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GARTWRIGHT'S SPEECH.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY

Speeches by Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. W. Laurier and Hon. E. Mercer, M.P.

The Queen's Hall was well filled Thursday evening on the occasion of the demonstration of the Young Men's Reform Club.

Mr. E. Hulton, M.P., taking the chair, expressed on behalf of the Young Men's Reform Club, satisfaction at the large meeting.

Sir R. Cartwright, who was loudly cheered, alluded to the splendid audience, and said that the moment was a fitting one for such a gathering.

Looking back to the period of Confederation, and he had been one who had taken part in that step.

BIGGEST JOBS AND SCANDALS

ever seen. (Laughter.) In 1867 Canada had the advantage of being one of the cheapest countries to live in.

POPULATION HAD NOT INCREASED

in due ratio, and pauperism had increased to an alarming extent.

but the census showed only the population of four millions and a quarter.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL

EFFECT ON THE IRISH PARTY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone presented the redistribution bill.

ALLEGED DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

TRALE, County Kerry, Nov. 23.—An attempt was made last night to destroy with dynamite the residence of Samuel Murray Hussey known as Edinburgh House.

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AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Carrying the Gospel to the Negroes of Africa.

Dwellings of the Natives—Graphic Pictures of Life on the Dark Continent—Markets of Human Beings.

Two Fathers belonging to the Society of the African Missions of Lyons have arrived in the city of Brooklyn to solicit alms.

CARRYING THE GOSPEL TO THE NEGROES

of Africa. In 1858, three Missionaries started for the coast of Sierra Leone, and a year later Monsiueur DeBresillac set out in person, with five others to establish new missions.

NEGRO CHILDREN CARRYING OFF THE PRIZES

from the children of Europeans domiciled in those localities. The Fathers have great hopes from the third generation which is just rising.

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—The Irish Nationalists of this city celebrated the anniversary of the execution of the Fenians, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the Manchester martyrs.

THE DWELLINGS OF THE NATIVES

are made of bamboo cane thatched with palm leaves. The beds are simply mats of palm leaves.

they have become famous. The Missionaries believe, that but for the fetish priests, who are exceedingly shrewd, and have a strong interest in perpetuating them,

SLAUGHTER OF HUMAN BLOOD.

The number of slaves who annually perish in this way is estimated at several hundred.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF A NUN AT MACON, GEORGIA.

A special telegram to the Chicago Tribune, from Macon, Ga., recounts the instantaneous cure of a Sister of Mercy at the conclusion of a novena to Our Lady of Perpetual Help.

THE HEADS HAD BEEN CUT OFF

And nailed along the walls of the palace. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the ninth day the new King and his suite preceded by his fetish priests moved to the pond where the grave of the late King had been dug.

COVERING THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

At the distance of a few steps a fire was prepared for the burning of the miscreants; but these astute politicians dressed slaves in their robes of office, and while these poor creatures were perishing, made good their escape.

NAIL THE BODY UPSIDE DOWN

to a tree, with the head placed above the feet. At other times a young tree is stripped of its branches, beat down by means of a rope, and held in place by a kind of trigger.

WOMAN IS REDUCED TO THE LOWEST DEGREE OF SLAVERY.

Her life does not differ from that of the brute. For her there is no liberty, no religion, no prayer, no God.

cross while being tormented, was thus addressed by one of those ferocious barbarians: "Christian! son of a dog! You make the sign of the cross; henceforth you will make it no longer," saying which

HU CUT OFF BOTH HIS HANDS

His body was then dragged through the streets, and thrown through contempt in the cemetery of the Jews.

MARKETS OF HUMAN BEINGS

are principally along the left bank of the White Nile. It is computed that the slave trade takes every year from their native country a million souls, and that eight hundred thousand of these poor creatures die on the road from exhaustion and bad treatment.

NOT WANTED IN SWITZERLAND.

WAGING WAR AGAINST THE MORMONS.

GENEVA, Nov. 25.—The Government is imitating the example of its Austrian neighbors, and waging a war against Mormon propagandists.

THE MEMBER FOR KILKENNY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Mr. Marlin, member of Parliament for Kilkenny, has resigned, because he does not enjoy the confidence of Mr. Parnell.

VIOLATING PUBLIC DECENCY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Dean of Hereford and Chas. Telfer, curate, have been committed to trial, charged with violating public decency in Hyde Park, this city.

MGR. CAPEL'S LECTURE.

He Speaks upon the Inquisition, and Toleration in Religion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Mgr. Capel delivered last night a lecture in St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, on the "Inquisition and Toleration in Religion."

The Monsignor said: "The holy Mother Church follows her children with the love of a mother. Her children may wander from her fold. Will she desert them? No; she has but one grand thought, that they should come back."

The Monsignor then traced in a few words the early history of the Church, saying that Pentecont opened with 500 souls and eleven apostles, and closed with 5,000 members.

IT IS THE FASHION AT PRESENT TO SAY, 'WHAT OF THE PAST?'

I say for God's sake give metho present. I am not frightened by any reference to the past. Some say: Look at the horrors of the Inquisition. But these stories are written by Protestants.

THE SPEAKER THOUGHT THE TIMES WERE PRETTY MUCH WHAT THE LAST TWENTY CENTURIES WERE.

He had watched the elections very closely. People had called one another liars and rascals and libertines, and the public had accepted these terms.

COUNTY DOWN ELECTION.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—A parliamentary election was held in the County Down to-day for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the succession of Viscount Castlereagh to the Earldom of Londonderry.

VIOLATING PUBLIC DECENCY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Dean of Hereford and Chas. Telfer, curate, have been committed to trial, charged with violating public decency in Hyde Park, this city.

\$50,000.00 Great Holiday Bible Competition

NUMBER 13. The leading domestic weekly magazine of Canada... BIBLE QUESTIONS. 1. Is husband mentioned in the Bible...

FIRST REWARDS. First great reward will be given to the sender of the first correct answer to the foregoing Bible questions... \$1,000 in gold.

Table listing consolation rewards with categories like 'Three elegant Rosewood Square Pianos' valued at \$1,540, and 'Ten fine Solid Gold Stem Winding and Stem Setting genuine Elgin Watches' valued at 1,000.

MIDDLE REWARDS. One hundred and fifty-five stylish Frotting Horloges valued at \$1,000... 2, 3, 4 and 5. Four Square Grand Pianos by a celebrated maker...

Address, S. FRANK WILSON, Proprietor TRUTH, 33 and 35 Adelaide St., TORONTO, Canada.

A TITLED BIGAMIST. TOLEDO, Nov. 26.—The trial of Sir Chas. E. Neville, Baronet, alias Sir Roger Arthur Tichborne, alias Charles Newbold, charged with bigamy, was resumed this morning.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery.

A TERRIBLE TRAPEZE ACCIDENT. LONDON, Nov. 25.—At the Princess Theatre, in Valencia, Spain, last Tuesday night, Miss Leoni Dare, the American acrobat, was suspended from the roof of the theatre by her feet, and had in her teeth the ropes of a trapeze bar on which a male acrobat, known as M. George, was performing.

EPHRAIM'S COCOA—GRAPEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a palatable and nourishing beverage which saves many a heavy laden stomach from being grievously and permanently injured."

ILL WOMPERS AGES OR AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

"A great many; but I don't know all their names, because I couldn't go, for I hadn't a dress nice enough." "What a shame!" responded the major. "I'll see that you have a dress to go to the next party that'll take the shine out of them all. Tell me, who did you hear was there?"

"Yes, ma'am. Please to give me my papers. I'll not take to trouble ye to wait till to-morrow; I've friends of my own, Esther Mooren an' her husband an' child, goin' to the party."

"Why, thin, ma'am, may I say?" retorted Kitty, growing pale from a similar cause. "Is it because ye maneely took advantage of my poor woman's poverty and distress to get her sarvice widout wages, burrin' the kitchen staff, ye'd refuse her a charaktar, mo' special takin' her at short notice like this?"

"Ye needn't be ballyragging with your vulgar Irish brogue," shouted Mrs. Hodgins, jingling a large bunch of keys. "How do I know that I could give you a charaktar for honesty, and your son a thief? Amelia and James tell me you often had him in the kitchen, and would bolt them out; and one day, through a chink, they saw him eating apple pie."

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CHAPTER XIV. A JUNTA MEET TO DEVISE SOME PLOT TO ROB A CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN OF HIS ESTATE.

