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VOL. XXXIV.-NO. 8

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1883.

SACRED CONCLAVE.

Opening of the Fourth Catholic Provin-cial Council of New York. CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY PRESIDING. Solemn Cathedral Services. VOTIVE MASS OF THE HOLY GHOST

The Throng of Friesis and Laymon-Gorgeous Effects of Melody and Color -Impressive Ceremonial-Ten Preister in Procession-Fermal Organisation Perfected-Bishop MeQuaid's Discourse.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—To invoke the in-spiration of the Holy Ghost for their deliber-ations during the Provincial Council the Oardinal Archbishop, his coadjutor and the smiragan bishops of the Province of New York joined yesterday in a solemn Votive Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The minor dignitaries of the diocese, the body of the clergy, monastic and secular, and a great concourse of the laity contributed by their presence to the solemnity of the occasion, and united their prayers to those of their spiritual superiors for divine guidance for the Council.

After the Mass and a sermon by the Blaht Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, in which the purposes of the Council were outlined and its policy to some extent foreshadowed, the august body was duly organized acourding to immemorial forms. A short secret session was then held, and an adjournment was made until this morning, when the business will be regularly begun. In the eveningsolemn pontifical Vespers were given.

The observances of the day were carried cut with all that pomp and circumstance with which the Roman Oatholic Ohurch surrounds her saored rites. Nothing that accessories of color, melody, or ceremonial could add was wanting to the impressiveness of the occasion. Merely as a pageant, the stately scenos that passed in the Cathedral must live always in the imagination of every one who witnessed them. But, indeed, there was more than met the mere outward senses to excite deep

organ yet fills the air with a delicate, murmured music. The door of the vesiry opens and the double cross of the archiepiscopate appears upon the threshold. The strain of the chancel organ ceases, but, before its last breath is dead, the voice of the grand choir instrument is heard in tones of solemn appealing. Then the singers br-gin the "Kyrie Elelson," and there slowly and painfully moves from the vestry door a

bent old man with a flishing diadem upon his brow. In the middle of the chancel, before the altar, the Cardinal kneels-oh, how feebly, how painfully 1-and the voices of the choir float overhead, "Lord, have mercy! Christ, have mercy!" There are many in the great throng who have terrs in their eyes, and all have tears in their hearts.

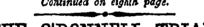
But now the Uardinal rises, and leaving heavily upon his descons, Chancellor Preston and Father Bacicot, he goes to his throne. There he sits with peaceful countenance and downcast eye. This is his general expression while the ceremonies last-calm expectancy and deep introspection, only broken when he i called upon to perform some active part. But once there is a change. When the rich, glad swell of the " Gloria in Excelsis " strikes upon his ear, he lifts his face just once to the arches above. His features are lit into a momentary smile. Who knows but in that moment his mind's eye may have rested on a vision brighter than the scene about him, and his car caught a finor music than any this world can offer in homsge to its Oreator.

THE MASS.

The mass solemnized was that known as the Solemn Votive Mass of the Holy Ghost. It was celebrated especially to invoke the Spirit of Wiedom to guide the proceedings of the Council. The Caroinal recited the Confiteer and the opening prayers of the mass be-fore going to the archiepiscopal throne, which is sliusted on the gospel side of the altarthat is, the left side of the spectator. The

mass then proceeded after the usual manner of pontifical high masses, the Oardinal reading all the prayers simultaneously with the celebrant. After the communion the prelates and par-

ticipants in the ceremony sat and the mass came to a close in the usual manner save that no benediction was given, that being reserved for the end of the first session of the Council Continued on eighth page.



THE O'DONNELL TRIAL OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE PRO-

SECUTION-OAREY'S SON SWEARS THE PRISONED SAID HE WASSENT TO DO IT-INTERVIEW WITH MBS. OAREY.

LONDON, Sept. 25 .- O'Donnell was brought feeling and lasting memory. Hard and cold to the Police Court at two o'clock. The should he have been, indeed, who could have room was filled with a large crowd of anelt amid the thousands of worshippers ag- spectators. Special precautions to preven. sembled and not felt some sympathetic rescue were taken. Mr. Poland, in opening thrill of the fervid devotion, the carnest sup- | the case for the crown, recounted the passage on the steamer of the Carey family and Touching above all else was the presence O'Donnell, and repeated the details of the of the spiritual father, of this great assem- murder. He said O'Donnell's assertion that blags. Feebly bearing the weight of his he acted in self-defence would be contrayears and labors, the venerable Cardinal Mc. dioted by Carey's eldest sor, whe would Clockey went through the trying task of pre- swear that his father had no pistol. Mr. Sullivan, M. P., counsel for O'Donnell comthe loving care of his assistant, the Cardinal plained that his solicitor had been refused went bravely through his task, faithful, des-pite his great weakness, to the demards of allowed the prisoner. The magistrate allowed the prisoner to retire and consult duty. His tottering step, his trembling hand with his solicitor. James Parish and Thomas and his sinking voice were noted by his pec- Jones, employees on the steamer Melrose,

tragedy. Mrs. O'Donnell hinted to her on shipboard that O'Donnell was dangerous, but asked her not to tell her husband. Mrs. Carey fancied the warning applied to hereolf. Mrs. O'Donnell was seen to tears during the voyage out, and also heard imploring O'Donnell not to colt. Mrs. Carey insists that the so-called Mrs. O'Donnell was a man in disguise.

London, Sept. 28 .- O'Donnell'was brought into Court under a strong guard. The Court room was crowded. When Jones, the boatswain of the steamer Melroze, repeated O'Donnell's expression to Mrs. Carey, "I did not do it," the prisoner, who maintained a cool demeanor throughout the examination, smiled, as if the expression amused bim. Parrish, servant on the steamer, testified that he saw no evidence of passion on O'Donnell's part during the shooting. Carey's son, cross-examined, stated that O'Donnell was sitting when he fired the first shot. His father did not grapple with O'Donnell. He admitted that he might have testified at Capetown that O'Donnell said to Mrs. Carey, "1 had to do it," "I did do it." Witness maintained, however, that his statement on Tuesday was correct that O'Donnell used the words " I was sent to do it," until he was closely pressed by the cross-examiner, when he said it was not quite clear what the words used by O'Donnell really were. Mrs. Carey was dressed in deep mourning and excited special interest of the speciators. and mumurs of sympathy were heard. She recounted the incidents of the voyage, corrc-borating the other witnesses in regard to the circumstances of the murder, except that she swore that after her husband was shot she said to O'Donnell: "You shot my husband," when O'Donnell replied : " Don't blame me, I was sent to do it." Whereupon a woman who was with him said : " Don't mind, O'Donnell, you are no informer."

Oross-examination failed to shake Mrs. Caray's testimony. She denied she had talked to her son about his evidence. The magistrate asked O'Donnell if he had anything to say in answer to the charge of murdering Carey. O'Donnell replied: "Not at pre-cent." The prisoner was then committed for trial at the next session of the central oriminal court.

Naw York, Sept. 28 .- It is stated that Judge Fallerton and Gen, Boger A. Pryor have been retained as American counsel for O'Donnell. They are in communication with the London attorney having charge of the case. They are prepared to act in concert with him or independently, and have determined to apply for a postponement of the trial.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.-The Nation accuses the British Government and the American lega-tion in London of foul play towards O'Donnell, in the hops that he may implicate the friends of Mr. Parnell in the conspiracy to murder Carey. friends of Mr. Parnell in the conspiracy to

KING ALFONSO.

The King's Reception in Paris. PARIS, Sept. 29. —Immense crowds of the workingmen of the lower classes of this city congregated to-day outside of the railway station, where King Alfonso of Spain was ex-pacted to alight, and along the Bue Lafayette. President Grevy, accompanied by his Cabinet Manisters, met King Alfonso at the railway station. The crowd hooted and hissed the King upon his appearing, saying "Down with the Uhlan King!" The soldiers and po-lics had great trouble in keeping order. The houses and balconies along the route traversed

by the King were thronged with people. The clamor continued in all the streets through which the cortege passed, and insulting cries, directed at the King, were continually raised. BIRLIN, Sept 29.-It is said that King Alfonso has abandoned his intention of inspecting the Uhlan regiment at Strasburg owing to the sensitiveness of the Parisians regarding his acceptance of the colonelcy of

the rogiment. At an interview between King Alfonso and President Grevy, the latter apologized for the behavior of the mob in the name of the French people who, he said, should not be confounded with the authors of a hostile manifestation. He begged the King to give France a fresh proof of sympathy by accept-ing an invitation to a banquot at Elysee this evening to be attended by all the Ministers, when the true sentiments of France towards the King would be shown. Alfonso replied that he had come to Paris animated by the most friendly sentiments towards France, and as a proof of this friendship he would accept the invitation. The King went to the Palace at 7 o clock.

PARIS, Oct. 1.-King Alfonso is perfectly satisfied of the good faith of Minister Ferry, as representing the French Government The King does not admit for a moment that the split shown by the mob, which was excited by the false statements of anarobict agitators, represents the French nation. In abridging his stay by half the King desires to diminish the diffi oulties that have arisen from the visit. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spallsh Government entirely agree with the decision of King Alionso, who was guite un-aware of his appointment to the Coloneloy of a Uhian regiment until he received it and his uniform simultaneously.

The Emperor William intended the appointment as an agreeable surprise, He would not lend himself to anything that would be likely to excite prejudice against one for whom he had taken an exceptionble liking. Bismarck had nothing to do with the ap-

Spain. At the dinner at the Elysee, Raynal, THE Minister of Pablic Works, informed the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that the French Government, wishing to furnish a proof of its desire to strengthen the relations between France and Spain, has resolved to summon an international commission to examine into the scheme of building a tunnel at Canfranc, to improve the railway communication between the two countries. It is re-ported that at a Cabinet council tc-morrow the Ministers will discuss the question as to whether the papers which promoted the demonstration against Alfonso can be prosecuted.

SPLIT BETWEEN WHIGS AND BADI-CALS.

THE BEGISTRATION OF NATIONALIST VETBRE-THE DCINGS OF OBANGE ROWDIES.

(By cable from specia Irish news agency.)

LONDON, Sept. 29, -The Manchester election has produced a split between the Whigs and the Radicals, the workingman breaking away from the enob Liberals. Dr. Parkhurst, the Democratic candidate, promises to vote for a Parliament in Dublin. The Radicals hope to carry Manchester without the Whigs by Irish aid. Should the attempt prove suc-cessful it will sound the death-knell of Whiggery in the manufacturing towns of England.

THE REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN.

The efforts in progress to increase the number of Nationalist votes on the registry are being rewarded by very successful results. In Dublin the Nationalists are making large gaine, and in many English constituencies the number of Irish votes has been materially enlarged.

NATIONAL MEETING.

The Dister campaign was opened to any on their part, and Butler on that of the access Messre. T. P. O'Oonnor and Timothy Har-rington. Desperate efforts are being made team. The play was watched with breathless rington. The play was and the Irish Tory interest by the spectators who applauded After eighteen

ORANGS BOWDIES.

Frantic appeals have been made to the Orangemen inciting them to attack the Catholics, and threats have been freely attered that Belfast rowdles will be brought to support the cause of law and order with blud-geons, but the National leaders refuse to be terrorised, and if the meetings are attacked the landlord rowdles will get a warm reception

A PROTESTANT OPINION OF MB. FULTON.

From the Springfield Republican.

The enslaught of Rev. Dr. Fulton of Brooklyn on Monsignor Capel deserves particular attention as a figgrant instance of reck-

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE TORONTOS WIN THE LA.

MATCH

CROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Shamrocks Defeated by Three Games to One.

A resume of the play-Ross McKensic on his muscle-An excited crowd-The Betting.

That the result of the championship match on Baturday between the Shamrocks and Torontos was a surprise to every body, not excepting the Torontos themselves, but poorly expresses the feeling when the last ball was thrown through the Shamrook flags. Of course, the fact that the champions had mot a very strong team, and that Morton and Mur-phy were not in their usual places, was im-mediately apparent, but such was the confidence in the Shamrocks that bets of three to one in theil favor were freely offered, but in

fow instances taken up. There were about five thousand spectators present. The first game opened in the liveliest manner, a sorimmage ensuing which lasted fully a minute, the ball being finally forced down towards the Toronto goal. Hare it remained for some time, several unsuccessful efforts being made to put it through. The Shamrocks certainly had the best of the play in this game, the visiting team being obliged to play a delense game. Some spiendid team play was exhibited by both sides, although it was noticeable that the obampions were not covering their men, consequently a deal of tobying was indulged in by the western men, rington. Desperate efforts are being made interest by the spectators who applauces by the English press and the Irish Tory interest by the spectators who applauces papers to induce Government to prohibit both sides as they deserved. After eighteen minutes' excellent play the ball found its way minutes' excellent play the ball found its way behind the Shamrock goal, with Lally and Smith after it, both closely pressed by Maguire and Hughes. Smith succeeded in securing it and lobbed in front of the goal, where it was easily knocked through by Stowe,

amid great cheering. Shamrock stock went down somewhat, but still two to one was offered in their favor. The Torontos were again obliged to play a good deal on the defence, but as their defence was an excellent one, all efforts were fruitless to send the subber through their flags. Their kome was also good and gave the Shamrook defence all they could do. Not covering their men was a point very much against the home teens, and is seven minutes Smith scored the second game for the visitors amid great excitement and loud cheering. Th game was short, sharp and decisive, the lessness in the pulpit. The sole reason Shamrocks forcing the play on the Toronto flags, where it was put through by a shot from Heelan. Even betting was now the order of the day, and a great deal of it was indulged in. When the ball was again faced, it was watched with intense interest by the several thousand spectators present. The play was very heavy and some very sharp checking took place. Rosa McKenzie was in great trim and was a veritable Hercules, repeatedly saving the Toronto goal and "feeding" the home. In this game he dodged Daly twice, as well as another Shemrock man, and in running away from them turned around and tauntingly showed them the ball on his lacrosse. This ection, to say the least, was indelicate and ungentlemanly. A minute or two later both Daly and he were after the ball together behind the Toronto goal; McKensie was leading and the ball struck the fence. As the Torontonian reached it, he got a severe body check from his Shamrock opponent, and, amid great shouting, he bit the dust Daly getting the ball and pass-ing it to Maguire. As Ross arose from the ground he seemed in a towering rage, and in the most barefaced and dellberate manner struck Daly in the face with his lacrosse, accompanying the blow with an insulting remark. This was the signal for hooting and shouting, but no foul was claimed on either side, otherwise it would have been the referee's duty to rule one or both men off the field, Opinions differ as to whether Daly, in the first place, fouled McKensie, but whether he did or not, the Torontonian acted like a buily. Daly beaped coals of fire on his head when a few minutes later he stepped in between some excitable rowdles and Hoss McKenzle, the former signifying their benevolent intention of "licking" the Torento man as a vent to their indignation for his having struck Daly so unwarrantably. Outside of this the game parsed off in a gen-tiemanly manner, (the visitors winning in six minutes,) making allowances for small exhibitions of temper on both sides when in the heat of play. The Shamrocks tock their dsfeat nobly and observed their opponents heartily. It is thought that it will be impossible for them to play the victors this season to regain the championship pennant. The Montrealers, however, will have an opportunity to win the much covered laurel on. Saturday week in Toronto.

plication that filled their hearts.

siding over the ceremonies. Supported by ple with deep sorrow, and his great devotion seemed to strike all with a deep sense of the the testimony they gave at Cape Town. A solemnity of the hour.

THE THBONG OF WOBSHIPPERS.

began, people poured in through the great western doors in hundreds until every seat in every pew was occupied. The side passages were thronged with those for whom no seats could be found, and a row of ladies and gentlemen extended along either side of the it handled by the ushers that, to a person sitting in the front and watching only the altar, it was a surprise, on suddenly looking around, to find himself in the midst of so vast a gathering.

An occasional acolyte glided from the vertry to the altar and lit the tapars or made some slight preparation, then noiselessly dis-appeared. The faintest rustle seemed to fill the air; the far off sound of Sabbath chimes came floating in from the world without : there was a strange tranquillity in the dimity lit altar space ; purity and peace reigned amid the loity arones of the roof.

But at last a slight stir passes through the crowd and all assume an air of expectation. Coming from afar a strain of melody steals through the great pertais into the church. Now it is lost ; but once sgain the ear oatches the measured cadence so vaguely that it may even yet be the chiming of some distant bells. Once again the sound is borne away by the fickle air without, but shortly seturns, clearer and stronger. Now the volces of the cantors, strong and solemn, give out the chant; then the fresh young voices of the choristers | hissed. send up a cry of gladness, like the carolling of birds.

THE PROCESSION.

The bishops and dignitaries and the clorgy generally were on their way to the Cathedral in solemn procession, and, passing in gorge-ous array of orimion and gold before the pure white walls of the sacred pile, they made a splendid spectacle for the crowds of the faithful who had gathered about the Cathedral but had been unable to gain admission to it. Men uncovered their heads and women knelt upon the pavement as the procession passed along, Many remained gazing long after the porches of the edifice had swallowed up the entire line.

THE CARDINAL.

and eye-witnesses of the murder, repeated bullet found upon the floor of the cabin and

a pistol taken from O'Donnell were identified. Jones swore that O'Donnell "said to The great Cathedral filled up silently, but Mrs. Carey after the shooting, "Shake hands, mpidly. For an hour before the ceremonial Mrs. Carey, I did not do it." Carey's son testified that after witnessing O'Donnell shoot his father he ran to the latter's berth and obtained his revolver, but had not time to give it to him before one of the officers took it. He heard O'Donnell tell his mother he was "sent to do it." This statement centre aisle. But so quietly did this great created a sensation in court. O'Donnell's congregation come together, so smoothly was revolver here the name of a manufacturer in New Haver, Conn. The captain of the Melrose testified that he found an electric machine in the prisoner's luggage. It was thrown overboard. Mrs. Carey was called but was unable to testily to-day owing to fatigue.

Mr. Marven, inspector of the Fort Elisabeth Police, testified that an extract from a newspaper was found in C'Donnell's box headed Irish Bevolutionists in America," with a supplement of the "Freeman's Journal," con-taining a portrait of Carsy.

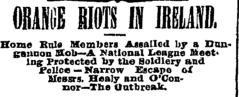
Poland agreed that every iscility should be given the prisoner's solicitor during the trial,

which was adjourned till Friday. Bouquets and other presents have been sent to Millbank Prison for O'Donnell by sympathizers.

O'Donnell was conveyed to Newgate Prison, owing to instructions given at the last moment. An extra force of police has been stationed at Newgate. On leaving the court he raised his hat to the crowd of sympathisers, who olspped hands and obsered him. A still larger crowd groaned and

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 .- The Herald's London correspondent gives an incoherent interview with Mrs. Carey, wife of the Irish informer, who was landed eighteen miles from London to-day. She said she heard nothing to prove that O'Donnell went out on purpose to kill her husband. O'Donnell on ship-beard seemed fond of Oarey's children and played dice and drank with Carey. and that just before the shooting O'Donnill wanted Oney to have a bottle of beer. She heard a shot, but supposed it was the popping of a cork. Then the second shot followed, and Oarey went towards her, exclaiming "O'Donnell shot me." O'Donell said, "Bhake hands, MIS. Powers ; your name is Carey : isn't it? Don't be hard on me; 1 was sent out to doit." Mrs. Carey believes O'Donnell

Now all is ready for the Mass and the is an invincible. So far as she knows, no valuable, the owner rating them at five hun- will have the best effect in dispelling the whatever from the Irish or Oity Council of fregorian ohant dies away. The ohancel new light will be shed on the Preenix Park i dred dollars. Gregorian ohant dies away. The chancel i new light will be shed on the Phoenix Park | dred dollars.



DUBLIN, Sept. 29 .- The Parliamentary campaign in the North of Ireland is daily becoming more exciting. The extremely high state of party feeling has already led to bloodshed in several instances, and from precent indications the Province of Ulster promises scenes of the liveliest character. Frantic appeals have been made to the Orangeman, inciting them to attack the Catholics, and threats have been freely uttered that Belfast rowdies will be brought to support the cause of " law and order" with bludgeons, but the National leaders refuse to be terrorized.

At Dungannon a monster Lesgue meeting was held, at which Thomas Power U'Connor, member for Galway; William O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland, and MI. Healy, M. P., were the speakers. Thousands of people were present from neighboring towns, all fully determined to resist any attempt on the part of the Orangemen to repeat their demonstration at Dangarvan yesterday. Soon after the speeches began and while Mr. Healy was deep in his denunciations of the Land Act, a procession of Orangemen accompanied by several bands of music, and rapidly increasing in numbers as it moved along, marched down the main street. Just beyond the Boyal School they halted, organized a counter meeting and wero ad-dressed by Mr. J. W. Macartney, M. P., and Mr. Harman.

To prevent a ranewal of the riotous proceedings of yesterday, a troop of lancers, 100 infantry and 300 police officers had been sent to Dungannon, but this precaution failed to deter the turbulent element, brought from Belfast and other places by the Omngemen, from attempting to break up the meeting of the Home Bulers. Their efforts were, however, frustrated by the constabulary and lancars, who patrolled the streets.

At the close of the League meeting an attempt was made by a body of Orangemen to mob Mr. Healy as he was entering the Post Office. A strong force of police drove them back and escorted Mr. Healy to the railway station in saiety. Three of the ringleaders were arrested. As the train conveying Mesers, Healy, O'Connor and O'Brien stopped at Portadown it was met by a howling mob of Grangemen, who overpowered the guard and assaulted Mr. O'Connor, against whom the ill-feeling appears to be chiefly directed. He, however, escaped with torn clothing and a few bruises.

BAWDON, QUE.

On Friday last a team of horses attached to a lumber waggon belonging to John Harrison, started on a run, and in their mad career darted into the blacksmith's shop of E. Morin, doing considerable damage to the place, but, strange to say, the animals di 1 not receive a soratch. It is a fortunate circumstance that the team escaped unburt, as they are very

words were cordial.

MADBID, Oct 1 .-- The hostile reception to the King in Paris has considerably focreased his prestige at home. His personal courage and discretion, his dignified bearing and his visit to Grevy's residence without an escort are subjects of general culcgium and admiration.

The citizens are highly incensed over the insult to the King in Paris, and bands of people paraded the streets and insulted Frenchmen and openly threatened the French embassy. The police prevented violence. Senor Maret, at a meeting of the Damocratio Club, declared that the insults misoted the whole Spanish nation, which would stand by the King. His utterances were received with cheering. Marshal Barano tolegraphed to Sener Canavos del Castillo that the cause of the monaroby demanded his presence in Madrid. Among the officers of the garrison strong speeches against France were delivered.

LONDON, Oct. 1.- A Paris correspondent says the people yesterday came almost to the windows of Alfonso's carriage, hissing and groaning. A woman broke her umbrella by striking the carriage of the Duke of Sestos M. Ferry, who rode with the King, requested an officer of Ouirassiers to keep close to the carriage. Men, apparently beside themselves with rage, shook their fists in the very windows of the carriages. Even where the attitude of the crowd was least aggressive there was no word of greeting and no one uncovered. The cortege proceeded so rapidly that the escort was thrown into great disorder. The King's position was dangerous at the railway, where the Spanlards accompanying him drew their swords. A Spanish military attache was prevented by companions from leaping from the carriage to avenge the insults offered to his After an interview between the King.

Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the

honor of Alfonso on Sunday evening, except Thibaudin, Minister of War, and Meline, Minister of Agriculture. Grevy wore the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece. Alfoneo conversed half an hour after the banquet with Grevy and Ferry. Grevy urged the King to remain in Paris another day. Beports prevail that the Spanish Cabinet will demand that the French Government make a public apology for the insult to the King, and that the German Government will make a diplomatic remonstrance on the indignities

said to be divided as to its policy. The Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs had a long conference this morning. The Temps says Gravy's action, in apologising to Alfonso

Fulton had for it was that Capel was a Roman Catholic. Because of this he uttered the gravest charges sgainst the strangel's integrity, and, as he acknowledges to reporters, without knowing enything about the truth of them --- without, in fact, any other authority than a letter published in a religious paper, and written by "Father" Chiniquy, the well known ex-priest, and as irresponsible a backer as one could have for any formation touching the Romisk Church, Father Chiniquy's prejudices would without question sustain him in saying that a Beman Gatholic prelate was a thief, though he might be and probably is totally ignorant of the source of the rumors he adopts as the truth; and Fulton has no principles that would hinder him from accepting the prejudiced narrative to make a point in his sensational discourse. Indeed, when he was asked, " Did you not have any scruples about uttering from the pulpit such grave charges without being positive of their truth?" he answered without hesitation, "No, I did not.' And this person assumes to be a teacher of the gospel of Ohrist! For a little cheap notoristy, and only to advertise a new series of sermons on Romanism in his church, he has once more disgraced the pulpit and brought a scandal upon the sacred name of religion. Shame upon him !

THE COMING OF LANSDOWNE. WHAT A QUEBIC PAPER HAS TO SAY.

QUEBRO, Sept. 27 .- The Daily Telegraph. of this city, has the following anent the coming of the Marquis of Lansdowne to take the place of the Marquis of Lorne at Ottawa. It 83y8 :---

The citizens of Quebec, through a City Ocuacil, which rejected the resolution of Councillor McLaughlin to examine into cer-Jeaving church. PARS, Oct 1....The journals continue to condomn the populace, pointing out especial-ly that they were playing into the hands of Bismarck. Grevy apologized to Alfonso for the outrage on Saturday. All the Fronch miniz-ters were present at the banquet by Grevy in honor of Alfonso on Sunday evening, except Marking Content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Saturday. All the Fronch miniz-ters were present at the banquet by Grevy in honor of Alfonso on Sunday evening, except Minister of Ware and solution of the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the fact the content of Ware and the same fact. In Quebeo district the fact th Will these people be placed in a false pceition? If the Irish representatives in the City Council, who compose a third of that body, have not some influence and spirit to prevent the drafting of an address, then the itish should withdraw as a body from a Council so offensive to them. It is now four days since the resolution was carried in the Council, still the leading Irishmen have not thereght proper to assemble in a public meet-ing to protest in a calm and dignified manto which the King was subjected. The Bad. icals violently attack Grevy and Ferry for the course they pussed. The Cabinet is then it is a foregone conclusion that the Council must be right. For our part, we think that Gladstone had no business to send Lansdowne to Canada, and now that he is coming, our hope is that he will be allowed to go to Ottawa without any recognition

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THE SHOOTING OF MR. PAR-NELL A CANARD.

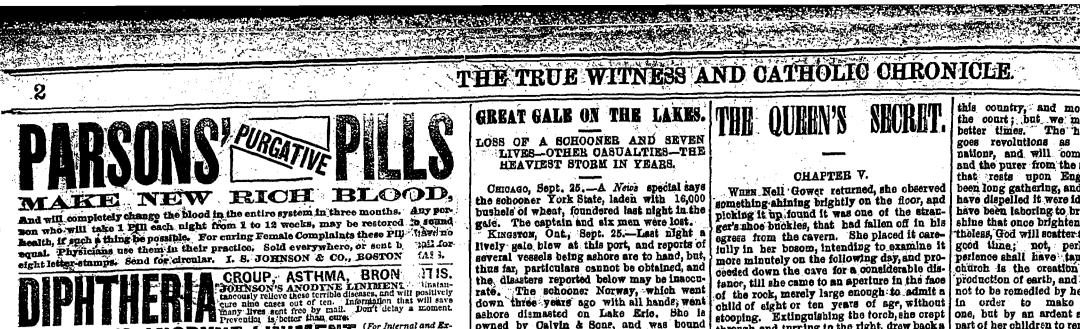
THE IRISH LEADER IN ENGLAND.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28 .- The report that Ma. Parnell was shot is false. Mr. Parnell is in England.

