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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 16.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Dublin Castle in "a Fix."

PARTIALITY OF THE RED EARL.

No Crimes Act for Orange Rioters and Assassins.

THE SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS INTOL-ERANCE ABROAD IN ULSTER.

Hypocritical Defenders of Property, Law and Order,

THE TOLERANT SPIRIT OF FOUR MIL-LION IRISH NATIONALISTS.

Landlords Opposing Equal Religious Recognition in the Government of the Country-The Castle Scheme of Kidnapping the Irish People Exposed and Denounced by the Hierarchy.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUE WITHERS.

DUBLIS, Nov. 10, 1883. Dublin Castle was never more in need of sympathy, in the hour of trial, than it is at the present moment. Its misfortunes—for the present moment. Its misjociation and order. When things will not work they are many—are not, on this coasion, exactly in this way, and the representatives owing to the actions of its enemies. Not of the popular voice attempt to exercise the of 80 per cent of the population as belonging in a situation of that kind, from the circumstance that it would be nothing new to find the Irish people giving a little trouble to the depot of English Government in Ireland. The cry of the Castle, just now, is "Save us from our friends"—particularly from the champions of "law and order!" It selves in this disinterested and editying manis not that the loyalists and landierds have ner, the landlerds inscribe upon their banner peace and to a disregard of public authority. That would be a mere trifle—an ordinary occurrence to be overlooked by Earl Spencer on account of the outspoken national sentiments of the popular party; but the mischief to the Castle is, that at a time when the right of free speech and public meeting is denied to the Nationalists, and they are still provokingly peaceful and law-abiding, the

The Landlerd Faction

are found openly inciting their followers to the commission of outrage which results in actual bloodshed. Here is "a fix," indeed, sufficient to ruffle the placid temper of Mr. Trevelyan and direct, for a time, the attention of the Red Earl frem schemes of expatriation to perplexing landlord insubordination. What is to be done in face of the acts of violence perpetrated in Derry by an armed band under the orders of Lord Ernest Hamilton, son of ex-Lord-Lieutenant, His Grace of Abercorn? Will the young defender of "law and order" be prosecuted for being in command of men who fire upon the citizens of Derry because they invite the Lord Mayor of Dublin to lecture on the question of the franchise? And if no such prosecution is instituted, what becomes of the Orimes Act? Whence the justification for putting Healy, Harrington and myself in prison for alleged inflammatory language? Most certainly is Dublin Castle in a bad way while face to face with such a dilemma. Already the English press is crying out for proceedings against the authors of the Derry outrages. They, innocent English writers, demand that the law shall be put in force as well against landlord rowdy as Nationalist disturber, and if some show of vigor is not made by the Executive to punish its iswbreaking friends in the landlord and Orange camps, it will be made plain to an on-look-ing public opinion, that law, under Castle rule, is meant but for one class in this country.

Will Earl Spencer broscente Lord Ham-ilion and Col. Waring?

Not at all. He dare not attempt it. They -he will only proclaim some Nationalist the Protestant Mr. Parnell, as one of its mem-movement.

meetings in Ulster, so as not to be sgain bers; and to grown this

placed in a similar fix by the too exuberant loyalty of the supporters of "law and order." There is no denying the fact, however, that the evil spirit of

Religious Intolevance

is again abroad in the North of this unfortunate land. Sir Stafford Northcote can conlandlords of Ulster. Once more we are made familiar with the battle cries of "Protestant" and "Catholic," "Corangeman" and "Papist," white in the deplorable scenes which are taking place in public bodies and in Workshops, we are height analyst angles and past times. No more dishonest or infamous proceeding was ever resorted to by a poiltical faction, worsted in the field of argument, than that with which the landlord Tory party are endeavoring to fight the progress of the Nationalist movement in Ulster. To sustain the dying cause of landlordism and class ascendency the newspapers and leaders of that party are appealing to the Protestants of Ulster "to stand by the principles of civil and religious liberty!"---principles as remote from those which are contending for political supremacy in Ireland at the present time as were those of temperance from the cause of the American civil war. But it is with these champions of rights which nobody but themselves deny in Ireland as it was when they stood before the world, in the fight of the Land League, as the

Defenders of Property.

In the enthusiasm of their Intolerant selfishness they appear to forget that a newspaperreading public is forming its opinions alike upon the political honesty and consistency of a party which preaches one doctrine and practises the opposite. The landlords constituted themselves the defenders of the rights of property during the recent land sgitation. The property which they were anxious to protect (to themselves, of course) is now deolared by law-in the reduction of rent made in the Land Courts-to have been the property of the tenant farmers. The meaning of this cry about the rights of property is, that no property shall have rights but that which a monopoly of land shall give to a landed aristocracy. We next find our friends, the enemy, posing as the bulwark of "law and order." Law, however, that shall be administered by and in the interest of a few against the rights and the opinions of the many, and order which shall be maintained by an armed force for the suppression of all discontent against such law and order. When things will not work the latter to every 290 of their respective co-

"The party of law and order."

And now, after having distinguished themincited their followers to a breach of the of defeat "Civil and Beligious Liberty." It is an illustration of the old saving about the religious inclinations of a certain old gentleman when sick. Irish landlordism is in a very bad way at present. It is beginning to stink even in the nostrils of Englishmen, and looking about in its despair for some ally that may help to arrest its fall, it becomes enamored of the cause of religion, and seeks to arouse the forces of innaticism in Protestant and Catholic minds by tricks as dishonorable and for a purpose as intamous as ever discredited the worst of played-out tyrannies.

The real sentiments of the Catholic blerarchy, priests and people of Ireland towards our Protestant fellow-countrymen, in matters nolitical and social, were admirably expressed by the Catholic Bishop of Limerick at the time when Mr. Gladstone had passed the Church of Ireland Disestablishment Bill, in 1869. Said this good and patriotic prelate: "Let us hope that the Catholic and Protes-"tant people of Ireland-now that a wall of "separation which kept them saunder for "centuries is happily levelled forever, will "unite in honorable and loving brotherhood to work out hand in hand, the regeneration "of our country. Why should we not? We are all children of Ireland—children of the same mother equally dear to us all. Why should we not join hands to raise her up and nourish her and wipe away the stains of "long suffering from her face, and try to array her again in that moral and natural beauty "that once was hers." This is to-day, the spirit which animates the

Four Millions of Irish Cathelic Nation towards the million of their fellow-countrymen of other religions, and such would be the guiding principles that would obtain in an Irish Parliament in all legislation concerning the welfare of the Irish people. There is no assurance of this needed, even by the landlord party. Their solicitude for the religious Interests of the minority is a sham. The Catholic Senth and West have demonstrated not weigh in the selection of popular representbelong to the clara in whose interests, social atives. At the last general election the priests and political, the system of Dublin Castle is of Meath ejected a Catholic candidate for the maintained, and to indict two members of the constituency in favor of the Protestant Irish aristocracy for being concerned in the Mr. Metge, the present senior member for mere shooting of two Nationalists in an the county. Catholic Galway elected Ulster city would be preposterous. Such a Protestant Mitchel Henry. Mayo kicked thing would be unprecedented. It would out Catholic George Brown and accepted the amount to a revolution in the legal etiquette | Bev. Isaac Nelson, a Presbyterian Minister of the law's administrators. The party of from Belfast, and this in a portion of I claud law and order would be disgraced. The where over ninety per cent of the people are Nationalists would triumph in the humilia. staunch Catholics! Cork County returned tion of their rivals, the Castle would be de. Mr. William Shaw, an ex-Methodist minister,

Splendid Proof of the tolerant spirit animating not only

democratic Catholic Ireland, but manifesting itself in the public acts of its patriotic priests and prelates, the member for Cork is recognized as the leader of the Catholic people of the country, as was his Protestant predecessor in that position, the late Mr. gratulate himself upon the work which he lesse Butt. There is not, because there can-has performed during his mission to the not be, a particle of real honest apprehension abroad among the Protestants of Ireland that their religion would be interfered with, or their persons ignored, if the country were constitutionally ruled to morrow by the voice of the majority of its people, and assertions in workshops, we are being taught anew to the contrary by landlord alarmists and how great was the mischief which this bitter the hireling scribes in the Tory press are but religious rancour worked to the country in the dishonest political subterfuges of a beaten party vainly endeavoring to sustain the principle of ascendency as well as a monopoly of the land.

What are the Relative Positions of the two Religions towards the rule of Ireland and the adminis-

tration of English law therein, as evidenced by the faith of our public officials? The Lord Lieutenant is a Protestant, so are the Culef Secretary, Under Secretary, Attorney-General, Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice and four out of every five judges; so also are the heads of police, boards of works, poor law administration and national schools; also nine out of every ten Lord Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of counties. The magistrates(stipendiary) of Ireland are almost exclusively recruited from the anti-Inish or West British section of the people. There are not half a dozen Catholics among the whole seventy-five. In addition to this slight upon the religion of the country, these salaried officials of justice are taken from the ranks of those classes and from those callings in which they are most likely to imbibe the strongest prejudice against both the social feelings, religious convictions and national aspirations of the country. Ex-land agents, promoted constabulary officers, retired naval and military men, or legal dependents upon Dublin Castle, are the stamp of men from whom the paid magistracy of Ireland is selected by that policy which has failed to win our people to a respect for the law which is administered by those who are most obnoxious to them. The justices of the peace, or honorary magistrates of Ireland, number over 3,700, about 98 per cent being landlors and land agents. The religious population of the country shows the Boman Catholics to number about 4,000,-000, while all the other denominations combined, which class themselves as Protestant,

amount but to 1,000,000; yet the proportion of Catholic to Protestant justices of the peace of the popular voice attempt to extends and of 80 per cent of the population as belonging privilege of public meeting or free speech, law is defied and order is disturbed as in Kermanagh and Derry by

of 80 per cent of the population as belonging to its Church receives recognition, in the honorary magistracy from the Government, at the extent of about 4 per cent; while that which can count but 20 per cent of people to belonging to its fold has no less than 96 per cent of the country's rural and petty justices. It will be seen from this brief Analysis of the Heligious Persuasions of those who nave the reins of power in their hands in Ireland, that the cry of "civil and religious liberty" which is now being raised in behalf of their class has as much of a grievance to rest upon as had that of the "sacred rights of property" when Parliament stepped in and declared that such " rights " should no longer be tolerated, as they represented both rack rents and confiscation. The landlord party fears that equal religious recognition in the rule of Ireland will be granted to—that is, won by—the members of the popular faith, and that law would then cesse to subserve class purposes as now, and mayhap become the impartial arbiter between man and man irrespective of rank, religion or race. This is the dread calamity which is in store for them. Knowing how deeply they have wronged our people they believe we would deal with them as they have dealt by us. They credit us with feelings as unjust as their own, and an-

> ment of the country and administration of its laws. In a word, conscience makes cowards of the guilty.

> ticipate intolerance towards themselves such

as they have ever manifested in their govern-

Another "Fix" for the Castle. Troubles never come singly, even to governments. I was about to close my letter when an announcement comes from the Castle, by way of a letter to the public press from Under Secretary Hamilton, that there is no intention on the part of the government to carry out the scheme of expatriation which the Freeman's Journal unearthed a few days ago, and which was denounced in the strongest possible language by the Archbishop of Tuam on Wednesday. The Chief Secretary assures his Grace " that the document which " found its way into the public press was " merely a confidential list of suggestions made by three of the men employed in emigration work last year. These suggestions were printed for office convenience"... That's all? Indeed, Mr. Trevelyan. But why allow this scheme to remain before the public without repudiation for eight or ten days if it did not embody the intentions of yourself in a hunded ways, that a man's religion shall and Earl Spencer? The abandonment of the plan whereby 40,000 families were to be removed from Ireland to Canada comes very clumsily from the Castle, after the proceedings at the National League on Wednesday, where I urged that ten or twenty thousand pounds of our funds should be expended, if necessary, but his audience at his Steinway Hall lecture in rousing all Ireland against the infamous expatriation scheme, and in sending envoys Most of the seats were empty when he began to America and Canada for a similar purpose. The Castle comes out of this business very badly. A mistake, followed by a defeat, is not know a word of French, and the lecture a huge blunder in its policy, and at a time, too, serted by its indignant friends, and the Emphise would be endangered! No. Lord with Catholic Nicholas Daniel Murphy, a opinion for countring at outrage and violence and left, stopping at the liberal financial supporter of the Church to in Utster because such disturbance was the way out and demanding their money back, titon or the Orangemen who obeyed his orders which he belonged, and accepted, instead, outcome of opposition to the Nationalist on the ground that they had been defrauded.

WHOLESALE MURDERS

Engtishman an

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LACONIA, N.H., Nov. 26 .- Thos. Samon, an Englishman, aged 36, left his house on Saturday wheeling a trunk which he took to the house of an acquaintance, James Ruddy. He stopped there for the night, taking his trunk upstairs. Shortly after four this morning the neighbors were awakened by a woman's acreams proceeding from Rudd '3 house. They found Mrs. Buddy 171.0g on the ground under the front window through which she had made a desparate leap. She was bleeding profusely and was unable to rise. On ontering the house the flumes burst out from the doors and windows, but were soon extinguished. The efficers found lying upon the kitchen fiser the body of Ruddy and his in-fant child, both cut in a horrible manner, and covered with the contents of a feather bed, which had be a saturated with kerosene and set on fire. Erb bodies were disfigured by the flames past recognition. In the bedroom was found the trunk mentioned and the lifeiess body of Mrs. Ford, which was identified by her husband. One of

REE LIMBS HAD REEN CHOPPED CVF, and the detached member and the remaining leg were bound to the woman's body with a clothes-line. The bedclothes had been saturated with oil, piled on the body, and an attempt made to set them on fire, which failed. Mrs. Ruddy, on being questioned, said the orime was committed by Samon with a hatchet. "We all went to bed about nine o'clock. At 11 Samon came into the front room, looked out of the window, saying he was nervous and could not sleep. I got up and made him a cup of tea, and went back to bed. At 4 o'clock Samon came into the front room again and acted queerly. He went back into the kitchen. My husband and I then, got up, and he also went into the kitchen. I soon heard a fall, and going out found my husband hanging over the chair with his arms down. Samon struck me with a hatchet on the head. I grabbed his arm, but he then struck me and threw me to the killed the baby, who was crying. While he was there I tried to unlock the kitchen door, but he returned again and struck me on the head, knocking me down. I laid perfectly quiet. He went back into the front room, got baby, then came back and poured feathers and straw over us and went out. I got up and tried to open the front window, but could not. I then broke a pane of glass and jumped through.

THE HATCHET with which the crime was probably committed was found in the river. Samon was arrested this afternoon on the road between Laconia and Plymouth and did not resist arrest. There being a suspicion against Ford, the husband of the murdered woman, he also was arrested. Beveral suspicious circumstances tend to show his guilt. At Ford's and Samon's there was no evidence of Mrs. Ford's murder, and it is thought her death was accidental at Samon's hands; that wishing to conceal the body he took it down stairs in the trunk, thence to Ruddy's, whence perhaps he could carry it from the house during the night, that Ruddy refused to assist him when the struggle ensued. The supposition is Mrs. Ford died from strangulation or drugging, as she frequently indulged in strong drinking. Great excitement prevails and fears are entertained that a vigilance committee will be organized and the prisoner be lynched. Samon is in gaol at Plymouth. He denies all knowledge of the affair, and says his arrest was a perfect surprise. Samon has never been regarded as vicious, even when intoxicated.

LACONIA, Nov. 26 .- Later-Balmon is a cook by trade. He has a wife but does not live with her. It is alleged he caused a separation between Ford and his wife and that he was a frequent visitor at Ruddy's house. When he resched the latter place with his trunk he called out Mrs. Buddy and the two conversed for fifteen minutes after which they went into the house. On Saturday morning Salmon took down a clothes line in the back yard of Ford's houss. It was noticed his hands trembled violently. Mrs. Ford was between forty and fifty years of age, and was last seen in the company of Salmon on Friday morning going in the direction of the village. Ford says his wife had been in Salmon's company two or three nights. Salmon had a bair lip and is a repulsive looking person. There are several blood spots on his clothing. The Coroners jury tound him guilty.

THE STRAYED MONK A FAILURE.

New York, Nov. 27. - Father Hyscinthe had a large congregation on Sunday, when he presched in the French Protestant church, two nights later was decidedly otherwise. and more before he had finished. A good proportion of those who went to hear him did was all in French. As it went on, persons but not getting it. They went away grumb- depositors, \$12,334,407, being an increase of ling, as a matter of course. No intimation \$81,000.

French, which was hardly fair. The only thing in English was the introduction by David Dudley Field. The few who understood the lecture say it was very good. Father Hyacinthe is no such celebrity now as when he visited this country immediately after his new departure. Thus far his present visit can hardly be called a success. He comes to get some money, and it does not seem as though he was likely to get much. Oscar Wilde did well enough the first time, but fizzled out the second.

SCOTCH NEWS.

GAME PROBECUTION AT FALKIRK -John Swan, nason, Laurieston, was brought before Sheriff Ball, at the instance of the Excise authorities, charged with a contravention of the Game Laws by carrying a gun and killing a par-tridge on the estate of the Earl of Zelland without having a licensa. He was fined 30s, with an alternative of 20 days' imprison-

Pir Accident .- On Wednesday, about nine o'clock, a man named James Johnston, residing in Shanks street, Airdrie, met with a shooking accident in No. 7 B wyards Pit, occupled by the Rawyards Coal Company (Limited). Johnston, it appears, was break ing up a stone, which had been taken down from the roof by means of dynamite, when the shot hung fire. He went forward to adjust the fuse when it exploded, and John-ston's left hand was blown to pieces. Dr. Kirkisnd, of Airdrie, was in attendance, and ordered the removal of the unfortunate man to the Boyal Infirmary, Glasgow.

SAD BURNING ACCIDENT .- A distressing burning accident occurred in Ayr on Tuesday morning. A little girl named Eliza Jane Muir Findlay, six years of age, daughter of, and residing with, Mary Findlay, 37 Green street, Newton, was left in the house at six o'clock, the mother going out to her employment at that hour, but lighting the fire and looking her daughter in before she left. About eight o'clock, the woman who lived in the room below, heard pleroing screams, and on having the door broken open the neighbors found the girl lying on the floor, with her clothes all burnt, and her body dreadfully scorohed with the fire. The assistance of Dr. Macdonald was at once procured, and by his advice she was removed to the hospital. Little hopes are entertained for her

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY IN THE NORTH,-During the last few days a staff of engineers from the firm of Messrs Blyth & Cunningham have been engaged in the neighbourhood of Invertess in taking surveys for a proposed E. He went into the front room and new line, which it is said the Great North of Scotland Rallway Company intend to make to Inverness. The line, it is understood, will commence at Grantown, forming a connec-tion there with the present Strathspey line, and run on to Inverness by way of Carr Bridge and the old Highland road. The surveyors have now gone over the greater part of

MEMORIAL TO ESTRIAN HEROES.—There

will shortly be placed in St. Giles' Cathedral a brass tablet, six feet high by four feet wide, as a memorial to the officers and men of the 42nd Highlanders who fell during the recent campaign in Egypt. The base of the memorial shows a design representing the turi mound of a grave, an officer and a private, both in Highland uniform, standing at the head and foot of the grave mound. In the distance the Pyramids are seen, with palms relieving the prospect; and the borders are formed by two large palms, whose branches sweep upwards and outwards, and form an archway over the general design. The tablet, besides having engraven upon it the names of the gallant officers and privates who fell in action or died from wounds or other causes in Egypt, bears the following inscription :- "This tablet is erected by the officers, non-com-missioned officers, and men of the 42d Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), in affectionate remembrance of their comrades who fell in action or died of wounds and disease during the Egyptian campaign, 1882.

A BLOODY AFFRAY.

RIOT OVER DISPUTED CLAIM TO PROPERTY IN PRESSTEVANIA.

PITTERUAG, Nov. 26 .- A bloody riot has occurred at the Natural Gas Well, Murrays-ville, Westmoreland County. The burning well is claimed by the Pennsylvania Fuel Company, also by Milton Weston, a Chicago capitalist, the Fuel Company being in possession. This afternoon a gang of thirty laborers, in the employ of Weston, appeared, armed with guns and clubs, to take possession. To reach the well they would be obliged to remove a large pile of lumber. The Fuel Company's laborers were unarmed. A. V. Haymaker, a member of the Fuel Company, ordered all the men to sit down on the lumber pile. The Weston forces moved forward, and ordered the laborers off. The latter refused to go, and after threatening demonstrations the attacking party raised their guns and fired. The assault was unexpected, and the result frightful. When the smoke oleared away A. V. Haymaker and four others were found lying on the ground. Haymaker was dead, and others of his party seriously and probably fatally injured. Scenes of the greatest confusion ensued; workmen of both parties engaged in a pitched battle, and many were seriously injured. Weston's force being armed finally put the Fuel Company's forces to flight, and at last accounts were in possession. The Sheriff has been called upon, and detectives from this city have been despatched to the scene.

The statement of the Post Office savings banks for October shows : Deposite, \$588,458 ; withdrawals, \$507,060; balance at credit of

LORD LORNE'S PAPER.

Ex-Judge Ryan, of Winnipeg

TAKES ISSUE WITH HIS LORDSHIP

In the Winnipeg Free Press ex Judge Matthew Byan criticises at some length Lord Lorne's paper on Federalism in Canada. M : Ryan sava :-

The Marquis tells us that the history of Canada shows a tendency to increase the power secured to our Ottawa Government by the Confederation Act. He is mistaken. For reasons sufficiently knows, a desire in that direction obtains at Ottawa, as shown in the despicable boundary warfare, and in the many grievances of the North-West; but it cannot be fairly said that the Dominion has yet sanctioned such a policy. The premier Province has certainly otherwise decided, the famous gerrymandering bill preventing the decision from being more em-phatic, and I have a strong conviction that the earnest protest of Manitoba to the same effect will soon constitute another page in Canadian history.

Little as Canada has to expect from the judgment of the Marquis as to what is true Federalism, Ireland is, slas! even less favored. By way of showing, no doubt, that the demand for Home Rule can be justly resisted, he tells us that "the Central Goverament of Great Britain is the outcome of centuries of successful efforts to unite in London the Imperial Legislature." So far as Ireland is concerned this is simple nonsense. The union of Ireland with this "Central Government" was not effected successfully, but with the little success that is usually attendant upon fraud and force. Bir Jonah Barrington says that the means resort; ed to "were so flagitions and treasonable that for the sanctioning of them Pitt should have lost his head." Lord Jeffray in reviewing the question sums up thus:

—"One thing, however, is certain, that is, that unless the union is made equal and complete on the part of England, Ireland will one day tear it to pieces and fling it in her face." Has this completeness been yet reached? Why, sir, the first Peer of the Bealm, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, whose agency is necessary at the Coronation, cannot be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland because he is a Catholic! The Emanseveral others. Talk of the heart of Ireland being united to Lord Lorne's model central government! What said the present Earl of Derby in the House of Lords in 1871? "Is there a public man in this or the other House of Parliament who would at the present time, no more than any other time in the memory of man, like to submit to a plebiscite the question whether the two countries should be separated? You know perfectly well you could not do it, and I am sure that feeling would not be confined to

the lower classes." Whether or not the noble carl's view is fully correct, it must be plain to every student of history that the relation of England with Ireland must be one rather of political calculation than of sympathy; and he who at present leaves out of that calculation the question of Home Rule is either a slave to prejudice or a tyrant at heart. He is not a statesman.

EMIGRATION KIDNAPPERS.

THE PRIESTHOOD OF THE WEST

Denounce the Government's Pie

By Cable from Irish Special News Agence LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Government Emigration scheme has raised a storm of indignation. The bishops and priests of the West openly denounce in the strongest language this new effort to depopulate Ireland. No attention is paid to the lying denials of the Gladstone Government. The olergy of the Westport Deanery conclude a series of resolutions by thanking the Dublin Freeman's Journal for its timely exposure of the plot. which meant the transportation of thousands of Irishmen.

BALLYING BOUND PARMELL.

The confidential Emigration-circular and the Orange riots have solidified all shades of decent Irishmen round Mr. Parnell. The only friends the British Government bave now got are the Orange residuum. At the next election Mr. Parnell will carry eighter sents for certair, and perhaps ninety.

MURDER ACCORDING TO LAW.

Poole's trial for the murder of Kenny was conducted in the most flagrantly unfair manner, jury-packing being shamelessly re-sorted to. The Castle wants to hang Poole as an example. In Dublin the general belief is that Poole is innocent. Informer Lamie swore that Kenny's murder was in revenge for the seduction of a girl, and had nothing to do with politics. But the Castle wants to hang some one.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Mr. Mathles O'Flaherty, a respected mem-ber of the Catholio Mutual Benefit Association, No. 4, London, died on Sunday, 18th. instant.

A STATE OF THE STA

A new branch of the C. M. B. A. is being organised at Petrolis, Ont.

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

There are still 483 street lamps in Paris fed

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts.

Japanese rever wear shoes in the house, but always take them off before entering. There is nothing equal to Mother Graves'

WORM EXTERMINATOR for destroying worms. The most exclusive and fashionable dress-

makers of Paris announce the revival of the short waists of the First Empire.

WATIONAL PILLS is the favorite pur-gative and auti-billous medicine, they are mild and thorough.

There are now but two surviving officers of the great sea fight of Trafalger in 1805.

There is nothing so tempting and refreshing as ripe fruit products. To the young, the old, or middle aged alike, the GOLDEN PRUIT BITTERS is a certain ours for Generai Debility or Weakness. Sold by all drug-

There are more ealoons in Chicago than lamp-posts, and the latter are being over-

New York has put \$48,067,000 into build-Jug this year, of which \$26,000,000 went into flats and first-class tenements.

A CEYING EVIL.—Children are often freifal and itl when Worms is the cause. Br. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

A wealthy English brower has bequeathed a collection of paintings, valued at over \$500,000, to the town of Sheffield, England.

A LITTLE BEHIND HAND. Some people are always a little behind in all undertakings; delays are dangerous, and none more so than in neglecting what seems a trifling cold. Prudent people break up the al effects by timely use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balasm, thus preventing serious lung

Fifty persons have been attacked with trichinosis at Thorn, West Prussia.

The hills are bright with maples yet, But down the level land The beach leaves rustle in the wind As dry and brown as saud. But drier far's that person's throat, And woeful is his grief, Who has not " change" enough to buy A mug of Finid Beef.

Smallpex of a mallgrant type has broken mont at Girardville, Pa.

Mr. Abraham Gibus, Vaughan, wiltes "I have been troubled with Astuma since I was ien years of age, and have taken bundreds of bottles of different inde of medicine. with no relief. I saw tue advertisement of Nrothrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Sods, and determined to try it. I have taken one bottle, and it has given me more relief than anything I have ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afflicted.

