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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1884.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS.

CARTWRIGHT'S SPEECH.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY

Speeches by Sir Bichard Cartwright Hon. W. Laurier and Hon. H. Mereier, M.P.P

The Queen's Hall was well filled Thursday evening on the occasion of the demonstration of the Young Men's Reform Club. On the platform were, in addition to Sir R Cartwight, Hon. W. Laurier, Messrs. Edward Holton, M. P., President of the Young Men's Reform Club, Hon. Honore Mercier, M. P.P., Sydney Fisher, M. P., G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., Ald. James McShane, M. P. P., S. Coulson, A. W. Warrigton (Liverpool, Eog.), A. C. Leslie, Alfred Perry, J. N. Greenshields, E. McLennan, James Stewart. Selkirk Cross, D. Downie, A. McGoun, Horace Joseph, J. H. Rogers, W. A. Weir, W. D. Lighthall. James Darling, Thomas Cramp, J. Hodgson, T. Brown, J. J. Arnton, A. Fisher, B. J. Coghlin, J. K. Ward, Ald. Prefortaine, Dr. H. Frechette, J. Stirling, Edgar Judge, N. W. Trenholme, M. Hutchinson, C. Cushing, D. Barry, J. X. Perraalt, C. Sonne, J. McLaren (Buckingham), and many others.

Mr. E. Holton, M.P., taking the chair, expressed, on behalf of the Young Men's Reorm Club, satisfaction at the large meeting before him, and special satisfaction at the presence of luties in such goodly numbers. The club was designed to inculcate grand political principles, and also to bring its members into contact with the most eminent public men and speakers of the day. They would on the present occasion have an opportunity of hearing two of the most eminent of the statesmen of the country -Sir Richard Cartwright, its most able financier, and the Hon. Wilfred Laurier. Sir Richard Cartwright was probably one of the most disliked men in political circles of the Conservative party. But this was simply because he had at a critical moment put principle before party and opposed the iniquitous system of taxation now prevailing in the Dominion. For the same reason Reformers hold him as the financier to whom they had to look and

were correspondingly proud of him.

Sir R. Cartwright, who was loudly cheered, alluded to the splendid andience, and said that the moment was a fitting one for such a gathering. There was a lull or rather stagnation in commercial and political circles, and Montrealers were doubtless in a receptive mood and willing to enter on discussion. It was not desirable that his hearers should merely acquiesce in what he said, but he hoped they would try and verify what he had to say. If they agreed with what he said, he hoped then, and then only, they would try and give effect to his words. There was abroad a new school of political moralists, one which said that, if political circumstances were not pleasaut, they should be concealed, or un truths should be told of them. Lord Bacon had said that an ambassador was a man sent abroad to lie about his country. He thought that the moralists of the present day were of opinion that telling lies for party purposes was the ultimate purpose of their lives. He did not agree with a policy of falsehood. The condition of Canada to-day was not satisfactory. The promises of party made a few years ago had not been realized. Looking back to the period of confederation, and he had been one who had taken part in that step, he remembered that the chief objects of that measure were to preserve the country for ourselves, to build up a new nationality and to put an end to the petty party politics which had defaced the land. In some respects these objects had been achieved. Borders and ideas had both been enlarged, but at the

same time there had grown some of the BIGGEST JOBS AND SCANDALS

ever seen. (Laughter.) In 1867 Canada had the advantage of being one of the cheap-est countries to live in. It had many advan-tages over the country which was our chief competitor. Instead of being cheap now, it is becoming dear, and instead of being lightly taxed it is now beavily taxed, and in that respect had changed places with the neighboring Republic. In 1867 the taxation of the United States was in proportion double that of Canada. To day the taxation of Canada was double that of the United States. He was not prepared to deny that during the seventeen years since Confederation the country had in many respects prospered. Internal communication had been increased and wealth also. When he remembered what Montreal was 25 years ago he could not but he struck with the advance that had taken place in the material prosperity of the city and country. But the progress of the Dominion had not been uniform since 1867 or what it ought to have been. He allowed that great progress had been made in certain particulars, but

POPULATION HAD NOT INCREASED in due ratio, and pauperism had increased to an alarming extent. There had also been severe and trying periods of commercial de-pression, though this was not attributable to Canadian want of judgment. He would quote from trustworthy statistics of Canadian origin, figures which would show that what he said was correct. In 1840 the population of Canada was 1907,000; in 1851 1,842,000; in 1860; 2,507,000; while in 1861 the population of which are now the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scatiand National States. and New Brunswick was 3,200,000. In 1871 it was 3,000,000 and in 1881 it was 4,251,233. It had been lioped that in 1800 the country would at least have been able to have held its own and kept its people, but it was evident it had not done this. If a due rate of national increase was considered it would be seen that the increase of population had not been in a due ratio or in proportion to initional growth. Between 1790 to 1814 the population of the United States had increased from about 4,000,000, to 8,225,785. The population of Chinda in 1880 was 3,200,000. An ordinary rate of natural increase should have, with immigration, produced in 1884 6,700,000, was no disturbance.

Curian. The evere no speeches and there is natural increase should have, with immigration, produced in 1884 6,700,000, was no disturbance.

but the census showed only the population of four millions and a quarter. This showed a leakage during 24 years of 2,303,000 persons. The loss of native born people he estimated to be 1,200,000. In the United States the population in 1790 was 3.329,000; in 1800, 5,305,000, and in 1810, 7,239,000. Had Canada increased in a like ratio, the population would be 7,500,000. The United States had had no immigration and the increase had arisen entirely from the natural increase, and yet they had made the wonderful increase he had detailed. Referring to Manitoba the Government statistics showed that some 50,000 only had come into that country, and there was evidence lin, in favor of the missions confided to their that the population had decreased during the past three years. Statistics of a trustworthy character showed lines are statistics of a trustworthy character showed superior General from she Arabian countries. that the school population of Ontario had decreased during the last four years 11,000. He heard also from Mr. Dupont, of Quebec, that during the last fifteen years the population had decreased some 500,000. In many districts the population was either stationary or retrograde. In Onario electoral districts and cities showed an equally sad exhibit. Of 342,000 immigrants coming between the year 1871-81, only 90,000 remained in the country. All information of a trustworthy nature went to show that immigration had not swelled the population; and further, that

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

TIIEREDISTRIBUTION BILL.

EFFECT ON THE IRISH PARTY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—In the House of Com-mons to-day Mr. Gladstone presented the re-distribution bill. It provides that all towns of less than 15,000 inhabitants and small becoughs shall be merged into counties; all towns of 50,000 inhabitants shall be entitled to one member. England will possess six additional members. The membership for Wales and Ireland is unchanged. Scotland will have twelve additional members, London will have thirty-seven, Liverpool six, Glasgow four, Birmingham four, Manchester three, Yorkshire sixteen, and Lancashire fifteen additional members. Mr. Gladstone stated that the government had received assurance of the passage of the franchise bill by the House of Lords. Liberal members of parliament generally approve of the bill. Mr. Courtney (advanced Liberal) has resigned the Secretaryship of the treasury in consequence of the omission from the measure of the principle of minority representation. Courtney, with other Radicals, has formed an lations of 15,000 will result in unseating half the Parnellites. Parnell feels confident the result o. h new grouping will strengthen his following, but before giving the bill his support he will hold a conference with members of his party. The Tories give the bill a cool adhesion, but will fight its details in committee. The second reading of the bill will take committee to report after the Christmas holidays. The Franchise Bill comes up for its third reading in the House of Lords on Friday.

ALLEGED DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

TRALES, County Kerry, Nov. 28.—An attempt was made last night to destroy with dynamite the residence of Samuel Murray Hussey known as Edinburgh House. Many windows and a portion of the wall were badly school when the Missions were first established shattered. All the members of the family were in the house, but nobody was injured. the children of pagan parents and those of The outrage was exceedingly bold, as the parents who have been converted. The house was under police protection, and at the negroes of the second generation may be time of the explosion policemen were occupying huts near it. No clus.

Mr. Russey is one of the most extensive land agents in Ireland. The firm is known as Hussey & Townsend, and both members are most unpopular with the farmers. The National League weekly votes supplies of money to the residents of the Land League hopes from the third generation which is huts-victims of Mr. Hussey's mania for evicting tenants. He is agent of Sir George Colthurst, and he has also something to do riage is entered upon between the ages of with the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, who lords the age of thirteen, he is advised by the over extensive estates in the County Kerry. The report of the explosion, however, needs confirmation in view of what recently occurred in the same locality. Two policemen, who were on protective duty, were found guilty of what in Ireland is known as "moonlighting." They fired shots into a farmer's house, intimidated the inhabitants and got which the children derive from education, up a very good outrage, but they were discovered and, being convicted by the constab-ulary anthorities, fined £2 each, Judge and which are taught by the Fathers. Lawson would have sent a peasant to penal servitude for life for the same offence.

TRALEE, Nov. 28.—It is believed that the more to facilitate the labors of the mission-explosive was placed in the sewer under the aries than anything else. The country was back part of the house. After the explosion the house looked as though it had been bombarded. A split several inches wide was made in the main wall and reached from the ground to the roof Great excitement prevails in Corn not being subject to st on damage, the Cork; where Hussey is exceedingly unpopular. Hussey is one of the largest land agents in Ireland. It had been known that a plot existed against his life.

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. Last year, when a similar demonstration was attempted, it was stopped by the police, but to disk there was no interference on the part of the authorities.

A procession comprising about 700 men, wear-A procession comprising about 100 men, wearling crape upon their hats, marched through the
principal streets and out to the cemetery at
Glashevin, where Arlan, Larkin and O'Brien
are buried, They kneit, at the tombs out the
"martyrs" while prayers were said, and then
strewed, flowers and spring of shamrock on their
tombs and on the monuments of O'Coinell and
Control of the people is so mild that it is

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Carrying the Gospel to the Negroes of Africa.

Bwellings of the Natives-Graphic Pictures

the African Missions of Lyons have arrived in the city of Brooklyn to solicit alms, by special permission of Rt. Rev. Bishop Lough where he has spent seven years of a laborious apostolate, passing from one Mission to another, and spreading every where the tidings of Christianity and mor ality. His companion in this difficult work is the Rev. William Connaughton, a zealous son of St. Patrick, who, having completed his studies at the Mother House of the above Society, has received for his first mission the arduous task of collecting funds in be-half of the Mission to which he has consecrated his life. The Society of the African Mission was first organized by Monseigneur DeMarion-Bresillac. It was in 1856 that this prelate obtained from Pope Pius the Ninth authority to establish a seminary where priests could be trained for the perilous

CARRYING THE GOSPEL TO THE NEGROES

of Africa. In 1858, three Missionaries the celebration of the "grand customs." started for the coast of Sierra Leone, and These ceremonies have a double purposea year later Monseigneur DeBresillac set out that of pacifying Ogun, the god of war, in person, with five others to establish new and other deities, and also that of recalling missions. At sight of the African coast his the memory of dead kings and sending them joy was such as can only be understood by supplies of men and provisions. those select few who are born with the faith of exists a belief among the savages the martyrs. At Freetown the intelligence met passing into the future life takes with him him that the country was ravaged by a all that is placed in his grave. For this terrible epidemic. The captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savage countries of the captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savage countries of the captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savage countries of the captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savage countries of the captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savage countries of the captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in Dahomey, as in other savaged by a captain of the vestreason in the captain of the vestreason in the captain of the c sel attempted to prevent his landing but tries, provisions are placed in the tomb. in vain. He landed, but only to witness the death of the first three missionaries who ministers must follow him. Not long had set their foot on the fatal shore in the previous year. Within three weeks the venerable prelate and the five new comers had all paid with their lives for their zeal in bringing assistance to the numerous native sufferers from the plague. The Rev. Father Planque continued the work of organizing new expeditions and seeking for new recruits for the missionary army to fill up the gaps which death was centinuously creating in its ranks. At present there are upwards of one hundred | square of the town. cally. The Irish party is satisfied that there has been no reduction in its membership, but its members fear the provision of the bill many have perished in the few years since and nailed along the walls of the palace. abolishing borough representation under poputo the care of the Society of African Missions is unwards of

TWENTY MILLIONS OF POOR IDOLATERS Coast, the Gold Coast, Niger, etc., etc. Lagos contains the parent house of the mis place I hursday, when it will be referred to a sion, with five very flourishing schools, three for males and two for females; the latter conducted by Sisters of the same order, who also have charge of several hospitals in which the patients are gratuitously cared for. The school teachers are aided by assistants selected from the brighter pupils, some of whom make very good teachers. The results attained by the Fathers in the schools have been satisfactory beyond their expectations. A great distinction must be made between the children that attended and the pupils of to-day; that is, between called members of a civilized community. It is not rare at Porto Novo, at Lagos, Abekouta and other stations to find.

> NEORO CHILDREN CARBYING OFF THE PRIZES from the children of Europeans domicaled in those localities. The Fathers have great just rising. A third generation may arise in the space of twenty-five years, as marten and fourteen. When a boy has attained Fathers themselves to select a wife from among the girls of the convent school. The children are obtained by the missionaries from their parents without any trouble, as the latter willingly part from them. This does not arise from any lack of natural affection, but because they readily see the advantages agriculture and the various trades, which The introduction of Indian corn, which bears easily two crops a year, has done frequently devastated by famine, whenever the rain fell too; abundantly; the fruits, which constituted the staple diet of the natives, rotted, and starvet on followed. natives regard its introduction as a gift of Providence . The Fathers who practice medioine are; perhaps, the greatest personages after the King, in all this region. They have only toutheaten that they will leave and generally they obtain at once any concession they demand from these sovereigns. The huts in which they live are besieged every day by patients. The Kings them-selves consult them, sometimes performing a

they have become famous. The Mission-aries believe, that but for the fetish priests, who are exceedingly shrewd, and have a strong interest in perpetuating them, as their power is based in these bloody sacrifices, the country could easily be civilized. The Fathers have uniformly exerted themselves strongly in opposition to these brutal rites, of Life on the Dark Continent—Barkets of Human Beings.

Two Futhers belonging to the Society of the late King of Dahomey, human sacrifices had become comparatively rare, but his successor, Grery, a slave to fetish priests, has revived them with greater cruelty and more lavish expenditure of life than ever. missionaries, under his government, have been powerless to check this

SHEDDING OF HUMAN BLOOD. The number of slaves who annually perish

in this way is estimated at several hundred. The King of Dahomey is, as is known, the most ferocious and powerful ruler in the whole region. During ten months of the year he makes incursions on the neighboring territories to catch as large a number of slaves as possible. He is chiefly assisted in this work by his two celebrated regiments of Amazons. The prisoners made in these expeditions are divided into three classes; one is sold to the slave merchants of the interior, intended for the European traders; another, chiefly women, is fattened and sold to butchers, who, revolting as the fact may be, even to relate, openly sell human flesh in their shops. The third is reserved for the human sacrifices which take place in the mouthr of August and September. during exists a belief among the savages that a man ministers must follow him. Not long the throne, his funeral lasted nine days. During the whole of this time, numbers of victims destined for the "grand customs" were sacrificed every night in the fetish forest. The missionaries living in the neigh boring huts could hear the cries of the suf ferers, whose mutilated bodies, arranged in lines, were seen every morning in the public

THE HEADS HAD BEEN CUT OFF At 80 clock on the the new King and his suite, preceded by his fetish priests, moved to the wood where the grave of the late King had been dug. The sacrifice began. Seven slaves were slain, distributed among several Vicariates and and the blood mixed with earth to form Apostolic Prefectures on the West Coast of a kind of plaster, with which the grave Africa, such as that of Dahomey, of the Slave was lined. The seven heads of the victims, with provisions of all kinds, were deposited at the bottom. The body of the King was then lowered into the grave. Then were seen approaching nine of his women, dressed in their brightest colored garments, and purposely intoxicated with copious draughts of British "tatia," or rum Believing themselves to be the objects of an ovation, they passed through the throng cast ing smiles on every side. When they reached the open grave they were made to kneel on the edge, and, before they had any suspicion, were sounded with a blow on the head, and flung, still alive, upon the body of their royal

spouse. Earth was then thrown in. COVERING THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

At the distance of a few steps a fire was prepared for the burning of the minis ters; but these astute politicians dressed slaves in their robes of office, and, while these poor creatures were perishing, made good their escape. The sacritices to the gods are marked by greater and more varied refinements of cruelty. The shrines reof cruelty. The shrines dog-houses, appropriate dw appropriate dwellaemble – ings for their idols, which are such hideous looking monsters. These ceremonies begin with a dance. In front of the shrine, a circle is formed by the leaders of the people, sitting down, while the mob remain standing. Holding a tuft of human hair in his hand, a priest dances in the centre, the circle uttering savage cries, clapping their hands, or playing wild instruments resembling bells, tambourines and cymbals. During the night, the fetish priests provide the god with one or more victims. The most common form of sacrifice to Ogune the god of Uar, is to behead the human offering and

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, bent down by means of a rope, and held in place by a kind of trigger. With the exception of the head, the victim is enclosed in a wicker work globe, and suspended, head downward, or, his head is encased in the stumps of the leaves which form the crown of the palm tree. The priest loosens the rope, the tree springs back, and the victim is left awinging in the air. Birds of prey soon dispose of his body. Besides these missions among the idolaters, the Fathers seek to plant the doctrine of Jesus Christ in Egypt and with that doctrine morality. In no other part of the inhabited world is immorality more widely spread.

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. Man, impelled by the fanaticism of a corrupt religion, is plunged into the most absurd errors. He becomes the the moss absurd errors. He becomes the slave of an authority which abuses its power. Only two years ago, during the insurrection of Araby Pasha, the fanatical Mahomedans slaughtered thousands of Christians through hatred of their religion. In the city of Tantah one hundred and twenty Christians were nut to death in the space of a few hours. One

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

HE CUT OFF BOTH HIS HANDS. His body was then dragged through the atreets, and thrown through contempt in the cemetery of the lews. Farther from this Mission, in the interior of Soudan, the rebelhometan religion are now lingering in the

chains of a dreadful captivity. In this country men are hunted like animals to be sold at the public markets; villages are surrounded by flocks of traders and burned. The sick infants and the aged are thrown in the flames, while the robust are chained and dragged to

MARKETS OF HUMAN BRINGS

market. These

re 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 roud from exhaustion and bad treatment. It is only the doctrine of Jesus Christ that can save these poor tribes. The most efficacious means to insure the success of this work is to found burses for the perpetual maintenance of a certain number of missionaries in the Seminary of the African Missions in Lyons. The price of a burse is \$3,000, the annual interest of which maintains one student in perpetuity in the above named seminary. We sincerely trust that some charitable persons will respond to this urgent appeal. Fathers Merlini and Connaughton, who have charge of this aubscription, can be found at the House of the Immaculate Virgin, Lufayette Place, New York, where they are the guests of the Rev. Father Drumgoole during their sojourn in New York.

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. We hope to be able to publish a more de tailed account of this extraordinary event. The favored Sister will not need to be reminded that it is "honorable to reveal and confess the works of God."

When eighteen years of age, Miss Henrietta King, of Columbus, Ga. became a Sister of Mercy. Three years ago she was attacked and consumption was rrhauces. mained there, being carried down stairs once worse rapidly, and her family were sum-moned to be present at her death. The evening of the ninth day Bishop Gross visited the Sister expecting never again to see her night, however, and had just completed saying her Rosary at dawn when she felt a peculiar sensation—a feeling of awe, as she expressed it—and following the strange sensa-tion came strength. She now thought her prayer had been answered, and Sister Genovieve, the Mother Superior of the convent, was sent for. When the latter arrived. Sister Angela informed her of her new feeling, and then she arose and dressed herself without any aid whatever. The Mother Superior was dumb with astonishment. When dressed, Sister Angela proceeded down the stairs which her feet had not touched for eight months. She went into the parlors and rooms below. The several Sisters looked upon her as an apparition. They could scarce ly believe their own eyes. She whom they thought in a few days would be a corpsestood before them with radiant face and firm, unfaltering step. Her recuperation continues with the same surprising rapidity."

NOT WANTED IN SWITZER-LAND.

WAGING WAR AGAINST THE MORMONS.

GENEVA, Nov. 26 .- The Government is imi tating the example of its Austrian neighbors. and waging a war against Mormon propagan-dists. The Federal Council at Basic has for-mally resolved that the work of the Mormon missionaries in Switzerland is a great and grow-ing evil, and that their converts or dupes are plundered and outraged after being de-coyed from home. Strict repressive laws against the Mormon sectaries have been enacted, and their first results have just appeared. Two apostles of the Latter-day saints, one of whom is a German and the other Saints, one of whom is a German and the other a Swiss, have been arrested at Aaron and its suburb Zofinger. In strict accordance with the new law, they were sentenced to pay a fine of 100f. each, and to spend twenty-five days in the communal gaol. These two culprits have been very successful in procuring converts in the canton of Aargan, and are said to have remained hundred of warman are said to have recruited hundreds of women among the peasants, as well as many of the higher classes. Among cruited hundreds of the recent converts to the new faith were two rich maidens of Zofinger, of uncertain age, who converted all their property into cash and started for America under the leadership of the Swise apostle. They were arrested in his company at Bale and compelled to return to their

TARROW MARCHE. THE MEMBER FOR KILKENNY.

London, Nov. 29 -- Mr. Marum, member of Parliament for Kilkenny, has resigned, because he does not enjoy the confidence of of Hereford, who was admitted to bail, is a

A STATE OF THE STA

MCR. CAPEL'S LECTURE.

He Speaks upon the Inquisition, and Toleration in Religion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.-Mgr. Capel de-livered last night a lecture in St. Vincent lion of El-Mahdi caused the death of many herror's Church, corner of Lexington avenue missionaries. Four priests and three sisters and Sixty-sixth street, on the "Inquisition refusing to apostatize and embrace the Manual Toleration in Religion." In spite of the inclemency of the weather the church was crowded with a fashionable audience, and as admission was by ticket the proceeds of the lecture must have added largely to the fund of the poor.

The Monsigner 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 Pentecest opened with 500 souls and sleven apostles, and closed with 5,000 members.
Whatever the world did at this moment to

property and honor and life, are a few chosen ones doing at present to protect purity of doctrine in the Catholic Church. If much was due to the protection of a man's life and honor, how much more was due to the protection of a man's soul. The interest of property ranked number one, of honor num. ber two, of life number three, and of faiths number four. The love of faith had made martyrs of them, and the Church had borne martyrdom well.