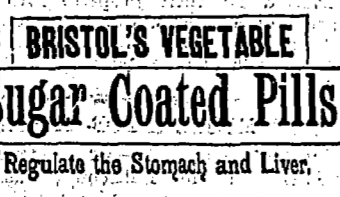
"Among the rest, we've heard of one, The Reverend—Something Hamilton, Who studied a figure of himself." "Who studied a figure of himself?" asked it at a table, to bring some Papist to the spot.

It was early in the afternoon, that is to say some time between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, when the Sham Squire—Higgins—wrapt in a loose morning-gown of crimson taffeta, lined with orange silk, a green velvet cap with gold tassel upon his greasy head, and his huge fat feet encased in morocco slippers, lounged upon a divan in his study.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE. For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALES POPULATION. It will cure ENTIRELY the WORSE FORMS OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT STIFF WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.



BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills. Regulate the Stomach and Liver.

Well, Lawson and McGuane, what have you got to say... "Tell you what, Tim, growled Lord Carhampton, "make a bonfire of Parson Berwick's house..."

Gulford pledged to a nice girl than any one of the whole box and dice... "But I presumed you had known, that since she had turned out a beggar..."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS. The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach... DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE... THE CATHOLIC WORLD... HOW FARMING PAYS... THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY... MARKET PLACE, POCKINGTON, YORK... R. TURNER... JOHN H. LIGHTFOOT... W. BOWKER... J. M. O'BRYEN... M. A. J. WHITE... W. BOWKER... M. A. J. WHITE... W. BOWKER...

BOOK NOTICES. DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE... THE CATHOLIC WORLD... HOW FARMING PAYS... THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY... CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN BELIEF... THE WAREHOUSEMAN AND DRAPER OF LONDON... A GUEST OF ROYALTY... DR. S. B. BRITTON... WORMS DESTROY CHILDREN... FOR 10 CENTS...

ALL QUIET IN THE ISLE OF SKYE. LONDON, Nov. 25... DON'T HAWK, SPIT, COUGH... EASILY CAUGHT... A PLANT OF RARE VIRTUES... WELL TO REMEMBER... A DOUBLE PURPOSE... THE BEST COMBINATION... WHAT 'OLU FRITZ' SAID... THE REASON WHY ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT IS SO POPULAR... DON'T SUFFER WITH INDIGESTION... HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS... SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES... DR. S. B. BRITTON... WORMS DESTROY CHILDREN... FOR 10 CENTS...

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goods, it is quite flat. The general complaint is that little is doing anywhere but in supplying necessities, and these are much smaller than usual at the season.

The Irish National party have decided to contest two constituencies in Dublin. Mr. Parnell himself will be one of the standard-bearers. Up to the present the Irish capital has, owing to the manner in which the registration of the voters has been manipulated by the gentlemen of the Castle following, been a stronghold of Toryism and West Britonism.

It was announced the other day that Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, after the celebration of his twenty-first birthday on the 8th of January next, would make a tour of the United States. It now appears that the arrangement may be interfered with if the House of Commons refuses to grant the allowance of \$30,000 a year, which has been asked for the prince, and against the granting of which a large section of the English members are organizing a strong opposition.

The ladies of Quebec forwarded a petition to Lady Lansdowne, praying her ladyship to exercise her influence over the Governor General in favor of the condemned woman Mrs. Boutet, and to advise His Excellency to commute the sentence of death. This proceeding on the part of the Quebec ladies is regarded in official circles at Ottawa as an unwarrantable interference with the duties of the Governor and his executive in the administration of justice.

There appears to be a regular exodus of Italians from the United States back to their sunny homes. The steamship Britannia sailed from New York in the early part of the week with no less than eleven hundred of these exiles, who were returning to Italy. They were nearly all laborers, who had been employed in the cheapest kind of work in and around New York city. They had saved a snug sum of money, and were going home, where living is cheaper. A good many Italians go back to Italy every fall—some to stay, others to come back in the spring.

The Radical and Atheistic members of the Municipal Council of Paris adopted a resolution censuring the Prefect of the Seine for failing to continue the secularization of the hospitals by removing the nuns engaged as nurses and allowing them to carry out the law. The government official has returned an answer to the censure of the Council, which for callousness and meanness stands unrivalled. The Prefect said he regarded "with the Council upon the principle involved, but considered it would be imprudent to remove the nuns from the hospitals during the cholera epidemic."

DUBLIN and Cork have elected two Nationalist Mayors. John O'Connor is the Lord Mayor elect of the Capital and Mr. Madden will occupy the civic chair in the Rebel City. There will be no more royal visitors to Cork for some time to come. Cork has had the misfortune to be represented by men who were never happy except when at the feet of some of the near relatives of the Crown or the representatives of Dublin Castle.

PAUPER immigration to Canada has not ceased, for we find the combined city charities of Toronto holding meetings to protest against the introduction of foreign paupers into the Queen City and sending deputations to the Provincial and Federal Governments to urge its stoppage. A family named Maylan arrived in Toronto from England in a state of destitution, and are now a burden upon St. George's Society. At the meeting of the city charities Maylan stated that he was induced to come by promises of work by a representative of a steamship company who gave him reduced fares.

A FEW weeks ago a cable despatch was sent from London to the effect that Mgr. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, on his return from Rome, had said that the Pope had expressed the hope that the Irish people would sever all connection with the English Government. This statement was made by the English correspondents to injure Bishop O'Farrell and to destroy the effect of what Leo XIII. actually did say in favor of the liberation of the Irish people for the recovery of their rights. That the despatch has failed of its object can be seen from what the semi-official organs of the Vatican have to say regarding the incident. The

English papers contain from day to day reports of the distress which has taken hold of the Kingdom and from which the laboring classes are sorely suffering. The depression in the trade of England and in many of its industries has not, for many years, been so marked and far-reaching. In every quarter of the country employers complain of the exceeding dullness which prevails in commercial and industrial circles, while the workmen, weary and misery-stricken, are in the face of nothing imaginary in this condition of affairs. The other week the Earl of Dunraven in moving for the appointment of a select committee from the House of Lords to inquire into the condition of the iron trade and commerce of the country, disclosed some circumstances which show that in several departments of industrial life, England's prosperity is surely on the wane. According to His Lordship the iron trade, which has for some time past been in a bad condition, is now in a worse; the woolen trade is suffering very considerably; the great industry of coal is far from flourishing owing to the smallness of the demand from factories; and in the shipping trade the prospect is also discouraging. At the London docks where 60,000 men are usually engaged, only a third of that number can find permanent employment, whilst another third can only get odd jobs, and then the wages of all have been lowered. At Sunderland there are 11,000 men out of work; at Glasgow over 4,000 are in idleness; and on the Tyne and the Wear some 25,000 are without any hope of earning their daily bread. Depression exists to a great extent in Manchester, Liverpool, South Wales, and in other large commercial and industrial centres, thousands of workmen are unable to find employment, whilst starvation is said to be threatening hundreds of families in Jarrow. There was surely sufficient in this relation of starting facts to justify the appointment of the proposed committee, but the Government apparently dreaded an official and authoritative exposure, and Earl Dunraven's demand was not acquiesced in. Earl Graville, who represented the ministry, opposed the motion on the ground that the general wealth of the country was on the increase, and that the official statistics did not show that there was any increase in pauperism. These will strike many as peculiarly flimsy and unsound reasons for disbelief of facts and figures which are as plain as noonday. Because manufacturers and capitalists pile up an immense number of millions, that is no proof that there is or should be prosperity among the humbler classes. Because Jay Gould or Vanderbilt help to swell the aggregate value of the nation's wealth by hundreds of millions, that does not bring either abundance or sufficiency to the homes of the workmen. On the contrary, it represents so much subtracted from the general source of supplies for the benefit of the few to the detriment of the thousands. It is not very diplomatic or consoling to a hungry and destitute population to prove to them that they are prosperous and in need of nothing by pointing to their neighbors' increasing wealth. This first reason of Earl Graville's against an enquiry was consequently very unsatisfactory not to say impolitic. His second reason was not much better. As a Liverpool exchange remarks, if there is no perceptible increase in the statistics of pauperism it must be remembered, as the Earl of Dunraven observed, "that the workmen and the artisans would suffer, and suffer very severely in absolute silence before going on the parish." Furthermore, they have accumulated funds in their societies which are employed in helping those amongst them who are in distress. The Earl of Kimberley expressed his painful consciousness of the depression under which the country labors, but his opinion is that instead of relying on Parliament for remedial measures the people should trust to their own vigor and energy. So they do when they can find means to earn a livelihood, but the noble Lord will have to admit that vigor and energy on the part of people in want and without work, will not amount to much without the practical sympathy and assistance of those who are in the possession of wealth.