[Via Canada Mutual.]

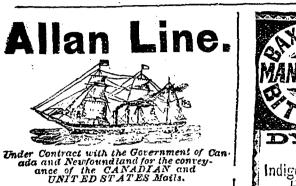
LONDON, Sept. 28 .- The rumor so widely circulated throughout this city and Dublin Inst night, to the effect that Charles Stewart Parnel the Home Rule leader, had been shot, proves to be without foundation.

The election of the successor to Pare Becks General of the Order of Jesuits, has terminated. The successor, whose name is kept a: secret, has been presented to the Pope.



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1883 — Summer Arraugements —1883

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GREAT GALE ON THE LAKES. THE QUIEN'S LOSS OF A SCHOONEE AND SEVEN LIVES-OTHER OASUALTIES-THE

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 .- A News special says the schooner York State, laden with 16,000 bushels of wheat, foundered last night in the gale. The captain and six men were lost. KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 25 .- Last night a lively gale blew at this port, and reports of several vessels being ashore are to hand, but, thus far, particulars cannot be obtained, and the disasters reported below may be inaccurate. The schoone: Norway, which went down three years ago with all hands; went ashore dismasted on Lake Eric. She is owned by Calvin & Sone, and was bound down with timber. It was fortunate that the wind of last night came from the direction it did, or several discharged vessels would have been seriously damaged. Those captains were ashore here could not be who to look after their crafts as found a rule. For some time back, the tug Active and her tow have been caught out in all the big blows, at least so the crew say, but it appears they have escaped this time, being in the Welland Canal last night. The schooner H. B. Bounds is ashore at the head of Amherst Island. The schooner Sea Bird want on Point Frederick shoal carly this mothing. Having dragged her anchor, she was scuttled and allowed to fill. She belongs to Captain Cameror, of Pictor, and is not in-Major Fairtlough's yacht Heber sured. dragged her anchor and pounded a hole in her bottom, when she went down. The schooner Fanny Campbell, loaded with iron ore, from Belleville to Oleveland, is ashore at the head of Hay Bay. The Mary O'Gorman is here with her stern smashed by the storm last night; she will be laid up.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 25 .- The schooners Norway and Hercules went ashore here this morning east of piers. The Norway is loaded with timber and the Hercules with timber. Both crews got ashore.

Oswrgo, N.Y., Sept. 25.-The schooner Sarepta, laden with coal and merchandise, was driven ashore this morning at East Fairhaven while trying to make that port; crew safe. The sloop Tourist was driven ashore here at two c'clock last night; crew saved. The gale is the heaviest in years.

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—There was a heavy gale on Lakes Erie and Huron last night. The steambarge East Saginaw, while going up light, struck a reef off Sand Beach and sank crew rescued. The barge Conemaugh, in tow of the barge Arizona, is ashore off Grind stone Oity. The Torrent and Mistique lost a large rait off Sand Beach. The schooner L. J. Clark went ashore at Cheboygan.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—The schooner Typo owned here, has been lost on Amherst Island Lake Ontario, with 22,000 bushels of wheat.

DUBLIN, Bept. 26 .- A severe storm passed over Limeric's to day. The Town Hall was blown down and one of the bridges over the Shannon was badly injured. A number of houses were destroyed in contiguous districte.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively 69-tte ments.

A Colorado rough proudly wears a ring through a hole which was made in his ear by the builet of a barroom adversary's pistol.

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW .- How many childron are punished for heing uncouth, wilfull and ludifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An a child of this kind.

CHAPTEB V.

WHEN Nell Gower returned, she observed

and the second se

SECRET.

something shining brightly on the floor, and picking it up found it was one of the strar-gers shoe buckles, that had fallen off in his egress from the cavern. She placed it carefully in her bosom, intending to examine it more minutely on the following day, and proceeded down the cave for a considerable distanos, till she came to an aperture in the face of the rock, merely large enough to admit a through, and turning to the right, drow back a dark, heavy curtain, and entercd a well-lighted and comparatively comfortable looking room. It was an apartment of the cavern about twenty feet by twelve, but irregular in form. The arch above way so high that the eye could hardly reach it, and the sounds prcduced by the old woman's footfalls echoed and rumbled away in the dark and distant recesses of the rcol. In a corner of this room, opposite the entrance, was a rock, apparently detached from the wall, (if we may so call it), some four or five feet square, and flat on top. Above it, and against the wall, hung a large silver orusifix, and on each side several small paintings, set in black frames. Bound the walls, and scattered disorderly over the floor, as if they had been re-cently ccoupled, were a number of seats Some were limbs of trees lopped of their branches and supported at either end by blocks of stone, and others constructed of rough boards hastily put together. It was easy to conjecture that the place was used as a chapel in which the fow scattering Catholics of the neighborhood might assemble for divine worship without danger of surprise. From the year 156-, the mass was proscribed, the altars thrown, down and wor shipers subjected to the most unromitting persecution. Up to that date the Catholic priest was permitted to defaudhis creed by public disputation, and even in his turn to impugn the reformed dootrines; and many were the discussions held in public courts before learned divines and commissioners appointed by the queen, and many the quarrels and beartburnings that graw out of them. In the court and in the alebourses, the subject of each day's controversy was discussed over wine cup and baer can. The nobles disgraced

the court, and idle hangers-on of the taverns made the night hideons with their recrimingtions and blasphemics. "The state of the church and religion at this time was low and sadly neglected, occa-

sloned in a great measure by those unhappy controversies about the church's government and other external matters of religion, which so employed the thoughts and zesl of both clorgy and laity that the better and more sutstantial parts of it were neglected. The church-men heaped up many benefices for themselves, and, realding upon none, neglected their cures; many of them alienated their lands, made unreasonable leases and wastes of their woods, granted reversions and advowsons to their wives and children, or to others for their use. Churches ran greatly into dliapidations and decay, and were kept nasty and filthy, and undecout for God's wor-ship. Among the laity there was little de-votion. The Lord's day greatly prolaned and little observed. The common prayers not frequented. Some lived without any service of God at all. Many were mere heathens and athelats. The queen's own court a harbor for epicurcs and atheists, and

a kind of lawless place because it stood in no parish."-Strype's Parker. But things could not long remain in this state; something definite must be done, and at length the queen's spiritual supremacy was proposed as a test or orthodoxy. - It 1a Oatholic party. They were not prepared for such a large demand on the virtue of obedience. Indeed so glaring an

this country, and more especially about goes revolutions as do kingdoms and nations, and will come out the stronger nations, and will come out the stronger and the purer from the struggle. The cloud that rests upon England, Eleanor, has been long gathering, and those who ought to have dispelled it were idle when they should bave been laboring to bring back the sur-shine that once brightened the land. Never shine that once brightened the land., Nevertheless, God will scatter the cloud in his own gcod time; not, perhaps, till long ex-perience shall have taught. men that the church is the creation of Heaven, not the production of earth, and that her abuses are not to be remedied by her total suppression, child of eight or ten years of age, without in order to make room for a new atooping. Extinguishing the torch, she crept one, but by an ardent and pious zeal on the part of her children to remove those unsightly blemishes that may have gathered upon her face and marred her queenly beauty. But of | intrusted with, not even to thy confessor, un. this we shall speak again, at a more befitting time. And now, may I know the object of this late visit to Whinstone Hollow?" Nell related the conversation that had

taken place between the stranger and hercelf, not omitting, however, to make her comments as she proceeded.

The priest sat down on a box behind him, and motioned Nell Gower to another. The description the old woman gave of the stranger, and of his enxiety to secure her services together with his precautions sgainst either the discovery of his own name or tho lady's, caused the priest to reflect for some time in allence.

"Know you aught more," said he at length "of this Dr. Maraski" and think you still he is no heretic?'

"Na mare a heretic than yersel, father," roplied Nell confidently.

"Humph I" said the priest ; " be cautious Eleanor; trust not too much to appearances

Goodniff, wha's as true as hazel, gad, is ready to mak aith to me she saw him as mornin' usin' his rosary as natural as if he'd been a monk at his penance."

W" And did he not care to expose himself thus to the danger of detection?" inquired the priest, doubting v.

"Ou, sy; but ye ken, father," replied Nell, hers a wee bit bothered I' the lugs, and did I'll send Oliver to her. She loss him weel na hear her fit on the floor."

"Hast seen him since I left here ?" "Ay, an mair nor aince."

" Of late ?"!

" It's na twa weeks gane, when gaed him the letter the laddle brought ras France, and trusted wi' Oliver Goodniff at the Whitehorse, the blate body that dis na ken his ain value in sic thrawin times, or he wud na be sae dowie as he is." "Thinkest thou still, Elesnor, this Dr Maraski corresponds with France?"

"Maist assuredly; dld na Grace Goodniff, that same dait Oliver's ain sister's daughter, gie half a score o' letters this twa months to Whitret Machaira for Oliver, to be secretly despatched to Paris?"

"Doth Whitret still haunt the court? and how is he thought of?" inquired the priset. "Na ane minds him; he's aye deaf and dumb, yo kon."

"Any news of the duke since I saw thee last ?" "He's comia' over to marry her, they say,

gin the queen's weel enough to receive bim," "I don't credit that, Eleanor," observed the

prizet.

"Ye dinna believe Anjon would marry Elizabeth l' The priest shook his head.

"And why for no ?" demanded Nell, as if

she knew not of the queen's caprices. "Because Anjou is a proud, high-minded prince, and, in a word, he never liked Eliza.

beth.'

October 3, 1883

But I'll ne'er see ain or lither mair," continued this country, and more especially about But Fill here see all or filter main, continued the court; but we must not despair of Nell; "my mind tells me that; Fill ne'er see better times. The human mind under-goes revolutions as do kingdoms and that ne'er deceived me and this auld car-

"To-night ?" "E'en the night, father ; there's na time to

1088." "Eleanor," said he, as the old woman turn

ed to leave, "I cannot omit to mention, that in thy conduct of this business in which thou hast engaged, thou'rt bound by thy religion as a Catholic, and by thy honor as a woman, not to divulge any scoret thon mayst be intrusted with, not even to thy confessor, unless thy conscience be less thy conscience be disturbed."

" Canna I make use o' the secret to save a frien ?" demanded Nell.

"Thou mayst in private, with the person implicated."

"Weel, but I gin I endeevor to see the person privately, and canna ?" "Thou'lt still preserve the secret."

"Humph !" ejaculated the old woman. "I

thought I oud mak use o't for my ain honest purpose,"

"Thy purpose might be honest, Eleanor. and yet the means of accomplishing it dishonorable and sinful,"

"I ken that," said Nell; "but wha's the advantage o' the secret, if I canna use it ?"

" Time may toll," said the priest; and taking his Breviary, he knelt down to recite his matins before the altar.

"An time maun tell," muttered Noll, "it] can mak it. Let's see, now," she continued. "The bairn's nathing mair nor less than some in such a place as Hampton court." "Weel, father, na doubt in sic times and places are canna be too carefu'; but Grace next question. She's name o' laign degree na, na, dell a bit o't; I'll tak ma aith o' that. Weel, then, whilk o' the ladies is slok or complainin' at coort? Wha's to tell that? Wha but Grace Goodniff, Oliver's ain sister's daughter? a canny woman for hersel', I'll warrant her. She has mair cars nor tongues in her head, I ween; but the dell's in her pot if I canna fish the haggish out o't. and maks mair o' the carl than he's worth and nathing the loss, I trow, for expectin' a his gear, when the bairnless body dies o' his fat some o' these days. I'll ferrit out the sccret. if I maun lose my head for my pains; and gip a' be as I suspeckit, guid faith i I wudna gie the bairn for a' wealth o' Lon'on. It's no that I care a bawbee for the brat, but I'll mak it stan' in the gap atween them I ken an harm. Hegb, sirs, it's a guid send, these kittlesome times, when ane disna know, if they lie down in peace, but they'll rise wi' their threats cut. That coort gallant is na ither than the fayther o' the bairn ,I'd swear it. I cudna get a glimpse o' his face in the mask ho wore; but he's no puir dependant-ne, na-he's no puir dell livin' on his wite, that's clear to wir een, blin' as we are. Then there was a minit jist when he jerhed the whitter free the stag, when I thought I could spier through a' his disguise. and tell his name as well's hisself. But, bal I amaist forgot-guid gracious | bide awee, bido awee," and she drew forth from her bosom the shoe buckle the courtier dropped in his exit from the cave. "Ay, ay, maybe this might gie us some insight-wha kens, wha kens?" and she brought it close to the

light by which Father Peter knelt reading his prayers. It was a square buckle, of pure gold, and of the finest French workmanship, jewelled at each corner. Nell examined it closely, hopleg to discover the owner's name, but she could see nothing save two or three marks, of which she did not comprehend the mean inspection, but hesitated to disturb him as his devotions. So she laid it safely by intending to examine it more minutely at another time.



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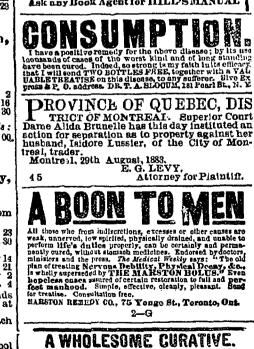
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outrage on men's consciences could not fail to create astoniahment and indignation, not only among the English Catholics, but taroughout Europe. A refusal to acknowlodge the queen's spiritual supremacy banished the Catholic clergy to the continent, or sent them to take shelter in huts and caverns. Sometimes, they happened, in their wanderings, to fall in with Catholic families of distinction, who still adhered to the same faith, and there they priv tely administered the comforts of religion to the inmates and others intrusted with the secret of the priests' biding-place. Not only were the priests prozeribed, but all who gave them shelter or attended at mass ;

so that the clergy who still remained firm, and who would have publicly battled against the progress of Protestanism in dcfiance of the penal statutes, were restrained by the dread of involving so many others in their ruin. The enactment, therefore, declaring Queen Elizabeth supreme in matters of faith, and spiritual head of the church of England, put a stop to all controversies ; the Oatholic should either acknowledge the claim or forfeit his civil rights. Nor was it the officers of the law alone the Catholic clergy had to fear, but every stranger they met in Luc v their journeys from place to place was to be carefully guarded against as a spy or in-

former. We cannot, therefore, be surprised to find the pricest and his followers assembling in the most remote and desolate places for the purposes of instruction, and the reociving of those sacraments which they dared not publicly approach.

As Nell Gower entered the room, she was met by a man of tall stature and portly bearing. He was about thirty years old, and of an active, athletic fig-ure. His countenance was frank, open, and strikingly handsome, and his small mouth, and dark eye, turning leisurely on Nell's face, gave evidence of a strong, energetio mind, and of a will self-reliant and film of purpose. His dress was a loose black robe, confined round the walst by a slik belt. such as was usually worn by the Ostholio priest. Yet about his person there was nothing to denote the ecclesiastic but the His crown was untonsured, and his]ress.

brown hair fell in long and graceful coils on his shoulders, after the fashion of the time, and his step was firm and bold, as one conscious of power and dignity.

"Eleanor," said he, "Whitret Machairn, here, hath been telling me of a convity visitor thou hast received in thy antc-phamber. Who is he?" "I did not hear his name, father; he wad

na tell; but I has guid reason to think his name's no unknown at Hempton court." "Thou hadst a long colloquy, methought."

"Nano too long, father," replied Nell; weighty work, maun ays get time to consither on't," "Eal came to omploy thy services in court matters?

"Ay, and bra' wark it is to manage," rcsponded the old woman, folding her arms

and looking up at the pricet ; " but wac's me, wae's mo, what a warld we live in I the fear o' God is maist a' gane clean out o' men's sauls, and wimen has nane ave."

"Guid preserve us! and wha gars DeFoys" needless to say how this was received by the the French ambassador, keep sae close wi ing. Once of twice she looked at the priest, Oatholic party. They were not prepared for the queen, glein' her presents o' rings, bracc- as if she wished to submit the trinket to his lets, and sic bawbles, if the duke didna fancy her ? "

"The presents are Oatharine's not the duke's," replied the pricet.

"Aweel, aweel," observed Nell, "che's a canny auid earl that same Oatharine the queen mother, like a' the rest c' her house ; yet I wudna trust her, wi' a' her Oatholeecity. She'd hazard her saul to benefit her family."

"Wouldst not like a union of the crowns?" demanded the priest. "An what'd be the guid o' that, sir ?"

"Protection to Us. holics, and the conver sion of the queen mayhap."

"Ne, na, father Peter; ye'll ne'er see that day, if ye lived as lang as the lassie hersel, the whilk's na vera probable, seein' yer set aready like a Highland muirfowl. Ns, na, Elizabeth canna bide to consort wi' Rome. And e'en if Apicu were her aln sworn husband the morrow, she'd mak him a heretic, or send him hame to plot wi' his mother."

"What if Oatharine induced her to many Alencon, her second son ? He would be more p labie in the queen's hands, and equally pro u ... 'is mother's ambitious designs."

st, man f" replied Nell, astonished at mon; "is it Elizabeth Plantagenet, ... st woman in a' England, marry the up ! ... cur that e'er was whalpit in France? Guid be about us !--slo a question !"

" I'ne match is spoken of nevertheless; and Uatherine de Medicis will have her influence at work to bring it about." "Na doubt," replied Nell; "and Elizabeth

is no the lassie to reject the proposal as lang's she can mak Ostharine usefu' in promotin her ain interests. O, faith, guid sir ! Bessio's

na blate in matters o' state policy." "I sgree with thee, Eleanor," replied the priest, "Catharine will yet find her match in Eilzabeth."

"Atween plots an counterplots, they've baith a busy time on't."

"So much so, Eleanor, that no time is left for the service of God. Whitehall and the Louvre could once boast of saints; but now they're more like taverns, where rolsterers, and gamblers, and blasphemers frequent, than the palaces of Ohristian princes."

"Atween the twa," said Nell, "the puir Queen o'Scots is made a spatchcock to fling at ane anither."

"Poor Mary hath little protection to expect from the one, or mercy from the other. God guide her and save her! she has troubles enough to meet."

"Proy for her, lather-pray for her, earnestly exclaimed Nell, "that the guid God may free her frae the tolls o' her persecutors-frae fause friens an open foes, an gi

peace and plenty to bonnie auld Scotland." "I seldom forgot them at the altar," rcsponded the pricet.

"Nor the auld countrie, father-ye'll no forget that in yer prayers," she added, kneeling, and pressing the priest's hand to her lips, while the tears ran down her thin cheeks; diana forget that."

Father Poter assented, observing, as he raised her up, that she had not yet lost sight of her queen and country.

"I forget them !" repeated Nell. "Na, na, man ; whilst these and banes hang thegither, I'll ne'er forget them-the purest and lovelf.

"Men's minds, Eleanor, are much de- est woman e'er sat on a throne, and the kind-praved and morality is at a low ebb in liest spot c'earth the sun e'er shone upon,

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CHAPTER VI.

Nell Gower, accompanied, or rather followed, by Whitret Macbairn, set out from Whinstone Hollow after midnight, and hoped fo reach the Whitehorse of Wimbleton by sunrise. The night was fine, and the journey abort.

Though Nell had already passed her sixtigth year, and her once raven hair turned white as flax, yet she tripped along the banks of the l'hames, and passed through the Euburbs of London, her long staff grasped firmly by the middle, with nearly as much clasticity of step as when she used, long ago, to hie to a wedding on her native hills. Her face, though thin and pinched, and tanned by exposure to the storm and sunshine of more than half a century, had lost little of its naturally bold yet bene volent character. Her large gray eyes and prominent forehead, over which her white hair projected in a thick roll, and then comted back and confined under her hood, gave an expression to her countenance that repelled familiarity whilst it commanded respect. Bhe wore a light gray cloak, confined by a narrow leather belt round the waist that buckled in front, and the hood covered her head so closely that no part of her countenance could be seen but her large, prominent eyes, looking out from the dark recesses of its folds. Summer or winter, sunshine or shower, she was never known to cross the threshold without the gray cloak; and many wore the surmises regarding it. Some said the secret of her witchcraft lay in the cloak, and had come to her like the mantie of the prophet; others, that, being a spaewife, she must have certain charms concesled in the hood, without which she could not tell fortunes; and, finally, there were not a few who boldly averred she wore it to hide her hair, which she kept cut short behind in fulfilment of a vow once made to that effect. Whatever may have been her reason or her fancy for continually wearing the cloak, certain it is her hair was always cropped short at the poll. Yet with all the repuisiveness of look which this strange dress was calculated to lend her countenance as well as her person, Neil was of a kind and gontle disposition, and seldom provoked to anger or passion, except indeed when her religion or her friends were traduced, and then she was implacable. When she met those longwinded preachers who were to be seen every where at this period, in the streets as often as in the pulpit, denouncing the idolatries of Bome and the sins of the "scarlet lady," her anger rose instantly, and her hand grasped the staff the tighter. But when she happened to fall in with one of the many emissaries of the Congregation, on his way to London, with fresh soandals from the Scotch court to feed the greedy ear of Elizabeth, she lost all patience, and spared usither hand aor tongue in administering castigation on the offender. On such occasions Nell was a very Fury. Many a street preacher, in the midst of his well-bought blasphemies against the church, felt himself suddenly hurled

(Continued on 3rd page.)

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

from the top of his barrel, into the gutter by jerkin, and drew forth two or three papers or a blow from Nell's tough orabiree; and many parchments, one of which fell on the floor. a villfler of Mary Stuart was dragged from his horse pond, by some of Nell's adherents, in

payment for his dastardly calumnies. Nell knew every body, and every body seemed to know her; and yet she had but few intlmater, seldom seen in the company of any but Whitret Machairn, and even then she was always in advance, like the cuckoo and her faithful moss-cheeper. Yet with all this seeming repugnance, on Nell's part, to associate with her neighbors, she was not without followers and friends, in various districts of London, ready to espouss her cause and execute her orders at a moment's warning. Who they were, where they lived, or how she could gather them so soon on certain sudden emergencies, no one could tell; at all events, they were at her elbow when she required their services. Such was Nell Gower; much beloved and trusted by the few whom she admitted to her confidence, but regarded by all others as a gypsy, a fortune-teller and a dangerous woman.

The creature who now trotted alter her on the road to Wimbleton, as the reader has been already informed, was the unfortunate off. spring of Grace Goodniff, niece of Oliver, the host of the Whitshorse. He was now in his swentieth year, a diminutive, misshapenthing, seemingly deaf and dumb, and without a spark of intellect or a semblance of feeling. Who his father was no one knew, and Grace would never tell. When spoken to, he always shook his head and pointed to his tongueless mouth ; and yet some said he was known to speak, and sing, and enjoy himself at certain times as well as the best of them.

When the travellers reached Wimbleton the stars were fast paling out before the dawn of the morning, and the lights in Olivor Guodniff's hostelrie windows had grown small and dim. As Nell approached, the curses and shouts of drunken revelry and elashing of doors that rung in his carr, gave strong proof that their friend Oliver had slept little or risen early. To Nell Gower this was no matter of surprise, for, often as she parsed the Whitehorse, night or day, she seldom found it without customers for the well-served platter or the foaming beer can. As she entered the front door, a tall, soldier

looking fellow, with his neck bare and his shirt and doublet sadly torn, was holding a pint pot somewhat unsteadily in his hand, and disputing angrily with the master of the house. In brashing by, Nell happened to touch his arm, and spill some of his liquor, which so annoyed him, engaged, as he was, in the heat of argument with his heat, that he turned instantly on the intruder, and roughly laying hold of her hood, demanded who presumed to pass so unceremoniously.

Without deigning to answer so civil a question, and provoked by the gross assault on her person, Nell struck him a sharp crack on the knuckles with the ond of her staff, that made him suddenly loose his hold.

"A plague on thee, old beldam I" cried the fellow, smarting from the blow; "thon deservest the bastinado for thy uncivil behavior."

"Nay, then," said Oliver, "she hath purlabed thee right justly for thy foul speech, Master Houghton."

"Out on thes for a white-livered ox !" responded the follow; "how darest thou do. fend so rank a Papist as Sir Geoffrey Wentworth in my presence? Gadzooks, what a crabbit old she devil !" he added, examining his fingers. "Who is she, Oliver ?" "That's more than I can tell thee, Master

Houghton." "Hast not seen her before ?"

"Ay, marry have I; and yet I know her

"She's indifferently well versed in the ways the house-see! she's gone down among the kitchen wenches. Hol I'll have at her gain! I'll try another bout with her." And emptying his can, he hastened after the old

Nell saw it, and signed to Whitret Maobairn

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mous oath of supremacy and abjuration, and prepared to read it in test of Nell's faith, Oliver Goodniff waddled into the room, wiping the perspiration from his fat, round face with the end of his apron.

"How now, Master Houghton !" he ejaculated, "what wouldst thou with the woman ?" "Test her loyalty, my fat host, and thine hereafter, mayhap. Away i out with thee, and leave me to do my office. But first, good Mistrees Witch," he continued, "thou'dst better first renounce | leave Neil Gower and Grace Goodniff to their the svil one, so thou can't forswear the pope | secret gossip, and proceed with our story in | an now lyin' low in the anid kirdyerd o' Str without hindrance and with a clear consolence."

"Mind thine own business, Sorgeant Houghton," Interposed Oliver, pushing him back from before Nell Gower; "the queen's uniform gives thee no right to maltreat the queen's lieges. Let the woman go her way in peace,"

"Ho, gramercy, sir host! what knowest thou of rights and lieges ?" replied Houghton, balancing on his heels and grasping at Nell's cloak. "Hillos, there, most learned Master Millar 1 come hither, and leave thy points and reasonings. Here's a Papist, or a devil, or a something o' that kind-help me to arrest her in the queen's name."

"What, man !" muttered Millar, a strong, thick-yet, clerical-looking man of about fifty years of age, staggering up to Houghton, "dost not know the woman? Gads me! that's the spacewife, and's as mad as a March hare. Away!' he continued, "away, thou crazy old baggage, and rid us thy presence instantly !" and he pointed to the door; " out with thee, and begone !"

"Thou knowest her, then ?" observed Houghton.

"Ay, right well do I."

"A murrain take her the wicked, ill-tem pered. old she-witch !"

"Ay, faith, she's like her native thistle : she pricks thy finger if thou but touch her. And so thou wouldst test her-ha, ha !-did she crack thy knuckles, that thou feelest them so ?"

"Ay, marry hath she." "Well, sergeant, she hath but given thes a token, in those swollen fingers, to remember her by; so put up thy papers, and let's be going. Our stay at the Whitehorse has been somewhat of the longest, and Sir Thomas may expect our presence in German Street. So have at thes once more, Master Oliver, and let's drink the parting stoup to ----" "Gadzooks! how's this?" Interrupted Ser-

geant Houghton, taking out various papers from his pockets, and looking round the floor of the tap.

"What concerns thee, friend Houghton? Hast lost thy purse?"

"Carse take the parse! No; I tell thee I've lost what's of more value than ten pur-868."

"A paper, was't?"

"Ay, a paper ; hast seen it ?"

