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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 23.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 16, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN

SITUATION IN EGYPT

Khartoum to be Immediately Evacuated -French Intrigue at Cairo-The Country in the Hands of an English Cabinet-Bad Feeling in Upper Egypt-Arabi's Recall Advised-Subsidizing English Writers-The French Press-The Liberal and the Franchise-The Suck Canal-The Transvanl-British Journalism.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Sun's cable says the success or failure of Mr. Gladstone's policy in Egypt practically depends for the immediate inture on the fate of the garrisons in Khartoum, Sinkat and other towns. Glad-Khartoum, Sinkat and other towns. Glad-sey the Conservative papers express strong stone's critics maintain that these garrisons hopes that there will be a discolution before could be defended, and will be massacred because deserted. Able Eng. Han officers in Cairo, on whose advice Mr. Gladstone has acted, declare that the garrisons must find escape now or never. With regard to the general policy there is a strong feeling that the era of make-shift and make-believe ought to be finally only, without a measure design with the abandoned, and that England should assume direct control over Egypt. The present plan is that Nubar and other ministers should resign, while Clifford Lloyd and the English under-secretaries should govern. This means two sets of salaries, divided purposes and probably no reform. The feeling here may be summed up as one of suspended judgment. People think the ministry have made the

BEST OF A BAD JOB.

but final judgment is reserved until events shall decide, while all dread that any day may bring news of a hideous disaster. The French press is exultant and vituperative, and the French representative intrigues incessantly at Cairo. Another special cablegram says Khartoum is now considered lost to Egypt. Coi. Cotlogan, commanding the forces there, again telegraphs to the Khedive for immediate orders to retreat. The Mudir of Khartoum has returned from a tour of inspection of the country towards Sennaar, and reports that all the tribes of the provinces around Khartoum have declared for Et Mahdi. The Berber tribes are also raising El Mahdi's standard. The Mudir has advised the immediate withdrawal from Khartoum of the Christian population, European or native, on the ground that El Mahdi's followers will massacre all unless they embrace Mohammediam. Nudar Pachs, the Egyptian Prime Minister, yesterday telegraphed from Cairo an order that all the Christian population should leave Khartoum, but that the garrigon should remain until further news is received relative to the advances of the forces under El Mahdi. Col. Coetloga's spies from El Obeid bring reports that the body of El Mahdi's forces has been provisioned for a long march, and that it is

ADVANCING UPOR KHARTOUM

in numbers variously estimated at from 7,000 to 90,000. Large crowds of Copts, including women and children, are preparing for a journev to Khartoum to Berber under guard of troops. The Mohammedan rabble of Khartoum threaten to pillage the houses and piunder the baggage carried by the fugitives. There is disaffection in the garrison of Khartoum, which has been increased by the fact that their pay is in arrears and numbers are already deserting. The fidelity of the troops detailed to guard the fugitives is very doubtful, and it is feared that they may join the Mohammedan plunderers and massacre the fugitives. Beveral Shelks who declared for El Mahdi have sept to the Mudir of Khartoum a summons to surrender the city. Mudir referred their demand to Col. Coetlogan, who is negotiating with the Shieks in order to prevall upon them to refrain from molesting the retreating parties if Khartoum is evacuated. Several bands belonging to

BL MARDI'S ARMY

have appeared around Assouan, and his emlearies are fomenting the populace as far north as Slout, urging the people to submit to the prophet. Arab mobs are attacking the Copts throughout the provinces of Upper Egypt, and the Copts have sent to Cairo for arms and protection. Everthing throughout Upper Egypt denotes the spread of the icsurrection to Lower Egpyt, and it is feared that when the retreat from Khartoum begins, Col. Coetlogan will be out off and massacre will be the result. All European and Coptic merchants evacuated Berber on Wednesday, going to Assouan. The Arabs attacked stragglers es route, and it is reported plundered and killed several Europeans. Abdel Kader, the new Egyptian Minister of War, who was a late Governor of the Soudan, opposes the evacuation of Eastern Soudan, and urges upon the Khedive the necessity of holding Khartoum at all risks.

BAKER PASHA

has failed in his negotiations with the Abyssinian leader Bas Aloula for assistance in his efforts to relieve Sinkat and Toka, as Aloula made the surrender of the port of Masforces, alming at a selectre of the stores of steel beads and a peculiar link which fasten-Egyptian war material in Kassala. Capt. B. Burton advises the recall of Arabi Pasha and the use of his services to suppress the Mahdis revolt. Captain Burton writes:— The Soudan once thoroughly aroused, the light of the fire will inflame the whole Moslam world. Arabi Pasha has already proclaimed El Mahdi, of Soudan, an imposter, urging that the saviour of Islam must come from the Arab Tribe Korisah to which Arabi Pasha belongs. Arabi Pasha would proclaim A RELIGIOUS WAR

correspondent says :- At the Army and Navy Club I met a Colonel of the artillery who

Lord Napler of Maydals. He told me that favourable to the government policy in restricting British interference to Upper Egypt. The only question, he said, was whether the Eastern Soudan should not have been included, where troops could have a base for supplies. War in such a district, except at certain times, is de tructive to Enropean life, and Indian troops must be em-

The French press this week is very severe on the proposed policy of the English Government in absudoning the Soudan. The Journal des Debats maintains that England abandoned not only her own interest, but | and character of the building and number of that of civilization. The district, it says, was rescued from barbarism by the late Khedive, and the germs of civilization introduced into the country. All this England abandons at the dictates of her own interests.

New York, Jan. 13.-London despatches the end of the session. Liberal opinion seems likely to split up on several very important points. One of these is the representation of minorities, which has always been a bone of contention between the whigs and the radicals. It is now believed that the only, without a measure dealing with the distribution of sects. A leading feature of the politics of the week is the formation of a liberal group to oppose the county franchise bill unless it shall be accompanied by a scheme ot redistribution of parliamentary seats. Lord Grey, Albert Grey, member of Parliament for Northumberland, William M. whigs lead the movement.

The arrangement of M. de Lesseps with the British shipowners is again before the Government, the parties bargaining on one side for a Government loan and for the Khedive's sanction of the new works, and, on the other hand, for a larger representation of England on the canal directorate. Mr. Childers is prepared to recognize in the budget arrangements for a loan.

Reports of last week respecting the Transvaal settlement were too confident. True, Lord Derby adheres to the exclusion of the an ardent people," resolved to have great trade routes from the Transvaal; on the O'Mahony's remains conveyed to Ireland to other hand the delegates demand the whole countries of their friends, Massow and Mo. sette, through the heart of which the trade routes run. To conceds this would be vital injury to Cape Colony. Public opinion consequently demands that Lord Derky shall stand firm, more especially as the Boers have got everything else for which they have naked.

British journalism is driven by the keenness of competition to stranger enterprises every day. The ruling craze as to dwellings small-pox and in another being garroted, while still another has been brought before a police magistrate for perambulating as an amateur beggarman.

THE BELLEVILLE HORBOR.

Twenty-six bodies recovered - Thirtyseven have perished.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 9 .- The dead list of the Immaculate Conception convent fire grows in sise as the search continues; it is now said that thirty-seven women and children lost their lives by the fire. The missing list was small at first, for the reason that the parents of many of those burned live in distant cities and villages, and were slow at hearing of the fire. Now that all the returns are in, however, it is known that the list is larger than at first announced. By duck last evening the bodies of twenty-six victims had been recovered from the rulns, and one of the Sisters stated that only two were missing, but according to the testimony of Sister Eleutheria, who seems to be the best posted inmate of the convent about the number of persons in the building when the fire broke out, thirty-seven perished, and eleven are still among the missing. The search for the missing bodies still

buried in the ruins was prosecuted vigorously. A force of thirty men arrived at the ruine, and with pieks and shovels commenced turning over the debris under the large dormitory. The ruins were smoking, greatly add-ing to the disadvantages under which the men are working, and necessarily impeding their progress. The skull of a grown person was found by one of the workmen, and immediately afterward a heap of charred bones, burned flesh, and partly consumed clothing was uncarthed. A rosary, from which depended an unusually large cross, a portion of a sleeve, and half a pair of spectacles were found under the bones.

The remains were piled in two small boxes and carried to the temporary morgue on Bace atreet. Fathers Goff and Gier closely examined the contents of the boxes and pronounced them the remains of the Mother Superior. Sister Eleutheria, after a careful sowah the initial step to an agreement. Alou. Is is reported to be beound Kerenk with his

ed the beads together. The backbone and portion of the limbs of another victim were recovered under the west wing but nothing was found near the rem-nants of the body by which it could be identified. The gang of men working under the large dormitory found a pile of bones and burned flesh, which is supposed to represent two bodies; one a very small child, the other a well developed person. Each corpse, or Michael Davit and Gray and Dawson, memportion of a corpse, is placed in a small box as bers of Parliament, the presentation to be soon as found and taken to the made the occasion of an extensive demonstratemporary morgue to await identification tion and banquet to be given in honour of the against the imposter, causing all the Bedouin or remain till the unclaimed bones will be three gentlemen. tribes to forsake El Mahdi. The Posts cable buried by the Sisters. The fifth body found yesterday was taken from the ruins at noon, but It was nothing except a few bonce, pleaces

went through the Abyesinian campaign with of charred flesh, a small quantity of clothing Lord Napier of Magdala. He told me that opinion in the army was, on the whole, mains of one of the Sisters. Mr. Biromberg states that it would require several days ye to recover all the bodies, as the work is very tedious.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 14.—The coroner's jury on the victims of the Balleville Convent fire returned a verdict that the fire department did all that could be done under the circumstances; that the use of dormitories above the second story in such builings be condemned; that there should be a legislative enactment on the subject; that the blame rests upon the management of the institution for not taking precautions which the size inmates required. Sister Eleutheria has been appointed Mother Superior of the order in Belleville, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sister Mary Jerome.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA WINS.

He got bold of the "Skirmishing Fand and "the Law belps the Diffent."

O'Donovan Rossa and his confreres scored a judicial victory yesterday in the Superior Court, a judgment being rendered for the defendants by Judge Truax in the suit of Dennis D. Mulcaby sgainst Rosss, Thomas C. Luby, Thomas F. Bourke, John J. Breslin, John Davoy, William Carroll and James Beynolds, trustees of the so-called Irish "skirmishing fund." Mr. Mulcahy complained that Rossa received Marriott, member for Brighton, and other from people "who desired to advance liberty in Ireland and to honor Irish patriote," during the month of March, 1876, upward of \$23,000—the money to be known as the "sairmishing fund" and to be used by Rossa at his sole discretion to advance liberty in Ireland and to keep in active operation the party which favours "Irleh liberty."

In February, 1877, Colonel John O'Mahony, who was head centre of an Irish organization, died in this city. The enthusiastic Rossa, as the complaining Mulcahy further avers, in order to " arouse the feelings of patriotism in be interred. In furtherance of this design Rossa requested the plaintiff to accompany the remains to Ireland and look after and superintend the funeral.

The plaintiff was to receive \$1,000 out of the skirmishing fund for his expenses. He says Rossa did pay him \$300, and subsequently paid him \$237 more, but has failed to pay him the balance. He says that since the agreement referred to the other defendants de goes not know. responsible and that there was danger that the funds would be carried out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the plaintiff seked that the money due him be declared a lien on the fund, and that the defendants be restrained from transferring the fund until the plaintiff's

claim was paid. BEWARD FOR THE "DILIGERT."

Judge Truax, in giving judgment for Rossa and his friends says:—"It is conceded that the fund in question was given to the deferdant, O'Donovan Rossa, to be used by him at his sole discretion. It does not appear that said defendant Rossa has violated this provislop of the trust. It nowhere appears that anybody else has had a chance to 'use' the rand. The defending this case is an endeavor on the part of said Rossa to prevent anybody other than himself 'using' the fund. The plaintiff has not acquired a lien on the fund. The best way to get a lien on the fund is to get hold of the fund itself. This the plaintiff has failed to do. This O'Donovan Rossa has done, and the law helps the diligent."-N. Y. Herald.

Irish Affairs.

Dublin, Jan. 9 .- At the weekly meeting of the Irish National League, T. D. Sullivan, M.P., in a speech said the Orangemen who attended the recent meeting at Dromore were imported hirelings. He deplored the death of one of those Orangemen, but laid the man's blood at the door of the landlords, who, he said, had brought ignorant dupes to Dromore

to assail a peaceful meeting.

Belfast, Jan. 9.—A meeting held yesterday in furtherance of the proposed testimenial to Lord Rossmore agreed, in compliance with a letter from him, not to present him with a testimonial, but merely an address, and give the money subscribed for the testimonial to the relatives of the Orangemen who died from the effects of wounds received at Dromore.

Conx, Jan. 9. - The system of boycotting has been revived in the County Mayo, where an unaccountable system of signalling during the night-time is doing on in country districts. The signals are watched by the police, and an additional force has been despatched for duty there. The subsheriff has been threatened, and is guarded day and night,

DUBLIN, Jan. 12 .- It is reported that the Nationalist meeting, announced to be held at Boyle, County Roscommon, will be pro-claimed, and that the delegates will there-fore assemble in the Black Lion Hotel. The garrison of Ennishillen has been or-

dered to make preparations to accommodate one thousand additional troops which are to be sept there in view of the Nationalist meeting announced for the coming week.

The Limerick Branch of the National

League has passed a resolution in favour of heads were purple velvet berrettas. They conferring the freedom of the city upon preceded the suffagan prelates of the pro-Michael Davit and Gray and Dawson; mem-vince—Archbishop Corrigan, and Bishops

A bailiff has been shot near Tullamore. Ireland.

CARDINAL

HIS FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE IN THE HOLY OFFICE

Ten Thousand People Attend the Anniversary Services at Saint Patrick's Cathedral Resterday-Addresses and Congratulations—His Drawing Koom Filled with Flowers and with Presents from Far and Near.

New York, Jan. 13-Thousands upon thousands of men and women in the City of New York, Roman Catholics and Protestants, and others of other religions halled yesterday as one to be marked in a manner to separate it from other days. Fifty years ago yesterday, Cardinal McCloskey, Prince of the Church, entered upon the holy office of the priesthood which he has honored by a life of purity, energy and ploty. St. Patrick's Onthedral, the fitting scene of the celebration, was crowded to excess with eager well-wishers of the good Cardinal, and the tones of the swelling organ found happy echo in their heart; they loved the man, and the services in his honor drew forth the deepest

The drawie a room of Cardinal McCloskey's house at Madaeon avenue and Flitteth street, wore an unwonted appearance when the Car dinal descended from his private apartments. Flowers decorated the tables, the windows, and even the corners of the room, and freighted the air with their fragrance. The flowers were tributes from well-known Catholics in remembrance of the attainment by the Cardinal of the golden jubiles of his priesthood—the fittleth anniversary of his ordination. The Cardinai's eye was bright and his step was light as he passed admiringly from one beautiful ifforal creation to another and read on the cards that were attached the names of almost lifelong friends.

Then his secretary, Father Farley, drew his attention to other less perishable gifts. Foremost among them was an autograph letter of felcilitation from Leo XIII., accompanying communions, than the metropolis over which a superb golden chalice. Another was the you preside as Catholic Archbishop. design of a pulpit that will be erecited by the clergy of the Diocese in St. Patrick's Oathedral as a memorial of the Cardinal's jublise. The architect is James Benwick, who superposed of marble, with highly-polished pillars, deep niches occupied by the figures of saints, iest. The pulpit will be ready in six months. and the cost is set at \$10,000, which has been contributed by clergymen of the arch-

Next the Cardinal saw among the gifts a bust of himself, by Robert Oushing, from lay-men of the archdiocese. The gift of the Franciscans was a crucifix, ten feet in height. It is made of olive wood, cut in the Garden of Getheemane. Inlaid medallions depict the fourteen stations of the cross, or the events of the Saviour's progress to Oslvary, and the base is set with representations, on a motherof-pearl ground, of the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary, the birth of the Saviour, and His resurrection from the grave. The crucifix was made by Franciscans in Bethlehem.

On an easel was a richly-framed congratulatory address from the olergy of the archdiocese. The illumination in the margin is a series of portrayals of events in the long priesthood of the Oardinal, beginning with his ordination in St. Patrick's Church in Mott street, the old Cathedral, on Jan 12, 1834. Among the other glits was a statue of St. John, the patron saint of the Cardinal, and bead and basket work from the descendants of Indians in the northern part of the State to whom he ministered early in his priest-

hood. At 9% o'clock the doors of the Cathedral vere opened. Soon the pews overflowed and chairs were placed in the aisles. Two front paws were occupied by Chief Justice Charles P Daiy, John Kelly, Wm and John O'Brien, Eugene Kelly, John E Davlin, James Lynch, ex-Mayor Grace, and other well known Ca. the large of the chancel organ were grouped the boy cheristers of the Oathedral. The light of many tapers, twinkling in golden this I have only to thank God, who has candelabra, fell upon the reredos of the high spared me, in His goodness, to witness the altar.; [Choice blooms, in golden vases, added glory of this day. There is only one thing their hues to the rich mass of coloring made we desire—that you be united, for in the up by the contrasting marbles. The table of union of brotherhood there is strength-one the altar was hung with silver-bordered lace. with another, the clergy with their people, The brazen railing of the altar was draped the people with their clergy and Bishops, who

swung open, and the procession entered. It and my faith. contained 300 pastors and sesistant pastors of The Cardinel New York and neighboring cities, with sur-plices over their black soutanes. Representatives of Benedictine and Franciscan communities, in their hooded white or brown habit, girt at the waist with white cord, followed these. In ploturesque contrast with the plain garb of the Brothers was the attire of Monsignors Quinn, Preston, Doane and Beton, who were next. They were soutanes and mantillas of purple silk, edged with red silk, and fastened with many tiny red silk buttons. Pectoral crosses hung from their necks by chains of gold. Upon their preceded the suffagan prelates of the pro-vince—Archbishop Corrigan, and Bishops McNierney, of Albeny, McQuaid, of Bochester, Byan, of Buffalo, Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, Wiggan, of Newark, O'Farrell, of Trenton, and Conroy, Bishop in curiam. Over their soutanes of purple silk the Bishops had sur-

heads were covered with jewel-tipped mittes of cloth of gold. At the left of each Bishop, holding up the weighty folds of his cope, was his chaplain. They were followed by Fathers Donnelly of 55 Michael's, Priest and McGlynn of St Stephen's, and MacDowell of St Agnes's, respectively denoon and subdescen of the mass, in dalmatics of embroidered cloth of gold. They escorted the calebrant of the mass, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, whose chasuble was weighted with gold and silk embroldery. The priests suparated to the right and to the left of the sanctuary gates, making way for the Monsignori and Bishops, who passed to the oaken seats of state on either side of the altar.

A pontifical mass was celebrated. Just before the last gospel Cardinal McClosker appeared in the doorway of the sanctuary, precaded by his cross bearer and acceptes. The Cardinal's face was bright, and he moved with unaccustomed vigor toward his throne, H s trailing soutane was of red silk, overlaid with surplice of lace, and bound at the walst with u broad sash of red slik, fringed with gold. His cappa magna of red watered silk flowed from his shoulders in glistening folds yards behind to the gloved hands of the white-caseocked pages. A cape of ermine was upon his shoul. ders. His head was covered with a red slik berratta. Pages bore the Cardinal's mitre of cloth and gold, and his missal, bound in red slik, upon crimson sick cushions, and still others carried the lighted taper that signifies the light of faith that is spread by the prelate near whom it is borne, and the Cardinal's golden croster.

Bishop Laughlin, when he had concluded the mass, delivered an address to the Car. dinal on behalf of the suffragan Bishops, and Monseigneur Quinn read an address from the clergy. A paragraph of the latter address said:

Fifty years ago there wers in this city but six churches; now there are sixty. There were but twenty priests in the diocese; now there are three hundred and eighty. At that time there were in the whole United States only nine bishops; now there are fifty-nine. Then there was but one archbishop; now there are eleven, one of whom has been elevated to the Great Senate of the Universal Church. There is, perhaps, no city in the whole world more Catholic, when measured by the standard of the number of its Easter you preside as Catholic Archbishop.

There was an address on behalf of the

Christian Brothers, and then Mr. John E. Devlin, flanked on either hand by Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Eugene Kelly, passed within intended the building of the Cathedral. The the sanctuary, where Mr. Devlin read an design showed that the pulpit will be com- address to the Cardinal. At its conclusion, nosed of marble, with highly-noished pillars. Mr. Deviln and his associates knelt before the Cardinal, klassed his signet, and returned as to the cause of their destitution, named have, at the request of Rosss, assumed and elaborate panels with bas-relisfs. The to their pew. The Cardinal was deeply and elioited the reply that some control of the fund, but how or in what way height from base to pinnacle will be fifteen affected. He put his handkerchief to his of n, rising, said: Most Reverend, Bight Reverend, and Very

Reverend Brethren of the Clergy, and dearly beloved brethren of the laity, the congratuistions which come to me from the Bishops of this province, most of whom it was my happiness to consecrate; from the priests, most of whom, also, were promoted by me to holy orders, and whose seal and labors have effect ed so much for religion; from the devoted laborers in the great work of Ohristian education, and from the faithful laity, fill my heart with joy on this, the fiftieth anni-versary tol my ordination. At that time few thought that I, so feeble in health, would outlive all those who were my contemporaries in the priesthood, and when, shortly after my ordination, I went to Europe for the advantage of additional study, my irlends supposed I would not return. But Providence spared me far beyond my expectations. The progress of the church referred to in these addresses, has indeed been great, and so great that it is clearly the work of God, and not man. Whatever of success may have attended my efforts must be attributed to the good will, seal, and generous co-operation of the clergy and the laity. On this occasion I cannot but contrast the

scene of to-day with that which occurred fifty years ago in St. Patrick's old cathedral. There were but one bishop and two priests in the sanctuary and not many people in the church. The bishop was Bishop Dubois, who elevated me to the priesthood, and the two priests one his Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Dr. Powers, and the other the Ray. Dr. Pisc. To-lay, the filtieth anniversary of the event, with folds of orimson canght up with cords of gold.

At 10½ o'clock the door of the sacristy

The preside over them; all under the Vicar of Christ—the Pope, the vicegerent of Unrist on earth. This is my prayer, and my hope,

The Cardinel bestowed his benediction, and Monaignor Quinn announced from the steps of the throne an indulgence of one hun. dred days to those who comply with the conditions. Then the Te Deum was sung. After the ceremonies in the cathedral there was a banquet in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Telegrams of congratulation from prelates in all parts of the world were read. Bishop Loughlin proposed, as the first toas, the health of Cardinal McClosky. Respond-ing briefly, the Cardinal gave the health of Leo XIII, as his toast. Among the congra-tulatory addresses sent to the Cardinal was that of the alumni of St. John's College at Fordham, of which the Cardinal was the first President.

The report of the pork packing in the west shows for all points to date, from November first, a total of three million eight hundred and forty-five thousand hogs, being a defiplices of lace and copes of white watered clercy of a hundred and eighty thousand silk encusted with embroidery. Their compared with a year ago.

FREEZING AND STARYING.

The Horrors of Manitoba Life-Trying to Keep their Blood in Circulation.

Yesterday afternoon, says the Winnipeg Times of January 1st, the Mayor and a num. ber of aldermen visited the city e-ulgration sheds for the purpose of inspecting the destitution lately reported upon to the Oity Council by Manager Jackson, of that institution. He entering the building the whole party were at once forcibly struck with the scene of misery and poverty. Around a large stove in the corridor sat two women, number of small children and several men. Without exception, they looked beit starved and frozen, and the misery that they are compelled to endure by day and by night could easily be imagined.

THESE UNFORTUNATE CREATURES

are not more than a few feet away from the stove for any length of time, or they are in danger of freezing, one of the women having her foot frezen only last week, and a child was also injured by the frost. By contleved sitting and standing, without exercise, are and the stove, a dangerous swelling has commenced on their legs. They have been at-tended by Dr. Nellson, but on account of the unfavorable surroundings, very little good can be derived from medical treatment. There are two families,

BOTH WITH SMALL CHILDREN.

in the sheds at present. These have been inmates for some time past, and previous to that were patients at the hospital. One woman stated that her husband had received an offer of a house free of rent in return for taking care of a horse. In view of this fact an impromptn subscription was started, Ald. Ovens offering a barrel of bisonits and Ald. Burridge a stove, but on enquiring into the matter it was decided that they would be better oft by remaining in the sheds where firewood was provided for them. The visitors then visited the other end of the shed where the room generally used as a kitchen in the summer time was packed with a number of men, all endeavoring to

KREP THEIR BLOOD IN CIRCULATION

Manager Jackson informed the visitors that as many as seventy and eighty men nightly slept in that small room, 12 x 26 feet in elss. They have no blankets, and owing to the large number it is impossible for them to even its down to sleep. Aid. Nixon questioned thom them had been working dur-Mountain Ballway, and never received their money. Others alleged that they had been engaged by the North American Construction Co, to work on the C.P.B. in the Booky Mountains, but shortly after arriving at the work, operations were stopped and they were left, to use their own expression,

" DEAD BROKE,"

The temperature in the room must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of zero, and the members of the visiting party admitted that they had never felt the cold so much before. Manager Jackson stated that he did not believe there was ten dollars in the crowd of men who call the sheds their home. They travel around the city doing odd jobs, such as cutting wood, but other than this allege that. they have been unable to find employment. How they live is a mystery, and Mr. Jackson believes that before long they will be compelled to resort to theit. The visitors walked through the corridors and inspected the "state rooms" on either side, the temperature in which was several degrees lower than outside. Even in the corridor where the slove is located

SEVERAL INCRES OF FROST

could be scraped off the walls and ceiling. and the many drafts which came rushing through the chinks and crevices in the walls made the scene one of the most profound misery that the reporter ever witnessed. A consultation was held, and it was decided to give Manager Jackson power to purchase the lumber necessary to make the building nir-tight. A number of the partitions will be pulled down and the whole double floored and sheeted. Blankets are also to be purchased for those who are without them.

