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VOL. XXXIII.-NO. 13.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 8, 1882

RELAND THE LAND WAR N AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

scounts and vouched for the sum he received the question on the motion for adjournment.

three tenants-Ebbs, Kavanagh and Brennan -for non-payment of rent. The farms these occupy are on Parnell's Avondale estate, and they ove four years' rent, amounting to ±179. The decree for the amount was granted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 — Henry George, cor-respondent of the Irish World, who was aras his opinion that the outrages committed in that cousiry do not emanate from regular ormanizations, but from the people generally, the ure oppressed by certain men. " The soply of the neighborhood." he sold, "when they find themselves ill-treated and oppressed by a lardiord, or some other individual, meet steret conclave and go through the form fatrial, without the presence of the defendant. Aiter finding him guilty the outrage is committed This may seem unjust, but it is as just as the farce of a trial that a suspect as. The newspapers make these outrages appear much worse than they really are. During my travels in Ireland 1 found the ogniry in a much more peaceful state than

Berrato, N. Y., Oct 31.-President Money, of the Irish National Land League, has just received the following cable from Parla:- Buplying to charges made against the Parliamentary party, of having misappropriated large portions of the funds, the istal amount paid during three years of ex-2,000. including expenses of Parnell's and nonthe : also the expenses of members on netes from the notorious Richard Pigott. The National Leegue is making most sails-1021d98. The capie is signed by Mosting reply :-" The American League has us aminished confidence in the integrity and which in of the Irish louders. Continue four wak, and no British standers shall ssites the trust of American sympathi-

asked whether the Government could con- have come to a definite understanding with clared that occupation was the result of the war. The use of the word "war" created a de-monstration in the House, as he (Gladstone) opposition to Gladstone's measures between the had hitherto denied that England war and the set of the set o with Egypt. Mr. Healy moved the adjournment of the House, in order to call at tention to the action of the sub Commission-ers under the Land Act in interrupting ten-aats while giving evidence. Mr. Dickson (Libers) declared that the Court of Valuers produced dissatisfaction among the tenants. Mr. Parnell said he believed the administra-Dustin, Oct. 31 .- Egan gives the name of tion of the Act would never give satisfaction firm of Dublin accountants, who audited his to the tenants, but it was useless to discuss

for the League relief fund, which, by the He hoped the necessity for discussion was, south, is proved to be £59,178 exactly as he now proved, and that an opportunity would be given for it at the present session. At Wicklow Bessions to day ejectment writs Mr. Trevelyan defended the commissioners were granted at the suit of Parnell against and valuers. Farms were being examined much more carefully than before. Mr. Gladstone said he could not now undertake to appoint a day for discussion. When the procedure debate was more advanced he would see what he could do. Mr. Healy withdrew his motion.

Sir Charles Dilke said news had been reresponsent of the first first, and that at a bir Charles Dilke faid news had been re-rested in Ireland last August, returned to this city on Saturday night. He says that there is a ball in Ireland at present. He gave great slaughter last month. Smallow was raging among his tollowers.

The debate on cloture was resumed. Mr. Parnell thought *cloture* rule would increase rather than diminish the friction of parliamentary business and stimulate the tendency of the House of Lords to throw out measures coming from the Commons, especially when passed by the application of cloture. But, dissgreeable as it was, Irish mombers would go into the same lobby with the Government. Isl election would probably be decisive They had determined to vote against Mr. sgainst closure. The number of Parnellites Gibson's amendment, but on the farther question of cloture or no cloture they left themelves free to act as the party might detormine. Str Stufford Northcote strongly opposed the new rule. He maintained that cloture in any form was objectionable, and expressed surprise that the Radicals should lend a hand to proceedings which would assuredly re act on thomselves. Cloture would diminish the confidence existing between the members and the Speaker. Marquis of Hartington ra-pudiated the insinuation that the Government negotiated with Irish members for support. He did not believe the rule would inflict any injustice on the Opposition. He was Dillon's mission to America, O'Connor's soven wonfident the rule would have a healthy ten-meates' American tour and Healey's four dency, promoting the transaction of business he actives of the League in Ireland. 'The Gibson's amendment substituting two-thirds ibility statement in the Dublin Irish Times majority for a bare majority, as proposed by

the Government. Mr. Callan explained Patrick Egen. Mr. Mooney has sent the that they did so in obodience to the decision of the party, not as supporters of coercion and aircolous government. The resolution by which the party decided to go with the Government in this division was only adopted by the easting vote of the Chair-

1882 will find him the most powerful Minis-

ter of modern times. The greatest distress is appreher ded among the pessantry in Cousty Clare, owing to the failure of the potato crop, an epidemic among pigs and the high prices of provisions. Farmers are reduced to destitution by the taxes, while the weather has added to their misery, the country being in great part under water. One partsh priest reports that in a short time 100 families i... his partsh will be utterly destituta.

LONDON, NOV. 6 .- Lord Randolph Churchill published a long letter, attempting to prove that the Government will only succeed in defeating Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment for the rejection of the cloture resolution in the House of Commons by a majority of 15 to 30. Lord Churchill bases his conclusions on the fact that the Irich party is now guided by a profound politician, who has conclusively shown a preference for Paillamentary ac-tion rather than the revolutionary methods, to which closure will be fatal. He considers that if closure succeeds by such a narrow majority, it is the duty of Sir Stafford Northcote to announce that he refuses to allow the question of procedure to go forward without an appeal to the constituencies, and that to force such an appeal he should advise his supporters to make determined use of the rights of micorities. Such a course would not be obstructing business, as the session was only summoned to consider the rules of procedute. A genewould be doubled, perhaps almost trabled, and it is highly improbable that the Conser-vatives would be weakened. If closure is not thus prevented, the Libersis may in two or three years manipulate the electorate, and the chance of the Tories will be gone.

The Irisp parliamentary party to-day un-animously agreed to vote against Gladstone on the closure resolutions.

In the House of Commons, several ques tions were addressed to Mr. Gladstone, amidst much excitement, as to whether Sir Obarics Rivera-Wilson is still Controller-General of the National Debt Office, and whother Mr. Glacatone had seen the statement that Sir Charles is connected with the Gulveston & Engle Pass Air Rallway Co. Gladstone re-plied that Sir Charles is still controller and and laising the character of debate. Mr. pried that Sir Unarits 15 still controller and OTTAWA, Nov. 3 -- The Eddy fire continues disortinues in sports for a bare majority, as proposed by latter, he had been astured, is sound. Mr. The greatest possible sympathy is expressed for Mr. Eddy in Otawa and the two thousand the Government, was rejected by 322 to 238. Arnold (Libera'), said he will move that for Mr. Eddy in Otawa and the two thousand the Government. Mr. Callen evoluted in duties to be connected with that control women so suddenly thrown out

FIRE IN HULL! **Eddy's Mills Destroyed**

OTTAWA. Nov. 2.- At seven o'clock this evening Eddy's great lumber mill, in Hull, ust acress the river, burst out in one mass of lame. The firespread, burning the sash mill lamps useless in Ottawa, so bright are the flames. The fire is still spreading, and will probably last all night, as a strong breeze is blowing, and there are wooden buildings all around.

10 p.m.-The fire in Eddy's lumber mills which looked at one time as if it would be terribly destructive, has been got under control. The fire broke out in one of the offices, and epread to one of the mills. Getting good headway, it lenged across the road to another mill, and in turn took the sash, match and pail factories, which it razed to the ground. Mr. Eddy's mills are about the largest in this locality, covering over ten acres of ground. The owner has been somewhat unfortunate of late, a few yours since becoming financially embarrassed with \$3,000,000 liabilities. This he effected a sottlement on, and is just recovering financially. He has recently been con-fined to his house through illness, and just got of doors again. The fire apparatus of Hull is a mere nonentity, and the flames could not be checked to any great extent. The Ottawa firemen did not dars to cross the Suspension Bridge, for fear they would be needed on their own side of the river, as great cinders fell on the lumber piles of Ottawa. The only read through to the centre of Hull was one mass of flyme, and the two cities were divided by the barrier for a time. The flames to a great extent exhausted themselves, the water serving to do but little in quenching them. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000,

with insurance about \$400,000 This will throw 1,000 hands out of employment in the morning. Mr. Esdy's loss will in all probability

reach \$750,000, on which there is said to be an insurance of \$225,000. Mr. O. B Wright owned the flour rolli. He estimates his loss at \$30,000, on which there is an insurance of \$5,000. The occupants of the mill, McCormack & Oo, loss about \$7,000, insured for \$3,000.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 -The Eddy fire continues

connected therewith point to another of those mysterious tragedies which are constantly cropping up in the French counties to the north. The particulars of the case were communicated to our reporter to day by Jean Baptiste Marian, farmer and cattle trader, of St. Lin. It appears that Dapuls, who is a substantial farmer and live stock breeder and well known in the county of Joliette, was last seen by his friends just over a week ago and be was fighting in a crowd at the time, being in a state of intoxication. This was at and adjoining mills. The water supply is in. Joliette, the chef lieu of the county. Some of efficient. The light of the fire makes street the people in the neighborhood at the time now state that Dupuis was the centre figure in the crowd, and some of his assailants raised the cry of "tue le," "tue le," or "kill him," "kill him." All trace of the unfortunate man after this is lost, and his fate is only a matter of conjecture. His watch, coat and overcoat were afterwards found in the peighborhood of the woods near Joliette. Several hundred persons are now searching the bush around Joliette and the Montreal detectives were notified to day. There is a supporttion that the unfortunate man has been killed and thrown into the Jollette or Croix Rouge rivers, either by his enemies or by parties bent on robbery. Others think from the fact of his watch and clothing being left behind, that after the fight he wandered away into the woods in an unsound state of mind, stripping himself of his articles of clothing. A deep mystery surrounds the whole ease, which time along can solve. Dupuis was a married man, without family, and lived in his own house, on his own suug little farm, with his wife. He is between 55 and 57 years of age. St. Jacques is a village 33 miles from Montreal, with a population of 800 to 1,000, mostly engaged in agriculture.

POPE LEO'S GREAT WORK.

E RECONCILIATION OF THE OBIENTAL AND THE LATIN CHURCHES. THE

Ross, Oct. 17 .- Leo XIII. is a practical Pope. He overcomes the greatest difficulties. One of the hardest Papal problems has been the reconclination of the Latin and the Oriental Churches, The Oriental Church rites are so notional that they have invariably refased to discusd them. The priests hay : represented Rome as an earmy to these rites on 1 to the people who climp to them. It was a knotly question. No Pops has understood it as quick as Leo XIII. and no one was morarendy to do justice. The Oriental liturgy really restaon the holy fathers who spread the faith and the go-pol in the East. Hence, Leo XIII, last year sanctioned the acoration of St. Cyrillus and Aletsodius by the Oriontal

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Its Results Reviewed by the Wexford

CONFERENCE

DUBLIN

Member AFULL EXPLANATION OF THE DAVITT-O'CONNOR DISPUTE. Davitt's Magnanimity-Prospects of a Lively Cumpaign From the Boston Republic. DUBLIN, Oct. 19, 1882. The success of the national conference in

Daolin on the 17th inst exceeded beyond expectation the hopes of the conveners. Organization had for tweive months been suspended in Ireland, the Land League branches ward disparsed, other spirits of the people damped by the rigors of coercion, yet at a call from their leaders over 800 representstives came up from all parts of the country to debate the future prosperity and programme of the movement. It was uncertain up to the lest moment whether the Government would proclaim the ascembly or not, and this uncertainty, it was feared, would check attendance, but the trooping muster of staunch friends who came together in the Antient Concert rooms proves how sound, loyal and eager are the men on whom, each in his own district, rests the ultimate success of the popular cause. The inaction of the Government was due partly to the hope the castle entertained, that "splits and dissenions would break out amongst the leaders, to chill the hearts and blight the hopes of the masses of the people, and partly, perhaps, to a fear that a too precipitate use of the crimes act in such a case, before the plans of the new organization could be unfolded, would not meet the approval of Radicals in England. Now that the conference has been held, every attempt is being made by the landlord press to

BELITTLE THE GATHEBING,

and to moguify such differences of opinion as manifestod themselves. "Only 800 men," says an editorial of the London Times, " put in an appearance 12 The sonly " is delicious, for, bu it remembered, that we live in a reign of terror; that each man came up at his eva expense, without even the impulse of an organization belied to urge blue to duly, and that the seajority of those Ohurches, and engrafeed it on the Lailn attending interget to the egricultural

Druggy, Nov. 1. - Richard Pigott denies Definite, Nov. 1. — Included Figure denies gan's charge that Lady Florence Dixts's all'o-Rifers of discrepancy in the accounts of the and Laugue were instigated by him. It is understood that one of the men charged with the nurder of the Joyce family has turged

en'sovidence.

While addressing a large number of farmers

While not dressing a large number of farmers t Newbridge, County Galway, to day, Matthew Harris, a member of the late Land League, and thers were arrested under the Crimes' Acc. Great excitement ensued. Greans were given for the magistrates and police, and a collision between the people and police, and a collision between the people and police occurred. Loxnov, Nov. I.—The committee of the House of Commons to investiga e the imprisonment of Dwyer Gray, by a vote of 10 to 4, decid. dthat its proceedings should be secret. Mincrity were fish members. Gray was examined to-day. He nade a long statement. He complained of lodge Lawson's vindictiveness, and explained hat he did not attend to his duties as High heriff of Du'lin, because he had to sticnd to

Lake the did not attend to his duties as High back to did not attend to his duties as High berlif of Du'lin, because he had to attend to ils parliamentary duties. The committee ac-sourds till Monday, when the reporters who litended the trial will be examined. In the House of Commons Lord Churchill Contervative) made a long speech, lecturing to Tory leaders upon their "foolish action" in roposing a two-thicks majority, which, he said, vould be most damaging to the Tory party ether in or out of power. He woold follow Sir Stafford Northcote when he moved the rejection of the first resolution, but could not support Mr. Gibson's amendment. DUBLIN, Nov. 1 - United Ircland says:-From an Irish point of view the proposed foltwe rule does not appear so objectionable as is to the Torics. Indiscriminate opposition a alliance with the Tories might drive the diverment to accept Mr. Gibson's proposal." DUBLIN, Nov. 2 - The Government are tak-

DUBLIN, NOV. 2 -The Government are takor active steps to give effect to the emigran clauses of the Arrears of Bent Act, by publishing regulations under which impovershed unions can borrow money to supplebent Government grants. Emigrants to North America will be landed in New York, Bosten, Quebec or Halliax. A male and emale sgont will be appointed at each of hose ports to keep the authorities advised as

Maithew Harris arrested last night at a neeting of farmers at Newbridge, has been eleased (n bail. The meeting was held for he purpose of forming a branch of the Naional League. Harris was urging the people o prevent hunting; and refused to stop the seeting when ordered.

o the prospects for the employment of emi-

LONDON, Nov. 2 .--- The committee investisting the imprisonment of Dwyer Gray has greed that a copy of the minutes of its meet-198 be sent to Judge Lawson, and it be left o his discretion whether he appear to give vidence against the charge of Irish memers of inconsistency and breach of privilege a punishing Gray by not allowing him time prepare his defence, although he knew ray was engaged in parliamentary duties. In the House of Commons, Mr. Trevelyan aid a number of issues of the New York rish Nation had been stopped because they ontained direct incitements to murder pub. le officials. Mr. Gladstone said that the overnment thought a contribution should at for a farther vote before winding the mat-er up, but he had no reason to believe the The World's London special says .-- It is more merit, therefore, can be more justly but he had no reason to believe the The World's London special says .-- It is more merit, therefore, can be more justly

man. LONDON, NOV. 3-In the House of Commons Sir Chas. Dilks stated that the Powers had made no representations to the Government on the subject of Lord Dafferin's mission to Egypt. Satisfactory explanations had been made to the Porte.

Three Irish Home Palers and 15 Liberals voted with the Opposition last night in favor of Mr. Gibson's two-thirds majority amoudment to the cloture bill.

LONDON, NOV. 4.-P. J. Smyth, member of Parilament for Tipperary, says the ex. amples of unprincipled tergiversation shown in the voting of the Parnellites in the ficuse of Commons for the geg degrades the nation. Never, he says, since the world began was the country saved by swindling, political or finencial.

NEW YORK, NOV. 4 .- A London despatch says that Gladstone will probably not be able to carry out the programme which it was announced he had arranged with the Irish members. The half-hearted support already given him in bohali of the cloture by the Home Rulers was forced by Mr. Patnell's casting vote, and Mr. Parnell shows no incliuation to force the matter further in the same direction. It is now almost certain that the Irish Liberals and Home Rulers will agree to vote unitedity for the rejection of the cloture, in any form when it comes upon a final vote.

BOUBLIN, NOV. 4.-Mr. Kenny has been nominated by the Home Rulers to represent Ennis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 .- The Tribune's London special says :- Thursday's majority against Mr. Gibson's two-thirds amendment indicates a shorter session than was expected, Ministers now believing it possible the House will rise at the end of the month. These calculations are not so much on the unexpected largenees of the majority as on the

disclosure of the substantial unanimity of the Liberal party in Parliament and its entire unanimity throughout the country in favor of cloture as the sole means of restoring legislative efficiency. The much talked of Radical defection has The

been reduced to ridiculous proportions in the House, while in the country not a single Liberal journal failed to sustain the Ministry. The pressure on members from the constituencies was of the most unusual kind. One Radical besides Mr. Cowen, who is no longer reckoned Liberal, voted for Mr. Gibson's amendment. The seceders were nearly all fossil Whigs, of whom the most will support the Ministers, next week, on Sir Stafford Norihoote's motion to negative the first rule. The Tories, though persisting in obstruction, have lost hope of either securing important concession or protracting the session. The whips finding increasing difficulty in keeping their man in town. Nearly the full strength of the party voted demanded from Egypt for the expense of on Thursday, and will vote once more on the settles occupation. It would be necessary to final decision on the first rule, but not after-

Die would he large, Bir Stafford Northoote now understood that the Itish Home Bulers Olaimed.

by connected with that concial duties to cern.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Speaker put the first resolution (closure rule).

Sir Stafford Northcoto moved its rejection. Ho feared interfarence with free speech. This first stop was in the wrong direction. He predicted that obstruction would be encouraged and stimulated. A strange des tiny, be said, seemed to dog the lootsteps of the Government, whose doctrine when assuming office appeared to be that force was no remedy, yet in Ireland and Egypt and in procedure in the House of Commons they seemed to have no other temedy but force. The assembly that made itself the tool of faction and trampled upon the minority indoor would, before long, find itself the victim cfthe mojority out of doors. (Cheers.)

Sir Wm. Harcourt denied that the resolu. tion was a party measure, except in the same that the Government Introduced it upon its own responsibility, from the conviction that nearly sixty millions of feet. The large it was the only plan which would allow the Eash, door and blind factory fronting on House to control its proceedings. Liberals were as anxious for freedom of discussion as their opponents. There was hardly any one of the great Liberal reforms which had not seriously alarmed the Tories, but happily their frame were never realized. He asked to be the largest of the kind in the world. Mr. the House to pass the resolution.

FROM EGANVILLE, ONT.

TESTIMONIAL TO BRAVERY.

Mr. John Hickey, Jr., of Egenville, Oat , who so gallantly saved Miss ida Beamer from drowning, was presented with the following well deserved recognition by the Royal Humane Society of London, Eng. The presentation was made by James McKiernan, Esq, Reeve of the Township of Grattan, in behalt of the Royal Humane Society, on Wednesday, the first inst., at Eganville :--

Boyal Humane Society, held at their office, 4 Trafalgar Square, on the 22nd day of Septem-ber, 1882, present, William Hawes, Eaq., the hottest they have ever experienced, but Treasurer. In the chair, it was resolved upanimonaly :-

" That John Hickey is justly entitled to the Honorary Testimonial of this Society, inscribed on vellum, which is hereby awarded pumps, the latter connected with Eddy's him for having, on the 28th August, 1882, was in imminent danger of drowning at rapidly that the pumps were of little and of their beautiful and majestic rites. saved."

ABGYLL, President. W. HAWSS, Chairman. J. W. HOME, Secretary. Grace the Duke of Argyle, K.T., who signs as the title denotes.

Eganville, Nov. 3rd.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

Dr. J. F. Douling, of the Village of Eganville, Oat., has recently performe i a highly successful surgical operation in a case of rupture, thereby saving the life of Mr. James Rodgers, who had been in a very critical position and his life despaired of. Fortunately the skill displayed has been successful, and Mr. Rodgers' complete recovery now is but a question of a few days. It is rarely cases of the kind can be successfully treated; the

of employment. Eddy's mammoth works were in noise of fact the only large industry in Hull, and unless they are rebuilt, as they probably will be at once, great destitution ill prevail during the coming whiter. The

ECENE OF THE CONFLAGRATION was visited this morning by thousands of citizens, and poor Eldy was to everybody's mouth. It is thought by competent judges that \$400,000 is on outside esumate of the loss, a valuable port on of the match factory, the lumber yards, day house and one mill bring saved. Mr. C. B. Wright owned the flour mill, caroling mill and several small

& Co., lose \$7,000, insurance \$3,000. EDDY'S LOES

cuildings valued at about \$30,000, on which

includes three saw mills, one of which cost \$7,500, and was looked upon as the best in the district, having a cutting capacity of Aylmer Road, the mammoth pail and tub factory on the Bridge, the extensive machine shops and the south eastern portion of the match factory on the opposite side; the buildings covered several acres, and are suid Eddy was absent in Beston when the fire ocourred. Immediately on its breaking out one of the managers telegraphed :- "Your premises here are all on fire. What shall we co?" Halt an hour later the laconic reply camo.

"PUT IT OUT."

Mr. Eddy is expected home this afternoon. Regarding the insurance, it should be stated that it is placed on the whole of his mills and factories, and the amount recoverable in the burnt district will not be less than \$100,000, perhaps considerably more. It is "At a meeting of the committee of the understood that the Companies holding large risks have re-insured a considerable they did their work nobly and found thou sands of ready hands and willing hearts to render assistance. The fire appliances conelsted of three steam engines and two force The inflammable nature of the buildmill.

Eganville, Ontario, and whose life he galiantly or no use. There were no seri-saved." Union Company, fell from the second storey of the pail factory, and escaped with a light fracture of the leg. The mills on the Otlawa N.B.,-The President of the Society is His side of the river took fire on several occasions from the perfect volcano of blazing sparks that were shot into the sky, and it was necessary to put the force pumps at Booth's and Perley's mills under way. Had the wind been blowing a heavy gale the Chaudiere district would certainly have suffered severely.

A MYSTERY AT ST. JACQUES,

Strange Circumstances Surrounding the Disappearance of Oleophas Dupuis-Foul Play Suspected.

A man named Oleophas Dapuis, residing defeated the rebels at three points. They at St. Jacques, county of Joliette, has were somewhat demoralized by the report been missing from his home for the that English troops were coming, Khartoum past eight days, and the clroumstances is for the moment relieved."

Church. pacified the communishes separated from efford to pursue politics as a holiday pastimo Roma. It gave the dis to the ensures of the or as a luxury. The plasts, of course, were Latin Church, who alles ad task R me wanted | to a large execut aurout, but I am glad to say to tyrannize the conscience of the Oriental that from the discree of Cashol and Mrath communitons, desir of their lawful (anditions, several representative ecclosiastics were perand abolish tocir ancient rites.

Mesopotamin and Syria for the education of quest of and to represent the Most Rev. Dr. Otlantal privats is another good stop taken by the Pope toward the reconciliation of the two churches. But the muster step is the roestabliahment of the Greek rite in those Occidental churches where such rits had fallen into disease. Such was the case with the celebrated Abbey of Grottaferrata, near there is an insurance of \$4,000. McCormack Rome. This abbey was founded by St Nilus. He established the Greek rite just as it is observed by the Basilian monks of lower Celabria. Right here I may say that there are several communities in Italy and Sicily who worship in Greek, using the Greek rite, and who are united with Rome.