In the ninth century heresics arose and the Holy Church sought protection in the emperors, who forgot their duty. Then God raised up the Holy St. Dominick in the Thirteenth century. But God, who gave him his vocation, gave him also the prudence of a gave him also the prudence of a gave him also the prudence described the wandroughes. scrpent, and he proclaimed the wondrous dec-trine of Incarnation. The aid of the sens of St. Dominick was sought by the Pope to save the children of the Church from all heresics and wrong doing. This was the origin of the Inquisition. He then said: "The Inquisition exists at this moment just

as it existed at the time it was founded by St. Dominick. The Inquisition has its centre in Rome and its name is written in golden let-ters in St. Officium. You enter St. Officium and the bright gleams of the light of St. Dominick meet you. You are met by bright and loving souls, who welcome every stranger. And that Inquisition, having its own honored name, stands thus a model of its institution. It is known as the holy office. Twelve Cardinals, princes of the Church, have since 1540 composed its corpor ate body : a commissary discharges its slowly killing her. Eight months ago she functions a consultator, selected by the went to bed, and until a day or two ago re-Pope, constitutes the defensorship of those who are guilty. Qualificators are appointed during the interval on a litter. Three and an advocatus diabolicus is charged with ounces of milk per day constituted her the defense of the culprit. So constituted, the principal sittings are presided over by the death to end her sufferings. About ten days ago, at the request of Bishop Gross, by consent of the Pope. You boast of your ten days ago, at the request of Bishop Gross, by consent of the Pope. You boast of your ten days ago, at the request of prayer of she began to say the novem, or prayer of jury system. Here is a jury of twelve Princes nine days, a ldressing the picture of Our of God who have been selected to represent Lady of Perpetual Help, which hung in the chapel at the convent. She apparently grew worse rapidly, and her family were sumlove to be adjudged innocent by those high priests who are possessed of the power of

judgment? alive. All agreed that she could not live till "It is the fashion at present to say, What morning. She had said her last prayer and calmly awaited the end. She survived the present. I am not frightened by any reference. 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. Let me tell you the Inquisition did its duty like a father would to save his child from iniquity. The acts of the ancient Inquisition were no more than the habits of the times. The Inquisition under Ferdinand and Isabella asserted other things than those appertaining to religion. The tribunal of the Inquisition was used for political purposes, and dishonored itself, and the Pope of Rome denounced as one of the first the cruelties and abominations which it practised. The principle was right, but the action of the Spanish Government was wrong."

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 ras cals and libertines, and the public had accepted these terms. Then he turned to the pages of history, and he read in Livius and found described therein the same kind of demigod, who said to the people, "Be as free as you may, but follow me; I am a Blaineite or I am a Clevelandite." stories of old Rome were repeating themselves in the days we live in. He had many warm friends among the Protestants, whom he loved. But some say, "You would like to have the Protestants all on one heap and have a big tre under them and roast them, and scatter their ashes to the four winds." He denied this was true, but the Church prayed that their Protestant friends might be brought back to its fold. "If he asked for tolerance in religion, he asked for no favor, but only fair play. Tolerance was charity. Every human being who acted according to his conscience, let him continue. over and care for his soul.

COUNTY DOWN ELECTION: "

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—A parliament. election was held in the County Down to-alay for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the succession of Viscount Castlereagh to the Earldom of Londonderry. The Con-servative candidate, Ker, was elected, receiving 4,387 votes; Crawford, the Liberal, polled 3,998.

VIOLATING PUBLIC DECENCY. LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Dean of Hereford and Chas. Telfer, carman, have been committed to trial, charged with violating public decency in Hyde Park, this city. The Dean

brother of the Earl of Hereford.

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Great Foliday Bible Competition

NUMBER 13

The leading domestic weekly mayazino of Canada, (28 large pages). Inlatead of giving large sums of money and valuable articles in the way of Pianos,
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Then after this list will follow the Middle Rewards, which will be given in this way:—At the conclusion of the competition, (Feby. 18th.) all the answers received will be carefully counted the conclusion of the many dispersated parties. when to the all the answers received will be carefully counted by three disinterested parties, when to the sender of the middle correct answer will be given number one, a fine stylish trotting horse and carriage. The next correct answer following the middle one will take number two, (one of the pianos). The next correct answer, number three and so on till all these middle rewards are given away. Here you have the list in full.

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6, 7, 8 and 9. Four fine toned Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker.
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lish Twist breach-loading Shot Guns. 2,700

71 to 110. Forty sets (10 vols. to set) complete Chamber's Encyclopædia 2,000

111 to 134. Twenty-three Gentlemen's Solid Coin Silver Hig. Case or Open Face Watches. 620

135 to 162. Twenty-seven Solid Aluminum Gold Hig. Case Watches 540

163 to 350. One hundred and eighty-eight dozen sets of heavy Silver Plated Tea Spoons. 999

351 to 600. Three hundred and fifty Solid Rolled Gold Brooches, newest design 1,050

Solid Rolled Gold Droches, newest design. 1,050
601 to 930. Three hundred and fifty-six copies of Milton's or Tenny-son's Poems. 865
011 to 1,251. Three hundred and four-teen Solid Silver Plated Sugar Spoons or Butter Knives. 314
After these will follow the Consolation Rewards for the last comers. So, even if you live almost on the other side of the world you can compete, as it is the last correct answers that live almost on the other side of the world you can compete, as it is the last correct answers that are received at TRUTH office that takes these rewards. The plan is this, your letter must be forwarded as an acknowledgment of your subscription, and your letter will take its place in the order it is received at this office. There is no favouritism, and all are treated alike, ruary fiftenth, (fifteen days allowed after

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the privilegeofcompeting for these remarks. We have always done exactly as from for doing this year in conducting these competitions, and our reputation for fair and honorable dealings, is too well established now to risk overthrowing it. Look up these Bible questions, it will do you good apart from anything else. These competitions have done, weare assured, a great deal to promote the study of the Bible among all classes. Now this may be your last opportunity to secure an elegant piano, a gold watch, a fine horse and carriage, in addition to a half year's subscription to one of the most widely circulated and most popular weekly magazines you may have, so attend to it now. Don't delay. All money must be sent through the post office or by express. Nonecan be received by telephone or telegraph. Don't forget that we don't guarantee that everyone will get a prize, but out of nearly twenty-four hundred rewards you doubtless will secure something. Be prompt. Answer as soon as possible after seeing this notice, and TRUTH will at once be forwarded as an acknowledgment of your subscription, and your letter will take its place in the order it is received at this office. There is no favouritism, and all are treated alike, finith and senarchy

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A TITLED BIGAMIST.

TOLEDO, Nov. 26.—The trial of Sir Chas. E. Neiveille, Baronet, alias Sir Roger Arthur Tichborne, alias Charles Newbold, charged with bigamy, was resumed this morning.
Miss Lillian Whitney, daughter of C. J. Whitney, millionaire, music publisher of New York, who is one of the ten wives Neiveille is alleged to have married, was in court, as was also her father and mother. They excited considerable cariosity among the crowds who flocked into the court room. Neiveille was unconcerned. He told the reporters he was certain to be aleared, and that he would develop some interesting points before the closing of the case. The general opinion is that he is a crank, and that he will be convicted.

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A TERRIBLE PRAPEZE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.-At the Princess Theatre, in Valencia, Spain, last Tuesday night, Miss Leoni Darc, the American acrobat, was sus-pended 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. Miss Dare was seized with a mervous fit and dropped the trapeze. M. George and the apparatus dropped to the floor. The audience was horror-stricken. Everyone rushed for the doors, and a panic ensued, in thick many results were considered. which many people were crushed. Miss Dare elung to the roof screaming hysterically. She was rescued with difficulty, and is now confined to her bad from exhaustion following the shock.

M. George is dying.

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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 ?" "There was Miles, and Hugh, and cousins Gerald, and William Byrne of Ballymanus, and cousin Gregory, and Mr. Byrne of Cabin-teely, and John Colelough, and Bagenal Harvey, and a lot more I forget the names of." "Very good; - and now; tell me this" Kuphemia lifting, her eyes to his, glanced at Kitty, all on thorps, listening and watching the moment to admonish her by snother sign

but unluckily so did Major Sirr. "Get out of this, you baggage, and don't be winking to the child," he exclaimed, starting up in a fury to dislodge Kitty by main force, of which unseemly exploit she saved herself and him the trouble by decorously withdrawing, her tongue in her cheek, and

to be careful of her words, caught the signal,

"If yer honour wants me agin, ye'll find me in the kitchen;—an', Miss 'Phemia, mind yer not bethrayed into givin' information that may hang innocent people

"Let me go," screamed Euphemia, terrified at such a possibility as the admonition im-plied. "Wait for me, Kitty; I won't say another word if they cut the tongue out of

She burst away, and Major Sirr, perceiv ing he had elicited all the information he could hope for, with many apologies to the Misses Hodgens, took his departure.

"Come hither, woman," vociferated Mrs. Hodgens, calling to Kitty, whom she spied peeping through the banister of the kitchen to see the discomfited major depart, while she held Euphemia locked in her arms, consoling her with the assurance that she had shown a brave spirit, an' hadn't said anything that could hang a dog. Kitty advanced. "Be ready to leave this to morrow morning; -d'ye hear?" enunciated the stentorian voice of the major domo. "I'll have no fosterers of thieves stopping in my how e: -d'ye hear?"

"I do, ma'am." "Or a woman that has a son convicted of felony ;-d'ye bear ?"

"Yis, ma'am. Plaze to give me my papers. I'll not age to throuble ye to wait till to-morrow; I've frinds o' me own, Esther Mooney an' her husband an' childre, goin' down in the cart this evening; so if they give ms . if wid 'em as far as the county Wicklow, where they're goin,' I may's well take the convanience. Miss Meelia an' Misther Jeemes, that's grinnin' in the corner there, 'Il cook the dinner; an', while I go to pack up my little bundle ye can write my discharge.

"I'll give you no discharge, you saucy wo man," yelled Mrs. Hodgens, every pimple in her face blooming into purple and scarlet with rage.

"Why, thin, ma'am, may I ax ?" retorted Kitty, growing pale from a similar cause. "Is it because ye manely took advantage of a poor woman's poverty and disthress to get her sarvices widout wages, barrin' the kitchen stuff, ye'd refuse her a charakter, more special takin' her at short notice like

"You needn't be ballyragging with your vulgar Irish brogue," shouted Mrs. Hodgens, jingling a large bunch of keys. "How do I know that I could give you a character for honesty, and your son a thief? Amelia and kitchen, and would bolt them out; and one day, through a chink, they saw him cating apple pie. 'Pon my word, give you a character, indeed, and plenty of good cooks going a begging! Miss Fitzpatrick, what are you idling your time listening for? Let me tell you there's many ways of being dishonest; and to cheat an employer of time and service is one of them." Thus rebuked,

Alphonse glided away.
"May the Blessed Mother o' God look down on yer purty dauny face, alenna; my heart warms to ye; an' may the Son o' the Virgin break the cross afore ye," cried Kitty looking compassionately after the mute receding

"Hush, woman! Don't be preaching," said

Miss Medlicott, wirding a ball of yarn;
"brawling won't serve you."
"Troth, an' sorry I'd be, ma'am, to lose
my time wid the same on the likes o' them
that hasn't the heart to hould it; an' begorra, now that I think of it, I wouldn't take a charakther from ye if ye threw it afther me for sure it's bad luck, an' no blessin,' I'd have wid it, an' so I wash my hands out of it,

an' wish ye good morn."
"Horrid old beldame!" said Miss Hodgens, as Kitty, in high dudgeon, retreated to get her travelling gear in order.

""Are ye sorry I'm goin', Miss Effie? I'm sorry for lavin' ye, anyway," she cried, as alternately fuming and scolding she bustled bout, gathering up her stays and waists. "Of course I am, Kitty; but you wouldn't take me with you?" answered Euphemia,

eagerly.
"No, honey; how could I? An' what would your brother say? I'd call to tell him the whole story, only Ned told us last night he was goin' down to the Curragh to day, so wouldn't be at home. Bad cess to Sirr !what a way he was in to lay hold of my boy; but in troth, Miss Effie, I'm sorry for lavin' ye, asthore. Who'll give ye yer Friday's dinner now, aroon. an' spake words o' advice an' comfort to ye?—Where's that apron gone?—I have it. An' thim dod-gers to refuse me a charakther! I'm glad, anyway, ye've got a companion of yer own sort, though she does look more like one that 'ud want comfort than be able to give it. Och, wirra, wirra, what a world it is !-

Where did I put them ould caps?" Maintaining a running fire of such commentaries and mingled interjections, Kitty made all speed; and when it was time to go, she kissed Effie, who had asked and obtained permission to stay with her till she had

"Now. machree," she added, "you just mind my bundle while I go see Miss Fitzpatrick, an' bid God speed to the ould tykes, as I wouldn't like to part in inmity wid the il-luded crathurs; an' Miss Meelia might be for morrow ! To be sure they had engaged the

to the first of the first state of the state

Why thin; to a first coulin o' melown as Molly Doyle, that a nurse to Phemia. an married to a carpenther in good searnins; so till I can turn about to put my hand to somethin, I won't be shook, plaze God; an' all that throubles me 'is Miss 'Phemis; an' glad I am the a got one o' her own sort that ll be company to her, an give her good advice. Shure it's wondherful to see how easy she takes me goin', and I thinkin' she'd have made a pillalu; an' cried the eyes out o' her head; but it's the way wid 'em, God help 'em for childhre'; sure they have no better wit; it isn't want of heart in her, I know

that; an whin she comes to miss merabell be corry enough, I warrant."
Selfishly so, I daresay, "thought Alphonse, with a feeling of self-commendation, that she had not suffered herself to warm to her juyenile, sequaintance. Aloud she said. "I'll take what care I am able of the little girl, and will you tell Eather Mooney to remember me in her prayers, and that I am sorry I could not go to see her before she went?", and "I will, surely, Miss, God bless you," returned Kitty, receiving with diffidence a couple of shillings which Alphonse handed

her, loath to lessen her scanty purse, yet ashamed to refuse; and with another courtesy recommending her to the Queen of Heaven, and the special interest of all the saints; Kitty withdrew, and went to fetch her bundle, over which Euphemia was standing guard, while the other servants were flitting to and fro, with their noses, as Kitty said turned up snuffing the sky. Once again she embraced the child, who with much sand

froid said: "Kitty, just tell me, isn't it to Nurse Doyle yer going ?"
"Why, alanna?" returned Kitty, with

sharp, questioning eye.
"Oh, just to give her my love, an' to them

all.

"Very well, Miss 'Phemia, I'll do that," said Kitty, feeling somewhat huffed and hurt in her feelings by the demeanour of her protegee, and thinking now that she has got a friend in the governess, an' that the missusses has taken a turn in her favour, I'd like to know the reason, it's not much the little lady thinks of poor Kitty, that was so fond of her; I see that. "Och, musha, musha, it's a quare world," and with a heavy sigh to endorse the sentiment, Kitty departed, having on the way thrust her head into Mrs. Hodgens' sanctum, to say "Good bye, ma'am; I just come to say I'm goin', an' God forgive ye, an' mark ye to

grace, you and yours. Amin."
That day, at dinner and at recreation, Alphonse watched Euphemia closely; but so ar from detecting the smallest appearance of sorrow she appeared to he in rather exhilated spirits; at play in particular she romped, skipped her rope, rolled her hoop, climbed the trees, and displayed a variety of antics that rather astonished the sad Alphonse, to whom withal she was ever disclosing some wild trait of genuine good feeling, lending theerfully her toys to the children, swinging the little ones on the awing-swong, and running up now and again to say, "Miss Fitz-patrick, aren't you cold? I'll run in for a shawl to put about you," or, "If you have a headache we won't make so much noise," or, 'Would you rather I'd sit and talk with you?" But most of all did Alphonse feel it strange when separating for the night, Euphemia came, and throwing her arms round her neck to embrace her, said in deep pathe-

tic tone: "Good-night, Miss Fitzpatrick; next to Kitty I love you the best of anyone in this house, and I'd tell you something, only I'm afraid of old Hodgens; but to-morrow you'll know; and I'm very sorry you are here at all, because I don't think you'll ever be happy in it; no one could be happy with Miss Hodgens and Baby-that's Jemmy, you know; only fancy calling that old doll Baby!"

"I think Miss Hodgens is very kind to you, and you seem to be very happy here," said Alphonse.

Euphemia made a grimace, and said "Good night."
"Ungrateful little puss," smiled Alphonse, James tell me you often had him in the as she saw her retreat into her room and close

Kitty Burke and her friends, all packed on good bed of straw in a market cart, driven by a good strong dray-horse, hired for the occasion, were very snugly jolting along, and pretty far on their way through Wicklow ground, when a horn, lustily blown, gave notice of the Rathdrum coach, which, drawn by four spanking horses, and bowling along in a whirlwind of dust, crowded with passengers, inside and out, soon appeared coming along and bearing down upon them; all eyes, as a matter of course attracted, turned to stare upon the flashy vehicle and its motley

"Oh, look, daddy!—oh, look mammy!—isn't that purty?" screamed the delighted children of the Mooney family, as, haddled in a heap, with pieces of bread and butter in their hands, they pointed to the red-and-yellow decorations and livery of the "speedy courier," as it dashed down. But a yell that drowned their infantine treble, and started every ear, and drew every eye, broke forth, as Kitty, springing up with outstretched arms, frantically shrieked, at the shrillest pitch of her voice

a son on the top !"

"We'll be home before you, Kitty, an tell them you're coming," shouted Euphemia, gleefully, from her airy pinnacle, and triumphantly she kissed hands and waved her handkerchief as the coach shot past; then turning to her companion, who less courageous, had interposed his cap between his visage and the unexpected apparition of his wrathful parent, she said, in reply to his ejaculation, "O Lord! we'll be murthered!"
"Isn't it great fun, Ned? Suppose we do

play me sich a thrick; an' my villain o' a son to be mixed up in it! Och, wait an' see if I won't pay 'em off."

About twenty minutes elapsed, and at the next stage they came up with the runaways. just as the coach was again about starting. Kitty jumped out and collared the pair.

"All right!" sung out the guard.
"Faix, an' it isn't, my good man;—anyway, you dhrive on; I'll make bould to lighten yer load o' these two passengers." Then, as the coach moved on, fiercely turning to her son she cried : "What's the manin o'this at all, at all, I want to know ?!'. Arrah, mother, be alsy now," expostu lated Ned, twisting unessily in the grip that

held him as in a vice late Isn't it the masther sint me' wid a letther to his brother, ransackin' my duds. I wondher how they'll Mr. Miles."—He produced the document in manage the cookin' an' lots o' company to proof.—"He gave me the hard word that the prentices accused me of robbin' the employer,

but she liked to feel them in her hand: they and to triumph in their obstinacy."

go into it together," said Euphemia, "an' that's some comfort."

"Lord! I'm quakin' thinkin' what ruc tions-there'll-be whin-yer-missed. What'll they think wint wid ye, at all at all?" grumbled Kitty, not scothed in her feelings by the comforting suggestion. "A bog, indeed ! faix, it's a bog we'll be in whin we're cotch. I wouldn't wondher if the brothers 'ud murther ye."

"Kitty, it's I would like to see the faces of the Hodgenses when they'll be looking for me. "An' didn't ye lave even a line to say ye

had eloped?" "Now, Kitty, don't talk folly. Is it to have them flying like wild things after me?
Not a line; they'll know it time enough when I'm safe. And you must go to Mil s first -he's the only one I'm afraid of -and tell him the whole story; and I'll hide till he promises not to be angry. At any rate, I'll be off to Molly, if you don't like to face Miles,

an' she'll bring him to reason, I'll engage. So make yourself easy about it." 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 stuffed a figure of himself (Delicious thought), and had it shot at, To bring some Papist to the shelf That couldn't otherwise be got at-

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 flat feet encased in morocco slip pers, lounged upon a divan in his study, with morning journal in his hand, and beside him a table spread with a litter of pens, sealing-wax, ink, writing paper, pencils, pen knives, a miscellaneous collection of odds and ends -seals, wafers, memoranda, &c. Seated in a we'l cushioned fauteuil adjacent, inhaling the fumes of a fragrant cigar, booted, spurred and in military equipment, was Lord Carhampton, who had dropped in for a morning lounge also with the Squire. In juxtaposition were Lord Norbury, on his way to the court; Majors Sirr, Swan, Sandys; and nearer to the door clustered a group of as ill-looking individuals as ever, in expression and lineament, belied the human face divine-nay, so repelling, so revolting to look upon that the most unskilled of physiognomists would turn from them with pleasure, to experience more agreeable sensations in contemplating the hog wallowing in his sty, or the carrion bird rending his prey, and banqueting on the field of battle. Lord Kingsborough, too, was there, im-bibing a morning potation of soda water and brandy; and John Claudius Beresford, who despite his uncle Lord Clare's undisguised prejudice, continued to patronise the Squire, who subsidised and made it worth the while in various ways, of those whose independence was not large enough, or pride or principle lofty enough, to reject with let's have his verdict on the matter"
scora such a fostering; and in the midst and above the hum and buzz of voices
trayed his thorough appreciation of the subrices. around him rose that of Higgins, as laying down the journal which he had been looking over, he turned to a lean, cadaverous man, with rat-like visage, and clad in threadbare garments, unobtrusively skulking, as though timorous or featful of notice, behind his com-

rades, and said: "So, Tim Lawson, the job's a failure; ye couldn't get informers to swear evidence at any price ?"

Tim Lawson dragged a shrivelled lip from a set of large rusty, fan-like teeth, in a hideous grin, and spoke in accents that much resembled the scream of a gander:

"The people about is avaricious, ver hon-One man up there, in the name o' Larry Doyle, that owns a little bit o' ground from the family, jeered and asked me, 'Did I think bacon and banes every day for dinner 'ud be premium enough for sellin' a good masther?—that if the likes o' me wor contint to live on shrimps, he that had kings for his ancesthors was used to betther, an' should be paid shuitable thribute for any thraties he in-thered into wid the Castle. An' another chap, one Christy Kennedy, scoffed at me, "Stop! stop coach!—hould guard, man alive, I bid ye. The dickens go wid me, if there isn't Miss 'Phemia an' my levanther of thim as sarved 'em than I showed, they didn't thim as sarved 'em than I showed, they didn't covet the sarvice, an' 'ud rayther hould by the ould stock; '-ugh! they're a bad lot!"
"Piffh, hiffh!" aspirated the squire, look-

ing ruefully at Claudius Beresford, who looked sternly at Major Sirr, who looked pleadingly at a bloated, deprayed, red-visaged, mis-creant, who, with glauce half-ferocious, halfsympathising, met his, and said, apologetic-

"Begorra, yer hanner, Tim says what's thrue enough: they're a bad lot up there in Cabinteely. Not one of 'em, good, bad, or get hanged itself, what matter."