REFERRING EDITORIALLY

to the destitution the Times says :-- It is useless for the people of Winnipeg to conceal the fact that there is destitution here. Patriotic suppression of the truth does not pay in the long run. The half-starved have a bad habit of writing letters to the outside world; and unless they can be broken of it, we must expest to learn that there is a sprinkling of pan-pers among our numerous boom millionaires. At the city immigration shed, seventy or eighty persons are being housed. They are literally starving. To subsist on the offerings. of charity, and to sleep on hard planks, while the thermometer is down among the thirties and forties, is a mutch more uncomfortable method of prolonging existence than going into an English works house or doing a term in the Stony Mouse tain penitentiary. These unfortunates cannot be left to die. Men, women and children are hugging a stove in a barn of a place and looking to the Almighty God for the next meal. Some of them have not been able to get employment; others have been defrauded of their wages by their employers; but all are suffering, and four months of hard weather confront them. The well-to-do citizens, who are giving grand balls and parties, should visit the sheets. Let them have a talk with the inmater, especially the women and children; and if they do not think it le somewhat unseemly to be feasting while these poor wratches are fasting, it must be recorded. that charity has fled the human heart.

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

The capital required to build the proposed ship canal to Manchester, England, is £8,000,-

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP WILL TO move Worms and Cause, quicker than mmy other Medicine.

The quantity of ice shipped from Norwegian ports in 1882 was 227,000 tons, the lar-

The most discouraging Cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIB. Pamphlets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Montreal, Que.

The city authorities of New Orleans are discussing the propriety of texing telephone poles \$5 a year spiece.

MATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. The export of dismonds from the Cape netween Aug. 1 and Nov. 30, inclusive,

amounted in value to less than \$5,000. Holloway's Pills The stomach and its more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousand tils that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judictors use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most cusceptible er irritating the most delicate organization. Eclloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every readachy, dyspeptic and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to bimself and a bugbear to his friends. There Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paralysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating,

purifying, and tonic qualities. Last year, in the United States, there were on an average two murders and one suicide a day, and two hangings and one lynching a

FOR NETTLE BASH, Itching Piles Ringworm Eruptions, and all Skin discases, use Prof. Low's Salphur Scap

A traveler remarks that he knows " lots of American ladies that happen to prefer Paris without a husband, to any American city with one.' The sudden change in temperature from a

heated ball room to the chill midnight air has in San Francisco and thereby saved his forto account for many serious pulmonary allments. European physicians have recommended JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it served bot in the ball as guests

At Dayton, Ohio, Daniel Saunders cut a cherry tree and took it into the house for a Christmas tree. The warmth inside brought ent but and flowers, and the tree is still a beautiful show of blossoms.

DESTROY THE WORMS or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of

Two weeks more and the cemet of 1812 can be seen with the naked eye. It is now mearly as bright as a sor of the fourth magmitude, and is rapidly growing brighter.

Pleasant as syrop; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

In Salt Lake the sidewalks are twenty feet wide. This, the Troy Times thinks, is to permit a man's widows to walk abreast instead of n couples when going to his foneral.

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

"American bars" are ct " 'ere taking she place of the wine sho. ... even of the pain; far better than having them drawn at ordinary cafe in Paris, ju-...os have taken the place of aristocratic costs.

Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostook Co. Maine, writes :- "Having used Northrop & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and derived great benefit from it, I take the libwity of asking you for quotetions, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity when its merits were made known.

A Maine priest was made to pay duty the other day on his cassock, which he bought in Unnada. Had his church ordered it, it would have come in free.

TROSE Twin Fors to bodily comfort, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Oure. Its use also insures the removal of Kidney and Uterine maladies, and promotes unobstructed action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a blood purifier it has no equal. It is also a great favorite with the ladies. *_*

Strawberries are in the market at Savannah, Ga., at \$1 per basket, and the basket doesn't hold a quarter peck, either.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all discases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Bilioueness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Eim, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia; I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done mae any good."

Froat Britain during the season of 1881-82.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, N.S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (filty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the affiloted by writing 29,000 head of cattle and 400 horses for \$600,to you for a supply."

Paris is again enjoying Italian opera after an interval of several years.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattaville, says: " I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheu. A woman, of Sharon, Ga., has actually

laughed herself to death.

the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. While it stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp and adds olegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring, and thus it proves itself the best and cheap. est article for toilet use.

Two things, says King Alienso, are deeply rooted in the Spanish character. They are

antipathy to France and hatred of the Moore. The "four-mile law" is being enforced in Tennessee. It seems that a saloon shall not be operated within four miles of a schoolhouse, and is a virtual prohibition.

The Denver newspapers have opened war on the Chinese there.

One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that says, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly, and cheerful.

A Birmingham (Conn.) factory Equecase out 2,000 corsets per day.

The most recent scientific discoveries have shown that Fruit ! uices are beneficial, ii not necessary, to the human system. The GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS act as a wonderiul tonic, making pure blood, clear brain, and healthy working of the entire nervous system. Sold by all druggists.

Osoar Wilde is said to have met his affianced at one of his lectures in Liverpool, she being one of the dozen people in attendance.

CAUTION.

We advise all who are afflicted with a cough or cold to beware of opiates and all medicines that smother and check a cough suddenly, as serious results surely follow. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam loosens and breaks up coughs and colds in a safe and @ effectual manner.

It is charged in New York that frauds have been perpetrated in the grading of wheat, both at that city and at Toledo.

From the published reports of the various asylums in the United States, it appears that within the last ten years the number of insane persons has nearly doubled.

A GREAT SOURCE OF EVIL.

Every farmer will admit that one of the most destructive evils to good crops is that of worms or parasites that prey upon vegetable life; other species of worms inject the human system and are productive of much enffering and ill health. Freeman's Worm Powders will effectually rid the system of this trouble, are pleasant to take and contain their own cathartic.

A millionaire Calliornian died the other day just as he was about to start a new daily

TRIED IN TORONTO.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, reports the removal of eight feet of taps worm by the Worm Syrup. This medicine is reliable for all kinds of worms that afflict children or adults.

The "homeless metropolis" is the name given New York by the Pittsburg Dispatch.

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp Price, free mail, 25 cents.

SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid plous souls in the BHORT MEDITATIONS to the process of the process of

The capital required to build the proposed ship canal to Manchester, England, is £8,000,-

THE HON. BILLA FLINT, Life Senator of the Dominion Parliament

Belleville, Ontario, Canada, writes: "I tried St. Jacobs Oil for ague in my face and toothache. It noted like a charm. A few times rubbing with it took away all soreness and the age of seventy-seven."

which was included in the programme of the recent tenants' ball at Sandringham.

A REMARKABLE RESULT. W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Ohronic Kidney and Liver Complaint, and at one time was so bad that his lite was despaired of. He was cured by four

bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. The prohibition of American bacon is producing a scarcity of the meat supply in

A COMMON ANNOYANCE.

Many people suffer from distressing att-cks of slok headache, nausea and other billous troubles, who might easily be cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It cured Lottie Howard, of Buffalo, N.Y., of this complaint, and she hath often said the same thing to me. troubles, who might easily be cured by Burpraises it highly.

A tumult was created in the Spanish Cortes yesterday a member declaring that the Republicans would not support the monarchy.

DO NOT BE DUPED.

A recently advertised and bighly puffed remedy for deafness has lately been exposed as an unmitigated fraud. Not so with Hagyard's Yellow Oil; none name it but to praise. John Clark, of Millbridge, testifies that it and wept like a child. cured him of desiness.

The total subscriptions received by the Mayor of Toronto for the Railway Catastro-More than 3,000,000 tress were planted in | phe Fund, now amount to \$3,305.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS-PHATE FOR SION HEADACHE.

Dr. N. S. Read, Chicago, says: "I think it is a remedy of the highest value in many forms of mental and nervous exhaustion, attended by sick headache, dyspepsia and diminished vitality."

000 cash.

A firm in Denver a few days ago purchased

Loss and Gain. CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago With billous fever."

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

I shrunk From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctor-Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of ing for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months, I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my ap-bowing lowly, and kissing the very petite returned, my pains left me, they entire ground in the depths of his humble gratisystem seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life,"

Dublin, June 6, '81. B. FITZPATRICE.
How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctorall the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters!

It is stated on the authority of Mr. Broadley, the eminent English lawyer who defended Arabi Pasha, that Mesars. Bennett and Barnum actually offered £250,000 for him, the Egyptian rebel to get £1,000 to himself. Mr. Brunett wished the services of Arabi, first, as a correspondent for twelve months, and then to hand him over to Barnum. The offer was made to Lord Dufferin.

W. ..

OUR HABITS AND OUR OLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inso tive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomack . neglected in a changeable climato Ili purs, leads to chronic disease and ultimete : sery. An occasional dose of McGalo's Butternut Pills, will stimulate the & Er to healthy action, tone up the Star land Digestive Organs, thereby giving like and vigor to the system generally. For sale : very-There. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$ i.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, ohemist, Montreal. 95 tf

No Norwegian girl is allowed to have a beau until she can bake bread and knit stockings, and, as a consequence, every girl can bake and knit long before she can read or write, and she doesn't have to be coaxed into her industry, either.

Carter's Little Liver Piles have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for Sick Headache, Billoueness, Constipation, Pain in the Side, and all Liver Troubles. Try them. 2 tts

The great rural park of the City of Boston will be completed by the purchase of the remainder of the 500 acres, if the Olty Council grants the Park Commissioners the \$500,000 they ask for the work. This sum will make the unimproved land worth \$1,100,000.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. _aBy a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diges-tion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocca 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 may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or use of one bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant wilk. Sold only in packets and tins (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb Worm Syrup. This medicine is reliable for and 1 lb) by grocers, labelted—"James Epps & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Eng-

CHAPTER XXXVI-(Continued.) Nay, nay, responded the knight, shaking his head, "I cannot admit the force of that reasoning-and yet, I must confess, circum-

stances are somewhat in its favor." "Well, well, niver mind; we'll settle that again, sir, some other time, sir. Maybe lt's betther for me now to look about for some place to sleep in regard i' yer bein' fatagued

afther this throuble." Sir Geoffrey looked at Beddy as if he did not comprehend clearly the meaning of his

worde. "Well, I know that, sir," muttered Reddy, in reply to the old man's thoughts. It's phard thing for one to bring himself to think that he's driven out of his own house."

" Houseless," whispered the knight.

land.

"And oblidiess, maybap."

S Not at all sir the throuble come over us; and I'll warrint ye tould the Blissed Virgin to take care av her for ye. So don't be the laste afeard,

"But Plimpton, thou forgettest him, I sup-

pose." "He darn't harm her, sir. There's that in her face that id save her from the greatest villate in the world."

"What's the, Reddy—her modesty?"
"I can't tell ye well what it is sir; but somehow I niver could look at her myself without feelin' the good thoughts comin' over me, jist for all the world as I ust to feel, long ago, afore the piothur i' the Blissed Virgin in the ould chapal i' Tubbernssiggart."

And indeed, Boddy, I thought myself I never saw so pure and beautiful a creature in all my life. Mayhap it's a shame for me to speak so of my own daughter, only I don't with the Earl of Lenox, I am a wanderer and claim any thing for myself, for all her beauty and goodness comes from ner mother. O dear, O dear! what shall I do now, Beddy?" he continued, suddenly changing his tone, as the thought of his wife's tomb in the burning chapel shot across his mind-it's all a wreck and a ruin now." And the heartbroken old man buried his face in the grass,

Raddy sat there for a while, suffering this first burst of grief and sorrow to exhaust it-self, and shedding many a silent tear over the prostrate body of his master.

At length when the old man's sobs had ceased, Reddy rose and truched Sir Geoffrey on the shoulder. "Ome, sir," he said, bending down and speaking to him in a whisper, "Wo must go."
"Go! and hath it come to this at last?

said the knight, turning on the grass and looking up at the burning pile. "See, the roof of the library is falling in. O, what a orash it makes! just as if it knew I was here, and felt all the weight of it on my heart. Ay, that's the last of it, Reddy. Brockton Hall is no more. Look! that shower of sparks is all that remains now of the once etately mansion of the Wentworths. But God's will be done, who doth everything for the best. I am an old man, Reddy," he added, rising slowly up on one knee and then upon the other, "an outcast and a beggar. I am driven on the world's cold charity-robbed of all the earthly goods I once possessed; but, God of Heaven, I thank thee," he cried, still kneeling on the green sod and raising up his hands to heaven-" I thank thee that one treasure yet remains, which no tyrant can reach nor persecutor violate. God, O God, I bless thee," he continued, tuee-"I bless thee, that in my old heart here, there still remains one green spot. where blooms that divine flower which thy

deer Son hath planted—the spotless lily of my faith." Reddy could no longer restrain himself. The grandeur of the old man's soul, revealing itself thus under its weight of siffiction, overpowered him, and he turned away to

give vent to his feelings in tears. "Come," said the knight, rising now in his turn, and approaching Reddy; "as thou group.

sayest, let us go. But ab, how's this?-art thou weeping too?".

"Weeping-me-O, no; it was only some foolish thoughts," he replied, raising his still bleeding hand to wipe his cheeks. "And where shall we go?"

"To Upton, I suppose. There's an Irlshmen there who'll take us in—one Jimmy McCarthy, on uncle's son i' mine." "Hush," interrupted Sir Geoffrey;

there's some one near the stables." "Ab, that's Houghton; he's in search iv us -come, let's steal down by the garden wall."
"But the books," whispered the knight, holding back and looking at Reddy supplicatingly.

" Niver mind the books, sir; we'll find them the morrow."

" Nay, I shall feel lonely without something to remind me of Brockton. If I had but one book-just to freshen my old memories-'twould be a kind of link, Reddy." "O. bedad, we darn't, sir; it I ventured back Houghton would see us." "O dear me," ejaculated the old man

sadly; "must every the be broken? Is there nothing left to me of all I once loved?" "Come," said Reddy, foreibly dragging the knight away; "come, sir, think of Misthress Alice, and don't be lookin' back that way. Shure it's God's will, and it can't be helped now." And thus saying he disappeared, leading the broken-hearted old man into the deep shadow of the garden wall.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

As the Lord James Stewart, the far-famed Prior of St. Andrew's, advanced to the bar of the council board, with a slow and steady step, his eye was busy scanning every face in reasons advanced for these charges against the assembly, from under his grim and bushy eyebrowe.

tall and powerful man—with shoulders broad Hs, ha! thou shouldst search, sir; and square, and a chest full and round as thou shouldst search, and bring all and square, and a chest full and round as that of a Hercules. His head was large and thy proofs of our guilt together. But what heavy; his hair cropped to the skuli, like a monk's, and his beard, short and bristly, pointed out over the high, stiff collar of his to this protegee of France and Spain?" cless-buttoned jerkin and the narrow ruffles that overtopped it. The color of his dress, too, seemed in keeping with his charscter, being dark, rough, and without ornament, save a few patches of black braid worked on the breast and arms of his sombre the remark too insignificant for a verbal doublet. Never was there a more striking reply. picture of cold-blooded treachery than his countenance exhibited on this occasion; his | mutual hostility of your majesty and the Earl dark, lazy, blood-shot eye, and his compress- of Murray to the French interests in Scoted, thinly-bearded lip, bespeaking him at land," pursued De Foys, "have not tended to once the betrayor, the avenger, and the fanatic.

Every voice in the council chamber hushed as he approached. Even those of the cabi- they awaited the termination of her manet who stood highest in the queen's con- jesty's questions and answers before they fidence, and were therefore most likely interposed to settle the difficulty; or, to be best informed of his true position and it might be, they suspected the standing with her majesty, instinctively drew queen had come to some private underback in their seats, as if they would retreat standing with the earl touching the on the table and covered his face with his hands, and the lord admiral the Earl of Lin- the queen's own management. coin folded his arms and looked at the bold and unabashed traitor as if he could have ordered him to the gallows. The Spanish and ing lazily from face to face, as if he were cal-French ambassadors smiled and whispered to culating at his leisure the amount of support each other on the right of the royal chair, and he might promise himself from each indivi-Melville's countenance, as he glanced at the | dual round the council board. queen and then at the earl, showed how silly he regarded the conduct of Elizabeth, in the poor shift she was then making to deceive the world, as to her complicity with this infamous man. Sir Nicholas Bacon was the only one of the privy council who cared to turn an encouraging look upon the earl. In-deed, his inveterate, antipathy to the unfortunate Queen of Scots would have prompted him, perhaps, at that moment, to shake the | this affair of Dunfries, where thou hast apearl by the hand, were it even covered by the blood of his royal sister.

obelsance to the queen, the latter, turning sense of dignity, to address thee a question away her eyes as if in disgust, promptly de- in our own defence. was him put it in her heart to lave before manded his object in soliciting a private interview.

"I came an extle to crave your majesty's protection," replied Murray; "nothing

more." "And how cometh it thou'rt an exile, my

lord?" "For having esponsed the cause of God, against the powers of darkness," please your

majesty. "Ab, that should be small reason for thy banishment, methinks, and especially from thy sister's realm."

"I need not inform your majesty, that the Queen of Scotland hath ever looked on me as an enemy to her person and throne, since 1 abjured the Catholic faith; albeit she bath at times permitted me to do her service with the disaffected poblity of her kingdom. But now that I have risked my life in the cause of peace and truth, and essayed to save the country from the bloodshed and civil war which must necessarily come of her marriage

a suppliant at your majesty's feet." "Ay, marry, thou turnest rebel and traitor to thine anointed and lawful sovereign, and then fleest hither to her loving cousin and best friend for protection. By our royal word, this is strange, Bir Earl."

" Nay, please your most gracious majesty, if thon'lt only think. I meant but to coerce the Queen of Scots to sign the treaty of Edinburgh, and to abandon a project of marriage with the Lenox. In both of these measures your majesty should feel deeply interested; in the one, for the sake of a peaceful settlement of the question of the succession, and in the other for the sake of the well being of the Peotestant church, of which your majesty is the pillar and the strength. On these grounds alone do I come to seek protection under your majesty's throne." And the earl, resting his clasped hands on the table before him, bowed and awaited her majesty's pleasure.

"The grounds on which thou canst justify rebellion against thy lawful sovereign, or claim exemption from its penalty, must be stronger than these, my Lord Murray," replied the queen, turning to Sir Nicholas Bacon, as if she wished to hear his opinion of the matter.

"Under your majesty's favor," observed the latter, " I see not what higher or surer grounds your grace could expect his lordship to sue for protection."

"It can never be the right of a subject to levy war against his sovereign," contended Elizabeth; "and thou knowest that well, Sir Nicholas, for thou'st taught it in thy philesophies."

2 in Especially to levy war, at the instance and under the direct encouragement of the rival and enemy of that sovereign," muttered a voice that seemed to proceed from the direction of the door near which Melville was standing, surrounded by haif a dozen foreign ambassadors. The words were evidently meant for the ears of the group only, but as it happened, they reached the queen's.

"Hah," she ejaculated, darting a look at Melville, "who speaks there" Who dares, in our hearing, to utter such a charge?" " I have spoken, please your majesty," responded Melville, seeing there was no possibility of escaping the difficulty, and advan-

cing a step or two from the centre of the

"What, in our very hearing? By our reyal word, sir, thou dependest much on thy sacred

privilege." "I echoed but the general rumor, please answer was just what he had expected.
your majesty," replied the ambassador, bow. "Humph! maybaps thou hast thyself ing respectfully.

" Ay, sayest thou so ?" "Truly, yes," continued Melville; " report saith, my lord earl here hath not only been encouraged to join the Lords of the Congregation, in levying war against the Queen of members of the privy counsel.

"And the presence here of the arch rebel himself, to claim a private audience of your majesty, would seem to confirm the report," persisted Melville.

"And pray what bath given rise to this rumor?" demanded the queen.
"Doubtless the supposed hostility of your

majesty to the Queen of Scots, and the frequent visits of Sir Thomas Plimpton, your majesty's confidential servant, to the Earl of MULTAY."

"Ab, indeed?"

"As also," pursued Melville, "the fact of the English ambassador at the Scotch court, one Master Thomas Bandolph, having been convicted of plotting the overthrow of the marriage of the queen with the Lord Darnley, that same being the very cause for which my Lord Murray is now a rebel and an exile." "By our royal faith, this doth look some-

her honor. "No doubt there be letters also, and other such proofs of encouragement. He was now about his thirtieth year-a Hath report not yet spoken of such? say my good Lord De Foys and the learned Marquis of Quadra, concerning my hostility

> "That the intercourse between your gracious majesty and this rebellious earl bath given our respective sovereigns much cause for evil thinking," replied De Foys.

> The queen nodded slightly, as if she thought

"And sincerely I regret to say, that the alter public sentiment on the subject."

During all this by play, no one seemed disposed to interrupt the speakers. Perhaps

as far as possible from so awsome and dan- matter. Be that as it may, the members of gerous a presence. Cecil leared his elbow the council sat silent, and looked like men who were quite satisfied to leave the affair to Murray, the while, stood before them firm

and collected—his dark, dreamy eye wander-

ing lazily from face to face, as if he were cal-

At last, after a dead silence of a few seconds,

the queen suddenly turned to speak to Mur-"My lord earl," she said, "we would fain terminate this foolish display of questions and answers; first, because it fatigueth ue, and secondly, because it seemsth hardly respectful to our royal self. And yet, much as we are dissatisfied with thy conduct in peared in open arms against thy lawful sovereign, the which no earthly cause can As the burly Purltan made his protound justify, we nathless must prevail over our

The earl bowed his head reverently and

listened. "The answer I expect from thee, my lord. is not intended to prejudice thy suit, for on that point we have already decided .-but rather to free our royal self from the charge of complicity with thee and thy lawless associates in the hearing of these three gentlemen, of France, Spain and Scotland. We therefore command thee to declare at whose instigation thou hast taken up arms against Mary Stuart, our royal cousin of

Scotland." "At that of my conscience alone, please your majesty," replied Murray.
"What! hast had none to advise or coun-

sel thee to this step? "I myself, your grace, was the first to conceive the project. Others, whom I may not here name, have afterwards become my associates and abetters." "From whence didst thou obtain money

wicked undertaking? Listen, my lords, and weigh well his answer," she added, looking towards the foreign ambasssdors. "We needed not much store of gold, please your grace, the country itsel most willing to

for the expenses of this unjust and most

eustain so holy a cause." "Nay, answer me roundly, Sie Earl. Bath this rebellion received foreign and la money, and from whence?" "From the Netherlands, your majesty."

"Hast received aught of encouragement from the Queen of England?" "None whatever," replied the earl, with out the slightest change of countenance.

"Neither in gold, nor by letter?" "Neither." Here there was a general movement amongst the members of the council; and their long-drawn breaths were distinctly heard, as if each one had just felt the orisis had passed. The queen looked about her for an instant, to see what impression the earl's words produced, and then leaning her elbow on the table, she pressed her handkerchief to her eyes, and kept it there for the space of

a minute or two. m" My good lords," she said at length, look ing up tearfully, "we are but a woman, and must naturally feel aggrieved by such foul charges against our honor. Pardon us.

casting his eyes down upon the table, as if he felt ashamed of the queen for humbling herself so far as to olear her honor of so absurd an imputation - "I would earnestly brave your majesty to dismiss this assem-

"Nay, nay, Bir William," she replied smilour royal cousin's youthful enjoy, will charge us, mayhap, with making pretexts to evade inquiry into this ungracious affair.

ports,) that thou hast received neither gold divinity-or a painter, exhibiting some flamnor other encouragement from us, to further

this rebellious rising."
"I have declared it," replied the earl," and do again most solemnly declare it in this Harlow, standing on a wagoner's cart, and presence."

"What sayest thou to that, Sir James Melville?' demanded the queen. The latter bowed, and said the earl's

Humph! mayhaps thou hast thyself some questions to put to his lordship," she observed, with a triumphant sucer, which all her efforts to affect the humble and injured woman could not entirely suppress.

"Nay," responded the young but crafty courties. "I did think of begging the Scots, but hath also been supplied with gold from her majesty's coffers, for that purpose."

"A right weighty charge, my lords,"said Elizabeth, smiling, and looking round at the many weeks ago, and if he hath many weeks ago, and if he hath yet recovered a straying letter addressed to him by a good friend at Hampton Court, touching the arrest and imprisonmens of one Mary Stuart, and intrusted to this same messenger, Sir Thomas Plimpton; but I fear me the questions would so discomfit the noble earl as to make him trip in the anewering."

"I know of no gold conveyed to me by Sir Thomas Plimpton," replied the earl, "nor heard I anght of letters from a good friend at Hampton Court. And I do further declare, that her majesty of England hath given no encouragement, directly or indirectly, to me or any other of the Scottish lords, in so far as hath become known unto me, touching this late brawl; and herein I call God and my conscience to bear witness to the truth."

This was the declaration Elizabeth longed

to slicit, but which she feared to press for, lest the earl might happen to hesitate, and thus mar her plan. From the beginning she was fully satisfied he would readily exculpate her from all direct interference; but respecting the secret overtures made him through Plimpton, she was not so sanguine.