"Truly, yes, thereabout on the floor, but thought it of little moment. Marry, I saw the dumb creature pick it up. Hos, there, dwarf, or evil spirit, where art theu?" And Millar, followed by Sergeant Houghton, p>ccocded to search for Whitret Maobairn.

When Nell Gower left the tap, she took the paper from Whitret, and quietly ensconcing herself in a small room off the kitchen, opened it, and red as follows :---

Written at HAMPTON, the 16th day of June. SEBGEANT HOUGHTON :---

Be ready with thy guard to accompany me, three days hence, to Worcestershire, there to execute the commands of her most gracious majesty in raference to what I have already made known to thee. Be "O dear, Nell, I have been oareful that thy roistering propensities loosen What bath detained thee?" not thy tongue to thy prejudice, lest the old fox carry eff his young ere we reach his lair

sendin' Whitret Maobaim for ye to Hampton. | said mass, under the suld ivy wass o' the cas-Sae I'm mare nor a trifle pleased to has ye the. It was the day poor Jack Nicholson, here at my elbow. So the queen's no to the dait baille, was burled; and ye wur say jist west in health ?" inquired Nell cau- kneeling by Sir Geoffrey, the comlitiously.

"Hush!" responded Grace, glancing at the door ; "there be long ears in Wimbleton."" "Na doubt on't, lassie; na doubt on't," sonsy face; an' mair, betoken, he was married whispered Nell; "and it's, as we mann say, the very day the holy Abbot of Glastonbury atween us twe, a hittle subject to branch, een in the kiln pot. So I'll pit a kippin in the besp, and draw the kist nearer the bed for tune?, Nell; when are they to end?" maro security,"

As we are bolted out, gentle reader, wo must not be tempted, as many have been be- skoath I has endured? There's my two lads, tore us, to play the cavesdropper. Bo we as douse callants as o'er drew bow or brest another chapter.

OHAPTER VII.

It was a beautiful moonlight night in lune, and the dews on the flowers before the parlor windows of Brockton Hall, the residence of Sir Geofirey Wantworth, left. Weel, an wasre's the Injary-wha's and I am has imparted a delightful and southing insgrance the evil it did ma? Pughl deli to the air. The monbeams, struggling a bodie's worth. And why for no, through the dense foliage of the elm hinnie? Why, e'en because I keep "No, inder and sycamore, silvered the well-trimmed aye sayin' to mysel, Its a' right, its the will avenues with checkered streaks. The o' Heaven. Things maun change; an if for brook below the garden wound its tortucus the batter, let's be thankfu'; an if for the course through the alders and dwarf hazel waur, why, let's even mak the best o't." that grow thickly on its banks, and intertwining their branches, covered it over like an arbor. The lights had been long extinguished in the front rooms of the old mansion, and the dark shadows which the aged trees, planted there some centuries before, throw upon the venerable pile, gave it a look deny that," responded Nell, looking up to of loneliness and descrition. Not a sound was the careful ceiling and round the oaken astir, if we except the dreary and monotonous wainscoting, partially illumined by the murmur of the little brook below that came ever upon the ear like the hum of a distant wind-mill. Yet under those sombre towers like Sir Thomas Plimpton, who na doubt's of Brockton, still and Jonely as they looked, there were sad hearts and waking eyes.

A large white staghound lay stretched at full length in one of those streams of light that fell upon the avenue before the house, enjoying the cool air after the fatigue of the chase. The poor fellow had doubliess run many a long mile under the warm sun of the preceding day, and laid himseli down to rest his wearled limbs and cool his fevered blood under the night dews. He was, as he lay there, the very picture of repose and contentment. Yet, motionless as he seemed, he was not asleep, for over and anon his eyes would suddenly open, fix themselves steadily for a moment on some object within the parlor window, and then slowly close again. The interest he seemed to feel in something there was apparently the only cause of his watchfulness; for every thing around him, even to the leaves and flowers, after a long effort to sustain life through the sultry day, had at length sunk exhausted in a profound lethargy. Whilst the dog was thus enjoying his sleepless rest, a figure might be seen stealing along the side wall of the house, in the direction of the open window, watching the daugerous animal, and treading lightly on the greensward. The figure was that of a woman, wrap-ped closely in a gray-colored cloak, the hood of which covered nearly the whole face. As soon as she had approached within a few yards of the window, the dog saw her, and so peculiar to the Scotch, "I'll gang sprang up growling; but the woman spoke] awa, 1'll gang awa and leave ye, if yo dinna to him as he rushed forward, and he instantly crouched and returned to his place. When yo'd tak on sas childish, an a' aboot nathing she reached the window, she touched some one within, who swoke with a start, demanding who was there, or if that was Nell Gower. "And guid have us," said the person ad-

dressed, in broad Lowland Scotch, "hae ye fell asleep under the cauld night air? Woot, lassie, ye maun tak tent ye dinna harm ver-8el.'

"Nathin, ava," replied the old woman, hearted."

est knight in a that getherin,' O, weel do I remember. It was the first time soheme ?" since his wedding' I e'er set eye on his honest,

was outlied prisoner to Newgate." "That was the beginning of our misfor-

"Host, lassis dear, and what's a' the mie

fortune can e'er beia' ye, to the rack and sword, cut down in a' their pith and might ling, an a' because they wudna tak up airms for Glencairn, the fause heretic boon. Au there's my last baim, shot in my alrms comin' frae the auld abbey o' Whippinscauld ; and there's my bit cablo, where I was born, an a' afore me sin' the days o' guid King Bobert, burnt to the ground, an no as much as a kippin

"As for myself, Nell, I would cheerfully bear all the evils they could inflict," replied Alice, " if they but spared Sir Geoffrey in the old place. To part with Brockton, I fear, will break his heart."

"It's a bra' stately auld mansion, I'll no moonlight, "an it gars me greet amaist to think it may yet fa' to the lot o' a heretic impatient to desecrate the wee chapel, an the bonnie altar, where mony a mass was sung, and mony a fecfu' habe was christened that's now the head o' a princely house,"

"And then," murmured Alice, communing with her own thoughts rather than in reply to her companion, "there are the old family pictures, which he visits every day, and speaks to, as if they understood him ; there's the orstory, where he goes every even-ing to pray, at my mother's tomb; there's the shrine of the Abbot of Glastonbury, whese bones he carried from Newgate, and on which he hath seen mass offered up, on the first of every month, for five and twenty years ; there are the trees in the garden on which he hath chronicled many a national event, and the name of many a martyr; and there's the fish pond, and the falcons-O Nell," she cried, throwing her arms round the old woman's neck and weeping bitterly; "it will surely kill him to part with Brockton."

The dog, hearing the plaintive tones of his mistress's voice, lesped through the open window, fawned upon her, licked her hand, and then lay down whining fadly at her feet.

Noll Gower brushed back the auburn locks from the fair forehead of the young girl, and kissed it affectionately, while a tear, that would not be repressed, trickled down her own this and wrinkled cheek. "Weel, now," she muttered in that low, endearing tone tak tent and liston to me. I little thought ava; ye'll be a puir comfort to the bonnie Queen o' Scots when ye gang wi' me to Holyrood, two three days hence ; just think o' her, how she suffers ira fause friends an open focs, the bonnie bird that s' the English kites an Scotch heatrils are pursuin' or. And wha'll console Sir Geoffrey, when his ain bairs, who ought to be a stout staff to lean upon in his auld age, is nathing but a windle "O dear, Nell, I have been waiting so long straw, that bends wi' the first breath o' the storm. Hoot, lassie, dinna be sae doon-

THE FATHER OF FISH-OULTURE. SETH GREEN'S IDEAS ABOUT THE FLARY TRIBE AND SOME OF HIS VABIED EXPERIENCE'.

(Turf, Field and Farm.) "How did you ever come to devise this "I have been working at it ever since I

was large enough to bend a pin." The above remark was addressed to Mr

Seth Green, the votorau fin oalsurist, who is known to the optire world, and his reply indicates the extent of his labors. "When I was guite young," he continued

" I would lis on the limbs of trees that reson. ed out over the water entire afternoons watching the movements of the fish and studying their habits. In this way I discovered many characteristics which were before unknown. I saw, as every observer mult see, the des tructive elements that are warring against act this disastrous end became my life work, and I am happy to say I have seen its accom-

"Were you successful on the start?" "No, indeed. Up to that time all artificial attempts to batch and raise fish from the spawn had failed, and I was compelled to experiment in an entirely new manner. The work was a careful and fedious one, but I finally succeeded, and to day I am able to hatch and raise fully seventy-five per cent of all spawn."

'Enormous! Why, that is a larger per centage than either the vegetable or animal kingdoms produce in a natural condition."

"I know it, but we exercise the greatest care in the start, and guard the little fellows until they become able to care for themselves."

The foregoin conversation occurred at Oaledonia where the representative of this paper was paying a visit to the state fish hatchories. It has been his privilege to report very many interesting sights within the past twenty-five years, but the view presented here exceeds in interest any ever before attempted.

" How many fish are there in those ponde, Mr. Green?"

"As we have never attempted to count them it will be impossible to say. They extend way upinto the millions though. We shipped over three millions out of the ponds variety of the trout family and many l hybrids."

"You speak of hybrids, Mr. Green. What do you mean by that ?"

"I have experimented for years in crossing the breed of the various fish and am still working upon it. We cross the female salmon trout with the male brook trout, and thus produce a hybrid. Then we cross the bybrid with the brock troat, which give us three-quarter brook trout and cac-quarter selmon trout. This makes one of the finest rises readily to a fly, is far more vigorous and fully one-third larger than ordinary brook P. Donahoe, Boston, \$2 per year. trout of the same age. The possibilities of development in the fish world are great, and we are rayidly ascertaining what they are.' As the man of news watched the counter-

ance of hir. Green while he was giving the table of contents :- The Answer ; The Rose above account, he could not but feel that he was in the presence of one of the few investigators who, from a rich and life-long experience, bring great benefit to the world. Let the reader imagine a strong and stalwart frame, surmounted by a head strongly re- etc. Published by J. P. Dunne, 5 Barclay sembling that of Socrates, and covered with a street, New York. white sliky beard and luxuriant gray hair. Sath Green, the father of fish oulture, is a ploture of health, and the reporter could not help remarking so.

"If you had seen me the last winter and spring, young man, you might have thought propriate, alteration as to the date of their an-

Review of Books, &c.

3

THE MANHATTAN .- This magazine grows in beauty and in interest with overy succeeding number. The October issue is very handsomely illustrated and the frontispiece is an exquisite little gem entitled " Stautifu Wonder Eyed, Strong Hearted, Glowing Oc tober." The opening paper is a decoriptive one of "The Valley of the Hacksusack," by Janet E. Raretz-Rees, numerously Illustrated Jallan Hawthorne's novel, "Beatrix Ram dolph," is coutinued, and Bichard Henry Stoddard offers six poems from the Spanish of Gustavo Becquer. An ontertaining pape 18 "Washington Through Eye Glasses A third illustrated article is on " The Irish Parliameniary Party," by Thomas P. Gill who describes the various members of that. party in a remarkably vigorous and entertainfish, and I realized that unless something ing way. The thirteen well-engraved por-were done, the life in the streams of this traits which accompany the text are valuable country would become extinct. To counter- in themselves, and are the first complete collection of such portraits which have appeared in this country. "Art and Literature in Eng-land" is discussed by W. J. Loitie, and Mrs. Lucy Hooper describes the 'Second Hand Shops in Paris." 'Ine table of contents is a long one and full of interest. The Manhat-

tan Magozine Co., Temple Court, New York-THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- This sterling Catholio periodical for October is at hand and is found to contain several valuable papers. The following are the contents of the number :---1. Protestantiam vs the Ohnroh; 2. A Ninth Contury Antiphon and its Composer ; 3. The Wizard of Sainte Marie; 4. Infallibility and Private Judgment; 5. Chantello; 6. Bancro;t's History of the United States-Maryland Toleration ; 7. Armine ; 8. When Visions Pass; 9. The Torpedo Station; 10, New Publications. Price, \$4 per annum; single copies 35 cents, sent free by mail. D. & J. Sadiler & Co., 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal. P.Q.

SCIENTIFIC SOPHISMS, By Samuel Wainwright, D.D., "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." This rule Dr. Wainwright has followed in presenting a thorough review of the prevailing theories of Natural Science. He has submitted to searching orlticism the views of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, and others on the subject of Evolution, Transmutation, Spontaneous Generation, stor, and has ably shown the fallacies involved in this year and there seemed to be as many their deductions. Although dcaling with afterward as before. We have nearly every difficult scientific problems, the book is written in a clear and simple style, attractives to overy intelligent mind. It is well calculated to remove ekeptical doubts, and to confirm the old belief that "He that built all things is God." Published in Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Library, No. 97. Price 25 conts.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE --- The October number of this popular monthly is at hand. It contalas its usual supply of choice reading for the family circls. Among the principal articles are: The effects of the Lost Cause, by Rev. fishes in the world. He has all the habits of A. J. Byan; Quarantine sgainst Lundlerdism, the brook trout, lives in both streams and by H. J. Desmond; The Irkh in Virginia; lukes, develops vermillion spots on his sides, Early Printing; The Existence of a Future Life Demonstrated ; etc., etc. Published by

THE CATHOLIC FIRESIDE, -This magazine is doubly walcomed in all Catholic families. It contains nothing but sound and enteriaining literature and much that is instructive. Its September number presents the following of Ivywild ; Tim Crane and the Widow ; The Banana ; Aftor the Battle ; Labore et Honore The Old Stone Christ ; Vice-Versa ; Robert Emmet and Sarah Ourran; The Unmeant Rebuke; The Lazy Deceiver; several poems

SCOTCH CATHOLIC NEWS.

The members of the Catholie Caledonian Association have made a simple, but very ap-

"Ho, there I" he cried ; "ho, Dame Beelzebub! where art thou?"

Nell took her position near the fire-place, scanning with her keen eyes the faces of three or four men scated round a table in tho kitchen, garnished with various drinking vossels, come of which were full and others empty and upset. They all seemed, from their sleepy and disordered looks, to have spent the previous night in a long drunken carouse. One of them had a book open be. fore him, that appeared to have sustained its own share of the debauch, for Its leaves were wet and stained in various places with filthy drops. As Nell entered the apartment, the occupants were engaged lusilly discussing some grave Scripture question ; and the man who held the book open before him on the table, whilst advancing his opinion, kept turning over the leaves in search of his proofs, which, it appeared, were rather difficult to find.

"The queen's gracious majesty, Master Langton, is a woman," said the one who held the book, sententiously. "What sayest thou to that ?"

"A woman | ay faith, and a virgin woman withal; a most excellent virgin woman is our royal queen," replied Langton, striking the table, and making the wine stoups and beer cans bounce in corroboration of his loyal assertion.

"Now hold thes there," pursued the first speaker, "and listen to what followeth after, as 'twere the point in consequence. The queen's a woman : good. Now, a woman's a human being. Well, how say you to that, so 1sr ?''

"I say to that, Master Millar, that thou'rt lame in thy premises; the queen's majesty's not a woman."

"How so, honest Jacob?"

"Why, I hold she's an angel, and a virtuous virgin angel ; and I say, Master Millar, thour't guilty of treason to call her an unconditioned woman, and, by my troth, dost well deserve the pillory for such sourvy speech."

"And therefore I say, Master Langton, thou'rt helping me to prove my argument, as 'twere, for her spiritual supremacy; and the Bible here doth so declare it when it saith, 'I shall,'-it beginneth with 'I shall,' or Thou shalt'-humph J I cannot find the tone. place here," he muttered, turning over the leaver, "but I insist on it that she govern the church, and frock and unfrock priests and bishops as she kisteth. Who dares say ought against it lieth in his threat, and will be damaed for't. So here's long life to our good queen, and Sir Thomas Plimpton, our most noble and worthy marter, and confusion to all Papistry say I." Here Houghton burst into the room in search of Nell Gower. "Hillos, there, old rue-decocter i come bither, I say, and answer me forthwith; and he drew her by the and from the kitchen to the tap. "Art thou a devil old hag? Quick-answer-or Pil have thes hung uncentinently on the sign post."

"A deevil, mon !" responded Nell quietly. No, I'm no a deevil, or ye'd ken me better, Woon," "Thou'rt a Papist, then, at least?"

"An gin I be, what can ye make o't ?" "Thou confessest! Ha! a Scotch Papist, from the borders, I'll warrant thee. Now, sit Ye there, and listen whilst I tender the cath

My sign manual attached horeto will give thee access to me at Hampton Court or elsewhere, and also lend thee proper cridit with chy associates. Thy patron and master, as thou deservest,

THOMAS PLIMPTON, BAT'L.

"Now may the guid God be thanket," said Nell, whispeing to herself, and refolding the letter, "for this wee bit winfa.' Little kens the writer that mair een than his ain hae been watchin' the auld fox o' Brockton an his bonnie young one. But I'll be looking store him yet, sy, wull 1, if I maun wear my woman. auld banes through the skin. 111 di it, and no think muckle trouble o't either-the bor-nie bairn, that she loes so weel! May God gie me strength," she continued, crossing herself reverently, "to save her frae the hands o' this wicked carl, and bring her safe to Holyrood, into the airms 'o her ain trusty friend'! I'll mak the trial: an gin I dle in the effort, why, it's the last o' Nell they're no to say sae guid either; but still Gower, the Scotch spaewife, that's a'-the guld for naething auld donnerd body, that's ower long lived for a' the grace that comes c, her.'

"Nell Gower, didst thou say ?" muttered a half-smothered voice from the bad beside her.

Nell turned round hastily on the trunk where she sat, and, much to her surprise, recognized the face of Grace Goodniff half concealed under the bedelothes.

"Weel, now, if that's no queer," said Nell. "An how cam ye to leave Hampton, lassie, and what gars ye keep sleepin' here, an the sun blinkin' through the winnock there. Ye've been packed awa, 1'll warrant."

"Packed aws," repeated Grace; how many times hast asked me that question? I tell thee, as I oft did before, there's but little fear c my dismittance."

"An how came ye here, then ?" "I came last night with a letter."

"Frae the auld doctor?"

"Ay, from Dr. Maraski to the queen mother."

"Why, the suld mediciner an ye maun be unco gracious, whin ye think sae little o' trudgin' frae Hampton to Wimbleton o' nights to oblesge him," said Nell, in a gossiping

"He seemeth a very godiy-living man,' observed Grace, "and I'd fain do his pleasure, seeing there be few about the court to care for his comfort. As for being graslous, verily I cannot say, for I have never spoken with him or seen him but once."

"But once !" repeated Nell, surprised at the admission; "why, woman, I thought ye'd been as intimate as the wolt and the warp. Sure ye maun see him when he hands ye the letters.

"He hath never handed me a letter, Nell." "No, woman ? ne'r handed ye a letter. An how can ye by them, bairn ?"

" I've always found them in my room, with the directions for me written. Mayhap the old man omnot speak our language so well as he can write it."

Nell paused for a moment to reflect, and then inquired if she could see the letter. But Grace told her it was already on the way to France, being given last night to the foreign post.

"I'd gio a crown to see it," said Nell, of supremacy," And the drunken soldier thoughtfully; " but na matter now. I has thrust his filthy hand into the pecket of his i ther things to speak o', and had thoughts o' i thing at Linlithgow, where Father Leelle annon

climbing over the window sill. "I made as muckle haste as my auld banes wad admit o'."

"And what tidings bringest thou, Nell ?" "Weel, the tiding might be waur," replied Nell, untying the ribbon under hor chie, and tbrowing back the hood over her shoulders. The news is no sao pleasant as I'd fain has to tell ye, Mistret 3 Alica; but it might be waur, lassie."

"Didst see Whitret Machairn, and hath he been to Hampton'" esgerly inquired Alice, looking apprehensively in the face of the old

Nell Gower nodded assent, and then sitting down on the low stool at the feet of her companion, took her delicate hand, and pressed it affectionately within her sunburnt and bony fingers, gazing tenderly in her face as she spoke.

"Now, my bonnie bairn, the news I bring frae Whitret Machairn are no sae bad, and they might be waur, and that ye ken is nae sma' comfort. Weel, its na mare than what ye has been expectin' these four months gane, an if this deil bird, Sir Thomas Plimpton, be

comin here to mak the second lender to Bir Geoffrey, why it's een a the better, hinnie ; it's sy well to ken the warst, as my suld grandmither ust to say. If the war maun come, let it come, and if ye canna fight, ye maun flee."

"I knew it, Nell-I always knew it: my mind hath over been telling me we should one day be driven from Brockton."

"Ou, weel, lassie, times mann change, ye ken, an folks maun change wi' them; its an auld sayin', and na doubt comes o' the will o' Providence."

"Yesterday," said Alice, " whilst Sir Geoffrey was taking his walk after breakfast, I wandered round the old place, through the flower beds and the aviary, and along the pond, and through the rabbits, and called out the ponies and fed them; and all that day something was telling me I would never see them again; and I thought-but I suppose it was only fancy-that the rabbits came Dearer to me than they used to do, and the ponies lay down beside me and ate the apples from , my hand more gently than they over did before."

" Its a' fancy, baim; diana fret yersel wi sic foolish thoughts; its a' faney."

"And after I had turned from the stables looked back again, and there was Pepin, with his neek stretched out from the stable door, gazing and neighing after me, as much as to say, "God be with thes, Alice; thou west ever a kind mistress to me."

" Weel, dear, dinna fret, diana fest, but tak heart o' grass, an a' may yet be weel. Only think o' the martyrs, an a' the ills they suffered; many a captie lass parted wi' mair nor a' the flowers and ponice, an' sic trifles aboot Brockton, to preserve the faith ; ay, lassie, and right thankfu' they were to has sic a blessing and hopefu' destiny to meet,"

"Trap," said the young pirl, as Mell Gower wiped the tears from her ever, "but they were may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping seints, Nell, and I am but a weak, thaid ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a thing, that never knew what it was to encounter difficulty or dauger."

" Na matter, Alice Weatworth; diana fear for a' that ; God will no desent ye in yer need, and 1 1b) by grocers, labelled-" JAMES EPre for ye wur, ave, a prayerful, pious baim. O, weel I remen ser to see ye a wee winsome land. Also makers of Eers's OHOOOLATE Es.

But though Allee, leaving her head upon | differently," said the veteran. her old friend's shoulder, seemed to listen attentively to her kindly advice, she was all the at you, that sickness was something of which time thinking of her father.

"He's displeased with mr, Nell," she said. " ₩ьо ?" (To be continued)

Holloway's Ointment and Pills combine both sanitive and sanative powers in a high degree; by the former term is understood their ability to preserve health, by the latter their espability to restore health. With these re-medics at hand, no invalid need be at fault to many trials to which every one is subjected during our long and offtimes inclement quinsey, whooping cough, can be successfully treated by well rubbing this Ointment upon j the chest, and by taking the Pills. During damp, foggy weather asthmatical sufferers will experience the utmost possible relief from the inunction of the Ointment, and all tender-chested porsons will save endless misery by adopting this treatment.

OUE HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons loading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occceional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digentive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-There. Price, 260 per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps .- B. E. McGale, vided." chemist, Montreal. 95 H

OVER ONE HUNDBED YEARS OLD. The latest returns from England concerning the mortuary returns state that is 1882 91 persons died 100 years of age and over, 25 men and 66 women. Nine of the men were 100 years, five 101, three 102, one 103, two 104, three 105, one 108, and one 112. 'The last died at Wickham, County of Norfolk. Among the women twenty-four reached the age of 100, eight 102, five 103, six 104, two

EPPS'S COCCA-GRATEFUL AND CONFORTING. -By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We properly nourished trame."-Oivil Service Gasette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Bold only in packets and tins (3 lb & Co., Homespathic Chemists, London, Eng-

"How is that? One would think, to look you knew nothing."

"And so it was until last winter. I went down into Florida in the fall to see what kind of figh they had in that State and study their habits, and was attacked with malaria in its severest form, and when I came home I realized for the first time in my life that I was sick. My symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetito was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never exguide himself or herself safely through the perienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of maiaria can appreciate my condition. I went to bed and remained there winters. Coughs, colde, ulcerated throate, all the spring, and if there ever was a slok man I was the one."

"It seems hardly possible. How did you come to recover so completely?"

"My brother, who had been sufficied by a severe kidney trouble and threatened with Bright's disease was completely oured by a remedy in which I had great confidence. I therefore tried the same remedy for my mala

ris, and am happy to say I am a well man today, and through the instrumentality of Warner's Safe Oure, which I believe to be one of the most valuable of medicines. Indeed, I see it is endorsed by the United States Medical College of New York, and that Dr. Gunn, dean of that institution, has written a long article concerning its value."

"And are you now as well as formerly ?" "Apparently so. I keep the remedy on hand all the while though and do not hesitate to recommed it to others."

"One question more. How many ponds of fish have you here and how are they dl-

"Well, we have 43 ponds which are divided up as follows: 22 ponds of brook trout, 2 of Calvinists. ponds of saimon trout, 4 of McOloud river or minbow trout, 2 ponds of German trout, 3 of California mountain trout, 2 ponds of hybrids, 4 of one-quarter salmon and three quarters brook trout, 2 ponds of gold fish, and one centennial pond or 'happy family.' consisting of crosses of different fish, including Kennebec salmon. Land Locked salmon, Oalifornia salmon, brook trout, salmon trout 105, fifteen 101, three 106, and three 107 years and hybrids. These fish range in size from minnows to 18-poun iers, and in age from one-and-one-half months to eleven years. I

lorgot to say, also, that we have a 'hospital' pend, which is entirely empty, which speaks pretty well for a community of many mil-lions. Indeed the whole secret of fish culture can be summed up in four things. food. Plenty of pure water and cleanliness." The numerous fish exhibitions which are taking place in all parts of Europe and the usual interest which is being manifested in this subject throughout the world all owe their origin to the process described as origin. ated and conducted by Beth Green. It is certainly cause for congratulation to every American that this country produces so many men whose genius brings value to the world, and it is proof positive of the greatest merit that a remedy even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Ours is known to have should be so strongly endorsed and recommended by one so reputable and reliable as Seth Green.

nual festival. The "Oaledonian" is the only Scotch Catholic semi-religious, somi-social association in the country. It was, therefore appropriate that at a meeting of the body

hold on Monday night, the date fixed for this vear's annual festival was the 30th of November, the feast day of St. Andrew, the national Saint of Scotland.