"Ohrive on, Mick Mooney," commanded Kitty, in tone of authority, "whip on the baste, an' we'll easily come up wid 'em at the next stage. Oh, the little leprechaun, to bribes, at all, for whin the new praindifferent, can be got to swear agin the ould ties is in they've more nor they know what to do wid ;-it's too well off they are."

"But, sirrah, that's not the way to set about the business !" exclaimed Lord Carhampton, withdrawing the cigar from his lips to express his opinion with more force. "Look you, Mr. Jemmy O'Brien, 'tis not excuses but work the Government that supplies you with bread and butter requires, and must have."

"That's a fact, Jemmy, "isaid Major Sir" you! know Government has other means to enforce information as well as pribes; and O'Brien, reasoningly; 'Tye done more it these are placed; at your disposal; for it comes thrighten mangovers in my day, and to this the country; if it have to be burnt to may count; on I I see my way in this a dinder, must be pacified?

pastliry-cook man to attind, wid a woman to help; only for that they wouldn't have let me go so soon, I'm thinkin'." Muttering thus all the way to the music room, she knocked at the door and went in.

"I'm coome to bid ye good-bye, Miss," she said, dropping a courtesy.

"I'm verry sorry yeu're leaving," said

"I'm verry sorry yeu're leaving," said said, dropping a courtesy.

"I'm verry, sorry yea're leaving," said already climbed into the car and encounter the roadside. And we had Thady as soon as you have been as the country with the country with friends of mine to the country Wicklow—they will be yerself?"

Well, Missy; what heve you to say for mine to the country Wicklow—they will be yerself?"

Well, Missy; what heve you to say for take me alist as long as to day and to you. To whom are you going there?"

"Come, get in, Kitty; don't be losin to the country will be off now; and make appearant to tell yez alist as long as to day and to you."

"Very well, be off now; and make appearant to tell yez alist as long as to day and the property well. The country well be off now; and make appearant to tell yez alist as long as to day and the property well. The country well be off now; and make appearant and the property well. The country well is the property well to tell yez alist as long as to day and the property well. The country well is the property well to play year. The country well is the property well to tell yez alist as long as to day and the property well. The country well is the property well to tell yez alist as long as to day and the property well is the property well in the property well to tell yez alist as long as to day and the property well is the property well in the property well in

time; welre a good step from Dunlavin et; dime; welre a good step from Dunlavin et; dime and statistic and step from Dunlavin et; dime et; di

were her amulet'in every trouble and danger.

"If there's a bog in the way now we'll all treme measures and hang some of them de facto for an example ; the first that is brought

before me, on any charge, I will assume to be guilty, and sentence without parley.' "That will be the only way to break the spirit of the rebels, and terrify them intosubmission," said Lord Carhampton.

"Pitth, piffh! only think of the confisca tions and rewards. Reynolds, Armstrong, Magan, and others are on the point of being enriched with to morrow, or I'm a coon; an' there's that fine estate of Cabinteely, that would make the fortune of a dozen, still beyond our reach for lack of information, groaned Higgins.

"And though we can't lay our hand upon any overt treason, we have a well-grounded conviction that Robert Byrne is in his sleeve as great a malcontent as the most notorious of the rebels," cried Lord Kingshorough, rolacing himself with a pinch of snuff; "It's dunfortunate the law should be so-a-hem

"Of course," chimed in Lord Norbury, man that's not with the Government must be against it; and we all know Boh Byrne re fused his vote to the Union; I'd hang him, if it were but on that evidence, if I had no will."

"It happened unluckily," said Major Sirr, looking at Higgins, "that we were disappointed meeting his kinsman, Hugh O'Byrne, the day he dined at the H dgeus'; I wager we'd have pumped something out of him. I must say those women take bad care of their pupils when a thieving servant found it so easy, in her flight, to decoy and kidnap one of them. Only I have just now so much serious business on hand I'd have her brought back with the child, and lodged in jail."

"I tell you what it is," cried Major Swan. facetiously, and filling out a glass of brandy which he swallowed at a draught, and smack ing his lips, he continued: "whipping obstinate rebels may be good fun, and picketing, and half-hanging, and pitchcapping, and making bonfires of their huts, as good pastime as any other, but it won't make our fortune, that's clear. And what in the name of common sense, have we got hands and eyes, and tongues, and brains for, I want to know. if not to improve our interest? Now, there's an estate all our teeth are watering to have a snap at, an' yet among us all there isn't as much wit as would serve to cure the eyesore, or maybe"-he glanced ironically at Major

Sirr-"too much conscience."
"Bah! bah! bah!" sneered Claudius Beresford, "I never heard that foxes had conscience against grapes unless they were sour.'

" Piff h ! piff h ! sweet or sour, show us but the way to get at 'em, an' we'll stomach 'em," grinned the Squire. "I take it, man" (to grinned the Squire. Major Swan), "you an' I would become Clare Hill House as well as Bob Byrne; an' good meat an' wine would agree as well with our Protestant digestion as with his Popish one, so no harm 'ud be done; it 'ud be only a change of hands in the place; an' I wager we'd flare up in style would show we were the right men in the right place, an' make flunkeys stare. What say the 'Devil's own!

Lord Carhampton, with a smile that bequet conferred upon him, made response: Egad! I hold it such a sin and shame to sec so much of the country monopolised by one of a prescribed creed, burrowing in peace and comfort under the wing of patronage, I'd willingly lend a hand to blow him up and plant some good Prods in his stead; so let's have the light of your genius to show the way,

"If we haven't or can't procure ground t work upon," said Swan, "can't we make it!"
And he leered significantly at the informer.
"Now, I dare be sworn," he added, with a jocular wink, "that if we ripped up some of the demesne we'd find concealed arms; or surprised the house by a nocturnal visit under the Gunpowder Act, we'd makesome discover that would be worth a hundred pounds of more to the finder. Eh, Jemmy, what do you say? I see your daylights waking up. And I can tell you I have good reason to guess a mare's nest would be found for the seeking. What do you say, Tim Lawson?

The two informers, quite comprehending the drift of the insidious proposal, looked warily at each other to decipher the thoughts of each. At length Tim Lawson suivelled, in a cackling undertone:

"The risk'll be great, yer honor. If we wor caught or seen at it?" "Musha, thin, who's to catch or see ye a dark night, ye ould skeleton of a crab! returned Jemmy O'Brien, with a look extreme disgust at his pusillanimous league. "Down by the sthrame in the hollow 'll be mighty convanient; an' if any Jack-o'-lanthrons chance to come mean dhring by the way, can't we say we worspeam o' cels ;-how and iver Tim, honey, if y don't feel in heart wid the venthre to oble the gintlemin, I'll take it on meself to go

through the job wid a friend o' me own the isn't white-livered anyhow, an' that's Bill Cody." "Och! for the matther o' that, Jemmy cried the other, in haste, "I don't begrude the risk nor the throuble, so it pays we "An shure, ain't we armed wid weapons an purvided to stick any intherlopers that come

The work must be done, my lads, so that the wind musn't get inkling of it, else we'll be ruined," said Major Sandys, excitedly. If you bungle the work we may as well all take ship for Botany Bay, there will be such a deuce of bother made about it."

Never fear, yer hanner," returned Jemn a dinder, must be pacified." It have to be burnt to may count on the last begin on a single of must be pacified." It had been supported by the pacified of the last sessions, and the best of my ability. We had Pat Dolan Mick Healy of the last sessions, and whipped till he hadn't as much akin left as id. "Certainly Jemmy, you ahall have it; "Cover a teather and mire more heat of the last sessions of it."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLES

the other night "
"Well, 'twas a good job," grinned Major
Sandys: "hut if you had burned the priest
long with it you would be entitled to a reward you can't ask for only consuming bare

"Tell you what, Tim," growled Lord Car-ampton, "make a bonfire of Parson Berhampton, "make a bonfire of Parson Ber- Piffh! hiffh! this is good news!" puffed wick's house at Esker and I'll give you fifty the Squire. "Guilford an' I had a misun-

gold guine and parson I'll double it."

"Plaze yer hanner," interposed M'Guane, sidling confidentially up to Squire Higgins and whispering, "yer be houlden to ine a thrifte for the help I gave Watkins' boys-Beakey, an' Tickell, an' Knox - the night we bruk into farmer Casey's house, on purtince o' sarchin' for firearms, an carrid off his niece." "Get ont, ye extortioner," turiously ejacu-

lated the Squire, making a kick at the claimant; "didn't the girl jump from a top window in Mother Lewellyn's and fracture her

"That wasn't no fault o' ours," retorted M'Guane, sulkily; "an if ye don't pay up, sorra fut I'll stir in the job ye have on hands

"Come, Higgins," cried Lord Carhampton, mappishly, "you musn't be churlish with our fellows. Here"—he tossed a couple of gold pieces to Lawson and M'Guane—"there's earnest for you, and hold yourselves in readiness to attend further orders, a The men greedily clutched the coin and with softened

emper departed.

Carbampton addressed himself to Major Sirr: "So you've settled to spring the mine to-morrow and blow up the United Society in Bridge street ?"

To morrow, God willing," the major responded, with the impressive air of one embarked in an enterprise whose magnitude and importance conveyed a sense of vast responsibility, "we shall let slip the bounds and bag the covey. Armstrong, who dined yesterday at Lord Edward-Fitzgerald's, and keynolds, who spent the evening before with Byrne of Ballymanus and Oliver Bond, inform us that a crisis is at hand, and the well-organised plans of the leaders culminating to a decisive point of action; hence, as delays are dangerous, and they have noticed us that Lord Edward and a full committee sit to-morrow, Lord Castlereagh, with whom I have conferred, is of opinion the sooner we pounce down and make a mess of the business the better; and my Lord Novbury may count on't that out of all the arrests we anticipate making he will be called on to prescribe hemp to some of 'em-

ha! ha! ha!" "I'll, as State physician, cheerfully contribute my poor quota of service to bleed, asphyxiate, or purge it by any other means that may be deemed desirable of its mulady," responded the judge, with a vivacious smile that contrasted pleasantly with the major's dreary laugh. "By the by," he added, with blithe humour, "I fear poor Clonmel's term of service is nearly expired; never saw a man so tottering. Did ye hear what that little beast Curran said the other day as he passed us by at the review in the Park? 'My poor fellow,' said he, en passant, with his confounded comical grin, don't be in such a hurry to set off to your estate in Hades; we're going to have some prime sport; pray for an extension of leave to enjoy a few more capital convictions; and who knows but Norbury and a few might be ready to accompany you. 'Tis lonesome for a man to go by himself to a terra incognita, where he mayn't be quite sure of his welcome.

or whether the inhabitants be friends or foes.'

Wasn't that execrable taste?" "Atrocious!" cried Claudius Beresford. "But that little animal seems to be voted a free-lance by common consent. He lately came athwart Lord Clare, not in the m st hurried along at his usual speed: 'I say, friend, don't forget to fetch your pistols when you take passage in Captain Charon's boat across Styx; you may find them useful. Have a shot at Pluto, Rhadamanthus, or any obstreperous ghost that thwarts you. My uncle would have knocked down any other chap in a jiffy, but Curran he feigned not to notice. Apropos, Carhampton, how speeds your suit with Donna Florinda? She is, to my notion, the finest girl in the world."
Lord Carhampton puffed out a volume of plumy smoke, but made no response, as with hands in fob and eyes half closed he luxuriously inhaled the vapoury fumes, whose nar-cotic essence soothed his faculties in delicious languor. The Sham Squire grunted audi-

"Tie just what suits me," responded Lord who made answer, prompt and vigorous: arhampton, with a gesture of hauteur. I'm "Never will I credit that human nature Carhampton, with a gesture of hauteur. I'm

grace it."

"But what about your old woman?" exclaimed Lord Kingsborough, naively. "And I," said William Byrne of Ballymanus. "What after all, have the poor fellows done to forfeit our confidence? We herself appears coy; she went down this morning to her friends in Warfard with her for a work of plantage of plantage in the poor to forfeit our confidence? We have to be the fine of the poor to forfeit our confidence? We have to be the fine of the poor to forfeit our confidence? We have to be the fine of the poor to forfeit our confidence? We have the poor to forfeit our confidence? We have the poor to forfeit our confidence? morning to her friends in Wexford, with her | for a men's type of physiognomy, shape of

"My old woman and I have squared it amicably," smiled Carhampton, "She professed to be so disgusted with my infidelities and cruelty that she was glad to cry quit to the tune of a thousand a year, and take shelter with Colonel Moncton. Captain Esmond and his brother I have satisfied that there is no danger of a trial for bigamy; and for the lady herself, she is onte enough to think, I daremy, that a little reticence will enhance her value. Ah, they are sly pusses, the fair sex; but I have studied them till I can read them like an alphabet."

O'Driscoll is paying great attention to your niece, Lady Alicia ??, said Beresford and encourages.

"Alicia is a stubborn fool, and encourages, and the courages are the courages and the courages."

the puppy; but I can't help it" oried his lordship, in an effervescence of wrath? "Her

thing," fiercely exclaimed Lord Kingsbor. the Castle are watching your every step with ongh. "I'll move for a bill in parliament the vigilance of a tiger tracking its prey." against it; its infamous, not to be borne, that these sly designing knaves obtrade them selves out of place, and have the daring to ast pire to such heights. What next, for sooth? Interful and ill when worms are the "You're misinformed, at any rate, about Caroline Damer," said Carhampton. To: I oxide the course work gold pieces are new the fashion for the part of the proposed for the part of the proposed for the part of the proposed for the part of t

one of the whole box and dice, the old Higgenboggan's little niece Fitzpatrick ; an' didn't we as good as quarrel because I wanted

of Priest Fitzpatriok's cabinan burned down That was when she had the prospect of the chapel, an imade a bonfire mit at Lucan being an heiress, too," said Carhampton. But I presumed you had known, that since she offended her sunts, lost the property, and been turned out a beggar to earn, her liveli-hood, as the Misses Hodgens told us, in their employment, Colandisk had cooled down a bit, and thought better of transferring his affections." affections "

gold guiness; and if you make charcoal of the derstanding about some money, and he fought rarson I'll double it." cill on him, and square it up with a dinner. I've asked Lick Pomfret and his two cousins, Agamemuon, and Cadwaleder, who've just hailed from England, to eat their mutton with me to-day, along with Buck Whaley." What a loss we can't have Clonmal. Come over you to fill the table. I hear Lick's in love with Ethel Courtney, is that true?"

"Not unlikely; the're a pushing lot," said Lord Carhampton, stending up to go; "and I never knew a good thing in the market but the parson is sure to snatch at it. More than once I've detected the reverend brother casting sheep's eyes at my game; and only that I can see he hasn't a chance, and is a useful tool disposed to my service, I'd soon twist his neck the other way; au revoir, ami." His tordship withdrew, in company with Lord Kingsborough, deeply pendering the expediency of twisting Lyenrgus Poinfret's neck on his own account, and removing from his path a rival in favor of the

pretty Ethel Courtney. Presently, Squire Higgins's carriage being announced to take him to the courts with the judge, a levee en masse of the morning visitors ensued, and the apartment was soon left empty. Majors Swan and Sirr, walking soon after, arm in arm; down Sackville street, came upon a knot of gentlemen, con-versing apart, not far from one of the principal hotels; to judge by their varied gestures-eager, earnest, excited, and vigilant-they were discussing some theme of interest, in which, however, they were not so absorbed as to be inattentive to the approach of the majors, in whose presence, acted upon as by a spell, they simultaneously became silent and reserved. Coming up and halting, Major Sirr, whose keen eye took in all at a glance, politely ac-costed one prominent among the rest, and said:

"Good-morning, sir; I was sorry for the contretemps that deprived me of the pleasure of meeting you a few days ago at my friend Mrs. Hodgens'. I'm glad, however, you have got news of the little girl. Sad scamps those youngsters are !"

"Thank you, major," returned Hugh O'Byrue, with calm, grave smile. "'Tis all right; my brother wrote to let me know the foolish child ran away after the servant to whom she was attached left; fortunately they met on the road, and all arrived home

safely." "The boy Ned Burke, I understand, went with them," said the major, with a signifi-cant look at Hugh, who answered, without embarrassment, vet evasively :

"No doubt, sir, your multiplied sources and means of information are quite reliable; but since the boy left me I have made no further investigation about him, nor can I give you the smallest information that might set you on his track. If, as you assert, he has been guilty of the charges brought against him, he will do his best, no doubt, to elude pursuit."

"He'll be clever if he elude me!" growled the major, withdrawing, after a searching glance at each of the group, all of whom he well knew by sight, and some of them sufficiently to take off his three cornered hat to. When he had removed far enough to be out of hearing, Hugh turned and resumed the interrupted thread of his speech; he said, addressing collectively the circle of his audi-

tors. "Now, I am not myself what might be termed a good physiognomist, nor am I gifted with a shrewd perception of character, as is my brother Miles, whose judgment in deciphering these hieroglyphics I have never known to err; yet from my brief acquaintance with Captain Armstrong, when we met at dinner in your house at Frescati, Lord Edward, and from what I saw of Reynolds, whom I met the other evening with you, William, I entirely corroborate the opinion of Miles, and warn you that I mistrust these two men.'

"But, my dear friend," said Lord Edward, hurriedly, "if we go on this way, in whom shall we repose confidence? Suspicion and over-caution may prove our bane, as well as too confiding trust; weak, diminity applications of a foe in everyf ace, and high; carries too much head to my likin. I wonder, my lord, that, as money ain't will rarely achieve emprise allotted but object, you wouldn't fancy a more window to the bold and hopeful. Is it not so, Bond?" The turned to a fine-looking man on his left,

sick and surfeited of the pliant wenches pro- could gratuitously plunge itself into slough vided by Mother Lewellyn for our casual en- so vile, as having a choice of glory to elect tertainment. One upon whom I design to infamy; no, no, O'Byrne, your anxiety in the confer a coronet I am plased to see en-dowed with dignity as well as attractions to that have no foundation. I'll stake my all on

> nose, formation of mouth, expression of eye"
> —he laughed scornfully—" being brought in evidence against him, why, a good many would be in a bad way, according to the impressions made by these features.

"I don't know, William," returned Hugh, thoughtfully, "I once heard, Miles, say it was not so much the eye as the mind that, received any indelible impression; how often the eye has been fascinated with beauty, or displeased with homeliness, till the impartial mind discriminating, the respective merits of each, has adjusted its own halance. An elder brother we had once, and his wary text was "Do you know that conceited coxcomb Listen to the voice of the heart; and that of mine instinctively bids me warn you to shun too much trust in Reynolds and Arm-

"By Jove, if they were minded to hurt us," 'tis too late to retract now," said Lord Edward Fitzgerald an uneasy expression of doubt and money's in her lown hands, and she's old Fitzgerald an uneasy expression of doubt and money's in her lown hands, and she's old Fitzgerald an uneasy expression of doubt and money's in her lown hands, and she's about, whether misgiving shifting in his froubled eyes. What would you have us do, Bond?"

"And there's big fat Caroline Danier relief to "I'll tell you what you'll do, Lord Edward,"

"And there's big fat Caroline Danier relief to "I'll tell you what you'll do, Lord Edward,"

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves, the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted : Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent pulpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspensia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if itaken in its incipiency. It is most import ant that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distrussing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very

and branch, out of the system. Market Place, Pocklington, York,

October 2nd, 1882. Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and an thankful to say have derived more cenefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise ar vone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,
R. TURNER. Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family stances, and leave them in a healthy condi- ment. Another scholarly production of subtion. They cure costiveness. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881. Sir, -It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for forms the text for an illustrated paper years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses on "Historic Portraits" (the Washing-Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking tons), by Miss E. B. Johnston. The career two bottles of it I feel quite cured. of Major-General John Maunsell. B.A. is

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.
Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was additional some time affine time affi vised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that

it has restored me to main, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfoot.

August. 188 it has restored me to complete health.-I re-

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,-I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the Syrup which he got from me has saved his

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Mr. White. Chemist, Calne.

September 8th, 1883. Lear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to lyspeptic people." I always recommend it most interesting and instructive of the sort with confidence.

Faithfully yours. Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist Dentist.

To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two

bottles of Syrup, and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. Bowker.

To A. J. WHITE, Esq.
A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St. James street, Montreal.

Cheap and Handsomely-bound

THAT NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT. Arabian Nights of Entertainment. Children enough to know what, she's about, whether misgiving shifting in his troubled eyes. "And there's big fat Caroline Daufer red willy what you'll do, Lord Edward," a History of Ireland. Bits of Blarney. Life of Byone," chimed in Squire Higgers, with sons of ability, in whom you have a good the look of a much injured man, "Isn't, it a shame and a scandal to see such fortunes fall." The O'Donnells of Green and Armatrong by night and day, and keep

> receipt of one dollar each. Address, J.McARAN Bookseller, 17-tf 9080 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

BOOK NOTICES.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE. - The December number of Donahoe's Magazine contains its usual many interesting features. The contents are numerous, and treat on topics of general interest. This number closes volume 12 of the Magazine. The contents are: "The Poet Jesuit of Brazil;" Lough Sheelan;" "Mitchel's Jail Journal;" Southern Sketches; "Bethlehem;" "Cromwell in Ireland;" "Mary's Autumn Day;" "Death of A. M. Sullivan, &c., &c." T. B. Noonan & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- We are in receipt of the December number of this excellent monthly publication. The contents are as follows:—I. The Present and the Future of the Negro in the United States; 2. An Italian Pessimist; 3. Scriptural Questions; 4. The Quartier Latin since the War; 5. St. Mona's Lambs; 6. An Apostle of Doubt; 7. Leaves from English History— A.D. 1570-76; 8. Solitary Island; 9. Shak spere and his Æsthetic Critics; 10. Home Life in Colorado; 11. Katharine; 12. The Glenribbon Baby'; 13. New Publications, Price, single copies, 35 cents; per annum, \$4.00; D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 1669 Notre Dame

street, Montreal. How FARMING PAYS.—The Experience of Forty Years of Successful Farming and Gardening, by the Authors, William Crozier and Peter Henderson, New York: Peter Henderson & Co. This is a valuable work to all those who are interested in farming or gardening. The authors are recognized authorities on all subjects pertaining thereto. Mr. Crozier has had twenty years practical experience, and is widely known in the United States as one of the most success ful exhibitors at Agricultural Fairs. Mr. Henderson has already published a book, "Gardening for Profit," which has stamped him as an authority. In the present work Mr. Henderson tells in plain words the manner of growing such vegetables and fruits as can heat he made profitable on the farm, besides interchanging with Mr. Crozier his opinion on such operations on the farm as his long practice in cultivating the soil enables him to do. It is a volume of 400 pages got up in the very best style of the printing and binding, and is illustrated with numerous engravings illustrative of the subjects treated of.

The MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY for

December is excellent in every respect. It has a fine portrait of Daniel Webster for its frontispiece, which accompanies the second and concluding paper on the "Unsuccessful foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Presidential Candidates," contributed by the editor. It is further illustrated with portraits of General John C Freemon, Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breck-inridge, General McClellan, Charles O'Conor, Horace Greeley, Samuel J. Tilden, and General Hancock. The second paper of the number is an admirable essay from the accomplished author of "Oregon," Rev. William Barrows, D.D., entitled "Significant Beginnings out West." Following this we have a charming description, by Charles Division of "Control Plant" in control Number 19 Dimitry, of "Zamba's Plot," in early New Orleans. One of the important articles of this valuable number is "Tom the Tinker in History," a thoughtful and informing discussion, by H. G. Cutler, of the tariff question, showing its variations physic that has ever been discovered. They in accordance with tariff legislation during cleanse the bowels from all irritating substantial merit and permarent value, by Edward Ingle, is entitled "Colonial County Government in Virginia." The "Huntington Collection of Americana," recently presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, traced by Rev. William Hall, and portrait tical Americanismt," and the Notes, Queries, Replies, and other departments, are crowded with varied and delightful entertainment.
Price, \$5.00 a year. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN UN-BELLET. A plain and brief statement of the real doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. as opposed to those falsely attributed to her by Christians who reject her authority, and by unbelievers in Revelation; that thus a slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Contrast may be easily drawn between the "Faith once delivered to the Saints," and the conflicting Theories, and Scientific Guesses of the present Age; and serving as a Refutation to the assaults of modern Intidelity. By the Right Rev. Jas. D. Ricards, D.D., Bishop of Retimo, and Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern Vicariate of the Cape Colony. 12mo. Cloth, net \$1.00. Published by Benziger Bros., New York. This work is one of the that could be placed in the hands of the pub-lic. The author wields his pen in the cause of religion with vigor and with eloquence. The plan of the work is thus set forth by His Lordship:—"I first endeavor to show what Catholic Christianity is as a whole, regarded from the point of view of a believer; how all its doctrines, mysteries, sacraments, worship and practices, spring from a right understanding of the great mystery-God in the flesh, which forms the basis of all revealed religion. I then carefully eliminate this body of doctrine from the misunderstandings and mi-representations to which it is commonly subjected, distinguish it from the doctrines of Christian sects, and explain fully these differences on the important questions of Justification, Free will, Grace and Predestination. If at times this leads me into the path of controversy, I have been careful to turn aside from the well-beaten track as soon as it was possible, satisfying myself with noting, in characters that cannot be mistaken by ordinary intelligence. the essential marks true Catholic teaching. When this has been effected, and Catholic Christianity stands forth in its dogmas and practices as I revere and love it, and as I believe it is revered and loved by the two hundred millions of my fellow Catholics throughout the world, I contrast its sublime grandeur, its venerable antiquity, and its unchanging truth with the fascinations of unbelief." The Right Rev. Dr. Ricards left his native place, Wexford, Ireland, thirty-five years ago, to devote his life to missionary labors in South Africa. Years of experience, in "the vineyard of the Lord" together with an exceptional degree of learning and pious zeal have eminently qualified him for the produc-Cottage. Songs of Treland and other lands tion of a work which must be admitted to be Treasures from Fairy Land.

The above books will be sent free, by mail, on diving of the age in which we live. dition of the age in which we live. Worms often destroy children, but

There are only nine roller skating rinks in Minneapolis. mony and to strengthen the enfeabled powers
To Remove Dandruff. Cleanse the of womanhood, and for most of these we are

Small-pox is increasing in Philadelphia.

ALL QUIET IN THE ISLE OF SKYE. LONDON, Nov. 25 .- The Government after eceiving evidence concerning the condition of things in Skye has ordered the military and police expedition not to proceed any further. Quiet has been restored.

\$75.000 Capital Prize Wen and Paid.

E. B. Lhoste, of the Louisiana National Bank, certifies that he held for collection for a depositor in the Bank, the whole ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery which drew the Frst Capital Prize of \$75,000 on Tnesday, Oct. 14, and acknowledges it was paid to him in full at the office of the Company. The unknown winner is to be congratulated on his good fortune so suddenly acquired. - New Orleans Times-Democrat, Oct. 17. 'S4.

Mr. Gladstone was described by one member of the House of Commons last week as a cackling old goose," and Mr. Chamberlain was called by another "a political drunkard.'

Itching Piles-sympoons and auto-The symptoms are moisture, ike perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is pleasant, sure cure, Also for Tetter, Itch, alt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases.
Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address,
DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by Druggists.

A new Catholic college, costing \$100,000, is nearly completed at Pittsburg.

When Doctors Disagree it will be time enough to doubt the reliability of Kidney-Wort. Doctors all agree that it is most valuable medicin- in all disorders of the Liver, Kidney and Bowels, and frequently prescribe it. Dr. P. C. Ballou of Monkton, says: "The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It is the most successful remedy I have ever used." Such a recommendation speaks for itself, Sold by all druggists. See advt.

Mrs. Hester, of Monroe, Ga., has peach

brandy made sixty-five years ago. How often do we hear of the sudden fatal termination of a case of croup, when a young life might have been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral! Be wise in time, and keep a bottle of it on hand, ready for instant use.

w Well Dressed People don't wear dingy or faded things when for 10c. and guaranteed Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect. Get at drug-gists and be economical. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

Richmond, Va., is suffering from mosquitoes, which have never before been so numerous as they are at present.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .-The most delicate invalids, the greatest sufferers with sea-sickness, and those whose nervous systems are most sensitive, prefer it before all others, and use it to the exclusion of all others, not for a time only, but always and continuously. The sense of smell never tires of its soft, refreshing odor.

The noiseless cabs recently introduced in London by the Earl of Shrewsbury have India rubber wheels costing 70 guineas a pair.

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 full tone and strength to the vocal organs and imparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled constitu-

A Massachusetts man has discovered a sure cure for sea-sickness It is a counter-irritunt in the shape of a mild blister application beometic bad. The most common cause of hind the ear.

Lung Balsam cures when all other remedies fail,—See Adv.

A Brooklyn woman wears gold hairpins and takes in washing.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Laver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigorobiainable from noothersource, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Drug-gist, of Westport, says: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds." 🔭

Austrian brides are said to be allowed twelve dozen stockings, but the conscienceless Boston Transcript believes the story to be a

FURRED TONGUE AND IMPURE BREATH are two concomitants of biliousness remedied by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Core. Heartburn, which harasses the dyspeptic after meals, and all the preplexing and changeful symptoms of established indigestion, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood puri

There will be no Life Senators under the Republic of France after the present appointees die. France is gradually working into the true republican idea.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation-such otses having come under my personal observation.

The Warehouseman and Draper of London accepts, with some allowance, Mr. Stanley's assurance that Manchester can do a cotton business to the tune of \$130,000,000 in the Congo basin.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain.

Cleveland is the first successful Presidential aspirant whose name begins with C. George Clinton, DeWitt Clinton, Crawford, Calhoun, Case, Clay, Chase, all failed.

Dyspensia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pillsaided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve personal distress but strengthen the stomach the and digestive apparatus. tts

A GUEST OF ROYALTY. London, Nov. 25.—Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, dined with Queen Victoria at Windsor Custle this evening. المناد والوحدين

-Dr. S. B. Brittan says :, "As a rule physicians do not by their professional methods build up the female constitution, and Freeman's Worm Powders destroy they seldom cure the diseases to which it is Worms, and expel them from the always liable in our variable climate and under our imperfect civilization. Special remedies are often required to restore organic harscalp with Pro 10 38 Magic Sulphur indebted to persons outside of the medical soap. A delightful medicated soap profession. Among the very best of these retor the toilet. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Maria

DON'T HAWK, SPIT, COUGH,

suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflammation of the eyes, headache, lassitude, inability to perform mental work and indisposition for bodily labor, and annoy and disgust your friends and acquaintances with your nasal twang and offensive breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" will, promptly relieve you of discomfort and suffering and your friends of the disgusting and needless inflictions of your loathesome disease?

The diamond necklace given by Mr. Orme Wilson to his bride is said to have cost \$75.0001

EASILY CAUGHT.

It is very easy to catch cold, but not so oney to cure it unless you use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best remedy for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs, colds and consumptive tendencies.

In Tasmania it is proposed to make it penal for a candidate to ask a man to vote for him.

A PLANT OF RARE VIRTUES.

Is the common and well-known Burdock. It is one of the best blood parifiers and kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters possesses wonderful power in discases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach

Wing Hing, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, rides a bicycle, and wears his full Chineso costume when "abourd" his wheel.

THE HISTORY OF HUNDREDS.

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anns, N.S., was so seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that dropsy was developing and his life was despaired of. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had failed.

To escape compulsory military service nearly 90,000 young men have left l'russia during the past six years.

WELL TO REMEMBER.

A STICH IN TIME-saves sine. Serious results oft follow neglect of constipated bowels and bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate and purify the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and the blood. Take it in time.

A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, is used both internally and externally, for aches, pains, colds, croup, rhoumatism, deafness, and diseases of an inflammator nature

Fencing is quite a fashionable accomplishment among Frenchwomen, many of whom are quite expert with the foils.

THE BEST COMBINATION.

The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health giving herbs, roots and barks, enter into Burdock Blood Bitters-a purely vegetable remedy that cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

Mexico has decided to excel at the New Orleans Exposition. Four as she is, she has contributed \$200,000 for the purpose.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly ob-structs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Hea rarifies the blood, quickens the circula tion and increases the perspiration, but when must be bad. The most common cause of nd the ear.

For deep-seated Coughs and Colds, Allen's commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Auti-Consumptive

> Syrup. A Hungarian woman has just married her eighth husband.

WHAT "OLD FRITZ" SAID.

It was an aphorism of Frederick the Great's that "Facts are divine things." An undisput-ed fact is that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the most powerful vitalizer extant, and by its characteristic and searching action will cure dyspepsia, constipation, dropsy. kidney disease, sick headache and other maladies which, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, are directly traceable to a diseased condition of the liver, by which its work as purifier of the blood is made incomplete. All druggists.

· The wives of Brigham Youngare still mostly all widows.

Prof. Barrett of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmomary diseases, says: Not one death occurs now where twenty died before Down's Elixer was known. Over fifty years of constant success place. Flowns' Elixir at the head of the long list of cough re-

The reason why Arnica & Oil Linimentis so popular with the ladies is because it not only is very healing and soothing but its odor is not at all offensive.

Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's

Mandrake Bitters. The December edition of the Century will

reach 160,000 copies. Holloway's Cintment and Pills .- In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dan-gers of drawbacks which attend the okl method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofulous affections, and scorbutic annoyances. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided' a moderate attention be bestowed on their ac-companying "Directions." Both the prepar-ations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other materially in effecting cures

and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour. There is talk of uniting the Central Ameri-

can States into a United States. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in Acute Pulmonary Troubles. Dr. F. B. STRICK-LAND, New York, says. "I find your Emulsion very beneficial after all acute pulmonary attacks in adults, and in children."

A number of Staten Island ladies took a fancy to have a joint studio in an old barn, which they decorated with their arb. works."

A number of Staten Island, boys took a fancy to have a Cleveland boning. Vale, "works."

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a "

worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves'

Worm Exterminator.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS!

AT THEIR OFFICES 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Decription, per annum. TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved haracter will be inserted in a THE TRUE WITNESS. Let like per line (and), first insertion, loc per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachiers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of lines, Deaths and Marriages 500 cach insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

Subscribers in the country should always give the same of their Post Office. Those who remove abould give the mame of the old as well as the new Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Remistered Latter er Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknown ledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscribton expires.

Sample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is more of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to NOTICE TO SUBSORIBERS.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

MY NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-BAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN DAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE. OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 3, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. DECEMBER.

TRURSDAY, 4.—St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Barbara, Virgin and Martyr. FRIBAY, 5.—Feriu. St. Sabbas, Abbot. Fast. Saturday, 6.—St. Nicholas of Myra. Bishop

and Coufessor.

SUNDAY, 7.—Second Sunday in Advent.

Epist. Rom. xv. 4-13; Gosp. Matt xi. 2-

MONDAY, 8 - Immaculate Conception of the B.V.M. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Prov. viii. 22-35. Gosp. Luke, i. 26-28. Council of Vatican opened, 1869.

TUESDAY, 9 .- St. Ambrose, Bishop Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. (Dec. 7). WEDNESDAY, 10. -Of the Octave of the Immaculate Conception. St. Melchiades, Pope and Martyr.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of preesing all to an immediate ettlement.

THREE stages in the industrial interests of the United States are shown in the following figures:-In 1831 the value of the cotton mills in the United States was \$40,000,000: in 1870 it was \$141,000,000, and in 1880 \$408,225,000.

The woman Boutet who was sentencedto be hanged for murder, has had her death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary by His Excellency the Governor General. Under the many peculiar circumstances which surrounded this case we out the law. The government official has redo not see how the Executive could have done turned an answer to the censure of the other wise.

SECULAR education is progressing very fav erably in France. At a school entertainment given at Grand, in the Vosges, one of the pupils recited a blasphemous production in which the name of God was scoffed at and the sacred mysteries of the Christian Religion, such as the Incarnation and the Holy Trinity, were made the object of ridicule. The government inspector assisted at

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.

ceased, for we find the combined city charities of Toronto holding meetings to protest the wayside or crawl to the poorhouse, which against the introduction of foreign paupers into the Queen City and sending deputations to the Provincial and Federal Governments to 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.

The commercial situation continues very unsatisfactory across the border. It was expected that business would show some improvement over the extreme duliness which has existed for the past few months, once the Presidential election was settled, but the lament over bad times only seems to become 236 the week preceding. Wheat is still on

goods trades are quite flat. The general com Monteuri de Rome writes of th plaint is that little is doing anywhere but in it alegram : 4. This news is so abound that it is auphly ing managary wants and these are june season to deny it. much smaller than usual at this season.

THE Irish National party have decided to contest two constituencies in Dublin. Mr. Parnell himself will be one of the standardbearers. 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 Torvism and West Britonism. The Nationalists have during the past twelve months put a different complexion on the voters' list, and with every certainty Dublin. will at the next elections asset its adherence to the cause of the country, and will give its long smothered aid to the National party.

It was announced the other day that Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, after the celebration the arrangement may be interfered with nell is said to feel confident the result of the if the House of Commons refuses to grant the new grouping will strengthen his party, but allowance of \$50,000 a year, which has been | before giving the bill his support he will hold asked for the prince, and against the grant ing of which a large section of the English the principal provisions of the bill are those members are organizing a strong opposition. The English people are getting tired of mem. | 15,000 inhabitants and small boroughs merge bers of the royal family passing round the

exercise her influence over the Governor General in favor of the condemned woman, Mrs. Botnet, and to advise His Excellency to commute the sentence of death. This proceeding on the part of the Quebec ladies is regarded in official circules at Ottawa as an unwarrantable interference with the duties of the Governor and his executive in the administration of justice. This opinion is right, for it would be establishing a bad precedent to allow the Chief Magistrate to be guided or influenced through his wife's affections. There would be a row in the camp if it came to be understood that we had two Governor-Generals instead of one.

THERE appears to be a regular exodus of Italians from the United States back to their | Cambridge receives pay as a field marsunny homes. The steamship Britannia sail-Ishal, as a colonel of the Grenadier ed from New York in the early part of the guards, as a colonel of the Sixtieth rifles, and 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 as follows: Prince of Wales, \$0,750; Prince a snug sum of money, and were going home, where living is cheaper. A good many Italians go back to Italy every full-some to stay, others to come back in the spring. Their passage costs only about \$28, and they can live as well in Naples or Palerme for 25 cents a day as they can in New York for \$2. With \$2,000 they can buy a farm of ten acres and a house in southern Italy, and raise enough to support themselves and familiesand be in a much milder climate.

THE Radical and Atheistic members of the Municipal Council of Paris adopted resolution censuring the Prefect of the Seine for failing to continue the secularization of the hospitals by removing the nuns engaged as nurses and calling upon him to carry Council, which for callousness and meanness stands unrivalled. The Prefect said heagreed " with the Council upon the principle involved. " but considered it would be imprudent to remove the nuns from the hospitals during the 'cholera epidemic." This means that if the law was carried out the cholera patients would be left without nurses, but that after the epidemic has subsided and the good sisters have run all the risks of falling victims to the dread scourge, it will be time enough to eject them from the hospitals. The iniquity of such a proceeding can scarcely be imagined, but fact is often stranger than vancing loans in extremis.

THERE were 1,215 families, embracing 6,139 persons of both sexes and all ages, evicted in Ireland during the months of July, August and September. Of these only 47 families, or about one twenty-sixth of the whole, were re-admitted as tenants; and while a much larger number were put in as care-takers—that is, as persons who can be turned out at a moment's notice, and whose numbers, when they are turned out, will not PAUPER immigration to Canada has not come into the eviction statistics-not fewer than 3,114 poor people were left to perish by is so intensely abhorred by the peasant, and a sojourn in which is considered the worst of degradations. The cruelty of the landlord urge its stoppage. A family named Maylan class has not been to any appreciable extent, arrived in Toronto from England in a state of softened or tened down by the Land Act. destitution, and are now a burden upon St. These evictions are tantamoune to "sentences of death." as Mr. Gladstone once designated them, and no words can be too strong to condemn them, and every measure which would prevent a landlord from unjustly evicting destitute tenants should be availed of.

A rew 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 soon sever all connection with the English Government. This statement was made by more general. The aggregate of failures the English correspondents to injure Bishop for the past week was 277, as against O'Farrell and to destroy the effect of what Lee XIII. actually did say in favor of the decline in spite of the low prices, buyers the agitation of the Irish people for the rerefuse to take hold and relieve the market. covery of their rights. That the despatch Mills have been shutting down at many points has failed of its object can be seen from what the highest pitch. The sontiment existence, their raison d'etre, has been and every other loyal subject in n the manufacturing centres. The iron trade the semi-official organs of the Vatican have was cheered and applauded with a undermined thereby, since they are refused of affairs. The other week the Earl of Dun, the land, to make common cause, with the is exceptionally dull, while the wool and dry to say regarding the incident. The vigor that left no doubt as to the conviction the power to create a revenue necessary and raven in meving for the appointment of all appressed people. We shall not give coun-

de Rome says : The Holy See has at its disposal to rejute such calumnies are not equal to those of 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 but to a few extreme Tories and Radicals. To Eugland's representation there will be added only six new members; Scotland secures twelve additional representatives, while Ireland and Wales will have to reof his twenty-first birthday on the main satisfied with what they have. 8th January next, would make a tour of All the rumors about a reduction in the Irish the United States." It now appears that membership have gone for naught. Mr. Para conference with the Irish members. Among which make all towns of less than 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 THE ladies of Quebe: forwarded a petition fair majority to carry the bill through, notto Lady Landowne, praying her ladyship to withstanding 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 Prince of Wales receives \$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 Majusta'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 an allowance of \$500 "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 Alfred, \$0,432.50; the Duke of Cambridge, \$33,706. 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 the ordinary creditors depositors suffered. The learned judge, how ever, 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 hank could not pay its creditors, and considering that if the privilege sought for by the Government were admitted, a 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 ad-

> Some of our unreliable contemporaries are industriously engaged in fabricating and circulating the mest 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. at if they were the intimate counsellors of the Propaganda or of our Bishops nearer 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 diesension where none exists. The public are warned against placing any faith in the religious mems dished up by heedless and irresponsible reporters of our aforesaid unreliable contemporaries. Quebec despatch of this morning says Le Canadisa denies, on what is presumed to be the authority of the Archbishop, the correctness of the reports respecting the creation of a new archdiosese of Montreal and of a number of other bishoprics throughout the province, as also the ramor respecting the elevation of Mgr. Taschereau to the cardinalte. It says it has been given reason to believe 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 French Canadian ergan of the Government,

and the Journal the vast majority of the people, throughout means which the the Dominion. We are steadily and rapidly drifting towards the natural goal of national. sovereignly, It is absurd to ask the country. to remain satisfied with a position of seini political independence, which is but another name for semi-political servility. As Hons Mr. Laurier well put it, we are now a colony, but it does not suit the ideas of true patriots that we should always be so. The scheme of Imperial Federation, of which its promoters are talking so much, without knowing how to effect it, will not suffice. Sir Richard alluded to it in his speech and expressed his preference for it, but the silence with which his hearers received the mention of the scheme was significant, and fully demonstrated its unpopularity. The Ottawa Sun in commenting on the new craze says: "So long as England thought she could do without the colonies, we were told in the words of The Times to keep house for ourselves. Now when England is shut out from foreign markets, and her own colonies tax her productions, she changes her tune and would woo us with reminders of love and duty. Very good. We are loyal. We are prepared to take our end of the log. But when we see Britain going to war for the sake of Egyptian bondholders, while she will not spend a penny to preserve the vast domains of British America, we may be permitted to pause in our enthusiasm. Be that as it may, we are of opinion that nothing will come of the conference at London. Canada will take no pert in European wars. She would doubtless supply many men to help the Mother Land, but, as a nation, her mission is one with America-Peace !"