It was therefore with a feeling of inex-pressible satisfaction she heard him boldly and unreservedly exempt her from all participation in the odious rebellion. Seeing he was now fairly caught in the trap, she suddenly rose up, and to the astonishment of all present, deliberately ordered him to quit her presence, as a traitor and a rebel. Murray stared at her in ams zement.

Melville laughed, and DeFoys and Quadra raised their eyebrows and shrugged their shoulders.

"Begone," cried Elizabeth; "we have suffered thee to remain here till we almost sicken at thy sight-away, rebel and traitor, and pollute this court no longer with thy loathsome presence."

"May it please your majesty," began the astonished and crestfallen Puritan, drawing down his bushy eyebrows, and scowling from beneath them; for, notwithstanding his instructions from Plimpton, he was entirely unprepared for this unmeasured denunciationmay it please your secred majesty ---- "

But the queen stopped him short, and, stamping with her foot, ordered him to be removed, and instantly banished the court.

"Gad's death, my lords," she cried in a passion, which she well knew how to affect, "we know not how we could so long have borne the eight of this unnatural and remorseless man. And now, in dismissing this assembly," she continued, "we must pray our good neighbors of France, Spain and Scotland to be less ready in future to credit evil reports of our dealing with our royal cousin. We give ye good day, my lords, and may fair thoughts attend ye."

She then descended from the chair of tate, and left the council room by a private door, preceded by Bowyer, Sir Christopher Hatten and others, who had entered on a signal from an adjoining apartment. Hardly, however, had she reached the private door when some thought appeared sud-

denly to cross her mind, and turning half round, she commanded Sir William Cecil to attend her instantly in her cabinet. The secretary hurried to obey the royal order, and the assembly then broke up, and

quitted the council chamber.

CHAPTER XXXVIII. The Earl of Murray was the first to leave the council chamber. He came forth leisurely, and walked at a slow pace along the hals of passage, and through crowds of gentlemen pensioners, and gentlemen of the privy chamber, who had gathered there in groups, to talk over the late events in Scotland, and speculate on the turn things were likely to take in the audience room. As he made his way to the great staircase leading to the lower halls of the palace, he drew his black cap down over his forehead, and belted his short sword,

which he had laid saide on entering the roypresence, round his waist, in manner as quiet and collectas if he had been leaving his dressing room for an evening ramble, He had just reached the foot of the first staircase, when a lady, closely veiled, came tripping down behind him, and brushing rapidly by, slipped a billet into his hand, and disappeared in an instant through an open door that led to one of the portiones of the court.

The earl thought he recognized in that vanishing form the graceful step and courtly bearing of the Countess of Harrington. Having hastily broken the silken thread. he read the billet, and smiling grimly at its contents, committed it carefully to the breast pocket of his black doublet. Then descending the front steps, he paced

along the area, and out through the sentinels

to the public avenue leading to the village. In front of the royal residence a number of people had assembled from the neighboring hamlets, to inquire into the truth of a report "that the Queen of Scots was marching at the head of a powerful army on the English metropolis," to which, no doubt, the escape of the Earl of Murray had given rise. These news-seekers, mingling with crowds of the better classes who had come to pay their respects to her majesty on her first public reception after her dangerous illness, formed a large and motley concourse without the walls. It was seldom such a gathering was seen before Hampton Court, particularly one of so diversified a character. The ragged peasant and the coronetted earl, the sametimonious preacher and the rolstering charges against our honor. Pardon us, sportsman, the pickpocket and the therefore, if we cannot entirely control the constable, the soldier and the sailor, the weakness peculiar to our sex." "I would carnestly crave your gracious dasher, the drayman and the dandy, were majesty," observed Cecil, rising slowly, and jumbled together in strange confusion, and all pressing forward to inquire of the last who passed the gates, the news from Scotland. At a little distance, however, other and still more busy scenes were enacting. There, perched on a barrel, or on the top of some market cart, might be seen the self-inspired expounder of ing sadly on her trusty secretary, "we must the gospel, laboring at his vocation, before a have patience, or Sir James Melville here, crowd of gaping listeners, and vociterating his blasphemous invectives against Pope and Popery, Mary Stuart and the house of Guise; here, on the opposite side, ballad singers "So thou hast declared," she resumed, again shouting the praises of Elizabeth, and holdaddressing Murray, "before this assembly, ing out their caps to receive the contributions and in presence of my accusers, (for accusers of the lovers of song; in another corner, a they are, albeit they speak under cover of re- poot, reciting long starzas on the queen's

> ing portrait of the virgin monarch. Amongst the foremost of these noisy posts was our garrulous old friend Christopher

gesticulating in most grotesque fashion, as he repeated some exquisite verses on the beauty and grace of these identical royal dimples, in the praises of which he had once been so unceremoniously interrupted by Nell Gower. The portfolio, covered with black serge, and tied up securely by knots of white ribbon—the ends of which hung far down by his side-was there still to be seen under his left arm, whilst the right kept waving in graceful motions to and fro in accordance with his theme.

Regardless of the busy scenes enacting around him, Murray passed through the crowd, his head bent forward, and his black cap drawn down over his brows.

On quitting the precincts of the court, he entered a field, and ascended a sight eminence that commanded a view of the palace, and the people without the walls. When he reached the summit, he observed a man leaning against a tree, and gazing down at the multitude below with so fixed and unconscious a stare, as to leave little doubt his mind was occupied with other objects than those presented to his corporeal vision. The earl paused for a moment, on his stop, to look at this man, conscious he had often seen that dark and flery countenance, now twitching and working under the broad-brimmed hut.

The stranger's dress was somewhat like his own, of a brown, sooty color, but of coarser texture, illi-made, and slovenly worn. His outer garment, however, was much longer, extending down so as almost to conceal his black worsted hose. His belt, too, was a little different, being simply a strip of gray girth web, knotted loosely in front, while the latter's was of polished leather, and tightly buckled on the side.

The earl had little trouble to recognize the thoughtful solitary, as he stood there under the shadow of the old oak. Few, indeed, who looked on his face could easily forget it. He was now verging on sixty, rather above the middle eize, thin of flesh, but of an | mind undisturbed." active, powerful frame. His eyes were small, gray, and pleteing; his nose a little aquiline, his ears standing out at nearly right angles from his head, his high cheek bones well swarthy and tanned from long exposure to to the earl in a calmer voice. the weather. The earl observed that the nerves of his face now kept continually me from her court." twitching, a sure proof of his passions being at work within, and that the larger cords of his neck, throat, and cheeks were clearly dis- | banished?" cernible, even at the distance of twenty paces, standing out in bold relief under the bronzed | cal end to accomplish, so I've but little cause and weather-beaten skin. His hair was now iron gray, short, thick, and grizzly. His an interview." bushy whiskers pointed down straight and "Where?" d stiff over his narrow raffles, and his black, slouched hat lay close to his skull.

It was impossible to look at this man a moment without experiencing a feeling of doubt or fear as to the safety of a nearer approach. Nay, there was a something in his very atmosphere that chilled the blood.

"Thou here?" said the Earl of Murray, sdvancing a step or two nearer, and addressing him in that low, hollow voice, for which be was so remarkable when under the influence of his sterner pessions.

forefinger from his lip, where he had kept it striding down the hill at a rapid pace, soon for some time, and looking up holdly in the mingled with the busy assemblage below.

earl's face—"ay, I have followed thee from The earl's eyes followed the r Blgger.

I thought thou hadst been at Edinburgh." so thou hast falled, and come bither to beg | For one instant only was his gount form shut thy life at the hands of this Amalekite we- out from view by his adherents, who immeman. Verily, verily, James Stuart, thou hast distely crowded around him, shouting and still a hankering after the gilded bawbles cheering as they recognized their favorite that surround the earthly throne; and, I fear preacher. In the next he was seen to spring me, placest more trust in the arm of the flesh Into the vehicle, selze our little poet by the than in the arm of the spirit."

ordinary precautions," observed the earl. "Husb, husb, sir; that thought is but a cars that now turned to listen to the far-famed temptation of the evil one, who is this Calvinist.
moment luring these to danger; yes, even to Long b

Hague," said the earl. "I have lost every-broad cheet, and his head bent forward,— He was now within the shedow of a high thing at home, and thou surely wouldst not deep in melancholy reflections on his late gable wall, which was still covered with have me stay in Scotland to be hung on the discomfiture, and in devising still darker first tree between Dunfries and Stirling."

Why not?" sternly demanded the stranger, "if it be the Lord's will? wouldst thou dispute the preordination of the Most High? bushy brow, to see if there was yet sign of Ab, verily, right joyful shouldst thou feel the royal night-walker, coming from the to be numbered among the martyrs of direction of the palace. All about him was the new covenant. But thou'rt still a as still and voiceless as the dead, over whose weakling in the faith; ay, truly, a little babe graves he trod; the very owis and bats gaired thy blood to seal its new dispensation, and even the arms of the old guarled oak wouldst hold back? Speak, wouldst hest- which had so often scared the village urtate? Speak!" he repeated, half frantically, chins with their moaning and creaking in the stamping on the ground, " for the hour com. night breeze, hung there drooping and silent. eth when I must know thy strength."

forcest for the faith of every one who rushes | there in dark masses, with narrow stripes of not madly into thy desperate enterprise. I light between, so that it was only at intervals am weary and sick of this everlasting thirst the gable tops of the old ruin could for blood."

and raised his long, bony hands, up above his sound which he fancied to have heard; but head, whilst the muscles of his face and neck it was only the rubbing of the ivy leaves swelled out almost to snapping, under the together up against the half-litumined sudden thrill of fanatical rage. "This from wall. What a little thing sometimes shakes him? O Lord!" he oried-" the leader of thy | the soul of the strongest man !- a rat behind chosen people—thy Gideon of the new Israel; an arras, or a beetle striking against a winwos to him, woe to him, ay, even unto the dow pane. Macbeth shuddered at the sound depths of thy vengeance, if he draw back but of his own footfalls, even at a moment when a foot from thy battle with the hosts of no human sight could detect the object of his Ammon. Spare him not—smite him with vigil. the forked lightning, the instant his heart first qualls before the shock."

The earl suspected, from the enthusiast's sudden excitement, that he himself must have been the subject of his dark thoughts, and feared, looked again, and then resumed whilst he stood leaning undisturbed against his walk. And why should he fear? Was the tree, and that he had probably retired to he not awaiting the coming of a queen ?-that solitary place, to watch him on his exit queen who had, oft before, given him proofs from the court. Indeed, it was evident to him, of her confidence, and who still would run he was suspected of some treachery, and the the risk of detection for the gratification of thought moved his sluggish anger.

orled, "to speak me thus? or thinkest thou of that very risk she was running, lest I will ever tamely submit to these hellich spies might lurk about and detect her; or he

"? saspicions " Peace, peace, James Stuart," vociferated the preacher, drawing down his heavy brows nixed as the Counters of Harrington. No. in a dark scowi, and again stamping his foot; " peace! thou hast once driven me back, when the spirit commanded me to rush upon the French woman's mass mongering, and de-molish her idols in the chapel of Holyrood. Peace, and thwart not the designs of the Lord in rebuking thee by the mouth of his servant; but rather gird up thy loins and fol-

" Whither?" " Back to Scotland, to preach there the truths of God to the army of the Congregation, whose souls are thirsting for the waters lair, that they might hunt down the poor of life. Back there, whence thou'st fied, like fawn together. And well might it be said, a craven hind, from the trumpet blast of the that no two were better mated. Both of the Assyrian. Back there, to hold forth, in the same age, being born in the same year, reand on the heather, against iniquity in the high places. Ay, back there, where the love of religion, and finally, both illegitimate, in New York Post Office. He has next the voice of the Lord calleth these and where his voice of the Lord calleth thee, and where his and children of the two most libertine and chosen ones yearn to see thee and to gather sensual monarchs of the world. What wonaround thee, and to be filled from thy lips der, if, with all these affinities, they should with seal for God's house, and to grow strong be drawn irresistibly to each other? and mighty under thy leading, and to arise and smite without ceasing all who enroll not the earl began to grow impatient of further has seen nothing of the rest of the man.

Shibmah."

and sit on her footstool, and suffer her to pull good friend, till she hath made a puling, lovesick boy of the general of the Lord's host :" and the fanatic opened his wide mouth and laughed, or rather emitted a sound intended for a laugh, from the depths of his hollow chest. "Go, then, but remember thou'lt not escape the wrath of God's deserted people." Thus saying, he moved off a pace or two in

the direction of the palace. "Stay," said the earl, laying hold of his dress; "go not to the court, or thou'lt be expelled thence."

'Nay, I will go up as I am commanded, and preach the word in the high place. I will sow the seed, and leave it to bring forth fruit, even in the sloughs and mire of pre-

"Man, this is madness; thou'lt be sent to the Tower."

"Then I shall preach it from the Tower windows. I have preached it before in the galleys at Brest, James Stuart; and though the iron chain was about my throat, yet my voice bath gone forth across the waters, and geance which the Lord threatened by my mouth."

"Hold," said Murray, in a deprecating tone; "I would not have thee excite her ma. jesty. It hath been appointed me to see her late to-night, and I would fain have her

"Ah I late to-night," muttered the stranger, rolling his eyes round in their sockets, and compressing his lips, as if he were forming some new design. "And thou'it meet her," nigh visible through the skip, and his face he added, turning on his step, and speaking

"Av. surely will I, though she hath driven He, ha! barished thee as she would a

froward servant. Ha, ha! eh? didnt not say "Truly, yes; but in that she had a politi-

of offence. In the mean while she solicits

"Where?" demanded the enthusiast. "Not far from hence. But I may not tell

the place." " Be it so. At what hour?"

"Nay, brother, my honor forbids me to speak further of the matter. When the third hour hath passed, meet me here."

"Ab, good and well," said the stranger, looking keenly in the carl's isce.
"Keep the appointment; and as thou intendest fair or false to the army of the Kirk, and the children of the Lord, so may the Lord do unto thee." And thus saying, "Ay," said the stranger, drawing away his the Puritan broke away from the earl, and

The earl's eyes followed the retreating form; nor did he turn away "Ab, thou wert in the fray, then. Verily, till he saw him enter the crowd thought thou hadat been at Edinburgh." near where our little acquaintance, Kit Har-"Nay, the danger lay nearer the borders. And low, was still gesticulating on the dray cart. arms, and swinging him unceremoniously to "Trust in God doth not except us from the the ground, commence himself to hold forth, in thundering accents, to the erect and greedy

Long before the hour appointed for the here? hark! I hear a rustling—hush! the the danger of backeliding, like the Laird of secret interview, the Earl of Murray had queen! the queen! And hurrying across the Uragburn Heights, my own kith and kin."

"I have naither gold, nor credit at the the cemetery wall,—his arms folded on his stopped for an instant to look about and listen. plots for the ruin of his royal sister.

Ever as he turned at the end of the footthat crieth for its milk-sops. If Heaven re- in the ivy walls above him were salesp, The moon was yet in her first quarter, and "Nay, I will not satisfy thy curiosity; thou | the clouds lay around her, scattered here and be seen shining in the faint moonbeams. The stranger stepped back a pace or two, The earl now paused to listen for some

"Thou sure and firm-set earth Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for Thy very stones prate of my whereabout." [tear

The dark earl stood and looked about him, seeing him for one short hour? Per-"What demon possesses thee now," he haps he was agitated by the thought night have suspected treachery in the note he received from the lady whom he recoggentle reader, it was none of these: it was the dark plot against a sister's kingdom and life, now maturing in the secret depths of his soul, that made him look around and tremble. And he qualled not in his hellish design, even as he gazed up at the pale chaste moon, and saw her, like the eye of the Omniscient, looking down upon him. No, he recked not of God a jot; he feared only that man might interpose, and balk him in his purpose. Like a tiger he paced there to and fro, waiting for his tigress to come forth from her

themselves under the black banner of the | delay; and then another half hour had well Lord; to pursue, even unto the shedding nigh worn away, and yet there was no sign blood, this Moabite woman, who sitteth on of the queen. "It's not possible she could the shittim wood, and drinks of the wine of | neve forgotten the appointment," thought he. "It's entirely of her own making; "Perdition take this jargon," cried the and, besides, the danger she dreads earl, turning away impatiently from the en- so much is pressing. Lenox is the thusiast; "reserve it for the rabble an thou husband of Mary Stuart, and may soon like it; but as for me, I'll permit thee to embe offered the crown matrimonial. Doubt-broil me no further in thy mad enterprises." less he shall, for he hath powerful influence "And so thou'lt return to play in Spain, France and England, not to men-at checker board with Elizabeth, thou that of the Hamiltons and the Seatons, and so forth, in Scotland. Should his inthy beard and pat thy cheek, and call thee fluence be suffered to unite with that of the Guise round Mary's throne, I fear me the crown of England might sit but unsteadily on Elizabeth's head, and the friends of the Cardinal of Lorrain inok round for the apostate of Scotland, to revenge on him the injury he hath done the queen regent. Nay, nay, she forgets not the appointment, and for reasons that weigh heavy with her. She hopes to make me instrumental in bringing about the overthrow of the Queen of Scots, her rival end supposed enemy, and the total extinction of French interests in Scotland; and by my faith, she hath met with one who will try hard not to disappoint her. She is well assured that, with the sway I exercise over the Scottish reformers, 1 can early raise a force sufficient to cope with all the Catholic armles Mary can gather around her,-especially since Catharine de Medicis would hold back France from interfering for the present, now that the cautious old diplomatist begins to look across the channel, and to lay her plans for wheedling Elizabeth into a marresounded through the waits of Holyrood, and riage with Abjou. Ay, gramercy, as she the worshippers of Baal trembled at the ven-knows, too, I wear not these russet garments, nor crop these cace shining looks, without a purpose. And what thinks she may that purpose be? Humph! marry, ay, the destruction of Catholicity, the establishment of the kirk, and the ruin of my royal sister. Ha, had jealousy of Mary's charms hath made her short-sighted. I care not for the weal or woe of either a bodle's worth, but insernuch as they may become stepping stones to a position, whence I can strike down monarchy at a single blow. Hal a time may come, when Elizabeth herself will discover that she is not the only royal bastard who hath successfully won his way to sovereign power. Ay, and when that hour doth come, she may have reason to regret the scorn and contempt with which she once banished the exiled Calvinist from her court. I was then meek and humble, nay, a very sycophant-hah! But when the tide turns. when the crop-haired, heavy-browed, scowling Calvinist shall stand on his native heather, surrounded by his countless followers, with their long spears in their hands, and their heimets on their heads, and the black banner of the Lord before them, ther, mayhap, the world shall learn of the deep and damning thoughts that once lay hid in the breast of the wandering exile, when he stood a puling suppliant at the English council board. But let her use me as she will, yea, even to her soul's damnation and mine, it will go hard or I shall satisfy her—ay, even to dethronement of her rival, were the rival ten times my sister. Dethronement! ab, if it were to stop there; but no, no; her face would lose none of its angelic loveliness, nor her form aught of its beauty, by the loss of the sceptre or the crown. O jestlousy, thou first of hell-born spirits, how useful I shall make thee in this my last struggle for power! Ha, ha ! thou wilt help to win me gold from the English coffers, and willing arms from the scandal-seeking followers of John Knox. Thou shalt make Elizabeth furnish the altar, and Morton the victim for the sacrifice. And yet the thought is damnable. Her innocence and purity ever look me mildly in the face and appal me. To plot her ruin thus | Tuesday morning, Mr. Wm. Burns, factor for is to send my sould down to the lowest depth of hell. O, if I could but think her only half observed the body of a man lying on the bank so innoces t, methinks my arm would feel

> in the dark shadow detract aught from the solemnity of the scene. (To be continued).

He was now within the shadow of a high

thickly-matted ivy, except indeed at the

edger, where the fire by which the building was consumed had bared the tendrils of their

leaves. Truly, it was as dreary and lonely a

opot as could well be selected for a rendez-

vors-the dead below, and the cold, cheerless

watery moon above; nor did the form

of the earl, standing dimly visible with-

"ACCEPT OUB GRATITUDE." Dr. B. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.: Dear Sir -Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has

cured my boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. rlease accept our gratitude. Yours truly, Hunny Whiting, Boston, Mass. A DISHONEST MARSHAL,

The Tribune's Washington special says: It is understood that the official affairs of General Longstreet, U S Marshal of the Northern district of Georgia, are in an unsatisfactory condition. Becently two of his bondsmen became unessy and demanded to be released. It is reported that some time ago he sent in a large account for expenses which was found incorrect in so many particulars that \$11,000 was disallowed. Longstreet's troubles are at-

tributed to his insptitude in the management

of the business details of his office. A SHREWD STATESMAN. London, Jan 9-Mr. Jacob Bright has declined to preside at the coming Reform meeting at Manchester. In his declination he does not explicitly state his ressons for absedting himself, but it is pretty well understood that he does not wish to prominently associate himself with Mr. Charles Forster. who is announced as one of the prominent speakers. Mr. Bright's constituency contains a large persentage of Irish voters, and any apparent indorsement of Mr. Forster's proverbial buckshot views would be followed

by the alienation of the support of this ele-

Washingron, Jan. 8.—In the House to-day a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report whether any railroad which has been aided by government has granted any other corporation or telegraph company the right to operate lines of telegraph belonging to the railroad, so as to prevent the company from performing its duty to the government and the public. A reso-lution calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to whether a British spy named O'Brien had been allowed to tamper

with American mails, was also adopted. The Postmaster-General says that he has Chief Inspector there to make an investiga-

A Washington policeman Thursday night

SCOTCH NEWS.

Edinburgh .- Failing to Educate Children. -At the Edinburgh Sheriff Summary Court on Saturday several persons whom the Edin. burgh School Board had resolved to prosecute for having failed to provide elementary education for their children were brought before Sheriff Rutherford. The first case was that of Daniel Milligan, a hawker, who was sentenced to 7 day's imprisonment for neglecting to educate his two children. Milligan had been twice previously convict. ed of a like offence. Rose Ann Cassidy or Fee, who had also been formerly before the Court, received a similar sentence to that passed upon Milligan, for neglecting the education of her two boys, aged 8 and 12 years respectively. In two other cases the Sheriff granted a delay for a mouth to see whether the defaulters would keep their children in regular attendance at school during that period; and his Lordship adopted the same course in regard to the two other cases brought before him by the Cammond School Board.

It was discovered on Tuesday morning that St. Laurence's Roman Catholic chapel had been entered by thieves and about £2 stolen from the poor's box. The thieves are supposed to have entered the chapel along with the congregation at the midnight Christmas service, and to have secreted themselves till

the building was closed.

GOLDEN EAGLES AT LOCH ETIME.—The head gamekeeper (Mr. Robert MacDonell) of "all that I could say would have but little Ardchattan estate, Look Etive, Argyllehire, reports the presence of no less than four engles of the falco chrysates (golden engle) species there. The game has suffered a good deal from them lately, and the keepers were compelled to set traps for their capture. Last week the under gamekeeper, smiling; "but in that question you have John Cattanach, shot one of the eagles. It had been in one of the traps, and lost its The bird has been sent to be stoffed. It should be said on behalf of the keepers that, white they are alive to the objections to destroying this rare bird, four engles on the estate are too much of a nulsance. The remaining birds will, it is not restood, not be molested. The cyries of fr. engles are supposed to be in the Blackmount or Glencreran.

DROWNING ACCIDENT IN THE FORTH. - A sad

drowning avoident occurred in the Firth of Forth on Saturday. Early on Saturday morning two Newhaven pilots named Peres Noble and William Noble, both brothers, teft Newlinven is their boat to look out for steamers coming to the Firth. Between eight and nius o'clock he steamer Flone, of Scaham, bound from Aberdeen to Leith, was fallen in with tree miles below Inchkeitn. The captain of the Flone, wishing a pilot to take his vessel to Leith, at once engaged the services of William Noble. The pilot boat went alongside the steamer, which had meanwhile been stopped to allow the pilot to get on board, Peter Noble being left in the boat. While the latter was securing the tow-rope which was to hold the boat to the steamer the bost gave a sudden lurch, throwing Noble into the latter, while lite-buoys and ropes were thrown to the drowning man, who immediately disin contact with the boat. Much sympathy is felt for the decessed's widow and five children.

Deceased, whose body has not been recovered, was 30 years of ago. DUMBARTON, - DROWNING ACCIDENT, -On Donnystown, while going his usual rounds, of the Leven at the foot of William Street. stronger to strike the blow. But eh! what's The body was conveyed to the mortnary, there identified as that of Hugh McFadden, labourer, Birkmyre's Land, Glasgow Road. Deceased left the house of Daniel Butler, 28 Henryshott, on Monday evening, about eleven o'clock, the worse of drink, and no person with him. It is thought that in walking along the raised embankment at Levenbank street, which is unprotected, he fell into the Leven, and was drowned.

CABRADALE. -THE RECENT STORK. -The do struction done to the fine woods at Saddell Castle, and also to Glencarradale, the residence of Colonel Buchanan of Drumpeilier, is most complete. It is melancholy to see the fine trees, which tended greatly to beautify the district, uprooted by thousands, Some enormous trees at Saddell Castle have been enapped through at the trunk, and others split as if a wedge had been driven into them. Most of these are trees which have stood no dynam the storms of centuries. The whole aspect with us." of Duppin Hill, on the Carradale estate, has been changed, at some places only a tree here and there being left standing. The little Established Church at the foot of this hill has suffered badly, An end stained glass window was blown in, and the wind having got access in this way has greatly damaged the roof.

