely to give the State to the Democrats.

CONNECTICUT. In Connecticut, Waller, Democrat, is elected Governor by 4,000 majority, and the Democrats carry three out of four members from that State.

NEW YORK.

New York has gone entirely Democratio. Folger, Stalwart Republican candidate for Governor defeated by from 75,000 to 100,000. The President voted at 402 Third Avenue this afternoon. He was accompanied by his brother and a messenger. He voted the Republican State and County Tickets, including O'Brien for County Clerk.

New York city elects Lison Mayor, and

the entire Democratic city ticket. The Commercial says: -Oleveland seems to be polling the fall strength of his party here. The full Republican vote is not coming up. The support to the citizens' ticket is a disappointment. In New York the majority for Oleveland is over 100,000, and probably over

150,000. The State Legislature will be Democratic by a good majority.

BUFFALO, N Y, Nov 7.—The free canal amendment which was submitted to the popular vote in the State to-day, is said to have been carried by a good majority. Should this prove correct, the effect on trade by Canadian water routes will be the reverse of beneficial. It is probable that the vote will not be fully determined on this question before late on Wednesday afternoon.

NEW JEBSEY, CAMPEN, N J, Nov 7.—Great excitement here. Robeson was defeated by Ferrell by 500 msjority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. In New Hampshire it is probable that Hall, Bepublican, is elected Governor by a narrow majority.

COLORADO. DENVER, Col., Nov. 7 .- The Chairman of the Republican Committee claims the State by a reduced majority for Governor. He claims the Legislature and Congressmen for the Republicans with the usual majority. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee claims the State on Governor.

GEORGIA. Georgia sends her full complement of 10 Democratic Congressmen.

ILLINOIS.

Returns dated Ohlcago, midnight, state that the Republicans of Illinois retained the full quota of Congressmen and captured the State Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Butler, the Democratic and Greenback candidate, has carried the State and it is very probable the entire Democratic State of that city, a journal of vast influence and calling themselves a Cabinet in Virginia or ticket is elected. The total vote is about 254,600. Butler received about 134,000 and Bishop about 120,000. Democrats elect four Congressmen out of twelve. The Republicans carry Massachusetts on the State ticket, except Governor, by 15,000 majority.

MARYLAND. REPORRIOR, Md., NOV. -At the polls thi morning a fight occurred between negroes and whites. Israel Groff (colored) was shot and killed by Policeman Porter.

MISSOURI. In Missouri the State ticket is elected by the Democrats, who have 14 Congressmen, a gain of 4. A St. Louis despatch states the Democratic majority on the State ticket in

Missouri is estimated at 60,000. MICHIGAN. Michigan goes Republican by about 10,000 on the State ticket. Indications are that

they have also 9 out of 11 Congressmen. Nebraska elects J W Dawes. Governor, and the entire Republican State ticket. woman suffrage amendment was defeated by

Scattering returns indicate that the Bepublican State ticket will receive 15,000 plural-

PENNSYLVANIA.

In Pennsylvania, Beaver, the Stalwart Republican canditate, is believed to be buried under a vote of 30,000, with a possibility of the entire State Ticket being Democratic. Pattison, Democrat, elected by about 30,000. RHODE ISLAND.

In Bhode Island there was an election only for Congressmen, and the Republicans elected both members. The proposition to amend the constitution so as to authorize the Legislature to call constitutional conventions, was rejected.

BOUTH CAROLINA. The aggregate majority for Democratic when I read during my stay here, morning State ticket is overwhelming. The contest of Congressmen was close, but returns indigentleman as to what transpires in my councate the election of six Democrats and one Republican. South Carolina elected Demo-

cratic State and Congressional tickets. TEXAS.

Indications are that Charles Stewart, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Texas. The Democratic State ticket has been elected. There was much scratching for Congressional candidates and county The entire State ticket is carried by the Democrat, and very probably the entire Congressional delegation. Texas elects Ireland Democratic Governor, and sends a full Democratic Congressional delegation.

TENNESSEE. Tennessee elects Dale, Democratic, Gov-

VIRGINIA. Much interest is taken in Virginia politics. Mahone telegraphed to a friend at Washington to-night that seven out of ten Congressmen would support his views.

WISCONSIN.
Wisconsin elects to Congress 5 Republicant and 4 Democrats, a gain of 2 for the

. What station is this?" asked a lady pa:senger of an English tourist near by. Looking out of the window and reading a sign on the fence he replied : " Rough on hats,' I guess mum."-The Eye.

## MR. SULLIVAN IN BROOKLYN.

HIS GREAT LECTURE ON IRE-LAND OF TO-DAY.

Never was the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, more densely crowded then it was last night, when Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M P, delivered his lecture on "Dawn at Last; . r, The cratic by a small majority. A full vote was Ireland of To-day." Each seat was occupied, polled in this State. Owing to the bad are even to the topmost gallery, and prople stood rangements for gathering the returns, nothing upon every available foot of space. The stage was set as an interior. On the table in There was much scratching, and probably the centre was a magnificent floral barp. some will be elected on both tickets, but it is The lecture was given under the auspices of commonly believed that the Democrats will the St. Michael's Scotety, and the proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the poor of such parishes as have Conferences of the Soclety of St. Vincent de Paul attached to them. Each parish will receive the money for the tickets sold by its people, the expenses of the lecture being defrayed by the entrance money taken at the box office. Mr. Sullivan appeared upon the stage about 8 o'clock, accompanied by Rt. Rev John Loughlin, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, and followed by about fifty of the Catholic clergy. The audience burst into cheers as the gentlemen took their seats. Congressman William E. Robinson, who brought up the rear of the clergy, was also favored with an ovation. Mr. John D. Kelley, jr., President of the St. Michael's Society, introduced Bishop Loughlin in a brief, but very appropriate speech, as presiding officer. The Bishop said it gave him great pleasure to greet the distinguished gentleman who had come across the Atlantic to render the Irish in America valuable service and to sssist in furnishing aid to poor families in the various parishes of the diocese. Anything he might say would only have the effect of detracting from the brilliancy that surrounded Mr. Suillvan. Not only in his own country and in Parliament, but in this country also, he had proved himself worthy of the high esteem in which he was held. The Bishop introduced Mr. Sullivan, who, upon rising from his seat, was greated with hearty cheers. I have in the course of twenty-five or thirty years addressed many large assemblages, but I doubt if I ever had the honor to address

myself to a meeting at all comparable with this in the vast numbers that comprise this audience. How gladly my beart responded to the invitation to speak in such a cause no one can measure, for I come from a land that has had little opportunity of repaying kindness to America; I come from a country where countless houses have been brightened by your generosity, and why should not one child of Ireland to-night say a word for the darkened homes of the victims of poverty in Brooklyn? [Loud applause.] Largely to your credit you have filled, and if I might use an Irish expression, you have more than filled, all the available space of this great hall, but I know well that it is not alone your desire to help the struggling poor which brought you here, but also your sympathy for that Ireland none of you have forgotten, and the hope that you might hear from my humble lips a message which it has been the proudest privilege of my life to convey, and which tries to show how Ireland atands at the present time. [Applause.] "Why," it may be said: "What need of mes senger or envoy to tell us about Ireland? Is there not across the bed of the Atlantic a great electric wire and do we not read each morning what passes on the Irish shore?" Now, when I was going through New York a few weeks ago, a great and important journal world wide reputation, the tierald, startled the public by the revelation of some real or fancied enterprise of a certain Mr. Jay Gould, to get hold of the news supply of America. And that public intelligence were not subject to the question. na ipulation of an individual. Now, gentletlemen, if that influential journal be in earnest in its desire that public information shall be supplied in good faith, I put it to that journal and to the five newspapers of New York which comprise the Associated Press of this country-how long, if they are in earnest, will they tolerate the system that commits into partizan hands the task of falsifying Irish news that is cabled across to America? (Hisses and applause.) If the story of Mr Jay Gould getting hold of the telegraphic communication of America alarmed that great journal will its proprietors to-morrow morning, on my humble request, investigate how it is and who it is that cables false intelligence from Ireland to this country? I arraign it here tonight, in the interest of truth, I impeach it in the name of Ireland as being a mockery, a delusion and a fraud! (Tremendous applause) How would any citizen of America take it, if cross to Europe during the past three weeks there was cabled as the real state of the case, what the New York Tribune has to say about the Democrats, or what the New York World, which is a highly estimable sheet for all that, has to say about the Republicans. And yet I know the man whose authority is responsible for the wrong Irish news that has spread throughout the Republic. The Times newspaper correspondent in Dublin is a gentleman of great position and ability, and among the fanatical supporters of Irish feudal landlordism. There is no one more respected than he is. But what am I to say when I read during my stay here, morning gentleman as to what transpires in my country, knowing that this is the source which the American people have to depend upon for what they may believe to be the truth about Ireland and the leaders of the lrish people? Now take the news cabled the other day about the National Convention in the city of Dublin. Take these messages representing the transactions at that great national assemby of the Irish race. What do the cable messiges in your papers tell you? Why, on the authority of the London Times' Dublin correspondent, every little incident that would suggest to you discord and strife between the Irish leaders was cabled

across the ocean; every little incident of this kind in the two days' sitting of the assembly was cabled, and everything offer suppressed? WORD TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MANAGERS. Now, I will give the managers of the Associated Press of America one incident by which news. The gentleman to whom I allude, Dr. Patton is editor of the Daily Express of Dablin. Now that newspaper is the organ of the fanatical, no Popery, tendal lacdlord party in Ireland. It manufactures Itish outrages and murders

to Dublin, saw the gentleman whose stories about Ireland we are seked to relieve, presented himself in person, and even then could not obtain a contradiction of the calumy in that paper. It was only when Mr. Gayson threatened the proprietor of the Express with an action at law that a tardy contradiction of giory in it, instead of being cowed or frightthe assassination appeared. Now it is the encd. The English Government didn't stop editor of that newspaper whose version of Irish at this coercion. The Gladstone Land Act. or news the Associated Press is sending through as I always call it, the Parnell Davitt Land this country as to the state of affairs in 1 e. Act, of last year, was brought in. According land. Having effored for the consideration of the managers of public opinion in America there facts which I lay before them to night, I await with much cariosity, though I confess with some lack of confidence, the result of the appeal I make to their s, i it of fair play as honorable journalists. Let them tee to it who it is that has charge of Irlsh news, and when they have done that and purified the transaction there will be less need for another Irishman to stand in my place, and tell you the story I mean to tell you about the Ireland of to-day. [Loud applause.]
Mr. Sullivan then proceeded to review the

history of the Irish question with great clearness. Coming to the work of the Land League, he said that 30 per cent of the whole rental of Ireland had been taken off the shoulders of the people. What the League now wanted was to have the arrears wiped off, the iniquitous leases the tenants have been made to sign annulled, and the landlords compelled to sell out to occupying tenants.

In 1874 the Irish people, for the first time in their history, had a free election. There were so called elections in Ireland before 1874, farces of elections, farces that often were tragedies. The tenauts were brought to the polls as slave-owners controlled their slaves in the Southern States; but in 1874 we had voting as freely as you will vote on Tuesday next, and in that hour for the first time the world had to see what was the verdict of Ireland upon the system of ruling - whether by her own Parilament or by a foreign Parliament in London. And in that hour, although it was our first effort, the Irish people all over Ireland returned an overwhelming, majority of Irish members favorable to Home Rule for Ire. land. (Applause.) It only began the conflict, for I was one of that sixty-five that went across to London to speak for our country. We had a right, a moral right, a right before God and man, to say as much for our country, to be as anxious for her interests as your majority in your capital will be. How went that conflict there? On every Irish question that came before that assembly you found on one side the Irish members who knew all about Ireland and were competent to speak for Ireland, who wanted measures to protect her, and you found their voices overborne by 400 English and Scotch members. who knew nothing about Ireland. [Hisses. Many of them had never seen her. The history of Ireland has not been in vain. Her hardships her sacrifices, her heroism, have touched the hearts of the good, the noble, the manly and the true, even among the people of England; and we have learned in Ireland to draw a great distinction between the masses of the English people and the oligarchy of the British governing classes that betrayed and try is upon her feet. Talk to us no more oppressed the people of Iraland. (Ap- about poor Iraland. [fremendous applause.] What would result to Massaplause ) What would result to Massa-chusetts if every law passed in your local Legislature necessary for your welfare was swept aside and not allowed to go into force? What would result to the people of Massachusetts if every ordinance of Government required for your city or your State was set at naught by the Rule of some Riog Wisconsin? Why, you would have civil war, and you know it. And yet this is what hap-pened in London. The Irish members took up question after question in that assemblynewspaper called upon all the journalism of the Irish schools, the Irish railroads, the America to see to it that the fountains of Irish franchise, and, above all, the Irish land

In 1874, in 1875, in 1876 up to 1878, yes after year, trying to pluck up heart and courage in the face of these desperate odds, a handful of Irishmen came sgain and again to the contest. Although it is only eight years, I feel to-night that I am forty years older than when I began that struggle. Argument in that assembly was in vain. Appeal was in vain. But we warned those people to settle the Irish question. (Applause.) We told them that there was a state of things at home in Ireland on this land question that would some day rise up is passion and in anger and make them bitterly repent that they had not settled it ere it was too late; and I recall how we were scoffed at in all our arguments, all our appeals, all our pleadings; I recall those scene; when I now listen, in London, as I do every day, to Englishmen complaining of the deeds of passion and anger and despair-deeds many of which I abhor with all my soul, for I abhor violence, as Michael Davitt said the other day: "No bullet of assassin in Ireland had gone to its mark in the past two years that had not passed through the heart of the National Laud League." But aggrieved as I am at those things, when I hear Englishmen complaining of all turbulence and disorder, I recall those words of warning when the cause of Ireland was broken and we were scoffed at. I am proud to state in public a truth which I lament, but which must not be hidden, that when Ireland desires anything, pleading is in vain until the people rise and show that they are desperately in carnest (applause). If we in the Lordon Parliament had been

content from that day until this to practice drawing-room manners we might perhaps have escaped some of the taunts of the aristocratic classes in Eng-land, who complained that the Irish members are becoming such a nuisance in the House that they must be sent to the Tower. (Laughter.) Well, they have gone a good way in sending some of us to the Tower. I had the honor—they thought it a humiliation and indignity, but we thought it an honor-to be one of the twenty five who were expelled one night from that House of Commons. (Applause) The moment came at last when the Irish people, having seen the needs of their country, every year thrown aside; having teen the welfare of their country disregarded; the decisions bearing upon its destiny carried by 400 men who knew nothing of Ireland and cared less, began to feel that as threats and. curses had not brought the old coon down from the tree, they would find what virtue they can test whether they will continue to there was in stones. [Laughter and apparent it is imposture and fraud about Itish plause.] In other words, the Irish members were determined that if this Irlsh business was not done there, and if the men who sat man on his feet, if there is any life in him at there had no time to attend to it and would all. I used that wonderful medicine from not let us attend to it at home, there wouldn't | the start, and the result is, that I am to-day be any other business done. [Applause.] in prime health and condition. St. Jacobs at its leisure, and its editor cables them Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, you are beginning to Oll, the panacea that comes to the relief of scross to London. Let the editor of the get a little inkling of the means which the the Fireman for rhenmatism, burns, etc., Herald inquire for Mr. Samuel Murray Gay- Land League is adopting in Ireland to bring served me in my trouble and cured me quickson, who reed not long ago in the Dablin landlordism to terms. The landlords found ly, completely and permanently. It is the journal to which I refer, that he had been that their polloy of eviction was not a sucassassinated the previous day. Oh, but the cess. They said : "I have turned out ment."

League the tenants could not stand cut against eviction any longer. Accordingly the Coercion Act was passed. But so tar from intimidating the Irish people, as it would have done years ago, it seemed to have almost the opposite effect. Why, they seemed to to this the laudiords are no longer allowed to rules the rent until three commissioners who have se n the farm are sent to it. But that is not all. If a tenant thinks his rent is one sixpence too high; he has only to ask and the commissioners come down from London to lo k into the matter. Taking an average of the reductions in rent made in accordance with the Land Act of last year 30 per cent has been wiped out altogether. The total amount of rent paid yearly in Ireland is some £15,000,000. At least £4,000,000 of this each year has been listed off the shoulders of the Irish tenant by the passage of last year's Land Act. [Applause.] The Land Act of last year was the greatest

plece of legislation that was ever passed for the benefit of Ireland, but it falls short of our wishes in one or two particulars. We want the landlords of Ireland to be compelled to sell out to the occupying tenants of the country. (Great enthusiasm.) In the Land Act which was passed Mr. Gladstone (who now that the strife is ended, I am free to say, gave us much more than we had reason to expect) refused our desire to make this compulsory. But where the tenant is disposed to buy, and the landlord is willing to sell, Gladstone said that he would advance the tenants of Ireland three-fourths of the whole purchase money if they would find the remaining fourth. Oh, said the English papers, do you propose to advance £150,000,000 to the Irish Paddy? He will never pay you. He never pays anybody. [Laughter.] In answer that Mr. Gladstone said: "Well, in the case of the contract of '69 in this matter of the Glebe lands we advanced two-thirds of that money to the lish Paddy, and I stand here in the British Parliament to proclaim that never on was face of the globe has there heen a class of debts more honestly paid than have these" (great applause). If you in America do not turn back, if you will stand firmly by the men at home, we are just going to finish this matter up by putting an end forever to the Irish landlords (applause).

This, sir, is the Ireland of to day. The luttle is three-quarters won. I had been six years absent from my home, residing in London, and when I went back the other day, just before coming to America, I hardly knew the country, it was so changed. We have no longer to tell the story of Irish suffering. No more will you hear of the wailing complaints and petitions of Ireland. (Applause.) No more will dhe be known before the Governments of the world as the tattered mendicant knocking at the door for the world's charity. [Applause.] No, she stands to-night not wailing nor whining at oppression. No, sir; she is erect upon her feet, with the glow of life and light in her countenance and pride of determina. tion in her heart. I tell you, sir, the coun-The Ireland of the present is erect, prosperous and strong For years to come there will be in one corner or another of the land some local suffering, some pangs of destitution, which might be in any country; but I tell you there is an end of sending round the hat for Ireland. No, sir; the people have now found out the road to success. Combination and unity are the watchwords, and upon there they will now rely."

THE STRANGER IN LONDON.—That the great Cil y will ele long be hardly recognisable by its former depizens, all the world has heard. The y sitoripassing up the Thanes now finds his eye gratified by the many handsome edifices recent-ity erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment, there rises over him on the right iy erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment, there rises over him on the right hand the new Times office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned works of Messrs. JAMES EFFS & Co., both phases of Italian architecture. It may be said that these two buildings are types of the far-reaching busines energy of the nineteenth century, for it has reaulted from such means that these two establishments have brought themselves to the fore, and that the annual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last Year, the number of copies of the Times issued is estimated at 16.76,000 while the number of packets of EFF'S Cocca sent of in the same period is computed at 14.749,695. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in 1830 the consumption of Cocca throughout the whole kingdom was but 425,332 lbs., there then existing no peparation of itsuch as this, which by the simple addition of boiling water would yield a slatable drink. Truly time may be said to ork many changes.