Some time ago Lord Herries bestowed a large space of ground at Dumfries for the crection of a convent. The Dowager Lady Horries resolved to collect the innds neces sary for the crection of the establishment, which is now completed. On Saturday the Right Rev. Dr. McLauchlan, Bishop of Dumfrios, assisted by Doan Turner, blossed tha convent and chapel attached to it, and in which Mass was then said for the first time. A select party was present, and took an interested part in the proceedings. Among others were Lord and Lady Herries, the Dowager Lady Herries, and the Hon. Miss Maxwell. The establishment will not be publicly opened till the commencement of next year. The Dowager Lady Herries has for a long time been desirous of seeing a number of the Order of the Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration residing and carrying out their most plous devotion in Bootland: and on this account Bishon McLancher lan wrote to the head house in France asking the Order to accept of the convent, to which the Sisters replied, stating their willingness to do so. It is thus expected that the convent will be occupied, and that the Sisters will be in the full exercise of their duties by, at latest, the month of March next. The people of this country have lately been opening their eyes to the beauties of the

Ostholic religion, and the introduction of the Order specially formed for the adoration of the Blessed Sacrament must have a salutary effect on even the most anti-Oatholic minded

Last week a meeting of the Catholic Bishopa of Scotland was held at Perts, under the prest-dency of his Grace the Archbishop of Glacgow. The meeting was called to act in regard to the vacancy in the archbishopric of pond of Carp. Then we have what we call the St. Andrews and Edinburgh, caused by the death of the late Archbishop Strain. Three candidates were selected, and their names forwarded to Bome. These are, I understand, his Grace Archbishop Eyre, Monsignor Smith, Vicar-General of the Eastern Archdiocese ; and the Bight Bev. Dr. Bigg, Bishop of Dunkeld. Among the other charges that are likely to take place consequent on the filing up of the vacancy are the following :--His Grace Archbishop Lyre will assume the charge of the vacant archdiocese. Dishop McLausinlan, of the Dumfries diocese, who has often Impregnation,-using no water. Plenty of officiated for His Grace, would then be appointed to the vacancy thus caused in Glasgow; while Monsignor Smith, it is expected, would be consecrated Bishop, and would an once proceed to take up Bishop McLauchlan's former position. Or it may be that Monsigner Smith, consecrated Bishop, would be appointed to the dicesse of Dunkend, the present Bishop of which, the Bight Rev. Dr. Bigg, would be selected for Edinburgh, in which her was highly popular among all classes. At present, however, the only thing definite about the arrangements is that Monsignor Smith will be raised to the episcopate. As pointed out in this column previously, the holder of the Archbishoprio of St. Andrews. and Edinburgh is ex-officio of Scotland.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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October 3, 1883

TRUE WITNESS" IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Sabeeription, per annum (if in advance)., \$1.00

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR **OUTOBES**, 1883.

WEDNEEDAY, 3 .- Ferla. Abp. Bayley, Baltimore, died, 1877.

THURSDAY, 4 .- Bt. Francis of Assisl, Contessor.

FRDAN 5 .--- 85. Placidus and others, Martyrs. MATURNAY, 6.-St. Brune, Confessor. SUNDAY, 7 .--- Twenty-first Sunday after Pente-

cost. Solemnity of the Holy Rosary.

Lass. Ecclus. xxiv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi. 27-28; Last Gosp. Matt. xviii. 23 85.

Monday, 8.-St. Bridget, Widow. Bp. Kelly, Bichmond, died, 1829.

TERMAN, 9. -- SS. Denis and others, Martyrs.

Or the total number of emigrants who came Show that only 5,999 immigrants made their homes in the Province. This number is mominally at a standstill.

The policy of making the New York caush free of tolls has been thoroughly appreciated, and the venture has proved a decided success. The increase of tonnage for this season up to Sept. 1st is 307,799 tons compared with last year. At this rate, it is estimated that the canals by the 1st of December will have earned \$,500,000, an increase of over half a million tons. This is enough to delight and satisfy the friends of free canals for the first year. Danadian canals will have to come down in may benefit from increased traffic.

THE notorious James McDermott, who player the tole of British spy and concocter of begus dynamite , lots, has, it appears, romassi to leave his prison cell. It is now English Government thinking that he has been housed and fed long enough at the putlic expense want him to take up his traps matertains a fear that he will be murdered. Bo rue the day that he first put a hand to un. holy and infamous work for British gold.

ALBEADY Pope Leo's letter on Historical Studies, throwing open the doors of the Vatican Library to the students of history and men of letters and solence, is having a practical effect. A commission of German savants sent by the Austrian court has arrived in Bome, with the object of studying the valua. ble Oriental manusoripts which cover the sheives of the Vatican Library. His Holiness has given orders that a special chamber in the Library be placed at the disposal of these distinguished students.

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THERE has been a warm election contest in Algoms, which has ended in a decided triumph for Mr. Mowat's Government. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Lyon, leads his opponent, Mr. Plummer, by a handsome majority of about one hundred and twenty. There are still four places to hear from, which judging by the last election returns, will give msjorities for Mr. Lyon. This victory in Algoma will go a long way to strengthen the hands of Mr. Mowat, and secure for his ad. ministration the support of a substantial following.

THE latest official returns give the follow ing as the proportion of English, Scotch and Irish soldiers in the British army :- Cavalry, Epglish, 7,561; Irish, 1,024; Scotcb, 676; Boyal Artillery, English, 11,565; Irish, 2,372; Scotch, 966; Boyal Engineers, Englisb, 2,633; Irisb, 373; Scotob, 248; Infantry, English, 34,824; Irish, 11,970; Scotch, 4,670; Household Cavalry, English, 911; Irish, 90; Scotob, 198; Foot Guards, Eng. lish, 4,260; Irish, 355; Scotch, 828. This gives a total of 85,524 officers and men, which is rather an insignificant army for the British Empire when compared with the armies of the leading nations of Europe.

STATEMENTS regarding a change in the personnel of the Federal Ministry have gained currency in the daily press. It is said that to settle in the Dominion, the Province of the Hon. Mr. Pope will succeed Sir Charles Quebec gets a very poor share. For the year Tupper as Minister of Railways, and that Mr. ending the first of July last, the statistics | Thomas White, M.P., will take Mr. Pope's portfolio as Minister of Agriculture ; it isalso added that Hon. Mr. Ocstigan will be apscarcely large enough to counter-balance that pointed Collector of Customs at St. John, of the outgoing inhabitants, so that Quebec, N.B. In regard to the statement that Mr. as far as outside accessions are concerned, is | Costigan is about to abandon his post in the Federal Ministry, we have it on excellent and reliable authority that there is not a particle of truth in It.

THE rumor that Mr. Parnell had been shot by Orangemen turns out to be wholly unfounded. The Irish leader instead of being at Dungannon is said to be at Leeds, in Eng_ land, and thus escaped all murderous aims. The assassination of Mr. Parnell at any time would be a crime carrying the most grave consequences to others besides the Irish people. The unanimous and fervent prayer of their tolls if the country is going to derive all lovers of justice and freedom will be that Mr. Parnell will be spared to accomplish the work of Ireland's regeneration and of her complete enfranchisement.

over two weeks since he was discharged after other by throwing heavy iron missiles from mock trial in the Liverpool courts, and the a railway train, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. The jury had found him guilty only of a common simple assault on the persons and go. But James says he won't leave of his victims. There are few instances on unless police protection be afforded, as he record where a man who wantonly killed a fellow creature had his crime classed among Evidently McDermott has a guilty conscience " common assaults." It would have been expired but yesterday, har, politically, found the prisoner guilty of nothing. It is a unique illustration of the glorious uncertainty of the law and of the intelligence

THE American authorities are "kicking" against the class of emigrants that cross over | ciple. Under these circumstances, the comfrom Canada to the United States. A report has just been issued by the Massachusetts Commissioners of Emigration, complaining that "the worst class of paupers" they are called upon to provide for, is that coming from Canada. It appears that the Immigration Act of 1882 passed by Congress does not affect immigrants entering the United States via Canadian routes, in as much as the provisions of this act are limited to aliens "who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States." The Commissioners accordingly recommend legiclation to meet the evil, so that Canadian emigrants may not escape inspection and the provisions of the statute aimed against paupers and other undesirable accessions to the population. That the American Congress and He Bizard the combined majority will deal with the question without delay, and remedy the situation by wiping out Mr. Descarries captured Lachine by 14 and the distinction between emigrants sailing Pointe Olaire by 63. These two parishes, direct to the United States and those it must be remembered, are the stronghold going by way of Canada, there is every rea- of the Liberals. Thus, Mr. Mousseau's macon to expect. And, in that case, what will jority was placed at 109. This figure is a the Canadian authorities be prepared to do ? sufficient indication that the electors of Will they be more generous than their Yankee neighbors and afford shelter and confidence in Mr. Mousseau, and to give him a comfort to European paupers and criminals | fair opportunity to strengthen the financial that the United States Commissioners will take pleasure in sending back to Canadian of economy and honesty. territory?

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In spite of the Land and Arrears Acts. evictions still continue as numerous as ever in Ireland. A parliamentary return just issued gives the police statistics for the three months ending July 1st. The number of families evicted in that period is set down as 1,247, representing 6,159 individuals. Mayo, which nursed the Land League into existence, has been the greatest sufferer, as 145 families or 782 mep, women and children were-to use Mr. Gladstone's emphatic designation-." sentenced to death" in that landlord-ridden county. It is not surprising that, in the face of these figurer, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Healy and the other members of the Irish National party should pronounce the Land Act a failure. If landlords still have the power of turning people out of their lands and homes at the rate of twenty-five or thirty tho usand a year, it is surely a pure delusion to imsgine that there is protection for the tenant from the rapacity a government has all the money it requires of the landlord in Mr. Gladstone's much culcgized message of peace. Peace, comfort and the public affaire, it should not go on pilling security for the tenants are evidently impossible of attainment under even the present diminished rule of landlordism. The Land hold that a surplus of seven mil-Act accordingly needs a thorough overhauling before it can remedy the situation and portion with the small population of harmonize the relations of landlords and tenants to any satisfactory degree.

THE "BYSTANDER" AND MR. MAC-KENZIE.

In the October number of Mr. Goldwin Smith's magazine, the Bystander, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzle comes in for a well-YESTERDAY Allan Donald Macaulay, who deserved drubbing, on account of his recent had killed one man and severely injured an. Glasgow speech, which misrepresented Canadian feeling, on the question of Independence, to an unusual extent. Mr. Smith, while considering Mr. Mackenzle to be a worthy may, who was, by grate of the late Hon. George Brown, Prime Minister of Canada, says that the utterances of the ex-Premier are nothing but a voice from the tomb of his patron; and his patron, though he been dead many years. Then, broaching the question of independence, Mr. Smith holds that "there is a widespread and growing feeling in favor of complete nationality, is a fact of which he (Mr. Mackenzie) may satisfy himself whenever he chooses to extend his enquiries beyond the narrow pale of the old Grit party. Nor, while Mr. Mackenzle misrepresents ,Canads, do we believe that he reads aright the sentiment even of the English people. The aristocracy wish Canada to remain 's dependency, for the political reasons already mentioned, to which may now be added the prospect of golden investments in Western lands. But the people have no such desire. They would at least be as well pleased, and would respect us far more if, instead of being assured that Canada clung to perpetual vassalage, they were told that she was looking forward to a full measure of British freedom, and an equal alliance with old England." It is quite evident that the march of the Canadian people towards independence is satisfactorily progressive, and that Canadian nationality will assort itself with all the activity and earnestness of reality, within a much shorter period than many of the ultra loyal and toady organs seem to dream of.

triumph of person and not of any fixed prinbination could not well help proving abortive. Mr. Descarries made his position too much like that of the oft told personage who stood between two stools, and, like the exemplar, he has wound up by standing on neither. The friends and organs of the defeated candidate had confidently predicted that he would head the poll by a majority ranging from one hundred to two hundred and fifty. The result shows that he is just three hundred and fifty behind these figures, as Mr. Mousseau has come to the front with one hundred and nine of a majority. Out of the six parishes in the county the Premier held contest was most bitter and stubborn, he he led by 14, and in St. Genevieve was 51, or a total of 186. On the other hand, Jacques Cartier are willing to continue their | next. condition of the Province, and to conduct the administration of its affairs on principles

A SEVEN MILLION SURPLUS. If surpluses in the public revenue were a sure indication of the general prosperity of a country, then Canada ought to be prosperous to an extraordinary extent. The Official Gazette contains a statement showing that the revenue of the Domision for the fiscal year ending 30th June last has been \$35,888,334 and the expenditure \$28,805,224, leaving a surplus of \$7,083,110; and this is exclusive of amounts accruing from land sales. The revenue is in excess of Sir Leonard Tilley's estimate by the sum of \$1,083,105 and the expenditure is greater by \$44,771 than he calculated on. Of course surpluses are much more desirable than deficits, but then there must be a limit to them. It does not increase the prosperity of the country nor the comforts and contentment of the people to sink in the Government treasury. When for an effective and efficient administration of up idle millions in its coffers at the expense of the individual citizens, Now, we dollars is out of all pro-

llon in the administration of the Government. We hear considerable noise being made over the fact that the United States revenue produces a surplus ranging from eighty to one

country in and out of Parliament has only | ings of the Irish on this subject the people of had for effect to sink the name of Parnell deeper in the affections of every true Irishman. The success of this movement to pre- | sible it is for any people to be prosperous or cent the Irish leader with a fitting testimonial, | contented who do not not enjoy to the fullest will be the best answer that can be given by the Irish people to all who have assailed the fearless those champion of the cause. But the Irlshmen of Montreal and of the Dominion are doing very | Empire. What they possess they desire that little towards contributing to that "success " which shall figure in the pages of history as a also." This utterance is strictly within the national glory, as does the Henry Grattan tribute of fifty thousand pounds. So far, our the Dominion Parliament in favor of Ireland Canadian Irishmen are the most backward on adequately testily. While maintaining the National list, and sil will admit that it | that the granting of some measure of Home the lead in four. In St. Laurent, where the is not exactly the place they should hold Rule will, within a short time, come to be thereon. The time is fast approachgathered in 121 of a majority; in St. Anne ing when the list will be closed and the testimonial presented to Mr. Parnell, | that a measure will be conceded with which so that those whose admiration for the leader | the Irish people neither will be, nor should and whose sympathy with the cause are genuine enough to give them a substantial it is so desirable to put an end will thus expression, have no time to lose in forward- be kept alive and rendered more dangerous. ing their contributions to any of the central This is the view taken of the question by all treasurers, either here or in Ireland. We shall close the subscription list of THE POST and TRUE WEINESS on the 1st of November

> AN UNMANNERLY GENERAL. The unseemly conduct of Major-General Luard, at the militia camp at Cobourg, last week, has attracted widespread attention, and should be made the subject of a rigorous investigation by the Minister of Militia. There already existed throughout military circles in the Dominion a very unfavorable opinion of the imported Major-General. He was looked upon as a haughty and overbearing personago, but at Cobourg he proved himself both by manner and utterance an impertinent and vulgarly bred fellow.

The inspection of the various regiments assembled in camp showed the equipments and uniforms of the officers and men to be in a very creditable condition, and their general appearance was admired by all. After the inspection was concluded, the Major-General assumed command of the different corps to put them through a sham battle. According to experienced military men, he displayed a conspicuous lack of ability as an officer and a lamentable ignorance of the simplest to squeeze unnecessary millions out of them | milliary tactics. The troops were almost demoralized by his absurd and contradictory orders. And to add to the confusion, he drove through the ranks ranting, swearing, and insulfing the officers and men. The language he used was of the most profane description ever heard on a parade ground, and was directly contrary to the Queens regulations Some of the officers to whom he addressed foul language and incorrect orders, rebuked the Dominion, especially when the people and discbeyed him on the spot. A crowd have expended nearly twenty-nine millions of civilians who heard him make an insulting assault upon a group of officers who had assembled behind his saluting flag after the inspection parade, characterized his utterances as most indecent. But his super. cilious and brutal behavior did not end on hundred and twenty millions a year. The the field; the Major General carried his illleading organs of reform and the more honest breeding to the festive board. Au invitation statesmen of the Republic are working with had been extended to him by the Commanall their energies to decrease this enormous dant and the officers commanding corps, which he accepted. While at table an officer liams, M.P., about the amount of encourage-Commons at Ottawa. General Luard, overbearing the remarks, suddenly joined in the dialogue, and launched forth in a fierce attack upon the members of the Federal House. His manner became strikingly ofbrezen importation took a mean advantage of his being in uniform to insult subordinates, also in uniform. We are happy to note. however, that some of the officers spiritedly resented his cowardly attacks on the representatives of the Canadian people. the National Testimonial to Mr. Parnell. The | Now. 'he sconer we get rid of this intruder subscriptions are still pouring in and the task of r; the disgrace of having him at amount already received by the treasurer the second four militia is too much to ask has reached the handsome total of the $\cos \beta$, to put up with. The Port Hope Times says that "the conduct of General poverished nation like Ireland to contribute | Luard absolutely demands the attention of of England would stand no stifling of free voluntarily to a personal testimonial. There the proper authorities, if the usefulness of speech or interference with their rights of the Active Militia is to be preserved, and if public meetings as is practised in the committee, and the spirit and activity of the loyal spirit of our citizen soldiers is to be Ireland by my ford Spencer and protected from insult. It is of paramount his dragoons. The League Convention occessity that Major General Luard shall be at Leeds and the mass meeting in Albert emoved from his position in this country, Hall of the same city, are among the most and some other officer more cognizant of the genius of our people, and more abreast of the present age substituted for him. His usefulness the very heart of England, seemed, as Sexion is gone, and he should not be allowed longer put it, to be greater and more fearless than to remain." Every volunteer in the country I reland at home. Unanimity and enthusiwill agree therein with our contemporary. asm marked all the proceedings. The meeting It is stated on good authority that Col. Williams, M.P., will not allow the affair to manner, confidence in the Irish leaders; it also drop, but will bring it up in the House of pledged itself to the policy in local and par-Commons and demand that action be taken | liamentary elections best calculated to proin the matter.

Canada fully sympathize. Canadians know says the Globe, "by experience how imposextent the right of local self government, and they know that the largest measure of legislative freedom is compatible with the most devoted loyalty and attachment to the their fellow-subjects in Ireland should possess truth, as the Rome Bule Resolutions passed by generally regarded as inevitable, our contem_ porary says that what is most to be feared is be, satisfied, and that the agitation to which liberal and practical statesmen, and which is constantly enforced by the Irish leader him self, for Mr. Parnell, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the present campaign in Dublis said that " it is no longer a question with the great body of Englishmen as to whether the "Irish people should have self-government. "but as to the amount of self-government "which they would be willing to accept." Commenting on this utterance of Mr. Parnell the Globe says : " Undoubtedly the best and wisest polloy would be to give to the Irish people at once, as large and full a measure of Home Bule as any reasonable Irishman could demand, and as a due regard for the integrity and strength and dignity of the Empire would permit. The Irish people, should once for all receive back the unlimited power to manage their own affairs as they think best, and should be allowed to participate fully in the management and control of Imperial affairs. No room for bickerings or contentions, for jealousles or suspicions, should be left, and the Irish people should feel satisfied that England has no wish or desire of ever again meddling in Irish affairs, or of restraining or CORtrolling the action of the Irish Legislature. Perfect confidence would thus be created. and this would quickly lead to mutual respect, esteem, and good will. It is so ev!dentiy for the good of both countries to be thoroughly united that self-interest would strengthen their attachment, and Ireland, instead of being, as she long has been, a menace to the Empire, a source of weakness and danger, would, we believe, soon become its pride and its strength. By many in Great Britain it is still believed that if Ireland were allowed to organize her strength even under a federal system she would use that strength on the first opportunity to establish her independence, and that a general confiscation of the property which English and Scotch settlers obtained by confiscation would follow. Some even fear that Catholic ascendency would follow legislative independence immediately, and that the Protestants of the country would be stripped of their property and deprived of all civil rights. These fears are utterly ground less, and we hope that at the present day they influence comparatively few people in either paration, which would serve to dissipate such apprehensions wherever they still exist. But such apprehensions, even if they had some foundation in fact, should not be held sufficient to prevent justice being done to a people who deserve to be free. The real danger to the Empire, the real danger to the property rights now existing, and to all that the British people should most value, lies in the idea that Home Rule may with safety be much longer refused to the Irish people." It is seldom that the cause of Ireland and the rights of her people are so ably and honestly advocated outside of journals whose special mission it is to protect and advance their interests, as has been gallantly done by the Toronto Globe.

men of the Ottawa district. They had a \$25,-600 lottery to consummate, but they could absurd as it was unjust. not risk the drawing for the prizes in the Province without leaving themselves open to arrest and to heavy fines. The projectors of the illegal scheme were, however, more than a match for the law, on this oceasion as well as on many others. They chartered a steamer at Brockville, after the fashion of pugilists, and steamed just beyond the reach of a Canadian policeman's baton into American waters, where they proceeded with their drawing for the lottery prizes-in violation of American Jaw.

year was greater than that of all Europe men are often in the most distressed circumsombined. In the United States the number of persons transported on 107,000 miles of hard-hearted capitalist and soulless corporamilway was 289,170,783, or about six times | tion who insist on making fortunes out of the total population of the country. The child labor that are largely to blame for soial number of persons killed on the roads ly 170,000,000 passengers were transported over 172,504 miles of railway. Out of this out the country. number the European railways killed 6,500 persons. In America the rate of traffic per mile is an 2,800 to 1, d in Europe it is only 300 to 1.

and oheapest light.

The provincial laws of Ontario in regard to of juries. It can now serve as an encouragglit enterprises and lotterles are very strict, | ing precedent for men who are inclined to and how to evade these laws has just been a trifle with human life. To call the killing of matter of nice calculation with the Orange- one man by another "common assault" and punish accordingly, was to ensot a farce as

A visitor to many of our popular schools cannot be but struck with the fact that the average age and size of the boys who fill the benches are much less than in former years. In many instances the number of boys in the higher classes is perceptibly smaller. This cannot be attributed to any falling off in the population, as the population is on the increase. Our boys and girls are made to guit school before they reach the age of twelve or ourteen, to be packed off to mills and fac-RANWAY traffic in the United States last | tories. The children are put to work while stances for lack of employment. It is the

these constant and ever increasing inroads was something over 4,000. In Europe scarce- | which are made on the school room. Child labor should be strictly prohibited through-

FROM the emigration returns which have just been issued, it appears that the total number of omigrants of Itish nationality who left the United Kingdom in August was We hear it rumored, and there is said to be 7,466, as compared with 5,687 in the same good foundation for the rumor, that at the month lass year; of this 7,466, 4.647 went to throughout the county until the closing of meeting of the Light Committee, to be held the United States, 802 to Uanada, 1,166 to the polls and the announcement of Mr. Mourso-morrow afternoon, certain members of the Australasia, and 51 to other places. In Au- seau's victory. Prominent politicians of both Committee will make an effort " to steal a gust, 1882, the number travelling to the march " on the new Citizens' Gas Company, United States was 4,168, to Canada 771, to by forcing, without proper consideration, a Australasia 693 and to other places 55. Dur-'hurried renewal of the contract with the jog the eight months that have elapsed of old Montreal Gas Company. Any manouvre this year, 88,570 Irish persons have emigrated of this kind should be frowned down, and the from the United Kingdom, as against 63,848 Light Committee, as a whole, should see that in the corresponding period of last year. Of manent object and for the purpose of the the friends of monopoly do not carry theday these in 1883, 70,045 went to the United at the expense of the public interest. Let the States, 11,467 to Canada, 6,752 to Australasia Bommittee act on siralghtforward business and 306 to other places. In 1882 the numother places.

THE RESULTS OF THE JACQUES CARTIER ELECTION.

After a hard fought battle the Premier has carried the day in Jacques Cartier. From the break of day the ardor and energies of the politicians were displayed in every direction and the most intenso excitement prevailed parties were hard at work all day. As we erty. We know how he compelled the Engpointed out yesterday, the combination of the Bouges with a section of the Conservatives was inadequate to secure the roturn of Mr. Descarries. Such political the efforts put forth by Mr. Parnell to ravive amalgamations, when not effected for a pergeneral welfare, do not deserve to succeed; and it must be admitted that the attempted

revenue, as they consider it to be the cause and source of most of the corruption and public robbery in the United States. If these | happened into conversation with Col. Wil-Treasury, there would not be so many at- ment extended to the Militia by the House of country. Much may be done by way of pretempts or so many successful efforts made to piliage it on the part of the ruling powers. But the enormous surpluses in the American Revenue are not much greater than the Canadian surpluses, when the populations of the two countries are compared. Excessive fensive, and his tone of voice was loud and surpluses are, therefore, an evil in themselves sneering. He did not take into consideration and should not be encouraged. The people | that several M.P.'s were present, and that he of to-day should not be called upon to store was actually addressing a member of the up millions for the benefit of the people of popular representatives, upon whom he heapthe future. Let every generation take care ed every insuit imaginable. This low and of itself and pay its own way.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO MR PARNELL.

The 1r'sh race continue to give largely and generously out of their limited means towards £25,000, a very respectable sum for an imappears to be no relaxation of the energy of sympathizers-English, Scotch and Irishthroughout the United Kingdom continue unabated. In every part of Ireland the priests and the people are, by their subscriptions, giving expression to their admiration of the ability and unseliksh patriotism of the leader of the Irish people, and to their gratitude for the benefits conferred on the country by his labors and szorifices. The remittances are moreover accompanied by letters expressing in the warmest terms and the most emphatic language, the determination of the subscribers to stand by Mr. Parnell and the National cause against all opponents. It is

needless to record the benefits that Mr. Parnell has conferred on his countrymen. We all know the vigor and determination with which he attacked the heary-headed monster of landlordism, which had reduced the people to a state of helplossness and povlish Government to pass an Act to restrain the avaricious and tyrannical propensities of the reprosentatives of landlordism. We know

the industries, the trade and commerce of Ireland, And while thus engaged he has suffered loss in aristocratic prestige and property by his devotion to his country. He

THE "TORONTO GLOBE" ON HOME RULE.

The Toronto Globe is one among the few Oanadian journals that have the courage and the honesty to give a fair and impartial opinion | landlordism and bigotry. A most timely reon Irish affairs. Our contemporary, the other day, published an article on the question of Home Bule for Ireland, which is remarkable for the breadth and fairness of the views outrages in one or two parts of the North contained in it.

the agitation for Home Rule vigorously re- tion of the country, as well as the setnewed, and its belief in the ultimate success of the movement. It holds that Ireland | tom of the recent Orange riots. The people alliance of the Liberals and Concervatives in has been imprisoned, without trial, and he has never will be, and indeed never ought to be of Loeds saw it and condemned principles, and give the contract to the com- bers were 55,696 to the United States, 6,791 favor of Mr. Descarries was one bearing such been made the butt of calumny by the Eng- peaceable, contented and attached to the Em- the fomeniers of discord and sirife at a many that will furnish the city with the best to Canade, 4,616 to Australasis, and 715 to a character. Its purpose was temporary an- lish and anti-national press. But this pire until she is allowed to manage her own very opportune moment. We believe noyance to the Premier, and its object was the treatment at the hands of the enemies of his local affairs in her own way and in the feel. that before Mr. Parnell and his colleagues

THE LEEDS CONVENTION AND MEETING.