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 treasonfelony and conspiracy to murder. At the end of this time a Dublin jury was empannelled 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 doath. The principal witnesses against the priseners were a condemned murderer and highway rebber 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 heir 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 evidense was of "a complicated and doubtful nature." By this bold and manly verdict twelve honest jurymen dealt death-blow at the vile informer system which has sent so many innocent Irishmen to their doom. The fall of the Bastile was not more significant than this long delayed overthrow of a system that is a disgrace to modern civilization.

THE STAMP ACT DECLARED UNCON-STITUTIONAL.

Another source of provincial revenue has been cut off by the decisive judgment of the Privy Council against the Stamp Law, which exacted that a ten cent stamp be affixed to certain decuments in all legal cases. The Hon. Mr. Lacoste, Q.C., has received a cablegram stating that the Privy Council confirmed the judgment of the Snpreme the tax. The claim against the Government 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 dereversed and the Government's right to the bax was asserted. Chief Justice Dorion, however, dissented. The plaintiff then appeared before the Supreme Court at Ostawa, when that the whole report is as absurd as it is he was a second time fortunate, four Judges: upholding his claim against the Government and two deciding against him. Finally, the Council where he has just met with ultimate defeat, there being no further appeal. The

impurned and wishes of the audience. The jeding of indispensable to their working. The situation select committee from the House of debat interest the Queen's Hall saudiences is the steeling of of the Provinces siny take yes, is extremely Lords to inquire into the condition critical and it concludes that although of withe strade and commerce of desirous to meddle with the constitution as the country, disclosed some circumstances little as possible, still if things continue at illusion. To be worth anything our autonomy must be effective, clearly defined, and recognized without any bickering.

WO HOUD GETCHIROUN FOLDER TO THE STATE OF TH

HUSSEY, one of the most notorious land agents in Ireland, intends to profit by the attempt made to blow up his residence in Coun ty 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 prounded by members of the Royal Con. bulary. 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, for this Mr. Hussey claims and 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. thermometer has got to indicate a very low degree of temperature when they get left.

SOME STARTLING STATISTICS.

lightness of its taxation, then Canada is far growth of population and wealth Ontario, was 907,000; ten years later it was 1,842,900, and in 1860 it had risen to 2,507,000. Since Confederation that increase has slackennatural increase and the increase by immigration, its population in 1884 ought to have been 6,703,605, but its actual population, according to the most trustworthy estimates, made from statistics obtained from Canadian nurces, was 4,400,600 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 on Parliament for remedial measures the 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 on the part of people in want and without 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 consus 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 Demision have settled therin. Sir Richard asserted that there was even an absolute decrease in some parts of the Dominion since 1881.

The municipal statistics show that during that period the school population of Ontario has been diminished by 11,000. It has been 79 had been either retrograde or stationary, and out of 64 towns 41 had either lost or Court of Canada which declared the immigrants only 91,000 had remained in the Stamp Law passed by the Quebec Legislature | country. There were in the older provinces in 1880 to be unconstitutional. An action of Canada in 1861 a foreign-born population was instituted two years ago contesting the of 661,000, and in 1881, although immigration right of the Provincial Government to collect | had increased, the foreign born population had decreased to 566,000. This will be adwas maintained in the Superior Court mitted 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 greatly exaggerated This drain upon our population must be stopped. The emigration of Canadians to foreign parts means, not only loss of popula-

g gaires IN BINGLAND. The English papers contain from day to day. reports of the distress which has taken hold do a much injury to hife or property. of the Kingdom and from which the laboring If they refese to pay rent because they think classes are sorely suffering. The depression in lit excripitant, that is a matter between them-Attorney General appeared befere the Privy the trade of England and in many of its indus. tries has not, for many years, been so marked, does not call upon our authorities to send a and far reaching. In every quarter of the war ship with revolvers to them. If the peccountry employers complain of the exceeding ple are not allowed sufficient scope to carry on people of Canada but independence pure and La Minere, looks upon the result of the case dullness which prevails in commercial and inconstitutional agitations to redress grievances simple, and his declaration raised the enthu- as a terrible blow dealt our local Legislatures. dustrial circles, while the workingman, sees that have existence, without the interference siasm of the crowded house to It considers that their very right of want and misery attring him in the face; of revolvers, it is the duty of every minister

and the standard of the standard standard and the standard of the standard of

which show that in several departments of the same trate a revision of the federal industrial life, England's prosperity is surely and local powers will be necessary before on the wane. According to His Lordship the long / Provincial autonomy must not be an iron trade, which has for some time past been in a bad condition, is now in a worse : the woollen trade is suffering very considerably : the great incustry 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 en. gaged, 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, Liver pool, South Wales, and in other large commercial and industrial centres, thousands of workingmen are unable to find employmenu, while starvation is said to be threatening hundreds of families in Jarrow. There was surely sufficient in this relation of startling 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 ac-Land agents are knowing rogues, and the Quiesced in. Earl Granville, 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 Ir the prosperity of a new country depends strike many as peculiarly flimsy and unapon the increase of its population and the sound reasons for disbelief of facts and figures which are as plain as noonday. Befrom prosperous. While the population of cause manufacturers and capitalists pile up the Dominion has been at a comparative an immense number of millions, that is no standstill during the past two decades, the proof that there is or should be prosperity taxation of the people has increased almost among the humbler classes. Because Jay three hundred per cent. This is a rather Gould or Vanderbilt help to swell the aggrestartling statement, but unhappily the truth of gate value of the nation's wealth by hundreds it is only too plain and undeniable. Sir of millions, that does not bring either abun-Richard Cartwright, in his remarkable dance or sufficiency to the homes of the speech delivered at the great mass meeting of | workingmen. On the contrary, it represents citizens on Thursday night, threw a fierce so much subtracted from the general source and searching light upon this weak point in of supplies for the benefit of the few to the Canada's condition. From 1810 to 1860 our detriment of the thousands. It is not very progress was more than remarkable, the diplomatic or consoling to a hungry and destitute population to prove to them being greater than those of our Amer. that they are posperous and in need of nothican neighbors. Thus, in 1840 the population ing by pointing to their neighbors' increasing of Canada, then composed of Quebec and wealth. This first reason of Earl Granville's against an enquiry was consequently very unsatisfactory not to say impolitic. His second reason was not much better. As a Liverpool ed off very materially. In 1861 the four old exchange remarks, if there is no perceptible provinces had a population of 3,200,000, which increase in the statistics of pauperism it must only increased to 3,602,000 in 1871, and in be remembered, as the Earl of Dunraven 1881 was but 4,251,233. Allowing for the observed, "that the workingmen and the artisans would suffer, and suffer very severely in absolute silence before going

> THE LAND WAR IN THE SCOTCH HIGHLANDS.

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 Kim-

berley expressed his painful consciousness of

the depression under which the country la-

bors, but his opinion is that instead of relving

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

work, will not amount to much without the

practical sympathy and assistance of those

who are in the possession of wealth.

The indications of a fierce land war being waged in Great Britain are rapidly multiplying. The centre of discentent is in the Isle of Skye and in the Scotch Highlands, where the lords of the land are crowding the tenants out in order that there may be deer parks and sheep ranges instead of human habitations. The crofters bitterly complain of the tyranay exercised over them by the representatives of landlordism. Their condition, which was never very good, is one of increasing misery and slavery, owing to the worst exactions of feudalism. When they are not evicted and cast on the hillsides, their rents are steadily raised, and parts of their holdings are confiscated. In the past these crofters had the ascentained that out of 118 villages in Ontario | right to free pasturage for cattle on the hills, but that is taken away. The right of cutting turf and peat has also been withdrawn, while gained nothing in population. Out of 342,000 | the fishermen, in many cases, are not allowed to sell their fish except to landlords or their agents, who fix the price. The erofters are now in open rebellion against this crushingout system, and it is about time that they showed some spirit of manhood and resistance. These hardy, industrious husbandmen of the Highlands will command general sympathy in their struggle against the slavery of which they are the unwilling victims. As the Irish priests were with their flocks in the fight against landlordism, so do the Scotch clergymen seem to encourage the efforts of the crofters. The cision, and brought the case to the Court of tion, but also loss of capital and productive Rev. John MacMillan, of the Free Church, Appeal, where Judge Mackay's desision was labor.

Allapool, has issued an address to the crofters, in which, the following appears:-DISTRESS OF THE WORKING CLASSES (1) Let the people be allowed to agitate in a lawful manner (and we endorse ne

other), and there is no fear they will selves and their landlords and law courts, and Hon

ices

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ly;

and

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within the limits of the land." Fortunately for Rev. John MacMillan there is no coercion act in Scotland, or this language would auggest to the authorities that a landlords. Rev. Father Sheehy, of Kilmallock, was clapped into jail without trial by

calculated to remedy any of the grievances.

grown monopoly of property. Take the Hebrides, 500,000 acres in extent, belongs to hostilities between a single individual. The Duke of Suther-96,000 acres in the county of Denby dour there is dreadful poverty and sordid ing from the lack of certificates required by squalor. As the Globe, very properly, says, when about three hundred of the Congo valley has led to the general own one half of the land of Scotland, and claim the right of ordering every one off that nations upon equal terms. The international land as a trespasser and intruder, things are conference for considering this subject, called not in a satisfactory condition, It is all very satisfactory condition, It is all very satisfactory condition, and delegates are in attendance on the satisfactory condition. It is all very satisfactory condition, it is all very satisfactory condition, at Berlin, and delegates are in attendance on behalf of the United States. Of the results that any who are not satisfied with what the of the conference you will be duly advised. lords of the soil may ordain can take themselves off to some other country. But such With France the traditional cordial relation dulged in. In the present somewhat electric state of feeling generally prevailing in States; but by reason of the confederation of without putting forth an endeavour to dis- propose therefore to open negotiations for a 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 Calgarry correspondent of the Toronto Mail writes relative to the celebration of the Mail writes relative to the celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of Archibishop tion and consular rights is much tache's elevation to the Episcopal dignity by to be desired, and such a treaty, the clergy and people at St. Boniface. He I says :—That learned and most able and estimable prelate. whose life is the history of the North-West, came to the country in 1845 via the old route up the Ottawa, thence across the water-chain to Lake Superior, and thence by waterand portages to St. Boniface. When he lett Montreal he was a sub-deason, being too young for a deacon; but travelling was so the interest the interest and the route so long that lately convened in Washington upon the inhe became old enough while on the journey to be ordained the hunday 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 upon the meridian of Greenwich as the startof succession, and on the 14th of June, 1850, Pope Pius IX. appointed the young priest as Bishop of Ararth. The newly elected bishop was then stationed at He la Crosse, N. W. T. He suspected nothing of of a universal day, which shall begin at midwhat 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. Beniface in that year he saw Bishop Provencher and requested from him to be exempted from the great responsibility imposed upon him. Bishop Provencher answered him smilingly, and said "Don't be uneasy; true, you are guilty of a great fault in that you are too young, 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 exampled 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 ercate 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 tock place on the 23rd November, 1851. nop Taché returned to the North-West in 1852, and continued in missionary work with unswerving zeal, 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 carnest 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 heard the most ominent jurists express the epinion 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.

CATARRI .- A new treatment has been disby solution of the Catholic discusses on the most judiciously effected.

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tenance to any other agitation but what is UNITED STATES CONGRESS The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. The President sent portant subjects on home and foreign affairs. Buckshot Forster for less. There is none, The message opens with reference to the however, who will not agree with the protest late elections, and praises the worthy conof the Scotch clergyman that the employment duct of peace loving citizens, and also f warships, marines and soldiers against ing more precise and definite regulations for the tenants is an abuse of power, and is not counting the electoral vote. The President continues: "Our relations with all foreign There must be something rotten in the state powers continue to be amicable. With Belof a country where the many who work are scope of present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure to citizens of either consistent with the restraints of the constituand the few who do no work roll in untold wealth and uncounted millions. This monstrous condition of things is due to the overbetween Chilli and Peru is at an end. For estates of the Duke of Buccleugh, where one the arbitration of claims of American citizens can travel for hours and not reach the limits who during its continuance suffered through the acts of the Chilian authorities a convenof his property. The island of Lewes, in the tion will soon be negotiated. The state of

FRANCE AND CHINA land owns an estate stretching the entire continues to be an embarrassing feature of breadth of Scotland, from Dornoch Frith to our Easternirelations. The Chinese Government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens whose property 96,000 acres in the county of Denby was destroyed in the recent riots at Cauton. I renew the recommendation of my last anand the Duke of Richmond has 40,000 at nual message, that the Canton indemnity fund be returned to China. The true in-One can ride twenty three miles through the country; permitting the restriction of Chinese estates of the Duke of Cleveland. The immigration, is likely to be again the subject Marquis of Breadalbane can drive in a of your deliberations. It may be seriously straight line a hundred miles from his own hall door to the sea and claim all he passes rights of certain Chinese who left this country the last session does not violate the treaty over. And under the very shadow of this with return certificates valid under the old immense riches and its accompanying splen- law, and now seem to be debarred from land-

> the new. The importance of the RICH PROSPECTIVE TRADE conviction that it should be opened to all

FOREIGN RELATIONS. is a risky and unpleasant kind of talk to be in- | ship exists, and with Germany relations contime friendly. The United States have extradition treaties with several of the G. rman Britain, of all fools going those landlords are these States under the Imperial rule, the greatest who are taken up all but exclu- the application of such treaties is not the greatest who are taken up all out excut-sively in asserting and defining their rights interest of the two countries require. I charge their duties with some measure of as. single convention of extradition to embrace siduity and uprightness. Pheasant preserves all the territory of the empire. It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with Great Britain continues to be of a most friend ly 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 a prospect that the long pending revision of the foreign treaties of Japan may be concluded at a new conterence to be held at Tokic.

The increasing good will between our own government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded January 28, 1883; has been ratified and awaits the neces sary tariff legislation of Congress to become have reason to believe, that the Mexican government stands ready to conclude. With the republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes | ized Emulsion of the greatest benefit of the construction by the United States of a canal, a reilway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory.

vitation 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 ing point whence longitude is to be comnight 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 maxitime powers, except the United States, and came into force on the 1st of September last. The question of securing to authors, com-posers and artists copyright privileges in this country in return for reciprocal rights abroad is one that will receive your attention.

THE DYNAMICERS. I recommend that the scope of the neutrality laws of the United States he se enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed in our territory and aimed against the peace of a friendly nation. Mxisting statutes prohibit the litting 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 Other emergencies have already ariseu. arisen since, and motern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or to fili-bustering 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 quesion is one which intimately concerns the national honor.

THE PINANCES AND MARIE. The president joins the secretary of the treasury in recommending the immediate Eugenie Belisle, Sister Marie de la Garde; suspension of the commender of silver certificates. He reminds congress that in his message of 1882 attique; Miss Anne Leelaire, Sister Marie de St. Scholner commended the abolition of all excise de St. Isidore; Miss Helene Pelletier, Sister Marie de St. Isidore; Miss Helene Pelletier, Sister Marie taxes except those relating to distilled Marie de St. Germain; Mi spirits. This recommendation is again real Sister Marie de St. Roch. newed. In case these taxes shall be abolish. Final Vows. Sister Marie ed, the revenue that will still remain to the government will, in his bonnion, not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditure, but will afford a surplus large enough to permit such turill reduction as may seem to Miss Bourdon. revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have shown in what quarter these reductions

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 sojourn of his reverence in some Scotch Kill to Congress to day his annual message. The of August 5th, 1882, and March 31st, 1883, mainham might be to the advantage of the document is lengthy and deals with many impaint and says: In this, the last of stated messages Great care was taken to prevent its reach. mit to the congress of the United States, ing the public before its delivery to Congress. I cannot too 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 PULTGAMY 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

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 sufficiency, 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 mary of the embarrassing elements in the great

CONFLICT BETWEEN PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

may thus be turned to good account, and that the revenue may 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 judiciously 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 pational bankruptcy law, I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its ensetment may not outlust 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 pre servation 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 vexed questions respecting presidential in-ability, are measures which may justly receive your serious consideration. As the tire 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 unfailing 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 gevernment. (Signed)

CHESTER A. ARTHUR. Washington, December 1st, 1884.

Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakthem, where there is any tendency to weakness of the throat or bronchial tubes, as it soothes the irritated membrane, gives fullsome and strength to the vocal organs and imparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled con-127-6 mwf. stitution.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

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

Three postulants, Misses Alice Riverin, of Levis, Caroline Rochette, of Quebec, and Anna Albertine Lachance, of St. Romueld, were received into the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, on Friday.

Miss Vers Manning, nieco 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. Smeulders, the Apostolis 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, Que-bec, Mademoiselle Helena Theresa Anderson, of Eastport, Me., in religion Sister Ste. Winnifred, pronounced her final vows. Miss Marie Laure Thompson, of Levis, in religion Sister Mary of the Precious Blood, and Miss Angélina Leclero, of Str. Henedine, 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 demenstration will

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

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

Took the Holy Habit-Miss Arzelie Brule, Sister Marie de Ste. Rese de Lima; Miss Marie de St. Germain ; Miss Marie Rheault,

Final Vows-Sister Marie St. Medard, Miss Fanning; Sister de St. Joseph du Sacre Cœur, Miss Reuleau; Sister de St. Marc, Miss Connolly; Sister Marie de Cinq Plaies, Miss Audet; Sister Marie de Ste. Mathilde,

READ THIS

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

All Souls' Day in Paris-The Champions of Implety and the Defenders of Religion-Finding of the Body of St. James the Greater-The Late Bishop Dupantoup-England's Deference to the Holy Sec.

PARIS, Nov. 15. - The correspondent of the

Liverpool Catholic Times writes:-The com-

nemoration of the faithful departed was cele-

brated 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, an envoy of the Holy See and a Catholic misthe sentiment of reverence for the dead brought them to Père 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 and prudent policy, at the same time that it their deceased relatives and friends. Even is most honourable for the English Governthe general monument on which are inscribed ment. the words "In Memoriam," and which is intended to commemorate absent frien 'a. was well surrounded. The rage of the revolutionary papers knows no bounds. The Cri du Peuple condemns the visit to the cemeteries as Christian and Catholic. Such practice, it adds, show that the nation is still priest-ridden and God-ridden. The blasphemous paper of Jules Vallès 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 Cri 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 cang blashemous verses, in which devotion to the Sacred Heart was impiously parodied. The police, of course, dated 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. Vaucorbeil, 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. Phillippe du Boule a few hours before his death, from whom he received the last Sacraments. This has maddened his Freemason friends, who, however, attended his Requiem on Tuesday, at which all the best singers, male and temale, of the opera, sang by special permission of Cardinal Guibert. In several instances of late the hour of death has brought wiser counsels to well-known atheists. In one 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 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

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 Débais begins by enjing that every true non-Catholic statesman must realize that the doctrines and devotions of Catholies have nothing to do with them. Their only mission is with the social side of the Church and with its urdoubted and also other includences. influence for good. But in France the aim of politicians seems to be to treat Catholicism as a rival which has to be orushed at any cost. The Government is uners will find Kobinson's Phosphor- der the influence of brain-sick philosophers and intolerant so called freethinkers 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 o carrying out the Concordat. Every branch of the Executive, from the ministers down to simple municipal councillors, vie with one another to torment the Cures is the cause of the expulsion of the nuns from the hospital wards, and every species of persecution. By this means the Republic has lest 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 kast by the annual celebration of

LA MESSE DU SAINT BEPRIT, which took place at the Sainte Chapelle. The President of the Court of Cassation and all the members of the Paris bench and har were present in the Sainte Chapelle, where, after the Veni Creator and the Mars 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 Crucified One still remains in the French Courts of Justice, so the magistrates and judges inveke the Holv Ghost and assist at the Holy Sacrifice at the beginning of their sittings.

THE LATE BISHOP DUPANLOUP.

The Cardinal-Archbishoy of Paris has been compelled to give a severe lesson to the violent partisans who, in their quarrelsome controversies over the life of the late Bishop of Orleans, have forgotten the elementary lessons of Christian charity. Cardinal Guibert justly says that the fact of a biography of Monsigneur Dupanloup being published is 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 Dananloup eught to devolve upon his successor, he adds that the Bishep began his priestly life in Paris and that his public career was chiefly spent in the capital of France. Well may His Eminence elequently 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 Talley rand to God when he was a simple vicaire of St. Roch, whose life was one of penance and hard work, whose episcopal duties were ful-filled in letter and in spirit when he was

the liberty of the great Vatican Council and another gem in the great decree of the Infal-libility of the Holy See which he discussed like a Christian Bishop, while discussion was lawfully and praiseworthy, which he accepted Isval and cheerfully when the Holy Ghost had spoken.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE DELE-GATE-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 sionary, a lesson and example to certain

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. Anthanasius and Theodorus. The Sovereign recalls the providential discovery of the relics of several saints which has occurred in our days. There relies 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 resulved to rob and overthrow the Catholic temples to violate all organs in the same proportion. They also from the Catholic Faith resolved to rob and sanctuaries and destroy them. The give a responsible five year's guarantee with document relates also the recent dis- all their instruments. This house keep a covery of these relics by his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Compostella. A commission was instituted for the examination of the question, Cardinals of the ST. CECILIA'S AT BOURGET COLLEGE, Congregation of Sacred Rites :- Their Eminences Cardinal Domenico Bartolini, prefect, Raphael Monaco La Valletta, Miccialaus Ledochowsky, Luigi Serafini, Lucido Maria Parocchi, Angelo Bunchi and Tommaso Zigliara, as well as the Prelates Consulturs of the Sacred Congregation. In order to hasten the solution of the question, the most careful examination, that the judgment nassed by the Cardinal-Archbishop on the authenticity of the sacred remains should be confirmed and the Sovereign Pontiff confirmed t of his supreme authority. Finally, the Holy Father, on this occasion, accords to Spain the privilege conceded to it by Alexof St. James, 25th of July, falls on a Suaday,

Words of Warning and Comfort. If you are suffering from poor health or languishing en a bed of sickness, take

"chear if you are simply ailing, or if you " feel weak and dispirited.

" without clearly know-

"ing why, Hop Bitters " will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of buisness er labor, weakened by the strain of your every day duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strenghthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or

"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, blood 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 suf-

fering from any of the other numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is ell 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 sys-—tem against the scourge of all countires, —Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Inter--mittent Fevers by the use of Hop -Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow 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," an-"swered 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."