The monastery at Giottaferrata gradually fell into the hands of Italian monks, and becargo surrounded by Italian worshippers. The Oriental liturgy enfleced great alteration. Greek ornaments gave place to Latin ornaments, and many of the prayers were read in Latin. The edifice itself underweat many changes, and was reconstructed in the worst modern style. His Holiness has now ordered the restoration of the old basilics to its former style of architecture, the re-ostablishment of the iconostasium, the erection of a new altar in the new sanctuary, and the complete readoption of the Orlental rite for public worship.

The first solemn celebration was held in the basilica in the presence of six Cardinals with the assistance of all the pupils of the Greek College at Rome, and of those favoring the Greek rite and study in the Propaganda. The performance was rendered all the more impressive because the celebrant and assistants were mostly Italians and members of the the hottest they have ever experienced, but | Latin Church. The Episite and Gospel were sung in Greek and in Latio, too, according to the privilege of the old abbey.

The new policy of his Holiness is creating a ferment in the Greek Church. The Oriental people are pleased. The Pope's action will open the eyes of many who have been led to gone to the rescue of Miss Ida Beamer, who ings, however, caused the flames to spread so regard Rome as the enemy of their traditions

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

CAIBO, Nov. 6 --- Sir Auckland Colvin has reiterated his determination not to attend the sittings of the Council of Ministers. Cherif Pacha has therefore informed Bredif, the French Controller, that in view of Colvin's declaration and because a European control cannot be carried on by Bredif slone, he has refrained inviting him to the meeting of Ministers.

It is reported that the forces of the False Prophet made five assaults upon the town of Obeld, in Soudan, but were repulsed with great loss. The Prophet continues to advance upon Khartoum.

OAIRO, Nov. 6 .- Abdel Kader telegraphed from Khartoum November 5th :--- I have

and the second secon

This glorification of these reints and informing clutters, who can least mitted to attend, there being in the latter

The establishment of seve al colleges in | case a special delegation of three at the re-Nulty. Cardinal McNabe, It is understood, when asked to do so, at the meeting of the Lish prelates just beforehand, took off his ban to the extent of concenting to the coming of prieste who had first applies for and obtained the sanction of their own bishops, while he expressed a hope that their lordships would allow only old and experienced men, and not "hot-headed young curates," to put in an appearance. Father Sheeby of Kilmallock. whom landlord partienue in Amorica and Ireland represented as baving been ellenced, if not suspended, by his superiors, not only attended, but spoke, and in this connection E may add that the reverend gentleman has lately been presented by his parishioners and the public with the handsome aum of £2,500 in recognition of his labors and sufferings as a priest and a patriot.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE

was adopted with unapimity and with comparatively little discussion, but curiously enough, on a technical detail upon the rules, some little heat was generated. It was proposed in the draft of the constitution submitted by Mr. Parnell that the Irleh National League should be governed by a central council of thirty, of whom twenty were to be elected at the county conventions, and ten by the liks parliamentary party. The fdes was, that each province should have five representatives, which, however, was not clearly expressed, and one of the Ulster delegates haviog got hold of the idea that it was intended to exclude the north, moved as an amecdment that there should be one councilman from each county. To this it was answered, that it would be unfair and undemocratic that counties like Antrim, where the Land League in its palmiest days had only five or eix branches, should have an equal voice with counties like Cork, where brenches could be numbered by the hundred. The Ulstermen, however, having in the course of the debate been nettled by some unfortunate references to national whiggery and adhesion to the land act, stuck to the point, and it became evident some concessiou should be made to their views. But the meeting had got excited talking north against south. The delegates had been sitting without a five minutes' break from 11 in the morning, and the clock was then pointing to 7 p.m., and hungry, dinnerless men are generally not in moods of the softest, and

TEMPER FOR THE FIRST TIME BEGAN TO SHOW ITSELF.

To complicate matters, an amendment to the amendment was offered by Mr. Davits, to the effect that the council should consist only of thirty two members, which would give one for each county, but omitted the previous proviso that the parliamentary party were to bedirectly represented After some debate the northern amendment was withdrawn in iavor of Mr. Davitt's, and a dramatic scene ensued. By some, Mr. Davitt's amendment was inter-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATEOLIC CHRONICLE Nov. 8, 1882

PROFIT, \$1,200.

2

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 periyear, total \$1,200 —all of this expense was stopped by three Bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."-N.E. Farmer.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.-Many of the papers here have severely condemned Mr. Vanderblit's expressions in the recent interview. In particular, the Speciator has a long article on American millionaires, in which it declares that it expects to see a syndicate in New York as persons who, in the petty business of Europe, were accounted very rich. At least any one remark that there was no fool like half a dozen American mines and railroads are being privately offered for sale in this market, but there is no earthly chance of selling them at present, as the continual disturb. lover in that masterplece of grim, sardonic ances on the New York Stock Exchange make humor. He wondered whether in some people over here shy about touching anything people's eyes he might not look a little like new."

The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10 eents.

BADICAL REFORM MARBIAGES.

London, Oct. 31.-Elisee Becius, the eminent French geographical writer and Badical, has married his two daughters to two gentlemen of tendencies equally radical with his own, and, in so doing, has seen fit to dispense with any ceremony whatever, civil or religious. This extraordinary proceeding is attri-buted to a desire on his part to restore to the marriage contract the charm of its primeval simplicity. It has made a very painful impression upon his many friends in England, where he is known to almost everybody con-21068.

Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgil, N. Y., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed-so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured."

Sullivan, the pugilist, has decided to fight Tom Allen, ex-champion, but not at New Orleans. The names of five States are to be placed in a hat, the first one drawn to be the place for the mill.

"Ladies of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite; from imperfect digest'on, low spirits and nervous debility may have life and health renewed and indefinitely extended by the use

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all omplaints incident to the female constitution. We have not only a living faith in Mrs. Pinkham, but we are assured that her medicines are at once most agreeable and efficacious.

The charter of the First National Bank at New Berlin, N. 1., capital \$100,000 has been extended.

The Customs receipts at St. John, N. B. in October were \$106,080, a gain of \$1,015 over receipts in the same period last year. The Inland Revenue receipts were \$31,193, an incresse of \$3,233 over October, 1881.

One dose of BAXTER'S MANDBAKE BITTERS will relieve Sick Headache. One bottle effects a cure. Price 25c per bottle.

Guelph for October were valued at \$80,165 81. once. The Customs duties collected at this port for October were \$6,411.70; for the same month | dine's sake and for Montana's own sake. It last year, \$4,447.46 ; increase, \$1,965 29.



CHAPTER XXVII-CONTINUED.

Meantime, Captain Marion himself was not perhaps so entirely happy as one ought to be who is about to relieve his youth in the sweet-ness of a roman 20 marriage. He did not like having to talk about his intended marriage to any one. He dreaded having to make such a communication to his daughters. He was in a bewilderment of joy and controlling all the railroads and the tele- hope and doubt. "What will people say?" graphs, and which syndicate, "at the end of a he could not help asking himself. Would twelve-month, would smile at the Bothschilds they talk of May and December? Would they say much about his age? Would an old fool? A painful memory of some scenes in Mollere's "Marriage Force" came into his mind. He thought of the elderly the hero of the play; but he thought, "At all events, nobody can say that Geraldine is like the heroine." He dreaded the pert commentary of his daughter Katherine, and her complacent declarations that it only proved that she had been right from the beginning. He dreaded Sydney's cold and complaining looks. He wondered what Aquitaine would say and what Montana would think. He had acted wholly upon impulse, exactly as Geraldine had done for her part. But somehow, the surrender to impulse which seems touching, engaging, and even noble, on the part of a woman, looks only feeble and foolish in a man. Captain Marion was not a strong man in any sense. There was a good deal of the feminine in his sweet and sunny temperameot. When his talk with Geraldine began, he had not had the faintest idea of where it was to lead; and in all probability, but where he is known to almost evely body con-corned with educational and scientific pro-tion, it never would have led whither it did. He was drawn on step by step. He saw that Geraldine was perplexed and unhappy with, perhaps, a dreary life spreading out be-

fore her. He felt that he could not lose her society without a great sense of sacrifice, and be thought on the whole it would be better for him and for her that they should not part, and thus he was led to his offer, which, per-haps to his surprise, she so readily accepted. He knew very well she did not love him, and he had even yet good-sense enough left to know that at his age he was not likely to be the object of a girl's love. Sometimes he told himself, as Othello does, that his decline into the vale of years was not much. He was still, in a certain limited sense, a comparatively young man-for a middleaged man. Victor Hugo prefers fifty years to forty, on the ground that fifty is the youth of old age, whereas forty is the old age of youth. Captain Marion was still fairly in the youth of old age, and it was not yet out of the nature of things that a woman might be found who, taking him all round, would think him worth falling in love with. But it was not likely that a girl of Geraldine Bowan's youth and brilliancy and vivid temperament should fall in love with a gentleman of his years, with whom she had been liviug almost like a daughter for months back. At all events, it was certain that she was not in love with him-did not profess or pretend to be. She liked him enough to be willing to marry him, and that was all. He was in doubtful and troubled mood, for all his happiness, and had to tell himself that he had done the right thing, and that he was perfectly happy, in order to be quite assured on both subjects. To one person he The exports to the United States from made up his mind the news must be told at He would let Montana know of happened without delay, for Geral--ha must be made known that Geraldine was him. open to no farther love-making on the part of any one. Captain Marion would put that to Montana in clear, firm, and kindly words, and Geraldine would be relieved from any farther unwelcome pressure. On that point Marion felt no hesitation or fear. He did attack them. It is then that Kidney-Wort | not mind facing Montana or any man on that

be obtained.

Once that explosion was over, he would be free to go back to America; and before that Mirs Rowan. He bade the maid not to tell came he could not stir. He was much per_ Miss Rowan who it was that wanted her, but came he could not stir. He was much perplexed at the time by the incessant visits and importunities of poor Matthew Starr. Starr. came to him or wrote to him almost every day, entreating to know how the great scheme was going on, where in America they were to pitch their tents, and when they were to start for the new home. Starr was made miscrable and impatient by the miscry and impatience of his daughter, who was eating her heart out with querulousness, and was making him est his heart out too. He watched over the girl with a sickening terror day and night. He was airaid that at last she would cease to believe in Montana and his great new world, and in her despair would fling herself back to her old life, and leave her father.

Sometimes the old man's impatience took the form of vehement doubt, and he came and challenged and questioned. Montana as though he were some wild inquisitor endeavoring to extort confession from a prejudged culprit. It took all Montana's composure and patience and temper to be able to bear with the rough old Chartist. There were times when Starr went so far as to threaten Montana that some terrible judgment would come on him if he had deceived poor men and women, and if the great scheme was not to go forward after all."

"Look here, Mr. Montana !" he said once, fiercely striking his fist on Montana's table-"I have set my heart on this, and I have staked my daughter's soul on it, and if we are to be deceived in this, by God, I'll go mad, and I'll do something dreadiul-I know I shall! But you can't be deceiving me; you are not deceiving me. Ob, do tell us when this is to come off!"

Montana could only reassure him in the old words, which were evidently beginning to lose their infinence, and this sort of thing had to be gone through many times in the course of a week. Montana wrote to Mr. Aquitaine a friendly, half-apologetic letter, in which, without coming directly to the question of poor Melissa's escapade, he expressed his as old as you-older than you, for anything I earnest wish that Aquitaine should believe know. It is impossible. There is nothing him free of any responsibility for what had in him to deserve a young woman's love. It happened; and Aquitaine wrote to him again is monstrous. You trample on every true a cold, sad letter, in which he said he could attach no blame to Montana, but only wished they had never met.

One thing Montana was determined on-it should not be his fault if he did not carry Geraldine with him when he returned to America. He had set his heart on this, and he believed he could accomplish it. If he should succeed in that, his time in London would not have been lost. There would be a sensation of success about the visit, let it end as it otherwise might. In most other ways he was beginning to feel that failure threat-ened him. He really had of late grown to be passionate in his love for the girl and his desize to conquer her affection. He had re-solved that he would appeal to her confidence, tell her everything she cared to know about him, persuade her that he had a high, deliberative motive for everything he did, and endeavor thus to win her respect for his steady purpose and his strength of will. This resolve of his was made partly in obedience to impulse-the sudden, strange impulse of a lonely man to take some one into his confidence; and partly, too, it was founded on that calculation of which we have spoken already-the calculation that a girl like Geraldine Rowan was to be subdued only by some one who should show a strength of will before which any purpose of hers must bend. He would prove to the girl that he was made to be the master of her will, that she could not escape from him. Besides, when he had told her all, he need care nothing about Trea-

quiet, subduing manner was irresistible, and the woman obeyed him without a word or a doubt Geraldine was simply told that some one wanted to speak to her in the drawing-room, and she came down, not thinking of anything in particular. She was, for a moment, almost alarmed when she saw Montana, and her eyes met his. She knew that he had heard of what had happened. She had to compel her courage to stand by her.

"Is this true that I hear of you?" Montana asked, abruptly.

Most other women would probably have avoided the question by asking, "What do care to affect not to understand him. "It is true," she said, coldly.

"Why have you done it ?" he asked "What mad impulse could have possessed you? You are making your life unbappy."

"No," she answered, "I am not making my life unhappy. Idon't think I should much mind to make somebody else happy. But I shall not be nnhappy. I shall be well content." your high principles, are you really going to ought to interfere who has authority over you It is shocking. It is shameful of Marion. I did not think he could have done it."

"Because he is so much older than I?

Geraldine asked, bitterly. "Yes; that for one reason," he said. "He is too much older than you. You look at me but I am a good deal younger than Marion and I had something to offer which he never could have. Life would have been worth having with me."

"Life will be worth having with him. He will be kind and loving to me, and I shall be loving and devoted to him."

"But you cannot feel love ior him, for a man of his years, with grown-up daughters principle by such an arrangement. It is only an arrangement. What on earth has driven

you to such a step?" "You have driven me to it," she said, "if you want to know the truth-you, and no-body else. You persecuted me. You told me that you would not cease to persecute me; and more than that, you made me afraid that my own will was not free. always told me so. You told You me you would never let me go. Well, I was glad to find any way of breaking through such servitude as that. I would rather be dead than to be married to you, Mr. Montana; you can easily think how much rather I would live and be married to Captain Marlon, for whom I have affection-yes, true affec-tion. It yom are really sorry for me, blame vourself. You are the cause."

"This can be undone; it is not too late. "No," Geraldine firmly said, "it shall not be undone by me, nor by any one for me. It should not be undone, if there were no other reason, so long as you were on this side of the Atlantic. You have destroyed my life, Mr. Montana, if that is any good to you."

This might have seemed a little inconsistent, if Montana had been in a mood for notlcing inconsistency. Just a moment before the girl had said that she would be perfectly happy, and that she looked forward with full contentment to her life in the fature. Now she spoke of her life as destroyed, and by him. There could be little doubt from the tone of her voice which sentiment more

"Go ayay from me, and leave meinot see our face any more." He turned upon her. "You talk of suffer Montana was not a man to besitate. He went to Marion's house at once and asked to see by out bink it is nothing for me to have no feeling Miss Rowan who it was that wanted her, but it is nothing for me to see you haven't the spirit. I am broken down. I merely to say that she was wanted. His quiet, subduing manner was irresistible, and the woman obeyed him without though he is, is absurdly unworthy of you? Do you think the very failure is nothing to me? Do you think I don't teel this, Geraldine? If your life is destroyed, so is mine. I care nothing about that: I am too deeply disappointed. You are the only woman for whom I ever really cared in all my life, and you have turned against me; and now you tell me that the only thing I can do for you is never to see you again !?

"Think of others," she said, vehemently, to whom you have done still more wrong." "What others?" Montana asked. "You don't mean poor, Melissa Aquitaine?. If she you hear about me?" but Geraldine did not is unhappy, you know I had no part in that. You know, and nobody knows so well as you, that I was not to blame. Don't be unjust to me, Geraldine."

"If you had not come near us she would be happy."

For a moment Montana felt as if he were restored to the very best and purest days of if I were, so long as I had the sense of trying his youth-to the days when, mingling in with all manner of personal aims and schemes and dreams for his own advance-"You, with your youth and your beauty and | ment and greatness, there was still some silver thread of devotion to the higher princiescrifice yourself in that way? Somebody ples of honor and purity and love. It seemed for a time as if this sense had come back to him, and as if, after all, success in the world and notoriety or fame, or whatever it might be, were things not so satisfying to the soul as the conviction that one has done a generous deed.

He was really touched by Geraldine's unhappiness, and by her resolve not to withdraw from the burden she had brought upon herself. .

"I wish I had seen your earlier, Geraldine," he said, "if that could have been possible. I wish I had known you when I was a young man, and that you could have been young then, or that I were young now and beginning all over again. I think you are a woman with whom an ambitious man might have gone on honorably and well, and not have failed in his ambition either. I am sorry to see you throw yourself away, and I am sorry, deeply sorry, if it is my fault." "You will soon forget me," Geraldine

said. "This mood wont last long. You will return to your own schemes and your own ambitions, and you will think very little of me."

"I shall never forget you. Do not mistake me, Geraldine. I mean what I say now. I feel it. I am not really the kind of hypocrite you believe me to be. I have a destiny, and I must fuifil it."

Geraldine smiled sadly, and shook her head I don't believe in destiny," she said.

"Well, well," Montana answered, "we'll not argue about that, Geraldine. I have a way appointed me, and I mean to tread it. But one may stop on the way and grieve for some one whom he sees in distress. So I feel for you. I pray for your forgiveness; and I will do some thing that you will be pleased with. I am going to do it now, and to stand by it, just as you stand by what you have done.

He held his hand out. She gave him hers. Before she could withdraw it he had raised it to his lips respectfully, and with a not obtrusive suggestion of tenderness and melancholy. Then he left her, and she wondered what it was that he was going to do which was to please her.

Montana met Melicas's maid on the stairs. He knew the girl very well by sight, " Is Miss Aquitaine in ?" he asked.

Yes, Miss Aquitaine was in ; she was in the library.

Then he stone her ?"

Sichate. conflicting thoughts were struggling Within her. "Oh," she exclaimed, "I wish I had the courage and the spirit. I hate life here, and I long to drown myself. I have often, ever so often, thought of killing myself. Why should not I take your offer, since yon are good, enough and generous enough to say you will save me from this misery and shame ?"

He took both her hands in his again and drew her toward him, and, stooping down, kissing her, not on the lips-Melissa noticed that even then-but on the forehead.

"That is well," he said, in his composed, almost chill way, "You have shown me how to better my own life, Melissa, and I will try to make you happy. I will write to Mr. Aquitane to day. He will consent, I am sure."

"He will consent," Melissa said, looking shamefacedly down. "After all that has passed, how could he refuse? If he does re-fuse, and this is not to be, I will get out of

the scrape of living somehow." "No need of that," Montana said, encouragingly. "I will write to Mr: Aquitaine at once. It will all come right."

"Sometimes I think things never will come right with me sgain in life, and that the hour would be best for me which brought. it all to an end. But, as you are so good and kind to me, I must not think so any more.'

"No," Montana said ; "you must not have gloomy thoughts any more, Melissa. You will be happy.

After a while he left her, and went out of the house, looking anything but like a happy lover whose hopes have been crowned by the loved one's promise. His face was even more than usually melancholy in it expres-

sion. But he went out of the house not regretting anything that he had done. He was determined to stand up with something of the character and appearance of a hero in the eyes of Geraldine Rowan. For the present all his thoughts and purposes were centred on that desire. She should not think of him as merely deceitful and selfish. If the career of a comet of a season was to close, it should at least close upon her eyes with something of a blaze of light. Montana

was always contemplating himself in some statuesque and heroic attitude. He loved to feed his soul on such contemplation. This time, on the whole, he was well content. He saw himself as he hoped he must appear to Geraldine Rowan-a self-sacrificing, noble, almost godlike person, stooping from his ethereal height to lift up and cherish some poor flower he had trodden by the way as he passed.

CHAPTER XXIX.

AN OMINOUS VISITOR.

Montana went home that night in a mood of utter depression. That was strange to him. He had never had, even in his boyhood, the glowing, exuberant animal spirits which are like wings to carry some souls over the heaviest troubles, and which are the purest gift of nature, no more to be acquired by effort or culture than the post's endowment. But he had a consistent strength of will, and a steady faith in himself, which had hitherto always upheld him against adverse conditions and moods of depression. Now, for the first time, his heart seemed to desert him. Even his faith in himself, in his star, was shaken. He was conscious, all too keenly conscious, that he had made some great mistakes; he was sadly beginning to think that he was not the man he had hitherto believed himself to

be. Where was that steady, inexorable resolve on which he used to pride himself; which he had grown to regard as something godlike? He had allowed himself to fall in love, and he had failed in love. He had set his heart on marrying Geraldine Rowan, and she had rejected and baffled him ; and she was going to marry a good humored, weak headed, uninteresting, elderly man. It was bad enough, Montana felt, that he should have allowed himself to fall in love ; to fall in love like a boy; to do what he had never really done when he was a boy. This was bad enough ; but to publish his love and to fail in it; to put bimself at a glrl's feet and be spurned; to tell her in prophetic, commanding tones that she must marry him, and to be quietly put aside for some one eleo-this was indeed humiliation. Why should he ever succeed in anything again, seeing that he had failed in this? Was this only the beginning of a course of failure ? Had the tide of his fortunes turned? Was he growing old? Was this insane passion for a girl who did not care for him only an evidence that he was already sinking into years and into the weak fondness of senility? Yet he doubted If old men in their senile love feit such love as he did-a passion compounded of love and hate. He sometimes positively hated Geraldine for the moment, and could have cursed her : and yet the very resolve he had lately taken was taken only in the hope of pleasing her and making her regard him as a hero. He was going to the himself for life to Melisea Aquitaine for no other purpose whatevar than that he might stand well in Geraldine's eyes. For life? How much of life was left that would be worth having? Would life be endurable to him when he began to decay? To go steadily down in-to years, to lose his personal beauty and his figure, and his stately way of carrying himself, and his power to attract admiration? After all, perhaps, it was betier, on the whole, that he should marry Melissa Aquitaine. It would lead most people not to believe that he had ever thought of marrying Geraldine Rowan, and that he had been thrown aside by her. He would not take Melissa with father for the present; and Montana could forget for a while that he was married, and to the wrong woman. When he reached his own door, and was taking out his latch-key, he suddenly became aware of a dark figure seated at the threshold. It might have been one of the ordinary belated and homeless wayiarers who hang about every London street, and seek the shelter of any friendly door-way. But Montana drew back for a moment, almost as one who fears a lurk-ing assassin. Recovering himself, however, he approached the door-way, and the figure rose. It was that of a man, and in another moment Montana knew that the man was the old Chartist, Matthew Starr. Starr had been haunting him a good deal lately, and Montana was vexed at seeing him now. He knew the old man was waiting for him, and feared that there would be a scene of some kind. be proud of it too, Melissa," he added; "any something desperate. We are bound to admit that what he actually said was, "So you have nounciation.

* " Mean people take advantage of their neighbor's difficulties to annoy them." Mean diseases, such as piles, rheumatism, constipation, dyspepsis, malaris, lame backs, etc., take advantage of people's exposures and appears on the field and its timely agency or any other subject. He was afraid of puts to rout this flock of evil ailments. It is | Katherine and airaid of Sydney, but the lords a friend in need and, therefore, a friend in- of creation had no terrors for him. deed.

The Chicago planing mill and lumber firm of Hair & Odiorne has assigned. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets, a like amount.

The Inland Revenue collections at Belleville during October amounted to \$850,240; same month last year, \$928,364; decrease, \$78,124.

Jas. Shannon, Leaskdale, writes: For many years my wife was troubled with chilblains, and could get no relief until about two years ego; she was then not able to walk, and the pain was then so excruciating that she could not sleep at night. Your sgent was then on his regular trip, and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas' Electric Oll was a sure cure. She trid it, and judge of her astonishment when in a few days, the pain was all allayed and the foot restored to its natural condition. It is also the best remedy for burns and bruises I ever used.

The receipts at the Custom House, Kingstop, with the value of imports and exports, during October were :- Imports, \$191,858; exports, \$272,293; receipts, \$22,111.72.

Six thousand two hundred and thirty-sight tons of coal were shipped from Pictou during the week ended October 30th, making the total shipments to date this season, 153,544 tons.

Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N.B. writes: "Mrs. Anslow was troubled with Lung Disease, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda had little, or no appetite; but after taking a bottle or two she gained appetite and had a relish for her food, which was quite a help to her in he would go on or abandon the project, keeping up against the disease. As we are out it seemed clear to him that it was unof yours, and cannot procure any here, she is taking another Emulsion; but as we prefer your preparation to any in the market, will you kindly ship me some at once and falled. Half-fanatic and half-playactor as he oblige."



has no equal for relieving pain, both internal nd external. It cures Pain in the Sile ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Bheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea," wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in fast and keep composed, as he was pretty the world for Oramps in the Stomach, and sure to do, maintaining, that he was what he

CHAPTEB XXVIII.

than an honorable retreat, a brilliant goingout, a departure in something like effulgence, leaving a noble afterglow behind it. He season came, even if he were in England- | turn that the possibility of his falling in love England-some new hero of the hour would the possibility had become a reality, it filled have been found, some new question in him with a strange blending of delight and science, or theology, or economics, or spiri- vexation. He was angry with himself somescience, or theology, or economics, or spirito remain a distinct and gracious memory in would require some tact and some courage to

accomplish. Many things were against him. He had done nothing whatever to advance the great enterprise, in the name of which he had come from the New World to the Old. He had hardly bestowed a thought upon it during the London season. It had never had shape enough to make it necessary for him to think much about it. It was a cloud floating in cloudland, and seemed to be growing smaller and vaguer, not larger and more compact, as the time went on. Now that he was compelled to make up his mind and to turn his thought to it, and that the hour had come when he must decide whether he would go on or abandon the project, manageable, for the present at least, and that some means must be found for releasing him from the discredit of having tried and had been from the first, his mind was as much set on keeping up the illusion about himself and leaving fame and credit bahind him among those he knew in London, as if that fame and credit were a substance in themselves, or could, under such conditions, be anything better than firework and jug-

glery. He was anxious now that the plot, whatonce. He wanted to have the thing out and

coe's investigations. Geraldine, in his condence, would be with him, and not against What woman is ungrateful to the man

who trusts her with all his secrets? The first moment when Montana saw Ger. aldine on the deck of the steamer in New York Bay, he was drawn to her in a manner strange to him-indeed, unknown to him before. She had from that moment n profound interest for him, which grew and grew every day. He spoke but the truth when he said that from the moment when he first saw her he was determined, if he could, to have her for his wife. In all his varied career he had not felt like this to any woman before. Geraldine was a strange, disturbing element

JUPITER AND SEMELE. The season was drawing to a close. The arrangements of his life. He had not path of the comet was nearly traced. Mon-tans now had set his mind on nothing better thought he could move about among men and women as if they were some inanimate instruments of his purposes. He had never thought of the possibility of some leaving a noble afterglow beam to the influence coming in on him to distuib has could see plainly enough that the interest influence coming in on him to distuib has and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by and the excitement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by a statement about him were not to be plans and projects. He had been loved by a statement about him were not to be plans about him were not him were n and he had determined not to be in had not lately entered his mind. Now that

tualism, would engage the attention of the times at the thought that the attraction of a world. He felt satisfied that he had done woman could thus disturd and distract him ; the best he could, and all he could. He was and yet, at the same time, the novelty of not displeased, on the whole, with the part he the sensation brought a curious joy that had played; only, he wanted to leave the penetrated his soul, and made him feel stage with the applause of the spectators, and as if he were renewing his youth. So he resolved that he would go and see Geraidine, their minds. Even this he begau to see and bring her to a decision, and he scarcely doubted that the decision would be as he

wished it. He was filled beforehand with the assurance of success. That success would repay him for failure of any kind; it would open a new life to him. Why, he asked himself, should he not give up all his plans and schemes, his futile ambition to govern the minds and careers of men, his idle wish to stand alone and apart upon a pinnacle above the crowd? Why should he care any longer to be the comet of a season?

The memory came back upon him of the time when he had heard those words quoted long ago in the Northern city. He remem-bered the loving, tender admiration which strove to turn his ambition away from the mere desire to blaze the comet of a season. Would it not have been better if he had taken the lesson then? Life, after all, had since that time been but an empty, lonely kind of work for him. But in the depths of his heart he was glad he now was free, and could ask all the eloquence which emotion lends to im-Geraldide Rowan to marry him. Why should pulsive women. After all, there was a sort of he not live happily, quietly, with her, and begin for the first time to find enjoyment and peace in peace in life? He began to grow almost sentimental. His mood was idvillo. The future looked flowery and bright and serene. Strange that at the very same moment Geraldine Rowan, herself full of dejection and perplexity, was filling the minds of ever it were, against him should explode at two men with the happy conviction that she tion to Montana's vanity in the thought; and once. He wanted to have the thing out and was made by Providence for them ! Lied by out of satisfied vanity, perhaps, he became being acknowledged as the great Pain Be-liever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when him of any deception. He had only to stand thrill through him. He read it sgain and this thought, Montana was setting forth on thrill through him. He read it again and way of atonement-supposing this wretched again before he had satisfied himself that he cruel bargain is to be carried out?" fully understood its meaning. But there it was, clear as written language could make it possibly do for me."

trully expressed what she felt. Montena was touched by her pathetic, half-

unconscious expression. "Is that true?" he Have I been so fatal to you?"

"You have," Geraldine answered, sadly; you have been fatal to me, and I think to every one else you came near-here, at all events. You have wrecked the happiness of all our group. We were very happy and fond crimson at sight of Montana. He went and bound together till you came, and now there is nothing but disunton and distrust and bitterness. Don't think about me ; think | by both hands as she rose. about others who are far greater sufferers. 1 am content, on the whole; I shall be happy

enough.' "You said this moment that your life was destroyed; and I think you spoke the truth-

I think your life is destroyed. I hate to think of the prospect tefore you. Poor girl! so young and so charming, and so utterly thrown away! Who would not feel sorry for you? 1 did not think the fate of any woman could trouble me so much ; and, indeed, if I am the cause of it in any way whatever, I am sorry for it."

"Why did you persecute me?" she asked. vehemently.

"Because I thought so much of you," he said. "Because I saw in you what I saw in no other woman; and because I loved you as truly and as deeply as I could love anybody, or ever could; and because I thought you would be a prize to have."

"Yes," Geraldine interrupted him " because you thought that I would be a prize to have! I don't know why you thought that, or what prize I would be to anyone. But ture, with all its passionate impulse and its you thought so, and that was the reason why you persecuted me. It was not love for me. I don's believe it; I never did. It was recause I showed that I had no trust in you, and because I kept away from you, and you were determined to conquer and to have your way. It was your own vanity all the time, prepared for it; and I am not worthy of you, Mr. Montans, and not any love for me. I could forgive it, I could excuse it, if I thought t was even selfish love for me. But it was not-it was love for yourself; it was vanity-vanity that is in every word you say and everything you do. You have made my life a sacrifice to your vanity, as you have made others, and

you will have to sacrifice yourself to it in the end." Montana never before admired her so much as now, when she was declaiming against him with unwonted energy and passion, and with pulsive women. After all, there was a sort of complacent satisfaction in the thought that, if she was sacrificing herself to Captain Mar-ion, it was not for Captain Marion's sake, but only because she dreaded Montana's too fata influence. She was escaping from him lik some classical nymph escaping from a pursel ing divinity, and rushing she knew not whither. Yes: there was a certain gratifica. more kindly toward her, and more anxious to do something that might softon her. "Is there anything," he said, "I can do by

"Only one thing," she said; "you could

and the second second

said, "No; don't announce me. I will go and see her myself."

He went to the library and opened the door asked, gravely. "Have I really been the without knocking, and he saw Melises seated cause of destroying your life in this way? on the library steps. She had evidently had on the library steps. She had evidently had a book in her hand, but it had fallen to the floor, and lay there on its face with outspread COVERS.

> Melissa looked up when she heard the sound of the opening door. She turned straight to her without saying a word until he had come close beside her, and he took her

"Melisso," he said, "I have come to ask you comething. You told me before that you cared for me, and would be willing to join your fate with mine. I have now come to ask you, Will you marry me, and go out to America with me? If you say you will, I will write to your father at once. I think he will not refuse his consent."

Melissa's heart beat with wild surprise, with joy and hope, and with fear as well. She looked wistfully into his face. It was not the face of a lover. It was the face of one who feels compassion, and who thinks he is performing a duty. But after all the poor little girl never expected to find a lover in him; that she had always known to be quite out of the question. She would as soon have expected that some mythological deity should come down from the clouds of sunset and ofter himself as her lover. It would be happiness and heaven, she thought, to take Montana on any terms, to be tied a captive to the charlot-wheel of his foitunes. And yet there was in her na-

weakness and its whim, something womanly enough to make her blush and shrink back from the thought of being thus taken on suf-

ferance and out of pity. "Oh, Mr. Montana, she murmured, "this is too much. I did not expect this. I'm not or fit for you. I know it. You ought to marry"-then she stopped, and set her little him to America. She could stay with her teeth firmly, and got out the words with great difficulty-"you ought to marry Geraldine Bowan."

Some tremor, however slight, must have passed over Montana's face, for Melissa said at once, "And you would have married her, perhaps, but she would not? Yes, she is a strange, odd girl; proud, and not miserable and abject like me. She would not marry you, and so you have come to me? Is that true, Mr. Montana ?"

"It is true," Montana said, "since you ask me. I will not conceal it. There is a great deal about Geraldine Bowan that I always thought would make her well suited for me and for my purposes. But I did not conceal this from you before, Melless, and I don't know why you should mind it now. You told me that you cared about me at a time when you must have known this, and why should'at you care about me still? All I can say is, that if you will "So you have come home at last !" Starr marry me I shall be glad of it; and I shall said. He looked like a man in a mood to do man might well be proud of such devotion as yours. You risked a great deal to do me come 'ome at last !!" and Montana was consome good. Why may I not show that I am scious for the moment of a somewhat grateful? This is the only way in which I ludiorous contrast between his friend's, trado can show it, and so I ask you, Will you marry manner sid, his, unlucky, perversity, of prome, Melissa ?" me, Melissa ?" Melissa did not answer for a moment. Pas-

nounclation. (Continued ion Third Boge.

Nov: 8, 1882.

"So you have come one at last I've been waiting for you this long time." time." "Well; my;good friend;" Montana answered. "I have come home at last, and I am ready to speak to you, if you really have anything to say. Will you come up-stairs with me?"

rather talk to you here."

The night was bright, the street well light-ed by the moon. There were people passing. There were carriages driving up and depositblack dinner garb were passing along, smok-ing and talking. The place was not likely to be quiet for an instant.

"I shall not talk to you here," he said, with lodging in the ceiling. that quiet firmness of purpose which he opposition. "If you want to speak to me, Starr, you must come up.stairs."

passed by Starr, and entered the house. Starr hesitated and began some remon-

strance, and then followed quietly. They passed into Montana's study, and Montana turned up the gas, which was burning low, and pointed Starr to a chair, then quietly sat down hinself, took, up some letters that were lying on his desk, and began to open them with the air of a man who has no time to waste.

Starr pushed away the chair which was offered to him. "I'm not going to sit down in your house. I want some satisfaction from you for all the evil you have brought on me. She has gone again, and I can't recover her, and I don't want to recover her this time, and it is all slong of you."

"Your daughter -- has she gone indeed?" Montans asked, in a tone of sympathy which was not all unreal. "I am sorry to hear it."

"What's the good of being sorry ? I knew she'd go if nothing came of this great scheme of yours. Nothing is coming of it, and I suppose nothing was ever meant to come of it. I wish you'd have told me long ago. I shouldn't have been depending on you, and 1 wouldn't have been deluding her with promises that were never to be kept, and perhaps I could have got her to stay with me Now she's gone, and your the cause of it, and 1 must have some satisfaction "

"My good friend," Montana said, composedly, all his nerve and courage coming back to him as usual at the moment he needed it-"you seem to forge? that it was I who found her for you before, and brought her back to you. Perhaps I can do that again."

"I don't want it done again," the old man almost screamed. "No, I don't-I'd rather it wasn't done now. Let her go her own way. Let her go to the devil. She has gone from me, and I give her up. But all the same I feel like one destroyed. I feel like one goirg mad, and I don't care. But I must have some satisfaction."

"What do you mean by satisfaction ?" Montana asked. "If you don't want to take the girl back, what can I do for you? It is no fault of mine if your daughter is foolish and impatient. Let me tell you she has a very foolish and impatient father. Do you think a great plan like mine can be hurrled up to suit every foolish man who wants everything to come to him just at the right moment? There are other interests more important than yours or any single man's involved in this great enterprise. It cannot be moved on to please you, or me, or any one else. It must take its time."

"Take its time!" Starr contemptuously said. " Take its time! ay, and it has been taking its time, sure enough, and you have been taking your time, and what have you been doing? Nothing for that end, I know. You have been passing your time in fine of his tenants on his large estate in Waterlord houses with grand people—in your Belgravias County that he is prepared to give relief and your Mayfairs, with your countesses and to those of them who may be in arrear, and your duchesses; and the poor people you make an application under the Act, so that have deluded may starve or drown for all you care. You are a humbug and an imposter, It is believed that a considerable number of and I'll show you up-see if I don't. I'll | the poorer classes of the tenants are some have may revenge on you. I feel as if I could | years in arrear caused by the previous bad kill you. I am in the humor to kill you now, and myself afterward, and I don't know but I had better do it."

IRISH NEWS.

RIFLE SHOOTING .- The return match between a team of the City and County of Oork Rifle Club and one from the Boyal Engineers, at present stationed in Camden Fort, came off say, Will you come up stairs with me?" on Monday at the Bange on the Little Island. "I don't like to cross your threshold; I'd The laiter team won by 95 noists after an The latter team won by 25 points after an exciting contest.

NARROW ESCAPE. -- A few evenings ago a constable had a marvellous escape in the ing ladies in evening-dress here and there at police barracks at Tralee. While examining , who was proceeding on protection duty, it ac-cidentally went off, the charge passing within a few inches of the constable's face and

SEIZING CATTLE IN CLONAKILTY .--- EVery usually found very effective in bearing down morning during the past week large onnesition. "If you want to speak to me, droves of cattle passed through the streets on the way to the pound where they were lodged. He opened the door without another word, They were selzed by the sheriff's officers, accompanied by police, for debts due to banks by respectable farmers in the district, either as principals or security for others.

VACANCIES IN THE CONSTABULABY .- The following stations of officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary are now vacant :---Strabane, Durgioe, Lurgan, Carrickiergus, Newry, Schull, Ballincollig, Rosbercon, Cappoquin, Kilfnane, Strokestown, the Ourragh, Ardact, Mohill, Johnstown, Raphoe, Newtownstewart, Ballymote, Killaloe, Westport, Ennistymon and Rathfriland.

BAILWAY JUNCTION AT TRALES. - The ODERS. tions which are being carried on at the terminus of the G. S. & W. Bailway, preparatory to the projected junction with the North Kerry Line, are going on rapidly, and extensive changes are already noticeable. It is the intention of the company to introduce all the modern improvements in railway signalling, &c., which have not been in use at this terminus before. - Tralee Correspondent.

The Irish agricultural returns show in the present year a failing off of 114,000 acres in the case of land under crops. There has been a large increase in the number of cattle and pigs, but a heavy decrease in the number of sheep. The area under flax has decreased by nearly a fourth-113000 acres this year (about the same as 1878), as against 147,000 last year. Cereal crops have decreased 20,000 acres. Total decreaso in the area under crops since 1878, 123,009 acres.

MUTILATING CATTLE NEAR GLANMIRE .- At the Riverstown Petty Sessions on Tuesday it was reported to the Bench by Constable Conderan that the tails of two cows belonging to Mr. Whittaker, of Glentown, had been recently cut. It was also mentioned that Mr. Whittaker had seen a man in one of the fields where the cows were, about three o'clock on the morning on which one of the animal's tails was cut, and when called on to stop he refused, telling Mr. Whittaker that he had better take care of himself. The constabulary are inquiring into the matter.

A HENT CLUB IN CLONARILIT. .- The Hunt Club in Clonakilty is now fully established. and everything is in working order through the energy and exertion of Mr. Richard Beamish. A splendid pack of hounds has been purchased, and a kennel and other matters provided for their accommodation. Hunting was never prevented or interfered with by the people in this district, nor is there any likelihood of their doing so now. The only opposition and obstruction to hunting in this locality was by a well known gentleman who is now no more. It is stated his son is more favorably dispused.

MR. VILLIERS STUART, M.P., AND THE ARREARS ACT. -- Within the last few days Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., of Dromana, has had a notification sent to a number may derive every benefit thev years, and the relief which will be thus given will be a vast benefit to a great number of struggling farmers who have no chance of being otherwise relieved. SIR JOHN POPE HENNERSY .- At the meetlog of the Board of the Youghal Town Commissioners, Mr. M. Fleming said that Sir John Pope Hennessey had expressed a wish to put up at his own expense in Grattan street a tablet as a mark of respect to that great Irishman Henry Grattan, after whom the street had been named when built exactly 100 yours ago. There was a small tablet put up when the street was built but Sir J. Pope Hennessy was desirous that a more suitable one should be put up to mark the spot called after such a distinguished Irishman and re-quested that the Board would permit the erection of the tablet The Board unanimously granted the request. A SERIOUS ROW IN LIMEBICK .- With referonce to the disturbances which occurred in Limerick on Sunday night, when, it was alleged some stones were thrown at the police. Constable Stephenson stated at the Police Court on the following morning (Monday) that there was a most terrible attack made on the police. The Mayor (Mr. J. Counihan) said that immediately after the occurrence he saw Head-Constable Phelan in a very excited state, and he did not think that some of his men were fit for the posito see you make such a ridiculous exhibition tion. The head-constable replied that his worship was no judge. This was an organized attack on the police, who were assailed by a large mob. This statement was denied by the Mayor who said that it was only some young boys threw stores at each other. DISSOLUTION OF THE CLONMEL UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION. - On Tuesday night a special meeting of the Commel United Trades Association was held in the Trades' Hall, Peter street, the President, Mr. Jeremiah him. That was quite enough for Montana. Secretary to the Tailors' Society, stated that It gave him all the time he wanted. He he was directed by the members of his trade seized Starr's wrist with a gripe very much not to hand in their weekly subscriptions, on too strong for the excited and half-starved the grounds that the association was effecting old Chartist. Even in his youngest days no good. The Chairman said that the num-Starr would not have been strong enough for ber of members on the roll being reduced to 45, if the Tailors Society secended the numbers would be almost nil. A stormy dangerous plaything from the hands of a discussion ensued, when it was proposed haughty child. by Mr. James Ryan, carpenter, that the asso-ciation be dissolved, which resolution was finally unanimously adopted, and it was subsequently resolved to present the valuable seats and farniture of the hall to public in-On Monday afternoon a collision occurred on the Carrickfergus and Larne Bailway. passing Carrickfergus station when it came heard by all the Catholics of France and received with that docile spirit and filial submission with which you yourselves are imbued." the pointsman these points were not worked advance of 15 per cent. upon the present rate vent the collision, and nearly all the passengers of the local train had time to get out.

After the criver had done all in his power he iumped off the engine, and sustained no in Jury except getting his hands and knees cut. A lady received serious injuries and two cattle-dealers were also injured. Immediately after the occurrence the pointeman, George Seymour, was arrested, and in the course of the evening a Magisterial Investigation was held. Several witnesses having been examined, the prisoner was remanded until 17th inst., so that the evidence of the driver of the express train may be obtained.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The remains of Thomas Browne, who was murdered near Castle Island, were interred on Friday week, and attended by a large number of people. The wife intends to apply for compensation for the loss of her husband. It is now stated that the deceased a short time ago applied for the ront of the two tarms he had acquired by purchase. The tenants asked for an abatement, but it was refused, and Browne expressed a wish to have the land in his own hands. The tenants intimated that they would pay in full, and that he should bring the receipts. On the day of his murder he went into Castle Island with the receipts, but he did not receive the money. The constabulary, it is stated, have received important information in reference to the murder, but no arrests have been made, Archdeacon O'Connell, the parish priest of Castle Island, referred on Sunday, at the first Mase, to the murder, and in forcible language denounced the murderers. He said he was overwhelmed with grief at the occurrence and for a long time had not come there with a heavier heart. He found that ideas most perverse had taken hold of the hearts of the people. As far as he believed, it was outeiders who committed the crime. There were reasons, however, for suspecting that the men were bribed. Still it was difficult to believe that a man who never did another harm, who had lived respected by his neighbors, who was a holy and moral man, that he should be marked. It might be said that these things were done to get cheap land, but that was a mistake. If such crimes were Derpetrated in America the country would rise en masse against the murderers.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitia, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope DB. J. C. BAYMOND,

164 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11.G

CATTLE ACCOMMODATION.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 2 -Arrangements are nearly completed at Baltimore, Boston, and Portland, Me., for providing shelter and other a commodations for imported cattle under an appropriation of \$50,000 made at the last session of Congress. Heretoforo, tho United States compelled importers to quarantine cattle at their own expense. The Canadian Government provided full accommodutions at Quebec and Montreal. Cattle, therefore, which otherwise would come into our ports, have goue over to Canada. It is expected, when the proposed quarantine arrangements are completed, importers will bring cattle directly to this country. Negotiations are pending for stations in New York and Philadelphia.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL His Grace is for all Classes who Help Ireland.

THIES.

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, on Sunday, at Clerihav, inducted Canon Scully as parish priest, and subsequently confirmed eighty. eight children.

His Grace was afterwards waited upon by a deputation of laborers, who presented him with an address expressing the deep feeling of veneration and reverence, they entertained towards him for his personal worth, unceten-tatious piety, varied learning, and ardent zoal for the promotion of their spiritual as well as temporal interests, and their feelings of ecstasy at beholding his Lordship administering to their little ones the sacrament of Confirmation, and sending to them such a zealous pastor as Canon Scully. They were not unmindful how tearlessly his Grace had faced the exterminating landlords, and exposed their injustice, which, with other public services, had earned for the Archbishop the lasting gratitude of the people-especialers' cause should be taken into consideration, diocese worthily, and that when it pleased the Lord to withdraw him from this life, the angels would wait his soul to eternal bliss. The Most Rev. Dr. Croke sold, as they knew, he had received a great many addresses

in his life, particularly during the last two years; but that which they had presented him with to-day was the first he had received from any particular section of the people. On former occasions he had received addresses from the people in general, from the clergy, farmers, laborers, and inhabitants of the several localities he had visited ; but this was the first time he had received an address coming exclusively from the laboring class. Now, he should tell them that his sympathies were universal, and not confined to any particular class of the community, whether Catholic or Protestant, if they were sound Irishmen, working for the welfare of the country, trying to make old Ireland as she ought to be-ONE OF THE HAPPIEST ISLANDS IN THE WORLD, they had his best sympathy, without regard to class, section, or political belief. He loved all classes of his fellow countrymen, from the highest to the lowest, but as they descended in the social scale his sympathies were more intense and his feeling stronger than for those in higher positions. He recelved the present address with great satisfaction, and, as he had labored with the great position with respect to their holdings recent logisiation had partially given them, and as his sympathies were with every secinfluence would go, that practical consideration to which he believed they were justly entitled. There was one thing very clearthrough the operation of the recent Land Act,

DEMANDS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, the land would have been as idle and almost The Pope received the other day a party of as unproductive as the flig he was standing on. It had been rendered productive and profitable by intelligent and ardueus labor. Therefore, the laborers of the country had his sympathice, and, perhaps, more than any other class. At the same time, his sympathies were universal. He would strongly urge on the laborers and farmers that their interests were identical, and should not be allowed to be separated by any agitation one against the other. If they entered into any such antagonistic agitation, if they compated, one class with the other, they would be injuring the people of Ireland, and the farmers particularly should remember how well the laborers had worked for them in the past, and enabled them to get the good results which were at present forthcoming. He thought it was reasonable to allow the laborers the small toon they required, namely, a decent house and a small plot of land to help them to maintain themselves and their familles. He wished to see the farmers treat the laborers thus, but he would also say he did not like to see the laboring class rise up against the farmers. The common enemies of the country were looking closely at them, and would be glad to see the farmers and laborers clashing, would be delighted that there would be a division and disunion, and that those who had won advantages under the Land Act would be fighting among themselves. He would say to them, " Don't do anything like that at all, but

they ought to consider the reasonable

maiden. The forgery was most cleverly contrived, but unjuckily for the Lothario, the Superior had still to be faced. Having in. vested in the orthodox tri-color scarf, this romantic citizen ot Nantes persuaded one of his friends to play the part of the commissary of police, and proceed-ed with him to the convent, where the forged papers were produced. The Superior, however, proved equal to the occa-sion. Experience had rendered her acquainted with the features of the local commissaries. as well as with the rudiments of logal procedure. This commissary was totally unknown to her, nor had she ever heard of an arrest under similar circumstances. The worthy lady, therefore, declined point blank to surrender the girl, or to restore the sham document, sending out at the same time for a bona-fide commissary of police. The young men immediately decamped, and although an active search has since been instituted the inventor of the ruse, whose initials are given as

C. de B.," has not yet been found. FUNEBAL OF LADY LANGEVIN.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2 .- The funeral of Lady Langevin took place this morning and was an immense affair, a large portion of the funeral procession having entered the Basilica before the end had loft the residence of the deceased, on St. Louis street. The pallbearers were Hon Mr Mousseau, Hon Thos McGreevy, Mr Roy, Mr Joseph Hamel, Hon A the lasting gratitude of the people-especial- P Caron, Hon P Garneau, Judge Tessier and ly his Grace's advocacy in the great land agi- Mr J B Renaud. The procession was headed tation ; but now they expected that the labor- by the police and the orphane of the Sisters of Charity, after which came the body in a magand afforded his powerful assistance. In nificent coffin drawn in a hearse. Sir Hector cdnclusion, they welcomed his Grace amongst them, and prayed that the Omnipotent Creator would give him grace and strength to rule over the clergy and people of the arch-Boblfaille, 'Sir Obas. Tupper, the Local Government Ministers, and Mayor and members of the City Council. The students of Laval followed, and then came a large concourse of friends, including many Judges, members of Parliament, prominent citizens and the chief heads of Sir Hector's Department in Ottawa. The Archbishop of Quebec officiated in the Basilica, which was richly decorated for the occasion. Bishop Langevin of Rimouski and Vicar-General Langevin occupied soats in the choir. The remains were interred in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu.