ST. LUKES PORTBAIT OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

According to the leading Polish journals, no such crowd of pligrims has ever been gathered together within the venerable walls of dranstochau as that assembled there the week before last for the purpose of celebrating the fifth jubilee of the sojourn in Czerstochau Monastery of the renowned portrait, said to have been painted by St. Luke, of the Virgin Mary, known to the Orthodox Slavdom as the "Black Madonna." This picture was at one time in the possession of the Syzantine Empress Helena. A Ruthenian Prince named Laon first brought it to Poland from Constantinople, and built a chapel for it at Belz, in Galacia. Thence it was conveyed in the year 1382 to Czenstochau by Duke Radislay of Oppeln, the plous founder of that famous monastery, and by him dedicted to the Holy Mother of God. Painted upon a panel of cypress wood in colors that have blackened in the course of ages, the portrait—a half length—is set in a tripple frame of solid gold plate, only showing the face and two hands of the Madonna. Each of these appertures is tuickly edged with preclous stones-one with diamords and emerals, another with rubles and pearls, and third with brilliants only. The nimbus surrounding the Virgin's head is also of thick pure gold, richly studded with jawels.

PUTTING THE CHIEF ON HIS FEET. The Hamilton, Oat., Fire Department, under the training and supervision of Ohief A W. Altchison, is not excelled in efficiency by that of any other city in the Dominion. Calei Altchison, by the way, met with a very severe accident in driving to a fire not long ago. His head, shoulders and back were injured in a terrible manner. Being asked how he accounted for his rapid recovery, he replied : " Simply enough; St. Jacobs Oll can put any

The British national debt has fallen from 839 millions sterling in 1857 to 763 millions to-day. Terminable annuities which will so in fall in will considerably diminish it. A steam tricycle, enabling the rider to travel at from fifteen : twenty miles an hour.

with vore .a r, bas been invented by & Face The Veneto Cattolico says that a citizen of V conz : har i-it a very large fortune to the

Pope, as " the first and greatest benefactor on

TH MCSHANE BELLS.

entth of the p. or and abandoned."

The fourth read of three splendid bells, aggregating 4500 pounds within the last two monther, was this week shipped via steamship "Austrian" of the Alien line to Canada, with several similar orders on hand and still more coming. The bells are models of beauty, each bearing a different inscription, the surface being perfectly smooth, inside and outside. The McShane Bells are receiving voluntary ovations whereever they are sent, One order just received reads." Please ship the bells early, as we want them when we dedicate our church (in October) and as your bells have segood a reputation here, we feel sure they will give entire satisfaction. Everybody is delighted to hear your bells," Another one whe has jost purchased a large bell, wrote; "The bell gives entire satisfaction. It has been heard nine miles plainty. We believe we have the best bell for miles around." The McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore has also just sent's fine bell to Ca fornia. The great increase in the manufacture of bells by this firm certainly augurs well for this firm and Baltimore.

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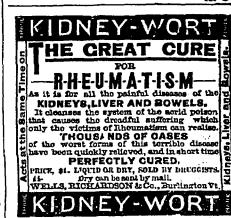
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#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR. NOVEMBER.

Tavasday, 16 .- St. Martin, Pope and Martyr (Nov. 12).

Famay, 17 .- St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor. SATURDAY, 18 .- Dedication of Basilica of SS.

Peter and Paul. SUNDAY, 19. - Twenty-fifth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow. St. Pontianus, Pops and Mar tyr. Less, Prov. xxxt. 10-31; Gosp. Matt. xiii. 44.52; Last Gosp. Matt. xiii. 31-35.

MONDAY, 20 .- St. Felix of Valois, Confessor Tursday, 21.—Presentation of the B. V. M. Bp. Barry, Savannah, died, 1859. WEDNESDAY, 22 .- St. Oecilis, Virgin and

#### TO OUR SUBSORISERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settle ment. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to it, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS must realize that it can only succeed by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now flue as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its prosperity. We have made several appeals the present will prove absolutely effectual, and we confidently expect to receive the amount due in all cases, without being put to the trouble and expense or enforcing collections. Money can be safely forwarded to this office hope that not one will fail in remitting at

PAYING THE IRISH MEMBERS.

England receives its Parliamentary legisla tion at a comparatively low cost. The Ministers and the officers of the House are the only ones who are paid, and they receive very liberal salaries, some of which run as high as \$40,000. The members look for "no pay" but give gratultously the benefit of their time, labor and brains to the country. This custom gave the representation of the United Kingdom to the wealthy and idle classes. and no assembly of legislators which was supposed to spring from the people was so exclusive in its composition. Although the members were elected by the people there were but few popular representatives in the House of Commons. He, who had money to spend and time to idle, was the one who sought the suffrages of the electors. A man might possess the genius of a Lycurgus, but this would not qualify him for a seat on the benches of St. Stephen if his pockets were not lined with gold.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the rightful representation of the masses of the people was seriously impeded when not completely ignored. The Irish people are the first in the United Kingdom to make an effort to get rid of the tyranny of this antiquated custom, and the question of paying, at least, their own members of Parliament is rapidly coming within the domain of practical politics. The idea of paying the Irish members has. caused English newspapers and English politicians to indulge in scornful remarks, while It has forced from the more advanced Nationalists a protest of rather a filmsy and illogical nature. We do not see that there is anvihing to be ashamed of in remunerating a parliamentary representative for the accomplishment of honest and intelligent work. No one attempts to ridicule the English Ministers because they consent to receive large salaties from the contributions of the taxpayers for the trouble they take to sit on the Treasury benches, instead of on the benches below the gangway. If no fault is to be found with English Ministers, why should there be with Irish mem- | male citizens hold most precious and which

tives of the plutocratic classes from the legislative halls and deprive them not only world. There is too much of the enthusiast about it to deceive anybody as to its frothy and peurile character. Experience teaches that Treland has found some of her most trustworthy, honest and intelligent representatives among the poorer classes of the people. Now, these men could earn a respectable livelihood if they were to use their talents for personal ends; but are their lives to, be one desires their services, and is unwilling to remunerate them. The merits of men, who thus devote their time, their talents and their labor in the service of their fellow-citizens, should be rewarded otherwise than by sentimental gratitude. No man can to-day live on sentiment, especially in London. The proposal, therefore, of providing adequate support for the popular parliamentary party should be encouraged and carried out. Irish members will not then be in the necessity of yielding to the influence of English Ministers and the smiles of London society. Place and titles will no longer be the same tempting balts to men who would be patriotic if they not sorely feel the want of a good dinner or a new outfit. Members who are not hard up can do double the amount of work than they could otherwise, and the country would receive good value for its money. The innovation is worth trying, for there is every probability that the new system would be no hindrance to bonest, intelligent and energetic work in the House of Commons in behalf of Irish Interests.

THE DEMOCRATS VICTORIOUS.

As was confidently predicted from the beginning of the Campaign, the elections in the United States yesterday resulted in an unmistakable protest against Republican rule. The Democracy has risen to the surface all over the country, and the administration has met with a crushing defeat. The victory of the Democrats has, in fact, been more thorough than was expected. Boss" rule and machine manipulations of the country's electoral rights have been effectively stamped out by the vote of yesterday. The two most noteworthy events of the day are the election of Grover Cleveland for Governor in New York and of Ben Butler in Massachusetts. The returns which have been received up

to the time of writing, show that the follow-

ing States have gone Demacratic, Texas with

a full complement of 11: Connecticult with 3 to 1; California 4 to 2; New York with 18 to 16; Alabama 8 to 0; Arkansas 5 to 0; Georgia 10 to 0; Missouri 14 to 0; Ohio 13 to 8; South Carolina 6 to 1; West Virginia 3 to 1; while the following States are supposed to remain Republican: - Colorado with 1 to 0: Illinois, 12 to 8; Tows, 9 to 2; Maine, 4 to 0; before this to our subscribers; but we hope | Massachusetts, 8 to 4; Michigan, 9 to 2; Nebraska, 3 to 0; Oregon, 1 to 0; Pennsylvania, 15 to 13; Rhode Island, 2 to 0; Vermont 2 to 0; Virginia, 7 to 3; Wisconsin, 5 to 4. We have thus a total of 108 Republican representatives, with 130 Demoby Post Office order or registered letter. We crats. As the House is composed of 325 members, this would leave 87 constitustituencies to be heard from. It is generally conceded that the Democrats will secure at least 50 of this number, which would make their party 180 strong in the House, or 17 more than a majority. It will thus be seen that the Democrats have ample cause and room for congratulation. Corruption reigned supreme in Republican circles, and the administration was in the hands of selfish and unscruptions politicians. The people evidently have had enough of them, and their declaration to that effect has been quite emphatic. In supporting the Democrats the people have signified their desire of abolishing the present internal revenue system. There is no use of veiling the fact that the policy of protection is destined to have its colors lowered in the United States. The Democratic leaders have placed free trade as a plank in their platform, and it has received the first endorsement by the masses yesterday. They say that it is time the tariff should be made loss burdensome, and just sufficient to provide for the wants of an honest and economical Administration. When the treasury was overflowing with millions gathered from the sweat and labor of the people, there was no difficulty in appropriating or rather stealing by Legislative Act immense sums of money. If the Democrats remain true to their professions they will have to take up this question of the tariff and shape it more in harmony with the popular interests and not with those of manufacturers and monopolists general-

ly. The spoils of office would then cease to be so tempting and so enormous. and unprincipled politicians would have less to satisfy their greed with. If the Democrats will direct their efforts determinedly towards a purification of official life. a reduction of the taxes, and an immolation of monopoly, their present victory will lead to greater

SCOTCH WOMEN AND THE FRAN-CHISE.

The women in Scotland are forging ahead, and are now in possession of rights which

found to be made up of the fall ones. It is said they celebrated the occasion with much of their prestige, but of their power. That enthusiasm, and were so delighted with this patriotism should not be venal or mercenary, new phase of their citizenship that they are we will admit, but that services cease to be now resolved on aiming higher. They want patriotic because they are paid for, is a theory to have a voice in electing members of which has not yet made its way through the Parliament, and until they have obtained the Parliamentary franchise into the bargain stated that legislation in this direction had tolerance reign in untramelled supremacy. they are determined not to rest satisfied. No not been enacted and given to Ireland, bedoubt the lads and lassles find it more pleasant and gayer going to the polis arm in arm. We wonder, on the other hand, in what state the household must be when the Ireland has been so long deprived of honest citizen and uncompromisingly wife-votes the ultra Tory ticket and the husband backs up the Radicals. Arguments in rather strange that the honorable Pre- to supplant peace by strife and arouse all the such close quarters ought to be awfully deafenof misery and sacrifice, because their country ing. It would be naughty to imagine anything else, but verbal volleys being flung at each out their policy of obstruction to prevent the midst, and it appears we have a man of this other across the kitchen or the dining-room table. We have no doubt but that the influence of the fair one would be effectively exercised over the hungry husband, if she used any argument like the following :- "If you vote for that contemptible Radical, you'll just get your own supper," and it is two to one that his vote would be captured. Now, we would consider this to be undue influence of an overpowering nature, and if Scotch male voters are to be protected in the future, the election laws will have to be so modified as to come to the resoue and afford protection to hungry husbands, who do not follow the same line of politics as their wives. Scotch women will have to act discreetly in the exercise of their new privileges, for the eves of the world will be on them to see whether the fair sex in public life and concerns will really form a beneficial factor and a harmonious element.

MULTOS AD ANNOS.

His Grace Archbishop Bourget celebrated on Thursday, at Boucherville, the 60th anniversarv of his elevation to the priesthood. The event is more than a golden one, and the venerable prelate will be tendered the expressions of the warmest affection and the sincere felicitations of the pastors and faithful of his old diocese of Marianopolis. His Grace has labored long in the vineyard of his Master, and for over half a century has been identified with the development and progress of religion in the metropolis of to-day, notwithstanding his advanced age, puts forth a wonderful amount of energy and wipe out the large diocesan debt. His efforts in this direction are being crowned with sigsuccess, and when the history nal the diocese will be written, accomplishment of the task will be only another proof that the sacerdotal and episcopal career of Mgr. Bourget was as thousands who esteem and respect the venerable Archbishop, in felicitating His Grace enjoy the affection of his people. Multos ad annos.

GOVERNMENT. THERE must be something in the air when Mr. Gladstone, from his seat on the Treasury Benches in the English House-of Commons declared last night that " there was no subject in which he felt more profound interest than local government for Ireland." Is this to be taken as a forerunner of Ergland's eventual acquiescence in the demands of the Irish people? The words of the Premier are plain enough, and form a positive and welcome indication of what is in store for the Sister Island. The announcement was made under circumstances of too solemn and official character to entertain a doubt of the sincerity and conviction which inspired it, and forced one of England's greatest statesmen to make it before the assembled representatives of the United Kingdom, Mr. Gladstone, therefore, endorses the action of the Irish Parliamentary party in makthe very demand for which they have been so severely denounced during the past three years by such smart men as Goldwin Smith and his like, and such big papers as the London Times and its liliputian contemporaries. Parnell and his followers must feel some encouragement and delight when they find the English Premier falling in line with them on this vital question of self-government for Ireland and proclaiming to the prejudiced and unprejudiced, to the anti-Irish and the Nationalistsin fact to all concerned—that there is no subject in which he felt more profound interest than local government for Ireland.

A Conservative member rose at once and charged Mr. Gladstone with being imbued only recently with affection for Irish selfgovernment. But that is the beauty of the situation; Gladstone was not so unlike other a powerful Syndicate, whose bidding was law Englishmen that he was always fired with love and solicitude for Ireland, but it redounds all the more to his credit to have given birth to that affection under what most people will consider very trying circumstances when he was supposed to be hampered and obstructed by the representatives of the country upon which he now wishes to confer the most signal of rights. Of course, if Gladstone's affection had been of older birth, Ireland would have profited sooner by it, but it will be none the less acceptable because it is mere recent. There is about as much bottom in the charge that the Premier's declaration for self-government bers who would only receive remuneration are denied to the sex throughout the greater was a bid for the Irish vote. And suppose would have nothing more to do with Confedso findent to support them in the performance | part of the world; they have fought for and | it was a bid, the Irish people will be ready to of duties, which of late have become more secured the rights of the franchise in accept it, and never will seller be made than ordinarily arduous. And then why municipal matters. They exercised more secure or buyer more happy. States. should those who call themselves friends those rights at the recent elections men cannot remain in power unless they

land, who, it seems to us, are the the Confederation... most interested, and who naturally should have the settlement of the question. Mr. Gladstone, however, did not depict the situation so fairly and truthfully when he power to narrow the time for discussion. This is not the true reason why mier should think so. The world knows that the Irish parliamentary party aid not carry, establishment of local government in Ireland, but simply to defeat measures, bills and acts which the people did give it the benefit of disadvantageous results which it never produced. The Premier can rest assured that he will not have a more firm, warmly attached, eloquent and talented body of adherents in the British House of Commons than the popular Irish Parliamentary party from the moment that he will introduce a measure for local government in Ireland, and thereby prove the genuiness of his feelings and the practicability of his utterance towards the interests and welfare of the sister Island.

A THREATENED SCHISM IN THE CONFEDERATION.

Trouble has been brewing for some time past in Manitoba. The trouble is, and will continue to be, a serious one, for it springs from a constitutional question which affects not only the Prairie Province but the Confederation at large. The question is to what extent can the Federal Government invade the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures and prevent them from exercising their powers over matters which are exclusively of a local nature? When the Ottawa Government completed the bargain with the Syndicate to build the Canadian P cific Railway, it was stipulated in the in-Canada and the surrounding districts. And terests of the latter that for twenty years from the date thereof, no other line of railway Mgr. Bourget displays his old-time seal, and should be authorized by the Dominion Parliament in the Northwest Territory. The activity in his self-imposed task of helping to | magnitude and the import of this provision were not fully estimated at the time by the scattered few in the Northwest: but as the development and population of the Province increased, the weight of the monopoly provision not only became apparent, but burdensome, and the people began to see how effectually it was calculated to impede the growth useful as it was long. We join with the of Manitoba and dwarf the country. The settlers were men who already had clear ideas and a taste of what civilization was before upon this thrice happy occasion, which it is going out on the prairie, and when given to but few ministers of the Church to their numbers were sufficiently strong, they witness, and in wishing him many years of resolved on encouraging railway-building life to perfect his great undertaking, and to within the borders of their Province. as a means of developing the boundless resources of their new home. Three companies at once came to the front and applied to the Loca Legislature for charters build three lines of railroad in the more rural districts of Manitoba. The enterprises were admitted to be of enormous benefit to the farming and other interests of the community, so that there was no difficulty in granting them the powers to act as requested. But the Manitobans counted without the Oltawa Government, which is more or less subservient to the whims of the Syndicate, Kingston has had enough of difficulty in the and instead of being masters of the situation on their own ground they are told by Sir John that they have "no say" in the matter, and the three rallway charters granted by their Local Legislature must be disallowed. When the news was received in the Province the Local Administration, which is also Conservative, was thrown into a state of utter consternation; and well they might be, for disallowance meant nothing short of a tolling of its death knell. They instinctively felt that the people would not stand such nonsense, whether by contract or not, and wisely decided to stand by the Province against Federal imposition, although the Premier, Mr. Norquey, by so doing, will be guilty of the grossest inconsistency, as he was instrumental in bartering away the rights of the Province. Indignation meetings have been held to protest sgainst Sir John's action in the matter, and it is amply evident that the people are not going to tamely submit. The Local Government has promised to re-enact the charters and to send them back to Ottawa. The representatives of the people are loud in their denunciation of the disallowance. One gentleman stated they were bound to take a firm stand for the rights belonging to a free people, and they were not to be throttled by at Ottawa. The member for Marquette expressed himself as ready to accept the other alternative, annexation; for, as he says, if after all had been done they failed to obtain their rights they should try what some would call a little rebellion, or else petition to be permitted to annex themselves to the neighboring Republic

> shead, and could not afford to allow the Syndicate or the Ottawa Government to cripple it. If denied their rights they should tell England and the Dominion that Manitoba eration. They had decided that the Province needed railways, and railways they were going to have.

where State rights are better protected

Another gentleman was loudly cheered when

he said that the Province was bound to go

which would help to drive the representation one fifth of the municipal electorate was Gladstone considers the Irish vote worth a a jealousy of their rights, which the Govern-

All these expressions of opinion indicate a

measure for self-government, who can object? ment cannot well afford to oppose, and to de-Certainly not the people of Ire-feat. which would mean a serious schism in

INTOLERANCE VS. TOLERANCE.