Shanghai is already Ohini's chief commerto become eventually its greatest city.

WHAT DOES IF ME What is meant by "Secretic" ... a medlof certain glands and organs of the body to hold and distribute the heaithful fluids of the system, such as bile from the liver, etc. Burdook Blood Bitters regulates all the organs of the secretions to make pure blood. ω

Rider Urlah Smith, of Battle Creek, Mich. mays the world will come to an end before the plese of the present century.

MEW BOOKS. THE LIFE OF MARTIN LOTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 12 mo. 112 pp. Price. free mail, 25 cents.

SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid pions souls in the Tecitation of the Holy R. SARY, 24 mo., 338 pp. Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUNTER & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York. 10 10

Mr. Meyer; of Paris, claims to have invented paper indestructible by fire. Spec-mens have been exhibited which had previously bean placed for four hours in a potery furnace. Mr. Meyer has also invented incombustible colors and ink. The invention is likely to be of great value, and the incombustible paper will be in great demand for wills, deeds, account books, etc.

TO REMOVE DAN ARTIFF. ... I length the Scalp with Prof Low's Magic Sulphur Scap. A deligniful medicated soap for the toilet.

Admiral Porter, of the U.S. Navy, in his report to Secretary Chandler, comments at length upon the recommendations of the Adwisory Board, and urges upon Congress to appropriate liberally for an immediate increase of the navy. The Admiral remarks that it Spain, the weakest of the European naval powers, were at war with the United States. she could sweep the commerce of the latter from the ocean.

John Hays, Credit P. O, says : " His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an atlack of it since."

Scarcely more than 50 per cent. of the population of Obleago was born in the United States. No less than 94,000 of the present inhabitants of that city have poured in from the various States of the German Empire. The Behemians number 12,000; the Cauadlane, 15,000; Danes, 3,100; French, nearly 2,000; Irlah, nearly 50,000; Hollanders, near ly 3,300; Italiane, 1,400; Norwegiane, 3,700 Swedes, 16,000; Poles, 5,700; and Swiss, 2,000, with a sprinkling of Russians, Hun- finally cured me completely. Ithink it a regariene, Spaniards, Portugueze, and men of almost every other race and nationality under | courteous expression carries weight.

Mr. Parpetus Bollesu, Ottewa, says : "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I use it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and on retiring to bed. In one week I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my

The total average strength of the British Army in 1882 was 189,229 of all ranks, of whom 1,291 were Household Cavelry, 15,487 of the Line, 4,906 Royal Horse Artillery, 28,-

cers, and 165,776 rank and file. The whole force was almost evenly divided between home and foreign service, 94,295 being in the United Kingdom and 94,934 abroad. Of those at home 61,325 were quartered in England, 3,609 in Scotland, and 29,361 in Ireland. Of those abroad on the 1st of January last, 62,705 were in India, 13,629 in Egypt, and 22,178 in the colonies.

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

It is said that the oil of white birch bark dissolved in alcohol will render fabrics waterproof and insect proof without injury to the

material.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, it neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-7bere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps .- B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

In Krupp's great gun manufactory at Essen compressed carbonic acid is used for the man-A man in Bethel, Conn., gave a party on the 102ad anniversary of his birth, and died niacture of what ice and seliser-water may be required by the workmen.

> Holloway's Pills - The chief Wonder of modern times.—This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects billousness, prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and reinstates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the sillioted, and a boon to all that labor under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle aperitive action are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Phils.

"I suppose the time will come," said General Sherman in Cincinnati the other day, whom we decrept old men will be hauled around in carriages and shown as relies. It's the way of the world."

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Berkenshaw, 26 Pembroke St., Toronto, at one time was about to submit to a surgical operation for bad lameness of the knce joint, all other treatment having failed. when Hagyard's Yellow Oll was tried, and gates had been thrown open to the speedily cured her.

Some blacksmiths will, perhaps, be glad to know that by sliting prussiate of potash on ing precedence according to rank beginning red hot iron and cooling it immediately a temper is obtained hard enough to make a the half, and graduating up to the foreign

A FAITH CUBE.

One who tried the faith cure declares she was cured - "cured of her faith"-Burdock Bleod Bitters cures by works, not by faith alone. It is the grand specific for all diseases of Liver, Kidneys and Blood, purifying, regulating and strengthening the vital fluids.

It is reported in Faris that China has made clel emporium, and is destined, it is thought, freeh proposals to France, which, however, are unaccetable.

A FAILURE IN CROPS.

A species of worm is cating all the leaves mal sense? "The secretions', the powers from the chestnut and bickory nut trees in many sections, and the crop will be a failure. Worms that afflict children or adults will prove a failure if Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is used. It is a safe and sure cure for all worms that lurk in the human system, tape worm included.

Mr. Bell, the new Supervisor of Architecture at Washington, thinks the Capitol build. ing has been built to on all sides until it is all cut of proportion. "It looks like a very big hat on a very small man."

OUSE PLAN

Many a beautiful rose has been nipped in the bud by an undiscovered worm, and many a young life has been sacrificed to the destructive power of worms in the human system. If you would save those other tender house plants, "your children," give them Freeman's Worm Powders, they are safe and pleasant, and are warranted effectual.

The names of successful candidates at the June examinations for promotions in the Civil Service will not be published in the Official Gazette, but the heads of the departments will be notified who have pave passed her lips, as she graciously bowed to her lovin each department.

Answer this.—Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness, or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

The surveys of the Champlain Canal, with s view to its enlargement, will be commenced on Monday next.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Overworked Females.

Dr. J. P. Cowan, Ashland, O., says:-"It proves satisfactory as a nerve tonic; also in dyspeptic conditions of the stomach, with general debility, such as we find in over worked females, with nervous headache and its accompaniments."

Mrs. Bridget Doody of Galena, Ill, has just celebrated her 113 birthday.

HE HAS NO OBJECTION.

Indianapolis, Ind .- The Hon. Daniel W. W. Voorboer, United States Senator from this State, remerks: " My opinion sir, I have no objection to giving. I suffered from theumattem of the back, used some St. Jacob's Oil, which gave me instantaneous relief and markable remedy, indeed." His candid and

In Normandy it is no uncommon sight to see a driver refresh his tired horse with a pall of:cider

has been invited to the International Forestry Exhibition to be held in Edinburgh in the summer of 1884.

"Dled of smoky chimneys" is Dr. Dudfield's certificate regarding the 745 deaths heyond the average reported in London last February,

If there ever was a specific for any one 091 Royal Artillery, 5,558 Royal Engineers, complaint, then Carter Little Liver Pills are | maids of honor, she proceeded in that atti- in the hands of God, and must one day ac-5,723 Foot Quards, 120,519 Infantry of the a specific for sick headache, and every woman Line. Of the total 189,229, 7,336 were offi. should know this. Only one pill a dose,

The London Lancet denounces the impudence of an enterprising undertaker who sends doctors a circular offering a handsome commission if they will recommend him.

and the second of the second of the second of the

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used bearers retired by another way, and her Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery majesty, having received the congratulations and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything the have ever used." - It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

Dolor Davis came over in 1635. Three of his descendents have been elected Governor of Massachusetts-John Davis, John Davis Long and George Davis Robinson.

Premonitions of approaching danger, in the shape of digestive weakness, lassitude, inactivity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and snoulder blades, mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertigo, should not be disregarded. Use Northrop & Lymans Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and avert the peril to health. It removes all impurities and gives tone to the whole system.

CHAPTER XXII.

The hall of passage between the royal robing room and the council chamber was lined for some time, on both sides, with the dignitarles and officers of the court, and many country nobles and gentlemen of birth, to welcome the queen, on her first public appearance after her miraculous recovery. The gentlemen of the royal body guard were stationed at all the entrances, and the principal stairways, and along the corridors, at different points. The royal archers mounted guard on the outer gates, relieving on this occasion the ordinary sentinels, dressed in their best and gayest uniforms. Various bands of music had taken their positions in front of the royal edifice, under their respective masters, who. with their long, gold-headed cames and large hats, looked, as they strutted up and down in front of their companies, the most important personages in the goodly array. Then, as the appointed hour approached, ladies and gentlemen, of all ranke, even the fat wives and daughters of the bourgeoisie were to be seen tripping up the steps leading to the hall, and panting with haste lest they might arrive too late for the pageant. Dukes and earls, and knights of high degree, wearing the trappings of their different orders, and accompanied by their ladies, preserved a more stately pace as they passed apthrough the crowd of less distinguished spectators and took their places near the door of the council chamber. The palace public this morning by the orders of her majesty; and the assemblage arranged, as on all days of public reception, each takwith the citizen classes at the near end of great many of the anvil tools used by smiths. princes and ambaseadors, at the opposite extremity, where the ushers, with their batons of office stood guarding the door of the council room.

The appearance of her majesty had now been expected for a full half hour, and many began to fear the delay was caused by sudden indisposition arising from the excitement of the occasion. The least noise or bustle at the near end of the hall was mistaken for the royal entree, and many a head peeped ofit from the ranks to see, and many a gentle crush was given to remove an arm or shoulder from intercepting the view.

In front of both lines, and kneeling on one knee, were placed, at regular intervals, a number of little girls of tender age, dressed in white, and heldide in their hands bouquets of white roser, as an offering to the virgin queen.

At length, after long and anxious expectetion, a door was heard to open suddenly, and the usher stepped forth and shouted, at the top of his voice, "The queen! the queen! All ye lieges, fall back, and make way for the majesty of England."

The words of the usher were caught up along the passage hall, out in the court, and away far beyond the royal precincts. And "Long live the queen God save Queen Elizabeth! God save our virgin morarchi" was heard on every side; and then the various bands struck up a lively welcome, and the petronels and carabines of military rang outjoyous peals of gratulation.

As Elizabeth, resplendent with lowels, and wearing her little diamend crown pushed far back from her bold and ample forebead, paced the ball with a stately step, attended by her train-bearers and ladles of honor, she looked the very impersonation of majesty. A smile of conscious power and gratified pride, despite the rencontre of the morning, played round ing subjects on either side, acknowledging their profound obelsances, and accepting a bouquet now and then from the hands of her youthful worshippers. When she had reached the middle of the hall, a child, much smaller than the rest, stepped from her place into the passage, and smiling innocently in the queen's face, presented her with a single white rosebud. Elizabeth received the offering, and seemed much pleased with the gift and the giver, patted the child affectionately on the cheek, and then, kissing the flower, placed it in her bosom, under a jawelled cross, which she wore suspended from a necklace of pearls.

"This," said Blizabeth, turning to the spectators, "we receive as a happy omen, and we place it here, near our heart, praying God that the virtue of which it is the emblem may abide there forever."

There words, referring exactly as they did to her vow of virginity, elicited only expressions of sorrow and regret from the bystanders. Low murmurs of disapprobation were heard along the ranks, and two or three nobles bolder than the rest even ventured to remonstrate with her majesty on thus crushing the hopes of her faithful and loving subjects. But Elizabeth shook her head and smiled sadly.

"Why murmur ye thus, good friends?" she said; "know ye not it is the will of Heaven? Ah, pray for us, rather, that we may be able to fulfil so precious a destiny." "But please your gracious majesty," per-

sisted another-"Nay, nay, my good lord, we must not hear thee on this point;" and motioning him The attention of the U.S. Government gently back with both hands, she continued her slow pace up the hall, bowing on each side with the most gracious condescension.
As the approached the door of the council obamber, her busy eye caught the tall, dark

form of the Earl of Murray in a position evidently intended to attract her attention, and | mean; must soon be taken for the safety the thin, black visage of Sir Thomas Plimpton resting almost on his shoulder. It was not her intention, however, to notice either may run beyond your maissiv's reach. Most and, turning her head to speak to one of her tude till she passed the spot. As soon as count to him for the manner in which thou l she reached the door it opened, and the usher I shalt have done thy work—not as the king- morning conveyed to your majesty."

office, at the threshold, and fell back to give her passage to the chair of state. The doors then closed, the latties of honor and trainof her ministers, opened the council.

Having discussed various matters connected with the foreign policy of the government and received the sauction of her majesty for measures which the council had thought proper to take during her lilness in relation to the Huguenot rebellion, and the increase of the navy, &c., Sir William Ocoll begged to call her majesty's attention to affairs at home, and, among other things, adverted to the intercepted despatches of the Queen of majesty," again rejoined Nurris-"wearled,

"Our good sister tath been acting a sorry part towards us of late," said Elizabeth. "I would she knew us botter, my lords."

"Please your majesty," replied Ocol!, "the Queen of Scots bath hitherto known your grace only as a loving sister and cousin; but since she hath not mended by the relation, your majesty's council thinks it high time, for the well being of the state and of religion, nsy, of your gracious mejesty's royal person, she would now begin to know thee as sovereigo."

"Tis a sad alternative, my good lords," said Elizabeth.

"Yes, but it's the last she hath left to your тајевtу." "True-and yet our heart revolteth at the

bare thought of using hard messures with one so near akin. What advise ye, my lords?"

"First, please your majesty," said Cecil, rising and unfolding a paper, " the council advises the immediate arrest and examination of the bearer of these despatches, Master Rodger O'Brier, and accordingly begs to submit this warrant for your maissty's sign manual;" and, so saying he laid the document before the queen.

"Nay, nay," said the latter, running her eye over the parchment, "the affair being of some moment, and delicate withal, we would fain intrust it to our faithful servant, Sir Thomas Plimpton." And erasing the name of the sergeant-at-arms, she substituted that so buge a crime." of her confident, "And now we think," she said, drawing back again the instrument she was handing to Cecll, "we must not separate this hard-fisted gallant from his lady love;" and calmly smiling, she took the pen and wrote the name of Alice Wentworth atter that of Rodger O'Brien. "And now, Sir William," she added, handing him the warrant, " since this needs must be done, see that it be executed with all convenient despatch."

Cecil bent his knee to receive the warrant. and then gave it to his under secretary, with

the necessary directions. "This double dealing, on the part of our good cousin, my lords," said Elizabeth, " is most painful to us, and were we no blest with a great measure of forbearance, might lead to right serious difficulties. But, poor chilo, she is young, and hath doubtless acted in this matter under advice of evil counsellors. So we must prevent her majesty biloging injury to herself, rather than resent what she hath been willing to uo unto us."

"I fear me, please your majesty," said Sir Henry Nerrie, "thy grest forbearance and excessive charity may yet involve your grace

"Nay, how can that be, Sir Henry, since charity is the queen of Christian virtues, and therefore most befitting a temple sovereign?"

"Under your grace's favor," replied Norris d if your majesty pardon such traitorous conduct so easily, the evil may soon come to euch a head as to endanger your majesty's " Mercy, Sir Henry, is as much an attribute

of sovereignty as justice, and more pleasant n the exercise with "Right royally spoken, gracious madam ;

thou mayst pardon as a woman, thou canst not always as a queen." "O, fiel fie! Sir Henry; thou'ct too severe.

Charity maketh not such nice distinctions. We should ever be readier to pardon than to punish. And who knoweth but this springald may give some satisfactory information touching these despatches? Right gladie would we see our good cousin cleared of this foul business. "There's but little hope, I fear, under your

grace's pardon," pursued Norris, well knowing how much his persistence pleased her. though she seemed to discountenance it. "She is young, Sir Henry-not three years

ичери, "Young in years, your grace, but old in the

science of intrigue." "Truly, ay, she hath studied too long, poor silly girl, in the school of his eminence of Lorraine; and it may not be denied, my lords, we've many times overlooked our cou sin's faults, that evil tongues might lack wherewith to speak evil things, and hoping -slas! in vain-that our forbearance might one day soften her heart."

"And so your grace's charlty hath degenerated into criminal weakness, if I dare be so bold as thus to speak in your majesty's presence."

" Oriminal weakness, man?" said Elizabeth, affecting to frown at the expression. "So your majesty's council hath thought

fit to term it. "Nay, sir, wouldst turn catechist?"

" Not I, madam-methinks I would make but a sorry catechist to Eliz beth of England. 'Tis my poor zeal that pleadeth your majesty's cause even against thy royal will. Beware, madam, beware lest your majesty foster an cyll that may yet prove incurable."
"Verly," replied Elizabeth, after pausing

a moment to reflect on Bir Henry's words, and sighing heavily as she spoke -" verliy, it doth grieve us much to hear of so many of her plots and conspiracies against our person and throne, despite our good will towards her. Truly we have taken much pains to be a good mother to the Queen of Scots, and yet she hath behaved to us as to a cruel stepdame."

"Then try an opposite course, madam, and provide in time for your majesty's safety and that of the state." "Well, and what would'at have us do, Sir

Henry? Hast hit upon a remedy?" "Ay, marry have I, madam! Hang this O'Brien and every messonger and envoy from the Scotch court, and order passports for the Scotch ambassador if Mary Stuart renounce not, without delay, her pretensions to the succession.

"What, man !" ejsculated Elizabeth, "and bring the armies of France and Spain upon our bankrupt realm?"

"Something of the like must soan be done," laterposed Cecil, raising his tall commanding form, and speaking with the deep-toned voice of an oracle; "some of thy royal person and crown, or this foolish woman and her wloked conspirators gracious madam, thou'rt a great instrument

of the black rod announced, "Her most woman and friend of Mary Stuart, but as sacred majesty, the queen." The members sovereign of England, and spiritual head of court?" of the council received her, in their robes of God's church." And bowing low, he sgain "He resumed his seat.

"Heaven direct us!' muttered Elizabeth resting her forehead on her open palm. "Ours is a hard fate. The humblest of our subjects hath right to consult his own inclina; tions, but alas! we have none. Everever sacrificing our will to our duty; our will inclining us to pardon, and of others. How comes this insult, Mr. Secour duty to punish. Ah, would we were born a peasant's daughter, to carry a shepherd's crook instead of a royal cousin, waiting audience in our council chamsceptre; our arms are weary wielding this heavy appendage of soversignty, my lords; we would fain lay it down a while."

"The royal arms are wearled, please your not from striking, but from threatening. Strike but one blow, my noble queen, and thou mayst lay down thy sceptre in peace.' "Ab, one good blow! What meanest thou been handed me by an officer of the court,"

by that, man? Could one good blow bring pesce to our realms?"

"One head is worth a thousand, madam.

"A thousand!" "Ay, please your majesty."

"I understand thee not, Sir Thomas. Thou speakest in riddles." " Nsy, madam, my words are plain, and big with no secret meaning."

"One head worth a thousand," she repeated, fixing her eyes keenly on her minister. "What! Gad's death, sir! thou surely darest not—sh, man, thou dost not mean And she hesitated in affected terror utter.

"I crave your majesty's pardon," replied

"'Sdeath, sir, thy words were ill chosen, or they aimed at a-a-at a crowned head. Speak out, Sir Thomas; was't not so?"

"Nay, I do beseech your majesty -"And what meant thou, sir, by one head worth a thousand? Didst not mean the queen's?"

"The queen's-the Queen of Scots," repeated Norris, looking round the room, surprised and hurt at the imputation; "may Ged forefend, your majesty, I thought not of

"Well, thee, Sir Blunderer, we would have thee choose thy words better, when thou must needs intermeddle with such delicate subjects. Truly, my good lords," she added, blushing slightly, and biting her tongue with vexation at the disappointment-" truly, we have heard so many evil reports of our royal neighbor, and so many urgings to take extreme measures with her for the safety of religion and of the state. that—ha, ha!—marry, we thought our trusty councillor here had lost his wit, like some others we see around us, and ventured to recommend the decapitation or imprisonment of our fair cousin. Ha, ha! our womanish fears have strained thy speech overmuch, Sir Chomes, and so we must crave thy pardon for the mistake."

The queen then intimated that the council had terminated, and was about to command the admission of the foreign ambassadors, when Cecil again rose, and submitted a paper to her majesty for her approval and eignature, apologizing for its omission till so late an hour, and observing at the same time that it was merely an order of council under her majesty's sanction to Lord Scrope, touching the examination of Dr. Heath, the nonjuring Archbishop of York."

"Ah! and by the rood, we had almost forgetten the venerable doctor. Still a Tower prisoner?"

"Nay, please your majesty," responded Cecil, "he was confined in the Tower but a few years, when he was conveyed, by the royal orders, to his residence in Yorkshire, where he hath since been enjoying the freedom of his demesne."

ii we remember righ suspected traitors and open enemies of God's but your majesty must not torget that what holy church. And doth he still deny our spiritual supremacy?" she inquired, whilst a peculiar expression of countenance, half smile, half sneer, told how little she regarded | capable of such meanness. And should your the prerogative, except, indeed, as a matter of

state policy.
"Time, please your majesty," replied Occil, instead of moderating his opposition, hath made him more obstinate. Albeit his head | land, I, for one, must take my leave of your is white with the snows of eighty years, and his hands palsied so that he can hard y use his waiking stick, yet will he shake it still in the tace of his keeper, and stoutly deny your majesty's supremacy over the church of

"Poor old bishop," said Elizabeth compas-lonately, "he should rather think of the grave into which he must needs scon drop, than thus foolbardily persevere in maintaining his heterodoxy. But how readeth the order of council? Ah, let's sec- That he must declare the full truth of why he wandereth abroad, and if he will not be plain, to use some kind of torture to him, so as to be without great bodily hurt."

"Pincers?" said Elizabeth, looking inquir ingly at Oscil, and returning the port. "Ay, please your grace, pincers, or some

such light torture." "Ab, well," she assented; for truly it would grieve us much to have our old friend suffer bodily injury for sake of his past good services. So we shall look to thee, Mr. Secretary, that the torture be not applied beyond his strength. And now, my lords," she added, " we shall receive our friends without."

The members of the privy council fell back on each alde at a signal from her majesty, and divided into groups, to talk over the business of the morning. The usher threw open the doors, announcing the names of the foreign ambaseadors; and De Foys, Quadra, Mellville, and others, whose names are long since forgotten, entered the chamber dressed in their robes of office, and made their humble obelsance to her majesty of England.

Elizabeth received them graciously, thanked them for their friendly attentions during her illness, and expressed her gratification at the good news they brought from their respective courts. "As for my Lord Melville," she added, "we warrant he hath but little to say from our good sister of Scotland, socing her majesty bath transierred her confidence to Monsieur De Foys, and our learned friend, here, the Marquis of Quadra.

The parties thus addressed looked at each other surprised and confounded at the insinuation conveyed by her majesty's words. "May it please your gracious majesty," said De Foys at length, "I have the mistor-

words," "Nay," responded Elizabath, somewhat pleasantly, "say, rather, it doth not suit thee to comprehend us."

tune not to comprehend your majesty's

"I would then speak falsely, madam," replied De Foys. "And what saith the Marquis of Quadra?

Doth he fall, also, to comprehend us ?" "I, at least, most gracious madam, have not the special confidence of Her Majesty of Scotland, nor have I heard aught of late touching Scottish affairs, save the discomfiture of the rebel lords at Biggar, which news, little brook near an old farm house, and my Lord Murray, the chief rebel, bath this within a short mile of the hostelile called

"What! my lord, this bold, bad man at our

"He is without, please your majesty," replied Quadra, pointing to the door, "and awalts your majesty's pleasure to enter and report himself."

"Report himself," repeated Elizabeth; "ah, marry, my good lord, such words sound strangely in our ears. We receive no reports from rebels, whether of our own kingdom or ber ?"

"I know not, please your royal grace" responded Cecil.

"Bouyer," said Elizabeth to the maker of the black rod, "how comes it my Lord Murray of Scotland waits admittance without the royal permission? "This order, please your majesty, hath

replied Bouyer, "to admit his lordship under Jour majesty's pleasure," Elizabeth took the paper from the usher's hand, and glancing at it for an instant, exctaimed, "Gads, map, thy wits have left

thee; this paper is not of recent date;" and then flinging it pettishly on the table before Cecil, reprimended the usher severely for his negligence. "Nevertheless," she proceeded, "we shall admit him, my lord marquis, and see on what intent he cometh hither. Verily, one would suppose our royal self privy to his plottings, since he flieth thus to our court after his shameful behavior. Hs, st the thought of something she feared to ha!" she added, laughing; "doubtless he cometh to beseech our intercession."

"I right well believe he hath much dependence on your grace's good will," said Quadra smiling just enough to give meaning to his

words. "I trust," added Mellville, addressing one of the council, and elevating his voice so as to be heard by Elizabeth—"I trust the visit of this rebel lord, who hath ever been the worst enemy of my royal mistress, will breed no ill between the crowns."

" Nor give countenance to the slanderous tales that have been circulated of her majesty's jealousy of the young and handsome queen," subjoined De Foys.

Elizabeth felt keenly these inslustions, but it was not her policy to notice them. She had a delicate part to play in reference to Scotland, and sufficient control, too, over her temper, to suffer no indirect allusions, at least, to interfere with her plan of playing it out.

"So, my good lords," she said, again resuming the subject of the intercepted despatches, and addressing Quadra and DeFoys, ye are pleased to disclaim all knowledge of Scottish affairs, save what hath reached ye through the ordinary channels?"
Both replied in the affirmative. " And ye know nothing whatever," she per-

ner of her eye, and smiling as she spoke, "of your appointments as secret agents to her majesty, at our court?" " Secret agents, your majasty!"

sisted, casting a suspicious took from the cor-

"Ay, secret agents; the word sounds better than spies, doth it not?" "We know not ut what the charge aimeth, rlease your majesty," responded both to-

" Pugh! my lords, your wits wax dull this morning. Why, she would have ye watch us well in the Netherlands, and keep her advised of our intentions respecting herself. She would have ye report to Pality and Charles the troubles we have created in the Low Countries for Franco and Spain; so that their aid might not be wanting against so treacherous a power as ours, when the Italian and Scotch conspirators had brought their m asures to a head.

"Please your majesty," said De Foys, irritated by the accusation, (which he strongly suspected was fabricated by herself, to criminate the Queen of Scots,) "this is somewhat "And ungratefully abusing the privilege, of a grave charge against ambassadors from he two greatest courts of Europe.

"Nay, monsieur, said Elizapeth, "we do not accuse thee."

"True, gracious madam, but it comporteth ill with our sacred office to have us supposed majesty be of opinion that we could so far forget the honor of our sovereign, of w om we are the representatives,-albeit unworthy,as to become the sples of the Queen of Sootmajesty and your majesty's court."

"Marry, my good Monsleur Do Foys," said the queen in a tone of surprise, " we but alluded to certain intercepted despatches of our good cousin, addressed to the French and Spanish ambastadors, and lo ! thou'rt out of

sorte in an instant." " Despatches addressed to us, madem?"

" Ay." "And containing such infamous proposais ?" "Ay, verily—call them what thou pleasest."