LANDLORDISM IN PARIS.

Placards have been posted in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, giving minute details as to how houses could be burned down or blown up, with a view to bring the justice of the people to bear upon their landlords. The Standard's correspondent says :-- " I am afraid that the movement is more serious than the authorities imagine. Rents in Paris are very high. They are collected quarterly, and in the poorer parts of the city landlords are very stringent; the non-payment of rent being, as a rule, followed by distress and eviction. The feeling against landlorde, moreover, is very strong at all times, and it is further stimulated just now by the trials at Chalons and the agitation at Montceau-les-Mircs. The placards are printed on red paper and farmers of Ireland for the attainment of their headed "Comite Executifi des Justiciers is to set it shall not be for the want of skill du Peuple." The details for effectually and their relations with their landlords, which setting a house on fire are given with Irish generals, or the want of the dauntless diabolical minuteness. The houses in the courage and headlong impetuosity of the working quarters are not built of brick, tion of the people seeking for an advance-ment they were justly entitled to, so he would the parts of the city generally frequented be found with the laboring classes, and by icreigners, but are mostly constructed of pilors, essayists and critics have furnished the endesvor to get for them, as far as his lath and plaster on a small foundation of materials for the really-made discourse and led brick, and many of them, six or seven stories us from the days of Thomas the Rhymer and high, are provided with but one nerrow wind. John Balfour, down through the long avenue ing staircase, which is invariably built of of years studded with brilliant names whose that as the farmer had got a reduction in rent wood. A quart of patroleum, a handful of poems aro the bistory of their country, its sulphur and gunpowder and a lucifer match | glories and its sorrows, the affections and asplacards bear intrinsic evidence of being the when Scotchmen and their descendants are

teld that 120 were found put up in the Faubourg St. Autoino alone. Others were found in the Fanbourg du Temple, at Charonne and Bellevillo."

HALLOWEEN.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION BY THE MONTREAL CAL' DONIAN BOCIETY.

3

The twenty-severth onnual Halloween concert and col for the Montreal Caledonia but , and Tuesday week at the Quern's Hang - is wast is pronounced success in spite of the very unfavorable weather which prevaile i. Among those pre-sent on the platform were :-- Mr John Robertson, President , the Society, who occupied the chair, Mr : C Mullarky, St Patrick's National Societ, Mr G o Macrae, Q O, Vice-President St Account of Society, Mr J K Ward, St George's Society, Mr S P Stearnes, U S Consul-General, Mr Thes White, M P, Mr Jas Moore, Itish Protestant Benevolent Society. Mr Beter Falton, Mr Alex McGibbon, Mr J J Ourran, Q O, M P, Mr David Seath, Mr Thomas Robin, Rev A J Bray, Mr Wm Angus, Mr W C Munderloh, German Consul, Mr Bosz, Mr George W Stephens, M P P, and a number of others, including several ladies. The President, officers and guests were ushered in by the Society's pipers Mossis. McNeil and Matthewson, in full tartan and kilt. Mr. E. A. Hilton opened the programme with an organ solo, after which the President welcomed those present in the course of a brief address, in which he referred to the glories of Scotland. Mr. John Mc-Laren, gave a song entitled "Jassie's Dream," and Mrs Caldwell sang "Staccato Polka," both of which were well rendered. In response to an encore the latter sang "For I will marry my ain Love." Mr. McLaren again sang and gave "McGregor's Gathering." Heir Fest then song "A Man's a Man for a' That," and was followed by Miss Jessie Thorburn, who gave with much effect "Last May a Braw Wooer," which was loudly encored. She sang also "Within a mile o' Edinboro' Town."

Mr. J. J. CURBAN, Q.C., M.P., then come forward and delivered an eloquent address in response to an invitation from the society. He opened his remarks by thanking the society for its kind invitation and he felt it all the more gratifying when some of the first men of Uanada, such as the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee and the Premier of the Dominion, had been invited to speak on similar occasions. He was glad to refer to the appropriateness of the mingling of the nationaliiles in this evening's programme ; not merely because at the Irish as well as at the Scotch hearthstone this right has witnessed old and young gathering together for centuries, indulging in the innocent attempts to pry into the secrets of futurity so charmingly described by your national post in his "Hallowosn ;" not because in the distant past the days and deeds that have given inspiration to the bards of both countries found their peoples battling for the same lost cause. Today a new link of imperishable giory binds our races together. The far distant land of Egypt has within the past few weeks been the theatre of Scottish bravery and Irish valor; the blood of our peoples has flowed in one commingled stream for the national honor and glory, and, boasting aside, we may say that if ever the sun of the Empire's prestige and devotion on the part of the Scotch and wearers of the thistle and the shamrock. (Cheers.) Mr. Curran then referred to Scotch poetry, and said that commentators and compilors, essayists and critics have furnished the would set the whole fabric in a blaze. The pirations of its poople. But on this night, work of comparatively educated ravolution. everywhere commemorating this traditional who had done so much for the improvements work of complicatively conducted total for the solution of the land. But for there improvements they saw them in the carly morning. I am all others to the Solth heart, one where genlus has immortalized this night, whose memory this night immortalizes-need he mention Robert Barns. (Loud cheers.) Mc. Curran, continuing, `said : Well may your society feel proud of its aim. in secking to promoto the healthy and elevalleg influence of such productions. The transplanting on these shores of the manly and invigorating exercises that have given grit and cadarance to your race will help to build up a hardy and vigorous manhood amongst us; whilst the inspiring strains of good Scottish postry must elevate the soul, purify the heart and choble the mind. On kindred occasions the descendants of other races speak with pride of the noble deeds of their ancestors. French Canadians boast of their missionaries, statesmen and litterateurs. The sons of Saint Patrick may be pardoned if on the 17th of March they speak exultingly of the strong arms and bright intellects the "First Gem of the Sea" has contributed to old Canada and the new Dominion. You can boast that if we have a Dominion, a Scottish-Canadian laid its corner stone (cheors). No need to confine your gaze to the hills and valleys of the Old Land for intellectual greatness and noble deads-the statesmanship, the commerce, the industries of this new country bear on each of them the imprint of Scottish genius and the triumph of your indomitable perseverance, and, to crown all, not content that the destinies of the country should be swaved by Scottish talent, that the corner of every bank note should bear the sturdy countenance of some son of St. Andrew; the patriotism and generosity of another Scotchman has endowed the land with one of its proudest monuments, and in the little valley at the foot of our beloved Mount Boyal we have a seat of learning that will send the name of McGill echoing through future ages as one of the greatest benefactors of his adopted country. Such is the glorious record of your people here. May they continue to prosper, and with their prosperity to increase the progress and true greatness of our common home. May a generous rivalry ever exist amongst the different sections of our Canadian people, for the benefit and glory of this the happiest spot on earth, and may we meet again year after year, in pleasant intercourse and in the future as todav

THE LABORING CLASS HAS HIS SYMPA-

His oyes really flashed like those of a madman. Montana saw that there was dauger in him. A single mistake now, a word spoken at the wrong time, a change of color on his part, might drive Starr on to some desperate act. But Montana sat composedly in bis chair and showed no sign of emotion.

"I am sorry for you, Starr, I am sorry for your daughter, and I am sorry that you should even at such a moment be so unjust and ungrateful."

"Ungrateful !" Starr exclaimed; "well, I do like that! Ungrateful to you, for humbugging me and deceiving me all this time, and sending my daughter back upon the streets! It would be an act of charity to rid the world of you: for you will do more harm yet it you are allowed to live, and I think I am sent to kill you."

He made a rapid clutch at one of his pockets, and drew out a knife in a sheath, such as he used to carry for the purposes of his craft when he worked harder than he had been doing these late distracted and unhappy days.

"Look here," he said, "I've got a knife, and I'm not sure that I she'n't drive it through your beart first and mine after."

"Put back your knife, you foolish old man," Montana said, pityingly. "I am sorry of yourself. Do you think you can alarm me with nonsensical bravado of that kind? I have lived long enough in places where a man learns to look after his own life, and has to face, every hour, twenty times more danger than a poor old man with a knife. Why, look, your hand is trembling. What do you think could happen to me from you? Look behind you."

The old man started and looked round, him. That was quite enough for Montana-Starr would not have been strong enough for Montana. Now his leader was able to disarm him as easily as a nurse can take some

(To be Continued.)

A large meeting of colliers in the employ of the Bowling Iron Company was held on stitutions named in the resolution. Thursday at Dudley Hill, Bradford, to con-sider what steps should be taken with reference to the miners on strike at Cleckheaton | The express train which runs in connection Colliery. The men on strike were unable to with the Larne and Stranzaer steamboat was regain their old price, but it was to prevent a general reduction that they applied to the into collision with a local train which was whole of the miners to help them. They | lying in readiness to start for Belfast after the wished to do away with bye work, which was express had passed. About seventy yards stated to be a reduction of 20 per, cent. It from Carrickfergus station there are points by was resolved that all the miners in the two | which up trains are shifted on the through dozen pits belonging to the company would line, but owing to some error on the part of Strike in a fortnight if the men at Uleckheaton Colliery did, not have the old price of yesterday, and hence the collision. The 4s 8d per ton restored to them and a general driver of the express did his utmost to preof wages.

LEO NIII. ADDRESSES A BAND OF FRENCH PILGRIMS.

French pilgrims returning from Palestine. In replying to an address which they precented to him, he said that the Uhurch was the object of the increasant contempt, persacution and haired of the impious. To him, to whom upon earth was confided the awful charge of being supreme head of the Church, there could not be reserved other than at all times a large share in these sorrows; but, nevertheless, they scemed to have surpassed the ordinary measure, since implety has violently cetablished its seat in Rome. The sovereignity still recognized as belonging to the Pope recalled the purple robe and sceptre of our Lord in the Præterium. The calumnles and insults to which he is continually subjected were a souvenir of the humiliations inflicted on the Son of God, and the Supreme Pontiff, deprived of his liberty, is at the mercy of the Powers hostile to him, as his Divine Master once was. The Pops then went on to speak of France :- " As we have to day the consolation of addressing you, we repeat the words the Saviour addressed to the plous women who followed him to Calvary-'Daughtors of Jerusalim, weep for yourselves and for your children.' One shudders, in fact, at the sights of the efforts impious sects are at present making to corrupt France and strip her of her glotious character as a Catholic nation. One is terrified at the sight of the war which has there been declared against religion and even against God. At this moment of unquestionable gravity, and in the presence of such dangers, an imperative duty is incumbent on you, beloved sons — that of watching over the salvation of your country, and of working with redoubled zeal and activity for the defence of the religious interests thus jeopardized. But for this defence to be efficacious, there must, above all, be upion and brotherly concord among all good Catholics. The faithful children of the Ohurch must be able to silence the discords of human opinions which often divide them. They must learn to resist, with firmness and unison, the evil which is invading all society. They must never forget that divisions between brothers weaken the most legitimate resistance and strengthen the enemies of truth. And as an essentially religious and moral combat is here in question, it is absolutely necessary that it should be fought under the leadership and direction of the Bishops established by the Holy Spirit, the pastors of the faithful who, united with us, are your rightful guides. We therefore exhort you, beloved sons, always to be obedient to them, to second them in all they undertake for religion and for the salvation of your souls. This concord and union, drawing our ranks closer, will give you vic-tory and with God's aid will save France, and we shall see with joy those great works revive which made your nation illustrious for centuries! We desire that these words be

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ACT TOGETHER AS FRIENDS

with common interests should do. If they were united and acted cordially together, all classes of the people would be happy. He hoped that nothing would be seen but friendly feeling and kindness between the laborers and the farmers. He should say that this address afforded him great gratification, and he received it with very great pleasure; indeed, he might add that none of the addresses he had received before pleased him better. The weather was at present so bad that he would not detain them in the rain. He suspected that though this was supposed to be an exclusively laborer's deputation. many others of the community were present, for they looked well fed and well clothed. He wished them all, and particularly the laboring class, every success here and hereafter (loud ap plause).

The proceedings then terminated.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION FROM A

CONVENT. A Daily Telegraph despatch from Paris,

dated October 17, says :- An extraordinary attempt at abduction has just been made at the convent of the Dames Blanches at Nantes. A young gentleman living in the town got some papers printed bearing an exact rezemblance to those used by the Procureur de la Bepublique. These papers he filled up in due form, appending thereto the signature of a well known magistiate. The result was that to all outward appearance a certain commissary of police was ordered to arrest and hand over to the legal authorities a young lady residing at the convent, the motive assigned for such an un- on Monday with oil, and its effects in calm-usual step being one that was by no means ing the turbulent waves at the mouth of the

CONVICT INGENUITY.

A plot among the convicts at Dartmoor to make a general escape is reported. A discovery has been made of skeleton keys constructed out of the bones which the convicts have found in their meat at meal times. Two convicts were recently found in a closet, after having unlocked and oscaped from their cells, their evident intention being to accrete themselves there until the opportunity presented itself of getting away. It is believed that many of the convicts have possessed themselves of these bone "heys," and it is even stated that not long ago a convict actually made an offer to one of the efficers to unlock any door in the prison; while another is said to have informed the authorities that a general plan had been formed for breaking out of the prison. It was intended to make keys of bones, to unlock the cells in one of the prisons, selze the warder in charge at night, and when the night watchman, who carries a pistol and some of the keys, went his rounds, to overpower him and throw open the other prisons.

A London correspondent says :- There is something to be admired in the courage and ingenuity which the English convict displays in face of the resources of civilization against which he has to fight. No sooner is he "lagged" than his fertile brain begins to plan schemes of escape. Few weeks elarse but such an attempt is made. The conspiracy of the Dartmoor convicts which has just been detected surpasses most of these in extent and in utilisation of such appliances as come to hand. To construct from the bones found in their food keys warranted to open any cell in the prison, is a feat which does comething to mitigate the charge that original technical skill has departed from the British operative, burglary being now rapked among the high arts, owing to the successful adroitness with which it is conducted. It was very opportune for two or three of the warders who were to be murdered that the plot was discovered in time. Only twelve warders remain in the prison at night, while about twelve hundred convicts occupy spartments. There would have been a panic in some of the surrounding villages it this menagerie had broken loose.

BILIOUS ATTACKS,

if neglected, lead to many serious troubles such as Liver Complnint, Jaundice, and generil Debility. Persons suffering should attend to their complaints at once, and save a great deal of unnecessary pain and expense. McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will act promptly, and saiely. They may be used in any climate and at any season. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes \$1 00, mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps, B. E. McGale, Chemist, Montreal. - 11 tf.

Experiments were again made at Aberdeen complimentary to the morals of the innocent | harbor were very apparent.

May the sun shine o' liberty gladden our sight. Free frae war's deadly turmoil and bustle, While the red blushing rose and green sham-rock units, Wi' the widespreadin' sturdy Scotch thistle.

Mr. Curran was loudly cheered as he resumed his seat.

The remainder of the programme consisted of selections by the Pipers; song, "Canada, Our Home," by J B Bain ; "Wha'll be King but Charlie," by Miss Jessie Thorburn, as well as "The Heart Bowed Down." Mrs Caldwell sang "The Cuckoo Song," and Mr McLaren the "Village Blacksmith;" and again Miss Thorburn sang "Caller Herrin'," and in re-sponse to an *cacere*, "Caller On'," The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," and " God Save the Queen." والمحجود والمحاد

On Baturday Bergeant James Bremner, 71st Highland Light Infantry, was buried in Hamilton Cometery with full military honora

UPROFESSION DROATHEROLER COLLERONAL COLLER

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. KOVEMBER.

THURSDAY, 9.- Dedication of St. John Lateran. St. Theodore, Martyr. FEDAY, 10.-St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor 58. Tryphon and Companions, Martyrs. BATURDAY, 11 .- St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor. St. Mennas, Martyr. SUNDAY, 12 .-- Twenty-fourth Bunday after Pentecost. Petronage of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus. xxlv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xl. 27-28; Last Gosp- Mait, xill. 24-30. Monday, 13.-St. Didacus, Confessor. Bp. Van de Velde, Natchez, died, 1855. TUBEDAY, 14 .- St. Stanislaus Kostka, Coniesser. Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton, died, 1832. WEDNEEDAy15., -St. Gertrude, Virgin.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Our latest Irish exchanges bring us the detailed programme which was adopted at the late National Conference in Dublin, for the guidance of the new political association to be known as the "Irish National League." The solidity and comprehensiveness of the programme have won for it a favorable and warm reception by the people at home and abroad. Its scope is unprecedentedly vast, as it concentrates into a single movement all minor agitations, all scattered efforts and divers demands made for the adwancement of this or that special feature of the national cause. This undertaking is an unequivocal demonstration of the unity which representatives of the people could bring to bear upon matters matter of supreme importance, and the League of self-government, but the credit of which is doggedly refused to the Irish people by many tention. On the whole, therefore, now as events develop and criticism is invited of their opponents. In fact the harmony of the programme drawn up by the we are further impressed and convinced that expression, the union of sentiment, and the Conference is one that commends itself it is a mischievous blunder equally on the nnity of vlews which were developed at the to all those who favor the restoration of all part of Messre. Smith and O'Donohoe, who Dublin conference, composed of men from the elements of peace and prosperity to Ircthe North, South, West and East of lahd. It has been approved by the country Conservative leaders and party who inspired Ireland, has had a salutary and desirable at large, and it cannot fail to be endorsed by and ordered it be written. The effect which effect upon the people, and especially the the people of America, who have already it was calculated to produce upon the free Press of England, as neither one nor the other | done so much for the advancement of the | and Catholic electors of Ontario will, inhave indulged in the old-time cries of "se- cause. It is now in the hands of the Irlsh stead of being beneficial to the instigators, dition " or " disaffection " towards the new National Lesgue, an organization which be altogether unfavorable. And it could National Lengue, cries with which we have can be depended upon for its faithful and not well be otherwise, for the protest is based been accustomed to hear all previous Irish movements halled. If would, however, he too much to expect that antagonism to the popular demands in those and kindred. quarters would become entirely extinct. and if the cries of "sedition," " treason," and the like, have become obsolete and foolish even in the eyes of the England and the Vatican assume their old English people, there is nothing to prevent them from pointing to "splite" and "discensions" among the National party. We are, therefore, not much surprised at brazen lies to that effect being trumpeted out | who deemed it an imperative duty to oppose to baulk the success of the movement; and we are not in the least surprised at certain contemporaries near at home tuning their articles to this malevolent tone. The lifeh people will outlive the echoes of those cries | corded to one who is respected and loved lived the cries of sedition and disaffection. In fact the National League is the natural outcome of the union which exists at the had considerable difficulty in exacting obedipresent time among all the classes of the is. land, as well as among its leaders ; for otherwise how could this organization be entrusted | +o enlist the services of the Pope with the accomplishment of the various de- who always enjoyed the respect and love of mands of the nation? Its work will, there- the Irlsh people, and through whom fore, not only benefit a few or a certain class, it expected to force that submission which but will be directed to the advantage of the was so sternly refused to the reigning powers whole body of the community. The work to to devote its energies and zeal comprises all the great interests which have been at stake, to coercion. England has invariably especially during the past decade. They make five planks in the national platform, the Pops's disapproval of Irish moveand of which the following is an opitome- ments, and the Holy Father has national self-government, land law reform local self-government, extension of Parlia. mentary and municipal franchise, and the development and encouragement of the labor and industrial interests of the country. It is only when these rational demands are complied with and adequately realized that the people can rest and take their shoulders from the wheel of agitation. The reforms which were eventually found to be harmare included therein are necessary to the wel- | lass faisifications of the truth. Notare of the country, and it would be decidedly unpatriotic not to pursue them to a successful conclusion.

satisfied, unless it is governed by its own people and for its own people. It is therefore not extraordinary to find that this principle of political economy should be fully and sesgerly endorsed by an organization whose object it is to protect the general interests and secure the welfare of Ireland. It must be clearly understood, however, that an Irish Parliament, charged with the control of Irish affairs, does not mean nor entail a nonsensical dismemberment of the Empire. It means, on the contrary, a federal union with England, which would bring peace, prosperity and strength to both countries. The second article of the programme deals with the question of Isnd law reform. There is no doubt but that the Land Act did not completely at-

tain the object for which it was passed. Its utility has been more or less curtailed by a lack of comprehensiveness, which characterizes the measure. It will therefore be one of the objects of the National League to secure several necessary amendments and and reletting to laborers and small The next reform alluded to is that of local self-government. We believe that the worst then, ask you to send Mr. Errington to the form of government a citizen could experience is, that by Boards, who are not responsible to the people. In Ireland there is ing can be appreciated better than it is apprenothing to be found in the way of governing | ciated in Ireland." bodies, but similar irresponsible Boards, Those whe have lived in Ireland know exactly what government by such parties means; it is the worst form of petty tyranny. To effect a change in this direction,

it is proposed to transfer to freely elected Grand Juries, and to transfer to representaboard, the Board or Works and other like boards now entirely controlled by the Gov. ernment. It is further suggested that the county boards should nominate sheriffs and magistrates, and that the control of the police should be local, not imperial-The counties of Ireland would, by these means, be governed by the representatives of the people and not by a handful of equires-It is also demanded that the Irish franchise, both parliamentary and municipal, be extended and assimilated to the free and popular franchise of England. There is nothing in the demand that can be fairly refused. The National League will also have to exercise its influence in favor of Irish trade, commerce and manufactures. The development of Irish industrial resources is now a settled cannot give the question too much at-

tifiable, he would as the representative of ed by their own organs. The Mail, more than eternal justice, have been forced to consider. any other paper, has exerted itself to its very interference with the movement an im- utmost no arouse the fanatical feeling perative duty, and the world would of the population. Protestant prejudice was another movement, with a vast scope and far | Minister of Education was a "slave of Rome." reaching sims, has been launched in Ireland, Bome has been importuned once more. Mr. Errington, member for Longford, has visited the Vatican as a quasi-commissioned ambassador of the English Government. The gentleman was certainly not there to unfold views and give explanations of the question, favorable to Ireland, for his name would not in that case have evoked groans and bisses when mentioned by Michael Davitt in a recent speech to his constituents of Long- at the head of the blerarchy in Ontario. ford. "I believe," said Davitt, "that Mr. The Protestents as well as the Catholics Errington is in with a clique prejudiced English ecclesiastics Rome, who are conspiring there to injure the cause of Irish nationality. Mr. it is their intention to propose that for the Gladstone sent him there for that purpose. creation of a peasant proprietary the State He may be an ambassador of the Whig party should advance the whole of the purchase in Rome; but he certainly is not an ambasmoney of holdings and extend the period of sudor for Longiord or from the people of Irerepayment over sixty-three years; the trans. | land; and I would tell Mr. Errington and fer by compulsory purchase to county boards those of his colleagues in Bome among the of land not cultivated by the owners and not English residents, that the greatest Catholic in possession of tenants for resale layman that Ireland ever had-Dan O'Connell-once declared that the people of Irefarmers in plots as grazing commonages | land would rather have their politics from Constantinople than from Bome. I would

Whigs for a seat, or to some other part of the three countries where his underhand intrigu.