Canada has come to be regarded, and deservedly so, as a country where liberty and Anyone, therefore, who would endeavor to cause the Irish members did all in their disturb the harmony of our situation, where so many creeds and classes mingle should be discountenanced by every its rights in this respect, and it is dealt with. A man who will attempt worst passions of human nature is the worst enemy any community could have in its stamp in Canada in the person of the Rev. F. W. Kirkpatrick, of Kingston. The "Marmion" question afforded him an oppornot want on their statute books. No tunity to display his bigotry, fanaticism and one wants to deny that there was obstruction intolerance. We will refrain from commentin the House, but Mr. Gladstone should not ling on his abominable lecture to a Kingston audience, but will simply reproduce the following extract, which will speak for itself. Then we will append an extract from a sermon preached by Bishop Cleary on the same day, the same subject and in the same city and our readers will be able to draw their own conclusions from the contrast. Bev. F. W. Kirkpatrick said :--"Though the vexed question of the Anti-Christ will not be solved until the light of

eternity clears it the Anti-Christ corresponded

in many ways to the history of the Papacy. The Book of the Bevelation describes a vision of a woman seen sitting on a searlet covered beast having seven heads, full of the names of blasphemy, and ten horns. Rome, "the seven hilled city," fully fits the description. Some say, however, that the picture was of Pagan Rome, but certain features of the description shew that the woman is one that has fallen from the truth, rather that of one that has always been at variance with it Probably both Romes, old and new, are alike intended. The history of Rome has amply justified the prophecy. What bloody persecutions have been wrought by her hands? And in these latter days she has never repudiated her deeds of blood. Rome never repents! Her malice may be concealed, but it is there, waiting for a favorable occasion. She would hardly now authorize a of blood like the massacre deed of St. Bartholemew, nor sing a "Te Deum" of gratitude as she did then for such destruction of the enemies of the Church. But if Rome is less fierce it may be because her teeth are worn and she dare not destroy as once she did. But a boast has sometimes been made that she still possesses the will to persecute, but from prudence forbears. There is much that is good in Rome. with saints not a few. But even in the devoted city, Babylon, God had a people whom He called out, and so he has in Rome. But this must not prevent the denouncing in strong terms the cruelty and terror of Rome especially in days gone by, and possibly to be exercised again, if power be restored for a season, to vex the world. While, therefore, giving all due iliberty to her communion let us beware of sacrificing any of the rights that belong to us, by admitting her demands and seeking to please her for the attainment of political ends. We shall deserve our enslavement if, knowing the history of the past, and among other events the history of this day 277 years ago, we place our necks beneath the yoke from which our fathers died to set us free."

The following is the extract from the ser-

Bishop of Kingston :-"The Bishops must protect their flocks, they must preserve their rights, they will not be silenced in the discharge of their duty. They knew what came of conflict in Ireland. Italy, Germany, France, wherever the Church was brought into collision with the civil authority. There has been strife, anger, re-crimination, murder, social dissolution. loved each other one Men who each other the next. day hated past; it has had a bad name in Europe an unsavory name. He had heard it referred to as a place in which religion had been pitted against religion. He believed the time was when the city deserved its regutation; it is not still rid of it. He asked men of business and property if they did not think this interfered with the growth of the city? Would Kingston to-day not have had more than 14,-000 bat for its bad name? Men do not like to live where there is strife and bloodshed, where there is constant sectarian quarrels. Peace now reigns, a spirit of charity and good will predominates, there is great satisfaction that this is the case, and those who are trying to disturb the peace and create a row between Catholics and Protestants would not have much success. His Lordship hoped no one | run of stocks is so unhealthy, what qualificawould give encouragement to a system of running down one creed and elevating another."

If the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick cannot influence the religious sentiment of his hearers otherwise than by such outbursts of sectarian prejudice, he certainly should be invited to hold his peace or seek another clime where freedom and tolerance are unknown. His mission being one of religious hatred and civic discord, is antagonistic to the best interests of Canada. Our young country cannot efford to have such vipers nestling in its bosom. Such men as Kirkpatrick should not all legitimate efforts to advance solid bankonly be severely rebuked, but they should be wiped out.

REV. FATHER STAFFORD, one of the most popular priests of the Catholic Church in Canada, is no more, he having expired suddenly at Lindsay, on Sunday, November 12th He had been alling for some days, but made light of his indisposition, and it was not until on Saturday that any danger was apprehended, and even up to a late hour that night it was thought that he would recover in a few days, The immediate cause of death was angina pectoris or neuralgia of the heart. His unexpected death came as a great shock to his sympathy were projound and general. The scene in St. Mary's Church was most affect. Lindsay, without distinction of creed or nationality, have lost a true and warm hearted friend, and the temperance cause, of which

Since the last bank roturns were published the leading officials of these monetary institutions have had to face severe, and we may say well deserved criticism. They have given more than ordinary room for fault finding and the fact has caused more than a ripple of excitement and anxiety in financial circles. Gross and dangerous irregularities are the chief characteristics of the dealings of too many bank directors with the institutions which they are supposed to control and manage, not for themselves es. pecially, but for the bulk of the shareholders, The actions and practices on the part of bank managers, which are rightly questioned, and which form the basis of the charges made against them, are first, that paper on which the names of the directors appear has been discounted to an extent double of what the law allowed. The law tolerates the endorsation of directors to the extent of one-tenth of the paid up capital and for the security and safety of the share holders' interests, the banking act expressly prohibits the directors from exceeding that limit. But what do we find in the Government returns? We find that on an average for all banks more than six.

they had a right to. Practices of this description are in direct and open contravention with the law, and still nobody hears of a penalty being inflicted on the offenders. Directors may be safe and profitable customers for their own banks, but there is a deep rooted prejudice against them having unlimited command of all that goes to make the foundation of the bank firm and strong. Banks that have not their own directorate for its best customer, inspire more confidence than if it were otherwise.

teen per cent. of the paid up capital was used

by the directors; the total paid up capital of

all banks in the Dominion amounts to

\$60,103,294, and of this amount the directors

for purposes of their own, made use of

\$9.705.811, or about four millions more than

It is not wise to trust too much to the re sponsibility and wealth of any directorate who avail themselves of the opportunity to draw upon the resources of their bank beyond the extent allowed by law. The law has not been sufficiently wise in this respect, for it does not adequately protect the interests of the billholders and stockholders sgainst undue manipulations. The second charge made is that certain banks have been lending money on bank stocks contrary to law. There is a distinction to make in regard to this accusation. Banks lend money either on the strength of their own stock or on that of other banks. Now, managers that advance loans upon the stock of the banks with which they are connected, drive a critical and dangerous trade, and consequently illegitimate. It is an invitation and temptation to the bank officers to speculate, and then we will have the management attempting to manipulate the market, and keep its stock at a speculative price. And all, of course, would be done at a risk to the bank. Banks are not strengthened by risks of this nature, and the practice of advancing loans on the stock proper of a bank should be prohibited an condemned without hesitation. We would not be inclined to invite the same severity towards managers, who would hold the stock of other banks as security for loans. The same danger is not to be met with in the way of tempting the officials to become speculators, and to use information which they only obtain is the confidence of their office. Then stocks of other banks are on their face as substantial security, as stocks of any other concern. The third charge is a serious one, it accuses certain directors and managers of important banks, with being constant dabblers in bank stock speculations. There is no question as to the fact of stock speculation being one of the most hazardous of all kinds of gambling, besides being a serious enemy to the morality of those who indulge in it; the numberless bank officials and confidential clerks who either commit suicide or skip out," being sufficient corroboration of the statement. If speculation in the ordinary tion shall we use for speculation in bank stocks which represents the prosperity and happiness of so many families. Touch bank stocks, and the vibrations are felt high and low, with a tendency to create a panic and a run-on the bank. Managers and directors of banks act, therefore, in a highly reprehensible, if not criminal, manner when they go into alliance with or become stock brokers. This business of "builing" and "bearing" the market by bankers is vicious in the extreme, as it tends to crush ing interests in a legitimate fashion. Such transactions as these cannot tend to make either our bankers honest or our banks firm and solid. Gambling or speculating in bank stocks by the directors should be prevented, and the Government should make use of all its influence and endeavors to impress upon them the necessity of managing our monetary institutions so as not to create any unnecessary alarm or give rise to suspiclon and diffidence in their honesty.

PARNELL intends making an appeal to the United States Congress, to allow goods of Irish manufacture into American ports free of congregation as well as to the community at duty. The proposal of the Irish leader, who large, and the expressions of sorrow and has an eye after the material development as well as the social interests of Ireland, will be more likely to receive the friendly consideration of the American Government now that ing. The reverend father was dearly beloved the Democrats control the management of by his flock, and in his demise the people of public affairs. The Democrats are strongly opposed to a protection policy and they are pledged to a sweeping change in the tariff, so that Mr. Parnell's proposal will have conhe was a redoubtable champion, has lost one siderably more chance of being acceded of Ireland protest against a reform throughout Scotland, and from one-tenth give the people value for their votes, and if determination to advance their interests and of its most fervent advocates. Requisecut in to than if the Republicans had not been swapt out of place and power.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEYS BRUTAL RROPOSAL.

Wire his sword still recking with the blood of the Egyptians Sir Garnet Wolseley is acget a chance of running his cooling steel into public foes. the warm bearts of Irish peasants. We always, entertained, at least, a fair, if not a is the son of a man well known to the Garhigh, opinion of Sir Garnet, and we never risonian Abolitionists of the United Statesrefused him the credit of being superior to a Biohard Webb, who for a long series of years, barbarian, but that he should return from the banks of the Nile with barbarous instincts and desires will more than astonish the world Does he not consider his military exploits against the sable inhabitants of the dark continent glorious enough without scientious and most honorable men I have wishing to add cowardly achievements in the ever met in any country. He is conservaway of shooting down the defenceless women tive in his training and character; but his and children and bayonetting the rifleless have been his national, social and political men of Ireland? Was Sir Garnet animated tandencies. I remember how often he cauby spite when he implored the Government tioned me to be careful lest I should be deto give him the control of all military mat- ceived by giving undue creuence to stories of ters in that country with the view of com- he thought I had been misinformed he pointed pletely suppressing the people? This would out the instance before my letters were forappear to be the case, and much to his discredit. | warded. He investigated some of the in-The City Council of Dublin resolved that the stances I reported and found reason to befreedom of the capital should not be extended heartlessness of the absentee lords of the to the hero of the Egyptian war. Sir Garnet soil. He is a man who could be trusted with has evidently been stung by, the resolution; uncounted millions, with the absolute cerbut it never should have formed the motive of tainty that never a ponny would be missing such dreadful revenge as to carry sword and or misappropriated. He never has been flame through the Island. The Government rectly or indirectly, with any revolutionary will view Sir Garnet's demand in another or illegal movements, and with him as a light, and in a calmer and cooler mood, and joint-trustee those who ever had any fear that will, no doubt, point out to the augry General sgitation would be diverted to any other the foolishness and uselessness of a campaign channels may dismiss their doubts. Alin Ireland, especially in face of Gladstone's though he and all his family have been nondeclaration, that local government would be Catholics, I do not believe that any Catholithe best means whereby to restore order and peace in the country. The services of without security in his hands, would hesitds Wolseley are still less needed in Ireland, for one moment to select him as their trusate when we are told this morning that the English Premier, replying to a toast at the Lord Mayor's banquet, said " that the Govern- penal code and kept alive in Catholic hearts a ment, although it had not scrupled to use its | faith in human nature outside of the pale of powers with vigor and determina- their own Church Mr. Webb is one of the tion, would now rely more confidently on measures of justice, for the foundations of society in Ireland were but Irish biography; comprising sketches of disin little danger." It is a pity Sir Garnet was not aware of this fact before he made his writings." All parties in the Land League and brutal and cowardly demand to be allowed to all classes in Dublin trust him. go over and slaughter the Irlsh people.

assassination of Judge Lawson yesterday, we inclined at once towards an exceptional view | printer that no more words are needed from of the affair, stating it to be our opinion that me now. He risked his whole fortune by the attempt was a police trick and a " put up | his devotion to the Land League -- a fortune | than McGee's, no guest more welcome than job." This morning the cable tells us the made by his own ability, industry, fidelity to he. Nor was this difficult to understand, for revolver which Delaney had in his possession tonable integrity. must have been supplied to him, as his circumstances would not permit him to buy such a costly article. That is just what we thought. Then we are further informed "that Delaney only feigned to attempt to shoot Judge Lawson." These are almost the exact words which we used yesterday in being gradually awakened to the claims of coming to a conclusion as to the bona fide character and seriousness of the attempted assassination, and as to the intent of the would be assassin. There was nothing to main forever in oblivion without protest from be gained by the murder of Lawson, the people. In your estimate of Thos. D'Arcy and consequently no responsible person or McGee and of the benefits he conferred on and consequently no responsible person or body would undertake the commission of the promoters of our Confederation; you voice such a cowardly and disgraceful crime. I the centiments and reflect the opinions, not is, therefore, unjust and unfair to attribute merely of the major part of his countrymen, without proof the action of a fool to the Insti- but of the great majority of the people of this gation of any national body, as many of our contemporaries seem to delight in doing. Under the circumstances, there is no neces- of unifying and nationalizing a people, of sity of tendering congratulations to the honorable Judge, who was in no real danger.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX. A telegram from Rome announces that Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D. D., Parish Priest of Indian River, Prince Edward Island, has been appointed to succeed the late lamented Dr. Hannan as Archbishop of Halifax. The not one solitary public pedestal, not even s selection has been carefully made and will, we have not the slightest doubt, prove an excellent one. Dr. O'Brien is comparatively a young man, being but little over forty years of age. He is a native of Prince Edward Island, and received his education at dollars spent for monumental statues in our ward island, and received his education at St. Dunstan's College. Afterwards, going to Rome, he carried off the gold medal, competed for by students from every quarter of the world, at the College of the Propagands. He returning to Prince Edward Island, became Professor and afterwards Rector of St. Duns-tans. In 1874 he was placed in the prince Edward Island, became spirit by erecting a worthy manufacture. two small country parishes in the western part of the Island, and here he lived until now, when he is summoned to accept the position of chief Bishop of the Catholic Church in the Maritime Provinces. It is rarely, indeed, that an humble country priest is selected to fill a position of such great honor. and dignity, and Dr. O'Brien's case is the more gemarkable because of the number of older and more experienced ecclesisatics who hold the office of bishop, and from among whom one would naturally expect to see the new Archbishop selected. His extraordinary, promotion is therefore a hand-some tribute to the zeal, plety, learning, and assidulty which Dr. O'Brien has displayed in the care of his flock, and in promoting the cause of religion. In the literary world, Dr. O'Brien is not unknown. His principal work, "Philosophy of the Bible Vindicated," published in 1876, evoked favorable com-ments from leading Protestant as well as Catholic ecclesiastical writers in Europe and America. Its composition involved

The See of Halifax has been filled by men remarkable for their ability and learning. The names of Archbishops Walsh, Connolly and Hannan will not soon be forgotten. The reputation which they acquired cannot easily. be surpassed, but in Dr. O'Brien the Vatican has discovered one admirably. Atted to walk comprehension how it is that in their footstops and emplate their virtues.

Lives of great men all remi

much thought, study and research.
Some exquisite gems of poetry from
Dr. O'Brien's pen have also found
their way into print. In the local
flection campaign of 1876, the school ques-

tion was the chief issue, and Dr. O'Brien con-

pibuted many vigorous articles in the local ress on behalf of the cause of seligious

well as his studious and unassuming disposi-

tion his advancement is largely due.

Continued from First Page. THE IRISH LEAGUE.

Je is as honest in business as in political and an able financier. His integrity has cused of having expressed a strong desire to never been called in question by his bitterest

ALFRED WEBB. of Dublin (joint treasurer with Mr. Biggar), was the Dublin correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard. The Webbs are Quakers. Mr. Alired Webb is the head (perhaps sole proprietor) of a printing house in Middle Abbey street that has been long established and has always maintained a first-class standing. Mr. Webb is one of the sincerest, most conkeen sense of justice overcame what would cruelty by the landlords, and that whenever Bishop or Archbishop in Ireland, if there arose a necessity for trusting Church funds He represents that class of Protestantstee. Ireland, who, in the penal days, by their secret good deeds, modified the horrible rigor of the best Irish scholars in Dublin. He is the author of a trustworthy and admirable Irish biographical dictionary—" a compendium of

PATRICK EGAN. The retiring treasurer has won a high rank On receipt of the news of the attempted in the annals of the Land League. Ihave spoken of him so often and so warmly-in praise of his character as a man and as a pabusiness trusts and unquestioned and unques.

connected with Ireland by office or by their

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MCGEE MONUMENT.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHESS Sm,-It is gratifying to find that public opinion, at least among our Irish fellow citizens, is their illustrious dead. Your articles on this subject are timely and well considered, and it is a satisfaction to know that the memory of Canada's great men will not be allowed to rethis country, as a wise legislator and as one of Dominion.

It is well known that the greatest source

of pride a nation can have, the greatest means creating and fostering a public spirit and love of country among them, is to perpetuate, monumentally, the memory of their country's

beneiactors. What has Canada done in this respect to make permanent the names of her Cartiers, her Maisonneuves, her McGees and others Until last year when a statue was erected to the memory of "the hero of Chateauguay," "cairn" did Canada erect anywhere to any of her great men. Millions of the people's money she hesitates not to expend annually on enterprises of doubtful or trifling utility, but it never occurs to her that a few hundred public squares would be a profitable invest-

ment. Seeing, in this respect, the general indifference of our Governments-Federal and Proattempt which she made in this direction a few years ago collapsed, owing to the apathy which characterized the movement. And now—as if to cap the climax of her base ingratitude-she would lay her unsanctified hands on Bonsecours Church, and iconoclastically destroy the only remaining relic connecting the great Malsonneuve of the infant city with the stately Montreal of to-day.