Monday's London News is so absurd that it is unnecessary to deny it. The Journal de Rome says: "The misdeed which the Holy See has at its disposal to refute such columns, are not equal to those which its enemies dispose to spread them. It is the duty of Catholics of all countries to come to an understanding in order to treat as it deserves this permanent conspiracy against truth. The story is regarded in Rome as one of those vile concoctions fabricated against the character of a worthy Bishop."

Mr. Gladstone has brought in his Redistribution Bill according to agreement with the House of Lords. The measure, from all appearances, is harmless, and objectionable to a few extreme Tories and Radicals. To England's representation there will be added only six new members; Scotland secures twelve additional representatives, while Ireland and Wales will have to remain satisfied with what they have. All the rumors about a reduction in the Irish membership have gone for naught. Mr. Parnell is said to feel confident the result of the new grouping will strengthen his party, but before giving the bill his support he will hold a conference with the Irish members. Among the principal provisions of the bill are those which make all towns of less than 15,000 inhabitants and small boroughs merge into counties; and also all towns of 50,000 inhabitants entitled to one member. There can be no doubt that the Premier will find a fair majority to carry the bill through, notwithstanding the defection of some of his immediate followers.

THE pensions annually paid to Queen Victoria's children represent an enormous drain upon the public treasury. Besides the three or four millions paid to Her Majesty, the Princesses receive \$250,000; the Princess Royal, \$40,000; Prince Alfred, \$125,000; Prince Arthur, \$125,000; Princess Helena, \$30,000; Princess Louise, \$30,000. The following are paid to Her Majesty's near relatives: \$25,000 to Princess Mary; \$75,000 to Princess Augusta; \$75,000 to the Duke of Cambridge; to these must be added many salaries of offices held. The Duke of Connaught receives pay as an admiral and as a colonel. The Duke of Cambridge receives pay as a field marshal, as a colonel of the Grenadier guards, as a colonel of the Sixth rifle, and an allowance of \$300 "for other services." The Prince of Wales is salaried as a general, colonel of the Tenth Hussars, of the rifle brigade, etc. The army and navy additions are as follows: Prince of Wales, \$4,750; Prince Alfred, \$6,432.50; the Duke of Cambridge, \$33,708. There are many other "perquisites" outside of the army and navy which are not mentioned in the blue book, and are "lumped" with other sums.

MR. JUDGE MATHIEU has decided against the Federal and Local Governments in their suit against the Exchange Bank for the recovery of loans amounting to over \$300,000. The Governments pleaded that their claims were of a preferential nature, and should be met by the bank, no matter how much the ordinary creditors and depositors suffered. The learned judge, however, held that there was no basis for such a plea according to the reading of the code, and pointed out that the transaction by which the Government had advanced the money was purely and simply one of trade, and that in ordinary business transactions the State could demand no privileges over other creditors. Besides, it was established that the loans were made when the bank could not pay its creditors, and considering that if the privilege sought for by the Government were admitted, palpable injustice would be done to the depositors and other creditors, the court could not consent to admit the validity of a preferential claim under the circumstances. This decision ought to teach the Government not to be so ready to bolster up shaky and rotten concerns by advancing loans in extremis.

SOME of our unreliable contemporaries are industriously engaged in fabricating and circulating the most ridiculous reports concerning religious matters in this Province. These journals talk about alleged divisions and insubordination among the clergy and religious orders, about the creation of new dioceses and a general reconstruction of the hierarchy, as if they were the intimate counselors of the Propaganda or of our Bishops near home. These reports are repeated from week to week with malicious persistence, notwithstanding the many denials given them. They are simply calculated to mislead and confuse or create dissension where none exists. The public are warned against placing any faith in the religious rumors dished up by heedless and irresponsible reporters of our aforesaid unreliable contemporaries. A Quebec despatch of this morning says Le Canadian denies, on what is presumed to be the authority of the Archbishop, the correctness of the reports respecting the creation of a new archdiocese of Montreal and of a number of other bishoprics throughout the province, as also the rumor respecting the elevation of Mgr. Taschereau to the cardinalate. It says it has been given reason to believe "that the whole report is as absurd as it is false."

HON. MR. LAURIER, at the great political demonstration on Thursday night in the Queen's Hall, declared in straight and emphatic terms that nothing would satisfy the people of Canada but independence pure and simple, and his declaration raised the enthusiasm of the crowded house to the highest pitch. The sentiment was cheered, and applauded with a vigor that left no doubt as to the conviction

Another source of provincial revenues has been cut off by the decisive judgment of the Privy Council against the Stamp Law, which exacted that a tax cent stamp be affixed to certain documents in all legal cases. The Hon. Mr. LaCoste, Q.C., has received a cablegram stating that the Privy Council confirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada which declared the Stamp Law passed by the Quebec Legislature in 1880 to be unconstitutional. An action was instituted two years ago contesting the right of the Provincial Government to collect the tax. The claim against the Government was maintained in the Superior Court by the Hon. Justice Mackey, who found no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that according to the constitution the tax was ultra vires, and consequently could not be enforced. The Attorney General, of course, did not abide by this decision, and brought the case to the Court of Appeal, where Judge Mackey's decision was reversed and the Government's right to the tax was asserted. Chief Justice Doria, however, dissented. The plaintiff then appeared before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, when he was a second time fortunate, four judges upholding his claim against the Government and two deciding against him. Finally, the Attorney-General appeared before the Privy Council where he has just met with ultimate defeat, there being no further appeal. The French Canadian organ of the Government, La Minerve, looks upon the result of the case as a terrible blow dealt our local Legislature. It considers that their very right of existence, their raison d'être has been undermined thereby, since they are refused the power to create a revenue necessary and

indispensable to their working. The situation of the Province is, therefore, extremely serious, and it is concluded that although desirous to meddle with the constitution as little as possible, still things continue at the same rate a revision of the federal and local powers will be necessary before long. Provincial autonomy must not be an illusion. To be worth anything our autonomy must be effective, clearly defined, and recognized without any hickering.

HUSSEY, one of the most notorious land agents in Ireland, intends to profit by the attempt made to blow up his residence in County Kerry. He has lodged a claim for \$7,500 for malicious damage to his property. We have not the slightest doubt that it was Hussey himself who was at the bottom of the alleged outrage. He has taken this method of getting paid for a house, which he was about to abandon, just as a dishonest dealer sets fire to his stock to get the insurance money. At the time of the explosion the house was under police protection and was surrounded by members of the Royal Constabulary. Although all the members of the family were in the house at the time, nobody was injured. The only damage done was the shattering of a few windows, and for this Mr. Hussey claims the price of the whole house; and the worst of it is that with the kindly influence of Earl Spencer, he will probably get the full amount. Land agents are knowing rogues, and the thermometer has got to indicate a very low degree of temperature when they get left.

SOME STARTLING STATISTICS. If the prosperity of a new country depends upon the increase of its population and the lightness of its taxation, then Canada is far from prosperous. While the population of the Dominion has been at a comparative standstill during the past two decades, the taxation of the people has increased almost three hundred per cent. This is a rather startling statement, but unhappily the truth of it is only too plain and undeniable. Sir Richard Cartwright, in his remarkable speech delivered at the great mass meeting of citizens on Thursday night, threw a fierce and searching light upon this weak point in Canada's condition. From 1810 to 1880 our progress was more than remarkable, the growth of population and wealth being greater than those of our American neighbors. Thus, in 1810 the population of Canada, then composed of Quebec and Ontario, was 907,000; ten years later it was 1,842,000, and in 1860 it had risen to 2,507,000. Since Confederation that increase has slackened off very materially. In 1861 the four old provinces had a population of 3,200,000, which only increased to 3,602,000 in 1871, and in 1881 was but 4,251,233. Allowing for the natural increase and the increase of immigration, its population in 1881 ought to have been 6,703,605, but its actual population, according to the most trustworthy estimates, made from statistics obtained from Canadian sources, was 4,400,000. This made a loss during those twenty-four years of 2,303,605. The loss of native-born population in those years must have been 1,200,000 who left Canada for foreign parts, while over 1,000,000 foreigners who came to settle crossed over the border. A comparison of our growth with that attained by the United States in a similar epoch of its national life will show how far Canada is behind. In 1790 the Union had a population of 3,329,000; in 1800 it was 5,305,000, and in 1810, 7,239,000. This wonderful increase was made while there was little or no immigration to the United States, so that it arose entirely from natural causes. Had Canada's population increased in a like ratio, as it should have done, we would have had some 7,500,000 souls in the country, but the census only showed four millions and a quarter. This represented an enormous leakage of over 2,000,000 during the past two decades. The conclusion that these figures lead to is that one out of every four native-born Canadians have quitted the country, and that only one in every four immigrants who have arrived in the Dominion have settled therein. Sir Richard asserted that there was even an absolute decrease in some parts of the Dominion since 1881.