AST None genuine without a buuch of green Hops on the white labe. Shun all the vile, poisoneus stuff with "Hop or "Hops" in their name

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN. ROME, Nov. 27.—After a frendly interchange of views with Russia in regard to the serving his country and the Church in the position of the Catholic clergy in Poland a

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—A solemn session of the Plenary Council was held in the

BISHOP HENNESSEY ON "THE SANCTITY OF THE ORUNCH."

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 mark of respect and deference of a Protestant same sacraments. Look at her organization Government, continues the Moniteur, to and practice, and it must be admitted that mysterious and unaccountable manner. Governments in Europe. England under line of pontiffs from Leo XIII. to Peter, the stands and appreciates the services which the vicar of Christ, is as clear and unbroken as Church can render her in her colonies, and that from Arthur to Washington, marking the protection of Catholics is an act of good 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 c uld galvanize them into life again. She claims the gift of infallibility; she christianized and converted Europe be fore Protestantism was born. Her works reveal her sanctity, and the voice of the Divine One 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 gespel preached unto them."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Reports that have gone out that the Coun-ill will take some dedded action in favor of total abstinence are emphatically denied by a number of the bishops. Bishop Ireland, the leader of the Catholis 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 seme 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 peateral 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 Redemptorist Fathers, however, had an understanding with the Archbishop, by which the Germans allowed to have beer on such occasions.

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 pianos for \$225 cash which are being sold by sewing machine agents on the month very large stock of choice pianos and organs. See Advertisement.

RIGAUD, P.Q.

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. Holy Father sent Mgr. Agostino Caprara,
Promoter of the Faith, to Compostella,
to examine all and to make an inquest and report. The result of all this was, that after a
and heartfelt applause from the large andience. 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. E. Desjarding delighted his hearers by a well rendered piano solo. After the harmonious strains of his beautiful voice had ander III., namely the faculty of gaining a died away a side-splitting, comical negro plenary jubilee on the year in which the Feast drama caused great laughter and elicited showers of applause from the crowded hall. The notable features of the comicality word: J. Doyle, J. McGinn, G. Smith, and G. Taylor, of the business department, H. Hull, of the classical course, and W. Labelle and G. Bedard, of the commercial course. acquitted themselves creditably and gained vell meritedencomiums, which not only reflect npon themselves but also on the histrionic ability of their moderator. Mr. J. Doyle especially distinguished himself. A Laperriero, C. Groleau and G. Marcelin sang a well chosen trio with accomplished skill. A boautiful drama in two acts, "The Cavern of Wake-field," occupied a very prominent place on the evening's programme. The respective actors were: Messrs. H. Harwood, W. Martin, D. Garcau, D. Richer, E. Choquette, O. Mongenais and E. Ladoncour, of the classical course. Their endeavors met with the compless success they deserved, and made the vast hall coho with the laughter and en-thusiasm of the pleased spectators. After this drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as often the case,

thusiasm of the pleased sportators. Alter was 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. Laloude rendered a very fine comical duet in a praiseworthy manner. A few pupils of the husiness department, namely, M. J. Harkin, N. Derechie, F. O. Hogan, J. Doyle, C. Mangeru, 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 multed 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 accrifices of time and recreations which they cheerfully made for the benefit of this landable entemprise.

that was amply crowned with a wreath of ? well-merited victory.

The "Bourget College Bank Association" elected the following collegians to fulfil the various occupations as directors of the College Bank for the ensuing term ending March 15th; 1885 :- Mr. L. Seguin, President; Mr. N. Derochie, as Cashier; Mr. N. Raymond, Mr. J. McCian, F. O'Hagan and J. Harkin as Directors. Moreover, Mr. L. Seguin has been amed receiving teller and Mr. N. Raymond. paying teller for the ensuing month. The other employees have not been changed. We congratulate the young men upon this wise hoice, for a more zealous and skilful staff of directors could not have been elected. We hope that the above montioned will prove themselves worthy of the trust confided to

hem. A Spropator, INCREASING DISAFFECTION, IN

DUBLIN, Nov. 29. Barl Spencer has abandoned his intention of prosecuting United Ireland for libel. The English executive de partment at Dublin continues to report the appress of disaffection among the people of a the city, and great activity, of secret secieties ... in recruiting their numbers. The Nationalists oponly boast of their great increase and Young Ireland societies area, multiplying rapidly. Mumorous public meetings, area, being held by the latter in the provinces, as which considerable displaying no le of Irish, to

TONING THE WATER OF THE CONTROL

on our native population had left the country, country were not prosperous if the whole and the immigration of foreigners, who had been brought to our shores, had only swelled the population in the proportion of one in (Applause) as well as of population. It was to he read to the r inasmuch as there was now a drain of capital as well as of population. It was to be received that immigrants should be brought to this country on false pretences for they acted as the most active anti-immigration agent that mous and unprecedented for times in the hands of a new private individuals. could be found. He thought that the figures be had dited contradicted the theory that Canada contained a contented people. It was a poor testimonial to her that 2,000,000 ampoor sestimation in the property of the people, should have left the phore borders. If the the increase maked ambeen of indicate due ratio, there sahould be today as he had said more than 7,000,000 of people. He might say that the sendus that been less. during the years of Mr. Mackenzie's Government. If the exodus was a red by unwold-able conses, then the country must submit, but if not—if it arose from policy—then a

RESPONSE BLITTY. RESTED ON THE GOVERNMENT that caused it. Two courses were demanded at confederation, conservation of their existing forces and extension of our borders. He was personally in hvor of the latter course, but it should not be forgotten that there were three courses open to the statesmen of confederation: (1) keep this status gas, and build up what then existed, and cultivate self reliance on the part of the provinces; (2) to keep the superiority then existing over the United States, and, (3) to prevent the drain on our population. He regretted, however, that from the optset self reliance and

INDERENDENCE OF THE PROMISES was not sustained, and there had been nothing but successive loss and bribes offered to them, and this had colminated in the great \$22,000,000 bribe last session to the provines, to obtain their consent to the vote for words, which in private circles

WOULD BE TREASON.

namely the annexation of New Brunswick to the United States, had been advocated as the only remedy for the present evils, arising from the trade policy in force. At the same time there had been systematic attacks on the rights of the provinces. No good would ever be obtained for the provinces by obtaining grants of money from the Federal government. Quebec had gained nothing from the sums granted her whatever individuals might have done. If the people were wise they would resent all Federal interference and federal assistance alike. Referring again to the drain ou population, Sir Richard said that there was visible in the United States, in New England and Ohio, similar causes at work as in Canada, and there was a decrease, but it must be remembered that the population was not lost to the country. The causes of Canada's losses were various, but chiefly they were due to the

WASTE AND CORRUPTION

that had been witnessed and the increase in taxation. This was seen specially during two periods of five years. The period was between 1867 and 1873 when the taxation between 1867 and 1873 when the taxation increased by ten millions, and again from 1879 to 1885 when another They had ample warning of what was being though this may be called sentiment, yet it is a sentiment which had a great deal to do with the loss to the nation which we all so deeply deplore. (Hear). In my judgment the situation is critical. In my judgment ten millions were added. Between 1867 and 1883 the taxes for oustoms excise had increased from \$11,000,000 and \$30,000,000. As to the proper remedy he thought that it should be considered carefully. There were three all, that in any nation, no matter how ivil-great points in the history of Canada which and to be considered. They were the acl suppose that the imposing of high taxes was quisition of the North-West; the acquisition; the road to general prosperity (hear. hear), of British Columbia, and the great fiscal blunder | and next that no nation has committed a more of 1878. He approved of the first step, but costly act of evil than Canada when she en-under the conditions of the country he thought trusted the conduct of great affairs to men the second was an act of stupendous forly. There were various exenses for the schemes One was that it was an Imperial scheme, but he was of opinion that if such was the case that government should have been asked to pay the expenses. But he believed the real reason was: firstly, vanity on the part of the Government, also that they wanted to

CORICE ONTARIO:

and thirdly, the Government wanted to es tablish a corruption fund to keep themselves in power. British Columbia could not be blamed. Its demands were not unfair. The vote on the subject in the House of Commons was put through by the votes of the Ministers themselves. He thought that there was a tendency to be apathetic in public matters on the part of the people, and if there had been a few public demonstrations the folly he spoke of would not have been accomplished It would be well if the English practice was followed here, where the public kept a close watch on parliament and its acts. He would purposely decline to refer to the Pacific Scandal, but he could not do other than condemn the railway policy of the Government. Tha monopolies it had created had done infinite mischief to the North-West. Today but for the interference of the Government and their acts forced by them in some agreement with British Columbia, we should have seen a larger settlement in Manitoba and the Assimilatione. He had bimself seen in Dakota farms rising on all sides, while on the Canadian side of the line, they could be counted on one hand, and he regretted that investigation proved that they were nearly all Canadians who had been Le 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 to manufactures, and he later declared that he was "for Canada for the Canadians," but the statistics in the meantime did not show that he means that. He would break no Cabinet moret when he would tell what was well known that he himself was not in favor of parting on additional taxes in 1876 with the object of bringing in additional revenue. In 1876 the net decision ounted to \$1,000,000, and in 1878 the not definit was barely \$70,000, so that they had somely cleared off the nebt, atthough in 76, 77, 78 they were visited with very had erem. As regards the question whether er set the Mackenzie Government was right in refusing to put on high taxes in 1876 for the purpose of high taxes is 1876 for the purpose of high taxes in the interest of the great body of the manufacturers at well as of the people of highest rank on the very floor of the British House of Parliament. I may tell them that the expenses of government. (Hear, hear). They thought that though those specially favored industries might derive some possible inimediate benefit from high takes, it would in the long run be injurious to the country at | Colony and of the Empire are far from

factures. A (Hear) is He remembered, that at this times number of cotton manufacturers was right in saying that this times number of cotton manufacturers was right in saying that the people layer by their action admitted sub this times number of cotton manufacturers was right in saying that the people layer by their action admitted sub this times number of cotton manufacturers was right in saying that the stantially that I was right in saying that the people layer by their action admitted sub things are not in a satisfactory fosion was much as 20 and 30 per cent. They complained to give my reasons for felleving this I had the they were ham pered by English and for that they were ham pered by English and for that they were ham pered by English and for that they were ham pered by English and for that they were ham pered by English and for that they were ham pered by English and for that they were ham pered by English and for that they were ham pered by English and for that they were ham pered by English and for that they were ham pered by English and for that they were put into manufacturer would stitution. specific by Sir Richard Curtwright. Won, W. money were put into maintacturer valry would be in manufacturer and Mon. H. Hee cier. M.P. a sairt up and the maintacturer would be in not a long to the manufacturer. Would be in that I would be in the cier. M.P. a sairt up and the maintacturer of the property were before the that I would be in the country of the manufacturer of the Domin of our native population had left the country could not be properous, and the whole and the immigration of foreigners, who had not be properous, and the whole could not be properous if the people and the manufacturer of the properous.

(Hear, hear.) There never was a greater error (and the people of America and England will have to learn it; to the welfare of the country than that a Government should foster the accumulation of those large fortimes, when it is remembered that for every such fortune thousands of our fellow creatures must toil in penury, in paintry, and in want. (Applause:) A great many complained that he used rather strong language against his political opponents. If he did it was because of the position in which his friends of the Reform party placed him. He was enabled for many years to study closely the cause and the consequences of the ill deeds of the United. States Government. He thoughtine did what was right to be angry if the statistics he had submitted were correct, and it was his duty, and the duty of every chonest man in the Dominion, to condemu, and to condemn most severely, the Government and the men whose misgovernment and mismanagement brought such evil days on this country (applause). He would an nounce now that he was the determined enemy of those men (hear); not by reason of their assaults on hims. If, although: those assaults had been uninterrupted and unmitigated from the day he took office until the present hour, but because of the wrongs they were inflicting on the country (applause) He did not mind their attacks, for Providence often tempered the wind to the shorn lamb (laughter). Having inherited an Irish constitution and something of an Irish temper the Canada Pacific Railway. There was no contentment, however, in Quebec or else where in spite of this, and only the other day in New Branswick there had been spoken to the vote for the confessed that he rather enjoyed the attacks that had been made on him as well as those that were likely to be made in the future. He was the enemy of those men who mismanaged the Government of the country, and he believed in his heart they were the country's most deadly foes (applause). They were traitors to their own provinces whose independence they had undermined, they were traitors to the whole confederation which they had impoverished so much as to drive away hundreds of thousands of their fellow-countryman out of Canada, and he held that they were also

TRAITORS TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE. whose interests were largely concerned in the good government and prosperity of the North American confederation (applease). He held that it was attributable to the folly and misconduct of the present Government if

BRITAIN LOSES HER HOLD over this Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) One hundred years ago it was due to the folly of statesmen that the United States withdrew from Great Britain. If, unfortunately, it should be the fate of the people of Canada to see the same drama enacted in their country, he would say, above all, that such a result would be due to the misconduct They had ample warning of what was done; they were too apathetic and he feared they would have to pay for this in the future as they had to pay for it in the past. They would have to learn two great facts first of suppose that the imposing of high taxes was whom she knew to be corrupt and dishonest. (Applause.)
A Voice—I hope they won't make the mis-

take again.

Sir Richard Cartwright continued to say that for every dollar mismanaged and wasted in Ottawa some workingman in the city of Montreal or some place else lost the fruits of a hard day's labor, and for every million dollars so squandered a day's labor was lost to every working man in the Dominion. Now it took \$40,000,000 to defray the expenses of the Government, and in this country a man could not labor more than two hun dred and forty days in the year, therefore one-sixth of every laborer's income was taken by the Government for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the country. This he maintained was a monstrous state of things, when they remembered that 17 years

ago 14 days' labour was sufficient instead of 40 (applause). The people could thus judge for themselves the very serious inroad that had been made on the purses of the people of the country. The loss to the people of Canada in 17 years by reason of bad government' had been greater than the loss incurred by the terrible and unprecedented civil war, lasting 4 years, in the United States. Had the Mackenzie Government remained in power, instead of the

TERRIBLE TAXATION

of \$32,000,000, they would have a taxation and expenditure of \$25,000,000, or not ex ceeding \$26,000,000, the debt of the country would be less by many million dollars, there would be a powerful and populous province in the North-West, and they would have measurably averted the present depression in trade (applause). The means would have been found to make a Canadian Pacific Railway a great national success, as he would like to see it instead of a scheme to run the people (applause).

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. I thought as a free born Canadian I had a right to say what I liked and where I liked to say it in, what I consider the interest of my country. But I have been told that it is treasonable for a Canadian to look forward to the future of his country. I am not disposed to condemn that doctrine. As we are in right of our British ancestry, a precedent loving people, I may relieve the nerves of those gentlemen by telling them that in all

sentiments at at Toronto, we we had English statesmen of both parties affirming this principles of what I said and declaring were in a grathet in their view the present relations of the federal affairs.

for long, and the past experience proves the correctness of my views, that the people of me Canada through and their propen representatives in have conther right into make any commercial and other treaties they like with the people of other countries. (Loud applause.) 1 have a great liking and regard for our English friends, but surely the history of English negotiations and treaties in North America is mot such a brilliant record as torgain our confidence. (Applause.)

From their treaty in Paris down to the Washington capitulation there is nothing to show that the English can manage our interests betterithan we could manage them ourselves. (Lond applace.) During the hundred years that have elapsed since Canada became a British colony I recollect but one negotiation, and one only, in which the interests of Canada have been properly guarded and provided for. That was at certain negotiation which took place at Halifax; and which was arranged by Mr. Alex. Smith and Mr. Galt during the premiership of Mr. Mackenzie. (Applause.) If anyone can name another treaty, in which! Canada has been served so well, I, for one, would be glad to have the name of it. Lastly, think a people?

4,400,000 STRONG,

should, annhappily, events occur which might involve the Empire in a war affecting their interest, are not mere sheep in the mar ket, but that they have some right to have a voice in such momentous issues. (Continued applause.) I for one am quite ready to discuss every project for Imperial Federation whenever the British Government so chooses to submit a scheme. I think there are serious and grave difficulties in the way, but if they submit it, it is our part to give it our most respectful consideration. (Cheers. I will not hesitate to repeat here that I would value such a scheme of Federation in this, that I think it might be made a stepping stone to something greater. (Applause.) I have told the people of Canada before, and I have told English statemen that I believe it would be an advantage to al. English-speaking countries if there was a closer alliance between the great nations of Auglo-Saxon origin. I advocate this, in the first place, as the friend of the British Empire, because by that means I believe could be repaired the two cardinal errors of English policy. These two errors are that England neglected every reasonable opportunity to reconcile the people of the United States to the English people, and the second error is that England is neglecting the opportunity to conciliate

THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

at the present moment (loud and continued applause). Either of these great things is worth doing a 100,000 times more than anything England can gain in Egypt, or in the Soudan, or in South Africa. I don't conceive that our position is altogether a hopeful one. In our present relation with England we are neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red herring (laughter and applause), and I don't think it is well for us to have the powers of govern-ment without the responsibilities. I think it is becoming morally and materially injurious to us that our present position lowers us to a considerable extent in the eyes of foreigners and of our own people. Althe situation may soon become serious if the remedy he not soon applied. I advise you not to be over sanguine or disappointed. would not despair, but I cannot help seeing that there are enormous faults and enormous mischief. I cannot help seeing the moral de terioration going on in our country, and I think the situa ion is one in which no small amount of self sacrifice is likely to be demanded of those who wish well of their country. Some may suspic. politicians and say with Dr. Johnson 'time politics are the last refuge of a scoundrel.' I agree with Dr. Johnson if a politician has no purer motive than to make a trad: of politics, and if any one enters political life a poor man and comes out of it a rich man the onus probandi rests with him to show by what honest means he came by his money. (Hear, hear). The Reform party in Canada have as a leader a man who has given up a profession, and who gives his time and his labor to his country, and who is unrivalled in ability. (Applause). With such a cause and such a leader we will not despair. Canada now calls for volunteers. I hope she won't call in vain. (Applause.) I say to my friends of the Liberal club, that the night is darkest before the dawn.

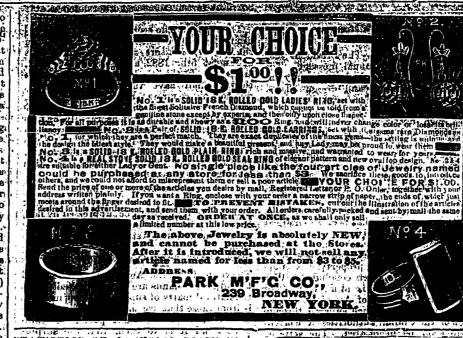
Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed down from sire to son. Though often lost is ever won.

(Applause). If the people are true to themselves the battle will be won and the people of Canada will yet enjoy the full blessings which the Almighty has been pleased to assign to this Dominion.

The speaker then concluded amidst the cheers of the audience. Most of those present stood up and handkerchiefs and hats were waved in enthusiasm.

Hon, W. Laurier said commerce chiefly governed politics, and as Montreal was the tomach of the Dominion, from which distribution was made to the other members, stagnation in her borders necessarily affected the whole country. Trade in Montreal was stag-nated, the factories closed or half closed. Montreal, he held, was essentially Liberal and the cradle of constitutional liberty It was noteworthy that those who had once asked for protection were now demanding free trade. In 1878 some had been duzzled with the promises of Protection, but had learnt wisdom with ex-perience. A high tariff did not suit a country with so small a population as Canada, however it might suit in France with 36,000,000, Germany with 40,000,000, and the United States with nearly 60,000,000. They should cultivate a policy of expansion, not contraction. He also claimed that Can ada should have the right of treaty mak He also claimed that Caning and political liberty. There should be public opinion exhibited to act and agitation looking forward to becoming an independent and prosperous nation. But they must obtain free trade, and he hoped

wright. Mr. T. Cramp moved a vote of thanks to



STATISTICS OF CATHOLIC DIOCESES.

In the diocese of Three Rivers there are about 145,000 Catholics. If we leave out the counties of the south there are only about 67,000; and in the new diocese a Catholic population of one-tenth of a thousand! The espective populations of the north and south the diocese are as follows:

North—Courty of Champlain, 28,802 Cath-plies; Three Rivers, '8,831; County of St. Maurice, 12,877; County of Maskinonge, 17,-

South -- Courty of Nicolet, 28,579; Coun-

ty of Drummond and Arthabaska, 33,708; County of Yamaska, 16,950 have 1,170, 000; in the Maritime Provinces (Province of Halifax), there are 109,000 French Catholics of a total population of 205,000; in Upper Canada (Province of Toronto) there are about 75,000 French speaking Catholics out of a total population of 280,000; in the Province of St. Boniface, about 13,000 French Catho-

ies in a total of 27,000. in a total of 27,000.
In New Brunswick the French Acadians form the greater part of the Catholic population, having 56,635 in a total of 109,091. They never have a bishop, and seldom, if ever,

n priest of their race.
In Nova Spotia the French Catholics count 41,219 in 117,487, considerably over one-third

of the total population.

In Prince Edward Island the proportion is 10,751 in a population of 47,115 Catholics. The census of 1881 placed the Catholic population of Lower Canada at 1,170,718. Adding the population of the diocese of Ottawa and the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac, the population is over 2,000,000.

The ecclesiastical province of Toronto, in charge of His Grace Archbishop Lynch, has not more than 300,000 Catholics, a great deal less than the discess of Montreal. These 275,000 or 280,000 have an archbishop and five or six bishops.

The ecclesiastical province of Halifax, which comprises the three Maritime Provinces, counts only 265,000 Catholics, less again than the ecclesiastical province of Toronto. It has an archbishop and four or five bishops. The ecclesinstical province of St. Boniface,

which comprises Manitola and all the Northwest, counts only thirty thousand (30,000) Catholics. It has an archbishop and three or four bishops.

We find in the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Halifax, Toronto and St. Boniface altogether less Catholics than in the half of the Province of Quebec alone.

Out of 1,791,982 Catholics who reside in Canada, more than 1,200,000 are in the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, and the rest, less than 600,000, in the three other Ecclesiastical Provinces.

A DEFEAT FOR LISMARCK.

BERLIN, Nov. 26 .- The Reichstag to-day, wa vote of 180 acrains: 99, adonted a resolu tion in favor of the payment of its members for their services as legislators. The resolu tion was strongly opposed by Bismarck. The result is considered a signal defeat of the latter.