Read what a Protestant writer says about our indifference to the memory of our great men:—"Many of their streets and equares " are called after obscure saints and obscurer sinners; or after people whose merits will be undiscoverable by the future historian. " Politicians in abundance are commemorated "who are now in their graves, where it is to be hoped their works do not follow them; but there are no worthy monuments of "Ohamplain, Malsonneuve or de Tracey

or of hundreds of other brave and "devoted men who trod the streets of the

" old city." While our worthy aldermen have no hesitation in spending millions of the citizens' money on such expensive luxuries as Mountain Parks and fancy drives through them for the exclusive benefit of themselves and other wealthy people; while they are anxious to vote away immense sums of the people's money to wealthy railway companies to in-Tress on behalf of the cause of eligious duce them to do what said companies must education. To his great literary abilities, as do in their own interest; whilst these bland and disinterested (?) City Fathers are anxiously paying court, year after year, to the god of Mammon—it never strikes them that the city owes a debt of gratitude to the founders of her present greatness, to those devoted ploneers, the fruits of whose weary tolls, privations and labors we are now tranquilly enjoying. It cannot enter into their corporate

aims and party objects—to the neglect of claims that should be recognized, and of merit that should be rewarded-these are. unfortunately, the dominant qualities of our rulers whether Municipal, Provincial or Federal. This being so, it is not likely that Uanada, as a nation, will initiate any movement towards honoring her patriot dead—at least for some years to come. Dead men poll no votes, control no elections, take no sides

in politics; so our rulers will simply and severely " Let the dead past bury its dead." No one will attempt to deny that Thomas D'Arcy McGee rendered services of inestimable value to the Dominion of Canada; that he fell a martyr to what he believed to be his duty to his country; that in his death Canada lost one of her ablest statesmen; Montreal one of ber most cultured citizens : Ireland one of its most gifted sons; and literature one of its brightest ornaments. Yet, not withstanding all this, not withstanding that Canada ower McGee a public monument, the writer is strongly of opinion that it will require a great amount of newspaper agitation, an indefinite number of public meetings, of resolutions and petitions, before the Dominion Government can be made to move in the

This being so, it will rest with the Irish people of the Dominion, and of Montreal in particular, to take the initiative in the movement; and having once initiated it, to carry Irish people of this city take the matter up it is to be hoped they will not allow the pro-ject to fall ignominiously, through lack of spirit and determination, as they did when they attempted to raise a statue to O'Connell here in 1875. Irishmen throughout the Dominion of whatever shade of politics, should unite cordially and lend their support to the movement; for McGee's large, generous heart sympathized with, and loved them all. Even that section of his countrymen who, influenced by unsorn pulous "knaves in mufti," misunderstood and misjudged him, have now lived to see the opinions. Even these will now fall into line, and make a generous though tardy reparation by subscribing their mite towards the pro-

In the Dominion there are about one million of Irishmen, and—thanks to a bountiful Providence and the free Government under which they live—they neither suffer from famine nor rack-renting. If each of these contributed only five cents, the effort would realize fifty thousand dollars. This would make a handsome sum to start with. But Liberal. It was at first thought Mr. McMursuppose a large number of these contributed nothing, their backwardness would be more magisterial chair, would stand once more, but than compensated for by the willing subscrip. as there was not sufficient encouragement tions of our Scotch, English and French Canadian countrymen. For Mo-Gee's geniality and cosmopolitan sympathy made for him friends among them all At national society festivals and on social occasions, no name was more in requisition

With winning affability and easy naturalness of manner, he made himself all to all-while the charm of his varied and graceful conversation was heightened by that sparkling Irish he shall have leasure to attend still more Wit, which, in the combat, as gentle as bright, funerals.

Never carried a heart-stain away on its blade."

and of the esteem in which he was held by practical men with no decided political leanhis Scotch fellow-citizens, the following ing think it is one of the most severe difficulquotations from one of his biographers may ties that has arisen since Confederation, and not be considered mai-opropos:-"I may mention that at the annual celebration of seceded. And it is undoubtedly a case of Hallowe'en by the St. Andrew's Society of great hardship that Manitoba alone of all the freely.

Mentreal, at which Mr. McGee was wont to Provinces should be debarred from building speak, and where it is customary to read prize its own railroads, for fear of injuring one of posms on that old Scotch and Irish festival, the greatest monopolies of the age. The of forty-six poems sent for competition on the Hallowe'en following his death, thirty-seven contained some touching allusions to that push and energy, but according to a curious sad event. From one of the poems to which clause in the agreement between the Syndi-

"Ah! wad that he were here the nicht, Whose tongue was like a facric lute! But vain the wish: McGee! thy might Lies low in death—thy voice is mute. He's gane, the noblest o' us a'—Aboon a' care o' wardly fame; An' wha sae proud as he to ca' Our Canada his hame?

The gentle maple weeps an' waves
Aboen our patriot statesman's heed;
But if we prize the licht he gave,
We'll bury feude of race and creed.
For this he wrooht, for this he died;
And for the love we bear his name.
Let's live as brithers, side by side,

In Canada, our hame." The lessons referred to in these lines, and which McGee ever inculcated amongst us in public and in private, were those of tolerance mutual good will and brotherly love for each other. These are lessons which cannot be kept too prominently before the mixed population of the Dominion; and the best way to perpetuate them is to raise a noble monument to the man who taught them so effectively and practised them so consistently.

Let, then, the Irishmen of Montreal be up and doing. Let a public meeting of all our citizens be called—not for the making of windy speeches and the display of spread-esgleism, but for the transaction of business the organization of a committee and the subscription of hard cash. Now's man should always practice what he preaches, and so, Mr Editor, you may put down the humble writer of these lines for a subscription of fifty dollars. Would that he could make it ten times the amount!

The lot of the Irish people here has fallen on propitious times. In the rapid development of the country's resources, a new era of prosperity has dawned upon us. Trade never was more active; labor never more in demand; money never more abundant.

Many of our people have been favored with
an abundance of this world's goods; let them give a good example to others less favored by subscribing freely out of their abundance. The generosity of the Irish people towards' objects of religion and patriotism is proverbial throughout the nations; and no work of patriotism can have a higher or more powerful claim on their attention than that of creeting a public monument to their own martyred McGee. In birth and blood and brain, he was "kindly Irish of the Irish—all their own." Hence it is that he has claims upon their gratitude stronger and more enduring than upon may others. He has claims, too, upon the Dominion at large. Let the Dominion acknowledge them handsomely, and let a grand national monument be erected to him " whose grave is bedewed by a young nation's tears, whose memory lives, and shall live, in that young nation's heart, whose name and fame shall cast lustre on the pages of her history, and whose lifelabors shall stand forth as an example worthy

of emulation to future millions." Yours truly,

T. M. R.

#### and the unscrupulous prosecution of party LETTER FROM TORONTO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. TORONTO, Nov. 10.

The " Marmion " war rages with considerable fermily all along the line; it looks as if the Conservative party leaders intended  $\epsilon x$ tend og the controversy, heating the public imagination and firing the Orange heart until the local elections. To do them but justice, they have no other cry; if they had they would use it, for they must surely be ashamed of the tactics they are compelled to adopt in this age and country. They would not, on account of Quebec, dare to raise such a cry as a Dominion issue. The News, the evening edition of the Mail, is raging and rampant. It trots out the Protestant horse openly and boldly, and save if Catholics do not conduct themselves -that is, if they do not rend Marmion" without making faces—a tornado of Protestant feeling will sweep them from Ontario. It is thought that Sir John A. Macdonald does not countenance this sort of thing, but that Bunting, the manager and part owner of both the Mail and News, not being in Parliament, is not amenable to discipline. Mr. Paillip Thompson, one of the Globe editors, and a man of varied talents, was dismissed from the Mail because he took an active part in Land, League affairs here last year, olipped, as you will remember, several morceaux from it through to completion, either with or as you will remember, several morecaux from without Government assistance. And if the Mail attacking the Irish Catholics, and without Government assistance. scattered them broadcast before the general election. This action of his had the effect of defeating Bunting, and he now wants his revenge, and that, too, despite the hurt it will do his party. Party is with some men before everything, but self; and Bunting is one of them. It is, therefore, highly probable the manager of the Mail has instructed the editor to run amuck, and he is, but too faithfully carrying out his orders. It is remarked as singular that Sir Charles Tupper has more influence over the Mail and News than Sir John; at all events, he exercises it to a greater extent. The editors of both papers come from error of their ways, and the injustice of their the Maritime Provinces, and neither of them commons. Even these will now fall into line. is a trained journalist. The Mail man is strong on culture, but the editor of the junior organ throws culture to the dogs, and between them both they are playing the very

deuce with the party. The contest for Mayor of Toronto will, this year, be a strictly political one. Alderman Boswell makes no bones of being the Conservative nominee, and Alderman Wetheral though professedly standing on Independent rich, the present encumbent of the chief given him he has modestly retired. Mr. McMurrich is a man of great energy. He is everywhere, at all meetings, and hardly an autumn leave falls that he is not cognizant of. It need hardly be added that he attends every funeral possible, and that he is grieved when he cannot attend two or more going to different destinations at "His eloquence brightened whatever it touched, Whether reason or fancy, the gay or the grave." city for governing a progressive city is not what is required, and they intend, therefore, to allow him to retire to a position wherein

The news from Manitoba creates excitement here. It need hardly be stated that the As a proof of McGee's broad sympathies Liberals are delighted over it. Sensible, would not be at all surprised if Monitoba very cream of Ontarlo's population inhabits Manitoba; its people are remarkable for their clause in the agreement between the Syndiprizes were awarded, we quote the following cate and the Dominion Government, those stanzas in the ancient dialect to Scotia dear: — people are not allowed, through their Local Legislature, to meet the exigencies of an ever increasing trade by issuing a charter for the South Eastern Railroad. This is surely one of the most high-handed pieces of tyranny perpetrated in favor of the Syndicate, and if I remember aright, it was one pointed out by THE POST as likely to occur long before the present trouble was dreamed of. If the Manitobans had a Premier other than Mr. Norquay, the affair would be simplicity itself, for then the whole Province-united as one man-would proceed to build the road and have no more of St. John's humbugging. As it is, there will be considerable threatening, and the end will be that Norquey will be sent about his business, as creatures of Sir John, or any other Sir, will not be tolerated in the Prairie Province. After this, Bir John will either have to gracefully submit, or we shall see Manitoba secode from Confederation.

The great majority of the people here-and indeed throughout the Dominion-sympathize with the Manitobans, and it would not be at all surprising, so strong is the feeling, that many Conservative members will join the Liberals at the session of Parliament in any attempt they make to amend the agreement between the Government and the Syndicate. Indeed, the prospects all over are brightening up for the Liberal party if they are wise enough to take advantage of the opportunities.

The Democratio victories in the States have been gained on account of the high protective, or war tariff, of the Republicans, as well as upon other issues. The most rampant Grit in all Canada would not now advocate free trade, but the feeling is growing that a Government should not be allowed to impose high duties morely that it may be enabled to show a surplus session after session in order to throw dust in the eyes of the people. If you have to pay higher price than you should for the luxuries and necessaries of life, does a surplus bring comfort to your wounded pocket? Then, again; one of the causes which prompted the electorate of Canada to submit to such a high protective tariff, was that our neighbors had also a high tariff as against them, and it therefore stands to reason that when the victorious Democrats abolish the war tariff; Canada will do the same; if not Sir John, why then, Mr. Blake. None, but the manufacturers will grieve over the lowering of the tariff \_the manufacturers who are rolling in wealth, but then the manufacturers are not every one.

#### A MORAL POWER.

Stove-pipes are supposed to move the deepest and most projound desire to swear. that it is possible for man to experience. Be less Corn Extractor, should be hailed as a not required in that section of country, and moral influence in the world, independent of it he did not "get" he might be subject to its power as a reliever of physical suffering, certain "legal delays." The "drummer" hold at beholding living what in his exact score. Take only Putnam's Extractor.—N. C. Colson & Co., proprietors. Three Rivers. be surpassed, but in. Dr. O'Brien the Vatican low alk has discovered one admirably fitted to walk in their footsteps and emilate their virtues.

Ottawa Fres Press.

Several athletes in Ottawa have formed what they call a sprint club.

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Description the Vatican loyang comprehension how it is that comprehension how it is that comprehension how it is that comprehension how it is the comprehension how it is the comprehension how it is that comprehension how it is the did not "get" he might be subject to it is power as a fellower of physical satisfance in the world, independent of it he did not "get" he might be subject to did not "get" he might be subject to it he did not "get" he might be subject to distance in the world, independent of it he did not "get" he might be subject to distance in the world, independent of it he did not "get" he might be subject to distance in the world, independent of it he did not "get" he might be subject to distance he had declared to the value in the world, independent of it he did not "get" he might be subject to distance he had declared to the value in the world, independent of it he did not "get" he might be subject to the held not "get" he might be subject to distance he had declared to held not "get" he might be subject to the world in t

## LOCAL NEWS.

faculty of law in this city, at a meeting held it as collateral security by Mahau Tho yesterday morning, determined to form a unfortunate man actually wept when society similar to the University Literary Society of McGill. A meeting of the faculty payment of bis note meant ruin to himself has been called for to morrow for the election | and family. This is no overdrawn story; we of officers.

-Mr. E. L. Sanders, who has been for sometime connected with the Customs Department of this city, left last evening for Ottawa, where he has accepted the position of private secretary to the Minister of Customs. A large number of the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society, of which body he was turning the poor man's note. The Attorneya prominent member, assembled at the de- General, we carnestly and cincerely trust will pot to wish him bon vogage.

-Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Secretary of the Local Committee in connection with the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1884, has forwarded to Prof. T. G. Bonney, Secretary of the B.A.A.S., London, Eng., the resolutions passed at the recent public meeting of citizens in the Mechanics' Hall.

-At a meeting on the 9th instant of the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, the following resolutions were adopted :-"That in the death of Dr. A. H. David, the Medical Faculty of the University of Bishop's College have to deplore the loss of their respected Dean, who, from the first inception of the Faculty until his last moments, took the deepest interest in the welfare of the College and contributed largely to its success." "The Faculty desire to convey to his bereaved family their sincere sympathy in the loss thus sustained by them, by the Faculty, and by the medical profession at large.

#### ABOHBISHOP BOURGET.

In the Roman Catholic Church there are only four Bishops living who were consecrated at an earlier date than His Grace Archbishop Bourget, who was made a Bishop in 1837:—Archolshop Purcell, of Cincinnati, who was consecrated in 1833; Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, in 1835; Cardinal Schwarzenburg, Archbishop of Prague, consecrated February 1st, 1836, and Bishop Rujanzie, of Sidonie, on December 20th, 1836.

THE PONTIFICAL ARMY.

The following promotions have been made from St. Mary's College to positions in the militia of the Pope. H Masson and L Hayden, commanders of the Order of the Oross of St Peter, were promoted to the Chevaller grade of the Order of Tiara. John Heenan and R Lachapelle, of the Order of the Cross of St Peter, to the grade of officer in the same order. John Mount and Louis Caron, Chevaliers of the Cross of St Peter, to the grade of officer in the same order. J B Labosniere. A Dubeau, Joha Loonard, James Crenier, R de Lorimier, Louis Charron and M Lamarre, Zouaves, to the grade of Chevalier of the Cross of St Peter.

THE JOLIEPTE MYSTERY.

The Chief of Police at Joliette has gone to Renfrew to arrest two men who were with Dupuis on the day of his disappearance. The deceased had been drinking in Joliette with five men, and was known to have had \$150 in his possession. He was last seen on the bridge which spans the river, apparently running away from his com-Their statement was that they had been drinking with Dupuls and that the latter had run away from them. After the body had been found in the river, two of the deceased's companions suddenly left the vi lage, and the Chief of Police of Joliette heard that they had gone to Renfrew and were spending money very

## YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY AND

BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. At the semi-annual meeting of the above Association, which took place in their hall last evening, the following were elected officers for the ensuing six months :—E Halley, President; T J O'Neill, 1st Vice-President; W H Walsh, 2nd Vice-President; TP Orowe, Recording Secretary; Wm J Scullion, Corresponding Secretary; C McCambridge, Trensurer; M Ferguson, Collecting Treasurer; J C Haines, Assistant Collecting Treasurer; M O'Nelli, Marshal; Hall Committee-Messrs E Morgan, P Flynn, J Gallary, J Halley, J O'Neill, P Monahan and M Kearney. Now that the officers of the Society have been elected, and that the Association is in a prospercus condition, it is to be hoped that the executive committee will at once set about arranging for the proposed winter course of

#### TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

AN UNKNOWN IMMIGRANT KILLED ON THE TRACK. An accident of a terrible nature has just come to our knowledge, and which is doubly painful from the fact that the unfortunate victim is unknown. It appears that some time last night a man apparently about 30 or 35 years of age, must have fallen from the emigrant train on the Grand Trunk Railway from Quebec to this city, as the mangled remains of such were picked up by No. 2 Express at 11.30 p.m. about 40 miles from Quebec. The body was fearfully cut up, both legs being completely severed from the trunk. The clothes were torn in shreds from the body, which was almost unrecognizable, owing to the cuts, wounds and bruises which caused it. In the pockets of the unfortunate stranger were two 25 cent pieces, a ticket from Point Levis to Toronto and a duplicate baggage check, but besides these few trifling articles nothing was found to give any clue as to the identity of the man. The remains were collected together and taken to the next station where they were left until some facts are elicited as to the antecedents of the stranger. It is not likely, however, that any clue will be obtained, as the body is so terribly mangled as to preclude any possibility of recognition.

#### THE MAHAN CASE

A surprising disclosure—The sorrows of a poer farmer—Action of the Attor-ney-General necessary.

A reporter of THE Post tumbled across Mr. L. L. L. Desaulniers, M. P. for St. Maurice, to-day, and was made acquainted with a piece of news which is somewhat surprising. Mr. Desaulniers has just returned from the parish of Yamachiche, the chef lieu of his constituency, and he says that only last week an agent of Mahan was canvassing there for the Empire Works as if he was quite ignorant of the fact that the manager had been non est for about two weeks and the works closed down. A blacksmith named A. L. Descriptions was nearly taken in, but Mr. J. Milot, a notary, hearing of the case, interviewed the too enterprising "drummer," that as it may, we venture the opinion that order interviewed the too enterprising "drummer," tions, and the introduction of Putnam's Pain and intimated to him that his presence was less Corn Extractor, should be halled as a not required in that section of country, and

Notre D me street this morning. A poor farmer named François Robilliard, or Berthier, is being sued by a certain bank The students of Laval attending the for his note of \$434, frausferred to he was told be was without recourse, as the are only stating the hare facts, which can be fully substantiated. Poor Robillard received three ploughs from the Empire Works, but sent them back 15 days ago, as the farmers declared them unsuitable, and would not buy them. Of course they were accepted by Mahan, but the latter did not think of remake a searching erquiry into this Mahan case. In the interests of bis constituents, Mr. L. L. G. Desaulniers, M.P., will give the matter some attention.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La, and Jubal A Early of Va, certily—see card with facsimiles of their signatures in another column that they supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Sami. Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith towards all parties. In these days of deception, this broad declaration will meet with a hearty response on the part of the public, in patronage of this peculiar institution, the mlesion of which is to maintain a noble charity in the city of New Orleans, without regard to sect, color, nationality or race. The full particulars can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., who will cheerfully answer any or all questions relative thereto.