A VERDICT AND A RIDER.

OUR Irish Exchanges contain elaborate accounts of the great popular demonstrations which took place over the acquittal of P. N. Fitzgerald and the entire collapse of the famous Tubbercurry conspiracy case. In and around the court-house the scenes were unparalleled, the cheering was so wild and the waving of hats so frantic. The judge's call for silence was ignored and drowned in the reiterated acclamations. The enthusiasm spread like wildfire throughout the country, bonfires, parades, displays of national bunting becoming the order of the hour. Fitzgerald and eleven other citizens had been incarcerated for seven months on charges of treason, felony and conspiracy to murder. At the end of this time a Dublin jury was empanelled to convict the prisoners. The jury, composed of Conservatives and Protestants, was called upon to connive at and sustain the methods of Castle prosecutors, to endorse the base and foul expedients that had been used to consign the suspects to penal servitude or to death. The principal witnesses against the prisoners were a condemned murderer and highway robber named Delany, and another ruffian, one Moran, who had been branded as a deserter.

To seek the condemnation of twelve men on the testimony of such criminals was a scandalous outrage. The Castle was determined to attain its object by any means. But the jury became disgusted and declined to fix to their names the abominable stain of aiding the Crown in the utilisation of the outcasts of society. They, accordingly, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and added a rider to it, which is, perhaps, the most scorching condemnation of Crown procedure ever pronounced by a judicial body. The jury solemnly declared on their oath that not only was Fitzgerald and his companions wrongfully charged, but that "the evidence of the two principal witnesses for the Crown was unworthy of credence," and that the corroborative evidence was of "a complicated and doubtful nature." By this bold and manly verdict twelve honest jurymen dealt a death-blow at the vile informer system which has sent so many innocent Irishmen to their doom. The fall of the Bastille was not more significant than this long delayed overthrow of a system that is a disgrace to modern civilization.

THE STAMP ACT DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Another source of provincial revenues has been cut off by the decisive judgment of the Privy Council against the Stamp Law, which exacted that a tax cent stamp be affixed to certain documents in all legal cases. The Hon. Mr. LaCoste, Q.C., has received a cablegram stating that the Privy Council confirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada which declared the Stamp Law passed by the Quebec Legislature in 1880 to be unconstitutional. An action was instituted two years ago contesting the right of the Provincial Government to collect the tax. The claim against the Government was maintained in the Superior Court by the Hon. Justice Mackey, who found no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that according to the constitution the tax was ultra vires, and consequently could not be enforced. The Attorney General, of course, did not abide by this decision, and brought the case to the Court of Appeal, where Judge Mackey's decision was reversed and the Government's right to the tax was asserted. Chief Justice Doria, however, dissented. The plaintiff then appeared before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, when he was a second time fortunate, four judges upholding his claim against the Government and two deciding against him. Finally, the Attorney-General appeared before the Privy Council where he has just met with ultimate defeat, there being no further appeal. The French Canadian organ of the Government, La Minerve, looks upon the result of the case as a terrible blow dealt our local Legislature. It considers that their very right of existence, their raison d'être has been undermined thereby, since they are refused the power to create a revenue necessary and

The municipal statistics show that during that period the school population of Ontario has been diminished by 11,000. It has been ascertained that out of 118 villages in Ontario 79 had been either retrograde or stationary, and out of 64 towns 41 had either lost or gained nothing in population. Out of 342,000 immigrants only 91,000 had remained in the country. There were in the older provinces of Canada in 1861 a foreign-born population of 661,000, and in 1881, although immigration had increased, the foreign-born population had decreased to 566,000. This will be admitted to be a startling state of affairs, and one that proves the prosperity of the country, and the contentment of the people either to be greatly mistaken or grossly exaggerated. This drain upon our population must be stopped. The emigration of Canadians to foreign parts means, not only loss of population, but also loss of capital and productive labor.

DISTRESS OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN ENGLAND. The English papers contain from day to day reports of the distress which has taken hold of the Kingdom and from which the laboring classes are sorely suffering. The depression in the trade of England and in many of its industries has not, for many years, been so marked and far-reaching. In every quarter of the country employers complain of the exceeding dullness which prevails in commercial and industrial circles, while the workmen, weary and misery-stricken, are in the face of nothing imaginary in this condition of affairs. The other week the Earl of Dunraven in moving for the appointment of a select committee from the House of Lords to inquire into the condition of the iron trade and commerce of the country, disclosed some circumstances which show that in several departments of industrial life, England's prosperity is surely on the wane. According to His Lordship the iron trade, which has for some time past been in a bad condition, is now in a worse; the woolen trade is suffering very considerably; the great industry of coal is far from flourishing owing to the smallness of the demand from factories; and in the shipping trade the prospect is also discouraging. At the London docks where 60,000 men are usually engaged, only a third of that number can find permanent employment, whilst another third can only get odd jobs, and then the wages of all have been lowered. At Sunderland there are 11,000 men out of work; at Glasgow over 4,000 are in idleness; and on the Tyne and the Wear some 25,000 are without any hope of earning their daily bread. Depression exists to a great extent in Manchester, Liverpool, South Wales, and in other large commercial and industrial centres, thousands of workmen are unable to find employment, whilst starvation is said to be threatening hundreds of families in Jarrow. There was surely sufficient in this relation of starting facts to justify the appointment of the proposed committee, but the Government apparently dreaded an official and authoritative exposure, and Earl Dunraven's demand was not acquiesced in. Earl Graville, who represented the ministry, opposed the motion on the ground that the general wealth of the country was on the increase, and that the official statistics did not show that there was any increase in pauperism. These will strike many as peculiarly flimsy and unsound reasons for disbelief of facts and figures which are as plain as noonday. Because manufacturers and capitalists pile up an immense number of millions, that is no proof that there is or should be prosperity among the humbler classes. Because Jay Gould or Vanderbilt help to swell the aggregate value of the nation's wealth by hundreds of millions, that does not bring either abundance or sufficiency to the homes of the workmen. On the contrary, it represents so much subtracted from the general source of supplies for the benefit of the few to the detriment of the thousands. It is not very diplomatic or consoling to a hungry and destitute population to prove to them that they are prosperous and in need of nothing by pointing to their neighbors' increasing wealth. This first reason of Earl Graville's against an enquiry was consequently very unsatisfactory not to say impolitic. His second reason was not much better. As a Liverpool exchange remarks, if there is no perceptible increase in the statistics of pauperism it must be remembered, as the Earl of Dunraven observed, "that the workmen and the artisans would suffer, and suffer very severely in absolute silence before going on the parish." Furthermore, they have accumulated funds in their societies which are employed in helping those amongst them who are in distress. The Earl of Kimberley expressed his painful consciousness of the depression under which the country labors, but his opinion is that instead of relying on Parliament for remedial measures the people should trust to their own vigor and energy. So they do when they can find means to earn a livelihood, but the noble Lord will have to admit that vigor and energy on the part of people in want and without work, will not amount to much without the practical sympathy and assistance of those who are in the possession of wealth.

"Let the people be allowed to agitate in a lawful manner" (aid we endorse no other) and there is no fear they will do much injury to His or property. If they refuse to pay rent because they think it exorbitant, that is a matter between themselves and their landlords and law courts, and does not call upon authorities to send a warship with revolvers to them. If the people are not allowed sufficient scope to carry on constitutional agitation to redress grievances that have existed, without the interference of revolvers, it is the duty of every minister and elder, and every other loyal subject in the land, to make common cause with the oppressed people. We shall not give coun-

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tenance to any other litigation but what is within the limits of the law of the land."

Fortunately for Rev. John MacMillan there is no coercion act in Scotland, or this language would suggest to the authorities that a sejourner of his reverence in some Scotch Kilmahon might be to the advantage of the landlords. Rev. Father Sheehy, of Kilmallock, was clapped into jail without trial by Buckshot Forster for less. There is none, however, who will not agree with the protest of the Scotch clergyman that the employment of warships, marines and soldiers against the tenants is an abuse of power, and is not calculated to remedy any of the grievances.