A "RESPECTABLE NINCOMPOOP." Paris, Jan 9.—The Morning News publishes an editorial severely commenting on the imbecility displayed by the American State Department in the O'Donnell matter. It says perusal of the correspondence can only lead to the belief that Frelinghuysen is simply a "respectable nincompoon."

DIED AT THE AGE OF 104. BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—An aged lady, named in America?" Mrs. Clara Suilivan, died here to-day at the age of 104 years. Up to a short time of her "I saw a copy of the N. Y. Herald on the death she was in full possession of her faculateamer yesterday, in which I read the letter ties. Her eyes were strong enough to thread of the ecclesiastic that was cabled from Rome a needle without glasses. She was born near stating that the convention had recomin 1780, and distinguished herself by the partisan stand she took in favor of the revo-Intionists of 1798, where she misded the beaoon fire on Granite Hill, and melted lead for bullets for the only blunderbuss in the possession of the insurgents.

CANCERS AND OTHER TUMORS are treated with unusual success by World's | you not?" Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

WHERE'S THE NEUTBALITY? Lordon, Jan. 9 .- A Dublin correspondent states that the actions of the police at the meetings of the Nationalists and Orangemen at Dromore have shaken public confidence in their neutrality, coolness and discipline, they having treated the Orangemen with marked brutality.

THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 10 .- Lord Derby, Secretary of State for Culonial Affairs, has telegraphed to the Boer chiefs engaged in the late wars the final decision of the Government. Such of the chiefs as gave support to England during the wars and acted in good faith are to be entitled to such lands as they have claimed. The trade routes will be laid outside of the

PRELATES BACK FROM ROME.

What the Bishops Accomplished in the Eternal City.

THOSE SCHOOLS UPON THE "MEDI-ÆVAL" PLAN.

New York, Jan. 11 .- At the marble Episcopal residence adjoining the Cathedral Archbishop Corrigan, who had just returned from Rome, was yesterday afternoon entertaining some intimate friends. For the gratification of the reading public, by giving them some secount of his mission to the Eternal are, the Archbishop left his friends and racefully yielded to the interviewer. He received the reporter in the scarlet drawing-room, which is on the southern side of the residence, the windows opening on Madison avanue and Fiftieth street The ornamentation of this room is simple and classic in design, and the furniture is costly and elegant, but without the slightest trace of that loudness or vulgarity too often to be found in private New York drawing rooms. The talented young prelate looked handsomer than ever, the two trips across the bring ocean having bronzed his features and added a u. w lustre to his dark eves. " Really," said the Archbishop, smiling,

aignificance, but if you will ask me any question I will answer it if I can."

"Well, then, where was the council of American Bishops held, and how many were present?"

"Excuse me," said the Archbishop, still committed two errors. In the first place there has not been any council at all. It was simtoes. It is a splendid specimen, measuring ply a conference, which, in our technical laninches. The ordinary measurement is 6 feet. guage, means quite a different affair. Then It was not a conference of Blehops, but of Archbishops. But that is of no account. Now that we may consider the question as correctly put," said the Archbishop, attil emiling good-naturedly, "I will may that our meetings were held at the American College and at the Palace of the Propagauda. Our meetings at the college were preliminary to the meetings at the Prepugands. At the former place none but the Amoricans were present. At the messings in the palace there was always a certain number of cardinals with us. The same questions which had been discussed at the college were gone over again at the Propaganda, where one had the experience and mainted minds of the cardinals. "How long aid the conference last?"

"Just one month. It began November 13, and I believe the last work of the conference was done on the 13th day of December."

"By what authority was the conference held?

"It was held at the invitation of the Holy Father. The eleven archbishops of the United States were invited to meet at Rome November I, for the purpose of discussing ecclesiastical discipline in this country, water. The steamer's progress was at once As 1 have said, we did not suc-stopped, and William, on finding his brother coed in getting together until the in the water, made frantic efforts to save the 13th. Some of the American Archbishops could not go on account of ill health, and had to send representatives, as, for instance, appeared and was never again seen. As the Archbishop of Cincinnati, who was very Noble was a good swimmer it is conjectured sick at the time the invitation was received. that he must have been stunned by coming The conference was held at Rome, in order that we might be very near to the central authority."

"Are you at liberty to name some of the subjects that were discussed?"

"I cannot specify; but I can say, in general, that all our discussions and deliberations were upon the epiritual improvement of our people and a more effectual church discipline l in this country."

"Did the American unanimously to the results arrived at?"

"They did, of course; but you can hardly call them results as yet. We have yet to report as a committee to the American Episcopate for its approval. When that body meets it will be a 'council' in the true sense of the word. This council will probably be held at Baltimore."

" May I ask whether the troubles in Ireland were toucked upon during the conference?" "You may, and you may say (this with great emphasis) that neither the lrish question nor any political question whatsoever was even so much as mentioned during our deliberations. We went to Rome to mind our own business, and that has nothing do with politics. Our business is with the spiritual lives of the people. Oh, no," said the Archbishop relaxing into a smile again, "we took no dynamite to Rome and brought none home

"Upon the whole, was the conference satisfactory, and do you think that good results will come out of it?"

"Well, it would be a great reproach upon us cleven men if we traveled 6,000 mlles and spent two months of valuable time for noth. ing. I don't think, I know, that much good will come out of it."

"Did you have an audience with the Holy Father?

"We aid, and a great treat it was too. All of us went together, of course. It was on December 17. The Holy Father expressed unwonted pleasure at meeting us. He was more cheerful than I expected to find him. Before we left he gave us each his blessing." CONCERNING PAROCRIAL SCHOOLS.

"And as to the question of parochial schools

The Archbishop laughed it oft as he said :-"I saw a copy of the N. Y. Herald on the the town of Granite, County Carlow, Ireland, meuded the establishment of schools in this country upon the mediaval plan, whatever that may mean. Now, reither mediaval schools nor anything else belonging to the middle ages came up before the convention. The word 'med!æval' was not, I think, once

used." "But," said the reporter, "you did consider the question of parochiai schools here, did

"Yes, we discussed it in the same way that it has been discussed before." "Was any new or important action taken

concerning the schools?"

The Archbishop replied in the negative, and to further questions as to the subjects which had been before the Convention, or what was done about them, he said it would not be proper for him to speak. He had nothing to communicate regarding the coming Council in Baltimore which is not al-

ready known to the public.

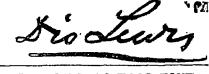
Among the other ecolesisstics who arrived on the Scynthia yesterday with Archbishop Corrigan were Right Rev Bishop O'Hara of Scranton, Very Bev Dr Corcoran of Balti-more, Rev Thomas T Caffrey, Right Rev T A Brenker of Delaware and Rev George Kelly. They were met at the steamer's dook by Vicar Geveral Quinn, Mgr Prestov, V G, Dr The hour after midnight had passed, and found a negro's head on Sixteenth street, but new boundary lines, which England herself Dowell of St Agnes' Church, Father O'Kelly of St Peter's, Dr Joseph Corrigan, Rev James and their husbands say so too!



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Ontspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimentals from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimenty I was impelled to purchase some hottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantly. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious and will frank y add that if I fand myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is the medicial projectsion stands dazed and he press in the pressure of more than one kidney malady, while the testimenty of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoverious which occasionally bring help to sufferent glumanity.



OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

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3d. As a dressing. It has given entire setisfaction in every

2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.

instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CAPRY URANE,"

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All those who from indiscretions, accesses or other causes weak, uncerved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable a perform life's dualies properly, can be certainly and permanent and the press. The Medical Weslig says: "The editor of the press of the Medical Weslig says: "The editor of the press of the Medical Weslig says: "The editor of the press of the Medical Town, down is wholly approached by Tille MARSTON ROLUSS. Swanning foot manhond. Bimple, otherwood, cleanly, plantack. Bimple, otherwood, cleanly, plantack. MaRSTON EXEKTOY CO., 75 Younge St., Toronto, Col., MARSTON EXEKTOY CO., 75 Younge St., Toronto, Col.,

H Corrigan, Rev George W Corrigan, brothers of the Archbishop, and Bev Dr Loughlin, Rev Dr O'Connor and Father Mulholland of Philedelphia,

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she McDonald of the Cathedral, Father HO Mac- cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all says

The Post Printing & Publishing Company 781 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY.....JANUABY 16, 1884.

CATROLIC CALENDAR

JANUARY, 1884. THURSDAY 17 .- St. Anthony, Abbot. FRIDAT 18 .- Chair of St. Peter at Bome. St. Prisca, Virgin and Martyr.

BATURDAY 19 .- Sc. Canute, King and Martyr. SS. Marins and Companions, Mariyes. Bp. Baraga, E.uk-Ste.-Marie, dled, 1868. Burnay 20 .- Soc. ad Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Holy Name of Jeaus. 88. Fablan (Pope) and Sebastian, Martyrs. Less. Acts iv 8-12; Gosp. Luke ii. 21; Last Cosp. John II. 1-11.

MONDAY 21 .- St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr. Tuesday 22. -Fo. Vinc.nt and Anastasius,

WEDNESDAY 23 .- Esponsals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph. St. Emcrentians, Virgin and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Baltes, Alton,

ARCHMEHOP LYNCE, of Toronto, was an inwited guest to the dinner given, last night, to His Excellency the Marquis of Lanedowne at the Government House, on the occasion of his first visit to the Queen Clip. His Grace did not stiend.

Hon, David Miller has been declared the duly elected member for Pothwell, Ont. John Joseph Hawkins represented the constituency during the last session by favor of the returnng officer, and while to doing carned for himself lasting contempt, especially on account of his support of Orange incorporation.

THE election to fill the vacancy in South dates are Dr. Dowling, Liberal, and Patrick half, but sometimes 1888 than one-Devine Conservative. Both antilemen are quarter of the people whose representa-Irish Catholics and worth. of the electors. The continual therefore est instances cited is the vote in be fought out on parely party lines.

In the American House of Representatives a resolution caliling on the Postmaster-General for information as to whether a British spy named O'Bricn had been allowed to tamper with American mails, was introduced and adopted. This official is connected with the New York Post Office, and secious charges have been brought against him by prominent Nationalists. The disclosures will no ducht, prove interesting.

Wire the disarguarance of Hon. Mr. Mousseau from the scene of provincial politics, the county of Jacques Cartler is left without a representative in the Local Legislature. This makes the fifth vacancy. The other four constituencies that remain unrepresented are the counties of Chateauguay, Laval, Three Bivers and Two Mountains. One of the first duties of the new Cabinet will be to issue the write for the nomination and election of candidates in these constituencies.

Steps are being taken by Congress to protect the forests of the United States. The way our neighbors propose to do it is by admitting Canadian lumber free of duty. A bill abolishing all duties on lumber, timber and other products of the forest has been introduced, and will be adopted without any serious objection or interference. This should Borve of a warning to our Canadian authorities to keep a watchful eys on the most valuable and necessary resources of the country. We cannot afford to have our forests out down and devicted at any great rapidity, and especially for the benefit of others.

Mr. Hanny George achieved a triumph in London last week, of which any public number 40,000 remained in New York city, speaker or author could well feel proud. He and among them were no less than 15,000 delivered a lecture at St. James Hall on German, English and Irish servant girls, 4 Progress and Poverty." At the outset of his New York, while a good indicator in regard remarks, he was noisily and frequently inter- to immigration from other trans-Atlantic rupted by a clique who were present for the countries, gets almost nothing of the vast express purpose and with the determination | tide that pours over the Canadian border, and of hooting the speaker down; but as Mr. George proceeded with his lecture the clique | fact is that Germany now leads the list in of disturbers began to grow interested in the number of immigrants, notwithstanding what he had to say on the subject of progress | the strong efforts made by the German Govand poverty, and before the conclusion of the ernment to discourage emigration. The numlecture they were so completely gained over ber from Italy is also yearly increasing. The to the speaker's views and sentiments that their hisses were turned into applause and the United States last year aggregate 558,000, their contempt into approval.

THE Cify Council elections, says an Ottawa despatch, bave wrought something like a revelution in the capital. Ten Protestants to five Catholics are elected, and a Protestant Mayor. Last year there were eight Protes-

long to other creeds or no creed. What does the Daily Witness think of these figures and of the results of the municipal elections? city or of any municipality where the Catholics, being in a similar minority as the non Catholics are in Ottawa, enjoy such a disproportionate share of popular representation as is accorded to non-Oatholics in the capital?

A notable event, in the archdlocese of New York, was the celebration, on January 12th, of the fiftleth anniversary of Cardinal McCloskey's ordination as priest. His Eminence is now seventy-three years of age, having been born in 1810, in Brooklyn. He was ordained priest in 1834, and was appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Hughes in 1844, and bishop of Albany in 1847. He became Archbishop of New York in 1864 and Cardinal in 1875. His diocese contains many durable monuments of his energy and zeal, but the greatest work under his supervision was the completion of the magnificent Cathedral, of which his eminent predecessor, Archbishop Hugher, had laid the corner stone. Addresses from the clergy and laity of the diocese were tendered to His Eminence on the happy ocasion of the golden anaiversary, also the gift of a ten thousand dollar pulpit for the new Cathedral and a grand banquet.

DECIDEDLY there must be a screw loose somewhere in the Witness' sanctum or in the Witness' cranium-perhaps in both. Just read the following specimen of its incomprehensible ravings, and say if there is not a regular "Longue Pointe" ring about it. We give the idiotic lucubration intact :-

Celtic affinity with the weird and the myste Celtic affinity with the weird and the hysterious has doubtless a good deal to do with the vegaries of Irish crime. A system of signaling incomprehensible to the uninitiated is filing the imaginations of people who had better take their sleep of nights. While the rest of the people of the United Kingdom are trying to make the best of the Empire as they ind it, which means that the ampire as they and it, which means that they are improving it and themselves, these children of the hills prefer to live in perpetual monshine—reflections from the past and from the future and illusory hopes of being gloriously governed by statesmen made out of the material that now goes to make a variety of ungovernable and undisci-plinable classes, as ready to prey upon and be-tray their own country men as the race they af-fect to devote to destruction.—Daily Witness,

Can any one tell us what is it, for we give it up in despair!!!

The Gazette said the other day that our pions contemporary was "simply incorrigible," and the Gazette was right.

A Parisian journal has been giving some statistics to show that France is now Governed by an actual minority of the people. At the last general election, August, 1881, the number of electors on the lists was 10,352,-274; the number of votes cast for those elected, 4,548,476. It thus appears that the rulers of the country are elected by less than half of the citizens entitled to votes. Again, a motion is sometimes carried in the Renfrew in the Ontario Legislature will be House by a very narrow majority of memheld Thursday next, 17th inst. The candi- bers, so that it is not only less than oneo confidence tives make the laws. One of the clearthe Chamber, November 23, 1883, on the pro-30,000 france from the Archbishop's salary. a bare majority. The Soleil, the journal referred to, asks indignantly: " Were these deputies the representatives of the electors? No!"

> A GREAT Liberal meeting is to be held at Manchester, England, in a few days. The member for the constituency, Mr. Bright, was naturally asked to preside but he has declined the honor. It appears that Forster, of sorrowful memory, is to be one of the speakers, and it is to this fact that Mr. Bright's refusal to attend the demonstration is attributed. The member for Manchester does not wish to associate with the ex-Irish Secretary, for he fears that any apparent endorsement of Forster's proverbial buckshot views would be followed by the alienation of the support of the Irish voters who form a large percentage of the constituency. Evidentis Mr. Parnell's threat that the Irish would dictate to the English on their own ground was neither vain nor idle. The power and influence which the Irish element exeroise in the constituencies of the United Kingdom will be doubly felt in the British House of Commons, if the National party unarmed men." knows itself, and it apparently does.

The total number of immigrants who are rived in New York in 1883 was 390,400, or about fifty thousand less than for the two preceding year. The number in 1882 reached 445.450, and in 1881 it was 441,064. Of last year's arrivals 146,637 settled in New York State, or more than four times as many as in any other State in the Union. Of the latter that in 1882 amounted to 77,000. A curious total immigrant arrivals at all the ports in against 712,000 in 1882. Nearly one-third 180,000, came from Germany; 65,000 from Ireland; 100,000 from England, Scotland and Wales; 50,000 from Norway and Sweden; and 7,856 from Denmark.

The political condition of Manitoba is far

assert that at present the people of the Pro- | the Boman Catholics." vince were on the verge of a crisis, from which Will our contemporary please tell us of a they must emerge in better or worse condition. The Premier maintained, moreover, that as soon as the masses were made aware of the situation, they would stand an ex Orangemen. up and assert their rights. This is rather singular language for a Prime Minister to use. What does it all mean? Referring to the cry that Manitoba was petted and pampered by the Federal Government, Hon. Mr. Norquay said that not one new arrival had been in the province three months before he, who was loud in its denunciation, was after that time equally loud in demanding its rights. This is a rather alarming tate of things, and if allowed to exist may end disastrously to the Confederation. Manitoba wants to be placed on a level with the other Provinces of the Dominion, and if it ain'treach that level, why it will, as an alternative, tumble into the arms of Unole Sam; at least that is what Premier Norquay's speech means and conveys.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

Tais morning's despatches from Quebec bring the news that, in the end, there is to be a Cabinet shake up, and that the reins of government are to fall into new hands. There seems to be more truth in this latest batch of rumors than there was in the chitchat that enlivened the political atmosphere four weeks ago. The Conservative party in this Province has been undergoing a process of disintegration for some time, and a spirit of insubordination has caught hold of the rank and file of the party, and many of the members refuse to be driven in the direction that the present leaders want to go. the necessity of some kind of a change which may effect necessary union in the ministerial ranks. A sacrifice had to be made, and it now appears that the Hon. Mr. Mousseau is willing to become the victim before his time. He gives up the Premiership for a country Judgeship at Rimouski. The next important step is the selection of a man who can be entrusted with the responsibility of forming an intelligent and honest administration. But whoever the Lieutenant-Governor may choose as Mr. Mousseau's successor to the Premiership, we hope that the same rights which are granted without cavil to the English-speaking Protestants in the matter of represeniation in the Cabinet, will also be English-speaking extended to the Catholics of the Province. The Catholic portion of the population do not want any more rights or privileges than their Protestant neighbors, but they want as much, and they must not be refused it, especially when their numbers, their influence and their interest in Provincial affairs not only justify but render necessary such recognition on the part of the men placed at the head of the

It is highly desirable, therefore, that in the reconstruction of the Cabinet or in the formation of a new one this principle be not trusted to their keeping. Sic transit gloria overlooked, and that the representatives of mundi. the English-speaking Catholics be given all due consideration in the matter. We want The number that carried it was only 281, or | no favors, but we want our rights. It is time that Catholics obtain on demand what non-Catholics get without asking.

A NEW ORANGE BLOSSOM.

THE transformation of the Toronto Cana. dian is now complete. To read its columns one would imagine that he was reading a fac simile of the Orange Sentinel. It is wonderful how the mighty in Israel do fall, but they do. The Canadian placed the whole blame of the Harbor Grace riots on "the Roman Catholics," and that in the most insulting language. It charged them with wastonness and Canadian wrote to the editor protesting against the slanderous charge and pointing out that, according to the sworn evidence at the judicial enquiry, " all the wantonness and coward. liness was apparently on the other side," the Canadian returned the following answer :-

"We cannot agree with our correspondent in this, as although later despatches go to show that the attack on the Orange procession was to some extent provoked by the Orangemen themselves, the processionists do not seem to have been armed, and conssquently it was a cowardly act to shoot down

spondent and half doubts the rest. It pleases barefaced a lie to palm off on its readers. men? The Canadian wilfully mig. states the facts; the Orangemen were forgot to mention how the Orangemen perpetrated sgainst the departed with im- landlord or a Ministerial punity, the Orangemen imagined that they ter from Gladstone's Cabinet. but they discovered their mistake much to must not avail himself of his position to ad-

The Canadian may be Orange, but it cer-

NEITHER DYNAMITE NOR MEDI-EVALISM.

WHEN the Conference of American Archbishops was opened in Rome in November last, our readers will remember the burdens of bunsombs and speculative rubbish that the ingenious cableman transmitted to this country anent the proceedings of that assembly. These statements purported to come from the highest ecclesisatical sources, and to have all the influence and importance of ex cathedra pronouncements. We were told of the alleged flerce wordy contests between the Boman Cardinals and the American Bishops, and how manfully the latter stood up in defence of the "rights and liberties of the American Church. were given to understand that fierce contests raged in the Conference on the Irlah question, on American Fenianism and on the dynamite business generally. That the American bishops stoutly refused to either condemn or denounce Fenianism in the United States, etc., etc. Finally, that one result of the "Council"-as the Conference was called-would be the establishment of "parochial schools upon the " medieval plan, and an organized effort to break up the public school system of the United States." These despatches, however, generally bore on the face of them the mark of the sensational fabricator of news and were couched in a political phraseology that betrayed a glaring ignorance of ecclesiastical matters.

Now that their Lordships have returned home, these elaborate, finc-spun theories have received a rude demolition at the hands of Archbishop Corrigan of New York, who has been "interviewed" on the objects of the Conference. His Lordship assured the reporter that neither dynamite, Fenianism, the Irish question, nor any other political question whatsoever was even so much as mentioned during their deliberations. "We went to Rome," continued his Lordship, "to mind our "own business, and that has nothing to do with politics. We took no dynamite to Rome, and we brought none home with us. All our discussions and deliberations were upon the spiritual improvement of our people and a more effectual church discipline in this country. Neither medicyal schools nor anything else belonging to the Middle Ages came up before the Convention. The word medieval was not even once used."

And thus falls to pieces the elaborate structure of fiction and falsehood which the cablemen and secular press had raised around the proceedings of a convention of American prelates, met in the capital of Christendom to discuss purely spiritual matters affecting the condition and welfare of the flocks en-

LANSDOWNE AN APOLOGIST OF PAU-PER EMIGRATION.

While in Toronto the Governor-General was tendered a dinner by the Toronto club, at which he delivered a speech that shows him to be a man of considerable literary and even oratorical attainments; but, unfortunately, His Excellency was presented with an address by the corporation of the Queen City His reply to the address shows him to be an apologist of a policy that has been severely condemned by public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic. Referring to the subject of pauper immigration, Lord Lanedowne was bold enough to assert that

"Nothing has been further from the cowardliness. When a disgusted reader of the thoughts of the Imperial Government or of the private promoters of emigration than the idea of sending to this country persons who are not able to take their places as useful members of society in the land of their People do not generally judge a govern-

ment by "its thoughts," but by its acts. And what have been the acts of the Imperial Government? Let Conway street of Toronto echo the answer, where numbers of English subjects have been suffering from cold and hunger, unable to obtain employment. and, consequently, unable to take their places as useful members of society in The Canadian, to save itself from being the land of their adoption. Let branded as a common perverter of the truth, the starving and freezing immigrants half admits the case made out by its corre- in Winnipeg, and even in Montreal, let these. we say, answer whether "nothing has been and helps our contemporary out of the situ- further from the thoughts of the Imperial ation by saying ". processionists do not Government or of the private promoters of seem to have been armed;" to have stated emigration than the idea of sending needy that they were not armed would have been too and helpless families to foreign shores." Let the poor people whom the American authori-The word "seem," moreover, helps the Cana. Ities shipped back to the old country say didn to draw the conclusion that the cowardii. whether or not Lord Lansdowne tells the ness was on the side of the Catholice, for is it | truth, and whether or not his apology for an not a cowardly act to shoot down unarmed inhuman policy can be justified by the facts. If Lord Lansdowne wants to exercise and display his abilities, he had better to do so armed, for how could they have shot on grounds where his sympathies will not lead down and wounded several Catholics if him into error. So far we have had no apolethey were without arms. And again, they gist in Canada for the Imperial Government's sink their rapacious and grasping hands. numbered over five to one Catholic. As to detested and condemned scheme of statethe charge of wantonness, the Canadian had to aided emigration, or, more truthfully speak. abandon it. The Canadian conveniently ing, of its wholesale depopulation, and we don't want a Canadian Governor General to smashed the church windows at Spaniard be the first on the list to laud the abomina-Bay, desecrated the graves and trampled on | tion. The Marquis of Lanedowne might as the memorial crosses which marked the last | well remember that he is here only as Gov. resting place of the dead. These outrages ernor General, and not as an Irish He could march to Biver Head, Harbor Grace, and has got to suppress his landlord proclivi-"lay out" the living with equal impunity, ties during his term of Governorship, and he

niper, the Hon. John Norquey ventured to tonness and cowardliness were on the side of stood and practised. If Lord Lansdowne is here to pave the way for the accomplish- these pampered individuals who are supposed too much, in the line of fair and impartial Kingdom, he would do well to abarcomment and honest statement, from even don the task at once, Let him confine himself to Canadian affairs and Canadian territory. If the English Governa Canadian Governor-General. So let the once and for all.

> "PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL" More light is being let in on the situation in Ulster. The success of the National party in that province has been much greater than the English correspondents and cable have been willing to admit. Whenever a popular demonstration took place it was an. nounced that a counter-demonstration by Orangemen threw the former in the shade as far as dimensions and enthr. were concerned. This we knew not be the case, such representations were utterly false, and were meant to decsive. It was intended if they were opposed, "as one man," to the national programme; but the little game has met with a crushing collapse. The agitation of the Orange party, organized by the Northern landlards, has been shown to be a sham of the purest water. The Orange meetings have, for the most part, been composed of a little band of hired loafers and idlers brought together from various parts of the province. The proof of this is now before the world in the shape of a circular marked " private and confidential," and addressed to the monied Torics and Orange Masters of the North. This circular, a copy of which fell into the hands of the ever wide-awake Freeman's Journal, is issued from the "Grand Orange Lodge" of the County of Tyrone and appeals in piteous terms for subscriptions to defray the cost of transporting the Orange contingents to a "counter demonstration" at Dromore. The document is an incontrovertible filustra. tion of the utter degeneracy and fraudulent

The full text of this precious of roular is as

pretensions of the Orange faction, which is

now thoroughly exposed to the ridicule and

contempt of the Unite. Kingdom.