THE LAND WAR IN SCOTLAND.

THE LAND WAR IN SCOTLAND.

A"NO RENT" MANIFESTO IN CAITHNESS

A telegram from Glasgow, says:—An exciting te egram was received here this morning from the Island of Skys, the centre of the Scotch crofter disaffection. It will be remembered that the erofters there are 'holding out" against the landlords and refusing to pay rent until certain grievances are redressed. Some time ago writs were served with the sid of 50 Glasgow policemen, but the crofters successfully resisted the const bles, and the affair ended in a flasco. The landlord has again brought in the assistance of the police to aid him in the serving of the writs. This time the police ure selected from Inverness, and some considerable excitement was caused in Potree on Monday night by the arrival of Sergeant Atchinson and a mess agerst-arms from Invernes', for the purpose of again endoavoring to serve the interdicts on the tenants at the Braes. Yest-rday morning about eight of the party, consisting of the ground officer and the inspector at Portree, with nine of his men, started in two conveyances for the disaffected township. Arriving at Achanabanard about nino, they left the carriage and walked to Balmeanoch, on the road to which they met one of the tenants and requested him to take the interdict. He, however, refused, and told them to leave it a this house. On arriving at Balmeanoch a crowd of about 150 men, and women, and boys gathered, and a long conversation ensued. The surrounding eminences were dotted with small groups of men and boys ovidently in reserve. The officer explained his errand, and offered the papers to the parties for whom they were intended. The officer explained his errand, and offered the papers to the parties for whom they were intended. The officer explained his errand, and offered the papers to the parties for whom they were intended. The officer explained his errand and offered the papers to the parties for whom they were intended. The police has the first he police, but they were a cold becaused their steps to over the paper A"NO RENT" MANIFESTO IN CAITHNESS notable to the tenants on the catate at Blyth. Calthness. A number of the tenants depend on hering fishing, and as it failed on that part of the coast this year they unanimously declared at the meeting that they would be unable to pay any rent at Martinmas term. For a number of years they had complained of being severely rack-rented, and now that the sea has failed them they say that they have nothing to fall back upon, as all their means are exhausted. Resolutions were passed demanding a revaluation of their holdings. The speaker—the oldest tenant on the estate—said he did not recommend gunpowder and dynamite, but if matters were not mended they would end in that. He added, if one man took a neighbor's holding every lawful means should be used to ruin him, and the speaker declared that boy-cotting was a noble thing, and under one name or another it had been used since the world be:an. There are over two hundred tenants on the estate of Blyth, and about three hundred persons attended the meeting. All the strong centiments expressed were, it is said, lustily cheered.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET. LONDON, Nov. 9-Earl Granville, Lord Sel-

borne, Earl Northbrooke, Earl Kimberley, Mesers. Giadstone, Childers and Fawcett attended the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night. Mr. Gladstone, replying to the toast of the Ministers, said that when he spoke at the Lord Mayor's banquet in 1881, the question was whether the fabric of society in Ireland was to remain on its ancient foundation or be broken up. The Government had not scrupled to use the powers entrusted to them with vigor and determination; at the same time they relied more confidently on measures of justice. He could now record his conviction. that a new tone of sentiment was dawning among the Irish to seek the amelioration of law by peaceful efforts. He ventured to say that the foundations of society in Ireland were now but in little danger. The monthly return of agrarian outrages was now 111, compared with 511 in October, 1881. There might be in Ireland extravagant opinions and desires that could never be fulfilled, but, If the Irish would be content to walk in the ways of legality, the Empire was strong and free enough to entertain in a friendly and kindly spirit any demand made for free discussion and perfect publicity in matters relating to its Irish policy. British institutions would have strength enough, he was firmly convinced, to effect a settlement of every political controversy by bringing it to a completely satisfactory, or at least a fair and tolerable issue.

#### ALIVE IN HER SHROUD.

(Fort Wayne Gazette)
On Tuesday afternoon last, Mrs. W. L.
Pettit, wife of the teller of the First National Bank of Fort Wayne, apparently died, and the undertaker took charge of the body. Arrangements were making for the funeral, and watchers sitting with the supposed corpse. At ten o'clock at night a faint sigh was heard coming from the body. The watchers started to their feet with alarm, stepped to her side, found her eyes were wide open, while in a voice that was scarcely an audible whisper she recognized them and asked for her hurband. For a moment the attendants were speechless with wonder at this resurrection of the dead; then, with the revulsion of feeling, they almost screamed with excitement. The hueband came in haste, and with joy unspeakable clasped again his living wife in his

# MGR. BOURGET.

The Sixtleth Anniversary Celebration at Boucherville-Embustastic Reception and Imposing Ceremonics.

The celebration on last Thursday at Boucherville of the sixtieth anniversary of Monseigeur Bourgel's priesthood was a most successful and imposing affair. Although Thursday was not strictly speaking, the sixtieth anniversary, it falling only on the 20th instant, it had been decided upon that the celebration should take place yesterday at Boucherville, because it happened to be also the 25th anniversary of the ordination as a priest of its parish priest, the Bev. Mr. Primeau. Consequently there was both a diamond and a silver wedding. Boucherville was also chosen because it was the first place which His Grace had visited when he inaugurated the movement, some two years ago, of paying off the diocesan debt, the parishioners pro-mised to pay another subscriptions towards this object when His Grace would again honor them with a visit. The population of Boucherville hardly number 2,000, and In addition to the \$2,100 they had already given they gave \$1,200 more yesterday. His Grace left for Boucherville on the evening previous, and went by way of Longue Pointe. where he was met by the Rev Mr Primeau and several leading citizens of the locality. His Grace was accompanied by Rev Canon Leclaire, Rev Mr Lagor e, P P of Longue Pointe; Rev Mr Plette and others. The party were conveyed to Bousherville on beard the "Terrebonne," and on arriving a most enthusiastic and cordial reception was extended the venerable prelate. Every house in the place flew its flags; the street; had all been adorned with trees, and several arches had been erected, the one at the landing was especially noticeable. "Soyez les bienvenus," was the appropriate devise which adorned it. The front of the church had also been appropriately decorated, and in bold relief was a Vivat Ignatius." The crowds in the streets of the village were numerous, as people from all the surrounding country had come to take part in the celebration. It was an imposing sight tosce the venerable Archbishop pass through the streets blessing the people on his way and extending to all his best wishes. It is most remarkable to see how well His Grace is for his advanced age of 84. He looks healthy and promises to live many years yet. The party proceeded to the Church, where a solemn blessing of the Holy Sacrament took place, and the Rev. Mr. Mongeau delivered an appropriate address. The party then visited the Convent of the Sisters of the Congregation, and there His Grace was presented with an address of welcome by the pupils, to which he made a most fitting reply.

The steamer "Terrebonne" left Jacques Cartier wharf yesterday morning for Boucherville with a select company. Among others there were His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, Hon LO Taillon, M.P.P., speaker of the Quebec Legislature, Hon Dr J J Boss, M L O, Hon Mr Laviolette, M L C, Hon Mr Beaubien, MPP, Rev Father Sentenne, PP of Notre Dame, Rev Father Colly, Superior of the Seminary, and several other members of the clergy, and the representatives of various religious institutions in the city. The steamer was gaily decorated and the party were accorded a most hearty welcome on their arrival at Boucherville. His Lordship proceeded to the residence of the Rev Mr Primean, where he met His Grace and the other members of the clergy, The following were noticed: Rev Messrs Colin, Superior of the Seminary; Sentenne, Cure of Notre Dame; Antoine, O M J, Pro-vincial Director of the Oblat Fathers; Lefebvre, of St Peter's Montreal, O M J; Lecasse, O M J; Onellet, Director of St Hyacinthe College; Chevrefile, Cure of St Anne; Lauzon, Chaplain of the Female Prison, Proulx, of the St Therese Seminary; Dagenals, formerly Cure of Contrecceur; Brien, Cure of St Louis; Boucher, Cure of Riviere du Loup; Durocher, Cure of St. Victoire; Callaghan, of St Patrick's Church, Montreal; Piche, Cure of Lachine; Loranger, Cure of Lanorale; Mongeau, Cure of St. Remi; Lesage, Cure of Chambly; Salmon, P. P. of St. Gabriel, Montreal; Dubuc, Cure of the parish of the Sacre Cour, Montreal; Lavallie, Cure of St. Vincent de Paul ; Dozols, Cure of Pointeaux-Trembles; Vinette, Cure of Chateauguay; Carrier, Cure of Sherrington; Dequoy, Cure of Eiviere des Prairies; Laborte, of the St. Viateur Order; Theberge, Cure of Varennes; Champoux, Cure of Berthier; Champeau, Cure of St. Joseph, Montreal; Chicoyne, Cure of St. Thomas; Daigneault, Cure of Ste. Julie; Tasse, Caisse, Chaplain, of the Hochelaga Convent; Huot, Cure of St. Paul L'Ermile, and others. Among the laity present were Hon. Mr. Taillon and Mr. O. J. Devlin, representing the lay portion of the Administrative Committee of the Diocese, and Hon. Mesers. DeBoucherville, Laviolette, Beaublen, J. J. Ross, and Mr. Landry, M.P., editor pro tempore of Le Canadien during the absence of Mr. Tarte in Europe.

The church, which is a beautiful one, was His prettily decorated for the occasion. Lordship Mgr Fabre officiated at Pontifical High Mass, with Bev Messrs Lessge and Daigneault as deacon and sub deacon of or fice, and Rev Mr Leblanc as assistant and Bev Mesers Huot and Dagenals as deacon and sub-deacon of honor. His Grace occupied a throne to the right of the sanctuary, and was attended by Rev Father Cazsau, S.J., of St Mary's College, and Bev Mr Mongeau.

The messe du second ton was executed with much precision and effect by the choir under city of Canada. To day, the Church of Canada, the direction of Mr. Normandin, N. P. Daring the service His Lordship Mgr. Fabre delivered an elequent and impressive sermon, In the course of which he said that they were all happy and glad to see that His Grace was in such good health, and hoped that God | There is not at the present time in the Church would give him many long years. Speaking in America, and very few in the world, any of the glorious career of His Grace, he pointed who can better than him point with more out the embarrassment in which the diccose legitimate pride to such a lengthy career in had been in some few years ago, and that the the service of his Maker. To write the history pain that was felt by the entire Catholic of the venerable Archbishop, would be to repopulation when this fact became known, and late the history of the Province of Quebec for he referred in glowing ranguage to the great nearly the last one hundred years. The space charity and devotion of Mgr. Bourget, who at our command merely enables us to touch had made so many sacrifices to rescue the on the principal points which have illustrated diocess from its perflous position, and of the such a brilliant and boly career as that of great devotion he had shown at his time of His Grace the Archbishop. Ignace Bourget life by going from parish to parish and from was born on the 30th of October, 1799, church to church, collecting the efferings of in the parish of Point Leyis, opposite Quebeo. the faithful of his diocese. God had blessed He was the eleventh, child of a family of his efforts and crowned them with suc- thirteen children and his father, Pierre Bourcess. The undertaking of His Grace was on which almost went sgainet all the old school, and his mother was named hope, but after reiterated sacrifices and zeal he had reached the goal of his noble ambition.

The financial position of the diocese was now practically saved. He began his crusade at the Bishop's Church, in Montreal, and then light and say, "It is bere that Mgr. Burget to layout the assistance and help of the Holy." to invoke the assistance and help of the Holy | was born." Young Bourget first went to Family, he came to the shrine consecrated to school at the village school, kept by a Mr. Family, he came to the shrine consecrated to school at the village school, kept by a Mr. his native country besides that of Laval, the sense is Dr. Holman's Pad. The only Holitat Bouckerville, as if to imitate its own Gingras, and when fourteen years of age was f under of the first diocese formed in man Pad Co. office is at 144 Broadway, N.Y. travels fr. m Bithlichim to Nizirett, and sent by his parents to the Quebec Seminary America.

thence to Egypt, and finally to Jerusalem. His Grace, inaugurated, his holy pligrimage in Boucherville and it was there that he came to finish it and they all owed the greatest debt to His Grace for his great work, and all thanked God from the bottom of their heart for having given His Grace the strength to do the good he has done to the Church and the diocese.

Mgr. Fabre said that he had desired to invite all the clergy and faithful of the diocese to unite in a grand public demonstration on the occasion of His Grace's sixtleth anniversary, but His Grace had positively declined. However, he would shortly issue a mandement asking the faithful to unite at the foot of the altar on the 20th inst, in praying God for His Grace, and asking every priest in the diocese to celebrate on that day Mass to his intention.

After Mass the Rev. Mr. Champoux, in the name of the administrative committee of the diocese, came before His Grace in the sanctuary and delivered to him a touching address. He thanked him in the name of the Committee and in the name of the clergy and faithful of the diocese, for the great work he had performed for the dioоеве, for collecting within the last two years over \$84,000 towards paying off the debt of the diocese. They could never be too thankful for this great aid, and could not cease to admire the great charity and devo-tion which he had shown. He referred to the great undertakings; which His Grace had inaugurated, and in the most touching language remarked that he had had silver, and gold and to say how much he has done for it since, and diamond weddings, but that one day, could only be ascertained by consulting the which unfortunately would perhaps be too near, His Grace would have to pay the debt of nature, and receive the reward ofrom the Creator; for his faithfulness in his devotion to His Church; but he hoped that if they could not carry to completion the great undertakings of His Grace that they would have successors who would, and in doing so take pride in terminating successfully these great deeds. The committee of the diocese, in carrying out this work, would use as one of the means to accomplish this object the oreating of an organ, on the basis of that of the areat journal of the Vatican which had created such great effect in Europe, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the diocese a . . def ading the doctrines of the Church when v r assalled. He concluded by again thanking H s Grace, and hoping that he would long be spaced to his children who loved him so well. The reply of Mgr. Bourget was probably

the most affecting one that could be imagined. He stood in the sanctuary with his Archbishop's robes, and his hair as white as snow on his head commanded respect, and his whole frame quivering with emotion as he spoke, and tears dropping down his face, had such an intense impression on those present that many could not help themselves from weeping. His soit, melodious voice rang through the densely crowded edifice as he spoke, and not a whisper could be heard as he reiterated his heartfelt thanks to the clergy and faithful for the great love shown him. What he had done for the honor of God and His Ohurch, and without the aid of the clergy and the people he would never have been able to accomplish what he had. He had always worked for the honor of God, and he was sorry he could not have done more than hr did. He warmly ap proved of the idea of founding a newspaper to farther the interests of the diocese, and he hoped the clergy would give it their whole support. He thanked God for having permitted him to accomplish what he had done, and he was aware that shortly he would have to go to his Creator, and if he considered him worthy of entering the celestial Jerusalem, he would not cease to pray for them all, and he a few of the institutions which were tormed

Rev. Mr. Leblanc, a native of Boucher-ville, then presented His Grace with an address in the name of the parish. It was conceived in the most elequent language and had a deep effect on the Archbishop. At the conclusion of the reading of the address, His Grace was presented with a magnificent bouquet, in which there were twentyfour branches, on each of which was attached

a fifty dollar gold place. His Grace again returned his warmest thanks and said he would use the gift to help those in need.

A banquet was then given in the public hall of the village, which had been gaily decorated with bunting, flowers, evergreens, and inscriptions of the most appropriate nature. The banquet was given by the ladies of the parish, and they certainly deserve many thanks for the manner in which they accomplished their task. No speeches were delivered, but the convives were greatly charmed with the tact and refinement which presided over all details. The menu was excellent.

Shortly after five o'clock His Grace and His Lordship, accompanied by a great many members of the clergy and others, returned to the city by the "Terrebonne."

Taken all in all, the celebration was one which did the greatest credit to all who took part in it, and especially to the Rev. Mr. Primean, Cure of Boucherville, who was untiring in his efforts, and to the ladles and citizens generally of Boucherville. The day will long be remembered there, and the event will also be remembered as one of the most remarkable in the very remarkable career of His Grace Archbishop Bourget, to whom all wish many years of life to carry on the Divine Mission

he has so nobly fulfilled in this city and did in this matter, the Province of Quebec diocese of Montreal. Roman Catholic faith in the great Church of are numerous, and several of them, Notre Dame of Montreal, by His Lordship Mgr. notably the "Ceremonial des Eveques, Lartique, the first Bishop of this metropolitan as well as the entire population, turns its eves towards the venerable Prince of the Uhurch as he goes to the altar of God to renew, the yows expressed by him considerably over half a century ago.

where he met as comrades such distinguished men as Mgr. Magloire Blanchet, Rev. M. Gauvreau, Vicar General of Quebec, Hon. Judge Bedard, the great patriot of his time, Dr. Bardy, who laid the foundation of the first St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec, and many others who have long since passed away. The young pupil had not long been within the college walls before his professors saw the material which was in him and the brilliant talents with which God had gifted him. After a few years stay here he went to the College of Nicolet where he completed his studies, and rejecting all offers made him to enter the world, took the first minor orders." It was when he was an ecclesiastic that Mgr. Plessis, of Quebec, then the only Bishop in Canada, formed the new diocese of Montreal, of which Mgr. Lartigue became Blehop. The sistant and secretary applied to His Lordship of Quebec, who immediately summoned the young ecclesiastic of Nicolet College. Mgr. Lertigue had undertaken a great task in organizing the new diocese, and in this, his efforts were well seconded by the Rev. M. Bourget, who, after a year's stay in this city. was ordained a priest as stated above. Bishop Lartigue was submitted to many painful ordeals at the birth of this diocese, and the first years which marked its existence were fraught with trouble and sacrifice, which was nobly supported by him and his young and devoted assistant. Thus Mgr Bourget contributed in laying the basis of this diocese, could only be ascertained by consulting the thousands and thousands of unfortunates, who have been relieved by him in their sufferings in the generations which long since have passed away. a In 1836, when the diocere had been definitely constituted, Mgr. Lartique asked of Rome that the one who during ten years had so ably and devotedly seconded his efforts be appointed Coadjutor Bishop. The application was granted, and the Rev. M. Bourget was conscorated Bishop of Telmesse in partibus, in Notre Dame Church, in the presence of an immense gathering of people, who pressed themselves forward to honor the modest son of Levis, now the Bishop of the first of Canadian cities. It will be seen that His Grace has now been a Bishop for over forty-five years. He was ordained as such on the 25th of July, 1837, a short time prior to the stormy and patriotic struggles of that time for free government. On the death of Mgr. Lartique on the 19th of April, 1840, Mgr. Bourget became Bishop of Montreal, and held that elevated post until the 19th of September, 1876 or for over a period of 36 years. His Grace to day is aged 83 years and 10 cays. He became Bishop of this city at the age of 38, and withdrew from the charge at the age of 77. From the very day upon which he took charge of the diocese and even before that until the day when the left it to withdraw in seclusion to his humble retreat of Sault-au-Recollet. Mgr. Bourget was pre-eminently the leading Bishop of Canada and the Father and Protector of his flock. As to his deeds, they are told by the existence of almost every religious, charitable and educational establishment in the city, which either owe their origin to his munificence or had their scenes of labor extended by his efforts. It is not necessary to say that every Catholic Church in the city, nay, more, almost all in the dicese, with the exception of Bonsecours, were erected during his occupancy of the See of this diocese, and the doors of mejestic Notre Dame were just opened as he himself entered the city to which he has been so faithfal, and which is indebted to him to such an extent that it will never be able to repay him its debt of gratitude. Here are the names of asked them not to forget him in their prayers, and concluded by thanking them most heartly for all their kindness. Sisters of Providence, the Sisters of the Good Shephaid with their noble institutions, the Josephices and St Viateur Brothers with their numerous educational establishments. The Father and Sisters of Sainte Oroix, the Institut for the Deaf and Dumb, the Association of the Ladies of Charity, Ste. Biandine Society for servant girls, the Hospice St. Joseph for