There must be something rotten in the state of a country where the many who work are not able to eke out the meekest subsistence, and the few who do no work roll in untold wealth and uncounted millions. This monstrous condition of things is due to the overgrown monopoly of property. Take the estates of the Duke of Buccleugh, where one can travel for hours and not reach the limits of his property. The island of Lewes, in the Hebrides, 500,000 acres in extent, belongs to a single individual. The Duke of Sutherland owns an estate stretching the entire breadth of Scotland, from Dornoch Frith to the Minch. The Duke of Devonshire has 96,000 acres in the county of Derby alone, besides his possessions elsewhere, and the Duke of Richmond has 40,000 at Goodwood and 300,000 at Gordon Castle. One can ride twenty-three miles through the estates of the Duke of Cleveland. The Marquis of Breadalbane can drive in a straight line a hundred miles from his own hall door to the sea and claim all he passes over. And under the very shadow of this immense riches and its accompanying splendour there is dreadful poverty and sordid squalor. As the *Globe*, very properly, says, when about three hundred own one-half of the land of Scotland, and claim the right of ordering every one off that land as a trespasser and intruder, things are not in a satisfactory condition. It is all very well for these 300 to swagger about and say that any who are not satisfied with what the lords of the soil may ordain can take themselves off to some other country. But such is a risky and unpleasant kind of talk to be indulged in. In the present somewhat electric state of feeling generally prevailing in Britain, of all folks going those landlords are the greatest who are taken up all but exclusively in asserting and defining their rights without putting forth an endeavour to discharge their duties with some measure of assiduity and uprightiness. Pheasant preserves and deer forests are all very well in their places. But they may be formed and enjoyed at far too high a cost, as landlords in other lands have before this learned by very painful and practical experience.

MANITOBA'S ARCHBISHOP.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF HIS GRACE'S CONSECRATION—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

The Calgary correspondent of the Toronto Mail writes relative to the celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of Archbishop Taché's elevation to the Episcopal dignity by the clergy and people at St. Boniface. He says:—"That learned and most able and estimable prelate, whose life is the history of the North-West, came to the country in 1845 by the old route upon Lake Superior, and thence by water and portage to St. Boniface. When he left Montreal he was a sub-deacon, being too young for a deacon; but travelling was so slow in those days and the route so long that he became old enough while on the journey to be ordained the Sunday after his arrival, and only a few weeks elapsed before he was a priest. He had been but five years in the country before his superior selected him as coadjutor to the Ven. Bishop Provencher with the right of succession, and on the 14th of June, 1850, Pope Pius IX. appointed the young priest as Bishop of Ararath. The newly elected bishop was then stationed at Ile la Croise, N. W. T. He suspected nothing of what was going on and was very much surprised when in February, 1851, he received the order to leave his mission to go to St. Boniface and thence to France. He of course obeyed the order of his superior. In passing St. Boniface in that year he saw Bishop Provencher and requested from him to be exempted from the great responsibility imposed upon him. Bishop Provencher smiled and said: "Don't be uneasy; true, you are only a few years of age, but I am sure you will soon reform in that respect." The elected bishop, only 27 years of age, then went to Marseilles, France, where Bishop Mazored, the founder and Superior General of the Order of Oblate Fathers—to which Bishop Taché belonged—was stationed. There again the young bishop asked to be exempted from the responsibility that was laid on his shoulders and which he dreaded so much, but the old, venerable bishop said: "The Pope hath spoken, you must obey; and to show his own obedience I will myself create you as a bishop and the ceremony will be performed at Viviers, where there is another Oblate bishop, Mgr. Guibert." Accordingly Bishop Taché was consecrated in the Cathedral of Viviers by Bishop Mazored, assisted by Bishop Guibert, who is now Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. The imposing ceremony took place on the 23rd November, 1851. Bishop Taché returned to the North-West in 1852, and on the death of Bishop Provencher some years afterwards he moved to St. Boniface, where he has lived ever since. It will be the earnest wish and hope of both Catholics and Protestants in this country that Archbishop Taché may be spared to witness many more celebrations of his consecration as Bishop of St. Boniface.

MRS. BOUTET.

*L'Electeur* of Quebec, says:—"We have learned that Mrs. Boutet, cannot be legally put in the penitentiary, but on the contrary she has the right according to the strict letter of the law to demand that she be set free.

CATARRE.

A new treatment has been discovered whereby the bladder, being inclosed in from two to three applications, as matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on request of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President sent to Congress to-day his annual message. The document is lengthy and deals with many important subjects on home and foreign affairs. Great care was taken to prevent its reaching the public before its delivery to Congress. The message opens with reference to the late elections, and praises the worthy conduct of peace-loving citizens, and also draws attention to the necessity for providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the electoral vote. "Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Belgium a convention has been signed whereby the scope of present treaties has been enlarged as to secure to citizens of either country within their jurisdiction of other equal rights and privileges in the acquisition and alienation of property. A trade marks treaty has also been concluded. War between Chili and Peru is at an end. For the arbitration of claims of American citizens who during its continuance suffered through the acts of the Chilian authorities a convention will soon be negotiated. The state of hostilities between

FRANCE AND CHINA.

continues to be an embarrassing feature of our international relations. The Chinese Government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens whose property was destroyed in the recent riots at Canton. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message, that the Canton indemnity fund be returned to China. The true interpretation of the recent treaty with that country, permitting the restriction of Chinese immigration, is likely to be again the subject of our deliberations. It may be seriously questioned whether the State Act passed at the last session does not violate the treaty rights of certain Chinese who left this country with return certificates valid under the old law, and now seem to be debarred from landing from the lack of certificates required by the new. The importance of the

RICH PROSPECTIVE TRADE.

of the Congo valley has led to the general conviction that it should be opened to all nations upon equal terms. The international conference for considering this subject, called by the Emperor of Germany, is now in session at Berlin, and delegates are in attendance on behalf of the United States. Of the results of the conference you will be duly advised.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

With France the traditional cordial relationship exists, and with Germany relations continue friendly. The United States have extradition treaties with several of the German States; but by reason of the confederation of these States under the Imperial rule, the application of such treaties is not as uniform and comprehensive as the interest of the two countries require. I propose therefore to open negotiations for a single convention of extradition to embrace all the territory of the empire. It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with Great Britain continues to be of a most friendly character. The government of Hawaii has indicated its willingness to continue for seven years the provisions of the existing reciprocity treaty."

Preference is made to the abolition of import duties upon works of art. There is prospect that the long pending revision of the foreign treaties of Japan may be concluded at a new conference to be held at Tokio.

The increasing good will between our own government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded January 23, 1853, has been ratified and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of Congress to become effective. A full treaty of commerce, navigation and consular rights is much to be desired, and such a treaty, I have reason to believe, that the Mexican government stands ready to conclude. With the republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal, a railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory.

THE INTERNATIONAL MERIDIAN CONFERENCE, lately convened in Washington upon the invitation of the government of the United States, was composed of representatives of twenty-five nations. The conference concluded its labors on the 1st of November, having with substantial unanimity agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich as the starting point whence longitude is to be computed, through 180 degrees eastward and westward, and upon the adoption for all purposes for which it may be found convenient of a universal day, which shall begin at midnight on the initial meridian and whose hours shall be counted from zero up to twenty-four. Measures for preventing collisions at sea have been adopted by all the leading maritime powers, except the United States, and came into force on the 1st of September last. The question of securing to authors, composers and artists copyright privileges, this country in return for reciprocal rights abroad is one that will receive your attention.

THE DYNAMIKERS. I recommend that the scope of the neutrality laws of the United States be enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed by our territory and aimed against the peaceful and friendly nations. Existing statutes prohibit the fitting out of armed expeditions and restrict the shipment of explosives, though the enactments in the latter respect were not framed with regard to international obligations, but simply for the protection of passenger travel. All these statutes were intended to meet special emergencies that had already arisen. Other emergencies have arisen since, and modern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or to filibustering parties. I see no reason why overt preparations in this country for the commission of criminal acts, such as are here under consideration, should not be alike punishable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns the national honor.

THE FINANCES AND BARRIERS.

The President joins the secretary of the treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the exchange of silver dollars and the issuance of silver certificates. He reminds Congress that in his message of 1882 he recommended the abolition of all excise taxes except those relating to distilled spirits. This recommendation is again renewed. In case these taxes shall be retained, the revenue that will still remain to the government will, in his opinion, not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to permit a gradual but reduction as may seem to be advisable, when the results of the recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall be shown in what quarter these reductions can be most judiciously effected.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The secretary of war submits the report of the chief of engineers as to the practicability

of protecting our important cities on the seaboard by fortifications and other defences able to repel modern methods of attack.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the progress which has been made on the new steel cruisers authorized by the acts of August 5th, 1882, and March 31st, 1883, and says:—"In this, the last of stated messages that I shall have the honor to transmit to the congress of the United States, I cannot so strongly urge on its attention the duty of restoring our navy as rapidly as possible to the high state of efficiency which formerly characterized it. The report of the Utah commission will be read with interest. It discloses the results of recent legislation looking to the prevention and

PUNISHMENT OF POLYGYAMY.

in that territory. I still believe that if that abominable practice can be suppressed by law, it can only be by the most radical legislation consistent with the restraints of the constitution."