"And from the Queen of Scotland?" "'Sdeath! sir, we will not be questioned in such tashion," replied Elizabeth, contracting her brows, and moving uneasily in her chair. Here they are, sirs; read them, since thou seemest to doubt our royal word;" and she handed him the letters. "Truly, my lords, It doth give us much pain thus to expose the duplicity of one whom we could have loved as dearly as our life. Alack, alack a day;

we had hoped to find a better heart in Mary Stuart." When De Foys and the Marquis of Quadra had read over the two letters, one addressed to Sir Geoffrey Wentworth, and the other to themselves, they handed them to Melville. Elizabeth turned to speak to one of her

council on some unimportant matter, apparently indifferent as to the result of Melville's examination of the paper. "Thie," said the latter, after a close inspection of the writing, "is by the queen's own hand, to the knight of Brockton, and this

other is a counterfeit." "Hal" cried Elizabeth, turning suddenly on the speaker, "a counterfelt?" "This paper hath never been used by her

majesty of Scotland, please your grace," sald Meiville firmly. "Thy reasons, my lord," demanded the queen. "Please your mejesty, the paper is not that

her majesty useth, albeit it resembleth it greatly; and, moreover, it lacketh the secret "Ah! the secret mark; and that is -"Nay, under favor, madam. I must not

speak thus of state secrets." "Nay, then, by our princely honor, we shall be right glad to see our fair cousin cleared of this unseemly blemish," said Elizabeth, whilst a gleam of joy seemed to overspread her features, "and shall take speedy measures to see her innocence forthcoming. How camest thou by those papers, Mr. Secre-

tary ?": They were found by Sir Thomas Plimpton's troop sergeant, please your majesty," replied Ocoll, consulting his notes, "in Wor-Cestershire, after the arrest of the bearer, Master Rodger O'Brien, for having attempted the rescue of one Mistress Alice Wentworth, a Popish recusant... They were lying by a

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

the White Hart Tavern, kept by one William Waglippel." Cecil then resumed

his seat. The queen now directed the usher to summon Sir Thomas Plimpton; but after some gearch, it was ascertained that the gentleman had left the court, on horseback, attended by a single servant, and gone no one knew whither.

"Tien," said the queen, "we must needs defer further inquiry into this ungracious affair till Sir Thomas Pilmpton's return. In the mean time, we shall give audience to this great arch conspirator and rebel, and would have ye, my lords, the foreign ambassadors, if it so please them, in especial, to witness the aisy." interview."

"Announce the Lord James Stuart, Earl of hugh! my lords, we can ill bear the breath of a traitor."

CHAPTER XXIII.

The reader will remember that we left our old friend Sir Geoffrey Wentworth sound saleep in the vaults in Glastonbury Abbey -the monk's black cloak thrown over him, and the red handkerchief tied carefully on his head. The little wood fire still crackled on the hearth, the little lamp still burnt brightly before the tabernacle, brother Felix was busy at his beads; but Sir Geoffrey was

sound asleep on his pullet of straw. Many a long mile father Peter travelled that morning on the high road, before sunrise, with his gray blouse wrapped about him, and his stout staff grasped firmly in his hand; and right patiently and cheerily did Whitret Macbairn trot after him with the little box of sacred vestments slung over his shoulder. And when the blessed sun mounted up above the hill tops of Worces. tershire, and the houses on the wayside began to open their doors, and the chimney tops to send forth their smoke curling up against the clear blue sky, then many a cironitous route did the proscribed priest and his dumb clerk take through the fields and woods to escape detection, or to avoid meeting the various travelling parties they descried approaching in the far distance. And often would the priest relieve Whitret of his little load, when crossing the rivers or ascending the steep hills, and, sometimes, sit down on the bank of a stream under a shady sycamore, and recite the small hours of his Brevlary whilst the poor hunchback, glad of the rest, stretched himself beside him on the green grass.

But Reddy Connor, where was he all this time, and where the precious books the old man confided so strictly to his charge? Alas! what could Reddy do against a sergeant's guard armed with deadly weapons, and ready to use them at the slightest provocation? He had neither sword nor dagger, carabine nor pistol to defend himself, much less protect the sacred treasure of his master. And fortunate it was so-fortunate both for himself and Sir Geoffrey, for the one in defending his charge would probably have lost his life, and the other a sincere friend and right trusty ser-Vant.

Reddy Connor was now about the age of twenty-five or thirty, a stout, gay, rolicking, good looking Irishman as ever broke a skull in a tent, or danced at a fair in the barony of Tyrconnel. He was but four or five years in the service of Sir Geoffrey, and yet short as was the time, he seemed to take more interest in the affairs of the family, and make himself more at home, than those who had been "to the manner born " In fact, Beddy had every thing his own way at Fubbarnasiggart. In fair or market, wake or wedding, at football or hurling match, in the scrimage or in the foray, Reddy was regarded as a sort of director or lawgiver, and when obliged to fly from Tyrone to Dublin, and from Dublin to Clare, the O'Brien county, and from Clare to England, and found himself at last comfortably fixed at Brockton Hall, he could never help thinking he was still a hind of privileged person, and entitled to have his own will in everything.

This assumption on Reddy's part was a severe trial to the old domestics of the hall, for the first year or two, after he came amougst them, and many a complaint did they make to Sir Geoffrey and Mrs. Alice. The men servants complained of his blows, and the women of his jokes, the brower that he cursed the lightness of his ale, and the groom that he hilled his But Reddy headed them not, having always a reason to give that satisfied Sir Geoffrey, or set Alice laughing at his Hibernian blunders. At length he became a sort of master at Brockton Hall, and took upon himself not only the regulation of the adomestic concerns of the household, but even to lecture Sir Geoffrey occasionally on the imprudence of confiding his property entirely to the management of his steward, and shutting himself up day and night in his library, with bits of files, and birds, and beetler, and humblebeer, and outlandish instruments, and old moth-eaten books and pictures, and so forth, and worse than all, keeping his young mistress forever copying from old papers, and decayed parchments, till he wore the bloom from her cheek, and the brightness from her eye, and the lightness from her heart, and all for no reason in the world. Sir Geoffrey, on such occasions, would sometimes start up from his chair, and order the impudent fellow instantly from the room, or listen to him, perhaps, patiently, for a time, and then begin some elaborate are ument to convince the stupid blockhead of the advantages the church and the world would one day derive from his mllnight studies. But the Irishman had no relish for such arguments, and would generally start off muttering some malediction on himself for staying with a man who was enough to break anybody's heart to manage. "By all an Sewall, the steward, has the key." that's bad," he would cry, after escaping from Bir Geoffrey in the full heat of a learned disquisition, and popping his head into Alice's apartment—" by all that's bad, I'll set fire to the library and burn all them divis iv itstruments to ashes; it's worse he's gettin', so it is, after all my trouble with him."

But though Reddy was quick, rapid and impulsive by sature, he had learnt, since he came to reside in England, to control his waywardness, and accommodate himself in a certain degree to the habits of the people with whom he had to deal. And then his fund of humor was inexhaustible; not the broad jest his eyes and looking at the pursuivant with that made you laugh for a moment, but the quiet, droll, dry fun, that kept you tittering by the hour.

When Sir Gooffiey had disappeared in the ruins of the abbey, Reddy sat himself down on the steps, and leaning his head on his hand, allowed the horse to pick through the nettles and long grass that grew luxuriantly around. He had not been long, however, in that position, when his car caught the sound of horses rapidly approaching by the road he had just travelled, and starting to his feet, he beheld some half dozen troopers dashing up towards bim, their swords clashing against their horses' sides, and their helmets glancing in the moonbeams.

Reddy saw he was fairly caught. He could "" abit or or or or deid himself, and there- patient animal; ' art afraid to ride?" fore he resolved to draw on his wit, as he

often did before, to help him out of his diffi. oulty.

'Hos, fellow," orled Houghton, the burly sergeant whom we saw at the White Hart, and now leader of the party, mounted on a nowerful black Fiemish gelding, and spurring him up within a few feet of where Reddy stood; "hos, there! Who art thou, fellow, jump!" and what wares are these?" he inquired, pointing to the box in the wagon.

"O, don't be in such a flusther, man," replied Baddy, throwing the reins over his horse's the flood; bad win to them for books; neck, and then quietly thrusting both hands | many a core heart they give me." into the pockets of his Dutch hoss-"don't be in such a flusther, man, and take the world

"Hilloz," vociferated another tall trooper, who had dismounted and sprung up the steps, I say, or I'll be tempted to smarten thy fool's ing down towards a table that stood in the Murray, and give him passage only to the bar just as Sir Geoffrey and the priest disapof the council board-no nearer. Hugh, peared in the deep shadow of the old walls; "hoa! youder fleeth the old Papist recusant;" and he fired a random shot in the direction of the fugitive, which was followed yo." instantly by two or three others.

"Hold," shouted Houghton, "hold ye there, I say; no more balls or bolts. We come not to kill, but capture, my merry men. Search the abbey for the old fox; but I charge ye see to it that no harm befall him. Soho, there, but who art thou?" he again demanded, turning to Reddy.

" Me?" "Ay, thou,-thyself."

"la't my name ye mane?" and he gave a erk to his hose, and glanced stupidly at the trooper.

"Ay, marry is it, thy name! out with't." "Divil a much good that id do ye, honest

man, if I tould ye." "Answer me, tellow or l'il crop thy ears off for thy sauciness."

"Aley, man, aley; yer in a mighty great hurry. Speak a body civil, and ye'll come off jist as well. Is it my name by the father's, or the mother's side, yer wantin'?"

Houghton drew his sword, and demanded to know, without further preface, if he were s follower of the knight of Brockton. "Av course I am," replied Reddy; "what else id I be?"

"And where is he concealed in the rules here?'

"Faith, that's more than I can tell ye." "Answer me fellow! art thou a fool, cr wouldst fool ms ?" "No need av that," replied Reddy.

"Hoy so, churl?" "Why, shure, yer makin' a fool iv yerselt.

Arrab, then, who ir ye searchin' for at all? if it's a fair question." "Thy master, dolt! where is he?"

"And what d'ye want with him?" demanded Reddy, internally shuddering at every noise he heard from the cohoing walls in fact, made so much delay, and so many above, lest it might be the pursulvants returning with Sir Geoffrey under arrest. "Hark ye, man," said Houghton, satisfied

at length, from the stupid look and slobbering speech of the Irishman, that he was indeed a simpleton, and willing to make use of him for his own purpose-"hark ye, man; dost know where Sir Geoffrey hideth his gold at Brockton?" "Begorrs, I won't tell ye," replied Reddy

yer temptin' me like the divil; so begone, Satan ; I renounce ye."

"What, man! I'm thy friend, and would do thee no evil." "Faith, I wouldn't trust ye! may be its

hang me ye'd do, if I told ye the sacret, and have all to yourself." " Nay, by my faith, I'll give thee what thou pleasest, if thou but bring me to the place where this old knight hath been hoarding

his wealth for so many years." "But sure they'd murdher me!"

"Who?"

"Tom Riddle, an' Jack Clinton, an' Ned Nicholson, them fellows at the ball above, Begorrs, they wouldn't lave a bone in me thegither."

"For them not, good fellow, said Houghton, encouragingly; "I'll defend thee against a score such cowardly boors!" "Why, man, that Tom Riddle id shiver me

while ye'd wink. By the hokey! he'd knock saucepans out ly iver a man in the barony. But shure, th' ould lad himself id send ye to jall av he ketched ye."

"Who? Sir Geoffrey?"

" Ay, faith."

"But he is up here," replied Roughton, smiling compassionately, and pointing to the old walls. "We have little danger to dread in that quarter. So rouse thyself, man, and look not so terrified." "Whisht! whisht! I tell ye," said Reddy,

putting his hand to the side of his mouth; whist, or he'll hear yo." "Hear me?" repeated Houghton, looking

round. " Ay faith, he hears and knows ivery thing. Tom Riddie says he can hear thunder two

hours before it bracks, and see the sun an hour before it rises. O, he's the devil of an ould lad." "Hs, ha!' again laughed the trooper, amused at Reddy's innocence; "fear

him not, fear him not, in my com-pany," and he slapped the Irishman on the shoulder to give him confidence; " plack up heart o'grace man; thy master shall neither hear nor see us, if we make good speed back to Brookton; and I promise thee, it thou but bring me to sight of the old dotards long hearded gold, I'll take thee with me to London to see the sights, and hestow on thee all thy heart could desire."
"O, murdher! to London! but then, shure

itid be a sin to rob him. eb, wouldn't it?" "Gramercy, man; the priest will assoil thee for an angel."

"Wad he, in troth now-for an angel? Arrah may be yer only jokin'" "Nay, I speak truly. I'H werrant thee

absolution. So get thee on korseback, and accompany me back to Breckton." "But the money's down in the cellar av the western tower, I tell ye, as I tould ye afore,

"Then Sawall is still at Brockton. Gadzooks! I thought he'd been dismissed long since."

"What for?" inquired Beddy in a careless

tone. " It matters not," replied Houghton. "But it pleases me much to hear he's still in the knight's service. So hol and it's there he hath been hiding it, the old miser, for twenty years and more. People say he discovered the philosopher's stone, Master Witless; is't

eo ?" "What's that?" exclaimed Reddy, opening

"Why, that he found out the way of making as much gold as he pleaseth from sticks

and stones." "O, holy poker 1' again exclaimed Reddy; and did he make all the goold in them bags that's down there ay sticks and stones?"

"Doubtless he hath," responded Houghton; "so get thee on horseback, I say again, and let's visit this western tower, that we may examine his handiwork." "Le't on that ragin' baste ye'd put me?"

said Reddy, looking askance at the large troop horse still foaming at the mouth, and pawing the ground. "Ha, ha!" again chuckled Houghton, as he

saw the Irishman fearfully glaring at the im-

orled Beddy, slinking off, and glancing sidewice at the horse ; "begorre, he wouldn't lave

a dbrop in my carcass." "Nay, then, I'll carry thee behind me," said Houghton, vaulting on his horse, and backing him up to the steps where Reddy stood timidly eying him; so up with thee!

"An what 'lil be done with the box there! What's in it? '

"Books, ould books that wur written afore

tions," cried Houghton impatiently; "up wit with my hanger."

"Murdher! but ye speak bould," eisculated Reddy, stepping back and looking doubtingly at the trooper; "begorra, I'm afeard iv

"Jump, ve scurvy idiot, jump, I say, or I'll

slice thee on the sconce," he voolferated, now

completely deceived by Reddy's well-affact-

ed limidity, and thinking he might succeed better by intimidation than allurement. When the Irishman had at length, after various efforts, succeeded in seating himself safely behind his sturdy companion, the latter wound a blast on his horn, and ordered the first man wao appeared in answer to the summons to examine the contents of the box. and then follow him back to Brockton, there

CHAPTER XXIV.

to await his orders.

Houghton, eager to possess himself of the knight's treasure,—who, as the story went, had been living on herbs, and amassing gold, for more than a quarter of a century,—spurred his horse as fast as the animal could speed under such a load, intending to return as soon as he secured the plunder, and renew his search for the old recusant among the rules. He soon reached the hall, followed by his men, with the exception of one or two who remained behind to rifle the box.

The domestics of the ancient mansion, dressed in the antiquated livery of the past century,-for Sir Geoffrey could as ill brook the new fashions as the new doctrines of the period,-rushed in a crowd to the great door of the entrance hall, and were not a little artonished to behold Reddy Connor, perched behind the very officer who had left but an hour before.

When the trooper reined in his horse in front of the door, and directed his companion to dismount, the latter seemed to have some difficulty in complying with the order, and painful contortions of his arms and legs, from one side to the other, that his fello w-servants, thinking he was hurt, ran out to assist him. This was precisely what Reddy expected, and taking advantage of the sergeant's turning his back for a moment to losse his saddle girth, whispered certain instructions to one or two of the domestics, winking at the same time most comically, and jerking his thumb sideways at the tall, savage-looking officer.

"I'm smost fat death's door," he muttered, writhing as if with pair, and leering up under his broad-brimmed hat at the bystanders; begorra, I'm split in two with that divil av

"Reddy hath some deviltry in his head." said one of the domestics in an under tone to his next neightor.

"Ay, good faitb," replied the other, " that fool's look betokeneth little good to his captor.'

"Marry," added a third, "he's in his humor for an Irish frolic. By my certes, I would hardly change places with that trooper fellow for a purse of crown pisces."

The sergeant, having loosed his saddle

girths, ordered his men, who had now come up, to hook their bridles to the trees in front of the house, and then retiro with the servants and consult the larder, whilst he transacted some business of moment with his doughty companion. "Be cautious, however" added, "that ye indulge not over much in the wine cup or beer can, and be ye ready to answer my summons as promptly as becometh the trusted servants of the queen's majesty. And thou, Master Wiscacre," he continued. laying hold of Reddy by the arm, and dragging him towards the house, notwithstanding his entreaties to "take him alsy, till he'd come to himself again afther the joultla' and rackin' he got," entered the great hall, followed by his men, still cursing the old Papist recugant and his arrant damsel for the sharp chase they had given them, and loudly demanding to be served instantly with the best

in the cellar, to give them a relish for their morning meal. "Away, now, and find the key of the cellar," commanded Houghton, as he entered a small chamber in a remote part of the mansion,

accompanied by Reddy.
"Whist! whist!" said Reddy, "or they'll hear ye;" and carefully closing the door of the apartment, he listened at the key-hole for

an instant. "Now what'll ye give me!" he resumed. " Will ye give me three bage iv goold if I get

ye the key, and tell ye the place?" "Ay, willingly."

" And bring me with ye to London?' " To court, if it so please thee."

"On a pillion ahint ve?" "What, man! canst not ride on a saddle ? "

"O, begorra, no; I'd sHther off, and may be kilt into the bargain." "Ha, ha l" laughed Houghton, amused at Reddy's fears. "Well, be it as thou wilt; I'll carry thee safely."

"What'r ye laughing at me for?" demanded Reddy, letting his upper lip fall diagonally, and scratching his ourly head, whilst he gazed at the sergeant with a countenance full of wonder and profound stepidity. "By the hokey, may be ye think am a fool."

"Nay, may," responded Houghton, endeavering to repress his mirth, " I laughed but at thy bad horsemanship."

"An ye'll carry me on the pillion? "Ay, truly, on a pillion stuffed with neider-

down an thou'lt so have it." "But will ye trot alsy?"

"Nay, walk, if thou wilt." "Say upon yer conscience ye will." "My conscience? what mean'st thou by

that?" "O, devil a much; it's an ould-fashioned thing we ust to swear by in Ireland, beyont there. But am tonld ye'r not throubled with it greatly in fhese parts. Since the queen banished it from the court, they say it's grown mighty scarce, and amost gone out iv fashion

"Dost mean my honor?" said the Englishman. "That's the very thing," responded Reddy;

entirely."

" yer honor or yer conscience, it's all the same. So ye'll promise me ?"

Houghton assented. "Well, then," said Reddy, " am satisfied. So ordher the pillion on yer horse this minit, and I'll bring ye the key. I know where the potent specific in those chronic weaknesses ould janius hides it. Begorra, I'll pay him off for all the scouldin' and batin' he used to give me. But ordher one iv yer men to pil- Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three ilon the horse in a jiffy, for onot we get stamps. Address World's Dispensary Med-"By the powers iv pewter, he'd smash me," boult iv the money bage, we must be oft, or load Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tom Biddle won't lave a bone in my body but he'll break into smithereens.". Having given the desired orders to one of

his men, Houghton dismissed Reddy in quest of the key, and then turned to examine the spartment in which he found himself. It was situated in the western end of the mansion, and as well as he could judge not far distant from the tower, in the cellar of which the knight's treasure was supposed to be concealed. The walls of this room were wainscoted with native oak, which time and use had now turned almost black. Above "To Balzebub with the monkish supersti- the wainscoting, and round the walls on either ide, were various religious pictures with thee! leave it to the lazy churis above and images, carved in wood, and here there to rifl, an they like it. Haste thee, and there a niche, with a saint in it, lookmiddle of the apartment, as if their regards were constantly fixed on the person who was accustomed to sit there. It was a dark, sombre looking place, the windows being small, and partially obscured by the lvy that tralled its long vines up the wall outside, and spread across the angles of the stone frames. On the table and about the floor lay various articles of female dress, thrown down carelessly, as if in the hurry of departure. One or two little doors, that opened in the wainscoting, were left unlocked, and books and papers appeared behind in the recesses. Houghton paced the room to and iro, looking round at the various objects which met his view, and kept striking the images with the point of his sword as he passed, curious, perhaps, to ascertain of what material they were composed. Having apparently satisfied his curiosity respecting the statues, he began now to examine the closets | and influence which, despite ourselves, dicunderneath, and pushing the doors open, drove his sword in several times among the hooks, probably with the hope of finding something the rest of the world-society-does it. People more valuable than old musty papers. He are constantly aspiring to appear not as them had repeated this operation once or twice, selves, but as some one else. when the point of his weapon struck against a hard substance, which, being dislodged from its place, rolled down upon the floor. well nigh eaten it through. He turned it the contents of a box so old and so careinly festened, he introduced the point of his daghinges. Alas for his disappointment! It contained neither gold nor jawels.

"Pshow!" ejaculated the trooper; "I had hoped for something more valuable than this to regult my pains. I oft heard of diamouds and precions stones found in the recesses of old castler, where they had been carefully or farcled, while now that sort of thing is hid by the manks long ago; but, my certie, there's little hero to make a soluter's fortune. Natheless, let's see, let's see"

And taking a scroll of patchment from the box, he unrolled it, and began to examine the writing it contained.

or some such monkish chirography. Ay, grametcy, some Popish prayers, I'll warrant; doubtless as old as the Evangelist; cr, may- of society and in spite of ourselves we are rehap, some of that ancient Scripture they're fined. Society accepted the idea of eternal printing now in Dortrechet, and making so rewards, but the idea of offense of God was much noise about. Ah, gadzooks! but here's something more readable," he continued, urfolding an enclosure concealed in the parch-" What says this?"

(To be continued).

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for to adore these girls? Think you it is affections. Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, tion? I do not wish to break the confidences after having tested its wonderful curative reposed in me, but I can say this that often powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his and often such girls have been treated very duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. | much as you might treat a horse. There is Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve | no idea of affection. It is simply the exchange humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to of fortune for a title. That which society all who desire it, this recipe, in German, has before it is the possession of wealth. French or English, with full directions for "What is the underlying course in nine preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOTES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 10-19 eow

FRANCO-CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

the Boston convention by Mr. Edward F. I'd like to see the lady who would venture Lamoureux: -At Fail River the French Canadian population numbers 12,000, there are 250 electors, 3 churches, 2 convents, 1 college, 1 orphan asylum, 1 lawyer, 6 constables, 80 grocers, 150 clerks, 1 newspaper, 10 doctors and 6 bakers. In Boston there lady in the cars wno wore the style of cap are 4,000 Canadians, 3 doctors, 5 dentists, 500 laborers, 200 clerks, 800 children attending school, 150 electors, I newspaper, 1 oburch, 1 St. Jean Baptiste Society, 1 Institution, 2 grocers and 4 contractors. The statiatics given by Dr. Dube show that in Salem, Mass., the French Canadian population amounts to 2,000, of whom 400 are children over 14 years of age, 90 attend the Catholic schools, there are 40 traders, 45 shoemakers, 150 tanners, 700 in the cotton factories, 12 barbers, 4 gilder ,60 mechanics and I St. Jean Baptiste Society founded in 1882.

THE CIVIL BIGHTS BILL.

President Patton, of Howard University, writes that the recent decision of the Supreme Coart of the United States adverse to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill people, who seem to feel that all their detences have been suddenly removed, and that hereafter they may be insulted and outraged with impunity. He sets forth, however, that that it has not established any political docfacts and principles of the case, and stand up hopefully and courageously for their legal

N. Dorval, receiving teller of the Hochelaga Bank to-day detected a counterfeit \$5 bill of the Bank Bank of British North America. Many are in circulation. Some of them have been taken by the bank itself for 10 days past. Baware.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a " cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases

SOCIETY TAKEN TO TASK

MGR, CAPEL ADDRESSES AN ELO-QUENT DISCOURSE TO THE UPPER TEN.

The Code which Recognizes Esjoyment as Man's Object and End-Wealth as an Idoi-How the Failings of Eich and Poor compare.

Monsignor Capel has delivered the first of a series of six lectures at Chickering Hall, New York. His effort was pro-nounced the best he has made, and the audience was certainly the smallest he has had since he came to the country. "Society: Its Influences" was the subject. The hall was barely half full when the Monsignor, clad in his ecclesiastical robes, came on the stage, and, without introduction began his lecture. He said that the lecture had not been properly advertised, else he would not have to speak to so many empty tenches. What he should say, he was sure, would deserve for him a considerable amount of beating from "the scorpion side," but he proposed to stand by his guns to the last. The society of which he proposed to speak was made up of those who have arrives at a position where they have wealth to command and time to dispose of. The Scripture spoke of the world as in opposition to the kingdom of Christ, and the apostle who best understood the subject described the world as made up of the lust of the eyes, the lust of the fiesh and the pride of life. The lecturer said that there was a power

tates to us what we shall do, how we shall dress, even what we shall eat. Why? Because

"Society has its own standard and law," he continued. "Its teaching is that man is to follow the development of his own feelings Having picked up the little article, he sat and passions to the end. There are sundry himself down at the table, and began to exa- passions striving to gratify themselves indemine it. It was an iron box, about three or | pendent of our reason and will, and society four inches square, and half an inch thick says that the end and object of life is to enbut completely covered with rust, which had joy it to the full, and when it is consumed there is an end of all things. In this human two or three times up and down, in search of reason is violently effended. The end for the lock or spring by which it opened, but which a thing is made is not pleasure, but could find none. Impatient to discover duty. Here begins the struggle between duty. Here begins the struggle between society and Christianity, because Christianity says there is a duty and a law based on reveger under the lid, and burst tt from the ation; that the duty is concentrated in God who made you, and that the law requires the on ourvance of the tenets of religion."

Talking of the constantly changing code or society, the Monsignor said that a century ago it was considered a crime not to challenge a man to duel when offense was given countdered low breeding. A man who lies in England is virtually excluded from society, although a woman is given for more privilege in that respect, while as to infidelity to the marriage vowe, what is forgiven in a man is considered a great crime in woman. "Ab, what is this?" he muttered; "Latin, The moral code of society is based on the fashion of the hour. Society has its charms. We are brought in contact with the refinement obliterated and cast aside. Asking the question "What is the effect on the human mind of this code?" the Monsignor went on to reply.