Rome is too wise to dictate a course of politics to any country, or to take action upon one-sided information. Leo XIII. did not lose all his astuteness when in audience with Mr. Emiogton; His Holiness of course gave him a graceful hearing, but nothing county boards the powers now vested in further; for the English Ambassador had no sooner got beyond the walls tives elected by the county boards the than Leo XIII. summoned Archbishop Croke, powers now lodged in the local government of Oashel, the aliy of Davitt and Parnell. to the Eternal City for the purpose of ascertaining the fresh outlines of the political situation and the general condition of Ireland. Archbishop Croke will echo the same truths in Rome as he did in Tipperary, and the information that he will lay at the foot of the Papal throne will vary to a great extent from that which Cardinal McCabe or Mr. Errington would be inclined to farnish. Ireland could have no more ardent, eloquent and able advocate at Rome than the patriotic Archbishop of Cashel.

THE SMITH-ODONOHOE MANIFESTU.

The Smith O'Donohoe manifesto addressed to the Catholic Hierarchy of Ontario against Archbishop Lynch is gradually attracting the attention of our religious and political world. We could not even at first sight consider the document but a lamentable mistake: and

landlordism were not or could not be jus- and more truthful language the course adoptbut Protestant good sense prevailed and their confidence in their Minister was confirmed despite the most violent and malevolent attacks. It was, therefore, but a very natural duty of the Archbishop to condemn the conduct of the Conservative organs and politicians who pushed their partisanship to such extremes. His Grace would have been derelict in his duty if he had not firmly resented the insults levelled to maintain in power the Government on whose account he was so indecently assailed. O'Donohoe did not see this, but allowed of Notre Dame de Bonsecours. themselves to re-echo the spiteful cry of the Mail, " the Archbishop must go."

> The impression created by the Smith-O'Donohoe manifesto among the people generally of the Dominion, and in particular among the Catholic people which it affects more directly, is exactly what we thought it would be, and which we felt safe in predicting after a first perusal of the astonishing the aid and good will of contents of the document. We believe we state what is correct and a fact when we say that the disfavor with which this politico-religious protest has is very limited who advocate its prentensions and approve of its opportuneness. The effect which it has produced upon the community at large is quite the opposite of what was calculated upon. This ill-advised indictment of Archbishop Lynch has filled the empty political arsenal of the Grits with rowder and shot for a month; it has afforded no gratification to people of independent views, while it has brought considerable discomfiture into many quarters of the Conservative camp. We know of many warm and staunch political adherents, both of the signers of the document and of the Conservative party, who deeply deplore that it was ever written. Under circumstances so unfavorable and adverse to the situation created by Messre. were fully justified in criticising and qualifying their action as a mistake and a blunder. be undone, but it lies with them to limit further evil consequences by ceasing to pursue a course, the unwisdom and folly of which should now be self-evident to the honorable their inspired organ in this discussion, for if it was we would have to consider their use. fulness as representative Catholics in the councils of the country as completely van-

ished. The Tory organ exsggerates and states what is not based upon facts when it says that the mejority of the Intelligent and educated Catholics the views expressed in the manifesto, and

consult or to direct them in the matter, but the wrenes and demands of the citizens ? The late day, and that is, that the leaders of th entire community, without regard to class or creed, is undivided in its opinion as to what professedly free from any complicity in the should be done, with the Bonsecours chapel " murder, as they time and again denounced have recognized such interference as being invoked to huri Mr. Mowat's Government This unanimous opinion, uttered by Proaltogether in his province. And now that from power, and the ory was raised that the testant and Catholic alike, by busi- the bloody deed, a staggering blow from to aravol elquia bas nem asen the old and the historic, is, that Irish national movement in America, and the chapel should not be touched, but allowed to remain one of the few landmarks Truly, the lamented D'Arcy McGee was to which we can point. It is absurd to say that without its removal traffic will be He loved his native land with a fervence blocked. There is already streets to its almost amounting to idolatry, and in the land west, north and south sides, and if these of his adoption he was still a patriot, who thoroughfares will be found insufficient for unselfish motives under trying and veration the increasing traffic, what is to prevent the circumstances, though for a time misunder City Council of opening a street on the side to stood, were always directed towards bena the east. This would not only save the chapel, | fitting his people and whom, as tim but would make its position more prominent endorsed his line of conduct by voting as forming the centre of a square. If any slight inconvenience would arise from the opening of such a street, it could never com-What we wonder at is, that Messrs Smith and | pare to the loss of the famous and holy shrine

RELIGION AND LAW.

It is not an uncommon event to find Governments, when the country is in its height of prosperity and peace, ever ready to display a spirit of independence and even of antagonism towards' the Church. But when their tranquility and safety are theatened, another tune is adopted, and the Church which was despised and persecuted are sought and solicited with expressions of the kindliest feelings. We have had a remarkable instance of this terriversation in met is almost universal, while the number | the recent policy of Bismarck adopted towards the Vatican. We have seen Germany flushed with victory and overflowing with spoils, the worth of which was never equalled either in ancient or modern times, trample upon the rights of the Church, and at the end of a few years lift the iron heel from off her suffering members when the tide of prosperity began to ebb and the peace of the nation was shaken by the attacks of Socialists and Nihilists. And to-day we also find the Government of France holsting the flag of truce and inviting Rome to renew the old links of affection and sympathy. It was but yesterday that the nation was peaceful and prosperous and that its antipathy to the Church was the strongest; but to day the law is set at defiance Smith and O'Donohoe, and for which they by the descendants of the Communists, and must be held responsible, we find that we all order and all sense of security have vanished. It is while the country is in this in memoriam tablet which would be as endu plight that President Grevy assures the The harm which has been done can scarcely Papal Nuncio that it is his intention to strengthen the relations between France and the Holy See and to give the protection of the Government to religion. History, in this respect, only repeats itself once more, gentlemen. We hope that the Mail is not | for experience has long taught the world that when a Government ceases to respect religion, the people cease to respect its own laws.

THE MCGEE MONUMENT.

"X" which appears in to-day's issue of this of constitutions, and still there remains paper, and in which he joins with us in an element of dissatisfaction and turbulence.

are at a loss to understand even at th Fenlan movement in the United States wer and expressed surprised at the committal which, even up to the present day, the elsewhere has not entirely recovered patriot of whom any country might be propa rolls on, and mistrust is replaced by confidence, have learned to respect the memory of their martyred countryman. We have already at some length called attention to the project of raising a monument to Mr. McGee's memory in the land of his adoption, which he served so faithfully until laid low by the bullet of the assassin; we have referred to him as the pos

and the historian, the orator and statesman the patriot and martyr, but above all we have pointed out the bold stand which he took towards Fenianism in Canada. On all occa sions, in season and out of season, he da nounced the thing, warning his countryman to steer clear of its contaminating influence as they valued their lives and liberty, the more so as he was well aware of the treacher and double dealing which existed amon the so-called "patriots." These sentiments brought down upon him the condemnation and enmity of a few misguided men, whose real motives have since been exposed and demonstreted beyond peradventure to the world.

We would, therefore, suggest that a meet. ing of our leading Irish citizens, and all in. terested in the project of raising a monument to the illustrious scholar and statesman, be convened at once, and whatever form it may take, let it be raised spontaneously and with a free will, and let no dead issues arise to prevent the consummation of a work in which all true frishmen should be proud to extend a helping hand. The Irish of the Dominion had no truer friend than the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee in his lifetime. Would it not, therefore, be a fit. ting tribute to his greatness to place on record our appreciation of such by raising up an ing as deserved?

THE DISORDERS IN FRANCE.

The news which has been received during the last few days from various parts of France afford ample ground for the belief that the country is threatened with one of its periodical reigns of terror. The French are an intelligent people, but they are equally unintel. ligible. During the past century they have been iavored with every form of The ably written letter of our correspondent | Government known to dictators or framers our advocacy for the erection of a monument When the revolutionary spirit moved the oredit both to his head and heart, though he perors, it was argued that a Republic would we would briefly refer to further on. ment is now palpable, and the discontent of principal cities is in great part suspended. and that all sense of security has ceased to exist notwithstanding the vigorous measures taken to suppress the disorders. The public mind refuses to be calmed in the hidden presence of a redoutable anarchist organization which can beast of being able to produce from its headquarters on the banks of French Government, which, it seem?, has only at the last moment been stirred from its apathy, that a conspiracy of this nature should be allowed to assume such dangerous proporforth in its efforts to crush the ro-Our correspondent furthermore says he volt and repress the disorder. The to throw any light on the exact causes which brought about and precipitated the disturever, a feeling of discontent has been steadily agricultural classes at their treatment, both quantity of imported food. To add to this failure of the crops, the Government increased the protective duties, which has transpired to be a mischevous policy, for no people less than the French like to see the ew enriched at the expense of the many. hostile to the policy of the Government in its own immediate control, and in becoming a gigantic manufacturing company. To this discontent the principal, if not the real, cause of the revolt and the reason for the conspiracy may be traced. The organization has declared in a secret manifesto that the aim of its members is to overthrow the pre-

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signed the memorandum, as on that of the successful execution.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY AT ROME. It is a well known fuct that the English Government have on numerous occasions made directly or indirectly advances towards the Holy See to have the relations between time character of officiousness. But every scheme which had this object of closer relationship in view, was looked upon with distruct and suspicion by the Irish prelates its realization in the interests of the elster Island. The statesmen of England were not asleep to the fact that obedience and submission are more easily and more heartily acof disunion and splits, just as they have out- than to one who is suspected and are thus indirectly given to understand that hated, and as they were neither loved nor if Mgr. Lynch had held views favorable to respected by the Irleh people, they frequently the Liberal-Conservatives, the Smithence and forcing submission. To accomplish its ends the English Government endeavored of England. The Holy See never gave much which the Irish National Lesgue will have encouragement to those diplomatic man- the Archbiehop's denunciation of the couvres, and always refused to be a party displayed the utmost anxiety to secure sale denunciation of the national agitations | for the time being they may constitute a receive cablegrams, during the past two years, telling how Leo XIII. had denounced and condemned the Land League, but which withstanding that His Holiners was importaned even by dignitalies of the Church in Ireland as well as in England, to use his

Among all proposals for reforme, national spiritual authority against the interests of self-government is ever accorded the first I reland, he refused to take any part in adjustplace. The fact indicates the foremost ing the difficulties to which the sgitation not Messrs. Smith and O'Donchoe read the passion and aspiration in the Irish heart and gave rise, or to interiere in any way corroborates the line of the post, who said with the Land Lesgue. If His Holiness was | during the past two months ? If they have, that "the spirit of a nation never dieth." A convinced that the general methods which they must have seen that their own words, future. And this sentimental view of the isione strange circumstance connected with the energy and right with which it will deal

on a one-sided, partial and illogical view of the situation, while it is an unworthy outcome of party exigencies, and diclated by a spirit of retallation and animadversion. Viewed in this light, and it cannot fairly be vlewed in any other, the protest is a singular piece of insolence and imperimence. And supposing it was called for and desrved, a protest of this nature would have come with better grace from non-Catholic politicians; it would certainly have carried more weight. The writers enter their protest, not on the grounds that the Archbishop interfered unlawfally in the general politics of the province, but because His Grace is alleged "to hold views extremely hostile to the Liberal-Conservative party." This is then the secret of the whole trouble, and we O'Donchos protest would never have been written. 'Their position is, therefore, illogical and one-sided, and they have been actuated by nothing more or less than by a spirit of retaliation as we have already stated. It was a loss of time for Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe to point out the recent favors which have been accorded to the Conservative Catholics as an argument against vile course pursued by the Conservative organs and politicians in the longer look upon "fair representation in the Cabinet and in the Senate, a fair distribution

majority of our people on the contrary, strongly distent from such views as applied to the head of the hierarchy under the circumstances and they consider that Mgr-Lynch only performed his duty when he resented the insults cast by the Mail and other Conservative organs upon his dig-Lity and upon the honor of his Church, which he is bound to safeguard, even at the risk of displeasing and bringing defeat to a political party by a denunciation from the pulpit. The Mail carries its presumption to en extreme, when it ventures to intimate that "if an appeal were made to the Papal Court, it is not certain that His Grace might be able to maintain and retain his position." Indeed, but our contemporary is eager and anxious to see the Archbishop deprived of his mitre! Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe enter a protest against His Grace and their organ fearlessly and boldly points out the pupishment which should be meted out to him. The Mail has not a very exalted opinion of ecclesiastical positions when it imagines that Archbishapa can be deposed and turned out of office on the demand of an insolent paper such as it is. Archbishop Lynch has already made the Conservative organ feel his power and influence in repelling its unsavory attacks, and its present insolent attitude will secure for it another taste of humiliation. SPARE THE BONSECOURS CHAPEL ! It is to be sincerely hoped that our City Fathers will hold a protecting hand over the recent "Marmion" controversy. Wo no chapel of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, and will not allow this venerable and hallowed place of Divine Worship to be razed to the that they should form an irrevocable claim. The writers point out in their document that "at an early period the Catholic Church, its docirines, bishops, priests and people were the victime of the increasant and blasphemous vituperation of the recognized organs of the Liberal party," and they ask if the Archbishop was justified in allying himself with s party with such antecedents." But have " recognized organs of the Conservative party" country will never prosper, nor can it ever be the League employed in its struggle against quoted as above, could not depict in clearer question aside, what have the Olfy Fathers to the assassination of Mr. Modes which we with the rioters. a contrary a grant of a strain for the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary

to the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, does masses under the reigns of kings and emare opposed to the political propagandism adopted by His Grace the Archbishop of is in error in one or two particulars to which | be its only cure; but the fallacy of the argu-Toronto in the pulpit of his cathedral. The Our correspondent is, however, correct the people is not to be attributed so much to when he hezards the statement that this or that form of government as to their the late Mr. McGee had in his possession own perversity. We are fold that the greatest during the Fenian excitement here documen- | alarm prevails ; that business in many of the tary proof of the connection with Fenianism of a good few amongst our people, but he might have gone farther and said that Mr. McGee had extracts, or copies, of the proceedings which transpired at every meeting of the organization forty-eight hours afterwards, and that, moreover, he was cognizant of the members present at these gatherings, the amount of money subscribed, the names | Lake Geneve, explosions of dynamite in all of the parties pledged to secrecy, and in quarters of France, and then defy arrest or fact everything in connection therewith. Interference. It is discreditable to the "X," however, is slightly astrav when he says that no arrests were effected in connection with the Fenlan organization during the lifetime of Mr. McGee. On the contrary, it is a matter of history that one Murphy and tions, to become so widespread and effective several others were apprehended at Cornwall | in its workings. The fate of the Republic on their way to Campobello, in the Lower may depend upon the amount of strength Provinces, by order of the late Sir George E. | and capability the Government will put Cartier.

> could instance many arrests for Fentanism despatches from France have failed which occurred after the death of Mr. McGee. and asks upon whose sworn information were these arrests made. In the first place, the bances. During the past three years, howarrests made after the tragic death of Mr. McGee were those of parties supposed to have growing up among the manufacturing and been in collusion with the actual assassin and were not effected on account of Fenian- | by nature and by the Government. The barism, but on the strength of information laid vests have been poor for several seasons, and before the Government, and in several in- the people have had to live upon an unusual stances, through warrents issued by the Privy Council. These are stubborn facts, the truth of which our correspondent can rest satisfied is

not beyond a satisfactory verification even never been able to utter a simple word of of the public patronage, "as favors we consider ground. This historic monument, it is true, now, though the matter has for so many counsel or warning without it being at once them our just rights and neither party is to has no high pretensions to architectural years been left in abeyance. Coming down converted by the English press into a whole- be thanked for them. We will admit that beauty and grandeur, but lowly as it to the present time, and incidentally referring Besides, the French are becoming quite is, it is associated with some of the to the late informer libel suit not a few exand organizations. How often did we not claim upon the willing support of dearest memories of early Canadian life press bitter disappointment that some light placing almost every profitable industry under Catholics, but we hope not to be asked and history. Bonsecours chapel has been was not thrown on the matter during the reconsecrated by the veneration and plety of cent trial, and that the assassination two centuries, and no false and profitless of one of Canada's foremost statesmen compliance with what is called the progress should still remain shrouded in mystery. of the times and the material development of Nevertheless in the course of recent investithe city should render our Oity Council gations we may say that many strange facts guilty of the national crime of tearing came under our notice, which if carfully exdown its aged walls. Its demolition amined and followed up might lead to a sent order of things, to get rid of employers would constitute an unworthy and lament. solution of the problem, and reveal to the and owners of property, and to destroy all able disregard of the memories of the world the intrigues and machinations of law and religion. How far this revolutionary past; it would jurnish no gratification designing men, who under the guise of programme will be carried out will entirely to the people of the present, and would con- patriots, wrought irreparable mischief to depend, upon the amount of wisdom the Govfer no benefit on the generations of the many of their confiding countsymen. There ernment will display in its own conduct and

881 Nov. & 1882.

The Ghost of "Marmion"-The Bible in the Schools - The Illusion About D'Arcy McGes - Why a Monument Should be Erected to Him.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] TOBONTO, Nov. 4th.

The ghost of " Marmion " lingers on the scene, but it is not a strong ghost, it is a fading away ghost, disgusted with itself, because its arrival and connection with Ontario politics arriver and boundeds. Nevertheless, it has friended them; but it was in the interest of answered a purpose, "Marmion" was just as another class. Whelan was never a Feniangood as anything else as a religious cry, and it is by a religious cry the Conservatives intend to capture Ontario. It is invulnerable financially, it is well governed, it is econo-mical prosperous, but it is not Protestant enough. At least, that is what Sir John says - or his followers for him, and as every one knows Sir Johnts excruciatingly plous. He is praying all the time for his enemies that they be relieved from their troubles—of office. It was the genius of Sir John suggested the reading of the Bible in the schools. It was not difficult for him to get a few political friends of his from the Presbyterians, Methodists and Auglicans to form a delegation to interview Mowat and sound the toosin. Mowat gave an ambigious answer, if not a discouraging one, he knows Sir John's little game, for Mowat is a clever man, and although quiet, just as strategic as the Chieftain. But observe how the Conservatives are all the time seeking to gain Ontario mounted on the Protestant horse. First, there was the Orange Incorporation bill, second, "Marmion," and there is, third, the reading of the Bible in schools. Sir John is a strict Catholic in Quebec, he is a furious Protestant in Ontario, he is a humbug everywhere. He is utterly reckless what mischief he does, what ill feeling he creates, provided the Conservatives are in power. But all his intrigues are vain. The people of Ontario are resolved to stand by their honest Government, and were their general Dominion elections to morrow, I believe they would vote the Liberal ticket. The Ontario farmers are angry and disgusted at the price of grain. They were told the N.P. would always bring them high prices, but they now learn that the market in Liverpool regulates the market in Montreal and Chicago, which is a small consolation to them, as they have to pay al-

most fancy prices to manufacturers. People may talk as they please, and news-papers may try to calm public excitement, but it is felt there is something the matter with our financial system-a something, which, it not settled, may bring about an artificial depression. The fact is there is not an able financier in the Dominion of Canada, or, if there is, he is not honest or bold enough to go in for a reform. It would seem Canada must copy other rotten systems, which have done well enough in their time and nation. but are cut of place in our age and under our peculiar conditions. Everything else has changed, but finance remains to day as it was and esteem of his own countrymen, who alduring the American Revolution. One would naturally think the best way to effect an improvement would be to entrust our financial knaves in mufti. Batter, tar better for all affairs to a man who knows something of concerned, had reparation been done while finance, and has proved his knowledge in we yet had this gifted son of Erin amongst matters of business -a bank manager, for instance. What does Sir Leonard Tilley ourselves and to the memory of the lamented know about the complex system, or Sir Blohard Cartwright? If through cheek and the name and worth of Canada's most illus. a talent for intrigue, one can manage to be. trious statesman and *litterateur*, and I heartily come a bank director, his fortune is made, his endorse your suggestion that a monument credit is almost as unlimited as that of Monte | would be the most appropriate way to per-Cristo, he and his brother directors petuate both. This country can point to no have their hands all the time in brighter star in its bead-roll of giory, or one the safe, a crash comes in consequence, more likely to survive the wear and tear of a number of poor people are ruined, but the ruthless time. directors emerge all smiling from the crisis. And those who suffer are those who could not obtain a hundred dollars credit from the bank if they were dying. All this and more must be changed if Canada is to be as pros-18 absura to 1 which produces food and clothing and fuel and metal enough to make every one prosperare swaking to the necessity of erecting monuments to the illustrious dead. It commenced with Farliamentary oratory about Sit George Cartier, who was a splendid politician but an angry partizan. A good many, ez-pecially the Liberals of Canada, who reasem-ber Sir George as if only dead yesterday, are avorse to honoring a mere politician. The monument idea, however, having been started they looked around for a deserving man, for one who had benefited all Canada, and their mind's orse dwell upon the form of William Lyon Mackenzie, who was the leader in the movement in which Sir George Cartier was a pathol, and he suffered for his country. Bat if scens to me there is another many, whose bones monider in Catteriam soil, dc-serving of a monument. D'Arcy McGree spent the flower of his life in Canada. His mort a noble race, but whose near a man of fine genius; a brilliant speci-men of a noble race, but whose near markiy. When he came to a bloody and untimely ond Canada—all Canada-mourned for him as she never mourned for mortal man before. Can she have forgottem him in fourteen years? I hardly think so; on the contrary his tame is increasing as the work which, independent of the marking, and be was a marking the outer work is also nicely function and association, based work which, independent of the marking the most inportant events which haves a marking an ord fine genius; a brilliant speci-men of a noble race, but whose near mourned for him as she never mourned for mortal man before. Can she have forgottem him in fourteen years? I hardly think so; on the contrary his tame is increasing as the more ar a pullio and association, the was the leader and the was a marking and the area a marking and the area to the most inportant events which haves area man of fine genius; a brilliant speci-mon the contrary his tame is increasing as the mortal man before. Can she have forgottem him in fourteen years? I hardly think so; on the contrary his tame is increasing as the more are politice and the area the prever increasing as the prove a valuable acoulties of the putplica work which, independent of time c menced with Parliamentary oratory about Sir on the contrary his tame is increasing as the years are rolling onwards. There are two mistakes connected with the death of this is by no means of the brightest or most enassease in. This is only now beginning to be in County Clare, where the potato crop realized. He was assassinated during a time has been a failure. The farmers have lost is no doubt his Wexford speech surprised and demic, and have been reduced gevere in it on a cause with which he had once been identified. Nevertheless, though | in one parish alone over one hundred famitheir successors may have been more zealous, but their characters were not as stainless. McGee knew some of them personally and held them in contempt. He is dead now, but the Government of the country which can-we all know his contempt was in a great not save the people from starvation, when the measure well founded. It was not hatred, however, that was engendered by the Wexford speech the only thing the Fenians ever Gee, it is true, denounced the Canadian | fertile districts of the country. Feniane-who were but a corporal's guard, but he denounced the spies and informers - who were in battalions still more flercely. He knew the first were honest, fools and dupes, Halifax, about \$10,000 of which has been paid and he knew the second were knaves. Mont-in real was the headquarters of Fenlanism, and in all that only there were but seventy Fenlans. Capt. E. H. Barnum sold 125,000 barrels Board of Health, and a physician to the Mon-

LETTER FROM TORONTO. fortunately the informers were small poli-tiolans' as well, and the protection of great of Marmion "-The Base in the great oncy-of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Geo. Curtier for instance. Threats of Fenian iaids were darkly epread to basten Confederation. Fenianism was, for awhile, Uanadian politics. McGee was aware of all this, and he despised the small politicians and informers for their treachery. Hence they hated him cordially. It was not the interest of the Fenian coterie to have McGee assassinated; he rather be-

was assassinated at all events; murdered most ruthlessly in the dead of the night. Canada owes McGee a monument, and if Canada neglects to pay her debt there are over a million Iriahmen in the country who can perform the duty. It is spoken of already in the press; it only wants agitation to secure a monumeat.