OMAGE, December 215:, 1883. DEAR SIR, -At a meeting of the County Grand Lodge a committee was appointed and a resolution proposed and adopted to collect contributions to defray the expenses of securing the attendance of loyal men to counteract any invasion by the rebels or sccalled Nationalists in any part of our county? It has been proposed by the rebeic to hold a meeting in Dromore on Tuesday, 1st January, 1884, to promote, as we believe, sedition and disloyalty in our county, and we have been directed to apply to you for a subsoription to defray the expenses and transport of loyal Protestants, Orangemen and others, who will attend to demonstrate our actagonism to any scheme calculated to effect the separation of Great Britain and Ireland. or to promote the virtual disfranchisement North of Ireland. It is proposed that any subscriptions sent variou: butors be applied in proportion to the amounts offered as the then exigencies of the occasion may require, and, as the matter is most pressing, may we request an answer by return of post .- Yours faithfully and sincerely,

ROBBET S HAMILTON, D O G M HUNT W CHAMBBE, C G S CHARLES ALEXANDER, W M L O L No 1

THOMAS AUGHINLEON, W M LOL No 850 Please address replies to Captain he Hon O

Alexander, Mountjoy, Omngh. So, no pay, no loyalty. No money, no Orange meeting. No funds, no resistance to the "rebel invasion," no counter demonstrations, no Orange enthusiasm, nor Orange anything. It was ever thus. The motive of Orange antagonism to Irish union and liberty is generally to be found in the jingle of a half crown or the clinking of half pints sup-

It was as a result of this time! r exposure that Earl Spencer did not dare to add to the infamy of the manœuvring of the Orange masters by suppressing the National meeting at Dromore. The Orange faction is fast becoming an Orange fiction.

plied to the rowdles of Beliast by the Tory

rack-renters of the North.

A HIGH SALARIED PEERAGE.

THE Financial Reform Almanac, an English publication of recognized authority in Great Britain, contains a most valuable and instructive statistical paper on the relations of the British aristocracy to the public service. Englishmen make a great boast of the disinterestedness of their Lords and Commons, who perform the duties of legislation without any sordid recompense. The honor of a seat in either House is reward sufficient for their services to their country. How false a boast this is may be judged from the current number of the Financial Reformer, which shows how deep down in the public treasury these hereditary legislators and their relatives Talk about the spoils of office in the United States, and about the spoilers. Why, they bring as leeble an appetite to the public crib as the English Lords bring a vorsclous one! Dealing with the three upper grades of the Peerage only—dukes, marquises and earls -the Financial Keformer shows that during the past thirty years these noblemen and rat- their relatives have gobbled up no less than \$331,236,210.00. Taking the totals, we find that 28 dukes, with 519 relatives of ducal families, occupy 1,013 offices, or about two "doubts as to the genuineness of his lordship's offices apiece, and that they have drawn sala. | " conversion to the Land League doctrine as to tants, seven Catholics, and a Catholic Mayor. from being sound and encouraging, if the their own discomfiture. And, in face of all vance the interests either of his own class or ries amounting to \$48,800,000.00. Then "land when his speech to the Canadian far-The total population of Ottawa is 27,412, of Premier of the Province is to be believed, these facts, the Canadian turned around and of the Imperial Government. That there are the marquises, who number 33, and " mers came under our notice. Now, there

about two offices to every office-holder; ment of the Home Government's designs of to work gratuitously pocket the handsome The Unadian may be change, but it depopulating any portion of the United sum of \$41,529,750.00. Finally, the earls who are more numerous and who number 200, have secured 5,963 offices for 3,391 of their relatives, for filling which they have drawn upon the exchequer to the extent ment wants any help in its work of exter- of \$240,906,010.00. These are pretty fair minating its subjects, it cannot have it from evidence of the grasping greed of the much lauded "old nobility." The Financial Re-Marquis of Lanedowne cease his apologies former does not give the list of viscounts and barons and lower orders of the aristocracy. nor of those of the commoners who draw salaries; it promises to have the facts and figures regarding their connection with the public purse, ready for the edition of 1885. Going into particulars, which are highly interesting, the Reformer shows that the dukes are the most fortunate of the three upper orders of this avaricious nobility. The Duke of Athol and his 37 relatives have cleared \$2,087,500.00; the Duke of Beaufort and his 49 relatives, \$2,-700,000.00; the Duke of Mariborough and and we had no hesitation in declaring that his 31 relatives carried off no less than \$3,166,250. Even the House of Russell whose wealth knows no end, swallowed up to make the Orange faction figure before the \$2,771,000. But these are altogether cast into public eye as "Unter," and to make the shade by the enormous grabbing of the the people of the North appear as Duke of Grafton, who takes \$5,559,250; and the family of the Duke of Wellington, who take \$7,127,500.

The families of the Marquises are somewhat less exacting in their demands upon the National purse. The Beresfords only reach the million limit, and this is mainly due to the position of two members of the ismily in the Irish Established Church. The sixty-two members of the family of the Marquis of Waterford have, however, shared between them no less than \$6.541,000.00 in numerical strength the Loftus clan is the strongest, the family of the Marquis of Ely dividing \$2,227,500 among fifty. seven persons, though the Vane-Tempests follow hard after with \$2,560,000 divided among fifty-three persons. The Paget clan, however, though numerically smaller by two than the Vane-Tempests, divide a far larger amount, the total receipts being \$3,851,750. There are four Earls whose families have derived over a million each from public funds during the last thirty years. The family of the Earl of Kimberley has drawn \$6,480,500; that of the Earl of Minto \$6,104,710 : that of Earl Grey \$5,347,-500; and that of the Earl of Hopetoun \$5,-199,000. How hollow then is the boast of those Englishmen who assert that their legislators serve for honor and not for pay? It has often been asked, " What is the use of a Horse of Lords?" Is not the answer contained in the foregoing figures? To quarter Peers on the public purse and to give the right to their "poor" relations to live on the toil and sweat of the na ion.

The London Echo, commenting on the paltry peculations of the order, which proclaims so ostentatiously, noblesse oblige, says "It would be a partial set-off, at any rate, if the great landed families contributed their fair quota to the revenue, but it is notorious that they do not. Every year the cry grows louder and louder against the inequalities of lucal taxation, the palatial mausions and barks of great landlords being assessed far below the amount charged for ordinary farms. The same thing obtains in the chief cities, where the great landiords obtain almost entire immunity for local taxation." Thus, while these bloated aristocrats squeeze all they can out of the public treasury, they take good care to furnish little or nothing to either municipal or national support.

THE GLOBE, LORD LANSDOWNE AND HIS IRISH ESTATES.

The Toronto Globe has, in its issue of Tuesday, made a few statements concerning Lord Lansdowne's "rent" relations with his Irish estates, which are founded more on fancy than on fact, and which are meant to create the erroneous impression that the many Canadian journals which had made disclosures damaging to his Excellency's character as an Irish landlord and legislator, did him an injustice, and were in the wrong by so doing. Our esteemed and usually well informed contemporary says :---

"Much has been said of the manner in which his (the Marquis of Lansdowne) Irish estates were managed in his father's time and in his own earlier years. It is gratifying to learn that to-day the rents on those estates are lower than what is known as Griffith's valuation, and the tenantry are so contented that no application has been made to the Courts to fix a judicial rent."

We would wish, both for the sake of the Globe and of His Excellency, that the above was true, but, unfortunately for both, the reverse is the case. The Globe's statements are untrue, and we cannot allow any organ of public opinion to bolster up any public man's character at the expense of truth and justice-not even that of a Governor-General. After perusing the Globe's article we picked up an Irish exchange which had just come to hand by the latest mail, and in which we found the subjoined leading article, that is far from being a corroboration of the Globe's fanciful statement "that Lord Lansdowne's tenantry are so contented that noapplication has been made to the Courts tofix a judicial rent." We will allow our Irish contemporary to put the case in its own words, and then the public may judge of the amount of reliance to be placed upon the Globe's utterances. It says: "While the "Marquis of Lansdowne has been posing as the farmers' friend in Canada, the farmers tribunal in Ireland have been clipping his own wings. We confessed to having our own which 15,901 are Catholics, and 11,511 be. At a banquet given Dr. Orton, M.P., in Win. had the baseness to assert that all "the wan. is a point that must be clearly under. who, with 621 relatives, hold 1,250 offices, or | " is proof that His Lordship's theories and

his views are quite at sixes and sevens. " the first place, that the noble Marquis had poses. The Board lent it to him at three and " a-half per cent.; but it appeared quite the * proper thing for him to charge the tenants admitted that the tenants had a right in the i improvements to the extent of the difference s between these rates of interest. When the Com-" missioners came to consider the rents charg. sed, they found it necessary to reduce a total wrent-roll of about £992, roughly speaking, to mabout £810, or close on 20 per cent. The «Commissioners in giving judgment remarked on the exceptional amount of " money which had been laid out on this es-" one. When after careful consideration "his tenantry. If he were wise in his genera-# tion he would have taken another course * peasant proprietary until after this judg-"very eloquent man as a governor general, building with their lives intact. "but a tabulated statement of old rents as " compared with new ones would take a good | theatres, concert-halls, convents or school-" many more gushing metaphors than he is houses, can we here in Montreal say that they " able to command to get over."

much "gratification" in this clear, unequi- there will be no unnecessary sacrifice of vocal and dispassionate exposition of Lord human life? Let anyone contemplate the Lansdowne's real relations with his Irish surging, struggling, straining mass of tenantry, but it has faid itself open to a charge either of writing from ignorance, which our churches at the end of an early morning | Cenis, who is called to dracevine. is unjustifiable in a journal that pretends | service in the densely populated parts of the to a leading position, or of writing intentionally with the object of misinforming and | night's performance, crawling along at a misleading its readers, which would be contemptible and unworthy of all honest journalism. As to the facts concerning the reduction of the exorbitant rents by 20 per then say that in case of fire there will be no cent, and the loaning of money to the tenants at five per cent. which the Government | only in the case of the buildings mentioned, loaned to the Marquis of Lansdowne at three_ and-a-halt per cent., we have no comments to make; they speak for themselves, and rower than in churches and theatres. And they fully corroborate every statement we we contend that it is the duty of the press to have made in the past concerning His Excel- | sound the note of warning, and to tell the lency as an Irish landlord.

TRYING TO CREATE SECTARIAN STRIFE.

THE Montreal Daily Witness, always senseless in its exhibition of bigotry, is at present apparently beginning the tirade of insane abuse of Catholic and the Catholic Church which usually precedes its periodic appeals for aid to the Protestant churches. In its issue of Saturday last it published a stupid and untruthful article in reference to the vacant Registrarchip of the County of Peterboro, Ont., in which it represents the opposing religious elements in that County as about engaging in sectarian warfare. The Witness says that the Liberal member for East Peterboro nominated two men for the vacant Registrarship, neither of whom has been accepted by the Government, because of the opposition of Roman Catholics, and that Ecclesiastics have nominated a man for the office whose only fitness for the position is that he is a Roman Catholic. The Witness is either ignorant of no needless sacrifice of life. the case or wilfully mis-states it. The County of Peterboro is one of the most Catholic of ARCHBISHOP LYNOH ABSENT FROM A Ontario constituencies, and the Catholic electors justly contend that they should receive a share of the offices in the gift of the Government. One of their number, who is and has been an influential supporter of the Mowat Government, made application for the vacant Registrarship, not on the ground of religion, but of his fitness for the position and his services to the party. His application was endorsed by his bishep and by a number of the Catholic laity. No appointment has, as far as we are able to learn; yet been made, as there are several applicants for the office and the Government has delayed in order to make the best selection. We feel satisfied that whether the successful applicant be a Catholic or a Protestant there is little danger of the peace of the comter, we may mention the fact that one of of the stripe of the Witness, and the Protestits efforts to create sectarian strife with de-

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BLAZING.

served contempt.

The wholesale destruction of property and United States is at present attracting widespread attention. The sacrifice of life retake place any day or any hour in Montreal. The burning of the convent of the Immacu- the high position he now occupies." late Conception at Belleville, Ill., on the 5th inst., and the awful holocaust of innocent

and warning. The appalling scenes witness-" At Bignalstown lately, for instance, a large | ed on that occasion should make a lasting s number of cases from His Lordship's estates impression on the minds of all those charged uin the Queen's County were adjudicated on with the safety of public school buildings, n by the Land Commissioners. It appeared, in whether secular or religious. That fire has been described as the most hearts borrowed a lot of money from the Board of | rending ever witnessed. "Great sheets "Works for drainage and reclamation pur- of flame enveloped the entire structure, and the cracking and roaring of the fire, combired with the shrieks of the frantic children and women in their efforts to escape, tegether * five per cent, for the same money. When cor- | with the shouts of the firemen and the shrieks " nered on the subject Lord Lansdowne's sgent of townspeople who had turned out of their bads en masse, produced an uproar utterly indescribable. At the windows of the burning building the girls, dressed only in their night-clothes and crazed with terror, shricked piteously for help, while all human assistance seemed impossible." Just think of those children, some of them flinging themselves from the windows of the third story to meet certain death below, while the majority preferred to group themselves around the Sister * tate, in improvements, but they could not | Superior and with her to perish in the pitlless say that the money had been wisely spent; | fismes. The means of escape from the build-" on the contrary, the so-called improvements | ing were either wholly insufficient or abso-" had in some cases resulted disastrously lutely wanting. The extreme cold retarded of or the cultivator. But the general tone | the work of the firemen; there were no ladders " of the Commissioners leaves on the reader's in the fire department, and no provisions for mind the impression that they believed that such an emergency had been made by the * the Lansdowne estate was a well-managed | managers of the institution. Thus in a few moments of time over 30 precious lives, includ-" they strike off 20 per cent. of his lordship's | ing five Sisters and the Superior, were needrents, we can imagine what must bothe lessly sacrificed. We say needlessly, because " position of tenants on estates which if proper precautionary measures had been are not well managed. The noble marquis | taken no lives need have been lost. If the held out for long against any abstement to building had been furnished with proper means of escape and a sufficient number of exit doors, and if it had been made a part of at all events he would have done well to the training of the pupils to vacate the pre-" have held his tongue on the beauties of mises once, say, every three months, as rapidly as was consistent with their personal safement had been delivered. He may be a ty, all might have escaped from that burning

As regards our public buildings, churches, are abundantly provided with accessible We do not suppose that the Globe will find | means of escape, and that, in case of fire, humanity slowly issuing from any one of city; or coming out of a theatre after a snall's pace, and finally pressing through one small exit door in front by twos or threes at the most—and danger. We say there is great danger not but in the case of convents and public schools, where the exits, as a rule, are fewer and narmanagers of public institutions that a serious and solemn responsibility rests upon their shoulders in this matter, and that the public will not rest satisfied with anything less than the best and most effective means of escape in such moments of peril. Other itles have had their holocauets of life, their wholesale slaughter of innocents, of calamity will not arrive. Let us then be wise in our generation, and be convinced that forewarned is forearmed. Let our corporations, building inspectors, superintendents of convents and public schools do their full duty in this matter, both to themselves and to the public, whose lives are so largely entrusted to their keeping. Let them, from time to time, make their audiences, whether adult or adolescent, familiar with all the means of exit, and practise them occasionally in vacating the premises with order and rapidity, so that when the real danger comes there need be no panic, no wild scenes of confusion, and

OF LANSDOWNE. (Special To THE POST.)

TOBONTO, Jan. 10 .- Last night, His Excellency the Governor General was entertained at a dinner tendered to him and suite at the Government House in this city. A few prominent citizens and public men were invited; among the number was Archbishop Lynch. But when the time came to take their seats at the table, it was found that His Grace was conspicuous by his absence, as he declined to attend.

PARNELL.

h Erin" contributes an erticle to L'Etendard upon Parnell, from which we take the following extracts: "Three years ago Mr. Parnell declared war against the British Governmunity being disturbed, notwithstanding the | ment. At first they laughed at him; and ranking of the Witness. As an evidence of when he advocated his rights in the House he the absence of sectarian animosity in the mat. was treated with that traditional contempt especially those who have the misfortune to the Catholic applicants has the approval of be weaker than she is. The only right that the member for East Peterboro, who is an Ireland had was to suffer, that is, provided she Orangeman. The Liberals of Ontario are not suffered in silence, for when she attempted to protest, endeavors were made to gag her. Those who had the courage of stating that ants of Peterboro will, we are satisfied, treat | Ireland had suffered long enough, and that hope dawned in the future, were thrown into prison. Parnell's confinement in jail was a great mistake, and scored a victory for the National Party. A Government less blind than the British Government to all things Irish, would have seen that by sending Parnell to prison because he dared to openly loss of life by fire both here and in the speak of the wrongs that Ireland has suffered for the past seven hunred years was to make him a hero and a martyr. At present all the bayonets of the United Kingdom, all the coercorded in New York, Boston or Chicago may sive measures that the English Parliament can invent, cannot make Parnell descend from

READ THIS.

young lives, together with the good sisters in charge of them, should convey to-us a never-to-be-forgotten lesson of premonition factory.

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

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CATHOLIC NEWS:

Abbe Loranger, cure of Lanoraie, 18 convalescent.

The first Grand Mass was said in the new church at Fraserville on the 1st of Japuary. St. Hypolite, another northern parish, will possess the finest church, when conpleted, in that district.

Mr. Thomas Norman has been appointed warden of the Fabrique of the parish of Three Rivers.

It is said that a new Catholic Cathedral will be built at Westmingter, Eng., at a cost

of \$2,500,000. Abbs Boullion, of the diocese of Ottawa, has arrived in Quebec from a prolonged voy-

age to the Holy Land. A deputation of the Irish residents of St Ounegonde have waited on Bishop Fabre and saked for a separate congregation.

It is said that the nuns of the General Hos. pital, Quebec, have consented to take charge of the Marine Hospital at Chicoutimi.

We are sorry to learn that the Rev. Mr. Loranger, cure of Lanorete. Fire lind a relapse, and is in a critical state de un conscious. A party of religious law as from the General Hospital, Quebec, will take charge of the new Government Marine Hospital at Oblcou-

At Annonciation, a parish north of St. Jerome, containing 319 inhabitants, the question of building a hapel is occupying the attention of the people.

Cardinal Manning is in a precarious state of health. He will apply for the assistance of a coadjutor to administer the affairs of the large diocese of Westminster.

A letter from Archbiancy Gibbous states that the National Cotta il of the American prelates will be opened on the 9th of Noember next at the Oathedral at Baltimere.

During the year 1883, there were 180 haptisms registered in the town of Joliette, parish of St. Charles Borrommee and 30 marriages were solemnized. There were 126 inter-

The Rev. Mr Ladriere, (Augustin), cure of Notre Dame du Sacre Cont. diocese of Rimouski, who expired on the 4th inst, belonged to the Society of One Mass, provincial

The embellishment is the parish church at Three Bivers is progressing rapidly, says La Concorde; \$4,000 have been already expended, leaving a balance of \$500 to complete the work.

The Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, vicar of the church of St. Antoine, East Minneapolis, save Le Canadian, has just been made cure of the church of Austin, in room of Rev. P. C.

On Sunday, the 20th, His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner with cificiste at Grand Mass in the Church of the Gesu. After dinner the members of the Union Catholique and the pupils of St. Mary College will be presented to Mgr. Smeulders.

A letter dated 22nd of December, from the Seminaire Francais, Bome, states that Abbe Dominique Pelletier, of Riviere du 1 oup (en bas), has been ordained priest on the 29th of December, at the Baeilique Saint Jean de Latran. He will return to Canada in a year and a half hence.

Oardinal MoCabe has refused to accept the vice-presidency of the International Peace Society. He says that he deeply deplores war Christian world retraces its steps and once more accepts His Holiness the Porce as the supreme arbitrar in vexed in ... : national queetions, wars will be waged and human blood

A Quebec paper has received a letter from the Archiepiscopal palace, Sante Fe, New Mexico, that on the 21st of December last, His Excellency Mgr. Jean Baptiste Lemy, Archbishop of Sante Fe, raised the dignity and Montreal has no guarantee that her day of priest Senor Don Alforso Henrique Fanni, formerly of the Seminary of St. Germain de Bimouski, and also Mr. Francois Gatignol, recently arrived from France.

His Eminence Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, attained his eighty-second year on the 13th ult. The venerable prelate, whose health is excellent was born at Aix, in 1802, consecrated bishoh of Viviors in 1842 he was transferred to the archbishopric of Tours in 1857 and occupied that position till 1871. After the assassination of Mgr. Darboy by the Commune, M. Th: : b' government called him to the archbishopric of Paris. He was on the 22nd of Decomber, 1873, made Cardinal with the title of Saint Jean devantla-Porte-Latine.

News received from La Montagne de la Fortue, dated 25th November last, states that Mgr. Marthe, Bishop of Dakota, during a pastoral visit confirmed 114 Metis and two whites. After the ceremony, Mgr., accompanied by the Rev. Father Malo, dined at the house of Mr. Bruno Charbonneau, and the next morning he left for Pembina Mountain, while the Rev. Father Maio quitted the place for a four months' tour through the New England States and Canada. He will be replaced by the Bev. Father Brunelle.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 12-Monsignor Corcoran. who recently returned from Rome, says the Pope has determined to appoint fewer ltalians to the Cardinalate and more of other nationalities. Another American Cardinal or two may be created after the holding of the Baltimore Council.

WEDDING CHIMES.

One of the 3s joyous events which from time to time excite social circles, and which join two hearts together whose pulsations throb as if but one, was witnessed at the Bishop's palace yest:rday morning, when Mr. J. J. McConniff, general railway ticket agent at the Windsor Hotel, was united in marriage to Miss Theresa M. Whelan, daughter of the late Mr. John Whelan, contractor, and sister of John P. Whelan, managing director of Mr. THE POST. The Rev. P. Cazeau, S.J., officiated, and despite the unostentations character of the ceremony, the sacred edifice was filled with a goodly assemblage. At the conclusion of the interesting ceremony, the happy couple repaired to the residence of the bride, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of, at which the relatives and attached friends of the contracting parties were present. After receiving cordial congratulations and good wishes for their safe return, future happiness and prosperity, the newly wedded couple left by an early train for New York, Boston and Philadelphia on their honeymoon trip, The wedding presents were many and of the most elegant and costly description.

CATARRE. -- A new | reatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & 80N, 805 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

Laura Kinnard, daughter of a roet doctor in Prosperity, S.O., has been found dead in a fireplace horifoly burned. Kinnard bears a able property.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BRADFORD, Pa, Jan. 15 .- A train on the Frie narrow-gauge system ran into a pool of oil at 9.45 this morning.

A spark from the engine ignited the oil, which caused a panic among the passengers, who jumped through the doors and windows Three women were killed and filteen men were burned, and others were badly wounded. Four or five of the injured will die before night.

The burning train as it dashed down the mountain was an appailing sight, almost unnerving those who witnessed it.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The results of the municipal elections in various places yesterday are as follows :-

ST. ANDREW'S. - The municipal election here resulted in the election of the three retiring counciliors, Messrs, Nelson Albright, Charles Albright and M. Fournier. Mr. George Simpson was re-elected mayor.

RICHMOND,-Joseph Bedard, U. A. Bangs and L. Decelle were elected councillors for the town.

HULL.—At the nominations for aldermanic honors the following were nominated in the wards mentioned, there being no opposition: -Ward No. 1. Dr. C. E. Graham; ward No. 2, Joseph St. Marie; ward No. 3, E. B. Eddy; ward No. 4, Damien Biohard; ward No. 5, Eraste D'Orsonnens. The Council met to-night and elected E. B. Eddy Mayor.

Scret.-The following gentlemen were nominated for the coming municipal election for the mayoralty:—Er. A. Germain and Hon. J. B. Guevrement. Councillors-Messrs. H. Beauchemin and John Mathieu, Champlain Ward. Those elected by acclamstion are :-- Mr. J. A. Chenevert, Bichelieu Ward; P. Haulpus, Champlain; D. Page Lavalle, St. Lawrence.

Sr. Scholastique .- Or. L. A. Fortler and Mr. Brazeau, High Constable, were to-day elected councillors for the village of Ste. Scholastique, and Mr. J. B. Berthelot, Prothonotary, was re-elected.

STE. CUNEGONDE .- Mr. H. Morin was returned to the West Ward by acela mation, and Mr. T. Delisle in the same manner for East Ward. In the South Ward there was a contest' Mr. H. Hanault opposing Mr. Fortin. There are 214 votes in the ward to be polled, and when the poll closed for the day, last night, Mr. Henault was 46 ahead.

Matrawa, Ont .- Municipal organization has been established, and the first council elected, as follows :-J. A. Fink, E. J. Smith, Wm. Murphy, A. M. Earle. The defeated candidates were :- E. Jodoln, Wm. McDon ald, E. McDonnell; Reave, Wm. Hogarth,

elected by acclamation last Monday.

QUEBEC.—Elections in the various adjoining municipalities took place yesterday. There have been several changes in some of the parisher, and on the whole more interest than usual seems to have been taken in these elections.