TRADE WITH AMERICAN STATES.

The countries of the American continent and the adjacent islands are for the United States the natural marts of supply and demand. It is from these that we should obtain what we do not produce or do not produce in sufficient quantity, and it is to them that the surplus production of our fields, our mills and our workshops should flow, under conditions that will equalize or favor them in comparison with foreign competition.

By reducing the tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor other American states are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw material and of the manufactures in which we excel, it seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national

CONFLICT BETWEEN PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

may thus be turned to good account, and that the revenues will be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people, that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome, that our shipping interests may be judicially encouraged, currency fixed on a firm basis, and, above all, such unity of interests established among the States of the American system as will be of great and ever-increasing advantage to them all.

BANKRUPTCY LAW.

In view of the general and persistent demand throughout the commercial community for a national bankruptcy law, I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present session.

U. S. GRANT.

I recommend that in recognition of the eminent services of Ulysses S. Grant congress confer upon him a suitable pension. The preservation of the forests on the public domain, the granting of government aid for popular education, the amendment of the federal constitution so as to make effective the disapproval by the president of particular items in appropriation bills, the enactment of statutes in regard to the filling of vacancies in the presidential office and the determining of vexatious questions respecting presidential inability, are measures which may justly receive your serious consideration. As the tide draws nigh when I am to retire from the public service, I cannot refrain from expressing to the members of the national legislature, with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse, my sincere appreciation of their unflinching courtesy and of their harmonious co-operation with the executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best interests of the nation, and to my fellow citizens generally. I acknowledge my deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my administration of the executive department of this government. (Signed)

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Washington, December 1st, 1884.

Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers will find Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weakness of the throat or bronchial tubes, as it soothes the irritated membrane, gives fullness and strength to the vocal organs and imparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled constitution. 127-6 mvt.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Choir of Notre Dame Parish Church, under the direction of Mr. Charles Labelle, are preparing Faouconnier's Grand Mass for Christmas Day.

Three postulants, Misses Alice Riviorin, of Leeds, Caroline Rochette, of Quebec, and Anna Albertine Lecheance, of St. Roch, were received into the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, on Friday.

Miss Vera Manning, niece of Cardinal Manning, is to take the veil early in December. She brings to the Church \$300,000, which she inherited under her uncle's (Mr. Charles Manning's) will.

His Excellency Mgr. Smeulers, the Apostolic Delegate, left Quebec yesterday morning to return to Montreal. On the arrival of His Excellency at Three Rivers in the afternoon, he was tendered a most brilliant reception by the clergy and citizens of the town.

On Tuesday, at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, Madeoiselle Helena Theresa Anderson, of Eastport, Me., in religion Sister St. Winifred, pronounced her final vows. Miss Marie Lauré Thompson, of Leeds, in religion Sister Mary of the Precious Blood, and Miss Angeline Mary of St. Hédouine, in religion Sister Marie of the Presentation, also took the white veil.

The Feast of the Immaculate Conception will be celebrated on Monday next with becoming pomp and ceremony. On the same day the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Congregations of the Blessed Virgin will be observed in an imposing manner. All the congregations of men in the city will meet at Notre Dame on Monday evening, where a solemn demonstration will take place.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

The following are the names of the young ladies who participated in the religious professions at the Bon Pasteur Convent last Thursday—

Took the Holy Habit—Miss Arzelle Brule, Sister Marie de Ste. Rose de Lima; Miss Eugénie Bellais, Sister Marie de la Garde; Miss Rosa Pellin, Sister Marie de St. Eucher; Miss Anne Leslaire, Sister Marie de St. Scholastique; Miss Melvina Morin, Sister Marie de St. Isidore; Miss Helene Pelletier, Sister Marie de St. Germain; Miss Marie Rheaute, Sister Marie de St. Roch.

Final Vows—Sister Marie St. Medard, Miss Manning; Sister de St. Joseph de Sacro Cour; Miss Reuloux; Sister de St. Marc; Miss Connolly; Sister Marie de Cinq Plais; Miss Audet; Sister Marie de Ste. Mathilde, Miss Bourdon.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

All Souls' Day in Paris—The Champions of Impety and the Defenders of Religion—Funeral of the Body of St. James the Greater—The Late Bishop Dupanloup—England's Deference to the Holy See.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The correspondent of the Liverpool *Catholic Times* writes:—"The commemoration of the faithful departed was celebrated all over France with great fervour: in Paris alone the number of people visiting the cemeteries on Sunday last reached 173,000. Although some of these may have been animated by no Catholic spirit, the sentiment of reverence for the dead brought them to Pere Lachaise and Montmartre. But personal observation goes to prove that the great majority went to carry out the holy and wholesome tradition of God's Church, and to breathe a prayer for their deceased relatives and friends. Even the general monument on which are inscribed the words "In Memoriam," and which is intended to commemorate absent friends, was well surrounded. The rage of the revolutionary papers knows no bounds. The *Cr du Peuple* condemns the visits to the cemeteries as Christian and Catholic Such practices, it adds, show that the nation is still priest-ridden and God-fidden. The blasphemous paper of Jules Valles laughs at the credulity of men who salute a passing funeral, or women who make the sign of the Cross as a hearse passes. Unfortunately, the *Cr du Peuple* is singularly illogical, for it urges upon the Parisians the necessity of fixing another day for the visits to the graves of the departed, and that the anniversary of the Commune. Speechmaking and bloodshed over the tombs of those that have gone before are quite licit; but prayers for the faithful departed are an absurdity. Although there were many consoling sights in and around the cemeteries on Saturday and Sunday last, the element of blasphemy was, of course, present, in the person of an individual who sang blasphemous verses, in which devotion to the Sacred Heart of our Lord was parodied. The police, of course, dared not interfere, even if they would. The lowest characters in Paris have the upper hand, and they are on the side of irreverence and impiety. Happily, the training of youth is not forgotten by many in whom practical Catholicism would not be likely to be found. M. Vancorhall, director of the opera, to which post he was recommended by M. Gambetta, died on All Souls' day, and sent for a priest from St. Philippe du Boule a few hours before his death, from whom he received the last Sacraments. This has madened his Freemason friends, who, however, attended his Requiem on Tuesday, at which all the best singers, male and female, of the opera, sang by special permission of Cardinal Guibert. In several instances of late the hour of death has brought wisor counsels to well-known atheists. In one case the deceased left behind him a written spiritual testament declaring that he abhorred his unbelief, and urged upon his friends and companions in atheism to change their lives. The document is in the hands of the Archbishop of Paris, who has forbidden the publication of the name. The hostility to religion appears to increase under the influence of these vexatious conversions. The walls of Saint Nicholas des Champs are covered with hideous and immoral placards. So determined indeed are the efforts of the enemies of God that

THE REPUBLICAN "JOURNAL DES DEBATS," never very friendly to the Church, contains a strong article against the prevailing dogmatic unbelief which goes by the name of free thought. The *Debat* begins by saying that every true non-Catholic statesman must realize that the doctrines and devotions of Catholics have nothing to do with them. Their only mission is with the social side of the Church and with its undoubted influence for good. But in France the aim of politicians seems to be to treat Catholicism as a rival which has to be crushed at any cost. The Government is under the influence of brain-sick philosophers and intolerant so-called free thinkers who are resolved to introduce into the schools of France a new religion and a kind of State philosophy. The war is carried on around the altar; and every day some new and petty vexation is enacted on the false plea of carrying out the Concordat. Every branch of the Executive, from the ministers down to simple municipal councillors, vie with one another to torment the Curés. This is the cause of the expulsion of the nuns from the hospital wards, and every species of persecution. By this means the Republic has lost many true Liberals and has given the Conservatives a handle against it. M. Jules Ferry and his Cabinet seem impressed with the idea that they are to be the founders of a new religion and even of a new code of morals. Unfortunately for them this new-fangled gospel has many apostles but few disciples. In the thoughtful professions the tendency is not to abandon the practices of Catholicism. Of this an example was given on Tuesday last by the annual celebration of

LA MESSE DU SAINT ESPRIT, which took place at the Sainte Chapelle. The President of the Court of Cassation and all the members of the Paris bench and bar were present in the Sainte Chapelle, where, after the *Veni Creator* and the Mass of the Holy Ghost, they proceeded to their respective courts to hear the inaugural allocation of the judge. Strong efforts have been made to prevent this ceremony, which is one of the last Christian testimonies officially given by France. But these have happily failed, and just as the picture of the Crucifix One still remains in the French Court of Justice, so the magistrates and jurists invoke the Holy Ghost and assist at the Holy Sacrifice at the beginning of their sittings.