THE MCGEE MONUMENT.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : SIR,-Your advocacy of the erection of a monument to the memory of that great statesmay, orator and senator, the late Honorable Thomas D'Aroy McGee, must commend itself to the public for its justice and wisdom. There can be no dearer name to the heart of all true Canadians than his who may justly be regarded as the father of our great Confederation, the founder of our proud and boundless Dominior. True, it is, his own countrymen, mielea by the wily machinations of interested pulses, misjudged him in the past. But the mists of prejudice have since been dispelled by the ever prevailing light of truth, enabling his compatriots to see him in his true colors, and to recognize him as their best filend and protector. For it is now generally conceded that he had in his possession during the Fenisn excitement here documentary proof of the connection with Fenianism of a good few amongst our people. But he withheld the damaging documents from judicial inspection, and contented himfor at all times. self with warning his Irlsh fellow-citizens against the rashness and folly of a secret organisation that could have no raison d'etre in this, the peaceful land of our adoption, 69 whatever might be its claims to consideration in unhappy ireland, the "Niobe of nations." In fact, I am not aware of a single di arrest for Fenianism throughout the Domin inion during McGee's lifetime, whilst I th could instance many after his demise. In an this connection I would ask: Upon whose co: sworn information were these arrests made ? gi I was hopeful that some light would be thrown on the matter in the course of the late informer libel suit, but our Beynolds' and O'Briens' took too much care in covering up their tracks to leave a single clue that might declare their identity-however strong the grounds for suspiolon. However, this may be, time has served to re-instate McGee in the good will lowed themselves to become estranged from him through the misrepresentations of dead that steps should be taken to perpetuate

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THE NEW STORY.

Not a tale of failure or disappointment; not the old story of the victim of caustic applications and the evils attending their use; but perous as it should be. It is natural enough | the new story of success of freedom from pain to hear of a crisis in France or England, but and consequently absence of spots left in the it is abard to hear of suffering in Canada. flesh. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR gives inspiration for happier reports, and sufferers from corps need not hesitate to try it. ous, and afford every woman a silk dress and Sold everywhere by druggists and dealers in plano if she require them. The people here medicine. N. C. Polson & Co., prop., medicine. N. C. Polson & Co., prop., Kingston, Ont.

The following is an exact copy of the ordinary form of contract used with the farmera :----

HIOTHE TRUE WITNESSIAND ON HOLIOCHRONICLE.

" MONTREAL, August 25th, 1881. Bought of Empire Agricultural Works, This bill of goods, as follows :

6 Queen plows, No. 34 \$66 00 6 Canadian diito, No 8,..... 60 00 3 " " (w.i. beam). 25 50 l Side Hill " 10 00 2 Empire Gang plows...... 34 00

\$195 50 "Received payment by note due February first, 1882, with interest, and payable at Post Office, Yamachiche (Que). We hereby agree with the said Raphaei Blais that if he should not be able to sell all the above goods before November first and shall notify us of such fact by mail, or otherwise, at that time, we will then send a general agent to assist him in the sale of the same. If then neither our agent nor the said Baphael Blais can succeed in selling the above goods before December 1st, then we will take them off his hands and pay him the same prices at which they are now billed to him, with all money paid out for railroad freight charges on the same, from our factory. We hereby reserve the right to send an agent to assist the said Baphael Blais at any time, when we deem it necessary, in order to secure the sale of the said goods, and will account to the said Baphael Blais for all goods so disposed by us. It is also further agreed that if the said Raphael Blais shall succeed in selling, either alone or with our aid, before December first, a quantity of said goods sufficient in value, at prices received, to cover the amount of the note given this day for the same, then the said Baphael Blais shall pay his note in good faith, and the same as if this "argument" (7) had not been given at all. All the above goods are warranted from flaws or other defects in manufacturing. All the above goods shall be well housed and cared

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and the second
C. B. Mahan & Co.,
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Proprietors.
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From the most authentic sources we learn that the number of farmers who were appointed "local agents" for the Empire agricultural implements do not exceed three hundred. We repeat our list of yesterday as corrected.

Name--Amount of | Implements Note. Received. Grand Total......\$14 053 50

THE EMPIRE WORKS FRAUD. | Patrick's Hospital., In 1870 along with Dr. Smallwood and others he, started a school of medicine which has become the present flourishing Medical Faculty of Bishop's College of which he subsequently became Dean and taking the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, which post he retained up to his death. In 1871 he received the de-grees of M.D. (ad cundum) and D.C.L. (honoris

a second seco

causa) from his University, and in 1881 the Faculty of which he was the head founded in his honor the "David Scholarship," Mr. David served forty-six years in the militia and sorved during the Fenian raid.

Dr. David was at one time President of the Natural History Society. He was also a trustee and warden of the Portuguese congregation of Jews' Synsgogue in this city. Among others he held the following de-grees and offices :- Life member Natural Boyal College Surgeons, Ediuburgh, upon the unfortunate young gentleman and Scotland, extraordinary member Medical Society of Edinburgh, graduate University at his present boarding house for three Lying-in-Hospital of James VI., College months, and about a month ago he noticed Edinburgh (dipioma); Doctor of Medicine that his appetite, which was always preter (M D) James VI. College of University of Edinburgh, Scotland ; commissioned to practice as a physician, surgeon and man-midwife, signed by Earl of Gosford, Governor-General of Canada, 4th January, 1836, corresponding member Literary and Historical Society of Quebec; Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada; member Canadian Medical Association, 1868, and General Secretary thereof from 1879 to 1881; corresponding member Gynceological Society, of Boston, Mass; Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada; honorary member American Medical Association of the United States, 1880.



-The receipts at the Oastom House yester day only amounted to \$12,181.11.

-Mr. Stenitz, the chees champion of the world, is expected shortly to visit Montreal. The Montreal Ohess Olub will give him a grand welcome should he accomplish his intention.

-Jadgment was rendered against the G.T. R., yesterday, awarding \$568 damages to William Meegan, of Coteau, whose barn was burnt down, the fire having originated from a spark of a passing locomotive.

-A meeting of the Province of Quebeo Turf Club was held in the St. Lawrence Hall yesterday afternoon, when the statement of the financial transactions of the Club during the past season was laid on the table and considered highly satisfactory by the members present, being duly passed.

-It may be interesting to know that there are more than twice as many vessels in port now as there were this time last year, the Va ue of numbers being in 1882, 26, and in 1881, 12. This year there are 10 steamships, 2 barques, Nothing \$78 00 3 brigantines, 9 schooners and 2 barquentines as against 4 steamships, 3 barques, 4 brigan-tines and 1 schooner on November 7th, 1881. Nothing -At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Nothing Montreal Veterinary Medical Association the following gentlemen were elected members: Nothing Nothing Messrs Abby, New Bedford ; Cross, Montreal; Davies, Melbourne ; Dutfer, Middleborough ; Nothing Johnston, Sherbrooke ; Keys, Ottawa ; Lamb, Nothing 14 00 Nothing 160 00 Droin, Lapointe, Fortier, Morice, Beauchamp 183 00 Nothing Nothing Mr John Hervey reported a case of sciatica Nothing

> septic poultice. SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

treatment, with special reference to the aute-

Nothing Nothing The semi-annual meeting of the Shamrock

Grand Marshal, Mr John Dwyer; Assistant Marshals, Meesrs William Burns and Thomas Davis. 'The Treasurer's and Auditors' reports showed the Society to be increasing flagucially, there not being any slokness during the last six months. The amount to its credit in the bank is \$2,500.

SNAKE! SNAKE!! SNAKE!!!

MONTREAL CITIZEN WITH & BEPFILE IN HIS STOMACH-A TEBBIBLE CASE-THE DOOTORS COMPLETELY BAFFLED-THE VICTIN'S TERIL. LING EXPERIENCE WITH HIS HOBRIBLE BOARDER.

Bome days ago it was whispered abroad that a young and rising lawyer of the city was obliged to abstain from business, and was also suffering great pain from a very unusual occurrence, namely, a

upon the unfortunate young gentleman and elicited the following facts :- He had been that his appetite, which was always preting good, increased to an extent which may be termed "ravenous." His landlady also noticed it and at first suggested that he should dine in the city. His appetite, however, rapidly became stronger and stronger, and about ten days ago his landlady told him that it was evident he had a snake in his stomach. and asked him as a favor to seek for rooms elsewhere, as she could not afford to board a ravenous cater and a snake at the same time without extra pay. The gentleman then became very convinced that he had in-deed a live monster of some sort within his stomach. He then went to his family physician, who treated him for tapeworm, and several doctors have also treated him for worms but none have been ejected, and the former symptoms remain the same. The only time that the patient suffors is when the stomach is empty of lood, then the reptile bites him fearfully, and he feels the horrid creature distinotly moving about ; it also makes a snakelike hissing sound when hungry. The unfortunate young man cats about four pounds of meat a day and drinks between four and five quarts of milk. The victim has now made up his mind to go to New York and consult the leading physicians there as to the real state of his malady, and to see if an operation cannot be performed that will liberate his "snakeship" from his present queer abodo. He leaves for that city this morging.

HOBRIBLE TRAGEDY. AN INSAME MOTHER EHOOTS HER THREE CHILDREN

AND HERSELF.

New YORK, Oct. 31 .- Mrs. Samuel Seguin aged 36, wife of Dr. W. C. Seguin, a noted specialist on diseases of the brsin, shot and killed her three children this afterneon, then killed herself at 41 West Twentieth street. No other cause is known for the tragedy than insanity in the mother. The children were Edward, aged 6, John 5, Jeannette, 4 years. They were all shot through the head and instantly killed. Mrs. Segula took the children to the empty room at the top of a five-storey house in the absence of her husband and when the servants were engaged in the basement, and locked herself in with them. The servants believed they had gone out for a walk. What Westminister; Magor, Montreal; Hopper, happened in the room will never be known, Montreal; Maher, Barbadoes; Renner, of Montreal, and 'Scott, of Scottsville. Messrs called at five o'clock, and with his suspicions happened in the room will never be known, but when Dr. Amidon, Mrs. Segnin's brother, Droin, Lapointe, Fortier, Morice, Beauchamp and Pilon were proposed for membership, and will be ballotted for at the next meeting. and ohildren with found dead. The children's bands were tied on their backs with whip cord. They were blindtreated by him, and Mr James Brodie read backs with whip cord. They were blind-an essay on wounds, their nature and mode of folded with handkerchiefs, and from all appearances it seemed they must have been a short while playing at blind man's buft with their executioner. They had been dead at least au hour and a balf, and were quite cold. Three pistols were found in the room, all of

THE HALIFAX HOLOCAUST

5

fifty People Rossied Alive in a Poor House-Thrilling Scenes and Incl-dents- the Building Still Burning-Inadequato Water Sapply.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 7 .- About 12 o'clock last night, while all hands were sleeping, a fire broke out in the bake house in the basement of the immense Poor Asylum building. Exactly how it arose is not very clear, but the smoke of smouldering wood spread through the building, into the dormitories, and caused the utmost terror among the four or five hundred inmates of the Institution. There was no immediate danger, so the officials of the Asylum did not take immediate steps to romove the inmates. An

ALARM WAS SOUNDED

and the strokes had scarcely commenced to sound, when the reels were run out of the engine houses, as one or two firemen happened to be about. A few people who had not gone to bed, and others who lived in the neighborhood got out to the building. They found smoke issuing from the windows all over the building, but no flames were to be seen. In the west wing, the old women and children were seen at the windows, shricking to be let out, and as they began breaking the glass, it was feared they would throw themselves out. A sturdy axeman dashed at the door leading from the wing into the yard and with a few vigorous blows of his axe, knocked it in. The stairways were crowded, and out came a procession of women

NURSING LITTLE INFANTS

old greyheaded grandames and feeble old men. All were screaming, and as they smelt fresh air without they ejsculated their thanks, and then began calling for this one and that one till all was a bable of confusion. Then it became known that in the upper wards of that wing were all the most helpless. Some of the firemen and firewards and aldermen, a clergyman and others, who were among the sarly arrivals, hastened up the stairs, and willing hands were soon getting the blind, halt and lame down long winding stairs. The work was necessarily a slow one, but finally that wing was emptied. In the meantime the flames in the basement, which the super-Intendent, engineer and officials were trying to keep under, spread to the base of the long air shaft or elevator, reaching to the top of the main building. The draft here swept the flames upwards with

A TREMENDOUS BOAR

and in a few seconds the heaviest of the conflagration was in the top of the main building. The story just under the eves in this building was used as an hospital and in it were about seventy patients, most of them perfectly helpless. The fire was now fiercely burn-ing right in the very hospital and above it the heat cracked the roof till the lead poured down in streams of brilliant fire and slates flow on every side in deadly showers, rendering any near approach to the building almost certain death. Notwithstanding this there were hundreds standing outside who would willingly have entered the building if they could have found their way through the place. Indeed several did go in, but without guidance could do nothing in that immense building, and had to return to the yards. An attempt was made to raise ladders to the windows, but the

LADDERS WERE TOO SHORT

and atter a fireman was knocked down by the falling brick and it was seen the ladders even would be swept away in a few minutes, the attempts were stopped. The fire burst out through the roof and the scene was one never to be forgotten, for above the roar of the flames and crack of the bursting slates were heard the cries of the wretched patients in the hospital, who were

ROASTING TO DEATH.

REVIEW OF BOOKS, ETC.

THE news from certain districts in Ireland

illustrious man. In the first place, as regard | couraging nature. We are told that the greathimself; in the second place, as regards his est distress is beginning to be experienced of great excitement in Irish politics, and there a large number of pigs through an epito somewhat disgusted the best spirits in his destitution. The prices of provisions have native land. He went out of his way to run up very high, and the poor people, after make that speech, and he was too paying their taxes, have but little money left to effect purchases of the necessaries of life. the cause remained the pure spirits who lies have been counted by the parish priest as had championedit were scattered or dead; being utterly destitute. This picture of misery cannot but impress more deeply upon the mind of the unprejudiced the fact that there is something radically wrong in the laws or potato only is a failure and the pig dies prematurely. Where is the rest of the wealth and the abundance of the land that the hungry blaned McGee for, it was dislike, which wold early pass away. The Fenians never dis-liked McGee sufficiently to assassinate him, and this is mistake No. 2, which the public is beginning to realize has been made. Mc-misery and starvation, even from the least

DEATH OF DR. DAVID. A SERTCH OF HIS LIFE.

Org of Montreal's most respected citizens and one of Canada's most distinguished surgeons and physicians, departed this life yesterday afternoon, in the person of the late Dr Aaron Hart David, M D, Ed L R CS E, D C L, &c, who died at his residence in this city at the age of 70. Dr. David had been ailing for some two years past, and his death had been expected for some time. He was the second son of the late Samuel David, Esq, merchant of this city, who held the position of Major in the 42nd Battalion, and served in the war of 1812, doing duty at Longue Pointe, Lachine, St. Luc, and who received Her Majesty's medals for services. The late gentleman's mother was the daughter of the late Asron Hart, Esq., of Three Bivers. He was married in October 1836 to Oatherine, daughter of the late Henry Joseph, Esq., and sister of the Messre Joseph of this city, and who died in 1876 in her 76th year. Dr. David studied medicine under Drs. Caldwell and Bobertson, and slso at McGill College in 1831, when he proceeded to Edin. burgh studying at the James VI. College, graduating in honor, 24th in a clais of 117 graduates in August, 1835, the subject of his Thesis being a work entitled The Medico-Legal Proofs of Infanticide. After a visit to the continent he returned to Montreal in the following—year. During the troubles, of 1837.39 he acted as assistant surgeon in " Montreal Bifles," under Col. de Bleury, and was present at the battle of St. Eusteche. In 1841, he removed to Three Bivers, and he again returned to Montreal in 1844. In 1852 he started the old St. Lawrence School of Medicine, which, however, had to succumb after a couple of sessions. In 1852 he also started the Canada Medical Journal in company with Dr. B. L. Macdonnell, Some \$14,000 has been subscribed towards which, for want of support, also went to the the erection of a new St. Patrick's Chapel at Hallfaz, about \$10,000 of which has been paid in. McGee had the list in his poket; he waned the dupes as a Cabinet Minister, but as an indignant I fabman he denounced many of the so-called pathots who were traitors. Un-the so-called pathots who were traitors. Un-

Lacrosse Club was held last night. Mr. Nothing Nothing McElroy occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The minutes 6**3 00**

89 00 51 00

24 00

of the monthly meetings held during the Nothing | year having been read and confirmed, the reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and the Nothing Captain were submitted. The Treasurer's Nothing report showed that there was a handsome Nothing balance in the hands of the Club. The captain reported that twenty-nine matches had Sũ 00 Nothing Nothing 49 00 been played during the past two seasone, of which twenty-cight had been won and one lost. The club was in a very flourishing

condition, and from year to year the state-**ĐS 00** 105 00 ments were more encouraging. Nothing

OITIZENS' EXHIBITION COMMITTEE. Nothing

FINAL MEETING FOR THE YEAR-WINDING UP 64 00 25 00 Nothing AND PASSING VOTES OF THANKI.

The Citizens' Exhibition Committee held its Nothing 240 t0 final meeting yesterday for the purpose of winding up affairs. The Finance Committee's \$1,371 70 statement presented by the Chairman of that

Amount received direct from subscribers by the Treasurer. Amount received by the Secre-\$ 725 00

tary..... Total receipts.....

Disbursements.

was ordered to be paid over to the Permanent Committee.

A special vote of thanks was tendered to Mr D Morrice as President of the General Committee. The meeting then adjourned, the Citizens

Committee of 1882 having ceased to exist.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Soclety, held in the hall, 223 McGill st., Thurs-President, Mr John Power (re-elected); 1st President, Mr Martin Newell (re-elected); 2nd Vice-President, Mr Jas Tolan (re-elected); Secretary, Mr Joseph McCann gentlemen drove over the proposed line as far (re-elected); Assistant Secretary, Mr A Out.

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leavy calibre, and all had been used It is isarned that Mrs. Seguin had been de-

spondent from physical causes for some time, but had shown no evidence of insanity. Her domestic life is said to have been very happy, and there was no family trouble. Dr. Seguin returned home at seven o'clock, and upon hearing the dreadful news, was utterly prostrated. He is in great mental distress and under care of a physician. His wife was the daughter of a Massachusetts farmer. The couple moved in the best society. The servants noticed during the day that Mrs. Seguin was in a moody condition, which her brother termed "blues." When Dr. Amidon burst in the door upstairs he found the dead body of the elder boy lying in a pool of blood in be asceriaized only half a dozen were carried the middle of the room. Partly in a closet out before the flames cut off all further anlay Mrs. Seguin, grasping in her right hand a large revolver. Inside the closet lay the boy John and Jeannette. Their faces bore a life to be not loss than filty, and these were peaceful look. She had led the two all patients in the hospital. The poor old youngest into the closet and locked them in while she murdered the elder parts of the building were huddled together boy. The pistol with which he was shot was a target practice with a barrol eleven inches long. It lay beside him and the bullet lay on the floor, having passed through his head. The mother then proceeded to the closet, and with a 32 calibre Remington revolver, with which she afterwards blew out her own brains, shot the other two children. Nothing was found in the room to explain the motive for the crime. The woman held the weapon close to the victims' heads, for the handkerchiefs on their faces had been set on fire. The face of the girl wore a look of innocent surprise that cut more deeply than any other feature of the dreadful deed. On the table lay a box of cartridges and a third platol. It is feared Dr. Seguin has lost his reason.

THE NEW WADDINGTON BRIDGE.

MORRISBURG, Ont., Nov. 2 .- Dr Durant, the railway magnate of New York, accom-panied by his son and General Seymour, the State Engineer of New York, visited the town of Waddington, N Y, yesterday, for the purpose of viewing the site of the proposed bridge of the Ottawa, Waddington and New York Bailway and Bridge Company, and plans of the line leading thereto north and south of the St Lawrence River. Measrs Wm Mackenzle, Oapt Farling and H C Kennedy, Provincial Directors at Morrisburg, accompanied by H Munroe, Esq, and J Wimlay, of Ottawa, who is at present in charge of the engineering staff on the line to Ottawa. accepted an invitation to meet these railway men in the afternoon, and along with the Provincial Directors and others at Waddington, they accompanied Messre. Durant and Sevmour to the north part of Ogden's Island, where a very favorable view of the bridge site and its approaches on the eastern side of the river could be had. The New York railway men expressed themselves highly pleased with the site and the favorable, location of the line generally, and promised to do all in their power to assist in pushing forward the

an an an thair the

Most of them, as before stated, were helplere and could not leave their beds and, perhaps, were stifled by the smoke before the crue! flames reached them, but others were seen tidash themselves against the windows and cling to the sashes till their strength was exhausted or their hands burned off and they fell back into the seething cauldron of flames. A woman was seen to drag herself to the corner of a window and forcing her body half out till she could breathe cool air without, she remained in that position till her

BEAD WAS BURNED OFF.

It is known that there were about seventy. patients in the hospital, and so far as could out before the flames cut off all further ap-proach to the prace. A medical man who is in a position to know estimates the loss [of people and little children got out of other in a barn some little distance away, and were there packed around with straw and blankets to keep them comfortable till morning. The building is burning flercely, and there is no doubt it will be totally destroyed, as it is utterly beyond the power of the firemen with the water power at their command. The building was insured.

List of the Victims-The Survivors Re-moved to Tempozary Quarters.

HALIFAN, N. S., Nov. 7.-The list of those burned to death in last night's Poor Asylum horror numbers chirty-one as far as can be ascertained, eight being men and twenty-three women. The following are their names and ages :---

Brennan, William, 52; Corbett, James 45; Gorhan, William, 22; Hubley, Isaac, 50; Melvin, Eleazor, 75; Murphy, Thomas, 56; McKenzie, Donald, 57; Ahearn, Anne, 50; Kiely, Christina, 88; Kavanagh, Mary, 75; Leaby, Mary, 65; Pritchard, Anne, 75; Leaby, Mary, 65; Pritchard, Anne, 78; Lathers Lily (Insane), 21; Ryan, Ellen, 63; Schofield, Margaret, 43; Williams, Mary (colored), 53; Woodisen, Ell23-beth, 25; Arnold, Mary, 67; Bennett, Susan, 60; Hiltz, Ell2a, 27; Innis, Margaret, St. Least Sauch 40; Labraca, Sauch 40; Colored 81; Innes, Sarah, 49; Johnson, Sarah, (colored) 50; Macklin, Ellen, 52; Miller, Elizabeth, 80; Meagher, Catherine, 59; Oronart, Mary, 20; Wallace, Johanna, 73; Young, Howard, 76; Besancon, Sophia, 35.

The old Provincial Penitentiary at the North-West Arm has been taken possession of and the people are being removed to temporary quarters there.

THE "MARMION " CONTROVERSY.

KINGSTON, Nov. 6 .- On Sunday evening Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, preached another sermon on the education of youth. He again expressed in strong terms his disapprobation of "Marmion" as a text-book in High Schools and colleges. These sermons have created a great deal of excitement among the clergy of the city. Rev. Mr. Carey, of St., Paul's Church, and Bey. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of St. James' (both Anglican), referred to the subjeot in their sermons of yesterday.

\$4,770 42

4,025 42

\$1,770 42

Cilizens' Committee in account with J. Coristine, Treasurer.