Evan in England the Irish National Lesgue asserts itself more boldly than across the channel, for the simple reason that the people encouraging and significant signs of the times. The Ireland beyond the sea, oven in passed resolutions expressing in an emphatic mote the Irish cause; so that all future candidater, in that part of England, for the House of Commons must adopt the plank of Hore Rule in their platform if they desire to ensure their election. The Leeds people also congratulated Ulster on its campaign against solution passed by the meeting was that denouncing mob violence and reprobating anti-Irish journals for hounding on Protestants to of Ireland. There is not the slightest The Globe expressed its pleasure at seeing | doubt that the ruling powers in that secvants of the Castle, are at the bot-

October 3, 1883.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A second production of the second seco

5 will have got through with the sgitation in arrived at Bat Portage this morning from behind them. As the mass went on the and a burst of melody from both organs and to Monday, the popular captain had the lead, LAUDAMUS." England, he will have demonstrated to the Fort Francis. She had on board the two DEUM aspect of the sancinary constantly changed | hundreds of trained throats followed. Turninto every variety of form, combination and ing toward the congregation, Cardinal Mc- lucky man. men sent to Bainy Biver with the Algoma English Premier and Government that public ballots. They left Bat Portage by canoe on color. Closkey declared the Council closed, and be-The bazaar is held under the patronage of sentiment throughout Great Britain as well 23rd, and arrived at Fort Francis at noon on stowed the Papal benediction. THE SEBMON. as Ireland, preponderates largely in favor of 28th ultimo, three hours too late to open the Archbishop Corrigan will sail on Thursday Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, ascended the Solemn Close of the Provincial Council for Rome to represent Oardinal McCloskey at poll. Both political parties claim that they a full measure of self-government for the pulpit to preach the closing sermon of the the approaching Synod of American Arch- the bazaar, which will be closed during the would have carried these two polls. at the Cathedral. Irish people, to be exercised by the Irish Council. He chose his text from I. John, OWEN SOUND, Sept. 30 .- The following 1ebishops. He will take the decrees with him v. 4-"This is the victory that overcometh turns from Algoma were received this mornfor submission to the Holy See. people. the world, our faith." The sermon was an ing per steamer Atlantic. The following eloquent exposition of the work of the Ostho. THE DUKE OF ARGYLL. THE DECREES. PRIESTS AND PRELATES places give mejorities for Lyon :---IN lic Uhurch in the world. The preacher took up the various epochs in the history of the During the past year a Boyal Commission It would appear from what can be gleaned Long Bay..... 15 PROCESSION. regarding the deliberations of the council, co.operation bid fair to accomplian. has been investigating the condition of the Day's Mill..... 17 Church, tracing its struggles and its trithat the following points embrace the grava-Ottaws, 29th Bapt., 1883. There was the first epcch tenantry in Scotland. The evidence adduced Anderson..... 22 umphs. men of the decrees: covering 300 years, the age of the martyrs. Then did the Ohurch purify the St. Joseph Island..... 31 READ THIS, For For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing courl to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis-factory. before the Commissioners was not of a nature 1. The forbidding, as contrary to good dig-The Music, The Thanksgiving Mass and Pt. Finlay..... 43 cipline, the appearance of clerics at theatres, to fistter the Scotch landlords, or give them world by the blood of her children. Every the Final Benediction. ball rooms, race courses, an i similar places s character for fair dealing with the impoverclass age and was represented among those Wikwemikoug.... 1 unsuited to their holy calling and sacred Manitowaning.... 25 ished crofters. In many instances, to which martyrs. All the power of Rome was raised factory. ebaracter. against the Church, and still she triumphed we have, from time to time, had occasion to 2. The wearing at all times and under all SERMON BY BISHOP O'FARRELL OBITUARY. by her faith. After the age of martyrs came circumstances of the Roman collar, black allude, the Scotch lords were proved to be as Barrie Islaud..... 17 the sge of heresy. The first victory was won stock and clerical garments of the converoruel and exacting in their relations with the Blue Jay 17 by the blood of the children of the Church; tional cut and color. A Mast Throng of Spectators-In-Michael's Bay..... 33 the second struggle was a battle of mind. tenants as many of their Irish confreres ; but 3. Declaring against the erection of tem-Sanfield..... 39 Showaandah..... 36 Heresies swarmed in the fourth century to the noble Dake of Argyll, who ranks amongst dnlgences to Those Present. ples devoted to the worship of God which are destroy the fair face and beauty of divine truth. Arius, Nestorius, Eutychius and Pelagius rose up not entirely free from debt, and recommendthe most extensive property owners, was Green Bay..... 6 ing the speedy payment of existing debts on generally looked upon as belonging to the Providence Bay..... 5 such edifices. Mindemaga.... 29 NEW YORE, Oct. 1 .- With solemn pontito lead the minds of Uhristians away from best of a bad class. Now, however, 4. Froclaiming anow the doctrino of Collins' Inlet..... 9 fical mass, grand "Te Deum" of praise at the truth. And as God earlier sent heroes the ond of mass, and solemn benediction of to shed their blood for the faith in face of the Church that education without religion the vell has been drawn, and the Burpee..... 17 is godless, and declaring it to be the pareall present by the aged Oardinal, the work of | persecuting Rome, so again He sent doctors distinguished Scotchman, and late a member Robinson 19 mount duty of the clergy to prevent loss of of Gladstone's Oablnet, is shown up in anlike Athanasius, Cyril, Leo and Augustine to the Fourth Provincial Council of New York faith and morals in the ohild by inslating was brought to a close yesterday. The mass confute the false teachers and turn aside the began at ten in the morning and the blows of heresy. The true doctrines of the other light. An influential English journal, that the parents shall compel it to attend parochial schools until it has been confirmed The following are Plummer's majorities: the Weskly Dispatch, which is owned by the ceremonies lasted until half-past two. Church were defined at Nice, at Constanti-Bruce Mines..... 8 in the practice of its religion. family of Sir Oharles Dilke, another member The Cardinal presided through all. As nople, at Chalcedon and at Ephesus; and 5, Refusing to countenance the care or again did the faith overcome the world in of the Liberal Ministry, thus speaks of the at all the public sessions of the keeping of parishioners' savings by parish or Council, there was a vast concourse doctrine and truth. Duke of Argyll :--- "The evidence that has Garden Blyer..... 15 assistant priests, or dabbling in financial matof people present. Not the pews only but After the age of heresy came the age of barters not directly connected with their own been laid before the Crofters' Commission Thessalon 67 the passageways in the Osthedral were packed, barism in one sense, of reconstruction in churches or schools. proves that this sanctimonious charlatan another. God willed that the Church should and even in the streets around many gathered. 6. Recommending more care and discre-Gore Bay 22 All present were absorbed in the solemn (the Duke of Argyll) is one of the most graspshow itself as the renewer and builder up of Missiesaga 8 tion in the management of church property. the social world over the ruins wrought by ing, hard hearted, and unscrupulous of the spectacle that in ever-varying form and be-7. Condemning the use of figured or what Spanian Biver..... 29 wildering splendor was passing before them, barbarism. This epoch lasted for a thousand is generally known as florid music in church grasping, hard-hearted, and unscrupulous the Cardinal being the central object of at-tention, Well did he bear the trying ordeal years. There is no history nobler than that ohoirs, and holding up for general adoption Total...... 278 of the Christian Church during those thou-Scotch landlords who show no justice-to say the Gregorian, Cecilian and Palestrinian Add previous majority for of the long ceremony that was fatiguing even sand years. Out of barbarism and paganism nothing of mercy-towards their too docile music or chant. Pitmmer..... 19 united, and against the passions of natural to those who had no part in it. It is the first 8. A modified enforcement of the canon re serfs and too patient viotims." Now, we Provincial Council over which he presided, man, the Church had to make a new garding immoral, atheistical and material venture to say, that during the entire 297 and is the fourth in order, race and build up society. And at the books, and the forbidding of the reading Giving Lyon so far a mejority of 123. Land League agitation in Ireland, no stronger The last which occurred here-twenty-two end she gave a united Christendom and a of works tabooed by the "Index Expurga-The Owen Sound despatch says there are Christian commonwealth to the world. The years ago-was presided over by Archbishop or more violent language was ever used. torius." four places to hear from, which from the orders came to teach the arts of peace and 9. Discountenancing the charges made Hughes. Considering the age of the vener-And remember, this terrible arraignment last election return will give majorities for able Cardinal, this Council may be looked upon as the crowning work of his long life of preserve literature out of barbarism. The for seats at the High Mass on Sundays and comes from a journal influenced by an actual Lyon. Ohurch covered Europe with schools, colleges feast days, and recommending various other member of the English Government. It is clerical labor. It was called at his desire, to and great univertities. She showed her love methods for collecting church revenues. Great Reduction in the Price strengthen discipline within the Catholio for that natural truth that comes from God as easy to imagine what would be the fate of Sir 10. It is also presumable that there is a surely as revealed truth. And thus she beat body here and help to propagate the Catholic decree on the subject of marriage, making of Pianos. Charles Dilke and of the family paper if they back barbarism and ignorance. She gave to the world Bonaventure, Duns Scotus and a saith. With him in the deliberations of the the publication of the banns more strict than existed under the sh dow of Dublin Council were associated the bishops of the proheretofore, and discouraging, as far as posel. The N. Y. Plano Co. of Montreal issue the vince-Blshops Loughlir, of Brooklyn; Mc-following circular, to which they desire us to Quaid of Rochester; Ryan of Buffalo; McNierny host of others, and to crown all the angel of ble, what are known as "mixed marriages"-Castle. But in England Imprisonment and the schools, S: Thomas of Aquip, whose mind that is, marriages between persons of a differsuppression are not made the consequences of call the attention of our readers. This we of Albany; Wadhams, of Ogdensburg; Wig-do willingly, as we understand this firm to be ger, of Newark; O'Farrell, of Tronton; Corseemed to have gassped almost all human ent religious faith. language which is a direct incitement to intiknowledge. She built up all the kingdoms among the most reliable and extensive plano roy, of Ourium ; and Archbishop Corrigan, the midation, as telling the Duke's tenants that of Europe and gave them their laws and cuahouses in the trade, and doing a very large Gaidina.'s coadjuter and successor. The toms based on a Christian foundation. After those thousand years, just as a new CATABRH. they are too docile seris and too patient business all over the Deminion. Being cor- names of these men represent a Catholic pe-CATABUH .-- A new treatment whereby a pervictims" manifestly is. In the meantime, nected with the finest and most reliable plane | rutation of over two millions of people. world was opening up with new inventions manont cure is effected in from one to three the injustice practised towards the tenants by and organ manufacturers in the United States Their decisions and those of their assistant and pursuite, came the sge of Reformation, applications. Particulars and Treatise free on and Osnads, they have facilities for supply- theologians will when approved by the Holy sc-called; that was really an age of revolureceipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 the Duke of Argyll must have been great ining our people with good and durable instru- See be blading upon the consciences of a popution. It was no longer a single doctrine that deed to have warranted an English journal. ments at the lowcet possible price, and their lation as large almost as come of the minor King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf was attacked, but the foundation of all docunder the thumb of a Minister, in laying such guarantee is unquestionable. tring-the authority of the Christian Church European kingdoms. But the decisions and serious charge at the door of His Grace. OIROULAR The course of the Reformation was sketched decrees of this important council sre wider A DESCRIPTIVE LETTER. From the N. Y. Pizno Co., St. James street, by the preacher and its apparent success. Bu reaching than the great ecclesiastical province agein God raised up leaders like Ignatius of of New York. They will go forth to all the NORTH ONSLOW BAZAAR IN AID OF A NEW CHURCH. of Montreal: DEFENDING 1HE FRENCH We have made arrangements to supply the country and to all the world, end can hardly Loyole, Oharles Borromeo, Francis of Sales, Your correspondent paid a visit recently to REPUBLIC. public direct with beautiful 73 Oct. Boss-wood Planos for \$200 net cash. We have also fail to effect spiritual life in many places Vincent of Paul, to stem and turn back the the bazier which is now being held at Quicn, Ove French contemporary, La Palris, outside of the province. What the decrees tide of heresy. The consequences of this in the county of Pontiac, under the zoalous age of revolt are still with us. The authority made a large reduction in the price of our resolved on will be remains to be seen when should not be led astray by its love for Rcand sole direction of Hey. Father Cadigan, of the Church gone, all authority is gone and Organe; 360 cash will now purchase a beauthe approval of them comes back from Bome. publican principles. La Patrie is engaged in the popular parish priest of North Onslow. tiful Cabinot Organ, fully guaranteed. These God Himself is rejected. But to-day the That will take some time, and meanwhile the From the Capital to where the bezant is oaravery sorry and had cause when it underarchbishops or their representatives of the Ca-Ohurch is marching to victory, into the very Pianes and Organs are all good reliable intakes to defend the present Government of struments and such as are usually sold by tholic Church in this country are summored to

France in the unholy war which M. Ferry & Co. are waging against religion in general warranted for five years. and the Catholic Church in particular. Please send for price list and circular to Our contemporary's love for the French Be public is blind. It can see nothing but Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in the policy

N. Y. PIANO CO. 226 & 228 St. James street,

egents at an advance of 75to 100 per cent. Bome in November to consult with the Pope on Bemember all cu: Planos and Organs are matters affecting Catholic life and progress in this land. The decisions of the Fourth even the great Ohancellor of Germany has Provincial Council of New York will be there before them. Those decisions will doubtless largely influence the Holy See in its judg- as the sge of infidelity; of the concupiecenco General agents for the celebrated Pianos of tice in this country. On the return of the and the pride of life. The dangers from Albert Weber N. Y., Decker & Son, Dunham, archibishops a national council of the whole these evils were pointed out and the action attact to Quion, and a run of twenty-five the Teles Prime and the return of the second attact to Quion, and a run of twenty-five the Teles Prime attact to Quion, and a run of twenty-five attact to Quion, and a run of twenty-five attact to Quion. hold, guided largely by the instructions and Illustrated catalogues with cuts of the advice received in advance from Leo XIII. and his councillors.

hearts of the energetic Northern nations that rejected the standard of the cross-into Germany and England and Into Americe, and already gone half way to Canossa. The present age the preacher characterized

ried on and where the parochial residence of the North Onslow mission is situated, is, although only a distance or some thirty odd miles, a trip comparatively very little known to the majority of Ottawaltes. I confess to a feeling of mortification at the ignorance which must exist of, to my mind, one of the most pictures que and

and the indications are that he will be the

the "Saints of Ireland," and the new church is to be called "St. Bridget's." It is expectod that, at least, \$3,000 will be realized by latter part of the present week. Certainly, the worthy pastor of North Onslow and his devoted people have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the splendid success which his energy and zeal and their generous

Mr. James Goodwio, of Ottaws, widely nown as a prominent contractor, and for some years resident in this city, died at the Windsor Hotel on September 30th. Mr. Goodwin had been in had health for some time past, and had only Saturday morning returned from a visit to the Old Country, having been a passenger by the SS. Parislan. He was born in the County Kildare, Ireland on the 24th of May, 1819, and cousequently was 64 years old. The deceased, who came to this country from Ireland at an early age, settled in Ottaws, then old Bytown, about forty-three years ago. For some time previous to that he had been engaged in making logs in the township of Huntley. Upon arriving in this olty he commenced business as a contractor. The first contract of any importance which he scoured was one on the Bideau Canal in 1846. Owing to the price of labor having risen considerably after he made his estimate for this work, the contract proved disastrons to him from a financial point of view, and he left for Uslifornia with a view to bettering his fortunes. He had not remained there long before he had succeeded, by his proverbial pluck and perseverance, in accomplishing the object for which he set cut for the Eldorado of that day. When he returned to Oltawa he made it his first duty to go around the city and pay in full every man to whom he owed a cont. He then resumed business here as a contractor, and continued in the same business up to the day of his death. During his residence in this city ha was engaged in building some of the greatest public works in this city. The greatest part of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Bailwaythe pioneer railway of the Oltawa Valleywas constructed by him. He also had the contract for the construction of the Dufferin Bridge and the enlargement of the Sappere' Bridge, both of which bear testimony to the excellent manner in which he carried ont his contracts. The well built and handsome well in front of the Parifament grounds was also crected by him. One of the largest con-tracts in which he was engaged was that of constructing the Grenville causi, the work or which was progreesing for several years. This is one of the greatest and most difficult engineering works in Eastern Untaric, and will over bear testimony to the shill as a contractor of the late Mr. Goodwin. In addition to the above nemed works, the deceased was contractor for a number of other very important public structures both in Ontario and Queboo. He leaves two noices, both redding in this city. One of them is mar-ried to Mr. Oscar McDennell, groce, of Rideau street, and the other to Mr. J. O'D. Murray, of the Department of Agriculture. The late Hoy. D'Arcy McGee was one of his most intimate friends and a constant guest at his house. Energetic in business, consistont in his idear, by his death Oltawa has lost one of its most respectable citizens, and the

big of the first state production in the profession in the base of the state of the DEATH OF EDWARD CARTER, Q.C.

laboring mou one of their best friends.

the infidel rulers of France towards the Church, when as a matter of fact the religious rights of the mejority of the people have been ignored and trampled on with a recklessances and a hatred worthy of the darkest ages in the Ohristian era. It is true, the persecution of the Church by the Republic is not a bloody one; Oatholics are not crucified or reasted alive or thrown into the dens of wild anlmals. But the persecution is all the more cruel for want of assuming a physical shape. The ruling powers do not attack the body, they corrupt the heart and attempt the destruction of the soul by the refusal of spiritual succor at the hour of death. The morals of the young are openly tampered with by public officials; they are not allowed to gain a notion of right and wrong, for all allusion to God and virtue is carefally erased from their juvenile text books. Persecution of the body, we would call inhuman, but attacking the soul is simply diabolical. To expel a religious order is an injustice that can be repaired, but to drive corruption into the hearts and minds of the young or to refuse the dying the aid they implore, are orimes which cannot be easily avenged, and for which no satisfaction can ever be made adequate. The French Republic has not dealt fairly nor honestly by the French people, and our contemporary La Patrie would be better employed at some other task than that of whitewashing a government that has violated every law of God, nature and man.

MUBIONABY SHAW, of Madagascar notoriety, proposes to claim an indemnity of \$50,000 nom the French Government, for the persecution to which he was subjected by Admiral Plerre. There are thousands, missionaries and others, who would be willing and anxious to suffer the same kind of persecution for half the money.

THE ALGOMA ELECTION.

BETURNS OF THE POLINEG IN THE DISPUTED TERBITORY .

WINNIPEG, Oct. 1 .- The following are the sturns as far as heard from for the district i Algoma :---

_	Lyon.	Plammer.
Oliver	51	9
fort Arthur.	78	131
Fort William.	46	18
AST Portage	66	¹ 91
	17	52
Alepigon	· 7	5
NULVER ISIGE.	9	14
Oliver Schoolhouse	20	3
	-	
Total	304	323 -

There was no poll held at Fort Francis or Bainy Biver, as the men that took the ballots down were detained by a storm and did not there in time. The steamer Algoma rade named Wilkes can confirm his story.

Hale, Vose, Williams & Son, and Hientzman & Co., also the celebrated Bell Organs.

planos sent on application.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testi-Post and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously ackn	owled	ged		647	t
M. Sullivan, Kam				2	
Chas. T. Cooney,	đo	do	• •	2	C
Jas. McIntosh	do	do	••	2	C
Jos. Ratchford	do	do		2	C
Thos. Spellman	do	do	• •	2	5
J. H. Willis	do	do		2	0
G. C. Tunstall	do	do	••	2	0
Jessie Smith	do	d 0	••	1	0
Alex, McDonell	do	do	••	1	6
Per James Finn H	ort L	ewls		13	0
D. Downey, Ohipp	owa F	alle, Wie.	•••	1	0
Per Michael Wall					
Osgoode, Oat				15	0

H. J. CLOBAN, EEq, Editor POST and 'IRUB WITNESS.

SIR,-Enclosed find sum of fifteen dollars subscribed to the Parnell Testimonial Fund is given without hesitation and with a oheerful heart by the donors. The following are the subscribers :- John McEvoy, sr., \$2, John McCartin 1, James Daly 1, Patrick Shiel 1, Patrick Herbert 1, Denis Connor 1, Biohard Tobin 1. Michael Terry 1, James Doyle 1, Richard McEvoy 1, Thomas McNeely 1, Michael Wallace 1, James McCartin 50c, James O'Bourke 50c.

Wishing every success to the national movement

I remain, respectfully, Your humble servant,

MICHAEL WALLACE. Dawson P. O., Osgoode, Sept. 25th, 1883.

HOW HE DOUBLED HIS TRADE.

Mr. Benj. W. Paton, pharmaclet, Globs Village, Mass., says that the miraculous pairoure, St. Jacobs Oil, has greatly helped his other business, and the sales of the remedy have doubled in one month. He keeps a large supply always on hand. Officers of the Army and Navy pronounce St. Jacobs Oil to be the greatest pain cure of the age.

THE LATE JAMES CAREY.

ALLEGED TO HAVE SHOT A POLICE CONSTABLE IN BIRMINGHAM.

London, Sept. 26 .- An Irish iron-worker. of Birmingham, whose name is withheld for the present by the authorities, states that in 1867 he saw James Carey shoot and kill Constable Mackenna in that city. He lived directly opposite the scene of the murder, and witnessed the whole effair from his window. He stood in such great fear, howover. of the Finlen vengeance that he gave no information to the police. He further declares that his employer, one Maddox, and a com-

THE OPENING PROCESSION.

Yesterday's ceremonies opened with a prosecular), theologians and officials of the monial Fund, opened in the columns of THE | Council and bishops. It entered from the sacristy of the Oathedral.

The procession emerged from the sacristy door and entered the church, winding its way around the chancel rails, which were draped in purple hangings, set off with tassels of gold builton. The sanctuary that was bare before 00 and lighted only by the soft colors from the stained glass windows high above and the six tapers that burned on either side of the tabernacle, was now ablaze with color and moving with life.

THE MASS.

00 The mass was a solemn pontifical mass of 00 the Holy Trinky, celebrated in thankegiving for the completion of the labors of the Coun-

cil. The musical portion was divided he tween the Oathedral choir in the organ loft and the chancel choir in the Lady chapel on the Gospel side of the altar. The mass by the Cathedral choir, assisted by a grand chorue, was Haydn's No. 16 in B fist, with Gounoa's "Ave Verum" (six parts), as an offerby the following persons. The amount is small, but what enhances its value is that it the supervision of Mr. William F. Pecher, the cathedral organist. Miss Martinez was soprano, Mrs. Ford, alto; Mr. Lenoir, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuck, basso.

After having said the introit and opening prayers of the mass the Cardinal, attended hy his ministers, ascended the throne on the lower Gospel side of the sanctuary. The chancel choir sang the music of the introit. The mass proceeded as usual when celebrated and shanted in presence of a Cardinal. During the singing of the "Gloria" and other parts where the whole assembly, from the Cardinal on his throne to the little altar boy was seated, the sanotuary presented a magnificent spectsole. At the background rose up the beautiful altar, needing no ornament other than its own beauty, glistening with many colored markles and with the brezen tabernacle as a blazing centre. Near it, to the right as the spectator looked, sat Archbishop Corrigan surrounded by his attending minieters. Down from them stretched row upon row of theologians and bishops in their vestments of white and gold, with here and there sion of faith of the Episcopate, symbolizing a break of russet or black or trown, betokening the presence of some member of a religious order. Over on the other day derived a religious order. Over on the other day derived a religious order. Over on the other day derived a religious of the sanctuary were bishops derived a sub-again ranging close to the Cardinal's "Peace be with you,' thus give throne. On the throne sat the Cardinal, ing the kiss of peace. Archibishop under his toworing canopy of carven oak and gold, gentle and venerable in bearing, with the sanctuary, and exchanged the kiss of head howed in reverence and hands that beace with his brethren of the hierarchy. a religious order. Over on the other trombled slightly as, when the ritual demanded, he grasped the crosler, the emblem of his pastoral authority. Around him were his ministers, a glittering group. To the right and left of the sanctuary gates were other rows of highly roked officials of the days for all Catholics in the province Council, and outside the gates the white sur- who comply with the conditions. throng of people that filled the Cathedral | chanted the opening words of the ToDar

Catholic Onurch in the United States will be of the Church in their regard, particularly as regarded the question of marriage, divorce and "free" thought. There were only two camps to-day, one of infidelity, the other the Oatholic Ohurch. The Church alone can rcconstruct society, save the family and beat back the wave of infidelity. The preacher cession of the choristers, clergy (regular and closed with an earnest prayer for blessing on the Council, which he said would set the seal on Uatholic order and discipline in this provinca.

FINAL DEBEMONIES.

After the sermon the clergy and prelater, with the choir and altar boys, re-entered the sacristy in procession. The prelates, officials and theologians of the Council changed their vestments to red and gold and re-entered the sanctuary in procession. Approaching the foot of the altar and bowing low to the Cardinal, Bishop Loughlin, the senior suffragan Bishop of the province said :

" Most Eminent and Most Reverend Father in Christ, I, John Loughlin, promoter of this holy Council, beg that the decrees may be read."

Cardinal McOlosky bowed, and Father Gabriels, stepping up to the platform of the altar, read the decrees in a voice audible only to the members of the Council. The decrees are in Latin. Half an hour was spent in reading them rapidly.

Again, bowing before the Cardinal, Slehop Loughlin said : "Most Eminent and Most Reverend Father in Christ, 1 John Loughlin, promoter of this holy Council, beg that these decrees may be approved, for the benefit of the Catholic Ohurch.

orees P Onlef Notary Gabriels called the roll of the

prelates, and, in ture, they replied : " It is pleasing; we approve; we confirm." The roll of the theologians was read uert,

and, rising in his place, and doffing his beretts, each theologian bowed his acquiescence. The decrees were spread upon the table of the altar, and Cardinal McCloskey, baring his head, signed them. In the order of consecration, the Bishops, ascending the Ouslow table is well looked after by Misses altar, affixed their signatures.

When the Bishops had signed, Bishop Loughlin asked that the Council be closed. The Bishops assented. Then, laying aske their mitree, they stood before the Cardinal, in a glittering line, and repeated the profestheir fealty, as suffragane, to the Cardinal's see. The Cardinal rose then from his cathcdra, and, placing his hands upon the shoul-ders of Archbishop Corrigan, said, Monsigner Quinn stepped to the foot of the vacant throne and read a brief Latin allocution from the Oardinal to the Council, congratulating it upon its good work, and announced a plenary indulgence for a bundred

throag, literally, the spacious hall (kindly lent | for the occasion by Mr. Kirwan); and the happy blending of all classes and creeds, which shows that the most excellent good feeling exists amongst them, was noticeably present in the common desire and effort to make the bazaar as successful as even the

most sanguine and zealous Catholic could wish.

The table representing the Quion portion of the parish speaks volumes for their selfsacrificing and generous character, because while the proceeds of the bazaar are to be Addressing the Bishops, Oardinal McOlos-key asked, "Is it pleasing to you, venerable brothers, to approve and confirm the decrection the bazaar is held, the people of Qalon manifest the liveliest interest in tho proceedings and have freely given time, at. tention and money to the good work of building a fitting temple wherein their northern neighbors may worship. This table is under the charge of Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Kirwap, who are ably assisted by Misses McLean and O'Bielly. The refreshments are very acceptably dispensed by Mrs. Spellman, Mrs. McKee and Miss Davis. The North

Kavaragh and Kelly, and promises abundant good results for the bazsar. Then from outside the parish aid in the good work has been large and generous. Alymer, in the persons of Miss Klock, Miss Fahey and Miss Foran, is nobly represented; Portage du Fort, in Miss Lacy ; the Capital, in Misses Brown and Cassidy, while several other points have their representatives,-all indefatigably and, judging from appearances, successfully sugaged at the bazaar. Donations have very liberally come from many who do not belong to the parish, - a fact, which speaks trump ttongued for Father Cadigat's personal popularity. Amongst those who have been par-ticularly praiseworthy in this respect are Mrs. O. Devlin of Aylmer, Mr. B. V. Stafford of Amprior, Messre. B. W. Martin and T. Nolan of Oltawa, and Mr. Oloss of Montreal. An interesting and somewhat exciting vote is being taken on a gold-headed cane, to be given to the gentleman who recolves the largest number of votes. The candidates are pliced clergy and altar boys, with the great Facing the altar Cardinal McCloakey Captain Davis and Messis. McAdam of Quion and John O'Donnell of North Onslow. Ūρί

writs. In social life Mr. Carter will be much missed. Kind and generous in disposition, he galaed his full share of the good will of his fellow citizens, and was held in very general esteem. His death will cause genuine forrow amongst a very large circle.