The older part of the population will remember the noble part he took in succoring the unfortunate sons and daughters of Erin during the dark days of '48 on the shores of the St. Lawrence, and how he devoted himself for them as would have done a Guardian Augel One of his great deeds was the laying on the 8th of July 1852, of the cornerstone of that great monument to religion-St. Peter's Cathedral. The site chosen for it, as well as for the palace, have since verified the assertions made by His Grace at the time that Dominion Square would still be the centre of Montreal, although then it was at its outside limits, The part he took in the celebrated Guibord trial, and the noble stand he took in connection with the unholy and unpatriotic Institut Canadien in this matter, are too well known to need mention at length, and His Grace hes lived to see this once promising institution crumble to pieces under the anathema which he hurled against it in the name of religion and country. Several of our statesmen have been styled "Fathers of Confederation," but it is a well-known fact that if His Grace had not taken the stand he would never have consented to Confederation It is exactly sixty years ago, in the such and the great scheme would have had stand of November, 1822, that His Grace Architecture below the literary works of His Grace bishop Bourget was ordained a priest of the heart. The literary works of His Grace has become a standard work now used throughout the world, and for which he was thanked by the Holy Father. Some of his mandements will always live as works of great value, and amongst these the most prominent are those on the Laval University, the Montreal Configration, the Epidemic of 1847, the Orphans of Irish Emigrants, the Mistortunes of Pius IX. in 1848, the Independence and Inviolability of the Papal States, Peter's Pence, &c. His Grace withdraw from the See of Montreal on the 10th July, 1876, and was succeeded by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, who had been consjutor since 1873. His Grace received the honorary title of Archbishop of Marianapolis. The facts connected with his life since then are too fresh in the minds of all to need to be related; but the great devotion he has shown at his advanced age to pay off the diccesan debt is one of the incidents of his life which will do him the greatest bouor. His Grace has made six voyages to the Eternal City and has been kindly received by three successors of St. Peter, Gregory XVI., Plus IX and Leo XIII. His deeds will never be forgotten in this diocese. Generations may pass away, but the monu-ments of stone which he has erected to the honor of God will ever stand to his honor, and his name will be placed in the history of

old and infirm p:lests, and hundreds of others,

one alone of which would be an everlasting

honor to any one single being, and how many

of his deeds have remained unknown and

untold?

Most of our readers will remember the great celebration which took place in this city in 1872, on the occasion of His Grace's golden wedding, and the many tributes of esteem and affection which were extended to

him.
There is a remarkable fact connected with his history which needs mentioning, as it formed an important epoch in the bietory of Canada, and that was the enrolment in the Papal army, under Lamouciere and Charette, of several hundred, young Canadians, who made bai-warks of their breasts in defence of Rome and the Papal territory, against the encroachments of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanual. "Mentana," "Castelfidardo," "Rome," are fields of honor to which Canadians can always point with legitimate pride and which scaled with blood the effection of our people for the Holy Father.

The celebration at Boneherville to-day was attended with much solemnity. The village was decorated with flags and other emblems of rejoicing. His Grace arrived by the "Terrebonne" last evening, and was presented with an address of welcome at the convent of the Sisters of the Congregation. In the evening the whole village was illuminated, and several bonfires were lit. This morning Mgr. Fabre arrived from Montreal, accompanied by several members of the clergy and others. A Pontifical High Mass was chanted in the Church, which was richly decorated. Mgr. Fabre officiated and His Grace occupied the Pontifical Throne. The former delivered an impressive sermon, which for want of space is held over. After Mass addresses were presented to His Grace by the clergy, citizens, and also in the name the Administrative Committee of the Diocese. Among the members of the latter were. Hon. L. O. Taillon and Mr. O. J. Devlin. His Grace replied feelingly and thanked all for the kind manifestations of sympathy. After this a banquet was given in the public Hall which was prettily decorated and the tables attended to by the ladies of the village. Several toasts were proposed and responded to. The address delivered by His Grace was most touching. The day was a great one for Boucherville, which also honored its parish priest, Revd. Mr Primeau, who was celebrating his 25th anniversary. Some one hundred members of the clergy attended the ceremony.

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 meilte, the fact of its large and continually increasing 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 FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN FRANCE PARIS, Nov. 9 .- An article by Beaulieu, published in the Journat des Debats vesterday on the state of the revenue, has made a great impression and caused Rentes to decline. Beaulieu says taxes, credit and confidence are all in an unhealthy condition; the an ticipated excess of taxes has declined each month. In September they produced two million france less than in September 1881. He calculated that the deficiency of the present financial year would be 60,000,000 france and possibly 150,000,000 fra cs. The Temps says : - From the figures communicated to the Budget Committee, it appears that the sum at the disposal of the Government from unexpected credits will be 60,000,000 france. not 153,000,000, as stated by the Minister of will therefore be necessary to obtain 100,000, 000 france from the floating debt account.

"GOLDEN MEDICINE DISCOVERY" (Trade mark registered) is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for con-sumptive night-aweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of reath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

#### LOUISE MICHEL.

LOUISE MICHEL.

The Parsian correscendent of the Etotle Belge has had an interview with Louise Michel (who is going to: give a lecture in Brussels), the revelations of which have been published. She was, it seems, in sarly life a schoolmistress. She was then a pious Catholic, with a tendency to mysticism, and she wrote several devotional hymns. It was the doctrine of eternal punishment, as taught by the Church, she declares, which first made her sceptical; and the support given by the clergy to the Empire turned scepticism into downright disbelief and hostility to all religion. She acknowledged without hesitation, and even with a smile on her lips, that she had planned the assassination of Nappicon III and afterward of M. Thiers. The downfall of the Empire saved the former: and she was only dissuaded from proceeding to Versailles to carry out her designs against the latter by the representations of Ferre, one of the Communist leaders, who convined her that the assassination would injure the cause of the Commune. Her mission, she avowed, was destruction, to make a tabula rasa of the existing social organization. The idea of reform was ridiculous, everything being bad and rotten. When asked if she had a new social system thought out to replace the present one she acknowledged she had not; but she trusted, after the revolution, to the inspiration of somegreat and fruitful idea which would bring about a complete social renovation.

#### TO LADIUS

suffering from functional derangement or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses inci-dent to their sex, Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood-outs and colored plates, anggests sure means of complete self cure. Sent for three letter postage stamps Address WORLD'S DIPENFARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buff.lo, N.Y

Oue of the most enormous ropes in size and length ever produced in England is that recently manufactured for service in New Zealand, where it is to be employed in hauling up ships when they run aground on the soft mud bottom there, which is occasionally the case. The rope in question is a twenty-one-inch white manilla hawser, 120 fathoms long, and composed of nine strands of 316 yarns to the strand. Another rope, intended for the same purpose, is a fifteen-inch hawser of the same material and length, and composed of nine strands with 264 yarns to the strand. As is well known, twelve-inch ropes are the largest size ordinarily made.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's " Pel. lets" do not render the towels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

John Metzler, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Halifex, died on November 8th in his 87th year. He was father-in-law of Hon A McLelau, Minister of Marine and Fishe les

THE REMEDY suggested by common All druggists sell the remedies.

free to the end of the year 1882

The True Wirness has within the past few rears made an immense stride to circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flettering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few 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 their 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 Witness is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 34 years in existence.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this jour nal to be worth \$1 50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS 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 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 Uatholic 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 inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on 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 circula. tion 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 WITKESS for one

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash (\$150 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 16 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$3.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liber i inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; 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 throughout 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 Dfine tl o any narti but can work up their quota from different Finance to the committee on Monday. It towns or districts; no: is it necessary to send all the 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 irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our chalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, 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 oc-

tween this date and the 31st December, 1882, will receive the paper for the belance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample oppies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. Bemittances may be sent by P. O. money

order, bank draft, registered letter, or by exprese, at our risk. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so obserfully to our call for amount due, and

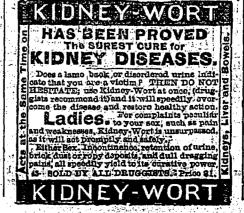
their example at once. "POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 761 ORAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

request those of them who have not, to follow

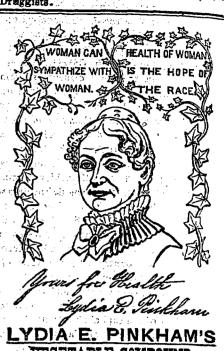
Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Boda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist,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

Col Bichard Arnold, U S Army, died at Governor's Island, New York, on November

. " Example is better than precept" It is well known that dyspepsia, bilious uttacks, headache and many other file can only be cured by removing their ounse. Kidney-Wort has been proved to be the most effectual remedy for these, and for habitual costiveness. which so efficie millions of the American



THAT HUSBAND OF MINE Is three times the man he was before he began using " Wells' Health Renewer.', \$1. Druggists.



VEGETABLE COMPOUND A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK. NESSES, Including Leucorrhea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of

, LAPSUS UTERI, &c. Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT PREELY.

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FOR ALL WEARNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kinkurs it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. 127 KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAMPS BLOOD PURIFIER will eraducate overy vestige of Humors from the lilood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are pre pared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, 31 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

POT LYDIA E. PINEMAN'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Billiousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents to Sold by all Druggists. ⊕

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will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permanent cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidnevs, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs a good working order and perfect health will be the result. I nelles and others subje to SICK HEADACHE will find relief and permanent ours by the use of these Bittors. Being tonic and middly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD by expeding all Morbid Secretions PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. For this by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS., 



ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND It supplies the natural food and color to the hair

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glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING It is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



will change the beard to a BROWN of BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

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# At BUFFALO

REBUILT

And Again Open to Receive THE AFFLICTED.

This grand annex of the widely-celebrated World's Distensary located at Buffalo, N. Y. having been entirely destroyed by fire February listh. 1881. the Board of Trustees, took prompt steps to rebuild it for the sicepnimodation of the large number of invarids who visit Buffalo from levery Blate and Territory that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Blat of skilled specialists in Medicine and Surgery, who compose the Faculty of this Model Sanitarium, and Surgical Institute, as well as of the facilities and suvantages in treatment which such a perfectly equipped establishment affords.

Profiting by the experience afforded by several

well as of the act a perfectly equipped establishment afords.

Profiting by the experience afforded by several Profiting by the experience afforded by several penis occupancy of the original Invalids' Hotel building which at the date of its erection was the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the world, they believe they have in the new building made, great improvements over the original Invalids' Hotel for the accommodation of patient. The Invalids' Hotel is pleasantly situated on Main Street, in the City of Buffalo, just above and outside the business and busile of this Queen City of the Lakes. It is casily reached from the relivond depois by the Exchange and Main Street car lines. It is a substantially built brick building. It make with sand stone, well lighted, and provided with patent hydraulic elevator, so that its upper stories are quite as desirable as any. It is well provided with fire escapes and, in fact, nothing has been reglected that can add to the comfort and home the make up of this popular rational resort for the invalid and affilicted. Great pains and expense have been assumed in providing perfect ventilation for every room and part of the building. The yard and surroundings of the Hotel are very pleasant, it being located in the linest built part of the city.

THE BATH DEPARTMENT.

THE BATH DEPARTMENT.

THE BATH DEPARTMENT.

The Invalids' Hotel is provided with Turkish, electric, and other approved baths, with gymnasum and treatment room, fitted up with vacuum and movement treatment apparatus of the meat modern and approved style. These and much more ingeniously devised apparatus and appliances are brought into use in a great variety of chronic affections with marvelously successful results. A perfect system of physical training, especially adapted to the wants of the invalid and weak, and most skillfully conducted and applied, is not the least important among the many advantages that the chronic sufferers here find.

THE SURGICAL DEPARIMENT.

THE SURGICAL DEPARIMENT. In the Surgical Department every instrument and appliance approved by the modern operator is provided, and many and ingenious are the instruments and devices that the Faculty of this institution have invented and perfected to meet the wants of their numerous cases. REMEDIES USED.

In the prescribing of remedies for disease, the Stail resort to the whole broad field of materia medica, allowing themselves to be hampered by no school, ism. or sect. The medicines employed are all prepared by skilled chemists and pharmacists, and the greatest care is exercised to have them manufactured from the freshest and purest ingredien's. The Faculty probably employ a greater number and variety of native roots, barks, and herbs, in their practice than are used in any other lavalids' resort in the land.

REGULATION OF DIET.

REGULATION OF DIET.

The table is well supplied with an abundance of wholesome and nu ritious food, especially adapted and prepared to suit the invalld, it being varied to suit each particular case. The Faculty recognize the importance of proper food as one of the greatest factors in the treatment of chronic diseases. While properly regulating and restricting the food of the invalid when necessary, they also recognize the fact that many are benefitted by a liberal diet of the most substantial food, as steaks eggs, oysters, nilk, and other very nutritious articles of diet, which are always provided in abundance for those for whom they are suited.

From previous experience somewhere, some people get the impression that they are to be half starved at such an institution as this. If this is the case anywhere, it is not so here, as anyone will attest who has ever resided at this sanitarium REGULATION OF DIET.

of practice, constitute the professional staff.

One reason why they are more successful in the treatment of chronic discases than others, is from the fact that they are supplied with all the modern improvements in the way of instruments, appliances, and remedial sgents in the healing art, the expense of which deters the local physician in general practice in prosuring—for the treatment of the limited number of cases that come within the circuit of his practice. The treatment of such cases requires special attention and special study to be successful.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW. A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

It is a well-known fact, that apreals to the judgment of every thinking person, that a physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill that flesh is heir to without giving special attention to any particular class of diseases. Men in all ages of the world who have made their mark or become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science or literature.

The immense new building erected and occupled by the World's Dispensary Medical Association as a Laboraters, wherein are manufacturd Dr. Pierce's Standard Family Medicines, is not inappropriately called the

WORLD'S DISPENSARY

for within its walls are prepared a series of re-medies of such exceeding merit that they have acquired world-wide fame, and are sold in vast quantities in nearly every civilized

This new and elegant building is located on Washington street, immediately in the rear of the Invalids' Hotel, is of brick with sand stone trimmings, six stories high and 100 feet square. Its most striking architectural features exter-lorly are massiveness, combined with grace and beauty of outline, and great strength.

THE BASEMENT.

THE BASEMENT.

The basement, or first storey, opens on a level from the Washington Street sidewalk, and is occupied by a plant of three large boilers, which supply the steam used to run a huge Corliss engine, of 100 horse-power, which is also located on this floor. This powerful engine drives all the machinery of the establishment, invluding drug mills, pill machines, tacking machinery, a large number of printing presses, folding machines, stitching; trimming, and many other machines, located on the different floors and used in the manufacture of medicines, books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, and other printed matter. On this floor is also located much lagenlously devised bottling, labeling, wrapping and packing machinery, and the shipping department. Here may be seen huge piles of medicine boxed, marked, and ready for shipment to all parts of the civilized world. A large sleam reight elevator leads from this to the floors above.

MAIN FLOOR.

The main or second floor of the Dispensary is entered from Model.

The main or second floor of the Dispensary is entered from Main Street; by a short walk through the grounds surrounding the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. On this floor are located geoption-rooms, business offices, counting room, the advertising department, mailing-room, the envertising department, mailing-room, the extensive medical library; and a series of fourtien large, elegantly-furnished, and well-lighted rooms) cocupied by the medical staff as reception pariors and consultation and surgical goparating frooms. The entrance to and arrangementator these commission for the patient Large, fire proof vaults are provided for the saie keeping of books, papers, and valuables; and the counting room and offices are elegantly-fluithed in hard woods, and present an elegant and grandisppearance.

printing and binding works. Twelve large presses driven by lower, with six folding machines, triuming, cutting, and stuching machinery, are constantly running in this department. Here is printed and bound Dr. Pleroe's popular work of nearly attour and pages, denominated "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," nearly 200,000 copies of which have been sold. Millions of pocket memorandum books, pamphlets; circulars, and cards are also issued from this department, and scattered broad cast to every quarter of the globs.

FOURTH FLOOR.

broad cast to every quarter of the globa.

FOURTH FLOOR.

Large mills for crushing, grinding, and pulverizing roots, barks, herbs, and other drugs, occupy a considerable part of this floor. Extensive drying-rooms, in which articles to be ground in the drug mills are properly dried, are also located upon this floor, as are also many large tanks containing thousands of gallons of medicine ready for bottling. In a large room set aside for that purpose, are stored vast quantitles of labels, wrappers, and stamps, for use in putting up medicines. There is also located on t is floor an elegantly furnished dispensing room, where the physicians' prescriptions are carefully compounded and prepared to suit each individual case consuling the Faculty, are

paper, crude drugs; glass; corks, and other supplies employed in the general butiness.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In all departments of the vast business establishment the visitor will be struck by the perfect system which everywhere prevails and the wonderful accuracy with which every process and transaction; carried on and consummated. Hence the uniformity of purity and strength for which the medicines here manufactured have so long been celebrated. To this also is due much of the marvelous success attained in the department established for the special treatment of chronic and obstinate cases of disease. In this department the Faculty are not at all limited or humpered in prescribing, and do not confine themselves in the least to the proprietary, or standard medicines manufactured for general sale through druggists but employ a range of curative agents unsurpassed in variety and range of applications. They aim to carefully adapt their prescriptions to the case in hand. That a business of such vast and farreaching propritions as is seen within the Association's extensive buildings should have been established within the short space of a few years speaks louder and far more convincingly than volumes for the genuine merits of Doctor Pierce's Standard Medicines to which is largely due these grand achievements. Without superior merit there can be no enduring success. That these world amed remedies for the more common and casily-rocognized tils of mankind till continue, year after year, to inverse in popularity and general sale, is indisputable evidence of their superiority over the great majority of medicines offered for general public sale and known as "Patent Medicines." They are the favorite prescriptions of a physical who is in regular practice, and has for years made the study of chronic diseases a specialty. They should not be classed with the nostrums which are compounded by quacks, "Indian doctors," or those having no knowlind human system

EUROPEAN BRANCH. he human system

the human system

EUROPEAN BRANCH.