THE LATE BISHOP DUPANLOUP.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris has been compelled to give a severe lesson to the irreligious partisans who in their quarrelsome contentions over the life of the late Bishop of Orleans, have forgotten the elementary lessons of Christian charity. Cardinal Guibert justly says that the feat of a biography of Mgr. Dupanloup being published in scarcely a fitting pretext for the entering into the lists in favour of the Biographer or his adversaries, and so bringing the name of a valiant and saintly prelate down to the level of unseemly wrangling. Whilst the venerable Cardinal acknowledges that the right of defending the name of Dupanloup ought to devolve upon his successor, he adds that the Bishop began his priestly life in Paris and that his public career was chiefly spent in the capital of France. Well may His Eminence eloquently prophesy that in less than half a century these unseemly bickerings will be submerged by the overflowing admiration of the next generation. The Bishop who reconciled the dying Talleyrand to God when he was a simple vicar of St. Roch, whose episcopal duties were fulfilled in letter and in spirit when he was serving his country and the Church in the Chamber, scarcely requires praise even from the most ardent pön. His conscience was as pure as his orthodoxy and his luminous memory will always be a monument of

the liberty of the great Vatican Council and another gem in the great decree of the Infallibility of the Holy See which he discussed as a Christian Bishop, while discussion was lawful and praiseworthy, which he accepted loyal and cheerfully when the Holy Ghost had spoken.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC OF INDIA.

The *Moniteur de Rome* learns that the English Government has sent a ship of war before Mgr. Agliardi to render honors to the new Delegate-Apostolic to India. There is in this mark of respect and deference of a Protestant Government, continues the *Moniteur*, to an envoy of the Holy See and a Catholic missionary, a lesson and example to certain Governments in Europe. England understands and appreciates the services which the Church can render her in her colonies, and the protection of Catholics is an act of good and prudent policy, at the same time that it is most honourable for the English Government.

THE CARDINAL-ARCHBISHOP OF TURIN AND THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Turin, on the 3rd of November, visited King Humbert and Queen Margaret. His Eminence was received at the foot of the great staircase by the King's aide-de-camp and by other dignitaries, and conducted to the King, who came forth to meet the Cardinal, and shook hands with him. The interview between the Cardinal and the King and Queen lasted twenty minutes.

THE BODY OF ST. JAMES THE GREATER.

By Apostolic Letters published at Rome on Monday, 3rd of November, His Holiness Leo XIII. has confirmed the judgment passed by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Compostella concerning the identity of the body of St. James the Greater, Apostle, and of those of his disciples SS. Athanasius and Theodorus. The Sovereign recalls the providential discovery of the relics of several saints which has occurred in our days. There relics of the blessed in Heaven, when we see them, recall to us the admirable and shining series of virtues by which, in the course of their mortal life, they have been models to their fellow-creatures, and we are strongly led to imitate them. Amongst the sacred remains so found are those of St. James the Greater and of his disciples Athanasius and Theodorus. The Pontifical document traces the vicissitudes through which these sacred relics have passed during the Roman domination, the Mussulman invasion and the end of the 16th century during the war between Spain and England when the heretics who had separated themselves from the Catholic Faith resolved to rob and overthrow the Catholic temples to violate all sanctuaries and destroy them. The document relates also the recent discovery of these relics by His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Compostella. A commission was instituted for the examination of the question, Cardinals of the Congregation of Sacred Rites—Their Eminences Cardinal Domenico Bartolini, prefect, Raphael Monaco La Valletta, Micciulus Ledochowski, Luigi Serafini, Lucido Maria Parocchi, Angelo Bauchi and Tommaso Zigliara, as well as the Prelates Comaratus of the Sacred Congregation. In order to hasten the solution of the question, the Holy Father sent Mgr. Agostino Caprara, Promoter of the Faith, to Compostella, to examine all that had been reported. The result of all this was, that after a most careful examination, that the judgment passed by the Cardinal-Archbishop on the authenticity of the sacred remains should be confirmed and the Sovereign Pontiff confirmed it of his supreme authority. Finally, the Holy Father, on this occasion, accords to Spain the privilege conceded to it by Alexander III. namely the faculty of gaining a plenary jubilee on the year in which the Feast of St. James, 25th of July, falls on a Sunday, and also other indulgences.

PROMPT CASH AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street, call attention to the fact that they are selling the same piano for \$225 cash which are being sold by sewing machine agents on the monthly instalment plan, at \$400 to \$450, and organs in the same proportion. They also give a reasonable five year's guarantee with all their instruments. This house keep a very large stock of choice pianos and organs. See advertisement. 152-3.

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On Monday evening the Orphean Society of Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., favored the public with a choice entertainment. Space will only permit me to give a very abbreviated synopsis of the capital programme which was thoroughly displayed in a laudable manner. The college band, under the leadership of its talented musical teacher, executed very fine selections, which were received amid repeated and heartfelt applause from the large audience. The Orphean choir rendered several magnificent quartettes in a manner that reflected great credit, not only on its own ability, but also on the musical skill of its professor, Mr. P. Desjardins, who delighted his hearers by a well rendered piano solo. After the harmonious strains of his beautiful voice had died away a side-splitting, comical negro drama caused great laughter and elicited showers of applause from the crowded hall. The notable features of the concert were: J. Doyle, J. McGinn, G. Smith, and G. Taylor, of the business department, H. Hull, of the classical course, and W. Labello and G. Bedard, of the commercial course. They all acquitted themselves creditably and gained well merited encomiums, which not only reflect upon themselves but also on the histrionic ability of their moderator. Mr. J. Doyle especially distinguished himself. A Laperriere, C. Groleau and G. Marolin sang a well chosen trio with accomplished skill. A beautiful drama in two acts, "The Tavern of Wakefield," occupied a very prominent place on the evening's programme. The respective actors were: Messrs. H. Harwood, E. Maclean, D. Garau, D. Richer, E. Choquette, O. Mousenia and B. Ladonoue, of the classical course. Their endeavors met with the complete success they deserved, and made the vast hall echo with the laughter and enthusiasm of the pleased spectators. After this rare spectacle of jollity Messrs. L. Harwood, J. Doyle, A. Laperriere and F. Doyle delighted the attentive hearers with a creditable quartette styled "My rose from Angel mother's grave." H. St. Denis and E. Labello rendered a very fine comical duet in a praiseworthy manner. A few pupils of the business department, namely, M. J. Harkin, N. Derochie, F. O. Hogan, J. Doyle, C. Manganer, F. Doyle, C. Mooney, and E. Burke executed a capital farce which won the hearty cheer of the crowded hall, by the skillful and droll acting and held the audience under a spell of mirth and laughter, which melted away only after the spectators were dispersed on their homeward road. Taking a retrospective glance at the whole entertainment, they pronounced it a decided success, and tendered their most cordial congratulations to the professors of the college, and to the actors for the untiring endeavors with which they labored for the success of the evening, and the numerous sacrifices of time and recreations which they cheerfully made for the benefit of this laudable enterprise, that was amply crowned with a wreath of well-merited victory.

Words of Warning and Comfort.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take  
"clear if you are simply ailing, or if you  
"feel weak and dispirited,  
"without clearing know  
"ing why, Hop Bitters  
"will surely cure you."

If you are a minister, and have overtaken yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business, every day duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as often the case,  
"Or if you are in the workshop, on the  
"farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel  
"that your system needs cleansing,  
"toning, or stimulating, without in-  
"toxicating, if you are old,  
"bleed thin and impure, pulse  
"feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties  
"waning, Hop Bitters is what you need  
"to give you new life, health, and vigor.

If you are costive, or dyspeptic, or suffering from any of the other numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, step tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

"If you are a frequenter, or a resident of,  
"—a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries,  
"—Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or scallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish, my skin was as clear  
"and soft as yours," said a lady to her  
"friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the  
"first lady.  
"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure,  
"rich blood and blooming health. It did it for  
"me as you observe."