"The coarsest effect is the terrible adorgtion of wealth. If your money is to do good, the more of it you have the better. But merely to adore a diamond or precious stone for self's sake—to make a little God of self is the greatest durse that can come on munkind. How do you explain that when your young American ladies travel to Europe-the laughters of those who labored hard to master fortune-bundreds who would not shake hands with their fathers or mothers, hasten "What is the underlying couse in nine cases out of ten of domestic bilsery but the extravagance of either husband or wife in striving to imitate what society has before it? In my country people will go hungry in order to keep a carriage and pair. Why this? Because society has issued its fiat as to equipage, sealskins, diamonds—even the kind of table you shall have in your drawing room, and rather an empty stomach than disobe-The following statistics were jurnished to dience. Society takes away your liberty. down Broadway clad in the garments of her grandmother, or the gentleman—pardon Oscar Wilde, of course-who would go down the same street dressed in the style of Charles I. Coming from the West the other day I saw a usually affected by a horse jockey. You are ever free, but ever dictated to by fashion.

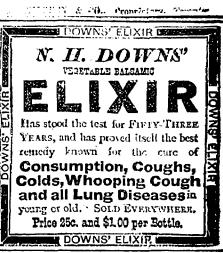
Where it comes from no one knows. "Human respect seems to be the greatest enemy of the human race. A man is afraid to say what his club or newspaper will not agree to. If there is one thing more than another that makes slaver, it is self-respect. Who generates it? Society. You must wear a certain number of stude, fix your necktle just so, have only one idea of poets, musicians or actors. It enters into the boy's heart, follows him to school, grows with him to manhood, and never leaves him till he goes

to the grave.
"The third curse of society is that the world is ruined because there are not hearts enough. There are plenty of heads, although the number of thinkers is not proportioned to the non-thinkers. There is too much calhas produced excitement amongst the colored lousness of heart, and it exists among those who are governed by society's code. You have heard of the woman of the world. Get near her. Will she talk tenderly of her with impunity. He sets forth, however, that sisters, show consideration for her the decision was by no means unexpected; faults or throw the clock of charity over their pecoadilloes? No. She goes along trine contrary to the rights of negross, and slaying those with whom she is walking. that it leaves them as to legal protection Ask some of thes; who are highest in society just where it leaves white people. He advised for hospital aid and hearken to their response. them to refrain from an unwise railing at the The magnificent men and women of this Supreme Court, acquaint themselves with the land who have done so much for charity's gake were not acclety people. They were plain people who rose to wealth and founded their greatest pride in their simplicity. As a priest, I have been struck by the fact B. N. A. BANK COUNTERFEIT BILLS that the influence of scelety is to dry up the

"I close by making the declaration, and I hope to substantiate it, that acciety in the state I have described it, can never be conserved unless it summons the aid of religion. Are the crimes of the poor the greatest after ail? What about the varied offences that take place in society? They may have their own refined casts, if you will, but there is more intensity of mind, more deliberation, more knowledge about them. In the eye of film who is to sit in judgment upon ur, the sins of society are much greater than the

The Monsigeor concluded by saying that i society can only be saved by the subjugation of the passions to religion.

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WEDNESDAY...... NOV. 28, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

THURSDAY 29 .- Virgil of St. Andrew. St. Saturninus, Martyr.

FRIDAY 30 .- St. Andrew, Apostle. Cons. Abp. Kenrick, St. Louis, 1841. BATURDAY 1 .- Office of the Immaculate Conception.

BURDAY 2.-First Sunday in Advent. Epist. Bom. xili, 11-14; Gosp. Luke xxi, 25-33. MONDAY 3 .- St. Francis Xavier, Confessor.

Abp. Carroll, Baltimore, died, 1815. TURSDAY 4 .- St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Contessor and Doctor of the Church, St. Barbara, Virgln and Martyr.

WEDNESDAY 5 .- St. Sabbas, Abbot. Cons. Bp. Quinlan, Mobile, 1859.

FERIAR scares appear to be making the tour Dithe world. The latest is that reported from British Columbia, where the hero was a s Chinaman." The authorities at Oitawa, contrary to all precedent, have come to the conclusion that it is all a heax.

Cannor the European correspondents or the Central News find less palpable absurdi. ties and nonsense to cable than the follow-

Cardinal Manning thinks the presence in Rome of Mr. Errington injures the Church in England. The Pope thinks differently, hence There is a coldness between His Eminence and the Vatican."

THE Ontario Government have come to the relief of the poor immigrants who are in such distress in Toronto. A prart of \$500 has been given to them. . Dominion Government under whose name cast they came to Canada, and who are responsible for their presence here, should do their duty in the matter, and that without delay.

We have it on the most reliable authority from across the water, that the notorious Jim McDermott, at the time of the recent explosions on the underground railway in the Eng-Hish metroplis, was suspiciously hovering around the scene of the occurrence. Was this another of the spy's own jobs in the interest of Ecotland yard and the secret service em-**≱loy**es?

THERE is comparatively little said of Wolff, the German who was discovered with infermal machines in his possession ready to blow up the German Embassy in London. There is no thought of denouncing the entire Gernan people as a crime-loving race on account of Wolff's action. But what a different atory we would have to tell if Wolff happer ed to be an Irishman. There would be no and to the fiendish yells of denunciation by the anti-Irish press.

THE people of London have been subjected to another dynamite scare; but this time, it wasn't a Fenian that was at the bottom of it, as the prisoner turned out to be only a little German Pole, who had in his possession two zough infernal machines which were all ready for use. It the discovery of the machines had not been followed by the immediate capture of the German, the affair would, of sourse, have been put down as another one of as their watchword." According to the Premier, Those diabolical plots hatched by the Fenians.

MR. G. W. Ross, ex-M. P., has been apprinted as Minister of Education for Ontario, In the stead of Ron. Adam Crooks, who re-Mrs owing to ill-health. Mr. Ross is President of the Ontarlo Teachers' Association, and is eminently qualified for the important position he has been called on to fill. His appointment will be popular with all classes. Mr. Mowat now commands an admirable Ministry, the strongest and most capable with which the Province of Ontario has yet been favored.

THE Moniteur de Rome, which has the confidence of the Vatican, has the following very Important note on the pretended revival of the question that occupied so much of the public mind in Great Britain and Ireland a Few months ago .- The London Daily News pretends that the Pope has been deeply impressed by late news from Ireland, and that

a most competent authority, such as the Moniteur de Rome.

TER revenue of the United States, received from all sources during the past fiscal year, amounted to \$398,287,581. This shows only a slight decrease of about five millions, as compared with the revenue of the previous year. The total expenditure, on the other hand, reached the enormous sum of \$265,-408.137. But enormous as that figure is. it is not as large as that of the Canadian expenditure, in proportion to the population. Then the United States redeemed lands amounting to \$134,009,750 and paid out some one hundred millions in pensions, while Canada redeemed nothing and had no big pensions to pay.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, President of the Board of Trade, has given his attention to the sanitary condition of the poor of Great Britain. In an article contributed to the Fortnightly Review he advocates the enactment of a law which would make it a grave offence to knowingly own an unsanitary habitation. This is a step in the right direction. There are thousands of human dwellings in the United Kingdom, which are not fit to give shelter to the brutesof the field, but which are used as mills to grind rent out of the unfortunate tenants, by landlords who live in luxurious castler, the cost of any one of which would be more than that of a thousand dwellings for their serfs.

THERE is some talk of introducing new blood in our Provincial politics. Another more, member of the Dominion Parliament has degree been asked to go down to Quebec and take a hand in the work of reconstructing the Cabinet. Mr. Tasse, M.P., is the unfortunate vic_ tim. In an interview with an Ottawa journalist he acknowledged that he had been offered a portfolio in the Quebec Government, but had not yet decided what to do in the matter. A proverb that Mr. Tasse would circumstances, is that a birdin the hand is title of M.P. he may very possibly not be jury box. able to retain that of M.P.P.

THE subscription list which was opened in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITHESS, in aid of the Parnell Testimonial Fund, has been brought to a close. The results are satisfactory, the amount subscribed and paid being \$1,235.30. The value of this subscription does not lie so much in its dimensions as in the spontaneity with which the subscribers contributed each their share. The amount would undoubtedly have been much larger if there had been a regular collection by individuals from door to door, but, coming as a free and unsolicited offering, it will be all the more acceptable to the man who has sacrificed so much for his country. The only expenditure in connection with the fund was for commission on post office orders, postage stamps, etc., which amounted to inducing and assisting thousands of working-\$13.50, thus leaving a total of \$1,221.80 to be forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer of the National Committee in Dublin.

sufficiently obsequious. Poole, who was tried last week and not found guilty, was tried again on 20th inst. and found gully, even | told that employment would be so abundant on less evidence, as the informer Lamie backed down and went; so far as to contradict his previous testimony. Poole, in his speech from the dock, denied that he murdered or had a hand in the murder of Kenny. He admitted he was a Fenian and said he was proud to go to the scaffold for being one; and there is not the slightest doubt but it is for that that his conviction was procured by the Government, and not for any capital crime. Poole, moreover, affirmed that the object of the Fenian Brotherhood was not to commit murder, but to free Ireland from tyrannical rule. The hatred of that rule must be strong in the breast of the condemned man when, with his their hands or reducing wages. Even well last words, he cursed the Government that enforced it upon his country.

MR. GLADSTONE bad a palpable hit at the Orange Loyalists of Ulster when he sent the following reply to a series of resolutions adopted by an Ulster Whig Club: "I hail." said the Premier, "the expression of views which combine attachment to the empire with equal rights to the three kingdoms, and loyalty to the throne with a stout obedience to law and order on the part of those who proclaim it Orange ruffianism and Orange loyalty are one and the same thing, since he is forced to appeal to those Orangemen who proclaim "Loyalty" as their watchword to yield obedience to law and order. This was decidedly rough on Lord Hamilton, Lord Rossmore and the rest of the Orange rowdles. The rebuke coming from the Premier of England was a atinging one, and instead of calming them it only prompted them to more frothy denunciations and idle threats. One of the high ones in the Lodges, Mr. Joshua Brereton, T.O., reached the climax by designating the English Prime Minister as "a traitor to his country, his Queen and his God."

Tes last monthly return of the English Board of Trade shows that 5,117 emigrants left Ireland during the month of October. being a reduction of 2,219 upon the previous month, and an increase of 736 upon the number for October, 1882. The main body, as heretofore, went to the United States, no he has charged Cardinal Simeoni to write to less than 3 931 being absorbed by the Repubthe Irish Archbishope and to the local au- lic, while the Dominion received only 238 thorities to learn if the Catholic clergy had and Australia gathered in 984. The God from the schoolbooks lest a glimpse of which would be furnished. The letters really taken part in the anti-governmental English emigrants during October of religion be left in the minds of the were to be posted in Germany, and after a propagandism. This information of the numbered 17,629 and the Scotch rising generation. What the future genera- reasonable time had elapsed for their receipt Daily News is completely false." It is evi- 1,183, both representing a substantial tion may come to be when the name of in London, Wolff was to blow up the Ger. per cent., for the Southern States nearly 32 what Mr. Mousseau's intentions are. The dent that the sim of such a story was to cast increase upon the same month last year. God is banished from the school and from man Embassy. The detectives interested per cent., and for the Pacific States more key is in his hands, and we doubt not that

left England, and 28.324 went from Scotland. of 19,000, and the Scotch a decrease of 415. United States, 12,060 to Canada, and 8,708 to the Australian colonies.

O'DONNELL'S CHANCES.

A SPECIAL cable despatch says that the manslaughter, in which O'Donnell's conten- to aid in spreading the worship of Satan. tion that he killed Carey in self-defence would stand a stronger chance of being admitted both by Judge and Jury. In fact, the tables seem to be steadily turning in favor of the prisoner. It is generally admitted that isted in the foundling institution known as the recent London underground explosions placed his chances in extreme peril, and there is no doubt that short and swift work would have been made of Carey's "executioner" had his trial been in progress at or near the time of the occurrence. But the strong suspicion that Scotland Yard had manufactured a crime to exercise an inimical influence upon the jury box, is fast becoming O'Donnell's best protective against conviction. If the English people hate O'Donnell 1881-82, 97 per cent, and for the past year, like the Post are to be doubly prized. Their and reprobate the cause he is supposed to represent, they hated Carey still and reprobate in a higher the terrible crime which the Government condoned. The family of Lord Frederick Cavendish-notably the The causes which, in their opinion, cobrother of the murdered victim of Carey's conspiracy—are all for the prisoner's escape. The Marquis of Hartington makes no secret of his desire in that direction. O'Donnell's chances of cscape from capital punishment are, in consequence, growing better every day, do well to remember and act upon under the and his counsel are hopeful even of a complete victory, if there will be any degree of worth two in the bush. If he gives up his fairness on the bench and impartiality in the

IMMIGRANTS IN DISTRESS.

It appears that there are other immigrant families in Toronto, besides the Irish immigrants of Conway street, who are sadly in need of assistance, and will be sorely pressed during the coming winter. Mr. Mowat, the Premier of the Ontario Government, was waited upon to see what he could do to protect the poor deluded people from hunger and cold. The Premier explained that the Government was in no wise responsible for the presence of these distressed immigrants in Toronto, leaving the deputation to inter that the Federal officials were the parties to look to for succor. Holding that the Federal and Imperial Governments must share the blame, the Globe says : "The Dominion Government is especially responsible for men to come to Canada to compete with our own workingmen, when employment is scarce, and for thus reducing to want many who, if there were no such competition, might have Dublin Castle has at last found a jury been able to earn sufficient for their support. This is not what the men now in power promised to the working classes. They were and wages so high that they would never again know want, that thousands attracted by our prosperity would flock into Canada, lncreasing largely the population of existing cities and towns, and building others. The Government have expended large sums of public money in promoting immigration. They have not brought as many people into the country as they promised would come, but they have succeeded in creating a competition in the Canadian labour market which kept good, and which involves old residents and new comers in much want and suffering now when so many factories are discharging known Conservatives, when representing the facts to Mr. Mowat, protested against the stupidity of inducing and assisting emigrants to come to Canada late in the season when it is impossible that they could all obtain employment."

SATAN AND GODLESS SCHOOL BOOKS. THE example of the French Radicals in judged by an incident which occurred a few been highly praised. This gentleman, although no way favorable to the clergy, enter-God, there can be no morality, and he has had the courage and conscientionsness to inelst upon this truth in his books and writings. The Italian commission have now refused to | them. What will our numerous contemable author. On being pressed for a reason ed no books for the use of the schools in which the name of God appeared. This de- they get out of the corner by simply saynotes a further step to introduce wholesale ing that the conspirator's wife doesn't know infidelity into the schools of Italy. The presence of the priest was first objected to and a layman substituted for him; then every effort

well that its felsehood should be declared by tober 101,023 emigrants left Ireland, 164,342 monstrated at a banquet given a short rest and convict some other man and obtain time ago in Reggio d'Emilia. There the reward which was certain to be offered. Compared with the corresponding ten months the name of Satan was cheered as the Ab uno disce omnes. But it will be asked of 1882, the Irish figures for this year show worthy inspirer of the deeds which these an increase of 21,432, the English an increase \ Badicals gloried in. The speakers at the banquet delivered the most virulent invec-Nearly 80,000 of the Irish who emigrated tives against the "clericals," and at the consince the 1st of January last went to the clusion the feasters arose to do honor to the toast of Satan, proposed by the chairman of the assemblage. Drinking the health of the devil and sounding his praises are proceedings of a most revolting nature, but they and tolerate such a damnable practice on the more than 2½ per cent in the Northern group. seem to command the admiration and ap. counsel for the prosecution of O'Donnell have | proval of the men who control the education abandoned the charge that the murder of of the Italian youth, for the obliteration of Carey was deliberately planned. This would the name of God from the schoolbooks and language strong enough to denounce and bring the charge down to a simple case of from the minds of the children is most likely

THAT HEAVY DEATH-RATE.

We had occasion recently to call at-

tention to the heavy death-rate which ex-

Bethlehem, at Ottawa. A committee composed of some of the leading physicians upside down, as the following comments will of the Capital had been appointed some time previous to investigate the condition and the management of the institution. This report to the Council. It shows that dur-79} per cent; for 1880-81, 81 per cent; for 88 per cent; or a total of 644 deaths out of committee satisfied themselves that the above high rate of mortality was the inevitable result of the dry-nursing system of the infants operated to bring about these results were, first, the want of nourishment from the mother; secondly, the low state of vitality and oftentimes the diseased condition of many of the infants received; and thirdly, the location of the institution, which was far from being suitable to serve the purpose of the delicate task undertaken. To these causes alone the committee of investigation attribute the large death rate. As for the interior condition of the asylum, they found it scrupulously clean and tidy. Every precaution was taken for the preservation of the health of the little ones. The management was found efficient and careful. The public will be pleased to learn that such is the case; and it will be ready to accept the verdict of physicians whose responsibility cannot be questioned. In justice to the ladies under whose control the institution has been, we give the conclusion of the committee's report, which reads as follows :-- "Though exonerating the ladies in charge of this institution from all blame, believing that they, to the best of their ability, did all that lay in their power to best serve the interest of humanity; we are of opinion, however, that the system itself is impracticable and faulty, being productive of negative results, so far as attaining the chief object in view, the saving of the infant's life; therefore, we would recommend that the House of Bethlehem, as a foundling institution, he closed, and that re children be received there under the present system of dry nursing. After careful consideration and as the result of practical experience, we are of opinion that in order to effect a greater saving of life it is necessary that the child be nonrished at the breast, this method embracing the only certain means of lessening infant mortality."

MRS. WOLFF'S CONFESSION OF CON-

SPIRACY SECRETS. We have, on several occasions, contendother SecretService employes have themselves it appears that the school population wages comparatively low when times were been at the bottom of many of the dynamite is for the thirty-eight States, 15,661,213; for plots and other conspiracies which have of the ten Territories, 218,293. The number late tended to disturb the peace and endanger the security of England. This contention no for ten Territories, 123,157. The number in doubt seemed hazardous to many. We, of course, had no direct and positive proof that the Government employes did have recourse to such villanous tactics to make their usefulness felt and required; but it was impossible to ignore or misinterpret the suspicious circumstances which accompanied tories, 3,189. The number of male teachers these dynamite plots and scares, and which were sufficiently indicative of the Territories, 1,018. The number of female affair being a "a put up job." That our theory wiping out all trace of religion from their is not altogether incorrect and libelious educational system is now being followed by on the Government detectives, may be the Italians. The character of the education gathered from the following confession given in Italian municipal schools may be of the wife of Wolff, the German who is accused of conspiring to blow up weeks ago. The examination of books pre- the German Embassy in London Mrs. Wolff. sented for the use of schools is made by a on being questioned about the affair, said her commission appointed for the purpose. A husband was led into the trouble by detectives. certain Signor Lorenzini is a noted com- who "promised him a large sum of money as eoncocted."

According to this testimony, THE POST was tains the old opinion that, without perfectly justified in advancing the theory which we hold about the majority of those dynamite plots in England and Canada, viz. that the Government are at the bottom of accept or tolerate any of the works of this poraries who are in the habit of saddling the responsibility of every oriminal attempt for their refusal they replied that they want. | against life and property on the lrish have to say to this confession of Mrs. Wolff? Will what she is talking about?

Mrs. Wolff further relates what was to be her husband's part of the work in the conwas made to withdraw the catechism on the spiracy. "He was to translate into Gerground that it was a "clerical" matter; and man certain letters which were to be sent to now the aim is to remove the name of the German Ambassadors and others, copies

why was Wolff arrested when he was working in union with the detectives? Wolff was arrested, not through any action of the detectives, but because a French neighbor gave information to the police that the German had diabolical machines in his posses. sion. The public can now form their own opinion of a Government that would allow fall on an innocent people. There is no condemn it.

A CASE OF MISREPRESENTATION.

THE Brockville Times is very unfortunate question of the illegality of the Quebec Freemason lodges. In fact, our contemporary has succeeded admirably in reading the article

"The Montreal Post has furnished another illustration of the Liberal policy it would incommittee has, since then, presented its troduce in Ireland, were its friends placed in power in that country, by renewing its crusade sgainst the rights of Free Masons to ing the four years' existence of the asylum, hold Lodges in the Province of Quebec. If the average mortality for 1879-80 was the ancient and honorable craft be without a legal status in our sister province then it is high time the blot was wiped out. Journals, zeal in behalf of bigotry open the eyes of the 739 infants received during that time. The public to the dangers of supineness and over confidence and incite the people to action in behalf of their rights. The day has gone by when reactionists of the Post order can deprive any class of the community of the privileges inherent to a free constitution.

The Times is completely in error when it says that THE POST renewed its crusade against the rights of Freemasons to hold Lodges in this Province. We never began say such crusade, and, consequently, could not very well renew it. We never objected to Freemasons holding Lodges who are recognized by the law of the land, but we did object, and will continue to to object, to any class of disturbers of the public peace and harmony availing themselves of the title of Freemasons to congregate and organize in a body. What right have mer, such as John White, M.P. who publicly threatens "to scratch out the eyes and knock out the teeth of his fellowcitizens;" what right have they to any toleration or recognition from our laws? These men, unable to gain a legal status for their Orange Lodges, closked themselves under Free masonry, and exist by charters which are illegal. The Brockville Times ought to know that the "ancient and honorable craft" of which it speaks has a legal status in this Province, and its doubt or ignorance on this point is a matter of much surprise. But it seems to have pretended ignorance for the sole purpose of giving its misrepresentation of THE POST's article a color of truth and sincerity. We can assure our contemporary that, so far from it being the object of THE Post to strive to debar any class of the community from the enjoyment of the privileges inherent to a free constitution, it is our a legal status in the community shall be deprived of the least of its rights or its privi-

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Commissioner of Educaticz, Hon. John Eaton, has just concluded and issued his annual report on educational matters in the Republic. The document is as complete as it was possible to make it, and is crowded with interesting facts and valuaed that the Government detectives and bie statistics. From the statistical summary enrolled is, for thirty-eight States, 9,737,176; daily average attendance is, for thirty-four States, 5,595,329; for nine Territories, 69,027. The number of pupils in private schools is: for twenty States, 564,290; for two Territories 5.305. The total number of tenchers in thirty-eight States is 285, 970; is nine Terriin thirty-six States is 107,780; in seven teachers in thirty-six States is 158,588; in seven Territories, 1,805. The public school income in thirty-eight States is \$86,468,749; school expenditure in thirty-eight States is population of the country.

Pacific group.

a slur upon the clergy of Ireland, and it is From the lat January last to the end of Oc. the mind of the child, has been fully de- were to divert suspicion from Wolff and ar. I than 2} per cent. of the male population of he will act for the best. If he resolves to

the same age; while the illiterate female minors in the North were only about 3 per cent.; in the South about 27 per cent., and in the Pacific region nearly 9 per cent. of the female population of like age. Then between the ages of 15 and 20 years the illiterate white females were more than 3 per cent in the Northern group, more than 18 per cent, in the Southern group, and nearly 7 per cent in the Pacific group of the population of the same age. The illiterate white females were part of its secret service employes, especially and more than 16 per cent in the Southern when the odium and punishment are made to group, and about 8 per cent in the Pacific group, compared with the population of similar years. Comparing there percent ages with those of the illiterates in the negro race, the commissioner directs attention to the enormous difference between the two races, showing that for in its interpretation of our article on the the United States as a whole, the percentage of illiteracy among the colored minors is in excess of the illiterate percentage of the white minors, 55 in 100. Colored illiterates between the age of 10 and 14 years old were. to the colored population of the same age, 16 per cent. in the Northern group; more than 691 in the Southern group, and nearly 49 per cent. in the Pacific group. Colored illiterates between 15 and 20 years of age were 16 per cent. in the Northern group, 67 per cent. in the Southern group, and 331 per cent. in the Pacific group, compared with the colored population of like age. Out of 4,880,531 white persons between 10 and 14 years old in the Union, 579,194, or nearly 12 per cent., were unable to write; of 834,655 colored persons of the same age, 552,771, or more than 66 per cent., were unable to write. Of 5,295,667 white persons between 15 and 20 years old, 383,423. or more than 7 per cent. were ignorant, and of 829,317 colored people of all ages, 520,207, or nearly 63 per cent., were so.

It is plain from these statistics that the greatest educational problem to be solved by the American Government in the immediate future is this same illiteracy of the colored population. The Commissioner points out that the means at command to overcome the ignorance and degradation of the masses of these freedmen are entirely inadequate. While they furnish one-fourth of the total school population, only one-sixth of the total expenditure goes towards their education. The Commissioner is of opinion that the only way out of the difficulty is for the National Government to come to their assistance. This step would be one in the best interests of society and good government.

DIVISIONS IN THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF QUEBEC.

A MINISTERIAL smash-up in the Quebes Cabinet may be expected at any moment; The Conservative party in this Province has, during the past year, but especially during the last three months, been undergoing a process of disintegration, which threatens to end in disaster for the Government of the day. The policy which the Chapleau-Senecal clique pursued, and which was handed down to Mr. Mousseau, has disgusted an important portion of the prominent men of the Conservative camp, and has alienated their sympathy and support from the present leaders of the party. The Conservatives. who, when united, can carry the Province without an effort, are thus divided into two sections, corresponding to Stalwarts and Half. Breeds. The Stalwarts are those who will stick to their party through thick and thin, or, in other words, through wrong and right. The Half-Breeds, on the other hand, will only give their allegiance to the party on condition that certain lines of policy adopted by Chapleau, and endorsed by Mousseau, be repudiated. They are commonly called "the Castors." This section of the party is increasing in strength, numbers and defiance every day. They left the stamp of their infinence and power upon the Levis election when the regular Government candidate was unexpectedly defeated. What the party has to fear under these circumstances is an alliance or an amalgamation of the Half-Breeds with the Liberals, as the Stalwarts would scarcely be able to held their own against the two combined. That result, which would mean disaster and ruin to the Conservatives, can only be impeded by giving in to the Half-Breeds in the matter of a Cabinet reconstruction. Their opposition is not so in ten Territories, \$1,673,339. The public much against the Conservative party as against the present Conservative Ministry. \$83,601,327; in ten Territories \$1,510,115. While professing complete ignorance The permanent school fund in thirty-four of the intentions of the Government, the States is \$123,083,786; in two Territories, | Gazette thinks that a Ministerial crisis is, or \$1,089 015. This is an immense amount of at least, should be at hand, if the party is to money for the State to expend in the cause be saved. Our contemporary although it piler and author of school books, which have "his share of the profits of the scheme they had of education, but it would be much larger if does not say so in so many words, actually it had to maintain the thousands of parochial | calls upon Mr. Mousseau to resign. It says: schools, the scademies, colleges and univer- "In the present position of affairs a Governsities which are supported by the Catholic ment which does not possess the full confidence of its party—even if it is The question of illiteracy, which is one of conscious that it has done nothing to great and growing interest for our Ameri- for eit it-becomes a danger to the party can neighbors, is exhaustively treated by the litself, and what is of greater importance, is Commissioner. He divides the country into too weak to deal energetically with the three groups, the States north of the Mis- problems which present themselves for solusouri, Ohio and Potomac rivers, from the At- tion. If, therefore, Mr. Mousseau, looking at lantic to Kansas and Nebrasks, being con- the position of affairs, at the divisions in the sidered the Northern group; the District of party, makes up his mind to hand over the Columbia and the States south of those reins to some one who may be able to rivers, including Missour!, Arkansas and bring about union and secure that spirit Texas, being considered the Southern group, of disolpline which is so important and the rest of the Union constituting the under our system of government, he will simply be doing what others have done in Observing the fact that the white female the past without a stain attaching to their minors were less illiterate than their white characters. It will simply be a case of brothers, the Commissioner shows that the sacrifice of one's self for the interests of illiteracy of white males between 10 and 14 the party, and in securing its reunion, the years of age was for the Northern States 4 Interests of the Province. We do not know

withdraw, it is to be hoped that all mere questions of personal ambition will be put atide in order that the quarrels of the past few months may be healed, and the party present a united front to the enemy in the future. There are men in the ranks who can hring about this result, and who, entrusted with the task, can give to the province a strong Government, and to the party one that will secure its united support."