The demand for Dr. Plerce's Medicines and for the professional services of the skilled specialists of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, some years ago, led to the establishment of a branch at No. 3 New Oxford Freet, London. England, where skilled Physicians and Surgeons are constantly in attendance. This is the only branch establishment having any connection with the world-famed Buffalo Iustitution, and all persons representing otherwise, can safely be set down as swindlers endeavoring to deceive the unwary.

NO ITINERANTS.

NO ITINERANTS.

The full Staff of ten Physicians and Surgeons devote their whole time and attention to the special fields of practice allotted to each, and never travel to solicit practice, but only to visit important cases in consultation and to perform surgical operations when sent for.

GO DIFFECTIVE TO THE HOTEL.

on the cars will take your checks and deliver your baggage directly to the Hotel.

TERMS OF TREATMENT.

The terms of treatment at this favorite invalids' resort are regulated so as to the within the reach of sil classes, and are, of course, dependent largely upon the condition and requirements of patients, and can, therefore, only be made known on application in each individual case. Those living at a distance and wishing to avail themselves of the personal care and attention of the Faculty will be provided with good brarding accommodations, at reasonable prices. The general rule is to treat chronic cases by the month, and a cordial invitation is extended by the proprietors to the sick and suffering to call on them, or write if they cannot call, or communicate through their friends.

All inquiries and communications should be addressed to. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rost by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of outting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelytepend 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 [G2 a bottle.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA ass no equal for relieving pain, both internal nd external. It cures Pain in the Sile ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Bheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain

PROFIT, \$1,200. "To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200 -all of this expense was stopped by three Bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."-N.E. Farmer.

THE WINDSOR MILLS EXPLOSION. WINDSOR MILLS, Que, Nov. 8-The Cornng Mill where the powder is grained and polished exploded first. One man was attending it while the others were out. The concussion caused by this exploded the mill, where the press and cylinders are at a distance of eighty feet. No one was in the building at the time. Both buildings were completely destroyed, windows and doors of three buildings were shattered, but no more each individual case consuling the Faculty. The First FLOOR.

This entire floor is occapied with mixing perceives and other apparatus employed in the manuf cturing of medicines. Every process is a natured of the watchful care of an experience chemist and pharmacist, and in the most perfect and order the watchful care of an experience chemist and pharmacist, and in the most perfect and order ly manner; the apparatus employed being of the most approved character.

This is wholly occupied for the storage of paper, crude drugs; glass; corks, and other supplies employed in the general business.

An old physician, retired from active practice and order the storage of paper, crude drugs; glass; corks, and other supplies employed in the general business.

An old physician, retired from active practice and order the storage of paper, crude drugs; glass; corks, and other supplies employed in the general business.

An old physician, retired from active practice and order the storage of paper, crude drugs; glass; corks, and other supplies employed in the general business. blew off. The loss of life would have been.

tice having bad placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrb, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful ourative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope DR. J. C. RAYMOND.

164 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11-G

In 1876 Mr. Gladstone visited the Downger Marchioness of Watertord, and felled a tree. As a memento, he promised to send Lady Waterford's forester an axe. Six years passed without the axe, and the forester had forgotten all about it. The other day, however, he was cheered by the receipt of a fine American axe and a kindly letter from the Premier asking his acceptance of the gift.

BILIOUS ATTACKS.

if neglected, lead to many serious troubles such as Liver Complnint, Jaundice, and generl Debility. Persons suffering should attend to their complaints at once, and save a great deal of unnecessary pein and expense. McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will act promptly, and saiely. They may be used in any climate and at any season. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes \$1 00, mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps, B. E. McGale, Chemist, Montreal. \*\* 11 tf Montreal.

The recent fashion among surgeons of em. ploying kangaroo tendons for ligatures is said to be giving way to the superior excellence of the sciatic nerve of the calf as now used for that purpose.

IN TORONTO.

Since the removal of M Souvielle's Throat and Ling institute to his new quarters, 173 Church street, much suffering to be well taken care of. On the contrary, the country, the country at the convey reports of care and general accommodations for those desting to be well taken care of. On the contrary, the country, the country attended and exterion, assertion.

A sufficient number of trained and exterioned universe are employed so that those requiring attendance may have the very best of care.

UNPARAILELED SUCCESS.

The founder of this institution commerced one years ago, with little capital, to build upfor universe in the trainment of chronic disease of the chronic disease. The chronic disease of the chron

plication of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure.

Holloway's Pills are strongly recommended to all persons who are much reduced in power and condition, whose stomachs are weak, and whose nerves are shattered. The beneficial effect of those Pills will be perceptible after a few days' trial, though a more extended course may be required to re-establish perfect health. Holloway's medicine acts on the organs of digection, and induces complete regularity in the stomach, liver pancreas, and kidneys. This treatment is both safe and certain in result, and is thoroughly consistent with observation, experience, and common sense. The purification of the blood, the removal of all noxious matter from the secretions, and the excitement of gentle action in the bowels, are the sources of the curative powers of Holloway's

CASTELAR'S MANIFESTO.

MADRID, Nov. S .- Castelar will shortly publish a manifesto to constitutencies advising the Democrats to take an active share in the legal struggle to be recommended as the best means for developing the political aducation of the Democracy. Castelar states that his experience taught him to prefer evolution to revolution. He envise the orderly parliaments of England and the United States, and proclaims Republican convictions and aspirations. He and his friends will pursue the way towards a steady, solid Re-

The hatements of the flower, opens on a level flow the first dente, flumings and and apit tof at setting power in well for the flower, opens of the flower,

PNEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$60 outsit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine.

WITH

# DOLLARS

FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Ausrian 100fl Government Bond ISSUED IN 1861.

which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY,

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Prize as there are NO BLANKS. The three nighest prizes amount to 200,000 Florins. 20,000 15,000

And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 200 Florins.

46

The next drawing takes place on the 1st DÉCEMBER.

and every Bond bought of us on or before the and every cond sought of us on or before the 1st December, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

Out of town orders sent in Registered Letters and enclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO...

No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

### The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

## EARS for the MILLION

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Caronarodon Rondeleth. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a resorative 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 proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the chinese people. Sent, 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 deamess helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its "Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey street. New York, enclosing \$1.00. and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative. effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Entror of MERCANTILE REVIEW.

285 To avoid loss in the Mails please send money by Registered Letter.
Only imported by

HAYLOCK & JENNEY,

(Late Haylock & Co.)

7 Dey Street, New York
Sole Agents for America.

6 G

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#### A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE -OF-

HOUSEHOLD USE −ıš the−

### COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the rurpose 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 readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

package.

5 Q

"TILL WARNED, OR BY 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 purifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialties Manufacturing Co., Montreal Price 25c. 51 ti

D. Langell's Asihma and Catarrh Remedy Ray. J. B Howard, Dundas, On tario, Canada writes: Your ASTHEMA and CATARRH REMEDY nas been an unspeakable blersing to me. I wish all Ashmatic Sufferers to send for it; warranted to relieve instantly so the patient can lie down and sleep comfortably. Sent by mail on receipt of price, \$1.00, one rial package free of charge.

Address, D. LANGELL, Wooster, O., U. S. 10 4eow.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Cetywayo is residing as a free man at his former place of detention, near Cape Town, pending his return to Zulpland.

Money was orgently needed by a church at Blandford, Mass., and a committee with the pastor at its head, devised a novel scheme. A challenge was sent to a number of young men at Westhild to come out and hunt squirrels all day and at night eat a supper in the church, the party which had killed the least game to pay \$1 each for all the meals served. To the supprise of the church members who joined in the hunt, the marksmen from Westfald heat them. field best them; but the Springfield Repub-lican is authority for the charge that when it came to a count, a number of squirrels that had been abot goveral days before were fraudulently introduced, so that the church came out financially victors.

A Munich inventor has brought forward an improvement in the construction of planefortes which, it is claimed, meets the problem of equalizing the strength and fulness of the different octaves. A series of tuning forks are freely suspended over the three highest octaves of the plane, each fork having the exact pitch of the string over which it is suspended. The vibrations of the string are communicated to the fork, which in turn reacts on the string, and thus a full and sus tained tone is secured in strong contrast to the usual short and dry tones of this instrument. The changed quality of the higher notes which is thus produced also improves the character of the lower ones.

An immense fortune is waiting for a claimant in India The person entitled to it is a man named William McCarthy, presumably an Irishman, who sailed from Liverpool for New York about forty years ago. Nothing is at present known of this individual, and advertisements have been inserted in the papers in England and this country. Possibly he may have succeeded in realizing a fortune here by his own industry; possibly he may be in dire destitution; possibly he is dead. Whatever has become of him the fact remains that his anole, Gen. William Frederick McCarthy, has recently died in India, and in his will left him all his property, amounting to over a million of rupees.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. For Alcoholism.

DR. P. P. GILMART'IN, Detroit, Mich., says:—"I have found it very satisfactory in its effects, notably in the prostration attendant upon alcoholism." lli m wf

The following eigh is on a photograph gallery at Santa Croz, Cal.: "And God said let there be light and there was light. We will use that light to your advantage."

"We are persuaded that the ancient Hormes with all the subtle art and natural resources of the Alchemists, was a very poor doctor compared with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Hermes may have been after all only a clever practitioner of the Black Art; but we know there is no humbug in the pharmaceutical chemistry of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is estimated that this year's output of the Wood Blyer and Sawtooth mines in Idaho will be about \$3,000,000, or double the yield of the entire Territory three years ago.

CATABBH OF THE BLADDER. STINGING Irritation, inflammation, all Kidney, and Uring Complaints, cared by Buchupalan," \$1

The State of Previo, Mexico, has enacted that all persons epgaged in the cultivation of cotton shall be exempt from the payment of taxes or personal contributions for ten years.

For five cents, Wells, Bichardson & of all colors of Diamond Dyes, with direc-

It is a curious coincidence that at Dronfield, England, petty sessions lately, Mr. and Mrs. Caudle's domestic differences brought them before the magistrate. Caudle com-plained that she was always nagging him, kept him foodless, and had even attacked him with a knife. She went to prison for a month, doubtless to meditate on curtain lectures of the future.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rate." Clears out rate, mice roaches, bed-bugs, flies, auts, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 150.

F. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes : That he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflam-mation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to cure) through his triends, and in nearly every instance it was effectual. 

Professional Cards.

TR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.  $\mathbf{D}^{\,\mathrm{R.}}$  RANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Medical.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago. Fackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-ings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

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

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacons Orans a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively riffing outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its

Directions in Eleven Languages. BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDIOINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S. A.

#### HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Lending Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomack, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficatious 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 Rnown Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhematism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to iail.

Both Pills and Olutment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pcfs, at 1s. 14d. 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicing vendors throughout the civilized world.

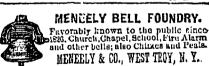
N. —Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

Bells, &c.

#### McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those ORLEBRATED OHIMES AND BELLS for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.

HENRY MCSHANE & Co., BALTIMORE, MD., U.S.A.





30 G-CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO..

SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY. Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.
Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
28F Hivstrated Catalogue sent free.
20Feb. 78-28

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and convictionof any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word-

# IRELAND.

Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, made on the Speaker's putting the first resolution (the closure rule) on Monday night, that it be rejected, was defeated by a vote of 304 to 260. Mr. O'Shea, Liberal, appealed to the Irish members to support the Government.

Mr. Cowen, "radical reformer," amid the cheers of the tories, denounced the closure rule as an interference with the libertles of the House, which would be fatal to the existence of minorities in Parliament. A change was necessary, he said, but this change was excessive and bewildering, and amounted to a revolution in the propriety of the House.

Mr. Charles Russell, Liberal, supported the Government. He said if the Government abused the proposed rules a healthy public opinion would soon hurl them from power. He could not understand why the home rulers proposed to vote with the tory coercionists.

Mesers. Hopwood, Firth, Sexton and Waddy, Liberals, Mr. Chaplin, Conservative, and several other members followed in support of the Government.

Sir Henry James, Liperal, warmly denounced Mr. Cowen. He referred to the speech of Mr. Stanhope Conservative, in the House on Wednesday, charging Mr. Gladstone with bidding for the Irish vote by his talk about Irish self-government, and pointed out that the Queen's Speech from the throne in 1881 held out a promise c. ...e establishment of county boards in Ireland—a measure of local self-government founded on representa-

tive principles.
Mr. Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative, said many members would be relleved while others would be disappointed, because the expectation Mr Gladstone held out to the Irish members meant nothing more than the introduction of a county government bill. Sir Michael maintained that the other resolutions would provide for all the remedies required, and said he should oppose the first resolution because it directly violated the principle always acted upon by the late Gov-

After remarks by Lord Eicho and Mr. Newdegate, Conservative, a division was had, and Sir Stafford Northcote's motion-made on the Speaker putting the first resolution on Monday night-that it be rejected was defeated by

a vote of 304 to 260. The Parnellites voted for and the other Erish members against the motion.

During the debate five officers of Indian regiments engaged in the recent Egyptian campaign appeared in the gallery of the House. They were greated with cheers from the body of the House. The officers returned a salute. The scene was without precedent in the House.

London, Nov. 13.-The Chairman of the Special Parliamentary Committee in the case of the arrest of E. Dwyer Gray will report against the House of Commons taking any action in the matter. Messrs. Parnell and Dillon will make a minority report, declaring that Judge Lawson's action was legal, but that there was no sufficient reason for the imprisonment of a member of Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 13 .- In the House of Commone, Sir Charles Dilke said there was no reason to suppose that there would be any departure from the procedure agreed upon by Egypt and England for the trial of Arabi.

The Speaker received a letter from Bradlaugh, asking the House to permit him to state at the bar the grounds of law on which he claims the right to take his seat for North-

Mr. Labouchers gave notice that he would at the first opportunity, move that Bradlaugh

be heard. i arise from the discustion

render of Arabi to the British that he was decast when the trial would begin or end. The Government was anxious to expedite the proceedings. Arabi would not be executed without the consent of the Government. Mr. Gladetone also stated that Lord Dufferin Egypt. The Government's business was to thing to shut out future amendments. The Government was now engaged in considering with Lord Dufferin the establishment of instifu ions in which Egyptians would be represented, and which would have control over the administration of the expenditure. Until further progress was made it would be premature to enter into the question of submitting the arrangement to the sanction of the Sultan or to European concert.

In the House to-night Mr. Gladstone moved that the second procedure resolution ba considered.

Lord Churchill, in moving an amendment, referred to the treaty alleged to have been entered into by the Government with Irish members of Parliament imprisoned in Kilmainham gool, by mean; of which the letter were said to have effected their release.

Mr. Gladstone said no such treaty was made. He challenged the Opposition to move an inquiry on the subject.

Mr. Yorke (Conservative) asked if stone would give a day therefor.

Mr. Gladstone replied "yes, at once." Mr. Yorke then stated that at the carliest opportunity he would make a motion for such ngulry. The debate was adjourned.

Dualin, Nov. 13 .- Joyce, one of the non charged with the massacre of the Joyce family at Maamstrana, was arraigned for trial to-day before Judge Barry. The court room was crowded. Johnson, Murphy and Peter O'Brien represent the Crown; George Malley and Stretch, counsel for prisoner. Malley applied for a postponement of the trial in order to have the venue changed. This the Court refused. Malley then asked for postponement on the ground of the surprise to the defence caused by one of the men accused of the murder having turned approver. This request was also refused.

The police have arrested another man for alleged participation in the murder of the

Joyce family, Judge Lawson continues to receive congratulations from all parts of the kingdom or his escape from the assassin. Bellan, arrested as his assailant, continues reticent. The police are active, and further arrests are expected.

In the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice to day, Sergeant Robinson congratulated Judge Lawson on his escape from assassination. Judge Lawson expressed his warm acknowledgments, and said, as the matter was before another tribunal, he would refrain from making any comments on it.

During the examination of Delaney to-day the court was crowded with police. As the revolver found on Delancy is an expensive one, the police believe it was supplied to him, as his circumstances would not permit him to bry such a costly article.

(BY MAIL.)

Mr Henry Cooke, JP, of Tonavilla, near Listowel, died suddenly en Tuesday. He had sat on the bench with other magistrates, assisting Mr W O'Connor-Morris, County Court Judge, in the disposal of applications for spirit licenses in the Listowel Court House. At two o'clock he went down to the establishment of Mr Shine, in the town, and while in the act of partaking of some refreshments fell into the arms of a man who was standing by, and instantly expired. Deceased was a robust, powerfully built man, over the middle height, and the cause of death appears somewhat mysterious, but it is surmised that it was heart disease.

A special meeting of the Cork Oddfellows was held on Tuesday for the purpose of taking into consideration a petition of the Dublin Corporation respecting judges' power in cases of contempt of court. The meeting was largely attended, but a considerable difference of opinion arose as to whether the matter was of a political nature, and thereby excluded from discussions in a friendly society. After a warm discussion the petition was, by a have occurred at \$8 50 to 9 per 100 lbs. Eggs majority, adopted. The dissentients intend are firm at 25c to 26c. Potashes are selling to appeal against the resolution to the Grand Master of the Court of Directors as being ultra vires.

Mr. Egan, in response to a request from America, has given an account of the entire sum expended out of the Land Lesgue Fund in payment of the travelling expenses of members of Parliament. "i'ast sum, which includes the trip of Mr. Parn. i. and Dillon to America, amounts to £1,600. That is to say, that for three years the average expenses of the Parliamentary officers of the League were not £20 per year per man; and that is to say, also, that instead of being paid sumptuously for their services, these men had to make sacrifice of their private purses as well as their time and energies whenever they went a-journeying for the popular cause.