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hop" in their name.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, Nov. 27.—After a friendly interchange of views with Russia in regard to the position of the Catholic clergy in Poland, a note was received from St. Petersburg yesterday setting the pending questions and confirming the friendly relations between Russia and the Vatican.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

BISHOP HENNESSY ON "THE SANCTITY OF THE GRUCH." BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—A solemn session of the Plenary Council was held in the Cathedral to-day. High mass was celebrated by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, Bishop Hennessey, of Dubuque, preached a sermon on "The Sanctity of the Church." In the course of the sermon he said:—"The Roman Catholic Church possesses all the attributes of a true church. Everywhere she has the same sacraments. Look at her organization and practice, and it must be admitted that she is compact, fitly joined and built up in a mysterious and unaccountable manner. The line of pontiffs from Leo XIII. to Peter, the vicar of Christ, is as clear and unbroken as that from Arthar to Washington, marking the record of civil government of the republic. The world has never seen such a society, nor such a government. The history of heresies confirms the claim as to the divinity of the church, for when she has once cast off heresies not all the power of kings nor strength of armies could galvanize them into life again. She claims the gift of infallibility; she christianized and converted Europe before Protestantism was born. Her words reveal her sanctity, and the voice of the Divine Ones comes, sounding down through centuries. "The lame walk, the blind see, the ears of the deaf are unstopped, the dead are raised and the poor have the gospel preached unto them."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Reports that have gone out that the Council will take some decided action in favor of total abstinence are emphatically denied by a number of the bishops. Bishop Ireland, the leader of the Catholic temperance movement, said to-day:—"There is no truth in these reports. The Council can and will touch upon the subject, and while we may adopt some of the principles of total abstinence we will not declare outright in its favor, as such a thing is out of the question—at least at this time. The pastoral of Archbishop Gibbons, read in the Catholic churches a few months ago, forbade the use of beer and other liquors at church fairs and picnics. The Redeemerist Fathers, however, had an understanding with the Archbishop, by which the Germans were allowed to have beer on such occasions.

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THE REFORM MEETING

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY

Speeches by Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie, and Hon. J. D. Thompson.

Our native population had left the country, and the immigration of foreigners who had been brought to our shores, had, only one year ago, reduced the population of the country to one-half its former number...

Responsibility rests on the Government. It is not the duty of the people to be angry. It is the duty of every citizen to be vigilant...

Waste and Corruption. It had been witnessed and the increase in taxation. This was seen especially during two periods of five years...

Corrupt Ontario. And thirdly, the Government wanted to establish a corruption fund to keep themselves in power. British Columbia could not be blamed...

Driven out of the country. By the insane policy of the Government. Sir John Macdonald in '71 declared that he was in favor of giving encouragement...

Terrible Taxation. Of \$32,000,000, they would have a taxation of \$25,000,000, or not exceeding \$25,000,000, or not exceeding \$25,000,000...

The future of Canada. The speaker then continued. Now as regards the future of this country it is a matter in which we are all deeply interested...

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Mr. Cartwright said that at the present time the Government was hostile to home industry...

He did not believe that the Government should be called upon to encourage the sale of lands at a price...

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4,400,000 strong. should, unhappily, events occur which might involve the Empire in a war affecting their interest...

The people of Ireland. at the present moment (loud and continued applause). Either of these great things is worth doing...

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YOUR CHOICE

THE "GOLDEN" RING. The "Golden" Ring is a beautiful piece of jewelry...

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JAC YARDS YELLOW OIL

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Allan Line

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1884 Winter Arrangements - 1884. This Company's Line is composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS...

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STATISTICS OF CATHOLIC DIOCESES

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BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNICE, APPOINT OF THE STOMACH, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVER, KIDNEY, STOMACH, BOWEL OR BLOOD.

JAC YARDS PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

ALWAYS READY TO ALLEVIATE OUR PAINS AND ILLS.

PAIN KILLER.

That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain, 'The Pain Killer'.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited. Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron...

STEAM COOKED CEREALS. Cheapest Food in the World for Old and Young.

American Breakfast Cereals.

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FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX. Polynesian, Thursday, Nov. 29. Sardinian, Saturday, Dec. 6.

FROM BALTIMORE TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX. Polynesian, Tuesday, Dec. 2. Sardinian, Thursday, Dec. 4.

GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will call at each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct as follows:

FROM BOSTON: Buenos Ayres, about Nov. 28. Sardinian, Dec. 6.

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Manibotan, about Dec. 12. Norwegian, Jan. 2.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quin O'Leary, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., 101 Boulevard de la Chapelle, Paris; James Mac & Co., Boardwalk, New York; Charles & Boehmer, Schusselberg, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch Street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James Street, Liverpool; Allan, Rae & Co., Quebec; A. H. & Co., 78 Nassau Street, New York; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Love & Alden, 237 Broadway, New York; and 200 Washington Street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1304 St. James Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

HENRY MESSENGER & CO. 55 GUY STREET, MONTREAL.

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALM ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases.

Burlington Route. THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOVT TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL. GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS.

30 DAYS TRIAL DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT. BEFORE - AND - AFTER. Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial to MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper, Bell Metal, Gun Metal, etc. Warranted. Catalogue sent free.

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.

DIAMOND DYES. Best Dyes Ever Made. FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, CARPS, HOODS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric.

KNOW THYSELF. A Great Medical Work on Manhood. Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leaders. Necessary of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Soothing and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Machinery. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. CLINTON H. MEENEELY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS. The State of Michigan has more than 4,000 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation.

DR. KANNON O.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.

THE NUMERICAL CARD CO. SINGLTON. Send 40 nice Chromo Cards with name on of 10 cents.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. A Great Medical Work on Manhood. Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses.

HOW THE FARM PAYS. By William Crozier and Peter Henderson. Just issued. A new work of 400 pages, containing 235 illustrations. Sent post-paid for 15 cts.

ORCHESTRAL PIANO-ORGAN. A NEW INSTRUMENT. SWEET AND POWERFUL. SIX OCTAVES—Size: Height 4 feet 5 inches; Length, 4 feet 5 inches; Depth, 2 feet 3 inches.

CATARH IN THE HEAD. Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Stomach (Dyspepsia), the early stages of Consumption, Asthma, Hay Fever and all diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS CURED by a new and REVOLUTIONARY SYSTEM.

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

DR. J. O. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Headache, or Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, erasing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, or Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, erasing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Brui- ses, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

LOTUS OF THE NILE. It is one of the most powerful and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found sufficient to scent a handkerchief or even a room.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (SOLE AGENTS,) MONTREAL.

KIDNEY-WORT. DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

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To Dyspeptics. The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation.

OLD FEUDS REVIVED. GENERAL SHERMAN THREATENS JEFF DAVIS. St. Louis, Nov. 25.—In a speech here a few weeks ago, General Sherman said seces- sion was merely a conspiracy and that Jeff Davis was a conspirator, whose aim was to use the confederacy as a fulcrum with which he could operate against other sections of the country looking to practical dictatorship.

POOR LONE BACHELORS. THEIR LONGING FOR LADY ACQUAINTANCES. "A society consisting of thirty-one premen- ture young men of Treadon Co., Arizona, has sent a representative to the east to find suitable spouses for the members."

A NOBLE BENEFACTOR. JOHN H. STRATFORD'S MAGNIFICENT GIFT TO THE CITY OF BRANTFORD. BRANTFORD, Nov. 26.—Yesterday afternoon the City Council accepted the invitation of Mr. John H. Stratford to visit the hospital bearing his name, and which is a free gift to the city.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS. A most appetizing salad is made by shaving cabbage about as fine as it is possible to shave it. Sprinkle white mustard seed over it, using enough, so that there will be a distinct mustard flavor.

LOTUS OF THE NILE. It is one of the most powerful and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found sufficient to scent a handkerchief or even a room.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Consolidated in the London market... The money and sterling exchange markets were dull...

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets. The course of trade continues monotonously slow and disappointing...

MONTREAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE

A private sale of Liverpool... The total exports of lumber from Montreal to the River Plate were 24,356,378 feet...

MARRIED

MANN - At Quebec, on the 28th Nov... KEYLIN - At Port Dalhousie, Ont., on November 23rd...

MARRIED

LAFONTAINE - At the Basilica, Ottawa, on Thursday, 27th Nov... GARVIN - At Bourg Louis, Quebec, on the 10th inst...

ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO. THE LATEST IMPROVED MEAT CHOPPER. CAPACITY: 100 lbs. per minute, \$3.00.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION. With which is incorporated the MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA and the ONTARIO PULMONARY AND ELECTRIC INSTITUTE.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION. 274, 276 and 278 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont. THE ASSOCIATION'S HEAD OFFICES AND SANITARIUM.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION. THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY. FOR MIDWINTER. Next week a special show of New Mantles...

PIANOS! Cash, \$225. Credit, \$450. The N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James Street, Montreal.