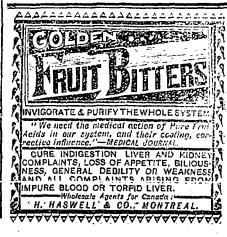
THE BILIOUS,

dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, WOBLO'S DRPEN-BABY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Baffalo, N.Y.

"THE SOOIETY OF JESUS."

A pamphlet on the celebrated "Society of Jeans," published at Brussels, gives the following information as to the present composition and numbers of the society :-" The order is divided in five great provinces. Italy, which includes Bome, Naples, Sielly, Turin and Venice, has 1,558 Jeaults; Cormany, comprising Austria-Hungary, Balgium and the Netherlands society, has 2,875 members; in France comprising all French possessions abroad, 2,789; in Spain and Mexico, 1,938; in England and the United States there are 1,894 Jesuits-being a total of 11,058 Jesuite, priests and condjutors in 1883. The associates and the Jeenlis of the (shortrobe) are not comprised in these statistics."

-Abbe Bousse, who died yesterday at Ltprairie, at the Asile des Swurs de la Providence, was a member of La Societe d'une meste.



AHEAL HEROLES WANDNOTSS ANNID COMPLETE OF OHERONS COLETE

October 3, 1888.

DAVITT'S LETTER The Marquis of Lansdowne,

OUR COMING GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Leaves his Country for his Country's Good.

The Code of Inhuman Laws on his Estates - Making Undue Profits out of Public Loans at the Expense of the Tenants-His Lordship's Monopoly of Lime-Klins.

WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, September 15, 1883. As Ireland is about to send you a Governor General, it may not be amies to let your readers know what manner of man he is, lf he rules Canada as he has ruled the Lansdowne estate in Co. Kerry, we are not likely to see him "come back to Erin " in a hurry. Like Major Ollfford Loyd, he leaves his country for his country's good. Few terrs of regret will be shed after olther.

The ancestor of Lord Lanedowne and architeot of the estate now owned by this your new Governor General is thus described in Webb's "Compendium of Irish Biography":

" Dr. William Fetty, one of the most suc-cessial of the many adventurers enriched by Irish confiscations in the 17th century, was the son of a clothier, and was born at Bumsey, Hampshire, England, 26th May, 1623." He succeeded in obtaining the appointment of physician to the Cromwellian army in Ireland in 1652 and some time alterwards entered into a contract with the then government to survey the land of Ireland. He made some £10,000 out of this job, and with this and other sums as easily obtained in those days of plunder, Dr. Poity made large purchases of the confiscated lands of the Irish rebels, and laid the foundations of the present Lansdowne estate in Co. Kerry.

The first Marquis of Lansdowne (when Harl Shelbourne) had some official connection with Canada. He was appointed head of the Board of Trade in 1763, and in that capacity he was required to report upon the organization of the government and the settlement of the boundaries of the then newly-acquired Canadian territories. Ho was strongly op-posed to the independence of the United States, and declared in the House of Lorde, on the 5th of March, 1778, "the moment that "the independence of America is agreed to "by England the sun of Great Britain is set, "and we shall no longer be a powerful or re-'spectable people." He held the post of Secretary of State in the Bockingham Ministry in 1782, when Grattan and the Volunteers won the measure which conceded Irish legislative independence, and the task of piloting the bill through the House of Lords was entrasted to his hands.

Coming down to the period of the great famine, Mr. Stewart Trench, in his " Beallties of Irish Life," thus describes the state of things on a portion of Lord Lansdowne's estate in '47 and '48 : "At least 5,000 pecple must have died of starvation within the all well dressed-for Ireland. But Lans. Union of Kenmare. They died on the roads, hey died on the and they died in the neide mountains, and they died in the glens ; they died in the relief works, and they died in their houses. So that whole streets and villages were left almost without an inhabitant. and at last some few, despairing of help from the country, crawled into the town, and died at the doors of the residents, and outside the Union walls." The present Lord Lansdowne owns over 120,000 acres in lords as a class who had spont "fortunes Ireland: in Dublin County 2,132; in Queen's County, 8,980; in Meath, 12,995; in Limer-Ick, 1,526, and in Kerry 94,983. The father | an example of order and industry in it." of the present agent and the grandfather of the Marquis, under the name of "Bules of the Estate," devised a code of inhuman laws which were rigidly enforced. The present agent and Marquis carried out those rules previous to the Land League. One of the rules of the Lanedowne estate was that no tenant should marry without the agent's permission. This decree included the children of the tenants. One young couple, both of them the children of tenants, defied this rule, and were banished as a punishment for their " rebellion," and the two fathers-in-law wore punished for harboring their son and daughter by being fined a gale's rent. Tenants were forbidden to build houses for the laborers on their holdings, and as a consequence those laborers and women, with the tenant's own family, were compelied to live under one roof. Another rule was, that no stranger should be lodged in or harbored upon the estate. Mr. Thos. Crosbie of Oork has put on record that several tenants were warned and punished for giving lodging to a brother-In-law, and even a daughter, and although the accusation has long been printed, it has never been denied. The London Spectator of July 17th referred to one terrible example of Lord Lansdowne's orusity in enforcing this decree. It was the great Marguls of the Beform Bill that the Speciator referred to. It said :- " Those who remember a very remarkable book called Bealities of Irish Life' by W. Stewart Trench, land agent in Ireland, will remember how Draconic used to be the conditions of life on Lord Lansdowne's estatos,-conditions to severe that on one occasion, of course long before the regime of the pre-ent for several leading American journals; and Lord,-s boy came to a cruel death through the comments he has made upon the lanthe tersor feit by his relatives, of whom his guege and the conduct of Lord Lansdowne grandmother was one-of sheltering, even for a few days, anyone in their orbins, whose prozence there had not been permitted by the self previously acquainted with the manage-agent. No tenant might even eacher his ment of the estate and the tyranuy practised daughter-in-law, if the son married, and the orphan chlidren of deceased sons were as steraly excluded by the rules as their mother. I shall quote a story, as related by Mr. Godkin, who abridged it from the London Times in '57, and which story I was teld myself by a man who know the boy and people :- An order had gone forth on the estate-a common order in the land-that no tenant was to admit any lodger into his house. It sppears sometimes, however, special orders were given and ene was promulgated that Denis Shea should not be harbored. This boy had no father living. He had lived with a grandmother, who had been turned out of her holding. He had stolen a shilling and a hea-done such things as a twenty year old famishing ohild will do. One night he came to his aunt Donoghne,

the agent's men had given orders about him. The aunt beat him with a pitch-fork, and the uncle tied his hands with cords behind his back. The poor child orawis to the door of a neighbor and tries to get 16. The uncle is called to take him away and he does so. He yet roturns, with hands still tied behind, having been severely beaten. The child seeks refuge in other cabins, but all are forbidden to shelter him. He is brought back by some neighbors in the night, who try to force the sinking child on his relation. There is a struggle at the door. The child was heard asking some one to put him upright. In the morning there is blood upon the threshold. The child is stiff deada corpse-with its arms tied ; around it every

mark of a last fearful struggle for shelter, food, the common rights of humanity !" What does the present Lord Lansdowne say to this story? This :-

"As for the boy who came to a cruel death, &c., the story, I believe, made its

appearance some 30 years ago, and it is impossible for me to disprovo it after such a lapse of time. I do not, however, healtate to assert that it is, at best, a gross exaggeration and a specimen of those virulent attacks of which Mr. Stewart French complained."

The London Speciator crushed his Lordship's reply by saying that this story was (Special Correspondence to THE PORT and TRUE not hearsay, and quoted from the summing up of Ohief Baron Pigott at the trial, " in which he repeatedly declared, that the child was refused shelter in one cabin after another, including the lodgings of his own unole and sunt, FROM FRAB OF THE AGENT AND HIS BULES." I sgain quote Mr. Crosby's unimpeached evidence:-" A poor woman got her daughter married without the nocessary permission. She was served with a notice to quit, which was withdrawn on the payment of three gales of rent.

Here is another illustration of Lansdowne's tyranny:-A tenant named Timothy Sullivan, Derrynabrouk, occasionally gave shelter to his sister-in-law whilst her husband was seeking for work. He was airaid to lodge both or either, but the poor woman was in low fever and approaching her confinement. Evon under such circumstances his terror was so great that he removed her to a temporary shed on Jeremiah Sullivan's land, where she gave birth to a child. She re-"office" heard of it. Jeremiah Sullivan was sent for and compelled to pay a gale of rent as a fine and to throw down the shed. Thus driven out, and with every tenant on the ertate sized to afford her a refuge, the miserable woman went about two miles up the mountain, and sick as she was, and so situated, took shelter in a cavern, in which she lived for several days. But her presence even there was a crime, and a mulct of another gale of rent was levied off Jeremiah Sullivan. 'Thus within three weeks, he was compelled to pay two gales £3 23.6d. each on this poor creature's account. It was declared, also, that the mountair, being the private property of Jeremiah, Timothy and Thade Sullivan, Timothy Sullivan was a participator in the orime, and should be fixed a gale of rent. The third party, it appeared, eccaped the infliction of a fine." This, surely, needs no comment l

Extract from letter published in the Kerry Sentinel of Sept. 3, 1880 :- " Lord Lansdowne said in the House of Lords "That the Compensation for Disturbance Bill would 'de-velop a new kind of industry in Irelandagricultural distress."' There was a laugh; of course, at this inhuman joke.

I have seen, within ten days, tenants of this landlord olad in rags so filthy and patched that not a human being in America would give them to the meanest tramp. The men and women were barefooted. There is a school of over 100 children within sight of Lansdowne's house near Dirreen. They are downe did not give one penny to clothe them. America, by the white hands of the Nun of Kenmare, stripped off the foul rage that Lansdowne's avarice had clad them in, and attired them in decent garments These children looked happy. They got a meal at school dally. Who gave it? Again it was not Lansdowne, but America, through the Nun of Kenmare. This noble "lord ' last night had the audacity to speak of landliver, and energies in endeavoring to amelio. rate the condition of their country and set This is the man whose grandlather flung out his ionanty by hundleds on the road-alde to perish during the famine of 1847, and whose emaclated tenants filled the "Lansdowne ward" when they were landedfeeble and dying from exhaustion, caused by hunger-in the city of New York. This is the man who has raised the route-the rents that have made his tenantry mere out-door paupers for generations-25 per cent. during the last ten years. This is the man who, within the last few months, when one of his tenants begged for mercy for his family of 8 or 10 children, sneeringly replied "I am not responsible for your large family." But as I have made studies enough to faithfully pourtray this "Joseph Surface" of the landlords-this utterer of fine sentiments and devastator of peasants' homes, I shall defer to another time, and for another place, the full length portraiture of this "noble" champion of order, who would not condescend to associate with such a fierce agranian as Mr. Gladstone. Lest it should be supposed by any American reader that I am unduly severe in my remarks, let me quote a sentence from the Freeman's Journal of this morning (Aug. 3rd, '80), in its comments on the debate in the House of Lords : "To the ordinary Eng-"lishman the Marquis (Lansdowne) only presents the speciacle of a great Whig maginste who has deserted his party. Irishmen better understand the motives of a man who has inherited one of the most cruelly managed estates in all this solicted land. This letter was written, I believe, by James Redpath, of New York, who was, at that time, the special correspondent in Ireland are only such as could come from any fairminded stranger who would have made himthereon upon its unfortunate tenantry. The Bey. Mr. McOulcheop, Protestant rec tor of Kenmare, told Mr. Bussell ("New Views on Ireland," p. 60) "that if the shop. keepers of Kenmare had not acted with greater humanity and forbearance than the landlord, five-sixths of Lord Lansdowns's tenants would have been absolutely ruined, and indeed, to my observation, it did not "seem that they were, in fact, far removed "from ruin as it was." While shopkeepers were thus helping to save the lives of those poor people who were being fed by the public charity of the Irish people in America and in Canade, what was Lord Lansdowne deing for those who earned his enormous annual rental for him? How much did he contribute to keep his starving tenantry alive?

said to me that when he saw the distress coming he fold his noble master that it would be the best thing that ever happened for the landlords-they would have their tenants at their mercy,"

To this Sister Mary Frances Olare added These same land agents were the plincipal cause of the distress being denied, for clearly if the distress were admitted, to demand rents, and rack rents, from the starving people, would have been too gross an sot of in-'humanity."

But let Mr. Charles Bussell, M. P., reply :-Bitter complaint was made that even in cases within the jurisdiction of the county courts writs of ejeciment were issued from the superior courts -- what the tenants call " Dut-"lin writs," These not alone necessitate the employment of a Dublin solicitor, either "directly or through some local solicitor, but "auggest to the minds of the tenants a fearful unknown field of expensive litigation. "I find that from Sept. 1, 1879, to Sept. 1, "1880, sixty superior court writs of sum-"mons in ejectment, exclusive of quarter ses-"sions' processes, were issued. In the great "majority of instances three half-year's rent "only were due, or, excluding the stale or "fictitious year, one-hall year's rent." ("Now

Views on Ireland,") pages 60 and 61. This was the kind of "relief" which Lord Lansdowne was extending to his tenants at a time when three great distress relief committees were appealing to a charitable world for succor for a starving peasantry. Over £15,-000 relief money, chiefly subsoribed from America and Canada, was distributed by tha Nun of Kenmare in 1879 and 1880, in this identical part of the County Kerry, where Lord Lansdowne's estate lies, most of which was doled out to the very tenantry whom he had served with notices of ejectment for nonpayment of a year's rent-a rent which is over 50 per cent above the Government valuation on the whole estate.

The Government, when compelled in 1879 to recognize the existence of distress in Ircland, agreed to loan moneys to Irlah landlords at 1 per cent. Interest for the purpose of providing employment for the poorer class of tenantry. Lord Lansdowne borrowed some of these State funds, not, however, it would seem, to relieve his tenants, but to relieve himself at their and the Gov. ernment's expense. Let Mr. Charles Russell mained there for some time, when the again boar witness :-- ("New Views on Ireland," page 187) : " From these figures it is plain that, after making the most liberal deductions and allowances for the costs of collection, &c., the terms admittedly charged to the tenants would, in each case, represent a large profit on the money bor-rowed by Lord Lanedowne from the State, and re-lent by him to the tenants. For example, let us suppose that he borrowed from the state and then lent to his tenants for drainage purposes the sum of £10,000. The sums payable by the tenants to Lord Lansdowne for this money would represent, according to the first terms, £14,300; according to the second terms, £12,900; ac-cording to the third terms, £48,500; and ac-cording to the fourth terms, £33,200! This disposes of the first point on which Lord Lansdowne challenged my criticism. I "have been tempted to go into detail, bccause I have long feared many landlords in Ireland were making a profit out of the public loans which the Legislature did not Intond."

This is not all, however, Lord Lansdowne resolved upon making other profits out of these public loans, which were intended to relieve a famishing tenantry. The way in relieve a famishing tenantry. The way in which he selected to do this, was by "de-molishing the limekilns on the estate that were not worked by himself," and compel-had been one shilling in the pound had been ling his tenants to purchase all their lime from him, at his own price. Let Charles Bussell, M.P., bear testimony again.

"These are the facts as stated to by one me: 1st. That there are not, and have not been for years since the prohibition, any working limekilns on Lord Lansdowne's Kenmare catate, save in the town of her "mare. 2nd. That until the last year or two, " in addition to Lord Lansdowne's, there was in that town only one limskilp, which latter was worked by a lessee of his lordship; but some disputes having arisen between Mr. "Trench and his lessee, the limekiln of the latter was closed, and thereupon Lord Lansdowne became undisputed owner of "a monopoly in supplying lime to the "tenants of the estate, and, indeed, in the neighborhood. 3:d. Lord Lansdowne ought to be able without loss to sell lime to his tenants at 1s to 1s 3d per barrel. This is the opinion of the very experienced gentleman whom I have called as witness, Mr. S. M. Hussey, Lord Konmare's agont. 4th. That the rise in price to 2: 5d per bar-"rel was both serious and sudden, 5th. That " at the time of the rise there was no increase " in the cost of production. 6th. That the time selected for this serious and sudden "rise was the period when the distress was most acute. 7th. That the alternative to any tenant who required lime " to manure his ground was to pay 2s 6d per barrel for it, or sign the printed agreement to pay a permanent increase to his rent of 1d per barrel per annum. These are the simple facts of which the tenants complain, and I must say I fail to see that Lord Lansdowne "has in any way met them." (New Views, pages 199-200.) These are some of the faots relating to Lord Lansdowne's estate in Kerry. They are mostly supplied by independent witnesses. Oharles Russell, M.P., was never a Land Lesguer. He was, and still is a supporter of the Gladstone Government, which Lansdowne deserted because of the passing of the Land Act of 1881, but which he again joins when offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada. An Irish landlord may possibly make an efficient Uanadian Viceroy. Mr. Townsend Trench may not accompany his master in his new career, and the "rules of the estate" will not become the law of the Dominion. Marriages will probably be permitted without the war-rant of His Excellency, and lime-kilns may not become the monopoly in Canada of the descendant of the clothler of Rumsey, as was the case in Kenmare; but a reputation so damaged for common honesty, a landcorat so odious, or a character so heartless, never before left Ireland to assume so exalted and responsible a position over another people, as Lord Lansdowne carries away with him from this country.

THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE AT KENNARE. Views on Ireland." New By CHARLES RUSSELL, Q.C., M.P. No. 3.

The Touants have rarely seen Land-lord: some never-Neither Landlord nor Agent visited the Estate during the distress-The Estate managed by Bailiffs-Rents higher than at Kenmare-Comparative Table of Rents and Government Valuation - Rents raised three times in twenty-five years-Last rise in 1875 was twenty-five per cent all round-Story of the Tenants in their own words-The hanging year's rent used as means of extracting illegal costs-Tale of the rent-raising on the Estate succinctly told—Easy fashion in which it is accomplished-No independent valuation.

The part of the Lanadowne estate to which desire next to advert lies in the Iveragh barony, some miles to the east of Cahirciveen, in the Follmore district. This is a wild, boggy, uninviting tract of country ; but even here fertility has been pushed by arduous effort long continued up the bleak hill sides. The valley below discloses an enormous tract of low-lying boggy land, with the river Foyle passing through it, and appearing to afford ready means for the reclamation and drainage of a large district, now profitless and barren. A further portion of the estate lies beyond Cabirolveen, on the coast road to Kenmare, near Waterville. Both portions possess many characteristics in common. The houses are in appearance inferior to those on the Kenmars portion of the property, otherwise there is, I think. little difference. While, however, the same feeling in reference to the agency of the estate seems to exist here, I was somewhat surprised to find that a freer tone of oriticism and a more independent attitude was assumed by the tenants than in the Kenmare neighborhood. There they seemed literally airaid to call their souls their own. It is no exaggeration to say they spoke with bated breath, as if afreid agent or bailiff might hear them. Here they spoke out their complaints with greater freedom and boldness. The greater distance from the agent's eye perhaps accounted for the difference. Lord Lansdowne was unknown to them. The few who had ever seen him had seen him upon the occasion of his attaining his majority. Mr. Trench had only been there once in the last five years, and then his visit had been short. Neither landlord nor agent had visited them in the time of their distress, although Canon Brosnap, the parish priort of Cahirelveen, had given timely warning to Lord Lansdowne that the condition of his Cahirelveen tenantry was likely to be one of great suffering and privation. Practically, the control of this part of the estate is in the

hands of bailiffe, of whom the principal one lives at Waterville. Speaking, as Speaking, as a rule, of this part of the estate I was unable to find that any considerable money had had been one shilling in the pound had been added to the rent as a permanent increase. Some small amount of drainage work within the last few months had indeed been done with the public moneys, borrowed, I believe, on the favorable terms of which I have already spoken. The tents here are unquestionably very high, much higher than those in the neighborhood of Kenmare, as compared with

soribes rises of rent, as previous tenants had and orushing blow was dealt to the unfortun. done. 1 drained a deal of the land myself. at the time. I built a house two years ago his property if they refused to pay the rent. tenante altogether.

same raisings of rent as other tenants. I drained five or six acres, made a road to my house, and removed a good deal of stones left this year. I would go if I could soll my interest in my farm. 🐃

-, rent, £8 105; valuation, £4 158 ront 11 years age, £6 16. My father drained the land; it was all swamp and bog. I built a house and got no allowance.

......, rent, £18 108; valuation, £10 78. I was evicted the 27th May, 1880; the eject then three half-years' rent, besides the hang- sacomplished. No independent valuation. ing year. I was put back as caretaker. Since Lord Lansdowne attained his majority he has not been seen on the estate except once. The

people are afreid to do anything-they are afraid their rents will be raised. -, sge 78; ton, 32; father tonant fifty

years. Six cows' grass; rent at first £8 10s. Till this year nothing for drainage. First over to "Land Speculators." rise 3s in the \pounds about 1858, second 3s 6d in the \pounds 1862; third rise 5s in the \pounds , 1875. is to be added to the rent. I asked, "Is that water flows." Son built a house in 1867; cost about £25. Asked for timber; got no answer. Beolaimed about four acres, and drained them. Two brothers in America and three sisters. Got some help from there. Gould not have stoed up but for this help, and besides I married a fortune-£60. "On what do you live?" We live on potatoes and Indian meal, with sour milk; we cannot afford to est better. We cannot eat meat more than once in the mountainside was all we had in that way. Trench has given no abatement in the rent."

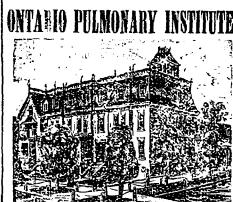
-, sged 40, succeeded my father-in-law about 18 years ago. Same rises of rent as last tenant. Bent £18, valuation £11 59. Drained about £26 worth this year; received £14. Have to pay 18 in the pound each year on the rent. Asked-"How long is that to go on ?" Answer-"Ob, forever. It all lies with the landlord, we are told. It is easy to raise the rent, but it never falls again. I made a road, and was promised an allowance for it. The driver put 5s a perch value on it, but I was not allowed 2s, and had to go to Kenmare, walking, and back, and lost two days over it. -"Oh i aye, but that is nothing so long as I can keep going. If I could not keep going, it is then that it would come against me."

-, I succeeded my father-in-law, but I paid about £80 for the land when I came on. My rent was £12 17e. It is now £14 17s valuation, £7 5s. I am also charged 5s for an outrun on the mountain, which I do not want, but I have to pay all the same. I made a read soross my land and tenood it. I also built cowhouse, and got no allowance. Question-But has the landlord done nothing for you? Answer-Oh, devil the thing but draw his rent and rise it. I owe no rent till Ncvember. Question - But how about the hanging year? Answer-Sure that is beyond

1 drained a deal of the land myself. , rent, £15; valuation, £8 17s; I am 5s in the pound, and all this within the space 11 years in occupation; father and grand- OI 25 years. This last rise of rent was not, 11 years in occupation; rather and grand of so your. This last rise of rent was not, father there before me. I drained two acres I believe, imposed on the tenantry in the at my own expense. I was processed for Kenmare district, where the bulk of the the November rent last May. I had to pay Lansdowna estate is siluate. The serie in it, and £1 55 costs. I was slok, at the this (Cabiroiveen) part of the property were time, and my father-in-law had to pay my frightened into compliance by the threat rent for me. My whole family was also sick that Lord Lansdowne would sell that part of and got no allowance for it from the land. The people had so much experience in the lord. In the June sessions there was about hardships and horrors experienced by their 50 processes by Lord Lansdowne on his neighboring tenants at the hands of " gom-Iveragh estate, where there are about 160 beens," or small land speculators, that they altogether. -, rent, £18 1s; valuation, £10 10s; God's sake don't sell the property. Bave us ing, "For from those infamous landsharks, land speculators, and we will strive to pay the increase, although we have to keep our families and ourand rocks from my lands. The young men selves in poverty and rags." Now, with this and women are leaving the parish for last unhappy rise of rent came the first of a America. I am sure near one hundred have | succession of had years, had in every way for the farmer. In 1876 the people had to sell their cattle carlier than usual. In 1877 they had not many to spare for seis. In 1878 in very many cases they had no cattle at all, and in 1879 many had to run away, owing debt alike to the bank, the shopkeeper, and the landlord.

It is worth pondering on this story. See anoomplished. No independent valuation, no mutual negotiation. The mendate of the agent goes forth. Some may grumble, even grumble in a loud voice, but it is useless. They are practically without alternative, they must submit. But hard as their position seems to have been it is clear they dreaded even a worse condition of things it handed

A fact to my mind positively shooking was told to me by a gentleman, in every way re-Present rent £17 10s, valuation £8 10s. Have liable, in reference to this last rise. On that done about £30 worth of drainage, and have occasion, when Mr. Trench had issued his occasion, when Mr. Trench had issued his been paid £16 up to this time. Five per cent | commands to his bailiffe, and had condescended to notify the rise to some of the tento be for ever?" Answer-"Oh, as long as | ants, he said to my informant, "I have done two good days' work. 1 have put £10,000 in Lord Lansdowne's pocket." In other words, he had additionally taxed the energies and the industry of Lord Lansdowne's Iveragh tenants to the tune of £500 a year, which, capitalized at twenty years' purchase, amounted to £10,0001 Once more, I ask. Is it remarkable that in Ireland cultivation is backward, that poverty abounds, that discontent is widespread, that social progress is year, about Ohristmas, and not always that slow, that men so little responds to the efforts rame before now." This was spoken quite of Nature for his schwatzge, that, in condi-seriously. "A piece of an old goat from the tions like these, thrift and industry do not tions like these, thrift and industry do not flourish?



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MIGHABL DAVIT.

MODEBMOTT FEARS AN UNTIMBLY END.

LIVEBPOOL, Sept. 27 .- It is stated James McDermott, recently ordered to be discharged, refuses to quit prison unless police protection be afforded. He fears he will be murdered.

THE IBBEPRESSIBLE BRADLAUGH.

Lonnow, Bept. 27 .- Bradlaugh has address. ed a letter to Sir Stafford Northoote, declar-ing he will again demand his seat in the Commons on the re-assembling of Parliament. to bear muselt. It was since this that the money to the office as there was mother size The Nun of Kenmare, Hister Mary Frances He charges Northcote with causing all the last addition to my rent was made. who lodged with Casey. Casey told the aunt Olare, of would-wide fame, wrote of Lord misohief that has grown out of the continued and uncle not to allow him into the house as Lanedowne's agent in 1880, "Our land agent violation of Bradlaugh's rights.

Griffith's valuation. I append some examples : | nothing so long as I can keep my head up.