Balance in Treasury.....\$ 116 67

TREASURERS' GENERAL STATEMENT,

Balance in hand \$ 116 07

Audited and found correct.

These accounts were addited and certified

by Messrs. B. White and Shearer. On motion of Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, seconded by Mr. George Sumner, the balance on hand

THE TRUE WITHNESS AND CATTION OF RONIOFE

TO PROMULGATE, THE TRUTH. The way to get a thing believed by the public at large is to first have a truth to announce without any doubt or suspicion as to its being the truth, and then to keep on tell-ing by speech and per, by type and figure, in every way repeating it constantly. Thus it was that when The Louisiana State Lottery was incorporated in 1868 at New Orleans, for charitable and educational purposes, there was a doubt that the managers would act as fairly as they announced, but the fact that Gen'ls.G.T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal'A. Early of Va, have the sole supervision of the drawings removes this suspicion, and it has been proven up to the 150th monthly drawing on Nov. 14th, that millions have been distributed to parties applying to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La, in sums ranging as high as \$100,000, and so on down. Tickets cost \$5, but fifthe are sold at \$1 each, and the celtainty of the event is supplemented by the knowledge that some one will get \$75,000, or fractional parts thereof. Who will it bs?

nately, whose charity has never failed when sincerity they are capable of, their obligations to the charitable citizens of Montreal, irrespective of religion, who never tire in the heavenly work of helping God's poor.

Special thanks are due to the St. Patrick's vices during the time of the baziar ; also to Mr. James Connaughton, builder, who set up the tables and fixtures, and arranged the decorations of the Hall free of charge; to Mr. Shaw, who kindly lent a grand Weber plano, one of the attractions of the bazsar; his express to transport the above plano: to Mr. B. Tansey, Mr. Cooper and £50,000. other kind friends for their welcome offer. The Pri ings to the refreshment table; to the band all benefactors, are known to God, who will burgh. less and reward them.

IT HAS ENTERED THE OAPITAL BUILDINGS:

it has finally gained its point and no less a

steady use of the article for a few days a

complete oure was effected. St. Jacobs Cil

does its work very satisfactorily and also.

THE OHAPEL OF REPARATION.

The following is the list of contributors to

the Chapel of Reparation to the Divise Heart

Gaquette, St Therese, 2; MIR J Bre Lepsge,

Bimouski, 1; Mr Adelard Duplessor, Sacre-

Cœur de Montreal, 1; Mr Joines Forlong,

1; Mr Gelaso Boudrias, Montreal, 1; Mrs A

C Belisie, 1; Mr Frs Oharest, Trois Pistoles,

3.25; Mr Hector Faiard, St Outhbert, 3; Mr

Michael Dineen, Acton Settlement, 50c;

Mrs Timothy Sullivan, Cork Settlement, 25c;

Mrs Thomas Dineen, do 25c; Mrs John Sulli-

van, do 25c; Mrs. Owen Smith, do \$1; Mr

Thomas Smith do 1; Miss Mary Sullivan, do

Mrs Therese and Mrs Delina Pelchat, Quebec,

Concord, N H, 5; Mr George Lebel, St Octave

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD which cures sick

"MARMION" CONTROVERSY.

headaches, constipation, dyspepsis, &c. Be-

ware of imitations-744 Broadway, New

treal.

de Metie, 3.

1; Mr Charles Cadotte, Mon-\$1; Mr Alfred Cadotte, Montreal,

Mon-

rapidly ; such at least is my opinion."

1. 23 House of Commons, Mr. D. W. McDonnell, The TRUE WITNESS has within the past few Ottawa, thus indorses the Great German years made an immense stride in circulation, Remedy: "St. Jacobs Oll is a splendid and if the testimony of a large number of our remedy. I used it on my left hand and subscribers is not too ,flattering it may also wrist for theumatism, and found it all that claim a stride in general improvement. it is claimed to be. Mrs. McDonnell used it

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1883.

FREE TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1882.

This is the sge of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on 'all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may oriticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS IS LOW what we may term an established fact, it is over 34 years in ex. istence.

Simon, 1; Mrs Daniel Boudrut, Ari-chot, 5; Dame Benjamin Goyer, Mon-But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its treal, iriends to assist us it they believe this journal to be worth \$150 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TEUE WITNESS is without exception the chespest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many people a reduction of 50c; Mr William Murphy do \$1; Mrs Margaret Dally, do 50c; Mr Thomas Dineen, do 25c; twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the Mrs Daniel Holland, Harvey Station, N B, 50c; Miss Justine Venne, l'Assomption, \$3; Mrs F old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost Robiliard, Lavaltrie, 5; Mr Victor Lafonone way they gained in another, and they taine, Montreal, 1; Mr Narcisse Drouin, St assisted the introduction into Catholic Norbert d'Arthabaska, 5; Mrs George Cro-teau, Troy, N Y, 5; Mrs Clarisse Chapais, 1; families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights. 2; Mr Zepbirin Gelinas, 1; Mr J Baptiste Lepsge, Eimouski, 1; Mr Fabien Martin, Tecumseth, Ont, 5; Mr Joseph Gauthier,

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a fournel, and it is for the people to indre whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circula. tion doubled in 1883, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further onlarged and improved during THE

Ayer's Baraparilla acts directly and appealed to on behalf of the orphan and of promptly, to purify and enrich the blood, the destitute poor if At the successful close improve the appetite, strengthen the nerves, of this their thirty-fourth (34th) annual and brace up the system." It is therefore in Bazaar in support of their dear orphans, the the truest sense an alterative medicine. Every ladies feel called upon to express, with all the invalid should give it a trial.

SCOTCH NEWS

A miner named Robert Martin, 55 years of Temperance Society for their important ser- age, was instantaneously killed on Monday afternoon by falling down the shaft of a pit near Airdrie, a distance of 23 fathoms. He was pulled over by a loaded hutch.

On Saturday afternoon Eyemouth parish bell tolled and a service was held in commemoration of the dreadful disaster of 14th to Mr. Sharpe for the free service of October last year, when 167 fishermen lost their lives. The relief fund is now over

. The Prize Committee of the Royal Scotlish Society of Arts have awarded, their honorary of the Sixth Faulliers for their sweet music silver medal to Mr. George J. Wiehart the last night of the bazar; and, finally, to F.O.S. of Iquique, for his paper on the The Post for many friendlynotices during the manufacture of sulphurlo acid, which was progress of the good work. The names of read by Mr. Richard K. Miller, of Edin-GREENOCK .- MICHAEL DAVITT'S PROPOSE

Visit.—At a special meeting of the Greenock Harbor Trust-Provost Campbell presidingheld on Wednesday to consider a request from a committee of Irishmen in Greenock to give personage than the Sergeant at Arms of the the use of one of the Trust warehouses for a lecture by Michael Davitt, on the Land Laws, some discussion took place, but it was agreed by fourteen votes to three to grant the use of the warehouse for the purpose asked.

A meeting of the Clyde Shipbuilders and Engineers' Association was held on Wednesfor a most severely sprained ankle; by the day afternoon in the office of the secretary, 30 Gordon street, the object of the meeting being to consider an offer by a well-known engineer to settle the present dispute by arbitration. Atter discussing the matter for some time the meeting came to the conclusion that as the workmen were unwilling to submit their case to arbitration it was unnecessary for the employers to accept the offer which had been made to them.

of Jesue, Villa-Maria, near Montreal :- Mrs Edwin Hurtubise, Montreal, \$5; Mr Marcel EDINBURGH .--- DEATH OF A CENTENABIAN.-At midnight on Friday week there died in the hospital of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse a centenarian named John Thomson, who was born Newfoundland, 1; Mr Ultic Laveie, St on 8th March, 1782, in a house in "Bible Martin, 5; Miss Dameryse Peltier, St Land," Canongate, Edinburgh. Thomson served an apprenticeship to a conchbuilder, an occupation, however, at which he did not remain long. Entering the army during the stirring times of the Peninsular war, he took part in several of the campaigns, and closed his active military career by being present at the battle of Waterloo. Thomson has for a Timothy Dineen, Acton Settlement, 1; Mrs considerable time been a recipient of parochiel rellef.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany visited the city on Saturday for the purpose of opening a bezier in connection with the Glasgow branch of the Royal School ot Art Needlework. The Corporation took advantage of the occasion to present His Royal Highness with the freedom of the city and to entertain the Duke and Duchess to luncheon. The Laferriere, St Outhbert, 5; Mrs Narcisse visit and various ceremonies passed off auspiclously, the royal visitors being heartily cheered by the crowds which, despite a drizzling rain, thronged the streets through which they passed.

GOUBOCK THE HEALTHIEST PLACE IN SCOT. And .- At the monthly meeting of Gourock Police Commissioners, held on Tuesday night, Mr. Gossman, in moving the adoption of the Works Committee minutes, said that a copy of the quarterly report of the Begistrar of Gourock had been sent to the Commissioners. This had chiefly been done in compliance with a former request, when the sanitary condition of Gourock was very severely attacked. The report embraced the months of July, August, and September, and during that period 33 doaths had occurred in the regiaintelligent and conscientious exercise of the privilege thus secured "Miss Wig-ham said that women electors should look into the merils of the candidates, inquire regarding their antecedents, and attend meetlags and ask questions, or even go to the candidate's house and do so quietly there-for no candidate would refuse to answer a question as the gentlemen interviewed by us yes by one of bis poble constituents who wanted terday, they are fully is secured, las a to do herduty in the sight of God. Miss Wigham stated that the number of female electors in Edinburgh was 7,599, or one-fifth of the whole municipal electorate; in Glasgow, 12,986, or one-sixth; in Aberdeen, 3,388 or one-fifth ; in Paisley, 1,100 ; and in Greenock, 1,000, or one-ninth of the whole. Mrs: Grieve seconded the motion; which was sup-ported by Mrs. Sostoherd, Leeds, who pointed out the many municipal objects in which women ratepayers were interested. Several other ladies addressed the meeting, and the

motion was adopted.

EDUCATIONAL CRISIS IN THE DIO-CESE OF GALLOWAY, SCOTLAND.

BISHOP'S HOUSE. DUMPRINS, 16 September, 1882.

HEMOF'S HOUSE. DUMPILS, 16 September, 1852. The following statement of circumstances deeply compromising the Kellgious interests of the Diocese of Galloway, will be respectfully and mitted to you by the Rev. PATRICK MACKET of Dirtem. -two respected Priests of the same Diocese. I have sent them to America, in the hops that, through their efforts, and under the kind permission of the Right Rev. Bishops and the Rev. Clergy of the country, Some assistances for perishing scule may be procured from the generous-heart of Catholics of Canada and the United.-tates; I am well aware that America, despite its ever developing prosperity, is ne ex-ception to the general rule,-that the doman is of Catholic Religion and Charity are usually far in excess of the available means. I know that Religion there, as here, has its difficulties! s'ill i venture to say that our position in Gatioway is ex epitonally distressing. Our Diocese is passing through a Crisis of extraordinary severity and danger, and I feel assured that a plant statement o' its wants will eligit the sym-pathy and heip of our more favored brethern across the Atlantic. Elis! When I entered on charze of this Diocese, now more than four years ago, I could not fail to observe that it contained, proportionally, s arge number of towns unprovided with Oatho-lic schools. I fiel that, some time or others, attenuous effort must be made for their section. The experience of the Clergy of these countries ha fully confirmed the decision come to by ithe Engliss Bisboos 30 years ago, that the School is far more inportant into the Church; and that if in any town the choice is to be made of the one to the exclusion of the other, the School should be preferred. In truth, we see and feet that where no Catholic School exists for our Children, there the Faith languishes and decarss and its final extinction is only a question of time. Of the urgent necessity therefore o indeed as toronder the mede atoring the prove opinions. Unfortunately to this as to so many other pock, here are not

enacts that henceforward no Denomiai's mal, and of course no Catuolic School, is to be recogniz ed or assisted by Government, unless it can first show for a full year an average attendance of 60 scholars. Since our Schools cannot exist without Government help, the enactment in question implies that in numberless towns and villages in England, containing only 70 or 80 Catholic Children, for whom a Catholic School has not yet been provided, no such School can now be attempted; for the plain reason that with so limited a number of children the regu-lation average of 60 cannot be reck oned upon. It is further provided that even when t is average can be secured, still no Denominitiunal School will be recognized; and consequentify should not be undertaken at all, unless its erection be sanctured beforehand by the locat dition of Gonrock was very severely nithedo.
The report carbinated tho months of July
August, and September, and during that
distance of the section of Gonrock and September, and School Soard. Too well we know how vain i. is to expect that any of our Echool Boards will

VICTIMIZED FARMERS

Several of the Montreal creditors of C. B. Mahan, manager and proprietor of the Em-pire Agricultural Works, were interviewed to day, but they are in the same position terday, they are fully secured, las a rule, and, of course, are guite indifferent to Mehan's movements. He may stay away, or come back; just as he likes. Many think that he will return after a time and resume his old business, affecting some sort of a compromise.' The factory and stores on Dalhousie street have been attached on a claim for the year's rent, consisting of \$1,600 and also to secure payment of notes. The former is shut down. From investigations made to-day, it is quite clear that the banks and other holders of the notes are amply secured.

The victims are the farmers, and have been deceived with their they eyes open, for they signed notes which one would suppose any man who had intelligence enough to read and write would have seen "meant business." It appears that one of Mahan's sgents would call on a rich farmer to induce him to become agent for the sale of implements. From a list produced, the farmer would select such articles as he thought he could sell, and he was then saked by the agent to sign certain notes in security, &c., for the articles, which were to be delivered to him. Speaking to our reporter to-day, Mr. McCaffrey, of Sherrington, said :-"About a year sgo I was approached by an agent of the Empire Works, and when I signed those notes I thought I was only going to be a district agent. I was induced to sign by the statement that he wanted the memorandum and my address as the firm had made losses by dishonest agents. - I did not get all the articles enumerated in the list and many others only got a portion 'and some-times none at all. From what I know there must be 600 to 1,000 farmers in the same position as myself, the amounts for which they are liable, ranging from \$200 to \$600 " Our reporter was shown several copies of lists of articles made out on the company's blanks and duly signed by the contracting parties, besides this the parties each subscribed to a note made out like the following which is a true copy :---

ST. QUBENNE, P.Q., Nov. 1st, 1881.

Twelve months siter date I promise to pay to the order of the Empire Works, C. B. Mahan, manager, two hundred and twentythree dollars, payable at Post Office in St. Qubenne, Quebec, for value received.

"\$223.

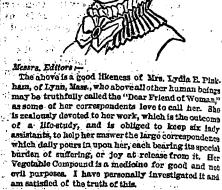
CHARLES PREVOST." On the obverse side was the following, identical, with exception of names, in each Case :---

" \$223. Nov. 1. 1881. I hereby certify that I own 300 acres of land in the first concession of the Township of Bowdon, valued at \$2,000. I own personal property worth \$3,000. My real estate is not mortgaged.

CHAS. PREVOST.

Empire Works, C. B. Mahan, Manager." Two caplases, taken against Mahan through

the legal firm of Robidoux & Fortin, were settled a few days ago. The first was that of farmer Bolvio, of Napierville, for \$482, which was paid in full. The second is that of M. Lebert, botel keeper, of St. Johns, for \$200, also sattled satisfactorily. Quite a small battalion of farmers beseiged the city law offices to day, and suits pending include one by M. Vinette, of St. Hubert, for nearly \$400 ; M. Thibadeau, of Napierville, for over \$200; M. Lecenyer, of Lacadie, for \$685. These parties have made attachment on the property of the works. Messrs. Pare and McCaffrey, of Sherrington, took action to day. Mr. Bobidoux save he feels sure that all those who have given cases into his hand will be paid a large amount of the face value of these notes. The pessession of these farmers' notes meant gold to Mahan. The banks would not discount his own notes without good security, but these notes of the farmers furnished splendid colleteral security. From a well known and reliable credit bureau here, that of Gagnon Freres, the standing of the different farmers was obtained and the certificate farnished by this bureau being annexed to the notes, the banks had no hesitation in discounting them. Among the creditors of Mahan are the Banque Jacques Cartier for \$8,000, secured; the Banque de St. Jean \$7,000 ; the Banque de St. Ayacinthe \$8,000 ; Obarles H. Walters \$5,000; James Baxter \$5,000; the Barque of St. Remf, Banque du Peuple, Banque Ville Marie and Gilmore's private bank, situated in Stanbridge. H. J. Russell & Co., the iron merchants here who furnished material, are secured. The Stanbridge Bank is said to be interested to the extent of \$20,000, but is quite secured, as on some notes it only advanced 35 per cent. of their face value. POB SPRAINS AND BRUISES. -Bub Porry Davis' Pain Killsr well into the wounded parts, taking the medicine internally at the same time.



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Nov. 8, 1882

Hew-Advertisements

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN,

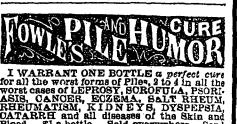
[From the Boston Globe.]

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and sayes much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhees, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Unceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates overy portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weak ness of the stomach. 'It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleepicsaness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of hearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and nder all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

that governs ino tomato system: . It costs only 31, per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special case, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply at her home in Lynn, Mass. For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," anys one writer, "are the bast in the world for the cure of Constipation, Bilieusness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others. Phil ... Pa. (2) Mrs. A. M. O.



CATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 32 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal. In case of failure, dealers please refund the money and charge it back to me. 13 its

> KIDNEY-WORT **IS A SURE CURE** for all diseases of the Kidneys and MARKER MARK

It has specific action on this most important, organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy securiton of the Bile, and by healthy to bewels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

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the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50 the subscriber will be BISHOP CLEARY ON THE QUESTION. entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year,

each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 copy free and \$3.50. Our readers will oblige by informing their

Irlends of the above very liber l inducements sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on apolication.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Eastern, Northern and in the matter. It was the Archbishop's duty Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without Interfeilog with their logitimate business. The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergy-

\$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, Province the Catholic institutions of su-but can work up their quota from different perior sanctity as dens of abominable vice. towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We field the world to hide their shame, their priests have observed that our paper is, if possible, and friars represented as men addicted to swearing, stabbing, brawling, going about to other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behali on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1 per annum in advance.

New subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS Detween this date and the 31st December, 1882, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST

order, bank draft, registered letter, or by ex. press, at our risk.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded to promptly and so virtue, whereby alone the innate corruption of obserfully to our call for amount due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 761 OBAIG ST., MONTBEAL, CANADA.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The lady directors of St. Patrick's bazaar have great pleasure in announcing to their generous friends that the bazaar realized the handsome sum of four thousand two hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-one cents, (\$4,211.71). This must be considered a success, when it is known that the bazaar was kept open only five days, and that it was ful perfume, more delicate and flowerlike in closely preceded by the bazaar of the Gesn its aroma than any other tollet preparation I which remained open for weaks and appealed have before used." for support to a large number of the friends of the orphane bazaar. Success in such circumstance calls for the deep gratitude of the ladies, friends, P. otestants and Catholics indiscrimi- of sixteen feet, sustaining serious injuries.

KINGSTON, NOV. 3.-Lust evening His Any one sending us the names of 5 new Lordship Elshop Oleary addressed the con-subscribers, at one time, with the cash (\$1.50 gregation of st. Mary's Cathedral on the Lordship Bishop Oleary addressed the consubject of education in Ireland and in Canada. cash; or 16 new names, with the cash, one After reviewing in a very able manner the educational institutions of Ireland, he dwelt for some time on the "Marmion" controversy. For the past two or three weeks he had been to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by | travelling in the United States, and had not had an opportunity of seeing any of the Canadian papers, or of hearing of the difficulty as to

the reading of "Marmion" in the schools. He expressed his actonishment that the Archbishop should be blamed for interfering to discuss any topic that concerned his people. In regard to the poem itself, he thought that an answer to the following questions would pretty well state his views: -Is "Marmion" offensive to Catholics? Is men, school teachers and postmasters at it immoral? Is it irroligious? Is it historically upjust? Is it not exceedingly offensive to represent to the youth of this sacred virgins espoused to Christin voluntary poverty, chastity and obedience, represented as fallen and dishonored women, who had towns and castles wherever the wine and ale flowed freely, and violating the rights of hospitality by the most atroclous of all crimes, the foul dishonoring of the host's wife ? Is "Marmion" immoral ? No, not in intent. Is it of its nature likely to awaken impure emotions in the readers' minds? No, if the reader he a man of edu-cated feeling and well-balanced judgement, and steady virtuous disposition; but for boys and girls arrived at that critical period of life when nature has awakened a new sense within them, and they have begun to recognize an order in Eoclety and a relation between the two classes in human life, hitherto concealed by a wise providence. As mation please apply to the office of The FORT to conceated by a wase providence. The Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Graig street, Montreal, Canada. Remittances may be sent by P. O. money ship declared the foregoing remarks enabled ever one to form a judgment. Whatever tends to weaken in the youthful mind the tendencies of religion, or the honor of the human heart is to be checked and counteracted, is decidedly irreligions. To offer the poem of "Marmion" as a faithful history of Catholic life in the convents and institutions of plety, whether in the middle age or any other age, is one of the foulest, of

A LADY OF HIGH BANK.

body.

Wife of one of the leading statesmen of England, says: "I have duly received the case of MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLOBIDA WATEB, which you were kind enough to send me. I have tested its merits, and find it a most delight.

A girl, named Mary Henry, aged nine years, while sliding down the balustrade of an out. first to God, who was pleased to bless their side stair in Renfrew street, on Monday after women householders in Scotland ; and this efforts; then to their kind and constant noon, over-balanced herself and fells distance meeting further pledges itself, in token of

historical injustices ever done to a religious thanks of this meeting, representing the women householders of Edinburgh, be reoured the right of the municipal vote to women householders in Scotland; and this meeting further pledges itself in tothe of the second to the following gratitude, to endeavor to provide a general,

JOHN J. MODONALD, No. 15 Seronth Concession of Largaster, Glenneyis P. O., Ontario,

The SS. "Camoons" arrived at Granton on Saturday morning from Iceland, with a cargo of 3,550 sheep. She had also 109 emigrants en route for Canada.

Fellows' Hypophosphites makes an old person look years younger. "This witness is true." Would that I could more widely make it known for its many virtues. Long may its inventor live to see the happy fruits of his invention.

ALEXANDER CLARKE, D.D., Amherst, N.S.

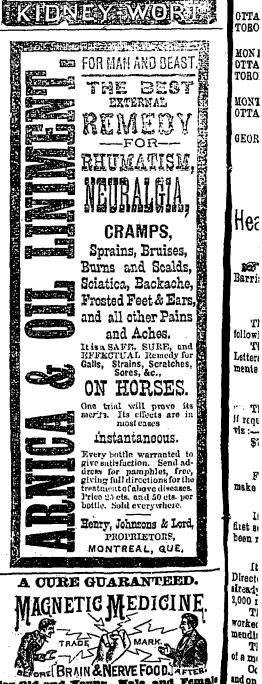
The mortality in Edinburgh last week was 26, and the death-rate 14 per thousand.

MEN AND WOMEN are equally benefited by the use of that great Brain and nerve re-juvenator, Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column.



IDR. E. C. WEST'S NEEVE AND BRAIN TREAT-MENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizzi-ness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol of cobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of, Power in either sax, Involumiary Losses and Sperma-torrhosa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over-induigence. Each box con-tains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order re-ceived by us for six boxes, accompanied with S5 we will send the purchaser our written guaran-tee to refund the money if the treatment does not check a cure. Guarantees issued only by B. E. McCHALE, Chemist, DR. E. C. WEST'S NEEVE AND BRAIN TREAT-

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 808 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. Beware of chesp imitations 50tf



Worker mendli of a mi For Old and Young, Hale and Femals Positively cures Nervousness in all its stage Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power. Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatornos, Leucornhose, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness and General Loss of Power. It repairs Ner-yous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intelled, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restore Eurorising Tone, and Vigor to the Exchands Generative Organs in Either Sex. Ser With each order for TWEIVE packages, accompanies with five dollars we will send our Writis Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Chespest and Best Medicine in the Market. Ser Ful particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address. Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for SR.60, or will be mailed free of postage, on re-celpt of the Marking. and on For Old and Young, Male and Female Well k for the drying of Mes ing, for Compa the oth HABYE of Can Direct Tj among ate exc Taoos,

MACH'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.