This language is livery different from what the Gezette has been in the habit of using right along. It is a plain and unmistakable gage and go. Our contemporary, recognizing a hopeless case, has abandoned the patient. It is seldom that a party journal throws a leader overboard in so unblushing and unfeeling a manner; but that a "party exigency" may require. We think Mr. Mousseau must be fully convinced by this time of the grand mistake he made in leaving Ottawa for Quebec, especially when he sees such somersaults performed by men and journals on whom he was taught to rely.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

The "Canadian's" savagery-Mr. Bent's brief career—His Grange successor— A new morning paper—Immigrants left to starve

TORONTO, NOV. 26. The weather of the past tortnight has been of a wretched description, fluctuating from cold to mild, and broken by occasional downpours of rain. This has, of course, been very bad for business of every sort, and for the general health. There has been and is a good deal of sickness arising from colds and coughs, and your correspondent has not escaped. A severe attack of the popular malady has prevented me from saying anything of the Canadian's recent onslaught upon its foes, real and imaginary, and I am inclined to think that onslaught is hardly worthy of any serious notice. It was evidently written in a dreadful temper by a man who knew he had a bad case, and who hoped to distract attention from the real issue by using a great many words, and calling names which have neither application por force. I should define a " Carey of journalism" to be a man who used his press to trade upon the credulity and good nature of his countrymen, and then abandoned them when he thought "creed and country" no longer profitable, otherwise it would be imposable for any journalist to play the role of Carey. However, you have amply answered the Canadian's furious fulmination, and I observe that you did so under the impression that Mr. Dent was still its editorial writer. Mr. Dent had left at the time your rejoinder appeared. His career on the Canadian was brief and unsatis-He has been succeeded by Mr. Charles Clarke brother of Mr. Et, Clarke, of the Orange Sentinel. This change speaks for itself. At the risk of provoking more of Mr. Boyle's savagery, I must say that it is even more extraordinary than the previous one. With that I will leave the subject for the present and turn to a more pleasant journalistic change, that made by the News. The News, since its foundation, has been published from the Mail buildings, and has been more or less closely connected with the latter. The new proprietor, Mr. Shepherd, has moved the paper into new premises upon Yonge street, where it made its first appearance to day as both a morning and evening sheet. The morning News is decidedly nest and newsy, a good deal after the manner of the Chicago Revald, and will at least deserve success in a field alceady pretty well occupied by the Mail, the Globe, and the World. The latter remains the only one cent morning paper in Canada, the News being sold at two cents. The general impression is that the Globe will suffer most from the new paper, which professes advanced Liberal views. The time which has arrived in New York may soon arrive in Toronto, when the big morning papers will have to cut their prices to hold their

MORE PAPERS THAN NEWS. There are, in fact, more newspapers in Tcronto just now than there is news. The news but little to show for their labors. It is perhaps for this reason that unusual prominence has been given to the condition of a number of families sent to this city from Ireland by the Tuke's Committee and other agents of the Irish landfords. These unfortunates were dumped down here, and left to shift for themselves in a strange country, without money, without proper clothing, and without food. Thanks to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, acting in conjunction with other charitable associations, they have been rescued from the gaunt jaws of the wolf of want, but their prospects for the winter are far from pleasant. They can only be pulled through by the generosity of the charitable, as there will be but little employment to be had for them before spring. But of course the Irish landlords do not care. So long as these victims of greed are out of their way and saddled upon somebody else, they do not care. These facts carry out what your paper has said all along of the sort of compulsory emigration so much in favor at Dublin Castle, and such facts cannot be too widely circulated. Good may thus come GEBALD.

. barong

CATABBH.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three of the produce sufficient to keep a whole race applications. Particulars and Treatise free on slive. Happily the Irish do not sing in the receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

Mortimer Danaher has just breathed his last at his son's residence, Derrynane, County of Le Sueur, Minnesots, U.S., at the age of reason; 121 years. He was the last survivor of a family remarkable for its longevity. His mother died in her 101st year; his eldest brother at the age of 108, and his youngest brother when he had attained the ripe age of | in their favor. Their operations against us 117 years, 7 months and 20 days. The father was the shortest lived, having departed this life at the age of 80 years. Mr. Danaher was always vigorous and healthy, never having been really seriously ill during his long life; he retained his mental faculties up to his last hour. He came from Ireland and spoke the Celtic language only.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., who is visiting Armagh, has had several conferences with the alleged conspirators confined in prison in that city with a view of obtaining their re-

READ THIS.

A TRIBUTE TO IRELAND

FROM A FRENCH-CANADIAN.

The style of the following lines, taken and translated from L'Elendard of the 10th inst., the constant sympathy which the author has ever shown for down-trodden or unfortunate people, or even individuals, point at once to the writer, and unmistakably it is no other than the ex-Alderman of Montreal, Mr. Oharles Thibault. The Acadians connected to him by a link of nationality, the Poles connected to him by a bond of human sympathy, and, above all, the Irish connected to appeal to the Premier to pack up his bog- him by the story of the French and Irish races abroad and at home, have each in turn been the subjects of some of his finest essays, speeches or letters. The heart that can feel for the unfortunate must beat with a true sentiment of love and patriotism; consequently, knowing the author, it is a pleasure for us to the Gesette is always ready to do anything give to our Irish readers, in the English Isnguage, this glowing tribute of a French-Cans-

Tell me not of the ability and strength of England's politicians and statesmen! I believe not in them. Why, will you ask? Since over seven hundred years they have sought to solve the Irish problem, and seem no further advanced to day than at the beginning.

Notwithstanding they tried every possible mode of procedure, needless to remark that from England's standpoint the solution of the Irish question has ever been nothing more or less than the complete annihilation of the Irish race, and they neglected nothing to reach that end. They commenced with terriatorial confiscation, imbued with the idea that when a nation has no soil it must seek other lands whereon to pitch its tents. During the reign of James I. 2,836,857 acres were "gobbled" up; on the Bestoration 7,800,000, and 1,060,792 under Cromwell, making in all 11,697,649 acres stolen away in three turns of the hand.

But, strange to say, in proportion as the land diminished the people augmented. Then came the human bucheries. Barbarous soldiers of more barbaric leaders swept the land with fire and sword. Useless monstrosities! When all was over there were more Irish than ever. Then it was attempted to morally give them homes in more respectable dwelldestroy them by forcing them with causen and bayonet to swallow the Bible. Henry VIII., the royal apostle, Elizabeth, of virginal memory, and Saint Oromwell, sided og all the genius of the infernal regions, came, each in turn to shatter themselves and their pretentions against the unmovable wall of the old Hibernian faith. Menaces, promises, the prison, exile, the scaffold, all fail and are useless; the lrish race will not be caught in the snaro

Then the enamy tries to brutalize the nation. The education of the people becomes the "Inth proplem." one of the State crimes, the practice of the Catholic religion is considered high trasson, and punished as such. No matter the gorges of the mountains are converted into chanels and schools, and religion and education flourish there, as in the full glow of frecdom's sunlight. We must admit there was cause for exasperation. During all those ages, the poor Irishman, doubtless, suffered, but he mocked at the efforts of his persecutors. And to-day, not only he mocks at the menaces of the enemy, but he makes that enemy tremble before him.

II.

her cruel policy towards Ireland, old England he thinks a magazine is not the proper finds herself to-day gradually drawn into the place to discuss such matters, and be adoption of more humane measures. Have writes to "enow the difficulty of comyou ever heard the reasons that England al- paring the circumstances of any two Lord Salisbury, the champion of the seignorial | lordship ought to have given us an historical party in the Lords? It is a real climax. But sketch of the causes that led to Confederalisten to the noble lord's own words in his iton, as well as the results of Confederation, the Quarterly Review, of London. It is suffi- The noble Marquis might have told us how clent to make one laugh were it not so previous to Confederation the Province of

brutally stupid: [The following was translated from the Quarterly Review into French, and we now retranslate it into English. Not having the English copy before us, it may not be word for word, but is most certainly similar in the union of Great Britain and Ireland. His lordideas wished to be conveyed]

"If," said he, "after centuries of exertions we have failed to pacify and civilize the Irish, we have not the moral right to abandon our task and to leave those, who had confidence in our strength, suffer the consequences of ruptcy and an acknowledgement of our incapacity to satisfy our most sacred obligations. We would then be forced to abanden all idea of governing anyone or anything outside our little Island."

Which means in other words: We, th English Aristocracy, are answerable for ail the troubles suffered by the Irish for centuries; we admit that our mode of government in that country has been a long and gigantic up-hill fight; we have totally failed to unite that people to ours, but it is now too late for us to recede. If we begin to-day to govern according to true constitutional principles the majority will carry the day, and the Irish minority, that is with us, instead of having the monopoly of Government and legal administration, will be forced to be contended with a certain portion allotted to them of rights. Moreover, it must be admitted that our Government of seven hundred years was a finece and a continuation of

it would turn to our shame. There is English pride exemplified! cause the Lords are ashamed to admit that they failed during seven hundred years in their lrish policy they are resolved to still hold that people in abject misery, they are bound to let a whole people die of starvation, while matching from them or robbing them same strain!

I begin to doubt even the traditional British pride. If she really had that pride and good sense secorded to her, she would thus

It is all over; the Irish Nationalists will carry the day. They are perfectly organized, and every struggle, whether political or social, that they have with the nobility turns are in two dictinct lines, totally opposed, yet converging towards the same point, the autonomy of their country.

Parnell, with his handful of heroes, makes war upon us in our own citadel. He carries off all he can, by divers means. Thus his Electoral Bill, his Enregistration Bull, that so frightened the lords, had no other object than to augment the number of his Parlismentary contingent at the next general election. And, if at the head of forty members he was able to hold the House at bay during the last Session, what will it be when he

doubles his forces? On the other hand, the National party outside the House loses no chance to augment | cut the throat of his figures, stabbed her maid

Houses that prevents the success of Ireland. They desire, therefore, nothing less than the abolition of all Beignorial Tenure. And the two sections, inside and outside the House, of the National party advance with giant strides towards a common end. Then, before Parnell snatches from us, despite ourselves, Home Rule, let us give it to him. In that way Ireland would give no credit for gene-rosity, which would really be mere fear upon our side. Anyway, the political world would say that we were less hot headed than our predecessors.

The nobility would then cry aloud, and accuse the Government of having rulned them at the expense and for the benefit of the terant class. But Mr. Gladatone could modify his course

as follows: Hon, gentlemen of the Irish nobility,-In 1800 the English Government granted the Union Act to those whose descendants and heirs you are. That measure was passed at the request of your forefathers, with their solemn promise to do their utmost to reestablish harmony and a thorough understanding between your fellow-countrymen and the rest of the empire. Behold, now, eighty-four years you have had control of your country, and what have you done for

the happiness of the land? You have fiftyfour coercion measures that served to allenate your neople from England. We confided to you the administration exclusive of the laws, and placed in your hands the whole judicial machinery in order to subjugate your com peopie. Our bayonets were there for you; the law, the judges, the prison, the convictship, the scaffold formed portions of the administrative regalia with which we ornamented and armed you; your authority was unbounded, and the country was in your

In return what did you bring to England? The chronic misery and the hatred of the people you promised to pacify. In the space of eighty-four years you extorted the sum of one billion pounds sterling from a people perishing with hunger. And what have you Prince will last ten days. done with those immense revenues?

Did you try, however little, to ameliorate the condition of those who made your fortune? Did you draw them from their mud-cabins to ings? Did you spend a cent of all that money on the education of the people or the imprevement of the soil?

No, you did nothing of the sort! Yet. it was your duty, for your fathers bound themselves and you to do so. Thus, for all those reasons, one of which should suffice, England will snatch Ireland from the grasp of her tycants and place her in the hands of the noble band of patriois that to-day fights for her the good fight" of liberty and justice.

There, Eng and is your only means to solve

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.

I have read in your paper the article in the Contemporary Review by the Masquis of Lorne on " Canalian Home Bule," and I must confess I do not feet much enlightened by it. His lordship begins by saying he was "asked for some notes on the Canadian Union as suggestive of steps which might be taken to meet the demand for some kind of Home, Rule in Ireland, or as bearing of After a failure of seven hundred years in future Australian Confederation," but leges for her conduct, through the voice of countries. With all due deference I think his olitical manifesto to Ireland, published in so that each reader might judge for himself. Canada consisted of over two-thirds of the inhabited portion of British America, and was composed of two former Provinces, viz: Upper and Lower Canada, which were united than estimated. with one Porliament, something like the ship might also explain that the former Province of Upper Canada was inhabited chiefly by people of British origin and Protestants in religiou, while Lower Canada was chiefly inhabited by prople not of British origin and Catholics in religion, very much market is exceedingly dull, and the army of our want of success. From a political alke Great Britain and Ireland in this respect reporters who haunt the streets often have standpoint, it would be a species of bank. also. If Lord Lorne has studied the history Union of Upper and Lower Canada never worked harmonionaly; that, despite the moderation and good will of the leading statesmen, sectional bickerings and heartburnings were so intense that useful legislation was prevented, and good government an impossibility. It was universally admitted that separation, or a change to a federal system was an absolute necessity. That change would have taken place even if the other British provinces had refused to join the Confederation; for bringing in other provinces was merely an extension of the scheme. The statesmen assembled to deliberate on the various projects for a new departure, decided on a scheme of local governments for local purposes, and a general government for the whole Confederation, which they hoped would remove the existing evils. And what has been the result? Lord Lorne says Confederation has been a success, and the people are prosperous, loyal and contented. Of course, as we are told, what sults one country may not suit all countries; but when his lordship was treating the question of Canadian Confederation he ought not to have ignored its leading and most important phases.

Lord Lorne refers to the land question in connection with the Provinces of Quebec and Prince Edwards Island, but what inference he would have us draw is not very clear; per-haps he wishes us to make our own inferences. As I have resided much longer in Canada than was the lot of our late Governor-General, I hope I may not be thought presumptious if I point out some of the practical effects of the abolition of the Seigneurial tenure, or Canadian Iardiordism, in the Province of Quebec. The Seigneurial tenure as compared with Irish landlordism was mildness itself, yet it was sufficient to make Lower Canada one of the poorest and most backward places in America But the Government abolished it, and what has been the result? The French Canadians have progressed more within the last 25 years than any other people on this continent; schools and colleges have sprung up on all sides; agriculture has been revolutionized; manufactures exist everywhere, and the people accumulate wealth. What works so well in one place ought to be tried in other parts of the Empire.

Yours respectfully, CENSITAIRE.

William Brown, a Scotch medical student

Telegraphic Summary.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The Prussian Dist received the Speech from the Throne with marked coldness. The trial of O'Donnell will commence on

Friday, the 30th instant. The Prussian Budget shows a surplus of

twenty-nine million marks. The Quebec water police force are being paid off and disbanded for the season.

By the collision of two steamers on Lake Geneva, twenty passengers were drowned. The branch of the Irish Land League, recently started in Quebec, has received its char-

The executions of persons connected with

A new hospital, the gift of Mr. Stratford, of Brantford, Ont., is to be erected in that

town. Five families have been evicted from an estate in Boytonrath, Ireland, for non-payment on his return from his recent pligrimage to

of rent. Cardinal Manning thinks the presence in Rome of Mr. Errington injures the Church in England.

Van Novski, Bussian Minister of War, held long conference yesterday with the Emperor William.

The Haytien insurgents are reported to be in great distress. The rebel vessel La Patrie has been sunk.

News from Bolivia states that Montero has left for the Argentine States, doubtless en route for Europs.

The official document states that President Arthur's pardon to Sergeant Mason is for good and sufficient reasons.

Two men attempted to rob the Merchants' National Bank at Desmoines yesterday. They secured only \$100.

The festival to be held in Madrid in con. nection with the visit of the German Crown

President Grevy on Saturday received Marshal Serrano, the new Spanish Ambassador, with full military honors.

Jas. Davie, Secretary of the London and San Francisco Bank, London, Eng., has absconded with £50,000 sterling.

The Parnellite candidates were successful in Limerick and Dublin municipal elections on Monday, gaining eight seats.

A family named Emond, residing in St. Sauveur, Quebec, have been poisoned from eating tinned sardines. They are recover-

The commission appointed to consider the claim in connection with section "B" of the Canadian Pacific Railway will sit in Winni-

It is stated that Tirard will resign the Ministry of France, and that Leon Say, the well-known economic writer, will succeed him.

The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution has strongly opposed the election of Randall to the Speakership, because of his position on the tariff.

A telegram received on Sunday night announces the safe arrival of all the Canadian Pacific Company's steamers at Port Dalbousie.

Mahmond Pacha, who commanded the Egyptians in the recent disastrous combat with the rebels at Toka, is to be court-martialled.

The old Zion Church, Bay street, Toronto, is being fitted up as a museum and variety theatre which is raising the ire of the clergy in the city. The passengers drowned by the sinking

of the brig Rocaberg, on the 30th October, were French fishermen returning from Newfoundland. Indications are that the United States in.

ternal revenue for the present flacal year will amount to \$130,000,000, or \$10,000,000 more A Toronto despatch announces the appoint

ment of Mr. G. W. Bose to the portfolio of Education in the Ontario Ministry vice the Hon. Adam Crooks. De Brazza, the French explorer, has arrived at Stanley Pool, after encountering

many difficulties which it is said were placed in his way by Stanley. The Coldbrook, N.B., rolling mills and nail factory have been purchased by J. & F.

Burpee & Co., who will at once commence operations in the works. The cashier at the Custom House, Quebec, has received instructions from the Department at Ottawa to take no cheque in payment

of duties unless accepted. The Town Council of Levis have resolved upon building a Town Ball near the Convent, and a Market Hall on Davidson's Hill,

near the Bushanan property. Several iron manufactulers in Conchocker. Pa., section, have given notice of 10 per cent.

reduction in the wages. It is understood the workmen will submit to it. Tobacco dealers in Louisville, Ky., have inst discovered that Congress has made no

appropriation for the rebate on the tobacco

There is great indignation among them Fred Jenkel and two sons of Richard Harty of the Daily Democrat, Dubuque, Is, went hunting on the Mississippi on Sunday morning.

A gale swamped their boat and all were drowned. The death sentence passed on the Hamilton girl, McCabe, for the murder of her child several weeks ago, has been commuted to 14 years' imprisonment in the Kingston

penitentlary. Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, contributes an article to the Fortnightly Review, in which he advocates a law making it a grave offence to knowingly own an unsanitary habitation.

Mr. Ropetoff, British Superintendent of Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean, while riding with his wife on the Island of Camerota, was shot and killed by a Sepoy officer whom he had punished. The murderer committed suicide.

A Berlin despatch says that China has issued a circular declaring that she has done her utmost to preserve peace, but the demands of the French are so exorbitant that she can only maintain her present attitude and abide the results.

A secret proclamation has been issued by the Republican Military Society, at Madrid, addressed to the army and people, and declaring that if the Government does not establish universal suffrage the society will adopt a revolutionary attitude.

A duel with swords was fought yesterday at Nyeregyhara between Herr Hausmann, de-feading counsel in the recent trial of Jews charged with murdering a girl for ritual purposes, and Herr Vay, the police commis-

CATHOLIC NEWS.

We are glad to learn that Mgr. Tache hes repovered from his indisposition.

Bev. N. Dixon, of Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont., was ordained priest by Bishop Walsh at the Sacred Heart Convent, London, on Sunday, 18th inst.

The annual retreat for the young ladies of the parish of Notre Dame commences December 4th, and will be continued for three

Mr. Georges-Buteau Gauvin, ecclesiastic, of Quebec, leaves the diocese of Chatham, N.B., to enter the religious Order of the Jesuits at the noviolate, Montreal. On Thursday next and following days, a

devotional service preparatory to the Feast the recent revolt in Servis, are occurring of the Immaculate Conception on the 8th prox, will be held at the Cathedral every evening at 8 o'clock. The Cercle Catholique, Quebec, presented on Saturday night, November 24, an address

of congratulation to Mr. Philip Landry, M.P., Bome. Mr. Landry replied in appropriate terms. The Rev Abbe Thibaud, professor_in the Grand Seminary, sailed recently for France,

where he hopes to regain his health. He will spend the Winter at Aix and Nimes. His travelling companions are the Hon Justice Routhier and Dr Roy, of Quebec.

The Redemptorist Fathers of St Anne de Beaupre are about to begin the construction of a new church in East Sherbrooke. The administration of this new parish will be confined to the priests of this order by decision of the bishop of Sherbrooke.

It is expected that the siterations to St. Peter's, Montreal, will be completed, to allow of the formal opening of the sacred edifice on December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The temperance society in connection with the church is building a chapel dedicated to the Sacred Heart in rear of the building.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiated at an ordination service in the Seminary, Sunday morning. The following are the names of the candidates: Deacons-MM. John Edward Donnelly, Montreal; Charles Martin Carroll, Dubuque ; John Thomas Kelly, Hamilton; John Patrick Kelly, Kingston; James Joseph McDonnell, Pittsburg.

The foundations of the new French Cana. dian Church at Burlington are almost completed. At a bazaar recently given in that town for the benefit of this church \$3,900 were realized. A reunion of Catholic clergy. men took place on the 20th at the bishop's paisce, when a solemn Pontifical Mass was said by Mgr. de Gossbriand for the relief of the souls of departed priests of the diocese. The decessed priests who were attached to the diocese during the year were Abbe Cardinal and Abbe Gendreau.

The new church to be built by the Jesuit Order of this city on Rochelle street near Sherbrooke street, will be another of Mont-real's handsome Roman Catholic Church structures. The site of the new church is a part of the Old Logan Homestead, and is very beautiful. It is surrounded and interspersed with handsome trees. The church edifice will be of the Gothic style of architecture. The ground measurement of the church is 175 by 75 feet. The basement story is nearly completed and will be rooted in for temporary use immediately.

The chapel of Loretto Abbay in Welling.

ton place, Toronto, was the scene of an interesting ceremony on last Wednesday morning, 21st November—the taking of the vell by Miss McCartan, niece of Vicar-General Hognan of Hamilton, and the taking of final yows by Miss Duffy of Brooklyn, N.Y., to be known | which bears attack so well must have some in religion as Sister Isadore; Miss Reddan of thing good about it. Pickering, whose religious title will be Sister Mary Seraphine: and Miss Tw lon Falls, henceforth to be known as Sister Leontina. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Lynch, attended by Bishop every Lottery is a kind of swindle. The Ca-O'Mahony, Vicar-Generals Rooney and Lau- nadian Sportsman says, in an article of the 9th rent of Toronto, Vicar-General Heenan of inst .: Hamilton, and Bishop Jamet of Peterboro. High Mass was sung by Vicar-General Rooney, tickets or shares of the Guelph Opera House and Father Kenny preached an appropriate Lottery have been sold, and the balance are sermon. The young ladies of the abbey pre- going like 'hot cakee.' Even the Guelph sented the archbishop with an address after the ceremony.

Rev. Father A. D. Turgeon, who has just been promoted to the important position of the appointment of new Directors in place of rector of St. Mary's college, is a gentleman several who resigned, admits that it is likely of High literary attainments. He is a comparatively young man, having been born in per day and upwards. For the week preceding the village of Terrebonne in the year 1843. After a course of studies in the village he was entered as a pupil of the Jusuits' college in 1858, where he pursued a classical course for four years, graduating with high honors . In 1862 Father Turgeon passed his novillate at Sault au Becollet, shortly after which he went to the Juniorate of the Jesuits in Quebec, where he remained two years. He now proceeded to New York and entered St John's college, concluding there a course of philosophy in three years. In 1878 he, under orders for Bome, sailed for France, entering the scholasticate of the society in the city of Laval. Here he remained for four years, at the end of which time he was crdained a priest. Father Turgeon then refurned to Canada, and was appointed prefect of discipline and master of studies in St. Mary's college, which position he held till his promotion to the rectorship.

An interesting ceremonial took place last Sunday at Le Bon Pasteur Convent Chapel, Sherbrooke street, when a number of young ladies took the veil and pronounced their final vows. His Lordship Bishop Fabre presided and was assisted by Rev. Fathers Loranger and Connolly, Rev. Father La flamme celebrating the Mass. In the sanctuary were a number of priests including Rev. Fathers Dupuis, Bacicot, Reed, Fauber \$ and others. A large number of friends and relatives of the candidates attended the service. The following young ladies took the veil:-Misses Anna Guertin, in religion Sister Mary of Flavium, St Antoine, Que; Alexandrine Donais, Mary of La Salette, Contrecour, Que; Almaide Dansereau, Mary of St Jus-tine, St Antoine, Que; Virginie L'Abbe, Mary of Nazareth, of St Gervalse, Que; Celina Connolly, Mary of St Fulgenee; Arthemise Carufel, Mary of the Resurrection, of St Bartholomew, Que; Elmire Lefebyre Mary of Montreal, and Arthemise Leciair Sister Mary, of St Celeste, Que. The following pronounced their final vows :- Sister Mary of St Thersile, of Montreal; Sister of St John Chrysostome, of St Antoine; Sister Mary of the Purification, of Lanoraie, Que Sister Mary of Providence, and Sister Mary of St Jude, of Montreal.

THE VILLA MARIA CONVENT. The fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of

the Very Rev. Mother St. Bernard, Superioress of the Villa Maria Convent, recalls some incidents of the institution's great progress and usefulness. Between the different branches the convent has now 800 nuns, who preside over For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing and ameliorate the position. It is true they servant who came to her assistance, and completely bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

Servant who came to her assistance, and completely better they servant who came to her assistance, and completely better they charge of the Rev Sieters of St. Aloysuis. In our

reference to the anniversary celebration at St. Patrick's School, to be found on another page, we omitted to state that the Very Bay. Moth St. Barnard bad been driven from the Convent to the school by a fine span of white horses, and was accompanied by about one hundred other Sisters.