FREDERICTON, N.B .- Geo. Fenely, Queen's Printer, was elected Mayor yesterday, defeating Ald. Wilson by 218 majority.

THE DOMINION LICENSE ACT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13 .- A proclamation will appear in the Canada Gazette to-morrow putting in force the Dominion Liquor License Act of 1883. Ontario is divided into 46 districts, Nova Scotia 19, New Brunswick 16, Prince Edward Island 3, British Columbia 5, M nitoba 5 and Quebec into as follows:--- Electoral districts and the causes which lead to it, but until the of Argenteuli, Bagot, Beauce, Beauharuols, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Berthler, Brome, Chambly, Champlain, Charlevolx, Chateaugusy, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, Comptor, Dorohester. Drummond and Arthabaska, Gaspe, Huntingdon, Hochelaga, Iberville, Jacques Cartier' Joliette, Kamourasks, Lzprairie, L'Assomption, Laval, Levis, L'Islet, Lotbiniere, Montcalm, Maskinonge, Megantic, Missisequol, Montmagny, Montmorency Napierville, Nicolet, Ottawa (not including City of Hull), Pontiac, Portneuf, Quebec, Richelieu, Bichmond (not including Wolfe), Rimouski, Rouville, St Hyacinthe, St Johns, St Maurice, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Soulanges, Stanstead Temiscousts, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Vandreuil, Vercheres, Wolfe (not including Richmond), Yamaska, and the cities of Hull, Montreal, Quebec and Three

OTTAWA, Jan. 14 .- In addition to the districts created under the authority of the Dominion License Act for the Province of Quebec telegraphed yesterday, the following are those in the Province of Ontario :-Brant, indiuding the City of Brantford, Bruce, Carleton not including the City of Ottawa, Dufferin, Dundas, Durham, Elgin, Essex, Frontenac not including the City of Kingston, Grey, Haldimand, Halton, Hastings including the city of Belleville, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Lincoln including the city of St. Catharines, Middlesex not including the city of London, Norfolk, Northumberland, Ontario, Oxford, Peel, Perth, Peterboro, Prescett, Prince Edward, Benirew, Bussell, Simcoe, Stormont, Victoria, Waterloo, Welland, Wellington, Wontworth not including the city of Hamilton, York not including the city of Toronto, and the electoral district of Algoma, for representation in the Parliament of Canada, and also the cities of Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa and Toronto.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

AMOTHER IMPERIAL TOURIST-THE EMPIROR OF AUSTRIA TO PAY A VISIT TO ROME.

New York, Jan. 9.—A Rome despatch says the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, it is announced officially, will make a visit to the Pope and will accept official receptions in Turin, Milan and Rome. In the Italian capital the Emperor will become the guest of King Humbert and will reside at the Quirinal. The programme for this imperial visit is so similar to that which was made for the recent official visit of the German Crown Prince as to impress Italians with the conviction that its inspiration also originated at Friedrichrhue. The Roman officials of the Italian temporal power have, however, made haste to deny publicly that they entertain any fears as to the possible political effects of Francis Joseph's visit. The Irredentists, on the other hand, have called meetings to arrange for hostile demonstrations against the Austrian Emperor because of the persecution and execution of Oberdank. The most astute of the Italian politicians do not hesitate to declare their belief that it will be unwise, and possibly perilous, for the managers of the imperial journey to carry out that part of the announced programme which arranges for demonstrations in Turin and Milan in honor of the Austrian Emperor. The Turanese and Milanese are excited over the proposed visit, and in a mood to resent it as an insult to Italian unity. The editors of Turin and Milan have already inaugurated a hostile agitation by reminding the people of the bitterness of the unforgotten struggle between the Northern Italian States and Austris, and it would surprise no one who well knows the people of Northern Italy if they bad reputation, and it is supposed that he should in their treatment of Francis Joseph murdered the girl, who was heir to consider. greatly outdo the Parisians who insulted

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Socialism is rapidly spreading to Eussia. Serious troubles are reported in the Liverpool corn trade.

Severe shorks of earthquake were felt on Saturday on the Island of Scilly.

New York State made a profit of mearly \$10,000 out of its prisons last year. The Pope, it is reported, will shortly issue

an encyclical regarding the Free Masons. The town of Prescott has been reunited with the counties of Leeds and Grenville. Herr Sonnenthal, the Austrian court actor,

s to make a tour of America next summer. A hitch is reported to have occurred in the negotiations between the Vatican and Prus-

AU. S. naval officer is in Durdee looking for a vessel for use in the Greely relief expedition.

Cleveland, Eng., iron producers are to limit production in the hope of strengthening prices.

Three Salvation army soldiers have been fined at Bridgeport, Conn., for parading the atreota. The Quebec Government have so far re-

funded over \$45,000 on account of the insur-

ance stamps. Twe Liverpool corn dealers are being prosecuted for hypothecating the same grain bills to two parties.

Affairs in Spain are reported to be assuming an ugly look, and a revolution is feared to be imminent.

The Marquis of Tseng thinks the capture of Sontay by the French has increased the

war party in Ohina. Harvard College authorities are raising objections to some of the practices of the stu-

dents' athletic clubs. The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has rejected the bill legalizing marriage be-

tween Jews and Christians. A bill providing for the establishment of a postal telegraph service has been introduced

in the United States Congress. The total subscriptions received by the Mayor of Toronto to date for the Humber accident fund amount to \$4,270.

The C. P. R. has made arrangements for special reductions for the carriage of frozen wheat from Manitoba to the east.

Owing to the threats of American Fenians sgainst Judge Denman, he is surrounded by a police guard while on the bench. There were 333 tailures in the United

States and Canada reported during the past week, compared with 348 last week. The strike of sallors at Marseilles continues

with renewed vigour. Fifty-six steamers have been abandoned by their crews. The barque Truro, from Botterdam to New York, has arrived at Halifax in distress, having lost two men from exposure and cold.

A large granary and a portion of the Great Belgian Railroad station at Ostend have been burned; one man was killed and three injured.

The Quebec Corporation of Pilots are going to petition the Government for a continuation of last year's increase in the pilotage tariff.

The Democratic caucus, in secret ballo last evening, at Columbus, O., nominated H B Payne to succeed Pendleton as U B Senator. The operatives at the cotton factory at

Halifax, have received notice of a general reduction of wages, to take effect after the next pay day. A diocesan synod is at present in session

La Paz. Bolivia. One hundred and thirty years has elapsed since a similar assemblage De Lesseps and Rivers-Wilson have agreed

on a convention to be submitted to the British Government in regard to the Suex Canal tolls.

It is intended to hold a series of meetings in the County of Carleton during this month. with a view to submitting the Scott Act to the electors.

The cutting of a diamond, believed to be the largest ever cut in this country, has just been completed at Boston after more than a

month's labor. The article for which Talander's paper will be prosecuted was written by Michael Murphy, an Irish anarchist, who has been expelled

from France. It is reported that owing to Fenian threats. the garrison at Windsor Castle has been ordered to be held ready to turn out at a

moment's notice. The most remarkable snowstorm for years is prevailing throughout the valley of Virginia. The snow is already 10 inches deep and travel is impeded.

British trade reports for December show considerable increase in the exports and decrease in the imports compared with the same monsh last year.

A letter has been received by Count Tolstoi, Russian Minister of the Interior, announcing that he has been condemned to death by the Nihilists.

Hugo Schencke, an engineer, has been arrested in Vienna on a charge of murdering four girls after having obtained their money under promise of marriage.

The Washington Academy of Science has made a report finding that " her grape sugar, glucose nor corn starch ____ar contain anything injurious to health. Negotiaations have been opened by Lord

Granville for a settlement of the French Shore claims in Newfoundland en a basis of England purchasing France's rights. Four Quebec pilots were carried to sea last

fall by outward sailing vessels, having been unable to land owing to prevailing high gales. Three of them have just returned home. The authorities of the War Office have re-

quired "Chinese" Gordon to surrender his commission as an English officer upon taking service under the King of the Belgians. The Cumberland, County Council, in see-

sion at Amherst, N.S., after a lengthy discussion almost unanimously passed a resolution granting free right of way to the Chignecto Railway Co. The annual report of the Chief of the Fire

Brigade, Ottawa, shows the number of fires during the past year to have been 117, being 19 more than during the previous year. The losses amounted to \$25,000. A machine has been invented for manufac-

turing hob nails, hitherto done by hand, and a factory will shortly be established at Pittsburg. The machine, it is claimed, is capable of doing the work of 100 men. Leon Chatteau salls for America to prevent.

if pessible, the United States Government from adopting retaliatory measures on account of the refusal of France to permit the importation of American salted meats.

THE FEDERAL SESSION.

The Minerve of Tuesday says : - " The session of the Federal Parliament opens on Thursday next, and promises to be lively and interesting it would be a mistake to believe that it will last less than three months, even if the Government desired to ahorten the session the Opposition would not allow Sir Richard Castwright and Hon. David Mills of themselves would prolong the session for a fortnight. The principal questions to be discussed are the Pacific Bailway, the Crown lands, the tariff, the troutier between Ontario and Quebec, the electeral franchise and the license law. It is certain that an effort will be made to define the powers of the Federal and Local Legislatures. The debate on the address will, as usual, create much discussion, and will give occasion to the new members to express their views on the questions of the day. In the Commons Mr. D. MacMaster, member for Glengarry, will move the address, seconded by Mr. Belleau, member for Levis. In the Senate the Hou. Mr. Lacoste will move the address, seconded by Hon. Mr. Turner, and the discussion on the address promises to be interesting. The opposition will be as helpless as it was last session, there being only seventy nine members in its ranks, while the government counts one hundred and forty partisans. There are two vacanoles to fill yet, which will not alter the position of the respective parties. The conquest of power seems to cause the Liberal party to stand at a distance, which is all the better for the general good."

NEWS FROM BOME.

THE O'CONNELL CHAPEL -THE NATIONAL PIL-GRIMAGE A FIACCO.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The N. Y. Herald correspondent has been shown the autograph letter in which, as he promises the Irish deputation, the Holy Father approves and blesses the scheme for the erection of a church at Cahirciveen in memory of O'Connell. It runs in the original Latin as follows:— Latin as follows :-

> THE POPE'S LETTER. "EN ÆDIBUS VATICARES. (

"Consilium novi tempii eo loco addicandi que religionis Catholica strenus vindee, Daniei O'Connell, natus est, valde protamus, et apos-tolicam benedictionem tibi et omnibus qui open vel operam suam in id contulerint libenter iu Domino impetimus.

"LEO P. P. KIIL" The above letter has just been posted to several Irish ecclesiastics. Father Brosman, the parish priest of Cahirelveen, in answer to whose betilion the above letter was written, will shortly visit America and Australia.

Archbishop Gibbons has received the brief appointing him spostolic delegate to preside over the National Council at Baltimora. He left Rome vestraley morning

eft Rome yesterday morning

THE NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE. The NATIONAL PLEGRIMAGE.

The so-called national "pilgrimage" has proved a terrible flaco. So far not one-fourth part of the pilgrims expected have arrived in Home, although the railway companies and the Government had held out every kind of temptation to induce them to come. The Catholic party are naturally jubliant. The newspapers, even those devoted to the Ministry, make no effort to deny the failure of their attempt to outdo the recent Catholic demonstration at St. Peter's.

There is no truth in the report that threaten-ing letters have been addressed to the Pope or to Mgr. Boccall, the Papal private secretary.

IRISH FRANCHISE.

THE DEMANDS OF THE NATIONAL PARTY --- A REM-EGADE'S VAIN THREAT-ORANGEIS AND LOYALTY DECLARED INCOMPATIBLE.

London, Jan 10.—The Parnellite party state that they will vigorously oppose any measure of franchise reform in Ireland, no matter how near it may approach to universal suffraged should it at the same time contemplate a reduction of the number of Iriah members. They insist that the government shall pledge themselves to the preservation of the present Iriah representation under the Redistribution Act. English Radicals are intensity irritated at this newest development of the obstructive policy, and threaten reprisals.

Colonel King-Harman [conservative], mem-

Colonel King-Harman (conservative), member of Parliament for County Dublin, in a speech at Dublin last night, said that it was only idle village ruffiant and tyrants who desired the lowering of the franchise, and that if their wish was granted civil war would result.

THE ORANGE AGITATION.

The agitation in Ireland based upon Lord Rossmore's recent Orange protest is briskly maintained. Three-fourths of the magistrates have already publicly placed themselves upon record in opposition to the platform which Lord Rossmore has laid down as the only one on which loyal Irishmen can stand. In the County Cork alone 148 magistrates have declared that loyalty and Orangelein are incompatible, and that they will not be corred into inaction or submission by the braggadocic of the anti-Catholic partisans. The Orange societies are making arrangements for a series of meetings to be held in Engiand and Scottand, but the efforts of the rival religious factions to create a culturkampt for Ireland excite such small interest omiside of that country that these meetings will probably fall flat.

Lord Rossmore is announced to speak at Falsley shortly, and the Irish residents of that town promise him a warm reception. THE ORANGE AGITATION,

BUDGET OF IBISH NEWS.

THE ABBITERS OF THE SITUATION-HARD OF THE OBANGEMEN-A WEAK M P. GONE-FORSTER SNUBBED-HARBINGTON'S BELEASE.

By Special Cable from Irish News Agency.) LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Egyptian muddle over-shadows all domestic questions and increases greatly the difficulties of Ministers. It menaces a long debate on the address and the consequent disturbance of Glassione's arrangements for the session, when the Irish party will again become arbiters of the situation.

THE BAYONETED OBANGEMAN.

The death of the Orangeman stabbed by the The death of the Grangeman stabled by the military in Dromore brings events in Ulsier to a crisis. Earl Spencer is reported to have received full powers at the recent Cabinet Councils to deal with the Grange leaders.

Preparations continue for more Nationalist demonstrations in Ulster. Should there be a repetition of Grange rowdylam vigorous action will be taken to meet it.

The expert reception given to Michael Dayitt. The areat reception given to Michael Davitt and William O'Brien, at Clonmel, decides the

fate of Arthur Moore, nominal Home Ruler. A FIERCE FIGHT AREAD. The resignation of Daly, in Cork, removes a weak member. A fierce contest is probable, the Whigs and Tories being willing to combine against Parnell.

BUCKSHOT SNUBBED. The feelings with which Suckshot Forster is regarded among English Radicals may be interred from the fact that Jacob Bright refused to preside over his late meeting in Manchester.

AN INFAMOUS ACT. The Echo, describing the release of Mr. Har-rington's brother says that a more infamous

act of arbitrary power than the imprisonment of that gentleman was seldom chronicled even in Ireland. This is one among many indications that the tide of English public opinion is turning against the combined brutality and cowardice of Spencer and Trevelyan.



The Fac-Simile of India.

IRON RULE OF OPPRESSORS.

The Country Emerging from a State of Feudalism.

DESERTED VILLAGES, SUFFERING TEN-ANTS AND CRUEL, GRASPING LANDLORDS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Scotch Canadian, who is at present sojourning in Ireland, to a relative here in Montreal. The letter is dated from fathers. The Celt has the most passionate Belmullet, Co. Mayo :-

As to-day is comparatively an idle day with me, I shall endeavor to give you a sketch—simply an outline—of the aspect Ireland presents to one who has never before come in contact with its problems, social and political. As it is from the pen of "one of ourselves," let it remain amoung ourselves.

1 think nothing would strike you as a Canadian and living amid institutions so different as this one fact, that Ireland, as represented in the distressed districts, has hardly emerged from a state of feudalism.

The Lord of the Manor seems still to be in some measure the personage he was three or four centuries ago, and to adopt the adage. pay, carry it into practice, that the "tenant lives only for his master." No sadder state of things exists, I should say, in Christian Europe, than exists in this same County Ways.

"Wretched master he must be who preys upon so wretched tenants." But I am anticl-pating, and must first give a brief description of the country. I will select County Maye, as it is typical of the other distressed dis-

The land, by Nature, is poor, very poor. It is mostly one extent of bog, six to ten feet of peat, and then underneath loose gravel or limestone, with no natural soil to work upon, Large tracts of it in the West are doomed to hopeloss sterility, swept as they are by the almost constant Atlantic gales, which have such a deterrent effect on vegetation, that the more exposed grounds are blighted and bare, grow there. Nothing could be more bleak or dreary than to jog along hour after hour and | each their " big house" as they say in Scotsee but an expanse of peat bog with the same prevailing aspect of sterility, broken only by an occasional potate patch, that seems itself to quagmire. There is not a tree, there is not even a green bush to relieve the monotony. Out of hovels indistinguishable from the bog itself, for they are simply dens scooped out in it, despairing, poverty-stricken faces glance on you with timid suspicion as you pass. They live the lives of brute beasts, and as cheerless and hopeless, " wearing out life," as the saying is. For, out of such a soil only the most untiring perseverance and enterprise, sided by a just recognition on the part of the landlord, of whoever exerts those qualities, could land, so that beyond the attending of fairs ever hope to thrive on it. But look, and you see deserted hovels at every turn of the road in utter vacuity. For of society there is none sometimes whole villages of them—their out on those wilds. In his own way -sometimes whole villages of them-their lands gone back to the primeval bog, as it be is exceedingly polite and hespitable to a never hend had tried to reclaim it. And, in-stranger, and ever ready to recount to him deed, only a despairing hand ever tried it. A the hardships of his fate in being doomed to little patch was drained and cleared for live amid such monotony, and in dread of his potatoes, for that was quite a nocessity life from every exasperated tenant. This if life was to be supported. Maybe the may be true, but a look into his larder seldom tenant had some pluck and spirit, and he im- falls to prove that "His Honor" is living on proved upon his patch-drained and manured enough to grow a little barley and onta

ms Well. For two or three years he might continue to do this and begin to feel it was possible to make something out of his ground after allif only he would be let alone. But, alas ! factor. or landlord himself, will not allow this op-portunity to pass. He, poor landlord, has been sorely tacked and worried in trying to keep up his claim to the ranks of the "True Blue" by the exorbitant demands he makes apon the owners of the potato patches, many of whom have not been able to pay rack-rent for their wretched holdings, but have been giving their labor instead, that is, they have given time and services to their lord and master without remuneration, and are aupposed on this account to be allowed to retain the den they hollowed (or burrowed) in the wet bog, where cowe, pigs, poultry, paps, mamma and bairns, all seek a common shelter, for aught I know biped not objecting to occupy the same straw as quadruped.

But to the story. Landlord quietly takes notice of increased capabilities of the land thus improved by his more enterprizing tenant, quietly reflects his rental has need of replenishing, and some fine day informs the unfortunate one that land so good is worth, say 50 per cent more than the rent paid for it. and that as a reward for his own industry said tenant must consider his rental as raised by that amount. What can he do? Before he only managed to live, and for his patience, time and trouble he has thus only reapedincreased rental. He sinks into the same lethargic hopelessness as the others, his land speedily collarses into its old worthless state (for all agricultural purposes), and finally when rent day comes round he does not appear; further notices and threats have no eifect, for be it remembered this saying is a true one, "Ye canne take the breeks from a Hieianman," neither is it difficult to understand how an Irishman's rent is not forthcoming when even a reduction of 50 per cent would still leave him " less than nothing." The story is scon told. Cattle are saleable—though tenants are not. Sheep thrive well on the bog pasture, and landlord has now his chance. The sheriffs and balliffs are quite familiar personages here, and eviction has come to be regarded as quite a chronic state of matters. But to the evicted there is still one hope left, one abelter-the workhouse; he cannot be expected to pay rent there. Your true born Celt, however, has an in-

stinctive herror of that very name. Though born in poverty, nursed and matured in it, he yet regards the portals of the workhouse as the entrance to disgrace and shame, and too often does double mischief by quartering himself upon his poor friends who are hardly able to support them-

But for a few months back one other refuge has been offered him, thanks to the awakening (so it is called) of the Government.

Those evicted tenants are the class we are engaged sending from here to Canada and to the United States. The Government defrays their passage money and gives for each a sum to be paid to them on landing abroad. Philan-thropic committees see that they are fed, clothed and sheltered until ready to be dispatched, which they are weekly; so many are

A few miles from Belmuliet there is the remains of a "deserted village," the street 18 grass grown and overrun with weeds. The hoot of the owl is heard among the ruined walls, and sometimes a hare starts out at the approach of the visitor.

I counted at least the remains of thirty houses, which in Ireland would represent about 250 persons, and on enquiring how it had become a veritable "Auburn" I was struck with the reply.

The landlord after allie of equandering and dissipation in London and the continent, and after equeezing his tenants until he could equeeze them no tighter, sud-denly seemed to be struck with an idea, and forthwith acted upon it. It had been pointed out to him that if he reserved his land for grazing purposes he would be able to make more from it than he could possibly get from his tenants. At the first opportunity he turned every soul of them out, fathers, mothers, children; some of them possessors of holdings handed down to them from generations. No more melancholy sight could be witnessed than an Irishman turned away from the home of his attachment to the spot on which he was reared, and gives vent to his sorrow when forced to leave it with tears and lamentations And in this case it must have been doubly hard, for he had always been able to meet the demands of the landlord, however exerbitant, and was only turned away because, in that worthy's opinion he was an article of less value than—cattle.

Probably you will say, "but this is an isolated ocsa." I wish for the sake of justice, I could say it was. But it is not. Everywhere you find traces of it, people turned away from their homes, as if their claims to live were less than the brute beast.

Grazing farms are all the rage hereabouts now, so that actually quadruped, backed by landlord, seems destined to usurp the place of the peasant, and leave him not a rood to

stand upon. For a distance of 10 miles, with comparaively good land on each slate, I met with almost a continuous line of ruined homesteads, and was informed that years ago a thrilty population inhabited them, but that during the general rage for stock farms, all those good grounds were taken up for cattle, and the people either turned adrift or put back to the bad bog-land, not worth a cent an acre. where they now miserably eks out an existence, poorly protected from the wind and rain by wratched peat bute, amid such dirt and equaior, that the wonder is they do manage to ive, and not die off, as perhaps they were intended to do.

One is undoubtedly struck by the number not even the hardlest shrub managing to of petty proprietors which exist. The land is all broken up into small lots, which have

The well-to-do farmer at home here develops into a landloid, who as the owner of halfstruggle for an existence among the universal | a-dozen tenants assumes the bearing and importance of a feudal baron. He is "His honor" whose wish is law, and it is curious to see with what abject servility his for the part of Princess Ida, which was tenants approach him, however much they originally destined for Lillian Russell. Miss

may detest him. Your true specimen still wears the tightfitting knee-breeches as his haughty fathers did of yore, so that this must be taken as a token of his aristocratic descent. He passes his time generally in idleness as he is the exception who takes any interest in his and markets, his life may be said to be spent the fat of the land, with pretty few luxuries that he does not possess, while his tenantry are depending on outdoor relief, or literally starving from day to day around him. That larder, one may say, has to be filled by their agonies. So plausible and polished is he, one can hardly fall at first to sympathise with him, and it is not difficult to see how Land Commissioners and other interested strangers, who come to study Irish problems, are won away by his bland manners and hospitable geniality, when contrasted with the reserve and dogged, sullen suspicion with which the tenantry commonly receive them. Moreover, the landlord generally gets himself appointed as J.P. for his county; he also may compose one of the Grand Jury (wholly composed of landlords), who have so much to say and so much to do with the social interests of

their respective counties, of which the best proof may be the fact (I was myself a witness of it) that seldom can any measure which has a semblance of being in the interests of the poor people obtain their sanction. The Grand Juries of Ireland are undoubtedly the the war broke out his family, dreading lest opponents of social reform; they are intensely jealous of their own interests, and tend to retard the progress and well being of three-fourths of the population of Ireland. Justice and common sense have no part in their considerations when it is found they would clash with landlord supremacy and

oherished traditions. I doubt I am exceeding the limits of a letter, and I did not intend to write an epistle. As I write midnight is tolling from the old fashioned chapel tower out (n the moor, and lights may attract some strolling party of "Moonlighters"—may, but not very likely, I hope, having so far come through this arduour campaign without a scratch-but I could not close without mentioning what has struck me very forcibly, and is the best commentary on the state of feeling in Ireland, viz:-that it presents the appearance more of a conquered country than of a component part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is the exact fac simile of India, at our own doors, both as to its political and social aspects. Like India, it is overburdened with English officialism, which here assumes also the same haughty, domineering spirit for the "native." It is sad to remark. too, that the local laws are those which belong to a country kept under subjection by force; they are not the laws of free countries like England and Scotland, or perhaps any other nation in Europe. They are the same laws which England enforces in dealing with semi-barbarous races whose country she has conquered and annexed to her Empire. They are laws as rigorous as those which prevailed in India immediately

people healthy, prosperous, and free. Young, middle aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise and which sflicts her in its worst form, but

succeeding the mutiny. The armed police and soldiers often double the population of

the smaller towns, indeed all over the country are scattered police stations and bar-

racks; a continual reminder to the people,

that by the " fear" and " terror" of England

they are governed, not by respect for its in-

stitutions, admiration of its principles, or

hope for its furnte, which only can make a

HOW LANSDOWNE 18 TO BE BE-OEIVED.

in a graph of the second second

(To the Editor of the Evening Canadian.) Sin,-The Kerry immigrants of Conway street are preparing to accord Lansdowne a grand reception. They know him better than the citizens of Toronto. They desire once more to take a glance at this Nero of the nineteenth century, who has immortalized himself by razing to the ground many an humble cot in Kerry, and casting on the roadside to die of starvation many a poor Irish peasant. His own Kerry people are determined to contribute a share in his reception. They will form a grand procession. Their misery, their motley appearance, their haggard looks, and poverty-stricken features will tell the history of the glorious career of Lansdowne. Let the people of Toronto gaza upon them as they march through the city on the day of the reception and Lansdowne's history will be revealed.