In the debate Bismarck stated that the nonpayment of members of the Reichstag was orrelative of the electoral system and rested upon a compromise between the states composing the empire. He deprecated the payment of salaries to members as having a ten lency to lengthen the sessions and as being in principle inimical to the interests of the country. The present parties in the Reichstag are engaged in a perpetual struggle hetween the empire and church. Bismarck continuing, said he considered that the new liberals, socialists and people's party, were all Republicans. He admitted that his former misgiv ings, that the action of the Federal Govern ment might jeopardize the unity of the em pire, had proven to be unfounded, but for the last ten years no had not seen a Reichstag which could be called a national body. He strongly disapproved the principles of the new Liberals, and pointed out that the affairs of the country will remain at a standstill unless the Government is in accord with the Reichstag and Bundesrath, which latter is the more important body. Dr. Windthorst made declaration in the Reichstag that the local court of the Duchy of Brunswick is in favor of the Duke of Cumberland as successor of the late dake.

UNVEILING HON. GEORGE BROWN'S STATUE.

TORONTO, Nov. 25 .- The ceremony of unveiling Hoa. George Brown's statue was performed at noon to day by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the snow falling heavily, there was a large gathering both of Reformers and Conserva-tives. J. Edgar acted as muster of cere inonies.

A Bridgeport, Conn., man agreed to eat two crows if Blaine was not elected.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid Liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Henry Villard is now living quietly with his family in Paris.

Purge out the lurking distemper that under mines health, and the constitutional vigor vill return. Those who suffer from an en-feebled and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to cleanse the

The Gordon expedition has already cost England \$65,000,000.

"I would not live always." No: not if they would look forward to the future of the disease is to make my life a daily burden country so well depicted by Sir Richard Cart. But it need not, good friend, and will not if you will be wise in time. How many of lour loved ones are mouldering in the dust who the speakers.

Hon, II. Mereler said that he had always slight cough was unheeded, the many symptoms of disease that lurked within were slight. might have been spared for years. The exposed load politics in the same way as toms of disease that larked within were slight. Hon R. Cartwright had the federal short, ed and death came. Dr. Pierce's Golden comings. He regrette I that affairs in Quebec Medical Discovery" cannot recall, the dead were in a grave condition—worse than in though it has snatched numbers from the federal affairs.

The meeting then broke up.

In its earlier stages.



WORM POWDERS.

due and stinge - the last of antiques a Purgative: Is a sife; sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adelia.



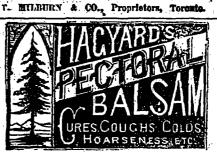
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Grecian 3,600 Capt C E LeGallais.

Manitoban 3,150 Capt R Carrillers. Casadian ... 2,600 Capt IX Carrithers Casadian ... 2,600 Capt John Kerr. Phœnician ... 2,600 Capt John Brown. Waldensfan ... 2,600 Capt W Dalziell Lucerne ... 2,200 Capt W S Main. Newfoundland 1,500 Capt C J Mylins. Acadian ... 1,350 Capt F McGrath.

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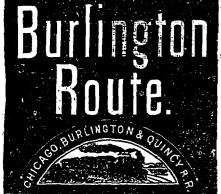
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of the City and District of Montreal, duly
authorized ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. David.
Morrice, of the said City of Montreal, merchant,
Defendant. An action for separation des biens
has been entered in the above cause.
Montreal, 15th November. 1884.

A. W. ATWATER.

16-5. Attorney for Plaintiff

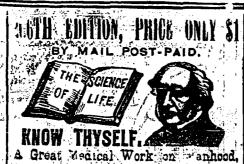
DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL Superior Court. No.
Dame Angelina Merià Hovey of the City and
District of Montreal, wife of Frederick William
Howard, of saine place, trader, and duly
authorized for the purposes, hereof, Plaintiff, vs.
the said Frederick William Howard, Defendant.
An action for serve with the said Frederick William Howard, best here An action for separation as to propert, has been Instituted in this cause.
Instituted in this cause.
It Montreal; 22nd November; 1884.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

165 Attempts for Plaintiff.

WANTED - FUR THE SEPARATE School of Mattawa, District of Nins; sing, a Maler Teacher, holding a second-class certificate, and capable of teaching French and English. Dirties to commence first January, 1998 1885. Applicants will please state salary ex-pected and enclose references. Address, GEO. SMITH, Sec. Tree, Mattawa, Ont.

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This book should be read by the young for astruction; and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—Dondon Lancet.
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without an instance of failure, THYSELF

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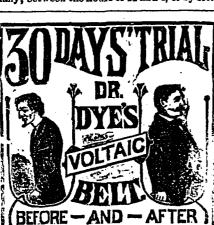
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Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Couglis, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

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4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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Best Dyes Ever Made.

FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RAQS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RAQS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fibrig of funcy stitule sarily and perfectly colored to say, shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Scal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors, Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs, of goods. If you have never used Dyes by these game. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid: 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a Sci stamp.

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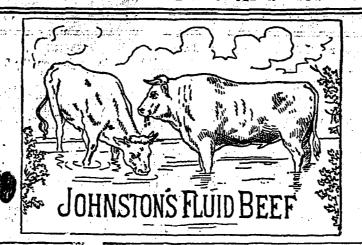
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By William Crozierand Peter Henderson.
Just Issued. A new work of 400 pages.
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A NEW INSTRUMENT. SWEET AND POWERFUL.



a feet 5 inches; Length, i feet 5 inches. THE CASE is a beautiful design of an upright Flano, xactly like illustration, manufactured of solid Charry, lighly polished to resemble Rosewood. THE MUSIO is produced upon TWELVE Octaves of Reeds, (added by a double Right and Left Coupler), so constructed, tuned, and vulced as to imitate as nearly as possibles stringed instrument, operated by a full lix thetave counters by a full lix the lix

We recommend this instrument because we know its merits, but we keep in stock and SHIP PROMPTLY on receipt of order, all our different styles of Organs for the Parlor, the Charlet, the Church or the Sabbath School, Plance for Stat and spwards. Send for illustrated Catalogue. Visitors are always welcome at our mamment factory. Dariel F. Beatty Organ & Piano Co., Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.



Not a douche, snuff, nor patent medicine.

HOLE A USE WITE STREET, IN PARTITION OF THE WARD STREET, WHEN THE CALL OF THE STREET, WHEN THE CALL OF THE STREET, WHEN THE CALL OF THE STREET, WHEN CALL OF THE STREET, WHEN CALL OF THE STREET, WHICH CERTURY STREET, WHICH CERTURY STREET, WHICH CALL OF THE STREET, WHICH STREET, WHICH

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MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of thurch Bet

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TOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond, ISSUE OF 1874

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is entitled to FOUR DRAWINGS ANNUALLY,

until each and every bend is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there are no blanks. Premium

Florins. 200,000 20,000 5,000 1,000 250 140 @ \$0,000 20,000 20,000 12,000 716,800

Together 5,200 premiums, amounting to 1,648, 000 Florins. The next Redemption takes place on the

SECOND OF JANUARY,

And every Band bought of us on or before the 2nd of January is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Outof-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing 85, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly in stalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. ESTABLISHED IN 1014.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

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The State of Michigan has more than 4,000 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest. Several million acres of unoccupied and feitile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a PAMPHLET containing a map, also descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources, which moy be had free of charge by writing to the COMER OF INNERSALIDE.



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Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and
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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith lovard all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company

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

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Decomber 2nd, A.D. 1879,

Its Grand Single a unifier Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

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EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music. New Orleans, Tuesday, December 16, 18-4.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louislana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. Molice.—Tickets are Ten Bollars only. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths. \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000....\$150,000 150,000 ... \$150,000 50,000 ... 60,000 20,000 ... 20,000 10,000 ... 20,000 5,000 ... 20,000 500 ... 25,000 300 ... 30,000 GRAND PRIZE OF GRAND PRIZE OF I ARGE PRIZES OF LARGE PRIZES OF 20 PRIZES OF 50 do 100 do 200 do 600 do 1,000 do 200.... 40,000 100.... 60,000 50.... 50,000 do.... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes of . \$200.... \$20,000

2,279 Prizes, amounting to Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans:

For further information write clearly, giving full address. FORTAL. NOTES; Express Money Orders, or New York fixchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$6 and upwards at our expense) addressed.

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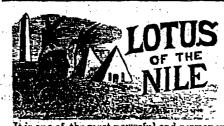
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CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellinga, Sprains, Bruises,
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DOES WONDERFUL Why (IDNEY DISEASES AND

IVER COMPLAINTS, & Recouse it acts on the LIVER, BUWELS and KIDNETS at the same time.

ause it cleanses the system of the poison-namers that develope in Ridney and Url-Diseases, Elliousness, Janudice, Constipa-Piles, or in Racoundism, Neuralgia, Ner-Disorders and all Female Complains.

IT WILL SUBELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD g the normal power to throw off THOUSANDS CF CASES

PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRYGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
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To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausen, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appeties, and constination. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They awing stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the Ose of moderate doses of

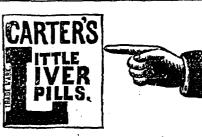
Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

ATER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable - a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

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Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggista.



Sick Readache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dis-siness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing.

Headsche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation; caring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct, all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver

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

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

A most appetizing a lad 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 disit, using enough, so that there will be a dis-tinct mustard flavor. An ounce of seed to one small head of cabbage will do. One or two yellow peppers should be jut into very small slices and added; pour cold vinegar over all, add a little salt and sugar, and then let it stand for a day or two, so that the cab-hage and pepper are really pickled. This may be packed in jars or be put into cans and kept all winter. It is nice with oysters or with cold meats.

or with cold meats. A very plain pudding, but one which is nice if caten with a good sauce, is made of three parts of bread crumbs rolled quite fine, one parts of bread crumbs rolled quite fine, one part tart applies chopped about as for mince pies, and one part raisins and English currants, either chopped or whole, as your taste may dictate, a tablespoonful of salt, and water to moisten sufficiently are all the ingredients required. Mix well together, and steam for two hours; serve hot with a rich salt, and steam for two hours; serve hot with a rich sauce, taking the precaution to make the sauce aweeter than is usual, as the pudding is not sweetened at all.

not sweetened at all.

This receipt for the stuffing for a goose is contributed by one who has tried it and pronounces it excellent: Take four large apples, four onions of medium size, four leaves of sage, and a teaspoonful oi parsley. After peeling apples and onions, and removing the cores from the apples, boil all these ingredients in a saucepan with just water enough to cover them. When soft, rub them through a sieve and add mashed potatoes, well seasoned sieve and add mashed potatods, well seasoned and very dry, until you have sufficient for your purpose. Whether this rule or the more common one of the bread crumbs, a little salt pork, and herbs is used, take special pains to have the stuffing of even quality—that is, have no lumps, and be sure that the seisoning is equally distributed; it requires a good deal of delicate manipulation to make a pala-

table, not to say appetizing stuffing.

Oyster fritters are made thus: to one cup of sweet milk allow two eggs, with flour chough to make a thick batter; salt and pepper to suit the taste must be added. Chop the oysters—and about this you must consult your own taste—for some good cooks cut them only in halves, while others chop them fine. Have hot lard or beef drippings in a small but deep kettle; drop the datter into licate brown.

Pies made of apple butter are highly re-commended. For one pie take half a cup—a good large half cup of sugar, one-third of a tenspoonful of allspice, and sweet milk to make the requisite quantity for one pie.

Bake with a lower crust only.

Constant complaints and inquiries are heard from housekeepers concerning moths, had it does not seem to be understood by all that fresh air and light will do a great deal to prevent their propagating and their working also. No room should be kept constantly the house should have daily charge of air. If this does not prevent moths from beginning work, vigorous measures must be taken. If work, vigorous measures must be taken. It you fear that they are at work at the edge of the carpet, it will sometimes suffice to lay a cloth, and press a hot flat-iron over it, but the best way is to take the carpet up, and clean it, and give a good deal of attention to the floor. Look in the cracks; and if you discover sizes of mether week to floor. if you discover signs of moths, wash the floor

with benzine, and scatter red pepper on it before putting the carpet lining down. A dingy oilcloth may be brightened by washing it with clear water with a little horax dissolved in it; wipe it with a flornel cloth that you have dipped into milk, and then rub it as dry as possible.

OLD FEUDS REVIVED GENERAL SHERMAN THREATENS JEFF

DAVIS. Sr. Louis, Nov. 25 .-- In a speech here a few weeks ago, General Sherman said secession 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. Davis has sent a communication to the papers, in which he says Sherman's statement that he had written a letter to a gentleman, who is now a United States Senator, declaring he would turn Lee's army against any State that might attempt to secode from the confederation, is unqualifiedly fulse. The assertion that he had any purpose or wish to destroy the liberty and equal rights of any State, North or South, is a reckless and shameless falsehood. If Sherman had access to any letters purporting to have been written by him, which will sustain his accusations, he demands that he shall produce them or wear the brand of a base slanderer. Shermon says

POOR LONE BACHELORS.

THEIR LONGING FOR LADY ACQUAINTAN-

he will settle the matter with Davis.

CES. "A society consisting of thirty-one prominent young men of Treuton Co., Arizona, has sent a representative to the east to find suitable spouses for the members." Thus runs a despatch to the newspapers of the American continent this morning. Fully recogniz-ing the delicate mission of the representative, we would advise him to call at this office and peruse an article which went the rounds of the press and entitled "A City of Pretty Girls." He should also secure a copy of a Montreal society paper entitled Gossip and read its Quebec correspondence. His researches in the direction indicated will satisfy him that Quebec City is the fit and proper place to go, if he wants to bring his mission to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

A NOBLE BENEFACTOR.

JOHN II. STRATFORD'S MAGNIFICENT GIFT TO THE CITY OF BRANTFORD.

BRANTFORD, Nov. 26 .- Yesterday efternoon 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. The structure is an imposing one, standing on an elevation overlooking the city and the valley of the Grand river. The material is white and red brick. The centre is 100 feet by 44 feet, three atories high, with wings 40 by 40 feet, two stories. The woodwork, is white maple and ash. In every respect the best sanitary principles have been adopted. There is room for 44 beds, so ward containing more than six. Mr. Stratford expends \$20,000, and the \$5,000, cost of the equipment, was raised by Mrs. A. S. Harding, Mrs. Stratford and Mrs. Cockburn. The formal; opening will take place in January. Miss Goldie, formerly of the Toronto hospital, will be matron. Mr. John Turner is the

AN URGENT APPEAL.

New York, Nov. 55.—The Municipal Council of the Irish National League has issued a stirring address to its followers to-uight, urging increased activity in the cause of Ireland and the necessity for more active

Consols in the London market were easier at 90 3 16 money 998 account. Eric 4 higher at 154; Illinois Central 2 to 1241. Canada Pacific dropped 8 to 468; New York Central boomed up 22 to 95.

The money and sterling Exchange markets were dull, so reported all the leading brokers; prices were unchanged.

At the afternoon session of the Stock Exchange yesterday which closed too late tor our edition the market for stocks was stronger and it was higher still to day. Gas weakened this morning day. Gas weakened this morning but recovered. Molsons was strong. A prominent broker said "the bulls have been partaking freely of Johnson's fluid beef and partaking freely of Johnson's fluid beef and the bears are all broker up. The advance in Bank of Montreal was I per cent.

There are more buyers for cotton stocks, but The total exports of lumber from Montreal to the bears are all broker up. The cent.

The total exports of lumber from Montreal to the bears are more buyers for cotton stocks, but the bears of lumber from Montreal to the bears are more buyers for cotton stocks, but the bears of lumber from Montreal to the bears of lumber from Montreal and Pietreville were 56,519,407 feet. An increase of 3.457,009 feet compared with 1883, and the bears of lumber from Montreal and Pietreville were 56,519,407 feet. the holders will not sell at the rumous prices-

The Montreal stock market closed strong; upward tendency. The sales were : 35 Bank of Montreal at 1871, 25 Bank of Toronto at 174, 25 Merchants Bank at 1091, 68 Bank of Commerce at 1201, 50 do at 1202, 35 Bank of Commerce exidiv. at 1161, 25 City Passenger Ry. Co. at 120, 25 Gas at 1802, 100 do at 181, 25 00 at 1813.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

The course of trade continues monotonously slow and disappointing. The absence of I anow at this season of the year is always bad best quality of the year and as the grubby for business, as the country customers are sever d from their base of supplies, the roads being too lough for vehicles. The transactions in general merchandise have been strictly in the requirements for immediate distribution, which, of course, mains applied to show some disposition to buy good hides. Prices are a shade easier than a week ago. We quote:—No. 1 Toronto, 9½c, and No. 2 at 9c. No. 1 Hamilton, distribution, which, of course, mains applied to show some disposition to buy good hides. And the strictly in the requirements for immediate and No. 2 at 9c. No. 1 Hamilton, distribution, which, of course, mains applied to show some disposition to buy good hides. parently quiet markets. Values generally remain low and show no sign of improvement. The dry goods trade has continued very quiet the past week. The demand from all quarters and on all accounts has been strictly moderate, almost wholly of a hand to mouth character. There is some preparation going on to get out samples of spring fabrics, and some few orders have been placed for future delivery. In most of the large houses stock taking will be commenced next week, and no improvement is looked for for some time.

The auxiety regarding the disposition of our surplus Wheat for this year, is one respecting which opinions disagree There is a common sense one, however, which promises to tell effectively on values in the near future. I'we facts cannot be ignored with impunity. First: at the low prices which have prevailed, the consumption throughout the world has been enormo sly increasel, and new uses have been found for the product; Second : the Winter Wheat acreage in this country for is quiet. Our quotations for strictly prime the next crop has been reduced 25 per cent. Europe produced sufficient to supply her requirements.

No country can supply this deficiency so cheaply as ours. In view of the second resen, any surplus of this crop which shall remain in hand in 1885, probably will not be burden because of the reduced production.

IRON AND HARDWARE. - Pig iron has been very quiet, with hardly any enquiry to speak of. Warrants are cabled 24 higher than a week ago at 43s 6d. We quote:—Coltness, \$20.50; Langloan \$20; Calder, Gretsherrie, and Summerlee, \$18.50 to 19.00; Ous.—The oil market generally has been Dilmellington, \$17.50; and Eglinton \$17.00. The trade in finished iron has been fairly active at steady prices. Bare have moved out to a fair extent at \$1 70 to \$1 75. Sheets are quoted at \$240 to \$260; and plates at \$250 to \$275. A moderate business has been done in tin plates at steady prices, but orders for January delivery are beginning to come in. Charcoals are quoted at \$4.50 and colles at \$4. The market for Canada plates has been somewhat unsettled, owing to a Toronto house having offered a round let here at \$2.75, six months. We quote nominally \$2 90 to \$3 00. Ingot tin is unchanged at 20c for Straits, and 21c for Lamb & Flag : ingot

copper at 15c, and lead at \$3 25 to \$3 50. GRECERIES. - Sugar has been quiet and weaker, values showing a decline of &c. granulated being now quoted at 6 gc to 6 kc, and yellows at 4 gc to 5 gc. Syrup has continued quiet and easy, prices ranging from 271c to 50c per gallon as to quality. Molasses is dull and weak. Barbadoes is quoted 31c. A cargo of Antigua has been offered at 24q a figure which probably would be shaded to effect a sale. Porto Rico and Trinidad is quoted at 24c to 26c, and Cuba and sugar house at 18c. Tea and coffee-The offering of tea continues to be made in a careful manmer and with some firmness, holders expressing considerable confidence in the situation of bid a trifle below the valuation, and the movement is consequently limited. There has been a fair enquiry for grades valued at 16c to 18c, but the supplies of such are light. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. Macha at 23c to 26hc, Java at 18c to 22c and, Jamaica at 14c to 18c. Fruit—The fruit market has presented a more animated appearance, under a more active enquiry for most kinds. Valencia raisius continue firm and in kinds. Valencia raisius continue firm and in mon at \$12 per br]; dry cod at \$4 to \$4.25 per bag, 35c to 40c; arsnips, do, 45c to 50c; alight supply at 84c; but we hear of the sale of for quintal; lake trout at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per hay, per ton, \$7 to \$14; straw, per ton, \$7 a carload at \$10. Sultanes have been en half brl., and sea trout at \$8.50 to \$8.75 per to \$9.00. or quired for more freely, and a fair business has bri. been done at 61c to 71c. Currents have been dealt in more freely at 61c. to 71c. Prunes remain at 41c. Turkish figs are in good supply at 101c to 15 with Malaga at 4c to 6c. remain at 44c. Turkisk figs are in good suppoply at 164c to 15 with Malaga at 4c to 5c. and Filberts have been more active at 74c to 84c. Ivia almonds are quoted at 12c to 13c and Farragona at 13c to 14a) Walnuts are quoted at 12c to 13c and quiet, with sales light at 64c for common french and 114c for Grenobles Spices and Rice—Spices have been quiet and steady, and der a moderate average demand. The offering of stock is generally light. We quote:

Black pener 17c to 18c; white 25c to 27c. The World severely attacks Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in connection with the recent litigation. It says the only motherless daughter of the upright and eloquent judge, to whose lips holiest senting of stock is generally light. We quote:

Black pener 17c to 18c; white 25c to 27c. The World severely attacks Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in connection. It says the only motherless daughter of the upright and eloquent judge, to whose lips holiest senting of stock is generally light. We quote:

Black pener 17c to 18c; white 25c to 27c. The World talks a distressing tale of parsi-Black pepper 17c to 18c; white, 25c to 27c; new feature, except that indide of potas con-

changed at \$3.50 to \$3.60. http://doi.org/10.100/10

Extract to

pendige and St. to \$50 per dozen. Figured meats are quiet and time hanged. Corned beef in 2 lb time at \$3.50 per dozen. Tosst beef in 2 lb time at \$4.25 to 4.50 per dozen; and lunch tonguessin 2 lb time at \$6.00 per dozen; and lunch tonguessin 2 lb time at \$6.00 per dozen.