	_ Govi.		Govt.
дt	Valuation	Rent	Valuation
9	0£14 0 0	£18 10	
0	0 9 10 0	1 18 6	011 10 0
4	0 14 11 0	14 5	0715 0
Ö	0 10 13 0	7 15	0 5 0 0
16	0 14 1 0	14 7	0 8 10 0
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These reats have been increased three times within the last 25 years. The story of those increases is a remarkable one, and to of freedom of contract renders them unwilling to interiers by statute with the relations of landlord and tenant. But, first, I should like to tell the story of some of those tenants briefly from their own ltps :---

I was born on the land-so was my father before me. Rent, £55 6s; valuation, £33. Hent used to be £36. It was raised 20 years ago to £44 6s, and it was again raised four or five years ago to £55 6s. I drained about 20 acres of the land without getting a penny from the landlord. It was poor, barren land. I removed a lot of rocks and stone. I built draft. out-offices myself, and did not get a penny from the landlord. I asked for, but did not get elates or timber. There is a hanging year's

rent on the estate, and no tenant on the property can trace when it began. I am fortyfive years of age, and I heard my father say that he did not remember when the hanging had to pay, besides the rent, £2 10s for costs. very bad, and asking for some little time to at £9 33, and for costs £2 103 33. pay my rent, and his reply was that I would

have to pay it at once. -, rent £16; valuation, £9 10s 0d. In 1855 my rest was £11. It was then raised to £12 10s. Five or six years ago it was again raised to the present rent. I built a cowhouse in 1877; the landlord gave me got no money for draining. , rent £21 4s; valuation £14 11s

tenant 40 years; rent used to be $\pounds 12$. The first rise was about 25 years ago-31 in the £. the ± more; and the last time, five years ago, It was raised 3s in the \pounds ,

the memory of any man. That goes for Question-But when you came in was it due? Answer-Oh! not at all, but my receipt was dated back.

The following case illustrates the dealing in reference to the fictitious hanging year-Bent, £18 6s; valuation, £11 103. The farm is in my mother's name. In the early part of December, 1879, she owed the hanging year up to May, 1879, and the half year to November, 1879. On December 18th, 1879, a civil oll of ejectment was issued against her for it I desire especially to ask the attention of this reat. A notice was printed on the back those whose regard for the sacred principles of it that if the amount was paid, with ten shillings costs, within tan days all proceedings would be stayed. Within ten days the half year's rent, that is, all that was due, cxcluding the old hanging year, was sent to Trench. His answer was :--

KENMARE, 27th December, 1879.

If you send me the full rent named in the ejectment, and costs, I will take it. If you only pay up to November, 1878, you must send the balance of costs, £1 53 8d. Meanwhile I return your letter and insufficient

I am, &o., TOWNSHAND TRENCH.

Now this money was tendered, as the dates show, within ten days, during which the costs are by law limited to ten shillings, and yet Mr. Trench seems to make use of this stale claim for the dormant year's rent as the year's rent began. I was processed in Nov. ground for demanding a wholly illegal sum ember, 1879, for the rent due in May, and I for costs. At last the tenants went to Kenmare to endeavor to obtain some leniency, I wrote to Mr. Trench saying that times were | and ultimately had to pay the half year's rent

In the following is succintly told the history of these successive rises of rent by one who has good reason to know the story well. The late Mr. William Steuart Trench, father of the present agent, Mr. Townshend Trench, succeeded to the management of the Lansdowne estate in Kerry in 1849-1850. some timesr and slates. I drained about When he came to Kerry he found the three acres of land, and reclaimed altogether tenantry in general in poverty and their about six acres of the land. Until this year rents excessive. He recommended Lord Lansdowne to set on foot a large scheme of emigration, and let the lands answ to the tenantry at the Government valuation. This suggestion was acceded to by the then Three years afterwards it was raised 31 6d in Lord Lansdowne, and the rent was then fixed at Griffith's valuation with the addition of 3s in the pound, that is 15 per cent, added, ront £16; valuation £10 18s; tenant to cover half poor rates, and, to use Mr. 25 years; ront then £10; raised then 2; ha Dreash's own words, on the coession, "the the £. Three years after mised 3s 63 in cost of collection of the rent, and incidental the £; and five or six years ago 5s in | expenses." The rent remained fixed as above the \pounds . The last five shillings was reduced for about three years. When, some weeks to 33 as I could not pay the extra 5s. Most before gale day, the bailiff went abroad of my kind was all barren ground, among the tenantry warning them to take to but I drained it, buik on it, and removed the office mere money for rent, as a vise was large rooks and stones from my lands, and decided upon at headquarters. This order made fences, but I got no assistance. Till had ,of course, to be complied with, and the this year I had no drainage money. I had to general rise took plase, varying in some cases sign an agreement in presence of Tayler, the from 4s to 5s in the pound. This occurred, I beballiff, to pay in addition to my rent 1s in the | lieve, in 1853, with a verbai premise to the \mathcal{E} , or more if it was wanted, for every pound tenantry that no further rise should be put expended in draining my holding. There on. Bight years more passed sway, and was some drainage done on my farm about 12 there came an improvement in the general years ago, and I was paid 9d a perch, which | condition of the people, and with it came the is about half the cost. The other half I had | balliff's warning to the tenantar to take more of reat, the rise this time varying spein from continued _____, sont, £21 16s; waination, £14 1s; 4s to 5s in the pound. Things then went 148 years of age, and 20 years a tenant. De- I on in this way up to 1874, when the final

Deamess, and the various Heart affections. All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved "Medical Inhalations," with the addition of the Steam Atomization, cold compressed air, spray, etc., when required. The above appliances are in every case com-bined with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems. We also administer the various baths when needed, such as the bot and cold water baths, sitz, steam, shower, electric and medicated or mineral baths. Bringing all these appliances into requisition we heatate not to say that we have the most complete Institution of the kind in North America. We also have accommo-dation for a large number of patients who de-sire to remain in the Intilute while under treatment. treatment.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. October 3, 1883. NEW OBLEANS, AUGUST 1, 1883. CANADA SHIPPING CO'Y. TO THE PUBLIC! BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. Investigate for Yourselves! Prostmater-General Gresham having pub-lished a wilful and malicious falsehood in re-gard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given. to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a traudulent business, to be false and unitude: A A SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. Sailings between MONTREAL and LIVER. POOL, and connecting by continuous Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West. The Steamers of the Line are intended to be RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN-Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return \$90. An experienced Burgeon and Stewardess carried on each steamer. For Freight or other particulars apply in Livarpool to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping Co., 21 Water street; in Quebec to HY. H. SEWELL, Local Manager, St. Feter Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchell, Cashier. 5,200 street, or to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, Custom House Square, Montreal. 49 C Sawing Made Easy Monarch Lightning Sawing Machinel Sent on 80 Days A Great Saving of Test Trial. Labor & Money. M. A. DAUPBIN, President. TOAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 Fears old can saw logs FAST and EASY. MILES or lo rears out can saw jugs of the multipleased with live, Portage, Mich, writes, 'An multipleased with MONARCH LIGHTNING BAWING MACHINE Wed, of a 30 - Inch log in S minutes, 'For sawing log-suitable lengths for family store wood, and all sorts suitable lengths for family store wood, and all sorts Tickets only \$5. Shares to proportion Bandolph EL, Chicago, Ill. 216eow DR. J. L LEPROHON. Louisiana State Lottery Company OFFICE AND RESIDENCE "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lot-tery Company, and in person manage and con-trol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith loward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similies of our signatures attached, in its adver-tisements." 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET. McSHANE **BELL FOUNDRY** Manufacture those cele-brated CHIMES and BELLS for Churches, etc. Price List and circular sent free. Address: HENRY Mo-SHANES CO. Hanegan BALTIMORE. Md., U. S. 27 :-Eml NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertison ents for this Paper. FREE Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting MOUDY A to, Cincinnati, Co. Commissioners. Incorporated in 1865 for 25 years by the Legia-latare 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 overwheiming popular vote its fran-chise was made a part of the present State Con-stitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. 74 THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN., Hend SU pice Chromo Cards with Bame of L send 50 for 10 cents The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State MEGETABLE THE It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. SICILIAN place monthly. the place monthly. A SPLENDED OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K. AT NEW ORLEANS, TU:SDAY, October 9th, 1883-161st Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. NEWER 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Finctions, in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000 Uas been in constant use by the public

Several English and French AGRICULTURAL Medical Gentlemen And Their Opinions on Diseases. HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS.

Beveral medical gentlemen from the Eng. to buy pursery trees. As a rule, such trees lish and French avmies having recently become associated with M. Souvielle, of Paris, and ex-side surgeon of the French army, at his International Throat and Lung Inst! in diamoter are out off, and the tree is reset tuter, Phillips' Square, Montreal, and 173 Church street, Toronto, where thousands of has seen trees in the forest that were uppeople are yearly treated successfully for turned by a tornado, must have been diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs by Spirometer the present opportunity is embraced of making known to the people of to a grust distance. When the roots Canada this fact, and also the opinions of of these trees are cut of at two or three feet braced of making known to the people of these specialist surgeons convected with the International Threat and Lung Institutes on | roots are left; and if the mass of tops is left, the symptoms attending the following prevaient and dreadful diseases, in language devoid of technical difficulties :---

en de la setta d

Hemorrhage of the Lungs. As a general thing hemorrhage from the ungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. True it is soldom patients recover from lung more than an immense cutting, but there are disease who have had severe hemorrhages several severe attacks of bleeding from the ungs. In the majority of cases the hemorrhage occurs early in the disease, and is con-sequently amerable to treatment. But when

Consumption.

This dreaded disease is seidom developed in a low months. It is slowly and gradually creeping upon the patient, sometimes very insidiously, but citen as a result of other diseases of the air passages or which the patient the desired distance. This will cause the is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows to formation of fibrous roots near the tree. It run and advance until the fatal disease, con- will be safer to take two years for the oporre-sumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that tion, cutting half of the roots each year. no earthly power can restore them to health. | Such trees may be removed in safety, espe-After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is always an uncertainty in the prognosis. We October. find cases even advanced in the second stage, where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to the individual case and such constitutional treatment as the case demands. We also find cases in the first stage that the best directed skill cannot make any impression uponhenco the necessity of applying early, either before the disease has reached what we call consumption even in the first stage, or if that climax has already been reached, lose no time in applying for treatment to those who make a specialty of diseases of the air passages:

Causes .- The most important causes are catarch, laryngitis and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs, or pleure, or both, debility of the ing to Southern agriculture, presents a great system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, syphilie, through the aid of some friends in Georgis, scrofule, self-abuse or anything that lowers the ione of the system, even poor living and Insufficient clothing. Symptoms—The most important symptoms

symptoms - i to most important symptoms are a regular cough, it may be vary little, but at a certain time every day, generally in the morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying A share of the valieties are cultivated in the down, expectoration of white, frothy mateilal or a yellowish substance, sometimes mixed with blood, shortness of breath upon exertion, night sweate, chills and fever, the chilis generally being irregular, but the fever regular at a certain time every day. The temperature rises slowly but surely in consumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble, tion patient becomes emaciated and weak, the eyes are sunnen, the nose pinched, and a peculiar appearance is given to the mouth in advanced cases which cannot be mistaken by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not loast, the voice has a changed and peculiar sound which speaks very positively to the specialist (who sees so many cases), and who becomes so familiar with the sounds articulated. This is a disease not to be trifled with. On the first indication of anything that would lead to consumption, have it attended to. And don't despair even if your family physician tells you that you are be-yond help. With our present knowledge of the new and scientific modes of treating discase, applying the medicine directly to the part affected, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach, hundreds of cases are being cured that are even far advanced in consumption and pronounced beyond the skill of man to save. Asthma. Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the mu-cus membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nasal mucus membrane and larvnx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spasmodics to relieve the paroxysm. This latter will only relieve the spasm-not cure. Our applications contain medicines which will not only relieve the spasm, but also remove the inflammation. which is the principal cause. When the cause is complicated with derangement of the blood, the stomach or the heart, we give suitable remedies to remove those causes also. Our treatment will cure asthma, not simply reliove it. Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instruments at the offices free of charge. Persons unable to visit the Institutes can be successfully treated by letter addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute 13 Phillips' Square, Monireal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists are in charge. 12-45-2.

HOW TO BUCCESSFULLY TRANSPLANT TREES.

Many think it cheaper and better to take up large trees from the woode, and transplant them to their grounds or to the roadside, than die; they fail because proper precautions have not been taken. In digging up the tree all the roots outside of a circle a few feet with its full head of branches. Whoever struck by the manner in which the reots run very near to the surface, and from the trunk, few or no fibrous or feeding for October. the expansion of the buds in the spring will not te responded to by a supply of sap from the roots, and death must follow. If such

trees have the tops completely removed, leaving only a bare pole, they will usually grow when transplanted. The tree is little roots enough left to most the demand of the growth above and below ground are well and basawood trees, fifteen feet or more high, transplanted in this manner, without a failure. Some trees treated in this manner were planted in our neighborhood about It occurs late in the conrect of the disease the tan years ago. They have now as fine heads prognosis is very unfavorable. as one would wish, and show no sigus of former rough treatment. Tress in pastures, or on the edge of the woods, are betler furnished with roots. These should be prepared for transplanting by digging down to the roots, and cutting off all that extend beyond cially if a good share of the top is removed at transplanting .- American Agriculturist for

THE COW PEA FOB ENSILAGE.

The cow pes, which plays so important a part in Southern sgriculture, whether to turn under to enrich the soil, or to convert into hay for stock, has been found to make a most valuable enslinge, cepecially for cows in milk. This pes, so far as its herbage is concerned, may be, as our own experiments show, utilized beyond the Southern States. In the climate of New York City, while it will hardly ripen its seeds, it will give a heavy weight of green fodder, and is worthy of trial for en-sliage. When cured as hay the leaves drop every time it is handled, a loss which can be altogether avoided when it is cut and stored in a sllo. This pos, which is a great blessnumber of varietics. A few years ago we made a collection of all the different kinds we could procure. We received peas under nearly forty different names, but found that only about twenty of these Southern States for food, but the majority are regarded as forage plants. We notice that some New York seedmen offer the seeds of "Whippoorwill" and others which are osteemed in the Southern States as forege plants. We know no plant more worthy of a careful tost by those who practice ensilage, than the "Southern Cow Pos." Like other beans (for it is much nearer a bean than a pes), it should not be sown until the soil is well warmed and all danger of late frosts is OVOR .- American Agriculturist for October.

HOW TO CUBE EGG EATING. Sometimes the habit is formed by the carclosaness of the kitchen maid, or housekeeper, in throwing the egg shells into the pail and giving them with the other waste to the hens. This should never be done, if you want the hens to respect their own eggs. Understand-ing the cause of this unthrifty habit, it is not very difficult to provide a remedy. From a recent experience, we have found that the habit is very much broken by an abundant supply of crushed shells. It had grown so bad in a flock of twenty Light Brahmas, owing to neglect of this ration, that they devoured every egg. without the closest watching, at the cackle of every laying hen. Giving the shells every morning, the craving ceased, and we found the eggs remaining in the nests undisturbed. As an assistant to this remedy, we manufactured an egg-trap from a common nest-box. This is so simple that any one scenstomed to the use of tools can make it in an hour or two. A slight inclination of the board upon which the nest-egg is fas-tened will ccuse the new-laid egg to roll away from under the her, beyond her reach, as soon as it is dropped. The rear board has the same inclination towards the centro, and projects over the other board far enough to project the egg when it has rolled sway. The space between the boards is just wide enough to give free passage to the eggs. The egg-box may be lined with a handful of sawdust, or ohaff, to protect the shells from oracking. If the back board be furnished with hinger, it can be used as a lid, to allow of the removal of the eggs. It is a complete eggtrap, and with the oyster shells, in our case, abated the nuisance of egg eating. Many think, that when a hen has contracted the habit of egg-sating, the shortest way is the best, and instead of eating she is put in a condition to be eaten. But a good layer is too valuable to be catch. But a good layer is too valuable to be given up without an effort to reform her bad habit, often acquired through the negligence of the owner. The egg-trap works admirably, and secures the end desired by placing it out of the power of

The Bouthdown flesos is abundant, of medium fineness, and preferable to any other for certain kinds of goods. The wool, therefore, sells quickly and at fair prices; but while the wool contributes largely to the profit, mutton is the great thing with these sheep. Early lambs can be more easily obtained

from Southdown ewes then from any other, and these bring high prices from March to Jane. Though more difficult and expensive to produce such lambs at the North during these months, at the Bonth it may be cheaply and easily done, and be a source of wealth to those who judiciously breed and rear them for Northern markets.—Mr. A. B. ALLER, in the American Agriculturist for October.

GREEN FOOD FOR SWINE.

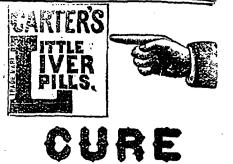
Prof. S. B. Thompson, of the Nebraska Agricultural College, speaks from experience on pork growing, in the American Agriculturist

Green food makes thriftier and larger hogs. Farmers who raise many pigs, and feed them exclusively on corn, know that some of the shotes will cesse to grow at an early age, begin to lay on fat, and never reach the size of good, merchantable hogs. This tendency to fatten prematurely, at the expense of bone growth, is not seen to any great exwithout the very best cars and treatment. Is shoots that start from the top, and tont in grass-led hogs. A ply fed Still many cases have recovered fully under growth above and below ground are well on bulky green food will develop a larger on bulky grosn food will develop a larger properly directed treatment who have had balanced. We have seen maples, olms, stomach than one fed on concentrated food like corn; and when you come to fatten it, tois enlarged capacity will enable him to ent and digest more corn, and thus faiten faster than the other, and be a more prefitable hug to grow for market.

Grass-fed hogs are healthler than those grain-fed. Every intelligent breeder knows the advantages of feedlug green food to sows about to farrow. They have loss difficulty with their pige, are luss liable to destroy them, will give more milk, and nurse them better. Grass-fed hogs are loss liable to disease. The dreaded hog cholera is not much to be feared where hogs have the run of a good clover pasture. Undoubtedly, if exposed to contagion, they would take the disease, but they are not likely to develop it. For example, a farmer had his hogs in a small pen, destitute of grass, with no water

except a muddy pool, which soon was made as vile as possible by the hogs. After a while the hogs began to die in considerable numbers, with symptoms recembling cholers. The owner was alarmed, took them out of this pen, turned them on a patch of green rye, and gave them water from a well. The disease was obecked and the deaths ceased. How may green food be most cheaply pro-vided? Bye is the crop best adapted to this purpose, in the region west of the Missouri. This should be sown early in the fall, on woll prepared soil, and if the growing sesson continues late in the fall, so that the rye is likely to joint, it must be fed down closely. The best condition for it to go into winter, is when it covers the ground with a thick mat of low leaves with but little tendency to sheet. Bye in this condition is fit to tura as soon as growth begins in spring. The amount of feed which two acres of such ryo will furnish, is surprising. If not 1ed down too close, and the stock be turned off about the middle of May or the first of June, the rye will still make a fair crop. Hogs are sometimes left on the rye until it fills, when they will pull it down and eat the heads; but this practice is not commended. There is a time after the rye is a foot high until it is in milk, that hogs do not eat it well. A better plan is to have a field of clover or of clover and timothy or orchard grass, ready for the pigs when the rys is too sarge to be longer available. When the rys is getting too large, the clover is in the best state to iurn upon. The clover will do well until about the middle of June, when, if the weather turns off hot and dry, it grows quite slowly. It is well to have a patch of osts sown near and ready to tide over this time. If not needed it can grow

for the harvest. During the hot weather of



Sick II cadache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilions state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausen, Drowsinces, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, Sc. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

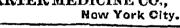
SICK

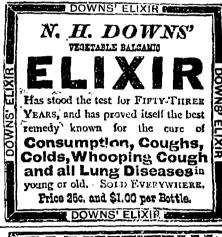
Readache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

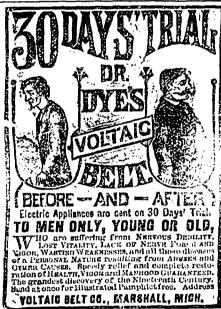
HEAD Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-antely their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little nills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

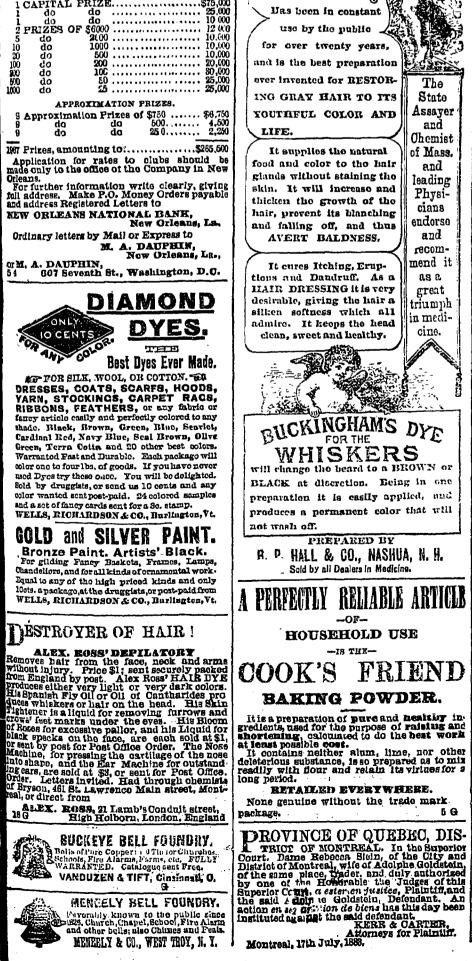
ACHE Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Fills are very small and

very casy to take. One of two pills mr.ken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for S1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO...









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*Thousands of ladies cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Veretable Compound.

The cars of one Baltimore street line have this estonishing placerd: "Drivers must end desired by placing it out of the power of not over-crowd their cars. When a car is the hen to do mischief. -American Agriculcomfortably filled they will politely refer turist for October. persons to the next car."

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN OBERUS BER Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, GENERAL STREET BACKACHE, os per suburgan se a SORE THROAT. ODINSY, SWELLINGS. dis lasto SPRAINS. Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, Thursday and FROSTRITES, Current Alter RUBNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. (Bosters to A. VOGELERA CO.) blood, the Baltimore, Md., U.S. A. Superior.

WHY SOUTHDOWNS?

The size, activity, and hardiness of these sheep specially fit them for short, rough par-surce, on which they will thrive fairly where larger sheep would scarcely keep alive. They do better on the great Western plains than other mutton sheep, as they are more indusirions in digging under the snow for grass in winter, and thrive the best of all breeds, West or East, on arid or rocky pastures. While thus exposed they are less liable to disease than any other breed, save the tough Merino, and can be kept in large flocks. The Southdown buck, crossed with common ewer, makes a great improvement in the offspring over their dams, and the mutton finds much quicker sale at higher prices than the common sorts. A first cross by long-wooled rams on lean grade Merino ewes may be preferable, in or-der to give more int; but it is best to cross are to give more may produced with Southdown rame, to ensure a larger proportion of julcy, savory fiesh. Yet, on the larger common ewes, and especially those tinotured with long-wooled blood, the Southdown male cross is decidedly and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., eave: "It is a pleasant drink, and is one of our best tonics in the shape of the phosphates in augustor."

July, August, and September, none of the crops named above can be fully relied on, and this is especially true where they have been ied too closely. Sorghum or Brown Dourna may be sown broadcast about the last of May and again the middle of June, to be used in July and Auguet. Experience shows that Borghum may be caten off close to the ground when a foot to eighteen inches high, without these Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the seriour injury. It will come up again and grow right along. It is also an excellent plant to stand dry weather.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879. GENTLEMEN-Having been sollioted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX,

C G Francklyn of the Cunard line has paid \$1,500,000 for a ranch in Green County, Texas.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debliitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, pcor appetite, tongno costed, you are suffering from torpid liver or "billousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." 72-MT By all druggists.

At last the old olty of Petersburg, Va., has street railroad.

The well known strengthening properties of IBON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pille, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

William Horces Lingard and Luscombe Searello, the actors, had a fight in the Amer!-can Exchange, London. Neither is much more than five feet in height, and the encounter was comical in its jury.

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLOBIDA WATEB.

The true Florida water always comes with a little pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of the pamphiet are the words, " Lanman & Kemp, New York," water marked or stamped in pale transparent let-ters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water mark letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fail to ₩B gan + 1

Philadelphia's Health Board will require householders to remove the grass from their payements as it affords a hiding place for garbage and other filth.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. One of the Best Toxics.

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This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Seccess-ries of Life.

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Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Bores and Ulcers!

Bores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neck and Chest, as sail into meat, it Ourse SORE THROAT, Bronchills, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Bweilings, Abscesses, Plus, Fistulas, Gout, Ehen-matism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fall. Both Fills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in bores and bots, at 1s. 140, 22. is. 6d., 11s., 22a, and 35s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilised world.

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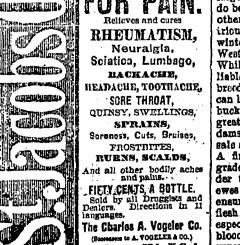
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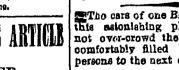
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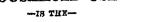
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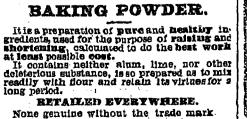
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

October 3, 1883.

ACENTS

Continued from 1st Page. SACRED CONCLAVE.

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THE PREACEBB AND THE SERMON.

Bishop McQuaid selected his text from the fifth chapter of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, which he supplemented with other verses from St. Paul to the Corinthians, all dealing with the formation, character and order of the Church. The Bishop preached from notes, and at certain portions of his discourse was very impressive. The whole ser-mon dealt with the character of the Gatholic Church, its needs, the neces-sity for the prelates and clergy of the Ohurch to meet from time to time in gouncil, the vared questions of the day veoouncil, the vexed questions of the day re-garding education, divorce, the abuse of liberty, the relations of the laity to the clergy bishops only meet, as they did yesterday, in the library at the Cardinal's residence on Tuesday and Friday at ten a.m., the Cardinal, in each instance, opening the session and presiding over its deliberations, as also over those of the general congregations. The committees of theologians will again meet at the Fermile October Asylum on Tuesday and and their participation in Ohristian workthus giving an outline in advance of the main questions that are expected to occupy the at-tention of the Connoil. He referred to the condition of the Church in the early days when St. Paul wrote The faithful hed even when St. Paul wrote. The faithful had even then their difficulties and troubler, and found the Female Orphan Asylum on Tuesday and Friday at four p.m. The master of ceremonies to the Council is the Rev. John M. Farley, secretary to Oardinel McCloskey. He is assisted by the Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D., and Rev. then their childraftes and founds, and found it necessary to meet in conclave to consider the questions that came up. And so, at the bidding of the venerable prelate who pre-sided over the Council, His Eminence the Michael J. Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The cantors are the Revs. John J. Kean, John Cardinal, the bishops of the province of New York had assembled there with the duly appointed theologians and officials to consider questions of grave importance.

A RETROSPECT.