His history is written in the ruins of many an Irishman's home in Kerry, and his charac-ter is impressed on the mind of Canada by the voice of many an expatriated man.

Yours truly, ONE FROM CONWAY STREET.

Aver's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strengh. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

"THE PRINCESS IDA."

GILBERT AND FULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA-IT IS PRO-NOUSCED A FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Jan 7 .- The Herald's London despatch regarding the production on Saturday night of Gilbert and Suilivan's new opera, says :- Despite the organized claque, Gilbert and Sullivan's new work, " Princess Ida" failed to please at the Savoy Theatre. That portion of the audience which was not bired to applaud was amused to find that Mr. Gilbers had reproduced his old Olympic burleaque, adding nothing but a few patter songs of the regular burlesque type. All the originality of "Patience" and "Pinafore" had vanished. Dreary puns were as abundant as in the Galety extravaganza Even Bullivan's music nodded, and, though the score showed great scholarship, it is quite unfitted to a play of a light order. There were two rattling military pieces, one antique ballad, and one classical parcdy. The rest was emptiness. Mr. D'Oyly Uarte is master of the "puff pre-ilminary." Through the press he had raised expectations that the audience would be urusually brilliant. As a matter of fact, nobody of high distinction was present. Nor was the mounting or performance of the play worthy of the theatre. In the final scene the electric light shone brilliantly on the glittering mail of the girl graduater, but the court costumes in the prologue were as ordinary as the caps and gowns of the girls in the first act. Mr. George Grossmith in the small part of King Gama had no opportunity to dispiay his vein of peculiar humor. Leonora Braham sang well, but was physically unfit Brandram was excellent as Lady Blanche. though her metaphysical conceits were lost on the audience. But the hit of the play was made by the three knights in armour, Arac, Guron and Scynthias, who brought down the house with their song running :

For a month to dwell
In a dungeon cell,
Growing thin and wisen
In a solitary prison
Is a poor lockout
For a soldier stout
Who is longing for the rattle
Of a complicated battle—
For the rum-tum-tum
Of the military drum,
And the guns that go boom! And the guns that go boom! boom!

Chorus. Boom ! boom ! boom ! boom !

Rum-tummy-tummy-tum, Boom! boom! boom! boom! boom! humor of the latest Gilbertina effasion. The respect due to its music helped to save the piece from utter collapse. The author and composer were summoned before the curtain without enthusiasm. Their productions are in London a species of cuit, but in America Princess Ida" would probably be summarily damned.

THE MAHDI'S LIEUTENANT.

The Parls Figure gives some interesting details respecting a Frenchman named Soulie. who is believed to be the Mahdi's right hand man, and to have taken a leading share in the defeat of the Egyptian force under Ricks Pacha. Soulie is described as having haunted the cases and beershops of the Quartier Latin some seven years ago. He was then a young fellow of about 24 years, very dark and wiry, loud in talk, and exuberant in gesticulation. He was born at Algiers, where his family still reside. When danger, summoned him home to the Algerian Capital, where he does not appear to have pursued any settled occupation.

Devoured with impatience, restless from inaction, he endeavored to find a vent for the fury of his temperament by the most perilous exercises of the acrobat and the circus rider. On his return to Paris about seven years ago he attended to lectures of the School of Mining Engineering, and studied law; but quiet life did not suit him, and he returned to Algiers, whence he wrote letters to friends in Paris breathing a violent hatred to England and the English, whom he conceived to have used Germany as an instrument to " crush France.

One fine morning he disappeared, and his friends were at a loss to know what had become of him, when they suddenly heard that he had joined arabi, to gratify his passion by fighting the English. After the collapse of Arabi he migrated to Kaironan, and subsequently joined the False Prophet, in whose operations he is believed to have taken a leading part. The story, as told by the Figure, may be pure romance, but there is this foundation for it, that there are many adventurers with the False Prophet, and that among them there is a Frenchman named

Boulie, seems beyond a doubt. The Colonel Bartorius whose name is now so prominently before the public in connection with the operations at Suskim and the opening campaign against the False Prophet must not be confounded, says the Whitehall Review, with the officer of the same rank and name who so distingushed himself in the Ashantes war. The Sartorius of that campaign, who gained his Victoria Cross on the west coast of Africs, is at present with his regiment in India. A third Colonel Sartorius, and also a Victoria Cross man, is brother of the Ashantee hero, both being sons of our senior Admiral of the fleet.

Ross Bonheur's legion of friends and admirers must be prepared for the worst in respect to the great artist, says a recent Paris etter. She has obtained temporary relief from the malady which carried off her mother evicted that we can sometimes count on 300 giving successful treatment. World's Distance she is now over 60 and cannot withstand for one vessel.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE VATICAN.

The Visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to Pope Leo XIII:

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EVENT.

Bons, Dec. 22,-The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writer :- Many on the continent who make it almost the chief object of their life to do battle with Catholiolem, and are not very choice as to the selection of the weapons which they use, have been much chagrined news that the Crown the Prince of Germany would visit the Pope on his arrival in Bome, and some industriously circulated a rumor to the effect that the notification of the approaching visit was a canard. Others endeavored to minimise the importauce of the event by assuring the public that it would simply be of a private nature, and would have very little significance. These veracions chroniclars and prophets have been eadly disappointed. The visit took place on Tuesday, and was invested with all the eclat and circumstance which a state ceremony of the first importance demanded. The Prince and bis suite drove, about 11 g. m., in the Royal carriages to the Palazzo Caffarelli, to lunch with the German Ambascador. After remaining there about two hours, His Imperial Highness, Dr. Von belozer, and the sides de-camp, all in full uniform, the Prince himself wearing the dress of a general officer in the German army, with the Grand Cross of the Black Esgie and other decorations, entered three private carriages and drove to the Vatican. A number of persons were gathered in the Plazzo of St. Peter's, who uncovered as the party passed through it. At the carriage gate called that of the Zecca-i.e, the Mint-the Swiss Guards, in full uniform and in the Court of St. Damascus, the Pontifical Gendarmes, were drawn up to render the usual honors. At the foot of the great staircase the Prince was received by Monsignorf Cataldi, Prefact of the Pontifical Oeremonies, who ascended with him, preceded by the buesolanti and palafrenieri of His Hollness, in their crimson damask dresses, and attended on each side by Swiss Guards. At the door of the great hall of St. Clement the Prince was met by the Maggiordomo of His Holiness, Monsigno: Theodoli, together with the chief ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries of the Pontifical Court in their respective costumes worn on cocasions grand formality, and by them was conducted into the first he anteohambers whence the Pope's Maestio di Camera, Montignor Macchi, who was in waiting there, introduced his Imperial High-

ness into the Pontifical apartments. His Holiness advanced into one of the outer rooms to meet him, and led him into his private apartment. There the Pope and the Prince remained alone together for 50 minutes. Their conversation ended, the door was opened, and the Prince presented the members of his suite. Leaving the Pontifical presence with the same ceremonial, the Prince ascended to the apartments of Cardinal Jacobini, the Pontifical Secretary of State, where he was received with all the formailties due to royal personages. With the Cardinal he remained in conversation for twenty minutes, and then, accompanied by his Eminence walked through the library, the Stanze of Baphael, the sculpture galleries, the Sistine Ohapel, and St. Peter's, and left the Vatican at a quarter past three. The Prince's visit will not be returned by Cardinal Jacobini for the reason that the formalities observed have been those followed when Sovereign Princes go to the Vatican. On such occasions, the visit having been announced in person This refined song is a fair specimen of the | by a repre sentative of the Eovereign, the Cardinal Secretary of State has immediately returned the representative's visit, to express the satisfaction felt by His Hollness, and to present his own homage, and that has been the course followed on the present occasion, Later in the afternoon the Crown Prince drove in the same carriage with the King and Queen of Italy, and Prince Amadeo, through the Corso, and to the Villa Ber-ghese. The visit to His Holiness is looked upon in Catholic circles in Rome as a sign that the Royal Family of Germany recognises the influence for good which is due to the action of the Vatioan not only from a religious but also from a temporal and civil point of view; and that it is ready to pave the way for a kindlier treatment of German Catholics. This view is confirmed by an important article which has appeared in the Kreuz Zeitung. That journal states that the Crown Prince, having formed the intention of paying a second visit to the King of Italy, was given to understand that he could not well re-visit Bome without also paying his respects to the Pops. He was told at the same time that his calling on the Pope would gratify the Emperor, and also the Chancellor to whom the visit seemed opportune and calculated to

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promote the pending negotiations between

the Vatican and the Prussian Government.

The Crown Prince then intimated his read!

ness to pay the visit. It is to be housed that

it will bear fruit in the complete abandon-

ment of the Kullurkampi.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

LONDON, Jan 10, - In Mr. Henry George's lecture at St. James' Hall, on " Progress and Poverty," Henry Labouchere, M. P. presided. Michael Davitt, Henry Broadburst, M. P. and Ray. Stewart Headlam were on the platform. Mr. George was loudly cheered. In the course of his lecture he said the struggle for equal rights in land must come in England. as it was sure to come in America. Davitt, in response to calls from the audience, said that Henry George was not more appreciated in America and England than he was in Ireland. Labouchere, who introduced Mr. George, dwelt particularly on the phenomenal favour with which the lecturer's theories had been received, both in his own country and abroad. It was evident that the majority of the audience were republican in their sympathies, and willingly approved of the liberal sentiments which Mr. George portrayed. At the outset several interruptions were attempted by a small opposition olique, but they soon became interested, and remained to appland with the rest.

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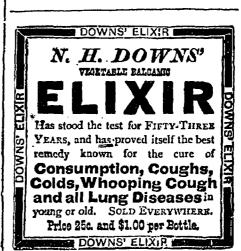
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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.
No. 5. Dme: Azilda Labelle, of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wite commune en biens of Ludger alias Joseph Ludger C ement, Cabinet-maker, of the same place, duly suthorized a ester en justice, Plainiss, vs. Lusger alias Joseph Ludger Clement, Cabinet-maker, of the same place. Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has been instituted this second day of January Instant.
M. J. CL, LARIVIERE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 8th January, 1884.
22-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 998. Dame Amélie Fournier, dit Prefontaine, of the Town of Longueuil, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Aifred Fortier, physician, of the said own of Longueuil, and dnly authorized to eater en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Alfred Fortier, Defendant. An action for senaration as to property has been instituted by

said Aired Fortier, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by Plaintiff sgainst Defendant. Montreal, 18th Desember, 1883. PREFONTAINE & MAJOR, 195 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF AMONTREAL Euperior Court, Montreal, No. 1242. Hannah Wallace, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander McDonald alias Alexander Penrose McDonald, of the same place, contractor and builder, and duly authorized a saier en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Alexander McDonald alias Alexander Penrose McDonald, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day, in this cause, by the said Plaintiff against the said Defendant, returnable the eleventh day of January naxi.

Montreal, 21st December, 1883.

J. & W. A. BATES.

20 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.
No. 947. Dame Philomene Craig, wife of Isale
Oraig, of the City and District of Montreal,
Trader, has instituted against her said husband
an action for separation as to property.
T. & C. C. DelioRIMIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 10th December, 1868.

DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peler's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colkorne Street. 18-G

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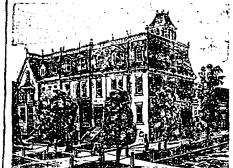
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Montreal, 4th December, 1883.

185 [Attorneys for Plaintiff.]

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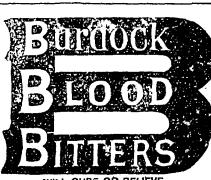
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Charles McOroa, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland. When last heard from, about 8 years ago, he was in Texas. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his facher (William McCrea), Petigo, Co. Donegal. Ireland, or his brother (George McCrea), Bagot, P.G., Co. Renfrew, Ont., Canada. American papers please copy. 21-3

EVIDENCE OF HEAD CONSTABLE DOYES.

Sr. Jona's, Nfld., Jan. 9 .- The evidence of Head Constable Doyle taken in the presence of ill the witnesses to day is ea follows:-I saw the Orange procession in the morning, but not again till after one o'clock, when it was coming up Harvey street, above Courages Beach. While standing on Water street I was informed that the Biver Hesd men were not going to let the Orange procession pass up there.

I replied: We have often heard that before in reference to the British Society and nothing came of it. I was informed a second time by these second time by the second second time by three men that the River Head men were down and had torn down Parson's flag. I then went towards Courages Beach, getting into a sleigh. On the way I met Constables Winslow, McKny and Fahey going up to Courages Beach. When I got aight of the Pipetrack road, I saw a crowd with a flag of a dark color one hundred yards west of the street. The crowd were on Harvey street. The procession was then coming along said street east of Pipetrack read, about three hundred and fifty yards distant and east of the Biver Head party. I came up the Pipetrack road from Water street and went over to the Eiver Head party. I recognized James Quick and Nicholas Shanahan in front of a crowd of one hundred to one hundred. one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. I told the crowd that serious consequences would follow if they and the Orange proceselon met; it would be a terrible thing, and they would be sorry. Shanahan said, "Weil, then, turn the Orange procession back." I went back and met the procession twenty-five yards west of Pipetrack road. I raised my right hand and called out

" HALT!" The society halted. I requested it to turn back and go down Pipetrack road, for the River Head men were determined not to let them pass. A man in front replied, "We won't go down the lane further west." (Witness was here admonished by the Court to say nothing that would tend to incriminste bim.) This lane was about where the River Head men were standing. My back was turned towards the crowd. The prisoner Quirk, picket in hand, and a man with a gun came forward and got amongst the procession. The Society called out, "Go back." I, fearing that the processionists would strike the two men, caught them and pushed them tack. When getting them back I saw the crowd and the procession quite close to each other. I saw two or three of the crowd with guns. Shots were fired close to me.

I BAW TWO MEN FALL. I did not know from which direction the shots came. I did not see guns presented. I did not know who fired the shot. One man then fell; he were the regalta. The other was a River Head man. The two men were nine yards distant from each other. Both parties then retreated. There were about seven shots fired altogether, After both parties retired I went to examine the bodies. Some of the River Head party came back and got excited when they saw the men deed. I received a blow on the head which knocked me down senseless. When I recovered all had left. The two dead men were still lying on the road. The procession was not armed. I noticed two or three sympathizers with the society come up with guns whilst the society halted. I never saw Callahan in the crowd. I did not see the sympathizers fire their guns. Some of the River Head party had pickets. The constables present were trying to prevent an afray. I had no arms whatever, neither sword nor revolver. I was doing my

and was quite cool. I felt quite safe among the Elver Head men. I had no idea that they would strike me. I know that the procession had walked twice in that direction before but was not sure where they turned down. I can only identify two of the prisoners present. From the time I came there until the firing ceased not more than ten minutes elapsed. The firing lasted about two or three minutes. The procession numbered between three and four hundred. I passed two men beyond Courago Beach with guas going in the direction of the pipe track

CONTINUATION OF THE JUDICIAL ENQUIRY-STI-DENGE OF HAWKINS AND POLICE SERVEAST WINDLOW-ONE OF THE PRISONERS DIS-

CHARGED. ST JOHN'S, Nild., Jan. 10.—Before Judge Bennet to-day Hugh William Hawkins de-posed that he was the marshal of the Orange society on December 29. The soclety was not armed, but two men in front carried imitation swords. He was not aware of the intended interference and made no preparation for opposition. As the procession moved west some powder gups were fired by sympathisers, which was always the case. When the procession got within a quarter of a mile of Pipetrack road has a grand standing wast. Head Conhe saw a crowd standing west. Head Constable Doyle came up from Water street and walked on till he mot the crowd. The procession proceeded until they got near Pipe-track road. Doyle laid hands on the two marshals ordering them to halt. They did so. Doyle stood in front, talking to four men of the River Head party, a little east of the crowd. Witness here pointed out Shanakan alias John Walsh. Pointing to the prisonars witness said, "I also knew Coppel, Guirk, Duggan and Coady. I swear that the man I called Shanahan had a gun, as also Duggan, Coady and another man named Harper. When the procession first came up I only saw

He did not know what passed between Doyle and the four men, who were excited. No blows were struck with pickets on either side at this point. When they came up to the crowd, the bearer of the Orange flag moved to the north side of the street. While Doyle was speaking to the four men he looked ahead and saw two guns levelled at the procession. He thought the guns were pointed

He said to his partner "Stoop your head," but he did not hear him. When he lifted his head he saw his partner failing. THE GURS WERE FIRED after he stooped. He did not see where the guns came from, and did not know

at him, but could not see the men who fired.

THESE WITH GUNS.

whether they were fired from the crowd or not. His partner was wounded and taken away by two men. The guns were about ten yards distant. He could not say positively whether these two guns were the first that were fired, but he thought they were. The reports came quickly. He did not notice how many other guns were fired. When his partner was taken away he ran down eastward, and did not know what took place after. All he remembered Doyle saying was his order to the procession to stop. About a minute and a half elapsed between the halt-

ing and the firing of the first shots. There [Continued on Eighth Page.

[Continued from 7th Page .]

HARBOR GRACE RIOTS

were no threats used by the Orange Society against the opposite party.

DOYLE HAD NO WEAPON of any kind. Before the guns were fired there was no pistol fired.

Here, in answer to a question from the Court witness said the two shots fired came from the westward.

He was not aware that either side had guns. His partner was at his right side when he fell. He saw Solomon Martin fall, and the smoke from a gun held by Harper. When Harper fired Martin fell. He was going to the eastward when he saw him fall beside him. When he fell the procession was broken up. He was the only one of the prooession that fell. He did not hear any other shots after Harper fired. The distance between Martin and Harper when the latter fired was about the width of the street, say sixty feet. He saw no flag with the River Head party, and did not see any guns in the River Head party except those already identified. Browns was the name of his partner, who fell just opposite the engine house on Harvey street. This closed Hawkins' testimony.

The sworn testimony of Police Sergeant George Winslow is as follows :- I received orders from Head Constable Doyle to accompany the procession and kept sight of the procession for a time whilst it was moving west along Harvey street. I then turned down to Water street, when I met a man who said that the River Read party were coming down to meet the procession.

THE PRODESEION WAS NOT ARMED.

It carried a long staff, banners and flags. The two leading men had swords. The band was in the middle of the procession but not playing tunes such as are objectionable. When I arrived west of Stephenson's premises I saw the River Head party moving cast on Harvey street, until it came opposite the railway engine house it carried an old green flag. Head Constable Doyle went up to the procession. Constable Fahey and Mackey remained with me. There was great noise and confusion at this time, the two parties being close to each other. The River Head party suddenly ran back about 100 paces west of the engine house. The procession moved after it. I went up to where Doyle was speaking to the Biver Head party and I drew my sword. After Doyle spoke to the Bive: Ecad party he went to the Orange party, they were then 8 or 10 yards apart, both seemed deformined. I saw Dovie turn back three of the Biver Head party who had advanced towards the processionists. I saw no gross at first with either party, the River Head men had pickets. After Doyle turned back the three men, three guns were almost immsdiately fired. Shortly after two more were fired. These five guas

CAME PROM THE BIVER HEAD PARTY.

Then there were two guns fired from the left flank of the Orange party. At second gun fired from the Orange side, I saw a man kneel and take sim, and one of the River Read party fell. I afterwards saw this man a picket that felled me to the ground. Some apparently dead. I also saw another of the said, "don't kill him," others said, "kill him." Biver Head party fired at, but missed. I In the struggle of taking my gun it went off, made after the party who fired with my sword; and the load was discharged through the parthe man dropped his gun and ran back. This lor window. My fisg of red and white color gun (here produced) is the same. I can't was torn down. I lay on the ground twenty identily any of the accused as being present. minutes and afterwards saw the Society I do not know the Orangemen who fired. When the firing ceased both parties retreated. I saw five men apparently dead, three of whom I thought belonged to the River Head | Doyle raise his hand both to the mob and the party. The dead and wounded were removed Scolety, saying, "KEEP BACK." no pistol shots before the guns were fired. expected there would be a collision, but did not suspect that the parties had guns. Dovie told me in the morning to have a party of police in readiness to preserve order along the line of the procession.

Glavine, one of the 23 prisoners, was discharged at noon to-day, the evidence against him having completely broken down.

Commsel for the prisoners saked the court to-day if the investigations now proceeding were private. The Court answered in the affirmative, whereupon counsel requested that in the interests of order, justice and fair play to the prisoners the results of these investigations should not be published. The Court ruled that it was better the truth should be widely and publicly known.

ST. John's, Nfld., Jan. 11 .- Edward Pippy and Alfred French, the two witnesses on whom the Crown chiefly relies for the proseoutlon of the prisoners, were sworn and Reard in evidence. Edward Pippy deposed that : On the twenty-sixth day of December I saw the River Head party come up the lane which passes my house. While passing they took off their jackets and threw them into Donnelly's yard. I recognized Coady, Walsh and Harper. Further up the lane they tore pickets from my ience. Every man had a picket. My father said "Don't tear the fence down." Coady replied "Get out of that, I will best your brains out." The crowd then halted on Harvey street, planted a green flag and gave three cheers. Coady then came to me and asked if I had any guns, saying "I fear all of us will be shot, if the row takes place. I have come here to day to dis or to turn the Boolety down the lane. We are bound to do it." He then went back to the crowd on Harvey street. I saw Bradbury with a gun. He took it from Parson's. Fleming and others also had gons. As the Society approached the crowd stones were threwn at it. I heard the first gun fired from the River Head party. I saw William French fall thirty yards from me. French was not a processionist. I heard a second gun fired and saw a second man fall. The procession now broke up. I next saw Callahan, of the Biver Head party, fall by a gun from one of his own crowd. Up to this no gun was fired by Orangemen. When Callahan fell the River Head men retreated. I went up to the scene of the affray and saw Callahan, Jeynes and French apparently stone dead. I am sure none of the police fired pistols. When Coady was passing through the lane, near my house, he said, " Murder we'll have to do." French was shot in the breast, Jaynes through the forehead and Cal-

Head party, being sworn to-day, deposed :-- I I was on Harvey street on St. Stephen's Day, 20 yards from the Biver Head party. The first thing I noticed was Walsh, the prisoner, with a gun. Saw Quirk, Coady, Shannahan and nearly all that party with pickets or guns. Saw Doyle come up on Harvey street. The procession was then 60 yards east of Pipetrack road. Doyle advanced to the River Head party and ordered them back. They refused. Coady said, "We turn the Orangemen back or die." Doyle implored them to go back. Doyle next went to the Orangemen and requested them to turn down Pipetrack road. They said, "Ro." Suddenly I heard a gun fired from the Biver Head party and Jaynes fell dead. I saw John Walsh point gun at Brown and fire. I saw Brown fall. After Brown fell I saw Constable Fabey embrace one of the River Head party and say, "I'm as good a Fenian as those behind me." I then saw Doyle get a stroke of a picket. Doyle had no weapon whatever. I was close to Doyle, and he could not fire without my hearing it. I am sure I never saw a pistol with him.

James Seymour, from Courage's Beach, also Orown witness, deposed: I was present at the close of the riot on St. Stephen's day. I was not in the procession, but walking along-side it. There were forty couples ahead of me when the procession stopped. I then ran shead. I first saw a stone flung at the society. I saw John Walsh with a gun pointed at the society. I can't say whether he fired. When I saw the gun pointed I ran away. Before that time I heard reports of guns fired at the society by the River Head party. Will not swear I heard the report of his. I heard the report of several guns. I did not know any one else in the crowd. I was 300 feet from Walsh when he fired. I was near to the River Head party atter the guns were fired. I then turned eastward with the society. This testimony probably closes the case for the prosecutions.

LOME IMPORTANT EVIDENCE-THE CROWN CASE BY

TENDED. Sr. John's, Nfld,, Jan 14.—Thomas Parsons, the most important witness for the Crown, was examined to day. His testimony is novel and startling. Sworn he said: I live westward of ripetrack read. I remember disfloctly that on the 26th about eleven o'clock, I saw about ninety men at the head of Parmiter's Lane with coats off, armed with pickets and yelling, saying they would have Orange blood, and exclaiming "Come on,

COME ON, WE ARE BEADY FOR YOU," They marche i up and down, about a quarter of a mile carrying a fing. About 11.30, my daughter told me that the Orange Society was coming up behind our house. I ran out with my gun to fire a sainte, a thing customacy with me on that day. The Society not baving reached quite up, I laid my gun sgainst the door post, whereupon a crowd numbering about thirty ran down upon me. Bradbury and Lynch were among them

When they closed on me I sald ABE YOU GOING TO MURDER A POOR APPLICATED MAN ?"

My wife then ran out and got between them and me. Two men got behind her and pushed her up as a target close to me until they could safely grab the gun from my hand. It was a double barrelled gun loaded in both barrels. I immediately received a blow from abreast of my house. One hundred feet off I saw policemen Doyle and Winslow. Eastward I saw the two parties meet, and saw

altogether. Doyle had no weapon. I heard The River Head party then stepped back a few yards and fired Fix or seven shots at the society. I saw Jaynes and French fall. I did not see Doyle use any weapon. I did not actually see the guns, but saw the smoke and heard the reports. 1 saw Jaynes and French dying, and Shepperd, Cleary, Ash and Nicholas fall wounded. I have always fired a gun when the Orange procession passed my house. The gun on this occasion had been loaded for month previous, to shoot some dogs which killed my sheep. That is all I remember of the affray. Bix prisoners of the Orange party were then brough and remanded for a week, the judge explaining that new testimony against the River Head party having been disclosed, the examinations on behalf of the prosecution would require a few days longer.