Dablin gossip is busy with the following tale, whichtwe ell as told to us :- An Irish M. P., of burly proportions and redoubtable aspect, was, the day before the National Conference, exhibiting the lions of the Phaceaix Perk to two English friends, strangers in Dablin. They had just got off their outside car to examine the spot where Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were poinarded, and which is marked by a bald patch of trodden out vegetation. While the three were grouped around the spot, the Onlef Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, M. P, happened to stroll by. The formidable looking Irish member stopped out to meet him with a sign of recognition. Instantly he heard the click of a revolver at his ear, and turning found hi uself covered by the barrel of a sixshooter, which the marksman (of course, a policeman in plain clothes) did not drop until he heard the re-assuring laugh of the Chief Secretary, and found that he had added one more to the grotesque mistakes made in connection with the Phenix Park assacsing-

CONSTITUTIONS OF IRON ARE UEDERMINED and Mr. Gladstone said, considering the pre- destroyed by lung and bronchial disease congovernt upon neglect of a cough. A foolof the motion of Mr. Bourke, namely, that hardy disregard of that warning symptom is the House regrets after the unconditional sur- unfortunately very common, and that is the main reason why consumption figures so conlivered to the Egyptian tribunal, he could spicuously among the causes of premature not assent to its discussion while proceedings | death. A timely use, inwardly and outwardly, concerning Arabi were pending. Mr. Glad. of Thomas' Edectric Oil, a benign, pure and stone stated that it was impossible to fore. undeteriorating anti-spasmodic, soothing and healing agent, indorsed and recommended by the faculty, is a sure, prompt and inexpensive way of arresting a cough or cold. Besides being a pulmonic of acknowledged excellence, it is a matchless anodyne for rheumatic and would conclude no final arrangements with | neuralgic pain; cures bleeding or blind piles, sores and hurts of all kinds, and remedies make or join in making an arrangement for kidney troubles and lamences or weakness of security and good order, but it would do not the back. Some of the most experienced the back. Some of the most experienced and best known stock-raisers and owners of "crack" trotting horses, 1600 mend it for diseases and injuries of horses and cattle.

#### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHESS OFFICE.

TURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1882. Morning Stock Sales-10 Montreal 206: 100 do 205); 45 do 206; 25 do 206); 50 do (ex.div) 2021; 115 do 2011; 25 do 2011; 100 do 2021; 25 do 202; 1 do 2021; 35 do 2013; 30 do 2021; 6 do 2021; 75 do 2021; 50 Commerce 134; 125 do 1331; 50 do 1331; 100 do 1331; 75 do 134; 4 Merchante 1241; 7 do 124; 50 do 1241; 25 124; 7 do 124; 50 do 124; 25 do 124;; 25 do 1243; 60 do 125; 125 Merchants (ex.div) 122; 30 do 122; 125 Nerib-West 588; 194 Blobelieu 72; 50 do 73; 10 Gae; 177; 75 do 178; 75 do 1773; 850 do 178; 125 St Paul & Manitoba 1511; 100 do 1511; 50 Gas 179; 50 do 1791; 25 do 1791; 25 do 1231; 25 do 12

124; 100 do 124]; 25 do 124; 16 do 124]. The latest from New York is "that the amount subscribed to build the new trans- ing at 72c. In fruit, most of the ordinary atlantic cable is \$2,200,000, of which and rain-damaged Valencias have been sold James Gordon Bennett is down for \$1,000,000 with the plage of an additional million in on well known brands at 7gc to 8c, as to case a second cable is decided upon, in which quantity. New Malaga fruit is steady at the case a second cable is decided upon, in which case the total capital will be raised to \$5,000 .-000. The new cable will be operated in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio telegraphic system, and possibly also with the

Mutual Union." Bays the Graphic: —" Regarding the reported leasing of the Canada Southern by the Michigan Central, it may be noted that Samuel Barton says this afternoon he don't know whether it is a lease or a consolidation, but that insiders in both roads are agreed that about 44c and we quote 44c to 5c. The the new arrangement will be beneficial to tea trade has shown a little more life,

both roads." The money market to-day was nominally unchanged and very quiet. Seven per cent was the rate to good borrowers on both stock also been more doing in greens at 20c to collateral and mercantile paper, the smaller 25c, finer qualities selling at 35c to 40c. In collateral and mercantile paper, the smaller operators and traders having to pay a higher | molasses there is very little doing, but stocks | and buyers. Prices were steady and without

Bankers' 60 day bills are negotiated at 8 7-16 steady at 530 to 54c, Porto Bico at 51c to 52c. and 81 to the public. Demand drafts are

of yesterday afternoon, was firmer again this 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; morning, and parties who were raging "bears" yesterday were rampant "bulls to-day. The fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, brokers appear to control the situation more | 280 to 320; good to fine, 350 to 450 finest. than ever, and are supposed to have secured | 550 to 650; Lope and, medium to good, 330 to

It is rumored that Delaney only feigned to overboard by their customers. At noon Mon-

Ontario barley was offered to a city brewer to- pepper at 16c and cloves at 26c to 27c. There day at 650 at point of shipment. Rye is nominally quoted at 60c to 63c. The flour market is very quiet, but steady. Sales were 100 extra \$4.40 in lots. Hennessey's brandy is sold at at \$4.95, 250 Ontario bags (spring extra), without bags, at \$2.35. We quote prices of flour on this market as follows:—Superior extra, \$5 to 505; extra superfine, \$490 to spring extra, \$4.80 to 4.90; superfine, \$4.55 2 40; superfine, \$2 15 to 2 25; city bags (delivered), \$330 to 335.

A few jobbing sales of mess pork have occurred at quotations. A few lots of dressed hogs have lately been received here and sales slowly at \$5 35 to 5 45 per 100 lbs. In Chicago last night pork closed irregular at 150. to 20c blow top figures at \$17 65 January, \$17 72½ February, which shows an advance of 15c to 17½c from Saturday's closing. November pork, on the other hand, was 1720 lower at \$18 321. Land closed 1210 to 2710 higher than on Saturday at \$11 77} November,

\$10 87½ January, \$10 92½ February. We quote local provisions as follows:— Mess pork, western, per brl, \$23 50 to \$24; mess beef, \$18 to \$19; hams, city cured, per 1b, 15c to 16c; hams, canvassed, per 1b, 16c to 17c; lard, in patls, per lb, 15% to 15%; \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast,

bacon, per 1b, 14c to 15c. grades, though the principal demand is for best qualities. Brockville butter has sold at 20c, and Morrisburg at 20c to 25c. The following were the shipments of dairy produce from Montreal to Great Britain from May 1st (the commencement of the season) to November 11th, and for the corresponding period last year : -

1881. Cheese, boxes..... ..... 662 033 511,706

cheese at 11% to 12c, bulk at 11%, and two lots small cheese at 121c; 325 boxes farm dairy sold at 112c to 122c, only one lot at 122c. Two hundred packages butter brought 28c to 32c. The following are our quotations for dairy produce:-Butter-Creamery, fine to finest late makes, 28c to 29c; do early makes, 26c to 27c; Townships, finest selected, fall, 24c; do, fine to choice, 21c to 23c; do fair to good, 19c to 21c; Morrisburg, finest selected, fall, 23c; do fine to choice, 20c to 22c; do fair to good, 18c to 20c; Brockville, finest selected, fall 22c; do fine to choice, 19c to 21c; do fair to good, 17c to 19c; Western, fine to choice, 18c to 19c; Kamouraska, good to fine, 171c to 18c; low grades, 15c to 161c. Cheese-September and October, Ac to 12c; August, 10 to 11c; July, 9c to 10c: common grades, 7c to 8c.

Baerbohm's English advices :- Floating cargoes, wheat-also cargoes on passagestrong. Liverpool spot wheat, improved. Liverpool club, 9s to 9s 5d; white, 8; 9d to 9: 1d; winter, 8: 41 to 8: 10d; red, 8: 4d to 837d. Liverpool now corn 8s. Ficating cargoes, corn, nothing offering; on passage, firm. Liverpool spot corn firm.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale markets the past week continued quiet, with a very moderate movement in leading staples. As a rule farmers in this Province are inclined to persist in with-hold ing their grain from market in hopes of to 40c; heavy, 33c to 36c; splits, large, realizing higher prices than at present rule. 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calishins (27 realizing higher prices than at present rule. There is a somewhat better feeling in to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), dry goods despite the very mild weather, and merchants look for a large trade during the latter half of November. The grocery trade has been uniformly dull, though liquors have been in rather improved demand. The only feature of any importance in chemicals is a further decline in bi-carb soda. There has been considerable activity in the fish market, several thousand barrels having changed hands at \$6.12} to 6.25 per bbl. and stocks are now pretty well in the hands of one firm which are now held at \$6.50 for bbis. and \$3 50 for balves. In oils there is a firm feeling all round at last week's prices, and the sale of a lot of 150 bbls. Gasgo ned is reported on p. t, and is held at 660 per imperial gallon.

GROCKEIES .- As regards sugar grarulated has been placed at 8 sc for round quantitles from refineries and 90 to 910 for smaller quantities. Yellows are casier at 71c to 81c, as to quality. Raw sugar is quiet, Barbadoes sellat from 74c to 7%c, but holders are now firm following figures: Layers, \$2 25; loose musca-tele, \$2 30; London layers, \$2 90; blue basket, \$3 85; black basket, \$4 60; Dehesa, \$5 00; finest do \$7.25 finest do, \$7 25. In currents the supply is \$1 15, according to brand. Young's held firm liberal and values favor buyers at 6\frac{1}{6}c to 6\frac{3}{4}c, at \$112\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$115. Miramichi Packing Co., the sale of a round lot being mentioned at \$112\frac{1}{2}\$, now held at \$115. Island Packing 6\frac{3}{6}c. Suitana raisins are steady at 11\frac{3}{2}c to \$150. New salmon is a little lower, No. 12\frac{1}{2}c. Turkey figs in kegs of 100 lbs have 1 at \$21, No. 2 at \$20 and No. 3 at \$19 per the sale of a round lot being mentioned at Turkey figs in kegs of 100 lbs have

1210. been placed at 10 to, and prunes at 6 to 70. A round lot of mat figs has been sold at although transactions cannot be called large. Japane have sold at 200 to 25c, and at 35c to 45 for the finer grades. There has are now known to be much lighter than report-The market for Sterling Exchange is dull. | ed a short time since. Barbadoes quiet but We quote:—Japan tea, common, 18c to 23c; steady at 9% to 9½ and currency in New York good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to ing, 21c to 22c.

5-16 to 7 premium.

The stock market following up the reaction 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys, seconds, 830 to 400; thirds, 27c to 30c; a large proportion of the cheap stock thrown 38c; fine to fluest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, com-

mon to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c overboard by their customers. At noon son treal to shoot Judge Lawson, in order that he might turn informer and obtain the Government reward.

London, Nov. 14.—The House of Commuttee on the case of Gray, met today to consider the reports. It is understood that there will be presented. The first drafted by the Attorney-General and favored by the majority of the committee, states, that Judge Inway stock sold as high as 152.

In New York to day, St. Paul and Manitoba; 20; powdered, 10 fc. to 151.

In New York to day, St. Paul and Manitoba; 20; powdered, 10 fc. to 160; powdered, 160; powd In the local grain market Canada red winter wheat is quoted at \$1 02 to \$1 04, and white winter at \$1 01 to \$1 02. A choice lot of No. 1 Canada red winter was sold on p t. Peas are quiet at 90c to 91c; oats have been sold at 33 c, and barley at 65c to 70c. A lot of Contario barley was offered to a city brower to—

tion C 19c to 22c; Maracaibo, 12c to 14c; January, \$5 per box; bananas, \$4 to \$6 50 per bunch; Delaware grapes, 8c per 1b; Almara, \$5 bri; Canada cranberries, 50c; Cape Cod, 75c per gallon.

Marks.—Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 8c to 15c; aminal; Samos, 9c to 91c; curranta, 6c mutton, 10c to 12 c; lamb per 1b, 10c to 12 c; pork, per 1b, 13c; per box; bananas, \$10; per bunch; Delaware grapes, 8c per 1b; Almara, \$5 bri; Canada cranberries, 50c; Cape Cod, 75c per gallon.

Marks.—Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 8c to 15c; mutton, 10c to 12 c; lamb per 1b, 13c; per 1b, 8c to 12 c; pork, per 1b, 13c; is demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80 is demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80 per 1b, 13c to 14c; dressed hoge, \$9.75 to to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to \$10 per 100 lbs.

\$5.50 in wood.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- The light spot offerings have kept pig iron very quiet. Hardware is quiet and unchanged. Sales of Gartsherrie 4.95; Canada strong bakers, \$5.50 to 6.25; at \$24.50 to \$25.00, and Calder at about the same figure for car lots. Bar iron is firm at to 465; American strong bakers, \$675 to \$2.25 for; Staffordshire and equal brands. 725; fine, \$400 to 410; middlings, \$380; pollards, \$355; Ontario bags—medium to strong, \$2 40 to 250; spring extra, \$230 to coal and at \$4.50 for cokes. Canada plates English prices are steady at £6 15s 0d. Tin-plates are quiet at \$5 35 to \$5 50 for Char-coal and at \$4 50 for cokes. Canada plates were unchanged. Ingot tin was cabled weak and lower, having sold down to £96 10s in London. Here values were quoted at 25% to 26c. Ingot copper remains quiet at 2010 to 26c. Ingot copper remains quiet at 20 to 21c. We quote:—Gartsherrie, \$24 to \$24 50; Summerlee, \$24 to 24 50; Coltness, \$25 00; Langloan, \$25 00; Glengarnock, \$23 50; Calder, \$23 50; Carnbroe, \$23 50, and Eglinton, \$22 to \$22 50. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$2 to 2 25; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IO, \$5 25 to \$5 50; Coke, IO, \$4 40 to 4 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per 1b, 12½c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar per 1b, 14c to 15c.

1n Liverpool to-day lard rose 3d to 62s.

The dairy produce market is steady for all 25% to 26c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c Sheet Ziuo per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6 per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00.

Boors and Shors .- In this branch of trade business is seasonably active and we have nothing to add to our previous re-ports. Prices will be well maintained \$3 to 3 75; 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 pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c Misses' pebbled and puff balmorals, 90c to \$1.16; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. LEATHER -Prices are ensier. Operations

in sole leather, splits and upper have been large. No I Spanish sole at 26c to 27. No. 2 has also been moving more freely, sales being reported at 24c to 244c. Poor grades of Spauish are not taken beyond the most imperative wants of buyers at 20c to 22c Good China sole is scarce and wanted at 24c and slaughter is firm at 27c to 29c. Heavy harness is quoted firm at 293 to 32c. Upper leather h s been changing hands more liberally at 330 to 36c. In splits a decidedly heavier movement has taken place, ranging from 2340 to 27c. We quote homicok Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 26le to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24lc No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2 19c to 210; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c 600 to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 15c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c;

leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.
Ous.—The excitement in all the leading petroleum markets continues. In New York, last Saturday, clude sold up to 1281, afterwards going to 124. Market here firmer. Steam refined held firm here at 771c to 80c. A sale of 50 bris of Cod "A" Newfoundland was made at 672c. A sale of 100 bris of Gaspe Cod "A" was made at 65c. Halitax "A" held at 650. Cod Liver, \$1 70 to 1 75; Olive, 75c to 80c; Pale Seal, 69c to 70c; Stram, 65c to 67½c; Linseed raw, 70c to 72c; bolked, 72c to 740.

Hides and Skins .- There has been more improvement in trade at the slight concesstons. We quote No 1 green \$9, No. 2 \$8, No. 3 \$7. Western States hides are quoted at \$10 to \$10 25 for No 1, and \$8 25 to \$8 75 tor No 2. Sheep and Lambskias are worth 75c to 85c. Calfskins, 14c per lb.

Fish, -Dry cod la firm at \$6 25 to \$6.50 Green cod No. 1 is scarce and selling at \$5.75 to \$6 and large draft at \$7 . Labrador her rings now held at \$650. The bulk of the season's supply has arrived, and is below that bri.

Woon.-In wool there is little or no change, the only transaction we hear of being that of 50,000 lbs. Caps on p t., but prices range from 17½c to 20c. Domestic unchanged

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- Nov. 14. Considering the bad state of the weather there was a large gathering of both sellers important change.

DAIRY PRODUCE. -- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, 20c to 24c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; cook-

obickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys, each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1 each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeons, per pair, 30c to 35c; live fowls, 70c to 75 per pair; chickens, 800 to 50c; ducklings, 600 to 70c.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; Oat-

meal, do, \$2 70; commeal, do, \$2 to 2 20;

by REV. JAMES L. MEAGHER.

Slo per 100 lbs.

Figh.—Salmop, 30c per lb; salmon trout, 10c to 12c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, 15c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—Nov. 13.

The offerings of cattle on Viger market to day were 250 head, 200 of which were from the West. Prices ranged from 2½c to 5c as to quality. About 400 sheep and lambs were under offer. The former sold at \$4 50 to \$8, and the lalter a \$2.50 to \$5. A few calves sold at \$3 to \$15 as to quality. The principal drovers on the market were Messrs Price & Delorme, N Tallfeur, Benoit & Emond, C Berry Language, Please and the Picture and low our Churches are made in the way the Tabernacle of Moses was made, the meaning of each thing in the annient like 1t. The Holy Vessels and Lineau used in our services. Why we have Latin and not some modern tongue.

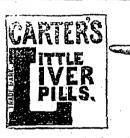
The VESTMENTS, their meanings and their histories. The six worn by bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and riests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and riests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the bishops and priests, and the nine worn by the priests, the colors. Burroughs, J. R. Hopper, Batiset Roy, M. Mc-Lennan and J. Houle. Mr Kennedy sold a lot of fat hogs to Mr Daoust at 63c, We quote

#### Aew Advertisements

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Circuit Court.

No. 8691. Charles L. de Martigny, Plaintiff, vs.
Joseph Bergeron, Pefendant, and C. L. de Martigny, Advocate. Distrayant On the twenty-fourh
day of November, 1882, at ten of the clock in
the forenoon, at the barge of the said Defendant, in the Lachine Canai 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 one barge.
One pump, and cable.

MOISE DANDURAND, B.S.C.
Montreal, 14th November, 1882. 141



# CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipution, caring and preventing this amonying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

# HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggiets everywhere, or sent by mail.

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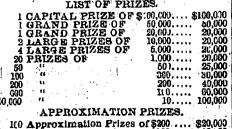
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes —with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

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Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place Monthly. It never scales or postnones. Look at the following Distribution:

Grand Promenade Concert, during which will take place the 181st Grand Monthly and the Extraordinary Semi-Aunual Drawing at New Orleans, TUESDAY, December 19th, 1822, under the personal supervision and management of Geo. G. T. BEAUREGARD of La., and Gen. JUBALA. EARLY of Va. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$100,000.

NOTICE.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Haives, \$5. Fliths, 2. Tenths, 1. LIST OF PRIZES.



Approximation Prizes of \$200 .... \$20,000 .... \$20,000 .... \$100.... 100.00 .... 75.... 7,500 100 100 1 0

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New Advertisements

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TEACHING TRUTH

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By REV. JAMES L. MEAGHER.

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Every movement of the celebrant given when said by either a priest, a bishop or the Pope, with the reasons and the meanings of each Ceremony. The Mass of Easter given word for word as a specimen of the other Masses, a History of the Mass as said by the Clergymen of the Latin Rite.

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