BISHOP CLEARY'S ANNIVERSARY,

Wednesday last, the 21st inst., the Feast of

the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, was the third anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rav. James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, which event occurred in the Church of the Propagands, in the city of Rome, November 21st, 1880, amid circumstances of great pomp and significant honor. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Simeoni, assisted by Archbishop Croke and the Bishop of Limerick. There was also present at the ceremony a brilliant assemblage of prelates, clergy and laymen. The work and labors of the Bishop since his arrival in Kingston are well known. He has ordained a number of priests, consecrated and opened several new churches, confirmed hundreds of young persons, and visited every mission in ris vast diocese. He has also been active in clearing off the debt of his cathedral. He is at present in Rome, and the last tidings of him was that he assisted at the consecration of the new Bishop of Hamilton, the Very Rev. Dr. Carberry. He will return to his episcopal city early in March, accompanied by his secretary.

MISSION SERVICES.

To the Editor TRUE WITHERS:

DEAR SIR,-While thanking you for your kindly and unsolicited notice in your lesue of last week of the "Mission" then in progress in my parish church here, and conducted by the oblate Fathers Barber and Barrett, of Ottawa, assisted by my brother diocesans, Father Fox, of Orysler, and Fathe Macdonald, of Kemptville, with myself and curate; I am happy to be able to inform you that the crowning results of said mission are such as to siford me, as local pastor of the Parish of Perth and surrounding country, the greatest possible satisfaction. The attendance at all the exercises, even at the 5.30 morning mass, and considering the very disagreeable weather that prevailed all last week, far exceeded my most sanguine expectations; while the crowds that literally packed my commodious church each evening of the mission bore ample testimony to the power and attractiveness of the solid instructions meted out by the eloquent and zealous Father Barber. Nor do I believe that a single individual out of the large number of Protestants who were present at each evening exercise during the octave ever left the escred edifice with the impression on his mind that he had heard anything fall from the Bay. Father's lips at which he could justly take cifence.

As for the collection taken up during the mission, it will about cover the expenses incurred in connection therewith, and it was never intended or expected that it would effact anything more. I am, sir, very truly yours,

J.S. O'CONNOR, P.P. Shamrock Cottage, Perib, November 21, 1883.

THE GUELPH LOTTERY.

The Guelph Opera House "Lottery" has become a leading topic everywhere. Assailed bitterly for some three or four menths, and denounced as a swindle, a fraud and an immoral Lottory scheme, it has thriven under opposition, and now presents a bolder front than ever. People, generally, are coming to the conclusion that an undertaking

Outside of being a Lottery, there is no fraud r swindle in the affair, and these terms at pear to be applied to it only on the ground of being a Lottery, as some people maintain that

"It is reported that something like 40,000 Mercury, which from the first has strongly opposed the scheme, in noting the postporement of the drawing until December 18th next, and to succeed, and that the receipts are now \$800 October 30th they are reported to have averaged \$2,000 per day. A number of the leading citizens back and support it, but the central figure in the undertaking is the Secretary, Mr. J. L. Murphy, who, although quite a youngster, has so far conducted it with signal ability, and who is said to take the unmeasured abuse heaped upon him with an equanimity that would do honor to a veteran politician. Lawyers say that the scheme gets completely over the legal fence by taking advantage of the provision of the Lottery Act, allowing owners in common to divide by lot, and, while amounting in the end to a straight Cash Lottery with big prizes like the London one, stands in the same plane with Uhurch and Charitable Lotteries or the Art Union distribu-

tions.1 The Mercury has the following remarks

upon it; "Olear away the mist surrounding this scheme, and it is a Lottery, pure and simple. People put in \$2 apiece-2,000 draw prizes and the balance blanks. It may not come within the Act, but it is none the less a gambling chance to win money. Nobody pre-tends that any land is to be divided, and the land business is introduced into the circus merely to bring the case within the provisions of the law allowing joint owners to divide by lot. When a man buys a ticket he signs a request to the Trustees to convert the whole affair into a money Lottery. The Trustees go through the well known plan of drawing prises, and these are money instead of land. "But this will be the last legal Lottery in Canada, as Parliament will amend the Act in

January, and sit upon such evasions of the law. Plous stock speculators and poker players, who condemn the Gueigh scheme as encouraging a gambling tendency, might very well be included in the probibition, and public sentiment would approve of the law."-Toronto Canadian.



LOST!

The Terrible Fate of a Small Body of Men and the Future Hasging Over Many Others.

The keeper of the Eddystone light-house following patietic sentences, the last expressions of a small band of ship-wrecked men; "We have been leaving upon a raft for ten

days and for more than half of the time without water. We have hoped against hope and now are ready and waiting for death. Any. thing is better than this agony. We cannot College, endure it more than a few hours longer. Bishon Yesterday we saw a vessel and thought we were safe, but it passed on without seeing us. Today we have abandoned hope. Such a death, away from friends and in such agony, is terrible. To look into the cannon's mouth requires bravery, but to face death coming slowly but sarely needs only despair. There is no hope."

The only difference between the experience of these men and thousands of others on land to-day is that the shipwreaked men realized their fate while the others do not. They are in just as certain danger but are wholly unconscious of it. They are sware that their heads pain them frequently; that their appstite is fickle; that they are losing fissh or possibly bloating; that their skin is often hot or feverish, alternating with distressing chills; that at times breathing is difficult; that the ambition is gone and despondency frequently occurs. People notice these things but think they are caused by some cold or indigestion, and hence give them no further thought. Any one of the above symptoms at intervals indicates recurring diseased condition of the kidneys which is certain to result in Bright's disease if permitted to go on unchecked. What the terrors of this terrible disease are can never be described, but it has carried off some of the finest men and most noble women America has ever produced. "About one-third its victims," says Dr. Boberts, the highest authority on the subject, "through neglect to take the disease promptly in hand on its first | material greatness, which is already declinappearance, die of uremic poisoning (in convulsions or by diarrhox). Many die from tition, we earnestly counsel our countrymen watery suffocation, from gangrenous erysipelas in the legs, thighs and genitals, pueumonia, heart disease, apoplexy, intestinal ulcerations, paralysis, etc., all of which troubles are the result of Bright's disease." Another high authority says: "Diabetes

and Bright's disease of the kidneys always terminate in death if discover d too late, but yield rapidly to treatment if taken in time. Thou ands of people who pass thick, yellow matter with brick dust sediment and complain of a slight backache, headache, dizziness, imperfect vision, cold back, hands and feet, general debility, etc., etc., are victims of this deadly disease (unknown to themselves) and when, at last, ovecome by its exhausting influence they present themselves to their medical attendant he, nine times out of ten, will write out a prescription for malarial poison, or, discovering their terrible condi-tion inform them that they have come too late.

To permit the kldneys to rot away or to suffer limestone deposits to accumulate in the bladder is criminal carelessness, especially when it can be entirely avoided by care and the use of the proper means. For this purpose, however, there is but one known remedy, and that is Warner's Safe Cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is true there are many preparations that claim. to cure or relieve these troubles, but no remedy has ever been found that absolutely does this except the one above mentioned. It is, actually, the only proprietary medicine which has ever received the unqualified endorsement of the medical profession. Among the number of physicians who have written at length regarding its wonderful properfice, are the well known Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. Robert A. Gund, president of the United States medical college of New York, and Dr. Frank Galiagher of New Haven. These men are men of science and will not endome anything they do not know to be valuable in the highest degree. But the thousands of men, women and children in every nook and corner of America, who have been kept from disease and saved from death by means of Warner's Safe Cure, speak more truly for its value than could all the endorsements of every physician in the land. They do not speak of its chemical ingredients, but of its healing power. They know the value of the remedy, for it has restored them to health. The above facts all show that it is an absolute duty you owe yourself and your friends to not only carefully observe and reflect upon these things, but to attend to them in time.

NEWS FROM ROME.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE-DECISION OF THE ITALIAN COURTS-CARDINAL HORENLOHE AND THE HOLY FATHER -MISCELLANGA.

ROME, Nov. 11 .- The following verdict has been issued by the Corte d'Appello di Roma: "It is undeniable that the Holy See, an in-"stitution sui generis to which no other can " be compared in the whole world, does not "draw either its origin or its power from that " State where it resides.

"The Holy See is the only supreme and " unaccountable judge of all that best be-" longs to its interior and exterior life. "The Holy See is a spiritual power, but such "that it necessarily manifests its life by "external acts. This constitutes its real and " visible existence in the world, and has per-" snaded Catholic and non-Catholic States to " recognize it as a sovereign being, (ente sou-" rano), able to deal with them as equal with

" equals. This declaration of the Italian courts is contray to some principles adopted as a rule by the Italian Government on the Roman question. The principle of extraterritoriality is further declared by the same court in the following words:

"No one among lawyers ignores the fact that " laws govern subjects, and not those who are "out of political jurisdistion. The judicial "axlom, Leges ab imperante tata solos obli-" gant subjectos non exteros, is well known. "Now by the very same public internal "Italian rights the head of the Holy See, in " his quality of Vicar of Christ, head Bishop " and supreme ruler of the spostolic univer-"sal Christian Church, though physically re-" siding in Italy and exercising here, as all "over the world, his spiritual jurisdiction, " yet in this his own capacity he is out of the

"kingdom of Italy."
This response of the Italian magistrate deals a hard blow at Mr. Mancini's theorica

about the guarantees. There is no truth in the report that there is coolness between Cardinal Hohenlohe and the Pope. Before leaving Rome to visit Dollinger his Eminence took formal leave of his Holiners. His visit to Dollinger had been made every year periodically. It is well known in Rome that his Eminence is a little disposed to have his own way, but he is in no way rebellious. He does not trouble his Holiness for many audiences, and he is jealous of his own ecclesiastical rights. He gave an in-

at Santa Maria Maggiore before the Pope had time to suggest a name, but his behavior has been always within ecclesiastical boundaries.

Blehop O'Hara of Scranton, Bishop Byan o St. Louis, Dr. Corcoran of Philadelphia, and recently discovered a bottle containing the Archbishop Williams of Boston are lodged at the American College. Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore is expected to-day. He will reside at the Sulpician House with Pere Captier. Cardinal Manning is detained in Paris by a slight indisposition. He is coming here soon, and will stop at the English

> Bishop Laurenzi and Monsigner Gori are preconized by public opinion Cardinals for the future Consistory. It is said that the Archbishops of Vienna and Lisbon will be invested with the red beretts.

> THE IRISH CONVENTION AT SYBA-CUSE.

> PATHER CRONYN'S RESOLUTION-PARSELL TEST! MONIAL FUNDS.

STRACUSE, Nov. 21 .- The Irish National League Convention, attended by upwards of 160 delegates from Irlsh societies throughout the State opened to-day. The object is to organiza the State of New York for the assistance of Ireland's cause. Dr. Wallace, of the State Executive National League, appealed for the fulfilment of the pledge to the Philadelphia Convention to extend aid to Ireland, and balf a million Irishmen should be enrolled for Ireland's relief in this State, that every man should contribute a dollar. After organization, with Dr. Wallace as chairman, committees were named on organization. At the afternoon session

Father Cronyp, of Public, chairman of the committee on resultations, offered a series of

resolutions which were adopted. The resolutions, after reaffirming the principles of the Philadelphia platform, pledge the united support of all the Irish organizations in this State to Mr Parnell in any policy he may adopt for the advancement of the Irish cause. The resolutions continue, "As the manufactures of Great Britain are the chief source of her ing under the influence of American compein this State not to use English manufactures themselves and to discountenance their uee in the sphere of their influence, and that a pledge to this effect be a condition of admission as membership in this National Lesgue," Resolutions recommend postponing the close of American contributions to the Parnell fund until next St. Patrick's Day.

The Committee on Organization reported for apportioning each county, and the appointment of Vice-Presidents who shall be members of the State Committee. Father Oronyn, of Buffalo, offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that a special testimonial fund of \$25,000 from the State of New York should be raised for Mr. Parnell. This fund is separate from the one being raised by the National League.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF ROME. ARCHBISHOF-ELECT BLDER, OF CINCINNATI, TO BECEIVE THE INSIGNIA.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21-A ceremony (the first of its kind that has taken place in the history of the Catholic Archdicesse of Cincinnati) has been set for December 13, the feast of St. Lucy. On that day, at St. Peter's Cathedral, Most Rev. Archbishop Elect Elder will receive the pallium and also the full title of an archbishop. Father P. Smith, the bearer of the insignia of Archiepiscopal authority from Rome, has arrived in this country, and will be in this city about Thursday. The late Archibishop Purcell received the pailium from the hands of Pope Plus IX., so that Dr. Elder will be the first archbishop to be thus clothed with authority in this city. The coremonles, while brief, will be both grand and imposing. All the bishops of the archdiocese have been invited to be present on the occasion. Among those who will participate are Rt. Rev. Casper Borgess, Bishop of Detroit; Rt. Rev. Bishop Waterson, of Columbus; Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland; Rt. Rev. Bishop Waterson, of Columbus; Rt. Rev. Bishop Demogr, of Fort Wayne, and all the priests of the archdiocese.

Pontifical high mass will be conducted by Bishop McClosky, of Louisville, and the oration will be delivered by Bishop Waterson, of Columbus. At the couclusien of the mase, Bishop McClosky will confer the pallium on Archbishop-alect Elder. In the United Siates there are only twelve archbishops, and the conferring or the pallium is a very rare of the stone of usual time the recapitulation of the bishops of the archbishops, and the feature of the mase, and motherless or phane of the archbishops, and the conferring or the pallium on Archbishop-alect Elder. In the United Siates there are only twelve archbishops, and the conferring or the pallium is a very rare of the conferring or the pallium is a very rare of the conferring or the pallium is a very rare. of Archiepiscopal authority from Rome, has arrived in this country, and will be in this city about Thursday. The late Arch-bishop Purcell received the politium from

States there are only twelve archbishops, and the conferring or the pallium is a very rare religions speciacie.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

DESIGNS ON THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN LONDON-

ABREST OF THE SUPPECTED PARTY. LONDON, NOV. 23-A German Pole named Wolff has been arrested at a house in Vincent street, Westminster, having in his possession two rough infernal machines, which were all ready for use. It is believed that he intended to destroy the German Embassy, as he has been seen for the last few days loltering about the Embassy building, and has been heard to make threats to that effect, which led the police to keep him under surveillance and to his arrest. Wolff has been employed as an interpreter, and was, at the time of his arrest employed at the Westminster Aquarium Waxworks. Wolff was taken to the Bow street station, where he was remanded until Thursday next. When questioned in regard to the possession of the infernal machines he answered in German and said that he was a chemist by occupation, and declared that the whole affair was a plot of a Frenchman, a fellow lodger, who, to make capital and in revenge for an imaginary wrong, informed the police of the whereabouts of the machines, and concected the story which led to his arrest. He declared that he was innocent of the charge and asserted in the most positive terms that the Frenchman had informed him on several occasions that he intended to blow up the building occupied by the German Embassy, and advised the police to watch the Frenchman closely or otherwise he would abscond. A Frenchman named Bolderane gave the police the information which led to Wolfi's arrest.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. DEAR Sir,-For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could not afford me no relief. In my despair I commenced the use of your "Favorite Prescription." It speedily effected my entire and permanent cure.

Yours thankfully, Mrs. Paul B. Baxter, Iowa City, Ia.

In Hertford, N. C. the 2nd inst., Oloud Saunders and a friend were playing ball, They were standing about twenty feet apart, Saunders threw the ball with considerable force, and the other lad struck it with a cypress pale about four feet long. The pale broke near the centre, and the broken end struck Saunders in the eye, penetrating the Broughtts and Hoard-mess, yield at once to This gives a hardy, early maturing, large-forehead, and entered the brain. Saunders the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIR Pamph-bodied fowl, and it a Plymon. Book cockerel pulled the stick out and ther 'el back, and stance of this in the selection of bis own vicar | died in about two hours.

A GOLDEN WEDDING

Tribute to the Very Rev. Mother St. Bernard on the Fliftleth Anniversary of Her Be-ligious Profession—A. Grand Reception at the "Mother House."

Wednesday last, the fiftleth anniversary of the entrance into religious life of the Very Rev. Mother St. Bernard, Superioress-General of the Congregation of Notre Dame, the event was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the Mother House" in this city.

Between the hours of two and five o'clock this afternoon crowds of visitors flooked to the house to offer to the reverend lady their congratulations. About three o'clock an address was presented to her by representatives of the various congregations in the city, followed by an address in English on behalf of the congregations of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Mary's Churcher, who last Sunday appointed a committee for that purpose, consisting of the following gentlemen, many of whom were present:— Edward Murphy, J. J. Ourran, Q.C., M.P., Hon. Judge Doherty, Dr. Hingston, Michael Donovan, Ald. Tansey, P. Kennedy, Wm. O'Brien, Messra. Drummond, Sadiler, Grant Coyle, H. J. Clorav, Wm. Wilson, M.C. Mullarkey, P. Fiannery, E. Halley, M. Lawlor, P. S. Murphy, P. Wright, James Connaughton, B. Emerson, Mr. Fosbre. The Congregation of Notre Dame have no less than ninety-three establishments, extending throughout Canada and the United States, in which there are 700 nuns and more than 20,000 pupils, about 6,000 of whom are in Montreal.

Mr. Edward Murphy, the Chaliman of the Committee, then read the following

ADDRESS.

To the Very Reverend Sister St. Bernard, Superioress-General of the Congregation of Notre Dame:

Gratitude, ever a characteristic of the race from

Gratitude, ever a characteristic of the race from which we have sprung, brings the children of St. Patrick to lay at your feet their humble bouquet of congratulations, fragrant with the purest wishes of warm Celtic hearts, on this the happy and anapicious anniversary of your golden wedding with the Heavenly Spouse.

Fitty years! How long it seems to some. How short to you with your lite of devotion? And yet how fruitful of results, redounding to the greater glory of God, the usefulness of the noble Sisterhood of which you have been so long a brilliant ornament—a guiding spirit, and to the moral and material progress of our country, in whose history your community fills a chapter so delightful and editying.

Two hundred and thirty years have gone by since the venerable Margueri e Bourgeois established your Order, simultaneously with the foundation of our good city of Montreal, to which her labors have been a constant source of blessings, and in the same breath with the names of Mothers & Victor, St. Utsule, St.

which her labors have been a constant source of blessings, and in the same breath with the names of Mothers Est. Victor, St. Ursule, St. Elizabeth and St. Magdeleine, the generous and self-sacrificing promoters of the great work of which the venerable Marguerite Lourgeols was the foundress, the cherished name of Sister St. Bernard will be pronounced with love and vaneration by a grateful people.

Under your wise and motherly care this institution, Divine Providence siding, has flourished and fructified. From the Parent House in the City of Mary have sprung, as if by magic,

tution, Divine Providence stding, has flourished and fructified. From the Parent House in the City of Mary have sprung, as if by magic, numberless branch establishments in every Province of the Dominion, and in many States of the neighboring Republic.

To your labors are due not only the growth of the Congregation de Notre Dame—for how many kindred Sisterhoods, striving in the same giorious cause have not been furnished from amongst your pupils with numbers of their most realous workers—but Canada owes you a debt of gratitude which no human acknowledgments can repay. You have furnished to our country mothers into whose minds and hearts you had instilled that plety, those sterling precepts which make a nation Godfearing and great. And, as it were, to crown your career, during your administration, we have seen gradually rise to its present proportions this magnificent edifice, the Mother House of Villa Maria, whose architectural beauty and grandeur is the glory of your institution and the pride of Montreal, as it is in usefulness the moral and intellectual centre for the ladles of our Dominion. our Dominion.

Needless to attempt the recapitulation of the

all ascend to the Throne of the Most high, that you may long be spared to guide the destinies of your elsterhood, and scatter blessings amongst our people.

Signed, on behalf of the congregations of St.
Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Mary's Churches of

EDWARD MUBPITY, Chairman. J. J. CUBRAN, Eccretary.

Montreal, 21st Nov., 1883. TRIBUTES TO THE VERY REV. MOTHER BY THE PUPILS AND SISTERS OF ST. PATRICK'S

PUPILS AND FISTERS OF ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

The fiftieth anniversary of the entrance into religious life of the Very Hev. Mother St. Bernard, Superiores-General of the Congresation of Notre Dame, was celebrated at St. Patrick's school on Thursday last in a most impressive manner. The pupils of the school, 485 in number, assisted by the good Sisters of the institution, gave an entertainment in honor of the 1 Reverend Mother, the effects of which will not easily pass from the minds of those who had the good fortune of being present. A large hall in the third story was completely darkened, and then illuminated by gas. At the front of the hall stood the shrine of Mary, brilliantly illuminated, presenting a scene at once grand and impressive, and here the good sisters and pupils, about fifty of the sisters of the city being present, knelt, with the Rev. Mother, in solemn prayer and then fille of our good mother so long, and bestowed upon the Church and her children so many blessings, after which the entertainment began, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music, interapersed with presentations and addresses. There were fiveplanos in the hall, which were managed by the pupils in such a manner as to speak volumes for the efficiency of their teachers, and the care and watchfulness exercised eyer them by the good Sisters of the institution. These were several other musical instruments, prominent among which was the violin, played by the Rev. Father Martin Calleghan, whose musical islent deserves great praise. The pupils of the school presented the ray mother with an emblem of freight in the shape of a floral narp and \$100 ingold pices, filled into the hearts of the lilies in the most careful and tasty manner. An address accompanied these most beautiful presents, and ont of respect to the Rev. Mother the Sisters of the linsitution caused all the addresses to be read in the French language. The Children of Mary of St. Patrick's presented an addresses and a lenguage of the most feeling nature, and internation to whi ECHOOL. Justice were we to conclude without saying that their appearance on this occasion was most creditable to themselves and the Sisters. In fact they looked like so many little dolls, and the scene presented by their assemblage will not easily be forgotten.

Tio most discouraging Cough, as well as lets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Montreal, Que.

FORD NORTHCOTE.

Sir Stafford's, a true Saxon Tory— A double-dyed one, proud to glory
In hatred of all
That tends to recall
The land of the Celt or its story.

In fact, sir, his powers of hating In ISCS, FIT, there's no means of sating !

The Irish, there's no means of sating !

His hatred 's so deep,

Awake or asleep,

It pursues its poor prey unabating. On all other questions arising

Than Ireland's weak, 'tis surprising
To see how he'll fight,
To put them to flight,
Those Whigs whom he gloats in despising.

But, lo! moot a bill to redress, sir,
Poor Erin's foul wrongs and distress, sir,
When this viper's soon seen
To sink party spleen,
The better to be her oppressor. 'Tis thus we have seen him in battle, Ere the party guns scarce ceased to rattle, Fraternize with th efos

And endeavor to : **how**Why the Celts should be ruled attil as cattle. This downtrodden people, whose wrongs, sir, Are the sad theme of tale and of song, sir, To slander and harm He fights with an arm

That to Satan, his prompter, belongs, sir. And, pray, what's that arm? 'tis lying, Which the world has just seen him plying To misrepresent The true nature and bent Of our trust in Parhell—trust undying.

But valu, dotard! Vain 's thy endeavor, Thy lies or cooked figures can never
This plain fact destroy—
Than in Ireland the cry

Is: " Home Rule and Parnell forever.' From the North to the South loudly booming, That patriot ory is assuming,
With every fresh hour,
Fresh impulse and power,
Curst misrule determined on dooming.

Already has Ulster surrendered
To its summons, and fealty tendered
To that worthlest of tasks
Which is Parnell's who asks, That justice to millions be rendered.

That the Union—an act whose conception Is due to the basest deception— From the Statutes be struck And routed the ruck Who 've thrived on it since its inception.

But the days of that foul act are numbered, For the national spirit that slumbered In chains, has awoke To shake off the yoke By which it has long been encumbered!

This spirit it was—now so noted— The banners of victory that floated O'er Monaghan's walls And Limerick's halls— Both triumphs with pride to be quoted.

For the shadows they cast is plain reading:
The Union to death's slowly bleeding!
Its extremities, lo!
Even now frigid grow— The heart and its action impeding! Then, home, Northcote, home, thou traducer!

For thy baseness there is no excuse, sir! But our Isle will attain Self-government sgain,
'Spite thy treach'ry, lies and abuse, sir.
W. U. FARMER.
Montreal, 20th November, 1883.

AGRICULTURAI

TAKE CARE OF YOUR LIVE STOOK. Good Shelter. - It is absolute economy to provide warm and comfortable winter quarters for all live stock, with an ample supply of pure fresh air. When animals are housed in well-made barns and stables they require much less food to keep them in a good condition. Lumber, is this form, is chesper than hay and grain for wintering farm stock. Pure water in abundance is very needful for the health of the animals. It should be fresh from the well. If left in the trough to freeze it soon becomes as cold as ice water, and when taken into the animal system, it requires much heat of the body to bring it up to the required temperature. Avoid as far as possible having the watering troughs partly filled with ice and snow. They may be made so as to turn over when not in use, and this keeps them clean and free from the chilling

Live stock should be fed regularly. Even it not generously fed, this regularity is better of food for a time. Animals are never conpermitted to thus become uneasy. The dammade good by a double ration afterwards. This slip-shod method of feeding is quite sure to bring disorder into the flock or stable.

Horses.---An idle team may be wintered upon good hay alone, but when lightly work- a pint, or, two and two-third cups to a quart; ed, a little grain at noon may be needed. They are to be kept in good health and Hesh, and the amount of grain should be governed accordingly. Horses doing heavy work will need a few quarts of ground oats and corn daily, in addition to an abundance of the best hay. Young colts should have excellent care, for their future usefulness depends largely upor the growth they make the first winter. Linseed oil cake in small doses is one of the best remedies for costiveness in the young farm

Oows .- As the weather begins to grow cold, the cows will fail off in milk unless an abundance of nutritious food is provided in the stalls. Beets cut or pulped, and mixed. without hay, to which commeal is added, makes an excellent ration for a milch cow. It is of the greatest importance to keep up the flow of milk at the beginning of winter. Calves and yearlings may be kept in roomy sheds where, with good feed and abundant litter, they will make a large amount of excellent manure before spring.

Sheep should be kept from the lambs, or they will crowd and rob the young stock. The flock may take a run on the stubble drop). This is a little glass tube or our fields during warm days. The tloks should having a broad base and a lip for pouring out all be killed before midwinter. Boys may be | the liquids. There are marks on the side and paid, by the dozen, for ploking them off the sheup. Breeding ewes to have early mutton lambs, should be kept in a separate yard and shed, where they may have the most generous feeding.

OROSE-BRED FOWLS,

Crossing fowls enables us to combine the merits of different breeds. The Brahma has a very small comb, is heavily feathered, and grows to large size. By crossing this breed with the Leghorn we reduce the comb of the latter, increase the size of the body, and afford heavier feathering. The crossed fowl will sit, though the propensity is not so strong as in the pure Brahms, and the good qualities of both breeds are blended. A cross of the Brown Leghern and Partridge Cochin permits of uniformity of color, and makes a superb fowl for all purposes. The Houdan answers excellently for crossing on the large coarse hens, the offspring usually being larger than either of the pa-When two non-sitting breeds are crossed, such as Leghorns and Hamburgs, the result is sometimes persistent sitters. An excellent cross is to use a Langshan cockerel with large common hens, the pullets from which are mated with a Houdan cookerel.