OBITUARY.

Wm. H. Sotham, of Chicago, well known writer on cattle breeding, is dead. Paul Taglioni, the ballet composer and ballet master of the Royal Theatre, Berlin, is dead,

G. T. Sterling, D.D., president of the general synod of the English Lutheran Church, Omaha, Neb., is dead.

Keshub Chunder, sen., the philanthropist and promoter of the Brahmo Soms) sect in India, is dead. Peter McNab, an old and highly-respected merchant of Dartmouth, N.S., died on January 8.n from the effect of injuries received by falling on the ice. He was forty-nine years of

age.

James J. Kerr, Provincial Inspector of Customs, died at Halifax on January 9th. He was for many years Collector of Customs at Amherst, and was appointed Inspector about ten years age; he was about fifty years of age.

Mr. John M. Murphy, son of Mr. Nicholas Murphy, foreman of Price's Mills, Batiscan, died at that place on Baturdey the 12th inst., at the early age of 26 years. The deceased, who was a very estimable young gentleman, had been in decling health since May last, and his demise was, of course, not unexpected. Mr. Murphy filled a responsible position in the City and District Savings Bank here, and was a general favorite with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Many of our readers will learn with deep re-

his acquaintance.

Many of our readers will learn with deep regret of the death of M. Casimir Honore Galibert Mayor of the municipality of Longus Pointe, which sad event occurred on Saturday last, January 12th. The late gentleman was born at Milhau, Department of Aveyron, France, in the year 1825, and in 1860 came to this country where he entered into business as a merchant. Subsequently he retired and gave his sole attention to agriculture, establishing a model farm at Longue Pointe. For twelve years he represented the parish as a municipal conneillor, and for a long period as mayor, a position which he occupied at the time of his death. Mr. Galibert was highly esteemed by a very large circle of friends, and his kindly disposition, added to his enterprise, made him a citizen whose loss will create a yacansy in the municipality which will not be readily filled.

The many friends of the Rev, Father Harber,

we'll have to do." French was shot in the breast, Jaynes through the forehead and Calhan through the side.

Altred French deposed almost similarly to Pippy, he add: I was not in the procession, when the opposite parties met I saw Bussell, Waste and Coady with guns in front of River Head men. I saw Coady fire at Frank Martin. I saw Coady fire at Frank Martin method and the common the same of their own party, they turned and returned and examined from the Save Head men killed Callahan one of their own party, they turned and returned and several say of great piety, and died as he had lived, a failthful and exempting cather from the Save Head and Archibold French were also sworn and examined for the cown. Their evidence was simply corroborating that given by the first two witnesses.

Br. Jonn's Kild, Jen 12—Aaron French of Courage's Beach, witness against the River of Cantellan and Control French was against the River of Cantellan and Science and Science and Courage's Beach, witness against the River of Cantellan and Control French was a sample control the course of the Courage's Beach, witness against the River of Cantellan and Control French was a sample control of the Cantellan and Courage's Beach, witness against the River of Cantellan and Control French was a sample control of the Cantellan and Control French was a sample control of the Cantellan and Courage's Beach, witness against the River of Cantellan and Cantellan

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

PROMINENT ENGLISH OPINIONS UPON AN IMPORT-ANT EUBJECT OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERY

The day for pretenders has passed. Men are judged by what they can do, not by what they say they can do. The reading public of to-day is too discriminating to be long deceived by the spurious. If an article have merit it will become popular; if it is unworthy it will sink into oblivion. For years the people of England and America have put to the severest tests a compound regarding which most ambitious claims have been made. Under such ordeals as it has been subjected to, nearly every known preparation would have failed, but this one did not. In England and the United States today, it is the most widely known and popular of all public preparations. In verification of which note the following:

In September last, one of the English foresters of India returned to London, Eng., utterly broken down and debarred from further service by reason of what the examining physicians pronounced incurable kidney disorders and dropsy. He was comparatively a young man, and felt depressed over the situation. Incidentally learning, however, of the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which has attracted so much attention of late, he began its use. Within three months he was thoroughly restored to health, passed medical exemination as a sound man, and is to-day discharging his duties as well as ever in the

trying climate of India | J. D. Henry, E.q., a near neighbor of the late Thomas Carlyle, Oncless, S. W., London, Eng., became very much emaciated from long continued kidney and liver disorders, the treatment he had sought from the vast medical authorities working only temporary results. He then began the use of Warner's Sale Cure, and in May 15th last declared, "I am now feeling physically a new creature. A friend of mine to whom I recommended the Safe Cure for kidney, liver and various diseaser, also speaks of it in the highesi terma."

B. C. Sowerby, Helensburg, N.B., was obliged to relinquish his professional duties because of a severe kidney and liver complaint. After using a dozen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure he says: "I am to-day better than I have been for twenty years and I cheerfully recommend the Safe Cure to all who are suffering from these diseases."

Mr. William Jones, 16 Wellington street, Camborne, Eng., says that he was thoroughly treated in St. Bartholomsw's hospital. London, Eng., for urinary disorders and weakness. He used Warners Safe Cure, and says "I am like a new man." It cured him of indigestion, troubles of the bowels, excessive urinstion and nervous prostration. He adds: " I was taking various medicines for over two years from the best doctors, and all in vain, but after taking Warner's Safe Oure for only four weeks I was brought from death to life."

Mrs. E. Game, 125 Broad street, London, W. Eng., suffered for years from female weakness, skin eruptions and impure blood, but after using Warner's Safe Cure, she says: "My health is better now than it has been for years."

H. F. West, Esq., 16 Burton Crescent, W. O., London, from his own experience " strongly recommends Warner's Safe Cure to all persons suffering from kidney and liver complaints, as the best remedy known."

Mr. Henry Maxted, 1 Pennabury Private Boad, Wadsworth Boad, London, Eng., was cuted by Warner's Safe Cure of enlarged liver which produced numbness in his left leg, with a dead heavy feeling and dizzlness on the right side of his head. "I have recommended it," he says, to several of my friends, most of whom have derived great benefit

Chesterfield, Eng., used Warner's Bafe Cute | do shells, 83 to 90, gluger Jumaica, 13 to 18c, for liver com in fistalance vomiting of bile, and mental depression. January 15, 1883, he writes: "After using the eighth bottle I feel better than for many years. It is an invaluable medicine."

Mr. J. Hiscock, station-master, Taff Vale rallway, Navigation station, was cured of abscess of the kidney, calculus or stone, dircharge of pus, etc., by thirteen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure. "I had long and falthfully tried some of the ablest medical men in South Wales, in vain, one of them remarking that medical science has failed to find a remedy for confirmed kidney disease. The Sale Cure dissolved and brought away about two ounces of stone. I can never praise the Safe Cure too highly.

Mr. Robert Patten, New Delayel, Eng., was much overcome bysevere inflammation of the bladder. "I had to urinate about every five or ten minutes with great pain and suffering. My water was full of matter and blood. Both kidneys and liver were affected, and in addition I had a bad cough and heart trouble, (all presumably the secondary effect of the kidney and bladder disorder.) He says that after curing his bladder, kidney and liver trouble by Warner's Bafe Cure, his 'cough and palpitation are quite gone."

William Simpson, Esq., Daughty Mill, Rirkoaldy, N.B., suffered for years from Bright's disease of the kidneys and consequent dropsy. His body was creadfully swollen. His appetite was fickle, he was full of rheumatic pains, his urine burned in passing and was full of mucous and brick dust sediment; his pulse was weak, his heart was irregular in its action, his breathing was very much impaired, in short he had all the painful symptoms of that dreadful disorder. He spent 17 weeks in the Royal Infirmary, of Edinburgh, under the skill of the best physicians who, having exhausted all agencies at their command, discharged him " as incurable." He says: "I of log pulls out, per M, \$17 to 25; passed water every hour, day and night, having great pain while doing so. It was nearly white as milk with albuman, and when it stood for an hour, the deposit was a quarter of an inch thick in the bottom of the vessel." When in this desperate condition, he began to use Warner's Safe Ours—the only known specific for Bright's disease of the kidneys—"I have used twelve bottles," he says, and his health is so restored that he adds: "I bless the day when read that Bright's disease was curable and for so little cost."

The following persons of quality in London and other parts of England, are a few of the

has done for one it will unquestionably do spproach to. The movement is confined to for others, and as such it commands itself odd lots at prices ranging from 20c to 25c for most warmly to public confidence.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUREDAY, JAN. 15, 1884.

Consols in London sold at 101 9-16 money : 1013 account; Erls 251; Illinois Central 1371; Paoific 57%.
Canada Paoific in New York rose 1 per

cent in twenty minutes to-day to 561 at 1:40 p.m.; Manitohe sold at 943. The money market ic easy and the rate on stock loans is 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange was again excited and higher in New York. The actual rates at two o'clock were 4.84‡ and the nominal rates 4.85½ with tendency upwards. Sixty-day bank bills were

nominal at 1091 and demand at about 110. The stock market was stronger this morning with a gain of about one per cent. since last night. There appears to be a growing confidence in present prices and money is

chesp and over-abundant. Stock sales .- 75 Munitres 177; 10 co 1771 245 do 1771; 105 do 178; *5 Merchants 1082; 40 do 109; 75 To-onto 169}; 550 Commerce 120; 32 Quebec 108; 60 Talegraph 118}; 175 do 119; 25 Faderal 125; 100 Passenger 1173; 50 Bichelleu 591; 50 Montreal Building 70; 50 Gas 175; 75 do 175}; 75 do 175}; \$5,000 Land Bands 99

Afternoon Sales-100 Montreal 178; 50 Montreal Telegraph 119; 3 do 1194; 25 Oity Passenger 118; 150 Canada Paoific 561, 25 do 561, 200 do 56; 200 Gas 1751. New York, 1 p.m., Jan. 15. - Stocks weak.

Am Ex 95; O 5 60}; D & H 1051; D & L 1152; Erle 241; pid 70; L S 941; M C S91; demand. We quote:—Factory filled, per N P 241; pid 521; N W 1151; pid 142; bag, \$1 30 to 150; tene, 600; elevene, 550; N Y C 1121; P M 411; B I 1161; St P 881; twelves, 500; half-bags, 7210 to 750; quarpid 114; St P, M & M 941; U P 741; W St ters, 400 to 420; Higgins' Eureka, per sack, L&P171; pid 281; W U 741.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

the Carniyal again this winter, and, it it does, it will be a greater access this year than before, by a long way. Traders in winter fore, Wraps and novelties expect the Carnival season to bring them a larger business than did the holidays which are just over, and after the Carnival we hope for a liveller movement in wholesale branches of trade.

GROCERIES.—Sugar—The augar market, is variously reported, but does not seem to be very active, though appearances seem to be favorable to the buying interest. Yellows receive most of the demand, and several round lots have changed hands at 61 to 687. Granulated is dull at 81 to 81c. Syrup-The market for syrup shows nothing out of the ordinary form, but to effect sales prices would have to be shaded. We quote 45 to 60c as to quality. Tea-Although demand has not proven altogether satisfactory it has improved and a larger movement has resulted. The stock on hand is understood to be amale and a "little heavier call on it would create a strong market, which is looked for at no very distant day. Holders, at least, are willing to carry on this expectation. Sales of 500 pkgs are reported at from 20 to 280, and there are some enquiries for teas valued at about 40c. Private advices from New York continue of strong tenor. Spices-The demand is not of a character to stimulate the market, but owners are steady. We quote-Mr. W. Clarkson, Hartington Villas, Spital, Pepper white, 26 to 280, do black, 16 to 180, loves 18 to 24c, nutmers 55 to 80c. 81 to 910. Fruits-The fruit market is quiet and without much change. The current demand is light and promotly met. Valencia raisins are quoted at 51 to 6c, but choice brands might possibly command a higher figure. We quote-Baisins Valencia, 51 to 60, filberts 9 to 9½0, almonds 15½ to 180, do shelled 28 to 390, currants 5½ to 70, walnuts Bordeaux, 7 to 71c, figs Turkish, 12 to 15c, loose muscatels \$1 90 to 2, ordinary layers \$1 80 to 1 90, London layers \$2 30 to 2 50, prunes 6c.

IBON AND HARDWARD,-Business has been slow and uncertain all round, without the development of anything of special interest. Pig iron is dull and unchanged. Warrants are cabled lower at 42s 10d, and Middlesboro No 3 foundry pig G MB, 85s 6d. In finished iron there is no change. Ingot tin is cabled weak at £82 15s, as also is copper. In this market prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: -Pig Iron-Coltness \$21 50, Langloan \$21 50, Gartsberris \$20, Bummerlee \$20, Eglinton \$18, Dalmellington \$18 to 18 25, Slemens \$21, bar iron \$1 90 to 2 60, hoop and bands \$2 26, sheets and plates \$2 50 to 2 76, angles \$2 25, tin plates, charcoal, LO\$5 to 5 25, do coxes \$4 50, Canada piates, Penn \$3 20 to 3 25, ingot tin, etraits' 220, do Lamb and flag 230, ingot copper 170, lead \$3 50 to 4 10.

LUMBER-There is no change in this market, the local demand being slow on account of unfavorable weather for building operations. A few deals are going forward to the English market via Portland. We ity deals, per M, \$12; do, mill cuils, per M, \$10 to 12; spruce, per M, \$10 to 13; hemlock, per M, \$10; ash, run of log culls out, per M, \$20 to 25; bass, run cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35 to 40; birch, per M, \$20 to 25; hard maple, per M. \$25 to 30; lath, per M, \$2 75 to 2 50. HIDES AND SKINS-A better feeting has prevailed in the bide market, tanners showing more disposition to stock up with good hides before the grubby season sets in. Accordingly, holders are firm, and the volume of business has a tendency to expand into larger dimensions. Buff and upper western hides are firm at 91c for No. 1 and 8c for No. 2. Western steers are firm and higher at 11c. Native inspected bides are steady. The recelpts of green butchers' hides are light and

WOOL .- In wool, the only sales reported are about 40 bales Greasy Cape at within range of quotations. We quote:—Greasy Gape, 17c to 191c; Australian, 22c to 30c; Canadian pulled supers A, 29c to 31c; do B, 240 to 26c; black, 24c.
LEATHER.—The leather market has de-

veloped a more cheerful feeling, and the volume of business has increased under a better demand from manufacturers. Receipts are not heavy, and are well taken care of. Altogether the outlook promises better than for some time. We quote:—Spanish sole, No. 1, 25c to 26c; do No. 2, 23c to 24c; do No. 3, 19c to 21c; China sole No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buífalo sole, No. 1, 220 to 230; do No. 2, 200 to 210; slaughter sole, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English cole, 46c to 48 to; rough belting hide, 320 to 340; harness, 250 to 300; upper, waxed 330 to 370; do, grained, 360 to 370; do Scotch grained, 360 to 38c; buff, 13c to 151c; pebbled, 111c to 15c; splits, ordinary to choice, 22c to 30c; do, under juniors, 160 to 19c.

Ous. -The oil market is quiet and steady. Stocas generally are fair, and fully equal to demand. We quote :- Seal, steam refined, 72} to 750; do, pale, 65 to 6710; do, straw, 621c; cod, Newfoundland, 600; do, Gaspe, 5710; do, Halifax, 5710; Linseed, bolled, 59 to 600; do, raw, 56 to 570; cod liver \$1 95 to 2; cottonssed, refined, per wine gallon, 57; do, crude, 52c; olive oil, \$1 to 1 10.

PETRILEUM.-A heavy trade has been done in patroleum, but at lower prices. The Petrolla quoistion is down to 12c. Here we quote car lots 14c; broken lote, 15c; and single barrels, 160 to 17c.

SALT-There is no change in the market, transactions being moderate, under a quiet ters, 40c to 42c; Higgins' Eureks, per suck, \$2 40; do half-sack, \$1 20; do quarters, 600; Ashton's, per sack, \$2 40; do quarters, 600;

Day Goods-The situation in the dry goods business has not undergone any material change, and has a dull and inactive appearance, with a light and irregular demand of a Trade has been more settled, with increased hand-to-mouth character. Some travellers activity in certain lines, but in the aggregate are cut with spring goods, but such have not the volume was not equal to the expectations as yet been heard from. Others are busy of many, and does not compare well with the preparing to take the road. A few orders corresponding movement last year at this from country merchants to replenish assortseason. The weather seems inclined to favor | ments are being received, which about covers the movement

Figh-In the fish market a quiet feeling prevails, but there is no inclination to force business. Stocks are fair and prices are steady. We quote :- Brit Col saimon, per bbl \$16 to 16 50; salmor, N. S., No 1, \$19 No 2 \$18, No 3, \$17; whitefish, per half bbl. \$5; trout \$4 75 to 500; Labrador herrings, No 2, per bhl, \$3 75 to 4 25; Uspo Breton, \$5 75 to 5 80; green colfish, No 1, \$5 70 to 585, and No. 2, \$4 70 to 485; large drafts, \$6 to 6 25; drf codfish, per quantal, \$5 to 5 25; do American, per 100 lbs, \$5 to 5 25; poliock, \$3 25; mixed boneless fish, per lb, 50; scaled herrings per box, 25c to 260.

Boots and Shous-Manufacturers, as a rule, have scoured a fair number of new orders. Some factories have all the business they can overtake, while others again complain of slackness. On the whole the year's trade has commenced in a very satisfactory manner.

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions.

January 15, 1884. Dealers have fair supplies of wheat and coarse grains to offer, but there are few buyers. Prices are nominally as follows:-Canada red winter wheat \$120 to 123, spring, \$118 to 120, white winter \$116 to 118. Corn, 75c; oats, 36c to 37c; peas, 89c to 90c per 66 lbs; rye, 60c to 63c; barley, Province of Quebec, 55c to 650; Ontario 60c to 750 per 48 lbs. 4 75 for ordinary, and \$5 for granulated. Flour,-Superior extra, \$555 to \$569; extra superfine, \$540 to 545; spring extra, \$500 to 510; superfine, 550 to 560; Canadian strong bakers' 5 25 to \$550; (American), strong bakers' \$5 45 to 585; fine \$3 70 to 385; middlings, \$3 55 to 3 65; poliards, \$3 30 to 3 40; Ontario bage, medium, \$2 50 to 2 55; spring extrs, \$2 25 to 2 45; superfine, \$2 10 to 2 25; olty bags (delivered), \$2 95 to \$3 00. Oheese—Prices are firm at 1210 to 13c, and other qualities at 10 to 120. Butter-A lot of choice rolls in barrels was sold at 200. The export demand is nil, as the English market is in too weak a condition to warrant shipments. There are more stocks of Western butter in the country than many dealers were aware of a short time since. We quote prices as follows: - Eastern Town ships, good to choice selected 200 to 220; Morrisburg and Brockville, good to choice selected 190 to 21c Western 160 to 18; Kamouraska 16c to 17c; low grades 14c to 15c. Add 1c to 2c for jobbing lots. Bolls 18c to 20c. Eggs-Fresh are source; kept stock is held at 25 to 28c. Ashes—\$4 65 to 4 70 for pots. Provisions—Mess pork Western, per brl \$17 50 to 18; Mess pork, Canada short cut, \$18 to 19 00; thin mess pork, per bri \$16 00; hams, city cured, per 1b 13c to 15c; lard, western. in palls, per lb 120 to 1240; lard Canadian, in pails 11c to 1130; bacon, per lb 13c to 14c; tallow, common refined, per lb 7c to 8c; do, choice No 1 93c; dressed hogs per 100 lbs \$8 00 to \$8 50. 9}o; dressed Flour Inspection.—The statement of flour

inspected at Montreal for the week ending 12th January was :- Superior extra 248 barrels; spring exira, 135; extra superfine, 159; fine, 393; middlings, 20; pollards, 397; re-jected, 113; total, 1465. MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. The trade in horses is at present very dull

and inactive, with very few transactions, as

will be seen by the exports to the United States for the week ending to-day, which were only 5 horses and 1 mare valued at \$897. It is thought, however, that the demand will improve a little before the end of the week. MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. There was a fair supply of butchers' cattle offered at Point St. Charles this morning. Demand, however, was slow, very few transactions being heard of, and the bulk of the offeringe, about 350 head, were eventually transferred to Viger market, where a fair demand was encountered. Prices, however, are

easier, and are quoted at 40 to 5% per pound live weight. Several of the poorer cattle remained unsold at the closing of the market, as butchers seem to want prime cattle only. A few sheep and lambs were offered, which were generally of inferior quality; prices are quoted at \$5 to \$8 each for sheep, and \$2.50 to \$4.50 each for lamb, as to quality. The supply of live hogs was limited, with prices comparatively high; one car load was sold to-day at 60 per pound.

The earnings of the Chicago and Grand rat do, 100 to 1210; otter do, 810 to 12; Trunk Bailroad for the third week in Decemraccoon do, 60c to 70c; skunk de, 50c to 75c. per were:-1883, \$61,283; 1882, \$59,050; Hops.—The hop market has the same dull increase, \$2,233; January 1st to December aspect as it has had for months. Growers 31, 1883, \$2,887,172; 1882, \$2,216,271; inHENRY GEORGE.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE LAND REFORMER'S LECTURE,

LONDON, Jan. 12.-Mr. Henry George said to an interviewer to-day that he had always been led to believe that there was a wide difference between the tempers of English and Ame. Ican audences. Lest night he discovered that Americans and Englishmen were more newly related than he had ever before believed. The Englishman was, perhaps, more apt to interrupt at speaker with pertinent questions at inopportune moments, but he was also ready to freely render praise whenever praise was due. He was convinced that the theory of the nationalization of land had already taken deep root in the United Kingdom, and its practical consummation was only a question of time. The movement in England had already assumed auch a concrete form that it would now be impossible for statesmen or politicians to belittle or dedge it. When he had finished his lecturing tour he said he intended to make a trip to Ireland, where he had friends whom he had promised to visit. Afterward he would go to Berlin to arrange for the publication of his new book, "Bass Chiffers." an interviewer to-day that he had always been

PRESS CRITICISM,

All the newspapers to-day contain comments on Mr. George's lecture. The orthodox whig and tory organs exhaust themselves in hypercriticism. A few of the liberal jaurnals faintly praise many of Mr. George's propositions, but the whole of his programme upsets the stomaches of the majority. The Pall Mall Gazette, which has always taken the lead in the land reform problem, repudiates Mr. George's pet measures for the non-compensation of landlords for the land which by legislation may be wrested from them. This, it says, would be simply wholesale robbert, supplemented by sickening cant. The Pall Mall Concludes:—"We have no objection to socialism plus the ten commandments."

BIRTH.

MURPHY .- On Wednesday, the 9th inst., the wife of Patrick Murphy, of No. 157; Wellington street, of a daughter.

PAYNE.—On the 7th inst., at 268 Lafontains street, the wife of Constable John Payne, of a daughter.

BEAUCHEMIN-On the 10th instant, at No. 459 Seigneurs street, the wife of Sergeant Beauchemin, of the city police, of a son. 11-1

MARRIED.

SKULLY-HIGGINS.-At St. Arn's Church, by the Rev. J. Hogan, Peter J. Skully to Kate M. Higgins, both of this city.

McCONNIFF-WHELAN.-At the Bishop's Church, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Father Cazeau, S.J., Mr. J. J. McConniff to Miss Theresa M. Whelan, both of this city. 12-3

DIED.

THOMPSON-In this city, on the 6th inst., Paul Thompson, aged 28 years and 5 months, son-in-law of John Cunningham, Water street. Norwegian papers please copy.

McSHANE.-In this city, on the evening of Saturday, the 5th inst., Mary Margaret, aged 2. years, in religion Sister St. Michael the Archangel, of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and eldest daughter of Michael MoShane.

GRENNAN,-In this city, on the 6th instant, James, eldest son of Thomas Grennan, aged 39 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. FLANAGAN.-In this city, on the 7th inst.;

Lawrence Flanagan, aged 19 years. DALY-Mary Josephine, youngest daughter of William Daly, aged 5 Jears and seven months.

DALTON-In this city, on the 5th instant, Adelia, aged 28 years, daughter of the late Richard Dalton. New York papers please copy.

GOWLEY .- At St. Bridget's Home, in this city, on the 7th inst., Cecilia Loftus, widow of the late John Gowley. WARD.-In this city, on the 11th instant, Catherine Pauline, aged 6 months and 14 days,

infant daughter of H. J. Ward. SCANLAN.-In this city, on the 11th inst., Edward, aged 80 years and 4 months, son Michael Scanlan, and brother of John Scanlan,

CHANGE!

As Gentlemen's Furnishing shops in the city now keep Snow-Shoeing requisites, such as snow-Shoes, Moccasins, Toboggans, &c., we have added these goods to our Furnishing Department, a full stock of which is on hand at very low prices. All of the best makes.

S. CARSLEY.

WHITE SHIRTS!

White Dress Shirts! White Dress Shirts! White Dress Shirts!

> All Reduced! All Reduced! All Reduced

White Dress Collars! White Dress Collars! White Dress Collars!

> All Reduced! All Reduced! All Reduced!

LINEN COLLARS!

4-ply Linen Collars, reduced to \$1,10 per doz 4-ply Linen Collars, reduced to \$1.10 per doz-4-ply Linen Collars, reduced to \$1.10 per doz.

Linen Cuffs! Linen Cuffs! Linen Cuffs!

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TIES AND SCARFS all reduced at

8. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL CHEAP SALE,

Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