The preacher glanced at the history of the country and recalled the marvellous growth of the Catholic Church here. Within the lifetime of the Cardinal, he said, the State of New York had within its borders no Catholic New York had within its borders no Catholio bishops whatever and only a few scattered priests and Oatholics. When Catholics were so few and far between, when no diocesos exfsted, there was no reason and no call for councils. But to-day this country had eight millions of Catholics, with over seventy bishops and more than thirtsen hunbishops and more than thirden hun-dred priests, with religious orders and educational establishments in abund-ance. The Ohurch had met with losses also. Many had unfortunately, for one reason or another, been lost to the faith. It was necessary to guard against such losses and to preserve to the faith, as well, the off-spring of the Catholic parents here and the thousands of Catholics who were annually pcured upon these shores. So there was every reason for those who had the charge and guidance of souls to mest and consider such things-how the faith was to be preserved and how it was to be propagated. Never was there a time when greater care and watchfulness were needed; never was there a time when falser ideas regarding truth and morals were abread. "Liberty," for instance, was a word that had come to be seriously misapplied, the true meaning of which was often ill understood, as well as that of the words "fraternity" and "cquality." The true liberty was the liberty of Uhrist, and His the true fraternity. There were false ideas abroad, too, about the marriage tie. Divorce was very prevalent, and was becoming more and more common, especially in this country. It was becoming a great public danger. There were also other important social ques-tions worthy of careful consideration and regarding which there was some uncertainty in the public mind.

Matters of ecclesiastical discipline werenext considered by the preacher, who reviewed the relations of the bishops to the priests and of the prises to the bishops; also those of the laity to the Church. The share of the lai-g in the working of the Church was of vast importance, and was becoming more important, every day. Without the generous and intel-ligent cc-operation of the laity the bishops and priests could do but little for the advancement and development of the Church and not in a material sense alone, but by their counsel as well as their good works

President-Bight Bev. John Loughlin D.D., ger, D.D.

mer.

follows:

Vice President-Bight Bev. William Wig-Secretary-Bev. D. A. Fivez, professor at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy. Theologians-Very Rev. William Keegan

York came to an end.

ABBANGEMENT OF THE SESSIONS.

J. Biordan, and Anthony Lammel. The officials of the Council are :--

Promotories-The Right Rev. John Lough-

lin, D. D., and the Bight Bev. Mgr. Quinn, Vicar.General of the diocese of New York.

Jadges of Disputes -- The Bight Bev. John J. Loughlin, D. D., and the Bight Bev. Ber-

nard McQuaid, D.D. Ohancellor-The Bight Bev. Mgr. Preston, Vicar-General and Chancellor of the diccese

of New York. Secretaries-The Very Bev. Henry Gabriels,

D.D., President of St. Joseph's Seminary,

Troy, N.Y., and the Bev. Sebastian G. Mess-

THE FIVE COMMITTEES.

each presided over by a bishop. They are : --Committee on Matters of Faith ; on Mat-

ters Belating to the Clergy ; on Pastoral Zeal

for Souls; on the Sacraments and Divine

Worship, and on Matters Belating to Eccle-siastical Property. They are divided up as

ON MATTERS OF FAITH.

The five committees of theologians are

Vicar General of the dicesse of Brooklyn; Very Bev. Themas E. Walsh, Vicar General of the diocesse of Ogdensburg; Very Bev. F. A. Aigueperse, Provincial of the Fathers of Mercy; Bev. Augustine F. Hewit, of the congregation of St. Paul the Apostle; Bev. Thaddeus Hagan and the Bev. Dionysius McCartie, Chancellor of the diocess of Newark.

ON THE CLERGY.

President-Bight Rev Bernard MoQuaid DD. Vice-President-Bight Rev William Wig-

gor, D D. Secretary-Rev Patrick McSweeny, D D, rector of St Bridgel's Church, New York. Theologians—Very Rev Anthony Smith; Very Rev Thomas Stefanini, Provincial of the Passionists; Rev Peter Racioot, representing Father Fulton, the Provincial of the Soclety of Jesus; Bev William H Clowry, ree. tor of St Gabriel's Church New York; Bev Clarence A Walworth, of Albany, and the Bev Peter A Pulssant, professor of theology in St Joseph's Seminary, Troy.

ON PASTOBAL ZEAL FOR SOULS.

solemn profession of faith, drawn up by Plus ern Union at 814. IV., with the clause concerning the primacy A cable from London roports Hudson Bay shares at 25%, and Northwest Liand Co at 80 of the Boman Pontiff and his infallibility as

declared at the Vatican Council. As the pro-fession of faith was read, the bishops and ofshillings. The money market continues quiet and ficials in turn laid their hands upon the Gog-pel and solemnly swore to all subsoribed. easy, good commercial paper being readily discounted at 61 to 73 per cent. Call loans are obtained at 5 to 53 per cent. Sterling exchange remains nominal at 83 prem for 60. Then at the close the Oardinal administered the solemn benediction, and the first session day bills between banks, 85 prem cash over of the Fourth Provincial Council of New the counter, 9% to 9% prem for demand bills. Drafts on New York are drawn at 1-16 prem. Stock Sales—105 Montreal 1974; 62 Mer-chants' 121; 15 do 1204; 175 Commerce 130; 10 Ontarlo 115; 5 do 1154; 1 do 1144; 15 Peo-ples' 67; 100 Duke's Northwest 808; 125 Gas The third and last public session will be held on Sunday next, beginning with solemn Pontifical mass, the Cardinal presiding. Bishop O'Farrell will be the preacher. The general congregations of the Council meet in the Cathedral on Wednesday and Saturday, at four p.m. The congregations of the bishops only meet, as they did yesterday, in the Ilbrary at the Cardinal's residence on 173; 25 do 172; 25 Bichelleu 651; 25 do 651; 75 do 65; 50 do 643; 200 Passenger 1181. Stock Sales-50 Peoples 66; 25 Ontario 1151; 100 Biohelieu 65; 25 Northwest Land Co.

78.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

For the week under review a very fair distribution of staple goods has taken place and payments are slightly better. Buyers, particularly of dry goode, are wisely cautious about purchasing much in excess of current needs. The only event of any moment is failure of Vineberg Bros., of Cornwall, who are offering their Montreal creditors 350 on the dollar, 250 cash, and 100 on time. Their Habilities are \$22,000 and assets \$12,000. They claim that their difficulties have been brought about by losses in Manitobs, but some of their creditors in this city are very incredulous on that point. Advices from Winnipeg received by merchants here during the past week report a healthier feeling in trade circles generally, and it is hoped that the crisis there is over. Furriers are very busy manufacturing for the coming season's requirements, and a good trade is being done

in hats and caps. IBON AND HARDWARE .- The pig iron market is still characterized by a limited amount of business, the only sales we hear of during the week aggregating 600 tone, No 1 Eglinton selling at \$18 25 to 18 50, No 1 Garisherrie, Summerice and Calder at \$20 25 to 20 50, No Summersee and Calder at \$20 25 to 20 50, Re 1 Coltness and Langloan at \$21 50, Siemens at \$20 50 to 21 00 and Dalwellington at \$18 75. Warrants are cabled 463 33, and Glasgow freights are firm at 123 63, with an upward tendency. The is firmer in London, at £94 155, being an advance of 55 on the weak and here holders are firm at 2340. week, and here holders are firm at 234c. Copper steady at £68 103 in London for best selected, and here Beaver sells at 18c. and other brands at 17c. Tin plates are steady and prices unchanged at \$5 for I C charcoal 4 40 for I O coke. Canada platesars in good demand at \$3 10 for Penn and equal, at which figures some heavy sales have gone through. Bar iron remains steady at \$1 90. On the whole trade and remittances are good. A fair volume of business is reported in general hardware, although at low prices. Out nails are quoted steady at \$3 per keg for 3 inch and upwards ot four monthe, and 100 off for net cash. Window glass steady at \$1,85 for

ply being scarcely equal to the demand, the product being taken as fast as it can be turned out by the refinerles. Granulated is quoted firm at 840 to 84c, off brands at 850. Yellows are quoted at 630 to 74c, as to quality. The advance on the week has been fully 10 on whites and on yellows 30. There has also been a good business in molasses, Barbadoes having changed hands at 46c to 461c, Porto Bico at 44c to 441c, and Trinidad at 40c to 410. Syrups have met with an active call at of the new fruits. A few small parcels of Valencia raisins has been sold, but at prioss

which are no criterion of the market. Al-

vanced to the table, two by two, and made the Paolfo at 895 ; Lake Shore at 1025 and West; foundland A at about 600. Ood-liver oll has butchers' hides, 8c, 7c and 6c per 1b, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at 10 advance upon the fore-going figures. Toronto hides 90 to 910 No. 1, and 80 to 820 No. 2 Western green saited— No 1 buff 91c to 91c; No. 2, 8c to 81c. Dry salted 161c No 1, and 141c No. 2; lambskins, 550; olipe, 550; calfskine, 100 per lb. Figh.-Newfoundland herring have just ar-rived. Advices state the catch will be good.

Cape Breton are in good demand at steady Oape Breton are in good demand at steady prices, which are quoted at \$5 75 to \$6. Dry ood have been sold at \$5 50 to 5 75, and salmon at \$20, \$19 and \$18 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. New scaled herring are easier at 270 to 30c. Wool. —A few small sales of greasy Cape have been made at 170 to 1850 on spot, and

we hear of one large parcel being placed to arrive at within range of quotations which we quote as follows :--Greasy Cape, 171c to 191c; Australian, 220 to 300; Canada pulled supers A, 30c to 320; do B, 24c to 26c; black

24c; fleece, 22c. SALT-Prices here are quoted as follows : Coarse, 420 twelves, 450 elevens, 480 to 500 tens ; factory-filled \$1 to 1 35 ; Eureka \$2 40; Turks Island 350 per bushel. Hors-The market is quiet with a few

small sales reported of new crop at 25c. Old crop is quoted at 20c to 23c.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL-Oct. 2.

The grain trade is very dull. Wheat on spot and to arrive is too high to ship and too dear to grind at the present price of flour. We understand one of the large mills in Ontario is about to shut down owing to the impossibility of paying the high price of wheat demanded by farmers, as they cannot grind American wheat. It would be a great pity, if on this account the Canadian flour market was supplied by American brands. The only business reported in grain was the sale of a cargo of corn at about 61c. A barge load of new peas has arrived for shipment. We of new peas has arrived for sniphent. We quote prices nominally as follows: - Canada red winter wheat \$121 to \$122; do white winter \$116 to 118; do spring \$117 to 119; Toledo red winter, in bonds, \$111 to 118; Detroit white winter No 2, \$109 to 110; Chicago and Milwaukes spring, \$1 08 to 1 09. Corn 61c to 6110; peas 950 to 9610; oats 330 to 350; rye 6710 to 700; barley nominal. In flour there was nothing new, and the feeling was somewhat easier, although not quotably lower. A sale of 500 bbls superior was mentioned at \$5 30 in bond. Oatmeal was quiet at \$5 20 to 5 40, and commeal at \$3 40 to 3 60. Butter-Beveral orders for choice creamery have been received at good prices. Nice fresh stock is not very plentiful, and is readily taken by the jobbing trade. Prices are very steadily held. We quote:--Orea-mery choice 22c to 23c; do fair to good 19c first break. GROCKEISS.—The enquiry for refined sugars is as brisk as ever, and the market has bord-ered on a little excitement, owing to the sup-br being sciencify could be demand the Cheese-The market is stronger and about to higher on account of the further advance in Liverpool, but the volume of business is

light. We quote August make loc to 10 to and September 10 to 11 to for fine to finest. The public cable was 1s 6d higher at 55s, and Beerbohm quoted 54s. Eggs—The demand has not shown any increase of volume from any direction, but owing to the very limited amount of supply available the market is stronger and higher, up to 220 having been paid for strictly fresh stock. We quote 21c to 22c per dozen. Ashes-The tone of the market continues dull as holders persist in asking higher figures than will be paid. The stock in Liverpool is heavy, considerably in excess of last year at this date. We quote pots \$4 60 to \$4 70 ss to tares.



FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause-whatever it may be. The great medi-cal authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFES CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Hidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distress-ing disorders of women; for Malaris, and physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imita-tions and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES OURE. For sale by all dealers. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

II. II. STRUCTURE CONTRACTOR IN CONTRACTOR INTERVENTE O CONTRACTOR IN CONTRACTOR INTENTICON INTENTI DE CONTRACTOR INTENTI O DE CONTRACTOR INTENTICO DE CONTRACTOR INTENTI O DE CONTRACTOR INCONTRACTOR INTENTI O DE CONTRACTOR INTENTO DE CONTRACTOR INTENTE O DE CONTRACTOR INTENTENTE O DE CONTRACTOR INTENTE O DE CONTRACTOR INTENTE O DE C

WANNERD A CATHOLIC MAN of busi-ness disposition and staady babits. Must travel short dis-tances in section in which he resides. Apply, with references, to BENZIGRE EHOTHERS, SIL Breadway, New York. 88

DROVINCE SP QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2375, Dame Elizabeth Smart, of Lachine, District of Montreal, wife of James Howley, of the same place, contractor, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 26th September, 1883.

INFORMATION WANTED (by his brother John) of Michael O'Brien, who left Listowel, Kerry, Ireland, about 29 years ago. When last heard from was living in Mon-treal, St. Thomas street, Griffintown; would be now about 47 years of age. Address: JOHN O'BRIEN, Care Rev. P. Bardon. 83 Caryuga, Ont.

WITH



Ducal Brunswick Government Bond, which Bonds are issued and secured by the above Genman Government, and are redeem-able in drawings

THREE TIMES ANNUALLY.

Until each and every bond is drawn. The three highest prizes amount to

150,000 Reichsmarks, 90,000 " 60,000 "

And bonds not drawing one of the above prises must draw a Premium of not less than 69 MARKS as there are NO BLANKS, One Reichsmark equal to 24 Cents in Gold. The next drawing takes place on the

1st NOVEMBER, 1893. Country orders sent in Registered Letters in-



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The Irish National Library.

Moore's Poetical Works,

Speeches from the Dock.

New Ireland,

Ireland of To-Day.

Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures.

Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them.

Treasure of Pious Souls.



MONTREAL.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

MESSRS. FRECHON, LEFEBVRE & CO.

245 Notre Dame Street.

Having bought at a special low rate the entire BANKRUPT STOCK of the late firm, A. C. Senecal & Co., will sell immediately at cost

wera the laity called upon to assist their partors. They might advise, but they should also remember that they must not dictato. The Bishop closed a discourse that was listened to with marked attention by prelates, clergy and people, by asking the prayers of the faithful for wisdom to guide the deliberations of the Council.

THE COUNCIL ORGANIZED.

The sermon ended, Vicar General Quinn ascended the pulpit and announced to the congregation that after some preliminary prayers and ceremonies the Council would be formally opened. Those who chose to witness the opening ceremonies might remain. Very many chose to remain and passed up toward the altar, filling the spaces left vacant by those who chose to depart. The digni-taries and officials of the Council then prepared for the opening of the sezsion. When all were ready an antiphon was sion. When all ware ready an antiphon was sung by the chancel choir, "Exaudi Nos Domine" ("Hear Us, O Lord!") This was followed by the reading of the Carcinal's allocution invoking the blessing of the Holy Spirit on the Council. The allocution was followed by a prayer. Then all knelt during the chanting of the "Litany of the Saints." The Oardinal, seated at the altar and vested in cope and mitre, holding his orozier in his hand, arose and intrcduced into the Litany a special verse, praying God "to visit, dispose and bless the present Synod." "Te Rogamus audi Nos" ("We beseech thes to hear us ") pealed back in answer from the choir. A remarkable picture was that which appeared at this point. The Oardinal in his glittering robes of cloth of gold sat in front of the high altar, facing the body of the church. To his right sat of the Council, with the silent crowd looking on behind. A second allocation succeeded the prayer, and document followed document, all being recited in the Latin tongue. The New Orleans, La.; and he can be fully satis-"Litany of the Saints" was followed by a fied of its exact truth. prayer, and a special gospel was read by the deacon, Father McGean.

THE FORMAL OPENING.

Then the Cardinal being divested of his mitre rose and intoned the "Veni Oreator," which the chancel choir took up, all present standing. Here the session proper opened. The members resumed their scats and the Cardinal delivered another brief allocution. The secretaries of the Council-Dr. Ga-briels, of Troy Seminary, and Dr. Patrick McSweeny, rector of St. Bridget's briele. Oharch-entered and left the decrees of

President-Bight Eev S J Evan, D D. Vice President-Right Rev Mgr Qainn, ₹Q.

Secretary-Bev Joseph F Mooney, of Newburg.

Theologians-Very Bev Patrick A Ludder, Vicar General of the diocese of Albany; Very Bev Michael May, V G (Brooklyn); Very Bev Isaac T Hecker, Superior and founder of the congregation of St Paul the Apostle; Very Bev Joseph Lessman, S J, Provincial of the German Jesuits of Buffalo; Very Rev James H Corrigan, president of Seton Hall College, and the Very Rev Justin H Hilterman, Previncial of the Franciscans.

ON THE BACBAMBUTS AND WORSHIP.

President-Bishop McNierny. Vice-President-Bight Rev. Mgr. Prestor,

Secretary—Rev. P. Hoelscher, D.D. Theologians—Bight Rev. Mgr. Seton; Very Rev. Theophilus Paopleilick, Provincial of the Franciscans; Very Bev. James Mc-Manue, Vicar-General of the diocese of Bochester, and the Bev. Isidore Daubresse, S.J.

ON ECCLEFIASTICAL PROPERTY.

President-Bight Boy William Wadhama DD.

Vice-President-Right Rev Mgr Doane. Secretary-Rev Edmund De Pauw. Theologians-Very Rev William Gleason, V G; Very Rev Joseph Lessen, O M C; Very Rev P V Kavanagh, O M; Rev Joseph Sarg, Rev James O'Hare and the Rev Arthur J Donnelly.

IT BEARS THE CLOSEST SCRUTINY.

In the many items of news published, or reprinted, in the advertising columns of the newspapers of the day, it is satisfying to the of goid the church. To his right saw newspapers of the transformed by the body of the church. To his right saw newspapers of the transformed by the body of the church. To his right and is night are set to be fully assured that all the names reader to be fully assured that all the names given as winners of capital prizes, at various times of different amounts, in the Louisiana State Lottery are correct and truly stated, in addition to the many who avoid publicity for addition to the many who avoid publicity for the transformed members. various reasons. All names and amounts are genuine and will bear the close scrutiny of investigation. If anyone doubts this fact let him seek information of M. A. Dauphin

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL TEUR WITNESS OFFICE,

The stock market this morning opened fairly steady, but eased off considerably fowards the close of the board, with an evi-dent disposition to sell. There does not ap-pear as yet to be any sustaining influence out-Oharch-entered and Arrow of the Council, then ad-vanced to the table and moved the opening of the Council. As they retired the secre-the Council. As they retired the secre-are the Council. As they retired the secre-the Council. As they retired the secre-are the Council. As they retired the secre-the council. As the council. As the council. As the council. As or the Council. As they retired the secre-taries advanced and Dr. Gabriels read the decree of the Opening of the Council, the titles of the Council. Other preliminary decrees were then read, and all who had not been present at the last Provincial Council ad-been prese

TUBSDAY, Oct. 2, 1883.

monds and filberts are scarce and wanted, prices having advanced 1c per lb. The first direct steamer Mosbeow with Mediteranean fruit for Montreal was expected to sail from Denis to-day. A cable from Bordeaux quotes prunes 195 6d to 205 f.o.b. Advices received in New York report a short crop of Valencias, causing a firmer market there. The tea mar ket is steady under an improving demand for Japans, greens and fine blacks, and several good sized parcels have changed hands during

the week at full prices. BOOTS AND SHORS, -- Manufacturers are fairly busy turning out fall goods to fill sorting up orders. Two of our large firms have been compelled to work over hours. Remit-tances are tair. We quote: Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots \$1 50 to \$2 25; do kip boots, \$2 25 to \$3 25; de calf boots, pegged, \$3 to \$4; do buff and pebbled boots, pegged, \$3 to \$2; do buil and peopled Balmorals, \$1 75 to \$2 35, do split do, \$1 25 to \$1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to \$1 25; long do \$1-25 to \$2 25; women's buff Bst-morals, \$1 00 to \$1 50, do split do 85c to \$1 10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1 50; do congress do, 50c to \$1 25; buckskins 50c to 750; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 850 to \$1 20; do split do, 750 to 900; do prunella do, 60s to \$1 00; do congress do, 60s to 70s; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals. 60s to 90c; do split do, 55 te 65c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dczen, \$3 75 to \$6 50, women's summer button and the shoes 80c to \$1 25; misses'do, 70c to 90c; children's

do 60c to 80c. LEATHER. - A elightly improved feeling has been noticed in best kinds of sole and black leather, but manufacturers, as a rule, pursue a strictly hand to mouth policy of buying and trade on the whole is quiet. We quote :-- Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 25c to 27c; do No 2, BA, 22o to 24c; China No. 1, 22c to 230; de No. 2, 190 to 210; Buffalo No. 1, 210 to 220; do No. 2, 19c to 200; slaughter No. 1, 25c to 280; rough (light) 250 to 260; harness, 200 to 320; waxed up-per, light, 360 to 370; do do, medium and per, light, 366 to 376; do 60, medium and heavy, 33c to 360; grained upper, long, 35c to 370; Sootch grained upper, 38c 400; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow 12c to 15c; aplits, medium, 22 to 27c; do, junior, 19c to 21c; calfekin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfakin, \$1 05 to \$1 35; English kidskin, 60c to 70c ; pstent cow, 15c

to 1610. LUNBER-The only change during the week Pine, 1st quality, per, M \$35 to 40; do 2nd, \$22 to 24; do shipping culls, \$14 to 16; do 4th quality deale, per M, \$11 to \$12; do mill culls, per M, \$10 to \$12; spruce, per M, \$10 to 13; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; ash, run of log culls out, per M, \$20 to 25; base, run of long culls out, per M, \$17 to 20; oak, per M, \$40 to 50; walnut, \$60 to 110; cherny, per M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35 to 40; birch, per M, \$20 to 25; hard maple, per

Provisions-A fair turn over at quoted rates. Mess pork, Western per brl, \$1450 to 15; hams, city cured, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard, in pails, per lb, 114c to 113; bacon, per lb, 134c to 14 dc.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

There has been no change in the condition of the market since our last report. Mr. Kimball, of the Montreal Horse Erchange, reports the following sales :- Three pairs of horses at \$1,240; and one pair black Weigh ponies (mares) at \$250; for export to the States. A very nice lot of Shetland and other ponies will be offered for sale on the 10th inst. at the Exchange. Mr. Dawes' purchase, mentioned in our issue of the 28th, was one 2 year old Olydesdale mare at \$720, not a pair, as previously stated, and the horse costing \$3,000 in Scotland was a 2, not a 12 years old. At Ooliege streat the market continues about the same. Mr. Maguire reports that there is a good demand for heavy horses for shantying purposes; this class is at present scarce. He reports the following sales :- One grey horse, at \$125; one grey mare, at \$65; one bay horse at \$110; one do do at \$30; one brown horse at \$180; and one ohestnut horse, 15.1, 7 years old, weighing 1,100 lbs. at \$310.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Acer & Kennedy's yords the receipts of shipping cattle were fair and met a moderate demand at steady prices, viz: 5c to 51 per lb, live weight. Sheep were quiet and steady at 42c to 5c per lb, live weight. At Viger mar-ket the receipts were about 80 head of butch ers' cattle, all of a good quality, no inferior being offered, and met a good demand, the entire receipts being disposed of at \$38 to 55 per head. There were about 400 heads of sheep and lambs, prices ranging at \$4 to 8 per head for sheep, and \$3 to 4 for lambs, as to quality. The following were the exports of live

stock from the port of Montreal during the week ending September 29, with compari-8008 :---Per То Cattle. Sheep.

Lucerne	.Glasgow	158	
Lake Nepigo	n, Liverpool	162	1,076
Totale		320	1,076
Last week		733	3,307
Oor. week	1882	2,147	1,564
Total to de	te	11,693	77,935
Total to co	r. date 1882	36,151	64,479
Total to co	r. dato, 1881	37,612	63,832

POTEDAM, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1881.

Gentlemen :--- I have sold DOWNS' ELIXIB, the great remedy for coughs and colds, for twenty-one years, and I have to day a large and steadily increasing number of customers who have used it, and whose trade in cough

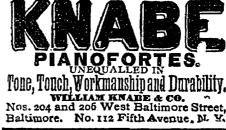
closing Five Dollars, will secure one of these Bonds, for the next Drawing 1st November. For circulars and other information address the

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N.B.-In writing, please state that you say this in the TRUE WITTES. 8 tf



BIRTH.

WELSH-In this city, on the 27th inst., at 79 McCord street, the wife of John Welsh, of a son,

MARRIED.

HALLEY-MCENTYRE. - In St. Patrick's Church, this city, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. P. Dowd, E. Halley to Mits C. McEntyre. 728 P. Dowd, E. Halley to MISSU. MORTHYTE, BIENVENUE-MCKEOWN.-On Tuesday, the 25th instant, at St. Patrick's Ohurch, by the Revd. P. Dowd, P. P., Alfred Bienvenue, City Editor of La Patrie, to Katle M, only daughter of Mr. Nicholas McKeown, all of this city. No cards. 75 2

LILEID. HENRY-In this city, on the lst inst., Bridget Potts, beloved wife of Fatrick Henry, sged 32 years.

HENNESSY-At St. Gabriel Village, on the lst inst., Michael, aged 4 years, beloved son of Michael Bennessy, Jr. May God receive our loving child,

May God receive our loving child, His days on earth are o'er, He died upon his hirthday, at the age of four. His memory will be with us While life with us does remain; His parents and dear sisters In heaven hope to meet with him again. O'BRIEN-In this city, on Sept. 25th, Fatrick O'Brien. of H. M. Castoms, aged 45 years, a na-tive of the County Limerick, Ireland. Boston and Chicago papers please copy. 78 LACEY.-In this city, on the 26th instant.

LACEY.-In this city, on the 26th instant, Margaret Julia, aged 2 months and 22 days, in-fant daughter of Patrick Lacey and Elizabeth Kelly.

WAIT.-In this city, on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., Alice Mary, aged 12 years and 7 months, eldest and beloved daughter of George Wait, Esg., provision merchant. New York and Boston papers please copy. 742

LEDLAIR. At North Lancaster, Ont., on Wednesday, September 28th, 1888, Bridget Mas-terson, beloved wife of Alexander Leolair,

O'CONNOR-In this city on the Soin Septem-ber, 1853, Michael O'Connor, aged 84 years. SMITH.-In this city, on the Soin September, Amelia Maud, only and beloved daughter of William Smith. Jr., and grand-daughter of Mr. James Frendergasi, of H.M. Customs, aged seven vears.

O'HANLY-On Thursday, September the 27th, at 4.30 s.m., Alexina Eithne, daughter of J. L. P. O'Hanley, aged 15 years, 1 month and 18 days

MURRAY.-In this city, on the 27th inst." Margaret Maria Take, beloved wife of James Murray, aged 21 years. Louisville, Kentucky, papers please copy. 76

KELLY.-In this city, on the 28th inst., Hugh, youngest son of John Kelly.

price, a complete assortment of Church ornaments, Sacred Vases, Statues, Altar Wine, Cassocks, etc., etc. 22 eow

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AT S. CARBLEY'S.

NEW JACKETS in Drab Beavers. NEW PALETOTS in Drab Beavers. NEW DOLMANS in Drab Beavers.

AT S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW JACKETS in Drab Diagonals. NEW PALETOTS in Drab Diagonals. NEW DOLLIANS in Drab Diagonals.

ATS. CARSLEY'S.

NEW JACKETS in Brown Beaver Cloth. NEW PALETOTS in Brown Beaver Cloth. NEW DOLMANS in Brown Beaver Cloth.

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