In Mark The total exports of deals to the United King for from Montreal during the season of 1884 were 1912 262 12 Quebec standards, edual to 52.587.205 feet board measurement an increase of 2,072,827 feet compared with 1882, an increase of 37,047918 feet compared with 1882, an increase of 32,802 320 feet compared with 1881, an increase of 32,802 320 feet compared with 1880. The exports from Pierreville during the season by 32,862.320 feet compared with 1880. In mour. Fatence, and the season exports from Pierreville during the season were 3,932,202 feet—in increase of 1;384.182 Fancy, \$3.50 to \$3.55; Spring extra, \$3.50 LAMBERT.—At—South Quebec, Nov.-21st, feet compared with 1882 and an increase of 1;738,367 feet compared with 1882. The strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4.25; American the wife of late Patrick Lambert, of a daughter strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4.25; American Mokenna At Cote des Neiges, on Sature to the compared with 1882. The preventile were 56,519,407 feet—an increase provided with 1883, and Pierreville were 56,519,407 feet—an increase of 1;384,182 to \$4.25 to \$4.00; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.55; Middlings, \$2.85 to \$2.90; Pollards, of a son. total combined exports from Moutreal and Pierreville were 56,519,407 feet an increase of 3,457,009 feet compared with 1883, and of 9,457,447 feet compared with 1882 the holders will not sell at the rulnous prices ourrent. Montreal cotton was 373 bid; Stormont ootton 30 bid; Dundas cotton 30 bid and Canada cotton 20 bid. Hudon cotton boomed from 55 up to 60 bid. The following were the morning stock sales:

15 Montreal 187; 6 dc 1871; 25 do 1875; 1

Molsons 110; 48 Merchants 1092; 25 commerce 120; 25 do 1201; 25 "Dukes, N W"

428; 8 Telegraph 1122; 225 Passenger 120; 10 do 1191; 75 do 120; 25 do 1192; 25 Gas 1801; 175 do 181; 1 do 183; 75 do 181; 25 do 181; 25 do 181; 125 do 181; 100 do 181; 125 do 181; 100 do 181; 125 do 181; 100 do 181; 25 do 181; 100 do 181; 1 the River Platte were 21,386,378 feet, which, together with 13,510,175 feet from Lower St.

condition of business, as they are not running to their full capacity. Preparations for stock taking are being made. Prices are about steady as follows:—Leather—In leather there has been a quiet actual requirement business, with an even tone to the market, which has not changed one way or the other. Slits have an upward tendency. There is still an export movement of black leather, but the general supplies of all kinds are ample. Dealrs are preparing for the annual stock taking, which does not tend to facilitate business. Prices are about steady.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The hide market has developed an easier tone, owing to weakness in the West, but business has remained quiet. There has been a little more enquiry, how ever, as the November take off furnishes the season is approaching, which causes tanners l at 9 c; B at 8 c to 9c, and No. 2 at 8c to 8 c. Green butchers' hide have been fairly active and steady at Sic, 7to and 6to for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Lambskins are higher at 75c.

Furs.--Private advices from London state that "owing to the unsatisfactory state of business on the continent the prospects for the fur trade are unfavorable, and skunk, rats, mink, opossum and grey fox are expected to sell lower, and the same may be said of raccoon. Beaver is not expected to vary materially from last spring, and red fox remains about the same, but otter is much sought after and will probably decline. Cross fox, silver fox and fisher will not show any material change, while lynx, bear and marten are likely to be in demand." The local market has not presented any new feature. A good many furs are offering, but as the bulk of them are early caught there is not much competition. On the whole business skins are as follows:-Beaver, fall, per 1b., \$2.75 to \$3.25; beaver, winter, per 1b, \$3.00 to \$3 50; hear, large, per skin, \$8 to 12; hear cub, per skin, \$4 to 7; fisher, per skin, \$4 to 7; red fox, per skin, \$1 to 1.25; cross fox, per skin, \$2 to 5; mink, large dark, per skin, \$1 to 1.25; mink, small, 50c to 75c; muskrat, per skin, Se to 10c; otter, large dark, per skin, \$10 to 12; otter, small, \$7 to

Ous.-The oil market generally has been quiet, with business reaching moderate volume. Cod oil is firm at 60c to 621c, and linseed unchanged at 57c to 58c for raw, and 60c to 61c for boiled. Steam refined seal is quoted at 60c to 62kc; pale at 55c to 57c. and straw at 52le to 5ac; cod liver at \$1.25 to 1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petroleum-Petroleum has continued fairly active and steady, a good business being done at former prices. We quote:—Car lots, 17 tc; broken lots, 17½c, and single barrels, 18c to

SALT. The distribution has been of mode. rate average volume at unchanged prices and there is no new features in the trade. We quote:—Elevens, 574c to 60c; twelves, 55c and factory filled \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2.40 for sacks, \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

Wool-The market has been quiet and trade light, the enquiry from manufacturers having fullen off. The general expression, however, continues steady, and confident enough to maintain values, as the stock on hand is not excessive, especially of desirable grades. Ordinary Cape is quoted at 16c to 17c and Australian at 17c to 22c. Domestic wool is quiet and steady. We quote:—A supers, 27c to 28c; B 21c to 23c; and unassorted, 21c to 23c. London, November 24. -At the wool sale on Saturday, Port Phillip, greasy, brought 6d to 1s 2d.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS .- Trade in all branches has been quiet, with the demand taking goods in small lots only as wantnutmegs, 45c to 70c; chilies, 14c to 18c; tinnes to advance and is now quoted at \$4 to honsehold.

ginger, 1184c, to 18c; cassin, in chests, \$4c to 18c; tinnes to advance and is now quoted at \$4.25 London, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Bishop, sister of London, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Bishop, sister of to 11c; ido. in bales, 74c to 84c, and to 1.50 for Howard's, and \$1.10 to 1720 for Sir Stafford Northcote, says, Miss Coleridge pimento, 54c to 64c. Rice is; steady and under the changed at \$3.50, to \$3.60.

been a good retail demand for grate coal at

MANN—At Quebec, on the 28th Nov. the wife of John Ord Mann, stevedore, of a son.

MONTREAL PRODUCE—EXCHANGE.

A private caule from Liverpool reports sales of Cauadian peas at 55 100 per cental, with market firm. Last week sales were smale at 50 clong the line, but to day 61 per 60 lbs was realized. Canada red winter wheat, 80c to 83c; white winter, 80c to 83c; Canada the Rey. W. Percy Chambers, B. A. of a spring, 80c to 83c; peas, 68c to 70c; coats 31c to 82c; rye, 57c to 58c, barley 55c to 65c; and scorn, 69c to 70c; 1 There wife of William Cook, Q. C., of son flour. Patents, 33 90 to \$1 60; Superior extra, \$3 75 to \$3 80; Extra superfine, \$3 60 to \$3 65; Esq., of a son. flour. Patents; \$3 90 to \$1 60; Superior extra, November 23rd; \$3 75 to \$3 80; Extra superfine, \$3 60 to \$3 65; Esq., of a son. to \$1.85; Spring extra, \$1.65 to \$1.70; Superfine, \$1.45 to \$1.55; City bags (delivered) \$235. Butter—Accounts from many sections in the country indicate large stocks of butter, the quality of which amply demonstrates the folly of farmers holding their make. Around Napance the whole season's make is held at prices varying from 14c to 18c. Creamery, good to choice, 23c to 26; Townships, choice, 21c to 22c; do, fair to good, 18c to 20ic; Morrisburg, 16c to 21ic; Brockville, 16c to 21c; Western, 14c to 174c. Cheese—The ship-ments from Portland last week were 75,000 hoxes. The market does not exhibitany change und there is little business in progress. Provisions -Western short cut has declined, with business at \$15.50 to \$16. Western mess pork was unchanged, but transactions were few. A lot of 40 bris. changed hands at within range of quotations. Lard was quiet, with jobbing sales at 101c for Western, and 102c for Canadian. Packing operations have commenced in this city, and a few hogs have been cut up. Dressed hogs. -The market has been weaker and lower, as the receipts are showing signs of increasing. We quote \$6 to \$6 50 per 100 lbs. Ashes.—A light trade, with the market rather dull and prices nominally unchanged.
about describes the position. We quote \$3.70
to \$3.80 per 100 lbs. for pots. Apples.—The market for apples has ruled very quiet, demand being slow, although offerings are plentiful enough. Prices are quoted at \$1 50 to \$2 per barrel as to quality. Dressed poultry.—We quote—Turkeys, 8c to 9c; ducks, 8c to 9c; chickens, 6c to 7c; and geese 6c to 7c. Partridges are a shade easier, al. though offerings are moderate, sales having been made to-day at 50c per pair. Venison is unchanged at 7c to 8c fo. saddles and 5c to 6c for carcases per lb. The egg market pursues a very steady course and does not vary from day to day. Prices are quoted at 19c to 20c per dozen as to quality.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Export cattle have been dull, most of the receipts being on through account. There is a good supply offering here, but no demand for it. Prices are quoted at 41c to 5c per lb. live weight. Live hogs were in good supply and weak at 41c to 5c per lb. At Viger mar ket the receirts of butchers' cattle were about (0) head. Choice steers and heifers continue in light supply, but the general market was weak. Good to choice sold at 44c to 44c.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The horse trade has been quiet, with but few buyers in the market. At the Horse exchange the following sales were reported :-One bay horse at \$140; one bay mare at \$130; one bay mare at \$130; one black horse at \$66; one bay mare at \$27.50; one bay horse at \$150; one bay pony at \$100; one bay horse at \$125; one bay mare at \$141; one black pony at \$100.

LEADING CHEESE MARKETS.

10 to 12c, the bulk at lie; 150 boxes were consigned. The demand was good.

LITTLE FALLS, Dec. 1. - To-day 3,780

hoxes of cheese were sold, prices ranging from 10½ to 11¼, the bulk at 11c; 340 boxes were consigned; 720 boxes farm dairy sold at 10 to 12c, and 77 packages butter at 20 to 23c.

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.15 to \$1.20; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.17 to 1.22; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.17 to 1.22; Wheat, Clawsondo 1.15 to 1.20; Wheat, Red, do 1.10 to 1.20; Buckwheat, 90c to \$1:00; Oats, do 80c to 82; Corn, do 90c to 1.00; Peas, 90c to 95c; Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 67; Barley do 90 to 1.28 Ryc, do 90c to 1.00; Clover seed, per bush, 6.00 to 7.60; Timothy seed, 1.75 to 2.25; Pastry flour per cwt, 2 25; Roller flour, do 2.25 to 2.75; Family flour, \$2.00 to 2.00; Buck-wheat flour, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Outmeal, fine, do 2.00 to 2.25; Oatmeal, granulated 2.25 to 2.40; corameal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$16 to 18; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10; eggs, retail, 21c to 22c; eggs, basket, 20c to 21; butter, pound rolls, 20c to 22c : do crock, 18e to 20e; do tubs, 14e to 19e; cheese, pound, 11te to 12; lard, 11e to 12; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$5.25 to \$5.75; beef, per cwt, \$4.00 to \$0.00; mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c; lamb, per lb., 8c. to 9c.; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 20c; wood per cord, \$4.75 to \$5; veal, per lb, 5c to 7c.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 7le to 74c; wheat, spring, do, 70c to 74c; wheat, goose, do, 53c to 57c; barley, 50c to 66c; oats, 33 to 34c; peas, do, 58c to 60c; rye, do, 59c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$5.75 to \$6.25; chickens, per pair, 40c to 55c; ducks, do, 55c to 75c; eese, each, 60c to 80c; turkeys, each, 75c to greasy, brought of to 18 2d.

Figh.—The market has been generally quiet, with business transacted on the basis of former prices, which are fairly well sustained at through. Labrador herrings are quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 per brl; Cape Breton at \$4.75 to 5.37½ per brl; No. 1 green cod at \$4. to \$4.50 per brl; Salmon at \$13, \$12 and \$10 per Nos. 1, 2 and 3.; British Columbia salmon at \$12 per brl; dry cod at \$4 to \$4.25 per bay. 35e to 40e: arsnins. do. 45e to 50e; arches, per bay. 35e to 40e: arsnins. do. 45e to 50e; arches, per bay. 35e to 40e: arsnins. do. 45e to 50e; arches, per bay. 35e to 40e: arsnins. do. 45e to 50e; arches, per bay. 35e to 40e: arsnins. do. 45e to 50e; arches, per bay. 35e to 40e: arsnins. do. 45e to 50e; arches, per bay. 35e to 40e: arsnins. do. 45e to 50e; arches, per bay. 35e to 40e: arsnins. do. 45e to 50e; arches, per bay. 35e to 40e: arsnins.

> CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE'S AL-LEGED CRUELTY.

LONDON, Nov. 25 .- The World severely at-The World tells a distressing tale of parsimony, meanness and crucky in the judge's

keeper for six years, receiving eighty pounds the foreign for six years, receiving eighty pounds anthors of articles printed in United Kingyearly. Since she left her father's house she lived in a small lodging, house and received no regular allowance from her father, only occasional chaques. She has nothing except what she has saved from her earnings like his seen elected Mayor of Dublin and.

Madden Nationalist Mayor of Cork.

LAFONTAINE-WILSON-At the Basilica, Ottawa, on Thursday, 27th Nov., by the Vicar General, Charles Robert Lafontaine, M. D., C. M., to Katharine Marianne, second daughter of the late William Wilson.

KEYLPIN-LAWLOR -On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., at St. Patrick's Church, in this city. Mr. John C. Keylpin. of Waterloo, P.Q., to Miss Christina Lawlor, of Montreal.

BUTLER-SKEHAN By Ravd. T. A. McCarthy, P.P., St. Anthony Parish, John Butler to Miss Nellie Skehan, both of this city.

DRAPBAU-MOUSSEAU .- At Rimouski, on the 25th instat, by His Lordship Bishop Langevin, Rudolphe: Alfred Drapeau, E.q., advocate, of Rimouski, to Miss Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the Honorable Judge

DEMERS-DONNELLY.-At St. Patrick's Church, o Tuesday, Nov. 25th, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Albert Demers to Maria M. Donnelly.

GARVIN-GRAY.—At Bourg Louis, Quebec, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. H. C. Stuart. James Garvin, to Eliza, fourth Stuart. James Garvin daughter of John Gray.

LAFLEUR-DUPLESSIS-M. Eugene Li fleur, Civil Engineer of Public Works Depart. ment, Ottawa son of Ed. Lafleur, Esq., Notary, to Marie Louise Duplessis, daughter of 1-te Jos. Duplessis, Accountant of Interc Ionial Railway on the 24th November, by the Rev. Father Pallier, at St. Joseph's Church.

O'DONNELL -HUGHES. -On Wednesday, the 26th inst., at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Pallier, Mr. Thomas O'Don-nell, of Ottawa, to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Archieville, daughter of the late Mr. John

McCREADY-BREEN.-On the 27th Nov., by the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., Mr. James McCready to Miss Maggie E. Breen - no

DIED

WHITE.-In this city, on the 24th instant, Ruth Macdougall, beloved wife of Mr. Robert S. White, aged 23 years.

BOHL.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, Georgiana Cordelia Valade, aged 32 years and one month, wife of Ulric Bohl.

WELDON.—In this city, on the 23rd November, Catherine Welden, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 67 years. DONNELLY.—On the morning of the 23rd inst., a: (58 Palace street, Maria Clark, beloved

wife of James Donnelly, aged 53. HUGHES-On Sunday, 23rd inst., at 34 Cecil street. Toronto, Annie Agnes Sutherland,

wife of James L. Hughes. McBRIDE—At 65 Denison Avenue, Toronto, on Sunday, 23rd Nov., Mrs. F. McBride, aged 36 years and three months.

BRACKEN .- On Monday, 24th inst., Joseph Charles, aged 18 days, infant son of Stephen Bracken.

SUTCLIFF.—On the 24th inst., at Quebec, after a long illness, Alice, second eldest daughter of Thomas Sutcliff, aged 15 years and 11 months.

CLARK.-At her residence, Erne ttown, on UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—To-day 2.900 the 25th instant, Martha Movers, beloved wife of Chas. S. Clark, aged 54 years. NOLAND .- At Toronto, on Wednesday,

the 20th inst., George Mansell Rochto of Noland, native of Bangor, Ireland, aged 65 vears.

GLOVER-At Levis, on the 25th instant, Mary Swan, the beloved wife of Richard F. Glover, at the age of 23 years.

CRAWFORD—In Kingston, on Wednesday, November 26th, David Crawford, gardener, a native of Ayrahire, Scotland, aged 72 years and

KAVANAGH-At Portsmouth, on Thursday morning, November 27th, Margaret, wife of Timothy Kav nagh, aged 33 years.

GIBB NS-On the 25th instant, at 193 Elizabeth street, Toronto, the wife of the late John Gibbons, aged 58 years. MOORE-In this city, on the 27th instant, Michael, younge t son of John Moore, aged

thirty-eight years. MURRAY—At Summerside, P. E. I., Nov. 13th, aged 82, Mrs. Wm. Murray, formerly of North Bedeque.

WALLACE-At Alberton, P. E. I., on the 16th mat, Laura Wallace, beloved wife of Alexander McLeod, Esq., merchant, aged 18

years. 10 months. IVES-At North Tryon, Nov. 22nd, Thomas Ives, E-q., aged 60 years. McCORMACK - At Launching Place, P. E.

I. Lot 55, at her son's residence, of dropsy, on the 15th Nov., 1884 in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Flora McCormack.

DALTON-At London, Ont., on Nov. 27th, Mary, widow of the late Henry Dalton, Esq., aged 77 years and 7 months McPH ALL-At London, Ont., on Nov. 27th, Duncan McPhail, aged 52 years.

CONNOR-In Ops, on Tuesday, Nov. 25th, Anno Jane Connor, aged 17 years.

ARMSTRONG—At Whitby, on Saturday,
Nov. 22nd. 1884, William Edward, eldest son of

Mr. Edward Armstrong. JARVIS-At Fenelon Falls, on Nov 24th, John E. Jarvis of the film of Jarvis & McDou-gall, dry goods merchants, aged 34 years. ENGLISH-In King-ton, Nov. 28th, Mary Ann, relict of the late Thomas English, aged 74

CAMPBELL—At Newcastle, N. B., on 14th Nov., of consumption, Angus Camebell, anative of Cape Traverse, P. E. I., in the 23rd year of his age.

ROSS—At Victoria Cross, P. E. I., on the 5th of Nov., inst., Mary Ross, the beloved wife of Mr. Ronald Lamont, in the 66th year of her COCKBURN-In Kingston, on 28th Nov.,

John Cockburn, shipwright, aged 87 years, a native of South shields, County of Durham, England.

McCAMVOM—At Kingston, Nov. 29th, James McCammon, M. D., Mayor of Kingston, aged 51 years MACAULEY—At Edmonton, N. W. T., on Nov. 28th, John Kirby Macauley, son of the late Hon. John Macauley, of Kington.

LOSET.—In this city, on the 30th Nov., Jas. Taylor, aged 11 months, 3 days, youngest son of T. Losey.

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- McMahon (Nationalist) gave notice of a resolution, asking whether, the Government intended to prosecute the anthors of articles printed in United King-dom: inciting to crime and disaffection against

Madden (Nationalist) Mayor of Cork.



MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIA

h which is Incorporated the MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA and the ONTARIO PUL-MONARY AND ELECTRIC INSTITUTE

TORONTO,

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SUPERINTENDENT McCULLY,

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THE ASSOCIATION'S HEAD OFFICES AND SANITARIUM.

The amalgamation of the MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANAD and the ONTARIO PULMONARY AND ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, the two leading and b known medical institutions in Canada, places at the command of those in need of medical aid, institution equal to any in Europe, and superior to any of its kind in America. The large state employed by each have been united, and we now unhesitatingly claim to have the largest, mo experienced, and best trained staff of eminent specialists that can be found in any justitution of the continent.

We can successfully Treat any form of Chronic Disease or Deformity, embracing Consum

We can successfully Treat any form of Chronic Disease or Deformity, embracing Consumption, Bronchitis, Astuma, Catarrh, Nervous Debility, Heart Dise se, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Dys pepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, or Stomach, Ruptme, Scrubula, Rhematism Deafness, Loss of Sight. Cross Eyes, Crooked Limbs. Spinal Curvature, Hip-Joint Disease, Clu Foot, or any other kind of Chronic Disease or Deformity. If you are afflicted call on or write us and we will give you an honest and candid opinion free of charge.

While we can successfully treat cases by correspondence and express, for the convenience of those who may wish to place themselves under our daily personal supervision, we have fitted our Sanitarium with every comfort and convenience, where they can have treatment and a home a the same time. The Sanitarium is situated in the most beautiful part of the city, and is replet with modern baths of every description, including Electric, Sitz, etc. We can accommodate fort patients, and our rooms are airy, well fitted and comfortable. Our surgical appliances are the most perfect known to the profession, and no expense has been spaced to make each def artmen complete in every respect. Our facilities for treating any form of Chronic Disease or Deformity or for performing any surgical operation, are mesurpassed.

or for performing any surgical operation, are unsurpassed.

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Mention This Paper.

THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY. | TOR MIDWINTER.

On the 5th day of December, the Ca tholic Church throughout the world will celebrate the three handredth anniversary of the Prima Primaria.

Congregation of the Blessed Virgin at Rome. Nearly three centuries ago this Association was organized in Rome by a Holy Father, and its growth has now assumed such marvellous proportions that branches have been formed in every civilized country. The Association was established in Montreal in the year 1693 by Lieutenant-General Migeon, whose name is prominently identified with the early history of this country. The matter of celebrating the happy event is left entirely in the hands of the directors of the various congregations. The Rev. Father Giband, who is acting in this position for the organization in connection with the Church of Notre Dame des Anges, has decided to commemorate the anniversory by holding an impressive service on the Sth of December. In consequence all the members began a Novena prejaratory to the Feast this norning as half past six.

THE LARGEST PILE TUMORS, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, caustic or salve. Send two letter stamps for pamphilet, references and reply. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- In the House of Lords to-day Lord Derby announced that the Governnent intended to introduce a bill during the present session establishing the confederation; of Australasia.

Cash, \$225. Credit, \$450.

The N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street, Montreal, are selling the same Pianos for \$225 Cash; which are sold by sewing machine agents; on the instalment monthly plan, for \$400 to \$450, and Organs which are sold by the same agents at from \$125 to \$250, in monthly pay ments, can be bought from the N. Y. Plano Cor at from \$60 to \$1.0 cash. This Company give a responsible five years guarantee with every Piano and Organ they sell. Call at store, or send postal card for descriptive catalogue and price list. The N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street,

N. Y. PIANO CO., 228 St. James Street, MONTREAL. 132-6



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