ENGLAND'S TORY LEADER, SIE STAF- maturing of any of the Asiatics, but has dark legs, which are considered objectionable by some. For plumpness of body, yellow legs, and hardiners, the new breed—the Wyandottes (formerly American Sabrights) are equal to any. They are nearly as large in size as the Plymouth Rocks. Crossed fowls do not produce uniform chicks. A pure-blooded cookerel must always be made with crossed pullets. If this is not done, the chicks hatched from the crossed stock will be of different colors, shapes, and sizer, se they usually revert to different ancestors. Sandy soil is best for the feathered. legged breeds. Plenty of room in the coops should always be allowed, without regard to the breed of fowl .- P. H. Jacobs, in American Agriculturist.

> HINTS FOR FURNISHING FARM HOUSES.

Many farmers' wives and daughters have an instinctive sense of beauty in regard to the adornment of their homes, yet feel that their income is too limited to do anything. But if they look around for what nature will freely supply, they will be surprised at the transformation which can be easily wrought in rooms that before seemed dull and plain. Ferns gathered in summer, and leaves in autumn, pressed, and pinned on the wall in irregular sprays, beginning at the cornics, look very graceful. Let white tarieton, costing eighteen or twenty cents a yard, be cut in strips about half a yard wide and tacked over parlor and sitting room windows for lambrequins. On these pin some brilliant autumn leaves scattered here and there carelessly, with perhaps a border of ferns, and you will be astonished at the fairy-like appearance presented. I remember gathering great quantities of ferns while staying one summer at a New England rural home, and the satirical remark of the farmer, that "he wished he could turn all the Philadelphia ladies loose into his field and have them pull up all the 'brakes.'" But even this practical man was impressed by the arrangement above described .- E. LYNNDE, in American Agriculturist.

POULTRY BAISING AS A BUSINESS. There is just now much interest in poultry raising, and a disposition to take it up on a large scale. The following extract from one of our recent letters will give an idea of the many inquiries made of us: "Is poultry raising a profitable business, and would you advise a young man to invest one thousand dollars in it?"—This might be answered, in brief: Poultry are profitable, and we would not advise a young man (nor an old one) to at once invest one thousand dollars in it. Farmers find the poultry yard the most profitable part of the farm, in proportion to the capital invested. Many reckon in this way : If fifty fowls are profitable, five hundred will be ten times as profitable. This is an instance in which figures do not tell the truth. As goon as the number of towls is doubled, troubles are quadrupled. A range and houses which will keep fifty in perfect health, will be over-crowded with one hundred, and all the troubles due to a dense population will follow. While we believe that poultry keeping on a large scale may be made profitable, capital to purchase birds and build houses is not the only thing needful. Those who undertake the business, must give their whole time and attention to

it. One point is well settled-fowls can not be kept together in large numbers, and thrive The whole matter requires careful study and experiment. The beginner should start in a small way, and increase as success seems to warrant it. The point to be determined at the outset is: Shall eggs or dressed fowls be the object? Each requires a different management throughout, though the two may, in a measure, be united. Starting with abundant capital, and no experience, will surely end in tailure. The best works upon poultry management insist upon keeping fowls small flocks; this is regarded essential to success .- P. H. Jacobs, in American Agricul-

HOUSEKEEPERS' MEASURES.

A great deal of poor food, especially cakes than an excess for a few days, and then a lack | and other "recipe" preparations, is due to inaccuracy in measuring. "A pinch" of salt tented when hungry, and they should not be | cr pepper, or other condiment, may mean four times as much in one hand as in anage done by one omitted feeding cannot be other-quite enough to entirely change the quality and flavor. Teaspoons, teacups and coffeecups now vary greatly. The old standard teacup held just half a pint, or four to the quart, and the coffeecup three quarters of but on testing several cups now in use we find that of one pattern of teacups three fills quart ; of another it takes five, and of another six; while of coffeeoups, two of one set fill a quart and of another it takes nearly four.

It would be a simple matter and great convenience for any housekeeper to keep always at hand accurate measuring cups of earthenware or tin. Let a teacupful or a tumbler full always mean haif a pint, and keep a cup of that size. Or use a small tin cup—one with a side handle being preferable. Spoon measuring is more important

especially in giving medicines. The top is so broad and it is so difficult to know when a spoon is evenly full, that a "teaspoonful dose' of any medicine, or of a flavoring extract in cooking, may be double what is prescribed. The standard tesspoon, evenly full, holds one eighth of a fluid ounce, or 128 to a pint; and a standard tablespoon just three times as much, or 42 to the plut. Sixty drops of water equal one tesupoonful, but drops of different liquids vary in size. Every femily should have a "Minim glass" (minim means a figures 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, for so many drops—the figure 60 making just a standard teaspoonful. With this at hand one is always able to measure off exact teaspoonfuls of anything. In giving medicine, such regularity of deses may mean recovery of health? These glasses can be bought at most druggists for filteen to thirty cents each .- American Agriculturist.

FITS, FITS, FITS.

successful treating by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp or pamphiet, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lumbermen are preparing to go into the woods of Maine for the Winter. On the Penobscot they will got from \$20 to \$30 a month and board. The pay last year was from \$18 to \$28. Within the past eighteen years they have cut, on the Penobacot, 3,142,902,124 feet of lumber, mostly sprace.

A Chicago druggist objects to the charge that his brethren are extortionate and that their profits are too great, and reasons thus: The druggist sells for half a dollar that which costs him a dime; the physician, in giving the prescription, sells for \$2 that which costs him but the shadow of a cent and even the lawyer, in giving an opinion to be used the succeeding seas: n, it will be a client, sells for \$25 that which costs him an advantage. The Langehan is the carliest absolutely nothing.



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says:

Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted majaria in a very severe form. When I churned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. By symptoms were terrible. I had dul, aching palm in my head, im by and around my back, By sppetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often hand described but has never experience. Any one who has ever has a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. Ster such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers

DR. KANNON

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 Colborne Street. 18-Ch.

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17

Ε





PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICI HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

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

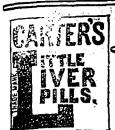
It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for slong nerted.

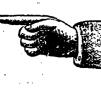
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THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN., and 50 nice Chromo Cards with name of for 10 cents

GURE FITS

RESTORY RESTORAGE





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

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

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who eather 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 carter 8 Little Liver Fills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or ourge, but by their gentle action please all who are them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



A WHOLESOME CURATIVE.

Hubitual Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Billiousness.

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

NEEDED IN Every Family.



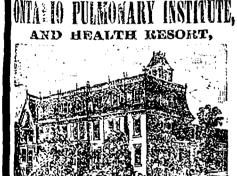
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business training. EVERY SUBJECT in the course is taught by men who make these subicets specialties.

Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping. Correspondence, Ponmanship, & Phonography, for each thereughly taught, on Menday, S. pr., ord, next. Forentalogue THE SECRETARY.



274, 276 and 278 Jarvis Street, (corner Gerard), Toronto, Ont. M. Hilton Williams, M.D. M.C.P.S.9

BPermanently established for the special cure of all the verious diseases of the HEAD. TRROAT and CHEST, including the KYE, EAR and HEART, viz., Caterrh. Throat Diseases, Bronchilis, Asihma and Censumption, also Caterrhal Ophthalmia (sore eyes), Catarrhal Dealness, and the various Heart affections. We also treat all Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

Proprietor.

Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to lemales.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved "Medical Inhalations," with the addition of the Steam Atomization, cold compressed air, spray, etc., when required. The above appliances are in every case combined with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous circulatory, and digestive systems. We also administer the various baths when needed, such as the hot and cold water baths, sitz, steam, shower, electric and medicated or mineral baths. Bringing all these appliances into requisition we besitate not to say that we have the most complete institution of the kind in North America. We also have accommodation for a large number or patients who desire to remain in the Institute while under treatment.

weatment.
During the past eighteen years we have treated over 40,000 cases. CONSULTATION FREE.
Those who cannot remain in the city for treatment may, atter an examination, return home
and pursue the treatment with success. But if
impossible to visit the Institution personally,
may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise," both of which will be sent free of
charge.

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT. Cor. Jarvis and Gerard sts., Toronto, Ont. Office hours from a.m. to 7 p.m.

POOLE'S DEATH SENTENCE. His Speech from the Dock

The state of the s

THRILLING SCENE IN COURT.

He Tells His Yather to "Keep Up," and that "He is Not Airaid to Bic."— He Charges Conspiracy Against the Prosecutors and Carses English Tyranny.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—The following additional particulars of Pooie's trial are given by a Dublin correspondent:—There was great excitement in this city last evening over the unexpected result of the second trial of Poole for the murder of John Kenny, and when the sensational scene in court which followed the prisoner's conviction and sentence to death was fully reported in the evening papers, the excitement became intense, and many women sobbed about.

citement became intense, and many women sobbed aloud.

When the prison van containing the condemned man was driven from the court-house it was quickly surrounded and followed to the doors of Kilmalnham jail by a vast number of wailing people. If any plans for a rescue had been entertained, however, they were at once rendered impracticable by the strength of the mounted guard which escorted the van, and the demonstration of the crowd was confined to lamentations.

mounted guard which escorted the van, and the demonstration of the crowd was confined to lamentations.

The scene in the court room during the afternoon was inteneely dramatic. On hearing the verdict Poole turned deathly pale, bu! otherwise apparently unmoved. When asked by Justice Murphy if he ha anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him he was silent for a moment. Then rising to his full helph the began a speech which had evidently been intended as a set oration. He spoke loudly, but steadily, amid the breathless tilence of the crowded court room, and it was evident that Justice Murphy, as well as all the others within reach of his voice, was deeply affected. He emphatically desied that he murdered Kenny. He believed he was bersecuted because he was an enemy of the Government under which he had the misfortune to live. He had belonged to the Fenian Brotherhood since he was 18 years old, but he had never belonged to any vigilance committee. His purpose was to wait till his countrymen were prepared to strike a blow for independence, when he would co-operate with them. In concusion he said: "I am not afraid to die. Farewell, all! farewell, Ireland! Three cheers for the Irish republic! To heil with English tyranny!"

yranny!"
There was not a quiver in the prisoner's voice There was not a quiver in the prisoner's volce until his aged father, who was among the spectators, began to sob and moan: "Oh, Joe! Joe!" Poole's voice faltered thev, but he called out: "Keep up, father, keep up! Don't give way. I am ready to die!" After bidding farewell to his countrymen, and charging conspiracy against the prosecutors—especially his brother-in-law, Lamie, the informer, and Mallion, the detective—Poole should out: "Three cheers for the Irish republic!" and, "To hell with British tyranny!"

LOWELL ELECTED RECTOR OF ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY. London, Nov. 22.-Lowell was elected Rector of St. Andrew's University, defeating

UNRULY STRIKERS.

Gibson by 18 votes.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Nov. 22. - There is no violence yet at Chapin or Ludington mines, but the officers have secretly sent for more police. It is said the Government has been asked to forward a company of militia The strikers have forced all the employees to go in with them. They stopped the pumps on Tuesday night which causes the mixes to fill with water. The fires are now out and the water is gaining rapidly. Pinkerton's men are now guarding the machinery. There were several shots on Tuesday night by unknown parties, throwing a woman into hysterics and causing general alarm. The strikers who number 1,500 have posted bills warning others to keep away. They demand full pay, with a deduction of board bills and store accounts. The Company refuse to accede.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli. siderable gossip then, but was soon forgotten. cation of the fine properties of well selected | To-day the woman returned on a viel; and Cocos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast showed that Barnard had married her in which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. | Woman, with whom he had lived for twenty- | HOLLOWAY'S PILLS It is by the judicious use of such articles of four years, was not legally his wife, as at the diet that a constitution may be gradually time he married her she had a husband living. built up until strong enough to resist every Mrs. Barnard admits this, but explains that tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtis maladies are floating around us ready to at- that her first husband soon deserted her, and tack wherever there is a weak point. We that she discovered that her first husband may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping whose name is Tindles, had a wife living ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a when he married her, that Barnerd knew all properly nourished trame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in parkets and ties (1 10 and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled _" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Es-

THE BAYTIEN REVOLT. ST. THOMAS, Nov. 17 .- Miragonne, Jacmel and Jeremie continue in the hands of the Haytien revolutionists. On the 10th inst. the revolutionist warship La Patrie captured four prizes, one schooner and three sloops with valuable cargoes. La Patrie les Jeremie on the 2nd inst. for Jacmel and Miragoane with five hundred men on board. The ciplematic body and captains of foreign war steam. ers declined to meddle with La Patrie, owing to instructions not to interfere in the Haytien revolution. It is reported that La Patrie has captured a Government transport, and it is also reported that the insurgent, General Mode, has taken Petit Goave, 35 miles from Port au Prince.

FALSETTO VOICES. Of the burlesque prima donnas of negro minstreisy, a performer is quoted as caying: Tom Foley, generally known until his recent death as Ricardo, didn't have any difficulty in cultivating the falsetto voice that he used so cleverly on the stage. The trouble was all the other way. His thin, womanish voice was natural. He had in boyhood been a soprano singer in a church choir, and when he graw to manhood the qualification for that kind of vocalism didn't leave him. That was all very well as providing a means of making an easy good living; but he was sensitive about it, and would have gladly spoiled it by acquiring a masculine depth of tone. It was his constant endeavor to get rid of his falsetto."

DEMOCRATIC VS. REPUBLICAN MOTHERS.

BEN BUTLER'S ORIGINAL CALCULATIONS. Ben Butler, in an interview with a reporter of the Boston Globe on his recent defeat for re-slection, made the following comical cal-

cuiations:--Are there any elements which you think would be likely to give an increased Demooratio vote next year?

O, many; but I will mention two. Our democratic mothers twenty odd years ago began having children at about the rate of three to one against the republican mothers. Children do not flourish on Beacon street and at Tewksbury. Those are new coming of oge, and four out of five of them will be democratic, and that will add five per cent.

on the democratic vote. On the other hand the republicans raked so near the grave for their votes that any lifetable will tell you that at least four per cent. of their voters are liable to de within

Certainly Ben takes the lead as the lightning calculator of this and the most ingenious of any age.

Burdock LOOD

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN,

HEADACHE,

DIZZINESS. DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, **ACIDITY OF** THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD, T. MILBERN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

LEGAL VS. STANDARD TIME. Boston, Nov 20 .- The first legal complication arising from the change of time occurred to day. Notice for examination of a poor debtor was issued last week from the office of the Commissioner of Insolvencies, returnable at 10 this morning. The insolvent appeared at 9 48 standard time, but the commissioner ruled that it was after 10 and defaulted him. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

Loss and Gain. CHAPTER I.

" I was taken sick a year ago With billous fever."

" My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move

I shrunk From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as it by magic, and

after using several bottles I am not only as

sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I

did before. To Hop Bitters I cwe my life." Dublin, June 6, '81. E. FITZPATRICK.

How to Get Sick. - Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words-Take

Hop Bitters!

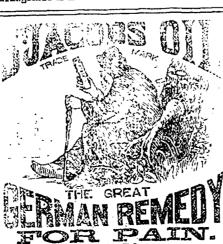
The Abbe Liszt is on the point of publishing a great work on the technique of the planoferte. It is to be in three volumes, and it is said that it represents the work of many years of the great virtueso's life.

A MIXTURE OF MARRIAGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Last summer J. B. Baruard and Blanche Burr, both employed in a bureasu of engraving and printing, eloped, the former leaving a wife and several oblidren destitute. The matter caused con-Philadelphia. Barnard explained that the her first marriage was at the age of thirteen this and continued to acknowledge her as his wife, both believing her marriage to Tindles invalid. She proposes to have Barnard arrested.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Mics., Jan. 2, 1880. I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last 5 years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bot tles and it has done me more good than al the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bluss you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at mo. One gave me seven onnces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell me was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine my skin is well, clean and smooth RENRY KNOOME. SB SVET.

"NO KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS." The trustees of the State Normal School of New Hampshire announce in their annual report that while the cities and villages are gaining, the rural districts are losing population. As a result, the rural districts no longer offer a field for male teachers, and young women are employed. These, the trustees say, are not competent to teach facts. "They know something of books, but next to nothing of things, and have in most cases little claim to the quality of leadership." The trustees therefore insist that the pupils of the Normal School shall be kept at work upon facts until they find out how large a thing a fact is, so that they may go forth from the school to teach things first, and then forms and words. Bo it seems that the race of Gradgrinds is not extinct.



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AN EARL'S DAUGHTER. GUARDED BY BULL DOGS PHE INCULTS EVERYBODY PHE MEETS.

The following are the main points of story told by an American gentleman of an English girl whom he met on a railroad train going from Liverpool to London :- Fatigued with an ocean voyage he wished to be alone and had bribed the guard to give him a separate compartment. Leaving the car for a few moments, he saw a carriage bearing an earl's coronet and an old lady parting with a handsome girl. On returning to the train he found that the girl had invaded his compartment, moved his baggage and taken posses sion of his seat, compelling him to ride backward. She had two bull terriers with her, which were seated on a paper he had been reading, and growled at him whenever he moved. On asking her conrecously for the paper, she snatched it from under the dogs, almost touring it in two, and issuded it to him with a fisics expression.

Soon afterwards she partock of a hearty lunch and drunk a pint of sherry, and a few minutes later her garter becoming dissrranged, she lifted her skirts and clasped it on agein, as if there were no man within a thousand miles. By this time he was disgusted, as well as tired, and the dogs continulug to threaten him on the elightest movement, he told her that if they offered to bite him again he would shoot them both, and throw them out of the window. At this the changed her manner somewhat and made the dogs lay down and continue quiet. At the next station he met a friend, who invited him to share his compartment and told him that the young lady was the daughter of a well-known earl, already tich in her own right, and to become very wealthy on the death of an aged relative, but that she habitually neglected the common courtesles of life in the manner he had seen.

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and they will thank us for the lint."—Boston Pilot.

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May and bravery of frishmen. — Rev. James Keegan.

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Parisian		
Sardinian	4,650 Capt	J E Dutton.
Polynesiau	4,160 Capt	R Brown.
Sarmasian	3,600 Capt	J Graham
Circassian	4,000 Lt 🕏	B Smith, R N R
Peruylan	3,400 Capt	J Richie.
Nova Scotlan	3,30.) Capt	W Richardson.
Hibernian	8 431 Capt	Hugh Wylle.
Caspian	3.200 Lt 1	I Thompson, R. N. I.
Austrian	2,700 Lt R	Barrett, R N R.
Nestorian	2,700 Capt	DJames.
Prussian	8.000 Capt	Alex McDougail.
Scandinavian	3,000 Capt	John Parks.
Siberian	4,600 Capt	Building.
Hanoverian	4,0(0) Capt	J G Stephen
Buenos Ayres	m8,800 Capt	James Scott.
Corean	4,000 Capt	R P Moore.
		C E LeGallala.
Manitoban	3.150 Capt	Mac Icol.
Canadian	2,000 Сир	C 3 Menzles
Phomician		
Waldenslaa	2 600 Capt	W Datzieli.
Lucerne	2,200 Capt	Kerr.
Newfoundland	d1,500 Capt	John Mylins.
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FROM QUI	EREC:				
Circassian	Saturday, Sept. 23	2			
Polynesian	Saturday, Sept. 2	ı			
Peruvian	Saturday, Oct. 6	ó			
Parisian	Saturday, Oct. J.	ł			
Barmatian	Saturday, Oct. 20	δ			
Sardiniau	Saturday, Oct. 27	7			
Circsssian	Saturday, Nov. 3	ł			
Polynesian	Saturday, Nov. 10)			
Parisian	Naturday, Nov. 17	7			
Peruvian	Saturday, Nov. 2	į			

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PROVINGE OF QUEEFC, DISTRICT OF MONTESUAL. Superior Court. Came Catherine Lane, of the City of Montreal, said district, whe of John Taylor, of the same place, to doe, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for separation as to projectly against her said husband.

T. & C. C. Delorimier,

Montreal, 31st October, 1885.

13 5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEZ, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Damo Marie Exerine Laurence, wife commune on biens of Jumes Bermud Stebanne, costoms officer, of the City and pistrict or Montreal, duly authorized to ester on justice, has instituted to-day an actioe for separation as to property against her inshaud.

her linsbard MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff Montreal, 5th November, 1885

DROVINCE OF QUEEFC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 210.
Dame Marie Adelia Charirand, wife of Joseph Briend it Desrochers, jr., of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her husband an action for separation as to property.

T. & C. C. DELORIAGED T. &. C. C. DELORIMIER.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 27th October, 1883. DROVINCE OF QUESEC DESTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 381. Dame Dybornis Crann, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Lewis Hart, of the same piace, trader, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband Montreal, 5th November, 1881.

T. & C. C. Delori Mier.

114 Atterneys for Plaintin.

PROVISCE: OF OHERFE, DISTRICT OF BOOKERS. Superior Court. No. 88, turn eighten Wholan, of the City and District of Montrea, wife of I cais Whelan, carter, of the same place, has instituted agreed her said husband or the control of the carter of the said husband. band in action for separation as to properly.

ORO. U. MOFFAIT.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 24th October, 3833. 12 6

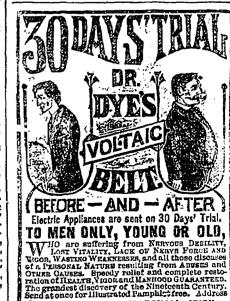
PROVINGE OF QUEITED, DESTRICT OF MONTHEAL. Superior Court. Dame Caroline Martineau, wite commune on birn of François alies Francis Beaugus, butcher, of the

vilings of tote St. Louis, District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, Pisintiff, vs the said François alias Francis Brazeau, Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has been inssinted in this cause.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEUL & MARTINEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff Montreal, 27th October, 1883

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest, Beveral million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are vet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEAV PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the stell, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free or charge by writing to the Comm'r of Immigeration, Detroit, Mion. the Comm'r of Immigration, Detroit, Mich.



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EVACUATION DAY.

THE GRAND PARADE TO DAY IN NEW YORK-THE PRESIDENT AND A NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED GUSSTS PRESENT—RAD WEATHER, BUT LARGE

New York, Nov. 26.—Bain began to fall heavily this morning and still continues. The streets are througed with people carrying umbrellas. The storm interferes seriously with the parade and the display. The decarried out. Early morning trains brought in throngs of visitors. The streets and windows along the line of march are filled with and General Barnum, left the 5th Avenue Hotel for the point where the head of the solumn was being formed, where they took their places in the line. It was nearly 10 John Cochrane, Grand Marshal, accompanied by his staff. They were accompanied by the 1st Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Grubb, as a corps of special aides. The 1st Division was commanded by General Jackson, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, and composed of U. S. troops wring as an escort to the distinguished guests aho followed in carriages.

NEW YORE, Nov. 26 .- The ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of Washington at the Sub-Treasury were begun by Red Sea. It is reported an order for the President Lane, of the Chamber of Commerce, taking the chair as the presiding officer, after which the Rev. Dr. Storrs offered a prayer. Royal Pheips, chairman of the special committee, reported that the work which had been committed to the charge of the committee had been completed, and he was authorized to deliver it. Governor Cleveland then unveiled the statue, amid salutes from the guns of the vessels and forts in the harber, and a chorus of those assembled. President Lane then informally tendered the statue to the Government of the United States. President Arthur, in a short, but nest speech, accepted the statue on behalf of the Government. At the ceremony George W. Ourtis delivered an oration, after which the assemblege sang the Doxology, and Bichop Potter pronounced the benediction.

At the Evacuation dinner in the Chamber of Commerce to-night, a toast to the Queen of England was responded to by a letter from the British Minister regretting his inability to be present.

A BOGUS SOCIALIST PLOT.

CONSPIRACY TO OBTAIN A REWARD FROM THE LONDON AUTHOBITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 24 .- It now appears that the arrest yesterday of the Socialist Wolff, and the capture of two infernal machines, was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Wolff and the Frenchman Boldezane, to obtain the reward which was expected would be paid the informer, the Frenchman undertaking to play the role. Investigation of the affair has led to the discovery that the conspirators had relations with the police, and had made all the arrangements which they thought necessary to create the impression that a Socialist plot, to destroy the German Embassy in London and possibly to blow up the Ambassador and the attaches of the legation, was on the eve of accomplishment.

Irish Affairs.

A great demonstration was announced to take place on Saturday, Nov. 25th, to cele- the Mahdi and Cairo except Minich. The brate the unveiling of the memorial, near following officers were with Hicks' expedi-Listowell, County Kerry, to Allen, Larkin tion:—Col. Farquhar, chief of the staff; and O'Brien, but a proclamation was issued Majors Warner, Seckindoof, Evans and Masprohibiting it.

The authorities forbade the procession to the Dublin cemetery to commemorate the execution of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. Crowds, however, marched to the cemstery and small groups walked around the graves.

The town of Listowel was thronged to day with people who came to witness the unveiling of the memorial to Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. Special trains from Limerick and Tralee brought many visitors.

The N.Y. Sun's London cable despatch of November 25th, says: -The Parnellite members of Parliament have determined to demand a pledge from the Government to include Ireland in the Franchise bill, and if the House of Lords excludes Ireland to insist on the passage of the bill. If the Government refuses to make that pledge the Parnellites will join with the Tories in opposing the bill in every stage.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Patrick Woods, of 222 Somerville avenue, Boston, died lately in that city, at the age of 80. Mrs. Woods was formerly of Montreal and was well known and highly! respected. Mrs. Woods was the mother of Mr. Edward Woods, and died at his residence.

Miss Lewis, sister of Ida Lewis, "the Grace Darling of America," died on November 20th from consumption at Lime Rock Lighthouse, within sight of the boats used by herself and sister in rescuing many lives from drowning. She was young and handsome.

Captain George Simpson Fraser, late of the 62nd (or Wiltshird) regiment, died on Wednesday afternoon, November 21st, at No. 264 University street. The deceased gentlemat, who had seen much service in India, was born in 1838, and was educated at Chambly.

Dr. Henry Bence Jones, F.R.S., an eminent English physician and author of several medical works, was accidentally shot in the ankle on Monday, November 19th. It was found necessary on the followingday to amputate the leg, but the operation was of no avail, the doctor dying soon after.

We regret to have to announce the death of James O'Farrell, one of the first settlers of the parish of St. Malachy. County of Dorchester, which took place on the 25th instant. The deceased was 65 years of age and a native of the County of Longford, Ireland, and was nuiversally loved and respected by his many friends, both in his own and neighboring townships. He was the father of the Rev. John O'Farrell, parish priest of St. Edwards of Frampion. His funeral will take place to-day, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

10 o'clock.

"Mr, Matthias O'Flaherty, a well known citizen of London, Ont., died at his residence, corner of Wellington and Bathurst streets, on Movember 18th. Mr. O'Flaherty, who was a native of county Kerry, Ireland, came to this country some 24 years ago. For some time he was engaged in railroading, but has latterly been in the hotel business. A year ago last May he visited Ireland in company with a brother who lives in Chicago, and on arriving in Ireland the two were arrested and subjected to somewhat harab treatment on suspiction of being dangerous characters of the Fenian persustion. Mr. O'Flaherly was an active member of the Irish Benevolent Society and an ardent Reformer, and was generally respected. He was 45 years of age.

years of age.

Thomas Clement Cobbold, M.P. fer Ipswich, is dead, aged 50. Mr. Cobbold was born in Ipswich, Suffolk, in 1833, and educated at the Charterhouse School. He entered the diplomatic service and proceeded to Constantinople in 1854. Was unpaid attache at Lisbon and afterwards at Oporto. Was appolited paid attache at Lisbon, January, 1859, and a second secretary in the diplomatic service, Oct., 1862; was transierred to Turin in 1862 and to Stutigardt in 1864. Was acting Charge d'Affaires at Eaden-Baden in 1867. Vas appointed Secretary of the Legation at Rio Janeiro in 1859, which position he occupied till 1872. Was thence transferred to Lisbon in 1878, and was acting Charge d'Affaires there till May, 1875. He was a Conservative in politics, and has represented Ipswich since December, 1875.

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

brought by Khartoun by a Coptic official. The fighting continued from the 30th to the 5th inst, and resulted in the complete antails of the celebration, however, were fully nihilation of the Egyptians. The State European artist was the only person that escaped.
El Mahd'is force is estimated at 300,000
men and includes Dervishes, Bedouins, mu-

dows along the line of march are lines when the said includes Dervishes, Bedouins, mupeople. Progress along the atreets is almost an impossibility. About 9 c'clock President El Obeld. El Mahdi first sent forward Derthur, accompanied by ex-President Grant vishes, declaring they would vanquish the enemy by Divine ald. Subsequently the regulars gained the attack and the engagement became general. Hicks Pacha's army, early in battle, was divided into two bodies, but o'clock before the line was put in motion, and then the police had great difficulty clearing square which the forces of the passage way. After the police came General False Prophet broke after the police came forces of the passage way. Prophet broke after three desperate fighting. A Council desperate of Ministers has decided to concentrate at Khartoum what Egyptian troops remain at Duem Gobi and other places in Soudan. Hicks Pacha had 25,000 men and ten British officers. O'Donovan, of the London Daily News, and an artist connected with a German paper accompanied him. It is understood Sir Evelyn Baring has advised the Egyptian Government to abandon the Soudan and establish a strong frontler line from Ehartoum to the evacuation of Egypt by the British has been countermanded.

London, Nov. 22.-Letters written by military correspondents show that Hicks Pacha had only about 10,000 men. Three thousand were to be detained to'keep the line of communication. It has been reported the False Prophet had 20,000, although according to pronunciamentos issued by the Shieks in September, it was claimed he had 200,000; that they had Bemington guns and rockets. which they had taken from the Turks, but that the prophet had forbidden their use, as only spars and swords were to be used by his fighting men. Among Hicks Pacha's troops was the first regiment of Egyptian ininntry, formerly commended by Arabi Pache, but then under command of English officers. Capt. Herlth, an Austrian, who formerly commanded a Uhlan regiment, was Hicks' principal drill officer.

Official accounts state that Hicks Pacha had 10,500 men.

NEW YORE, Nov. 22-A London special says the engagement resulted in the massacre of the commander with Col. Farquhar, chief of staff, five English officers, two German officers, O'Donovan, war correspondent, Villiers, artist, and ten thousand Egyptian soldiers. Hicks Pachs tried to advance 730 miles through a hostile country, his only supplies being biscults. There being no communication open the soldiers became alarmed, the heat was intense and camels died by hundreds. For water the army was dependent on surface pools, the enemy having swept the country bare of cattle. Nothing had been heard of the army by the outside world until rumors of victory were followed by news of this disaster.

CAIRO, Nov. 22 .- A council of war met today to examine into the military situation and to decide whether Khartoum or a point further south was tenable. No decision was

UAIBO, Nov. 23.—Unless very speedy action is taken it is feared Suakim will fall into the hands of the tribes acting with the False Prophet. The latter is thought to be near Khartoum. If Khartoum is captured there will be no good defensible position between Captains Heath and Walker; Surgeon-Major Rosenberg; Lieut.-Colonels Colborne and Coutlogan and Major Martin. The latter commanded the cavalry. Vizetelly, Arten and 50 soldiers, who were not in the defile when the slaughter occurred, were taken prisoners and carried to El Obied. rebels captured 38 Krupp, Nordenfeldt and mountain guns, all flags and munitions of war and camels. The following were also with Hicks:—Surgeon-General Georges Bay, Captains Anatyaia, Morris, Brady, late Sergeant-Major of the Royal Horse Artillery and certain Pachas and Beye, in all about 1,200 officers. Kondofan is virtually loet. Colonel Coutlogan, who was at Douem, at once proceded to Khartoum, which he is arranging to defend. He is also arranging to suppress an excited revoit by calling in all outlying garrisons. The entire territory of Bondan is in a blaze. The army will retreat to Berga, if possible. It cannot muster 4,000 regulars, all told. It will try to reach Suskim. The population of Khartoum is disaffected and a crisis there is expected.

CAIRO, NOV. 26 .- The Khedive to-day re viewed a number of troops about to start for Suskim. Military critics were not favorably impressed with their appearance. Envoys of El Mahdi have arrived in Tripoli and Al-

glera. Colonel Coetlegen sends a message from Khartoum dated November 25, saying that Viziteli, the artist of the London Graphic, is Viziteli, the artist of the London Graphie, is to 21c, cloves 18c to 24c, nutmegs the sole survivor of the recent battle with El 55c to 80c, pimento 81c to 91c. Mahdl's forces, and he is a prisoner at El Molasses—The market has been quiet with Obsid. Col. Coetlegen says the situation is most critical.

CAIRO, Nov. 26, - The captain who brought the news of Hicks' defeat says he was allowed to escape only on professing the Moslem faith. The massacre was not so general as at first believed. The Egyptian soldiers so disposed were allowed to join the forces of El Mahdi. The emissaries of El Mahdi are busy in the large towns of Upper Egypt, and a general rising is expected.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUREDAY, NOV. 27, 1883.

London, 4 p m-Consols 101 11-16 money; Erie 29%; Illinois Central 137%; Canada Pacific 61

At New York to-day Canada Pacific opened at 593 and dropped to 583 early in the fore-noon. Manitoba opened at 1003, going down to 993. Canada Southern was steady at 543. With regard to other leading stocks, Northern Pacific common was easier at 29 at noon and preferred ditto at 64}. The market as a rule was weaker and down a fraction. Erie was an exception, this stock advancing from 282

to 291.
The local stock market this morning open The local stock market this morning open-ed with some show of strength, but the strength soon vanished into thin air and the 43s 8d, but the latest cable reports the market \$3.75 to 3.85; pollards, \$3.50 to 3.60; Ontario market resumed its heavy downward course, steady at 44s 2d—a gain of twopenes since bags, medium, \$2.55 to 2.65; do, spring Montreal sold as low as 1762, and Merchants our last report. Prices here are nominally extra, \$2.45 to 2.55; superfine, \$2.25 at 1051, the general list sympathising to a steady. The finished iron market is steady to 2 35; city bags delivered, \$3 00 to 3 05. greater or lesser degree. There is a very weak to firm, but without uncommon feature. Provisions-Mess pork is steady at \$15 to feeling on the street, and doubtless many of Angles are scarce and firmly held. The 15 50 per bri. Eggs are firm and unc langed the sales made to-day were on account of ex. volume of business is moderate, but the mar- at 250 to 26c, with higher prices for decidedly hausted margins. The "bulls" make the ket is burdened with no over-supply. Tin fresh stock. Butter-For cream my higher best resistance they can, but the facts are firm, cokes being scarce and higher, prices have been asked, but buy-is keep in best resistance they can, but the facts are plates are firm, cokes being scarce and higher, prices have been asked, but buyers keep in N.H.—In writing, please state that you saw against them; the general outlook is not having advanced to \$4.50. Canada plates the background and say they cannot afford to this in the TRUE WITHERS.

time to time expressed in these columns. and copper is unchanged. Lead remains choice, 25c to 28c; Eastern Townships, good Every corners attempted for the past six

2 do 62; 33 Merchants 1061; 439 do 1061; \$18 50; Siemens, \$21; Bar iron, \$1 90 to 2; 11 do 1061; 100 do 106; 100 do 1051; 50 do hoop and bands \$225; sheets and plates 70.

In the money market rates of discount are 7 to 73 per cent, and of call loans 5 to 53 per cent. Sterling Exchange was nominally unchanged at 23 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 83 US2 prem. cash over the counter, 9 to 93 plam. fer demand bills. Drafts on New York are sold at 1.12 discount to have New York are sold at 1-16 discount to par. New York, 1 p.m.—Stocks dull and steady.

Am Ex 92, C S 55, D L 1171, Eric 291, L S

100, M C 901, N P 291, N Y C 1161, St P M &

M 100, W U 791.

	month of October are a	onth of October are as follows:—					
	THOUSE OF ACKNOOR WAS A		Pr	oduce			
	1	Produce of Canada.		other intrie			
	Produce of the mine.	285,853	\$	22,20			
	Produce of fisheries.	1,089,462					
	Produce of forest	3,749,629	2	353,08			
	Animals and their pro-	•					
į	duce	3,174,729		l 24,3 6			
1	Agricultural products	1,355,098	1,4	188,07			
i	Manufactures:	396,828	•	93,42			
l	Miscellaneous articles	65,071		6,31			
1	Flatal C	10 116 667	S I 9	97 46			

Total\$10,116,667 \$1,957,468 The experts for October last year were :-Produce, Canads, \$11,430,018; other countries, \$1,496,630. The decreases this month in produce of Canada are :- Mines and agricultural products, \$1,156,300; miscellaneous, \$1.686. The increases this month over same month last year are: -Mines, \$91,742; fisheries, \$199,415; forest, \$42,432; animals and their produce, \$450,851; manufactures, \$60,-

The statement of goods entered for consumption in October shows :- Total dutiable goods, \$7,7,164,084; coin and builton (except U. S. silver coin), \$11,222; free goods, all other, \$2,821,202; grand total entered for consumption, \$9,996,508; duty collected, \$1,824,561.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Leading wholesale merchants report an average late fall movement. There is no speculative enterprise in any local branches of trade, and the future does not present much encouragement. Bomething of a depression has settled down on prominent staples and industrial undertakings all over the world, though it would be premature as yet to say that this depression will be deep and permanent, as was the case in 1878 and a few following years. The revival of good times set into operation numerous industries, which, competing with each other, have tended, not only to flood the markets with their productions beyond all requirements, but to cut down manufacturers' profits and operatives' wages to a minimum as well. The wonderful progress and development of our manufactories is a matter of astonishment, and is traceable to the accumulation of banking capital, which has been drawn into and lavishly expended on every scheme which promised anything of a return on the capital invested. Thus capital plays a very important part in pushing forward or retarding national prosperity or doing the same with regard to eras of commercial disaster and stagnation. Government legislation respecting the customs tariff of a nation must alment of trade, industry and commerce, but a wise supervision by bankers of the capital entrusted to them is a necessary essential of true progress and prosperity. The leading cotton mills of the country have resumed operations with a reduced staff of employes, and it is the earnest wish of all Canadians that the clouds which have gathered over the cotton, lumber, woolen, breadstuffs, fron and some other trades will soon be dispelled.

GROCERIES—The sugar market was dull and 571c; linseed boiled, 571 to 60c; do raw, 54 prices in consequence have tended more in buyers' favor. Yellows range from 62c to 71c, and granulated is held at 81c to 9c as to size of lot. Syrup.—The market is easy but ket for petroleum has been fairly active at prices are nominally unchanged. We quote 3e to 5c per lb, or 49c to 70c per gallon.
Tea.—There has been a fair volume of enquiries for tea this week, but no particular animation has been enforced in the market. Low grade Japans are scarce and wanted, and we undersfand that a large sale of such has been put through. Holders of all grades maintain a feeling of confidence in the future. Spices—Holders of all kinds of spices make a very steady showing, and in most cases are not very anxious to realize, with the offering correspondingly firm. Buyers, however, are slow in movement, and business is light. Stocks all round are small. We quote:-Pepper, white, 26c to 28c, do black 16c to 18c, do shells, 82c to 91c, ginger, Jamaica, 14c which are as follows:-Factory filled, per a barely steady line. We quete-Barbadoes 45c to 461c, Porto Rico 42c to 44c, Trinidad 40c and Ouba 271 to 30c. Bice-The market remains firm, but is without animation. A moderate amount of stock has changed hands at \$3 50. Coffee-There is no change to advise in regard to the coffee market since our last report. The distribution of the supply does not increase, and duliness is the most prominent feature. Prices are ateadily held. We quote :- Mocha, per lb. 2610 to 300; Java, superior 220 to 280; Java, fair 170 to 210; Maracalbo 11c to 150; Jamaica 10c to 20c; Plantation Ceylon 18c to 21c; Rio 10c to 14c. Fruits-Valencia raisins have sold at lower prices than last week and round lots have sold at C], and even a lower figure was mentioned. Malaga fruit is quiet, and currants rather weaker. Figs have Leen in moderate request, while prunes are steady. Almords and filberts continue scarce and firm. We

ed, 25c to 30c, currants 64c to 74c; figs, Turkish, 13 c to 15 c: loose muscatels \$2 05 to 2 15; ordinary layers \$1 90; London layers \$2 30 to 2 50; prunes 610. IRON AND HARDWARE. -- Buyers have been

Hicks Pacha's Grushing Defeat—Further Details of the Battle-Intentions of the Mark Common attempted for the past six months has ended disastrously.

The British Army of Occupation.

CAIRO, Nov. 22.—Hicks Pacha's army has been destroyed by the forces of the False been destroyed by the forces of the False prophet. Intelligence of the disaster was Prophet. Prophet in the past six quiet. The movement of general hardware quiet. The movement of general 11 do 106; 100 do 106; 100 do 1054; 50 do 1054; 50 do 106; 25 kichelieu 54; 25 Telegraph 116; \$2 50 to 275; angles \$2 25; tin plates, 25 do 116; 50 coal 25; 60 Passenger 1052; charcoal, I O \$5 to 525; do, cokes \$4 50; 55 do 106; 20 Montreal Building Association tin, straits' 2220; do, lamb and fiag 240; ingot copper, beaver, 18c; do, Montana, etc., 17c; lead \$3 50 to 4 00.

LUMBER.—Trade is quiet under careful and

slow enquiry from intending customers. The stock in yards furnishes ample material to make selections from without difficulty. Dealers, however, show no disposition to increase their holdings, as a decline in values before spring is among the probabilities to be taken into consideration in estimating the market. It is thought that the amount of lumber required for manufacturing purposes will be increased. Prices are about the same. Black walnut 185 & 2nd per M, \$100 to 110; do 1st per M, \$110 to 120 90; do culls per M, \$60 to 65; oherry per M, \$60 to 80; oak per M, \$40 to 45; birch per M, \$20 to 25; maple, hard per M, \$20 to 22; ash per M, \$18 to 25; basswood per M, \$18 to 20; elm, rock per M, \$25 to 30; pine, first quality per M, \$35 to 40; do second, \$22 to 25; do shipping culls, \$15 to 17; spruce per M, \$12 to 14; do culls, \$9 to 10; hemlock per M, \$9 to 10; elm, soft per M, \$16 to 18; maple, soft per M, \$16; cedar, round per foot, 7c to 10c; do flat, 4c to 6c; laths per 1,000, \$1 60 to 170; shingles per 1,000, \$2 to 3 50.

LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES .- In the leatner market the feeling is much the same as last week. Manufacturers are not buying except in a meagre way, and the current movement is light. No changes of any important character are announced, and there is nothing to justify a revision of quotations. Boots and Shoes-A few Western buyers have placed orders, but manufacturers, as a rule, do not care to contract shend to any great extent. Cutting up prices and preparing for stock is the general occupation at present. We quote leather ac follows :-Spanish sole, No. 1, 250 to 26c; do No. 2, 23c to 24c; do No. 3, 19c to 21c; China sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buitalo sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaughter sole, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 46c to 48c; rough belting hide, 32c to 34c; harness, 25c to 30c; upper, waxed, 33c to 37c; do, grained, 35c to 36c; do Scotch grained, 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 164c; pet-bled, 114c to 16c; splits, ordinary to choice, 22c to 30c; do, under junior, 16c to 19c.

Wool. - The market is steady but dull. On foreign wool holders are not urgent to realize, and ask full prices. Manufacturers generally are acting cautiously. We quote Cape 17c to 19c, and Australian 22c to 30c, as to quality. In domestic we have not heard of any transactions. We quote A supers 28c to 30c, B 23c to 25, and black 23c. A cable from London, on November 20, says :--"The fourth series of wool sales began to-day There was a good attendance and the bidding was fairly brisk at fully the rates of the last sales, and in some cases slightly above; 9,811 bales were catalogued, chiefly Sydney and Port Phillip. The total quantity offered is 155,000 bales, including 31,000 bales of new

clip." RAW Furs.—The receipts are complained of by some buyers, but, as a rule, they grade fair. There will be little change in value for a few weeks, and the local demand keeps steady. Reports from European and American markets are favorable. We quote as follows:—Beaver per lb, \$3; bear per skin[do, \$10 to 12; bear cub do \$5 to €; fisher do, \$6 to 7; red fox do, \$1 to 125; cross fox do, \$2 50; lynx do, \$2.50 to 3; marten do, \$1; mink do, \$1 25 to 1 50; muskrat do, 100 to 12½0; otter do, 810 to Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of T. P. Tansey, aged 3 years and 9 months.

tent at quotations. Cod liver oil is strong at \$185 to \$190. Linneed oil is very quiet. We quote:—Seal steam refined, 72½c; do pale, 65 to 67½c; do straw, 62½; cod New-Mack.

MACK—In St. Henry, on the 23rd inst., Mary Daly, aged 29 years, beloved wife of George Mack. foundland, 60; do Gaspe, 5730; do Halifax, to 560; cod liver, \$1.85 to 1.90; cottonseed refined, per wine gal, 57c; so crude, 52c; colive oil, \$1 to 1 10. Petroleum—The marsteady prices. We quote car lots 17c, broken lots 171 to 18c, and single barrels 181 to 19c. Figh.—British Columbia salmon, per bri. \$17; North Shore do, No. 1, \$20; do, No. 2 \$19; do, No. 3, \$18; whitefish, per half bri., \$5 to 5 25; trout, \$4 75 to 5; Labrador herring, No. 1, per bri, \$6; do, No. 2, \$450 to 475; Cape Breton herrings, per bri, \$6; green cod, No. 1, per bri, \$590 to 6; do, No. 2, \$4 90 to 5; large drafts, \$6 25 to 6 50; dry cod, per quintal, \$5 to 525; do (American), per 100 lbs., \$5 to 5 25; pollock, per 100 lbs. \$3.25; mixed boneless fish, per lb, 25c; scaled

herring, per box, 25c to 26c. SALT .- In this market an average business has been transacted at former prices, bag, \$1 30 to 1 50; tens, 80c; elevens, 52}c; twelves, 471c; half-bags, 721c to 75c; quar ters, 40c to 421c; Higgins' Eureka, per sack, \$2 40; do half-sack, \$1 20; do quarters, 60c Ashton's, per sack, \$2 40; do quarters, 60c. HIDES.—No. 1 green hides are quoted at \$8: No. 2 at \$7 and No. 3 at \$6; calfeking, per lb. 100: lambakins, each, 55c.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL.—Nov. 27. We can report no improvement in the breadstuffs market, and prices are nominal for both grain and flour. We quote:—Canada red winter wheat \$1.19 to 1.22 ; spring \$1 16 to 1.20; white winter \$1.15 to 1.17. Corn 62c to 63c; oats 33c to 34c; peas 93c to 934c; rye 62c to 65c; barley, Province of Quebec, 53c to 56c; Ontario 65c to 750 per 48 lbs. The stock of wheat in this city has increased about 29,400 hugh. during the past week, to 203,876 bushels. Receipts of produce posted yesterday were Peas 950 bushels, barley 524 bushels, flour 1,679 bbls, meal 26 bbls, ashes 10 bbls, butter 512 packages, cheese 556 boxes, dressed hoge quote:—Raisins, Valencia, 62 to 70; filberts 155, leather 203 rolls, tobacco 13 packages, 84 to 94c; almonds 154c to 18c; do, shell-spirits 150 casks. Flour—Only a few smallspirits 150 casks. Flour-Only a few small sales at prices quoted. Oatmeal quiet and easy at \$4.75 to 5.00 for ordinary, as to quantity, and granulated at \$5.20 to 5.25. Commeal, \$3.20 to 3.40. Flow—Superior extra, \$5 60; extra superfine, \$5 50; fancy, slow and careful in their purchases, and no \$5.40; spring extra, \$5.25 to 5.30; supertransactions of importance have come to fine, 84 75 to 4 85; strong bakers' (Canadian)

brilliant, and we do not see anything in the are also firm. Ingot tin in London is quiet come to terms. Some lots of rolls sold at near future to change the views we have from and barely steady. Here the market for it 20c to 201c. We quote—Creamery fine sto ties. Poultry and Game—We quote good stook as follows:—Turkeys 9c to 10c; chickens 70 to 90; geese 70 to 840. Partridges were steady at 50c to 60c per brace. Bales of venison saddles were mede at 9c to 10c, and carcases were quoted at 50 to 7c. Ashes-Dull at \$4 75 to 4 85 for pots.

Utida, N.Y., Nov. 26.—Cheese—Sales 3.000 boxes at 10% to 11%, principally at 11%. Consignments, 340 boxes.

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 26 .- Cheese ight; best stock in good demand at 11c to 1130, a few at 120. Butter firm; sales 130 packages at 20c to 26c, principally at 25c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Messrs. Acer & Kennedy's yard, Point St. Charles, the market ruled dull, nothing being done in export cattle or sheep; local cattle sold at from 2c to 4c per lb., and hogs were lower at \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 lbs., one lot was sold at 5c per lb. About 600 head of cattle were offered for sale at the Viger Market and the demand was fair, prices being quoted at from 40 to 50 per lb. Some 400 sneep and lambs met with a good inquiry, the latter selling at from \$2 to 450 each, and sheep at \$5 to \$8. A few calves brought from \$5 to 15 each, according to size and quality.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Business was unusually dull. The following are the shipments of horses to the United States for the week ending November 24th:-November 23, one horse for \$100; November 24, seven horses for \$680, nine mares for \$1,147, three horses for \$450, three mares for

BIRTH.

FINAN-At No. 125 Wellington street, on Sunday, the 18th inst., the wife of James Finan, of a son. 12t1 REDDY-At No. 76 Conway street, Point St.

MARRIED.

GOODBODY—PETTIGREW—In this city, on Nov. 20, by the Rev. Mr. Dixon, George Goodbody, second son of John Goodbody, of New Glassow, P.Q., to Maggic, A. P. W. Pettigrew, only daughter of the late Lieut. James Pettigrew, of H. M. Military Train.

CURRAN—SWEENEY.—On November 25th, 1883, in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., Charles Curran 10 Miss H. Sweeney, all of this city.

NOLAN—O'SULLIVAN.—At St. Patrick's Church, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., Michael F. Nolan, to Miss Lillie A. O'Sullivan, all of this city. No cards. 1271

PIGEON—DOHERTY.—In this city, Novem-

PIGEON—DOHERTY.—In this city, November 27th, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Whittaker, L. J. Pigeon to Miss Jane Doherty, all of this city.

New York and Boston papers please copy.

HUBBARD—SHERIDAN.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Father Whittaker, Michael Hubbard, of Montreal Fire Department, to Miss Catherine Sheridan, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

CREIGHTON.—At Quebec, on Sunday, 4th November, at the age of 36 years, of congestion of the lungs, Margaret Twyford, the beloved wife of James Creighton. Winnipeg and New York papers please copy:

SALMON.—In this city, on the 20th inst., William Salmon, Veterinary Surgeon, aged 62 years—father of the Rev. J. J. Salmon, of St. Gabriel Village.

KANE.—In this city, on the 21nd inst.. Mary Gleeson, aged 42 years, beloved wife of James Kane.

Ous.—Steam refined seal is firm and is inquired for at 72 c, with a sale of 300 brls at that figure. Other seal oils are quiet and steady. Cod oil has sold to a moderate extent at quotations. God liver oil is attentiated. HAMMELL.—In this city, on the 23rd inst. Catherine Bunnion, aged 42 years, beloved wife of John Hammell.

WALSH—In this city, on the 24th inst, Mary Morrow, wife of Richard Walsh, aged 31 years. EGAN.—At Chambly, P.Q., on the 28rd inst., Luke Egan, aged 73 years, a native of the County Longford, Ireland, and Uncle of Patrick Egan, late treasurer of the Iriah National League Funds in Dublin, Ireland, and Paris, France.

Iriah American papers please copy. 1261

CONNOLLY.—At Fort Coulonge, on the 20th instant, Henry Archibald, aged 22 years, son of Henry Connolly, Esq., late Hudson's Bay Concany.

OURRAN—In this city, on the 28th inst., Johanna O'Reilly, aged 36 years, beloved wife of Charles Curran, Senior, and daughter of Michael O'Reilly.

LARSENEUR.—In this city, on the 25th instin the 63rd year of his age, Louis Larseneur, late stone and marble dealer and contractor, of San Francisco, California.

California papers please copy. 126 2

BANKRUPT STOCK

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

MESSRS. FRECHON, LEFEBYRE & CO

245 Notre Dame Street,

Having bought at a special low rate the entire BANKRUPT STOCK of the late firm, A. C. Senecal & Co., will sell immediately at cost price. a complete assortment of Church orna ments, Bacred Vases, Statues, Altar Wine, Cassocks, etc., etc. 22 eow

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NEW Fur-lined Silk MANTLES
NEW Fur-lined Satin
NEW Fur-lined Broche MANTLES
MANTLES MANTLES, at S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW Evening MANILES NEW Evening MANILES NEW Evening MANILES, at S. CARSLEY'S.

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NEW Quilted Lined Satin MANTLES
NEW Quilted Lined Ottoman MANTLES
NEW Quilted Lined Plush MANTLES
MANTLES

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CHILDREN'S MANTLES
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