MACHYS. MASHESTIC Manager Windsor, Ont. Canada Sold In Montres by R. H. MCGALE, Si Josephisteet, and all Druggists everywhere. 126 G

Nov. 88882,8 .vol

THE TRUE WHENESS AND CARHOLIC CHRONICLEIV HUST CHT

• Line Alexandra (Line) Line (Line)

Boss, Oct. 14 .- The filends of Monsignor (apel, the eloquent and distinguished prelate, the original of Oatesby in D'Israel's Lothair," will be glad to learn that at last he has had justice done him. It is an open hes had justice doing min. It is an open secret that for three years past, since he re secret that for three years past, since he fe dgned as Rector of the Catholic English University at Kensington, Monsignor Capel has not been in favor at Rome, and has been has not been in lavor at home, and has been subjected to some very harsh treatment, in-spired, it is believed, by English influence more powerful than his own. With the more powering that his own. With the wisdom of the serpent and the good sense of the man of the world, Capel has kept his troubles to himself, demanding only a hearing by the tribunals of the Church to which he has devoted his life.

His request has at length been granted. So far as can be learned, the whole case of Nonsignor Capel. was brought by order of the Pope before the Congregation of the Holy inquisition at the Palace of Santo Uffizio. liany of the friends of Capel, who have yisited Bome this year from England and America have wondered why he remained in town during the months of June, July that his case has been fully and triumphantly and that he has been fully and triumphantly exonerated on avery point. This will not be pleasant news to his enemies in London, of whom Cardinal Manning is said to be one of the strongest and most persistent. The Pope himself is Prefect of the Congregation of the Holy Inquisition, and it is the supreme tribunal of the Roman Church. From its decisions there is no appeal. The cont consists of thirtsen Cardinals, the most learned and influential members of the Sacred College. These are Paneblanco, Billo, Luca, Ferrieri, Monaco la Valetta, Martinelli, Ledo-

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chowski, Simeoni, Bartolini, Franzelin, Nins, Jacobiul, and Mertel. The Congregation is jaded by the counsels of four Archbishops DOWN'S ELIXIE has no equal.

MPROVED

CAPITAL

Banque Ville Marie) Montreal.

Chairman, Executive Committee :-

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR SHARES IN

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Incorporated under the Companies Joint Stock Acts, limiting the

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In 5,000 Shares of Fifty Dollars each,

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BROKERS: MONTREAL J. WILSON STEVENSON, Esq.,

FIRSTISSUE OF \$150,000 AT PAR

HARVESTER MANUFACTURING CO.,

- - - - - - - - - \$250,000

MONSIGNOE CAPEL BEFORE THE and about twenty other prelates of various HOLY INQUISITION: ()) grades. The proceedings of this court is wrapped in the profoundest mystery. A violation of its secrets is held by the Church to te s sin for which, no one but the Pope himself can grant absolution.

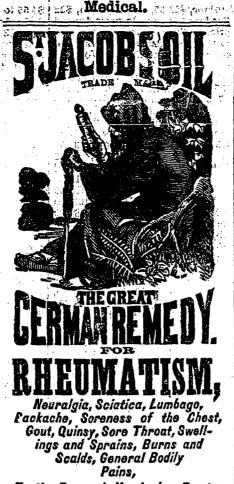
In this case, as in many others, the zeal of Oardinal Manning has outrun his discretion. His eminence was long the enemy of Cardinal Newman: More recently he has shown the same spirit in the cases of Dr. Auderdon, his nephew, and Father Humphreys, because they entered the order of the Jesuits. Now we have this extraordinary prosecution of Monsignor Capel, the most celebrated and successful convert maker of the age.

The discourses which Monsignor Capel is to deliver in Rome this winter will have a new and special attractiveness to the curious as well as to the faithful.

ATHLETICS.

Regarding the coming Myers-George contest, Spirit says :-- "Each man is training strictly, in the best of health and spirits, and neither has any complaints or spoligies. Myers feels sure of the half mile, reasonably town during the moments of the start of the pair myers leets suce of the pair mile, reasonably August and September, when everybody gets confident of the three-quarter mile, and about away who can. It is now known to a few the mile, says: 'This will be the first time away who can. It is now another some and the summer, anybody ever saw me run a real mile.' that his case has been fully and triumphantly George thinks he should win the mile and three-quarter mile, and as to the half, says : They say nobody can beat him ; but I shall try my best.' A d y or two ago George wagered a dinner that he could mark nearer than anyone elso to the time of the three races, and made the following figures : 1m. 55s., 3m. 6s., and 4m. 16s. Each of these is faster than the present best-on record in the world, and Myers' keen eye sparkled merrily as he said to George, 'This American climate must agree with you.' "

As a cure for all diseases of the Lungs.



Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Proparation on earth equals 5. Jacobs Ofic as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively triffing outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS

IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S. L.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfaily efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. \$7.50 on application, and \$7.50 on allotment ; balance, not to exceed NOTICE of Application having beeh made in the Official Gazette, for Letters Patent under the Companies' Act, 1877, the following gentlemen are appointed Trustees for such funds as may be subscribed, antil allotment takes place : To wit,-Hon. JAS. SESAD, (Senator) Ottawa, Ontario; JOSSEH M. CURRIER, Esq., (Ex. M.P.) Fostmaster, Ottawa, Ontario; GEORGE H. DUMESNIL, Esq., (N.P., Lx-President

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

Sores and Ulcers!

SOFES BILL ORDERS! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neek and Chest, as salt into meat, it Ourses SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhen-matism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to iail. Both Pills and Olntment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and potts, at 18. Hd., 2s. 48.6d., 11s., 32s, and 35s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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the volume are inducements to try some of the volume and an and a symposymptotic straight of the approximation of the symposymptotic straight of the symposymptotic straight of the sympositic straight of the symposymptotic straight of the symptotic stra we see a they contain no curative qualities, we see a they contain no curative qualities, can showed only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Discusses of the throat and lungs domand active and effective treatment; and it is dan-gerous experimenting with unknown and these diseases may, while so trilled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use Aven's Characy PECTORAL, and yest may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and time ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians. knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainly to cure all pul-monary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE.

[Continued from First Page.] THE DUBLIN CONFERENCE.

preted as being levelled at the Irish members, but it did not so strike me, and, on it being first proposed, I suggested to friends sliting around that the debate could be well ter minated by its acceptance. The original proposal in the constitution gave the Irish parliamentary party ten of a representation on the council, but excluded them from election by the county conventions, and having myself suggested this scheme to Mr. Parnell to provent susceptibility being aroused by the possibility of M.P.'s overtopping less known men in the county ballots, thereby swamping the council, it seemed to me that if what Dr. Davitt styled "nonparlismentarians" were satisfied by a different arrangement, the best plan was to let ,them have their way. It happened, however, that in the course of some of the speeches which had previously heen made by Mr. Davitt, there occurred references capable of a slighting or sneering construction toward the unfortunate members of Parliament, and as it was notorions that the most prominent of the American supporters of the ustionalization scheme had been for some time slanging them roundly for their sins, one of the trodden worms took thought and turned. Ever since Keogh and Sadlier headed the brass band in betrayal of their coustituents there has been a very proper. reserve in the minds of many honest Irlahmen, as to the ultimate possibilities of parliamentary action, and it ought not to be difficult in the minds of extreme politicians to arouse that residum of bitterners which Fenien at-tacks on place-hunting members justly, provoked ten or fifteen ves ago. But those who are not conscious of corrupt intentions at the present time naturally resent the revival of obloquy against a body who, at present at least, are striving under depressing, circumstances to do their duty.

THE O'CONNOR-DAVITT BPI HODE.

Hence Mr. T. P. O'Connor, rising to oppose Mr. Davitt's amendment, treated it as a vote of want of confidence in the party serving under Mr. Parnell, a view which Mr. Davitt hotly disclaimed in a series of interruptions. The conference up to the rising of Mr. O'Connor, moved by the appeals of the northern delegates, appeared to favor county against provincial representation, and, as Mr. Davitt's amendment contained this principle, it seemed likely to be adopted, when a further amendment was tabled. This admitted the system of county representation, but included the idea that a third of the body should in addition be nominated by the parliamentary party. Mr. Davitt endeavored to get this ruled out on a point of order, which not being sustained, Mr. O'Connor began his address. In an impassioned speech, once or twice broken in upon by the clamor of a Cavan gentleman-who, if he had not eaten all the day, had certainly quenched his thirst-the member for Galway exposed to the conference the character of what he conceived to be the proposal of Mr. Davitt. His eloquence and arguments completely swung the meeting round to his view of the question, but a division had not to be taken. Mr. Davitt, who appeared considerably to feel the imputation that his smendment contained a thrust at the. parliamentary party, asked leave, to speak, as Mr. O'Cennor concluded, and generously withdrew it, amidat the enthusiasm of the audience, who rose and cheered him for several minutes as he did so. His speech in withdrawing was an elequent bit of slashing, marred only by a comparison of the relative length of his own and O'Connor's services. Why there should be any discredit or disabil. ity in one man being ten or filteen years later out of long clothes than abother is not evident. as we certainly cannot all be born at the place. hame time; but of the sincerity of Mr.

Davitt's disclaimer there cannot bo two opinons. It was fully accepted by Ms. Parnell, and if Mr. Davitt could previously have been shown in private the construction to which his amendment laid him open, there is no



oculist, is dead. Henry Clark, the stage manager injured at the Park Theatre fire, New York, died last

n'ght, Ootober 31st. Wales in London, are dead.

and brother of Lincoln's Attorney General, died on November 2nd, aged 63.

Rear Admiral Charles H Poor died of spoplexy at his residence, in Washington, on' Saturday evening, November 4th.

Dr. Telgmann, of Wolfe Island, Ont, died on November 2nd from the effects of an overdoss of chloral hydrate taken on the Tuesday 11-12.175 previous.

James E. Anderson, editor of the Eureka Nev., Leader, shot on Friday, November 3rd, by Reck, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, died on Monday morning, November 6th.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander G. Mercer, for many years rector of Trinity Church, New York, and owner of All Saints' Chapel, Newport, B I, died on Friday, Nov. 3rd, of apo-

plexy, aged 66 years. The inneral of Mr. James W. Simonton took place at San' Francisco on Sunday, November 5tb, with Masonic ceremonies, at the Unitarian Church. The remains will be forwarded to New York.

Rev Samuel Van Vechten, one of the oldest clergymen of the Beformed Dutch Church, in New York State, died on Friday, Nov. 3rd, at his residence, in East Fishkilf, Dutchess County. He was a native of Catskill, and was 87 years old.

The Hon. P. E. Boy died on October 31st at his residence in St. Pie, Que. The deceased was appointed to the Legislative Council for the Sorel division in November, 1873. He was a Conservative in politics, and at the time of his death Treasurer of the Phillipsburg, Barnham & Yamaska Rail+ay.

Very Rev Patrick Canon Wash died at Bedford, N S, on November 2..., a ed 62. The deceased was ordained pri-s: 0 t ber 18, 1846, in St Mary's Oathedral, by Archhishop Walsh, and was subsequently prist at Prospect, Windsor, and in the United States. Me was educated at Tuam, and All Haliows. His remains will be interred on Saturday.

Mr. Nathaniel Ure, late of Montreal, bookseller, died suddenly in Toronto on November 1st. Mr. Ure was very well known in this city in connection with the business of Dawson Brothers. He entered into that business when quite young and for some time before he left Montreal was a partner in the firm. He represented for a while the junds, which are small, is 64 to 7 per cent. house of Thomas Nelson & Son, in Tcronto, and finally purchased the business of Hart & Rawlinson, booksellers, of Toronto, which he was carrying on most successfully at the time of his death.

The remains of the late Very Rev Dr Walsh were brought down from Bedford, N S, on Friday night and taken to St Mary's Uathedral, Halifax, where the funeral obsequies were held on Saturday morning at 9 a.m. The office and High Mass were sung by Bev Monsignor Power, Administrator, with Bev Father Hugh Malone, of Parrsboro, Deacon, Rev Father E McCarthy, of Chester, Sub-Deacon, and Boy Father E F Murphy, Master of Ceremonies. Mass being concluded, the funertl procession was formed and proceeded to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross. At the grave the clergy chanted the services as the remains were lowered to their last reating

J. A. Simenton, who died suddenly at Napa, Cal., on November 2nd, was born in salars, especially as the weather holds good Columbia County, N. Y., in 1824. He was and continues fine. A spell of cold weather one of the original staff of assistants to Raymond at the establishment of the New Times, and for seven years was the Washing. ton correspondent of that paper. He was infuential in the exposure of several noted cauce of bribery and corruption on the part of the members of Coogress. He was in cus-House for declining to give its committee to permit him to harbor resentment for an in scarces of his information. He became the former would be compelled to fill their cident that, could its occurrence have been general agent of the Associated Press in 1866 orders in Toronto." and resigned in 1881, and went west to reside on a considerable estate in California. He was interested in two nowspapers in San Francisco. The death of Marguls Antinori, leader of the Equatorial Geographical Expedition, is announced. No details of the circumstances of his death have been received. The Mar-quis Horatio Antinori was born of a noble family at Perugia, Italy, about 1812. In early youth he went to Rome, and was employed as a designer of birds by Charles Lucien Bonaparte, when the latter was publishing his "Illustrations of the Italian Founs." An ardent Republican, he, in 1848, rerved in the army, distinguishing himrelf in defence of Rome. On the entry of the French he removed to Greecer, and later to Turkey, and made scientific collections of birds in various provinces of Turkey and Anatolia. As a sportsman he was very expert. He sent his birds to Italian institutions. In a few yeers he went to Egypt, and joined the Poncet brothers on a trading expedition to the Upper Nile. Two or three years were spent in Nubia, and thence he brought back to Italy a vast zoological collection, chiefly cruithological, which was bought by the Italian Government, and the greater part was placed in the museum of Turin. Then he followed the Government to Florence, and afterward became one of the Directors and paid Secretary of the new Geographical Society. He was sent by this Nociety to Tunisis, to consider the question of the inland sen. With the Government delegation he went to Egypt on the opening f the Suez Canal, and again made a naturaliet's expedition to the Upper Nile. The Geographical Society afterwards sent him (1875) as head of an exploring expedition to Shos, in Abvisinia. There he severely wounded himself by accident. His writings have been principally published in the Society's proceedings and other geographical mediums. In appearance, during these latter years, he was a man of fine presence, whose venerable face was bearded with a closely cut crop of gray.

Lyman's Empleion of Ood Liver Oil and Bypochosphites of Lime and Boda., By this removant of strength and pulmonary health, premature lung decay is arrested, asthmatic breathing is rendered clear and deep, bron-strength and deep, bron-breathing is rendered clear and deep, bron-strength and definition and def Sir Wm., McArthur and Mr. Forster, late chial irritation is subdued and the blood ized iron \$7.50. Hoops and sheets main-Agent General for the colony of New South enriched and freed from a scrotulous taint. Barely have the people had more reason to bands and boiler plate at \$2.75. Bars, per Tales in London, are dead. Major Phillip Speed, a prominent merchant congratulate themselves on the development: 100 lbs, \$2 to (2:25;, Canada plates, per box; ad brother of Lincoin's Attorney General, of a remedy for that class of diseases which Hatton; \$3.25; other brands, \$3:10 to \$3 15; in a rigorous climate are, peculiarly rife, and never has a medicine more clearly vindicated its claims to be considered a genuine specific Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11.00 to 11 25; than this starling preparation. To escape imposition, purchasers should be careful to netice that the wrappers and glass of the bot-ties bear the firm's name. Bold by all drug-to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$3.00; Bussis Sheet December 275; Boller Plates \$3.00; Bussis Sheet 100 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28; beat, \$7,50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per,100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$3.00; Bussis Sheet 100 00 to 12 75; Boller Plates \$3.00; Bussis Sheet gists. Prepared only by NORTHBOP & LYMAN, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1882. The money market keeps very firm with few, if any, loans obtainable under 7 per cent. The Merchants Bank yesterday advanced its rate to 7 per cent for loans on bonds and stocks. Mercantile paper is discounted at 7 to 8 per cent. Sterling Exchange is quiet and firm at 81 to 85 prem for 60-day bills over the counter, 95 to 91 prem for demand bills. Between banks there is little or no. business in Sterling Exchange, in the absence of offerings Documentary and produce bills are worth 8 to 84 prem. Drafts on New York 3-16 to 1 prem.

The tightness in money had the effect of further weakening the stock market this morning, Bank of Montreal (regular) fell 1 per cent to 206 and ex-dividend # to 204; Toronto dropped 21 to 1781; Ontario 11 to 115; Merchants 1 to 128; Telegraph 1 to 1272; Biohelieu 1 to 742 and City Passenger 1 to 126. St. Panl and Manitobs ad-vanced 1 to 151. Gas was steady at 186 and Commerce at 138.

Morning Stock Sales. -- 100 Montreal 204 75 do 2041; 25 do 2041; 75 do 204; 25 do 2041; 7 Molsons 128; 5 do 1281; 20 Oatario (ex-div) 1231; 108 Montreal (regular) 2064; 25 do 207; 25 do 207; 50 do 207; 8 Hoche laga, 953; 75 Toronto, 179; 200 Commerce 138; 75 Bichellen 75; 25 do 76; 3 do 74; 25 do 75; 300 North-West Land 578; 50 St Paul & Manitoba 151}; 150 do 1513; 100 do 151 ; 50 do 1501 ; 25 do 151 ; 275 Gas 186 ; 83 Telegraph 128; 11 do 128.

The regular lending rate of the Montreal, Quebec and Merchants banks, is 7 per cent. Savings Bank rate for its present available Stocks closed irregular and without much change.

Afternoon Sales-13 Montreal, 2064; 5 do 207; 25 do $207\frac{1}{2}$; 25 do $207\frac{3}{4}$; 50 do (ex-div) $204\frac{1}{2}$; 25 do 205; 300 Merchanta (ex-div) $125\frac{1}{2}$; 100 Gas, 186; 75 do 185 $\frac{3}{4}$; 29 Telegraph, 128; 25 do $127\frac{3}{4}$; 5 do 128; 125 St Paul & Manitoba 151.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The carly fall trade is now over, and business has relapsed and is much quieter. Farmers are more than ever unwilling to sell their grain in consequence of the further depreciation in prices and the country traders being compeiled to soll their good- on longer time than usual in many cases, are not very ready to lay in their winter supplies from wholewould bring a large number of buyers into the market, and greater ease in the monor

Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IO, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Coke, IO, \$4.40 to 4.50. Tinned from per lb, 1210. 1Lead, plg, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5.25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per lb, 111 to 1201; do Spring, per 100 lbs; \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire; \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2-50 .- Ingot Tin, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00 2 er bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00 ... BOOTS AND SHOES.-The demand is fair for the season, and the position is just the same as noted last week. Spring prices will be advanced 5 to 10 per cent in consequence of the increased cost of manu-Western jobbers are expected facture. here in full force by the first of next month. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2 25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip

boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1.40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10 ; men's buff cong ress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1.25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$110; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorale, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split baimorals, 750 to 90c : do prupella balmorais, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infants' cacks, per dozen. \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER, -Transactions in sole leather, splits and upper have been large. No. 1 Spanish sole at 26c to 27c. No. 2 has also been moving more freely, sales being report

ed at 24c to 241c. Poor grades of Spanish are not taken beyond the most imperative wants of bugers at 20c to 22c. Good China cole is scarce and wanted at 24c, and slaughter is firm at 27c to 29c. Heavy harness is quoted firm at 293 to 32c. Upper leather bas been changing hands more liberally at 33c to 36c. In splits a decidedly heavier movement has taken place, ranging from 231c to 27c. We quote hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 261c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 241c; oranges, Jamecias, \$9 brl; Louisianas, \$10; No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to lemons, \$5 per box; bananas, \$4 to \$6 50 23c. Buffalo sole, No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2, per bunch; Delaware grapes, 8c per lb; Al-19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to mira, 55 bri; Canada cranberries, 50c; Cape 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c | Ood, 75c per gallon. to 40c; heavy, 33c to 36c; splits, large, 23o to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 60c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 15c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; per lb, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 75 to leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

Outs .- A firm movement has occurred Stram rofficed held firm at 771c to 80c. A sale of 50 brls of Cod "A" Newfoundland was made at 672c. A sale of 100 brie of Gaspe Cod "A" was made at 65c. Halliax "A" hold at 65c. Cod Liver, \$1 70 to 1 75; Olive, 75c to 800 ; Pale Seal, 690 10 700; Steam, 650 to 674c; Lizseed raw, 700 to 72c; boiled, 72c to MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET NOV. 6.

ADVIOUS FROM ALL QUARTERS assure us that \$23.50; Cambros, \$23.50, and Eglinton, \$22 a succesful warfare against jung and throat to 22.50. Bar from has been; in great demand 6.25; American strong bakers', \$6.75 to 7.25; disease is being waged with Northrop & at higher prices. Sales have been made at fine, \$3.75 to 4; middlings, \$3.60° to 3.70; rate demand. Canadian creamery butter will all be wanted, and high prices are asked for late makes. The best dairy butter districts n the Townships have been swept by Americans. A lot of stale Eastern Townships was cold yestenday at 19c, and a lot of good Townships at 22c. Ath carlosd of fine. Townships was offered at 23c. In Kamour-aska 17 c is said to be all that can be realized, although some asking 18c. Eggs are firm at 23 to 240 and ashes are in lemand at \$5 35 to 5 50 per 100 lbs for pots. The following are our wholesale quotations for butter, and 1c to 2c. par. 1b. imust be added for jobbing lots :-Butter, wholesale prices : Greamery, choice October, per 1b, 27c to 280; do, September, 250 to 260; do, August, 230 to 240; Townships, fine to choice 254c to 26c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c 22c to 23c; Morrisburg, fine, 21c to 22c; Sheet. Ziuc per 100 lbs; \$5 40 to 575; Brockville, fine to choice, 20c to 21c; West-spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75; Horse Shoes; per ern dairy, fine to choice, 19c to 20c; Kamou-100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll-chain, 1 inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, October choice, 112c to 12c; August, raska, 174c. to 18c. Cheese, September and October choice, 114c to 124c; August, 104c to 11c; July, 9c to 10c; common grades, 7c to 8g., Mess pork, western, per bri, \$26 to \$27;; thin mess pork, per. bri, \$25 to 25 50; mess beef, \$18 to 19; India mess beef, per. 16, 15c to 16c; hams, can-vassed, per 1b, 16c to 17c; hard, in pails, per lb 15c to 15c; hard, in pails, per 1b, 15%c to 15%c; bacon, per 1b, 14c to .15c.

> MONTREAL STREET MARKET .--- Nov. 7. The markets were well supplied and well attended. Frices were steady and without important change from last week, and we quote as follows :--DAIRY PRODUCE --- Poor to choice print but-

ter, per lb, 250 to 35c ; tub butter, 200 to 24c ; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; cooking, 21c to 22c.

POULTRY.—Fowls, per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys, each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1 each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeons, per pair, 30c to 35c; live fowls, 70c to 75 per pair; chickens, 300 to 500; ducklings, 600 to 70c.

FLOUB, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; oatmeal. do. \$2 70 ; commeal, do, \$2 to 2 20 ; moulle, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1. GRAIN-Oats, per bag, 95c to \$1; pear, per bush, \$1 10 to 1 15; beans, none; buckwheat, Soc per bushel; corn, 91c per bushel. VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bag, 80c

for white; 90s rose; carrots, new, 50c per bushel; onions, per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per doz, 40c to 45c; lettuce, 50c; vagetable marrows, \$150 per dozen; Montreal turnips, \$1 50 per brl; celery, 30c per domen; cauliflowers, \$1 to 150 par dozen; tomatoes, 50c per bushel : artichokes, \$1 ne bushel; sweet polatoes, \$1 25; spinach, 750; Brassels sprouts, \$1 25; beets, 50c bush.

Facur.-Apples, per barrel, \$2 50 to \$4

MEATS .- Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 8c to 15c mutton, 10c to 121c; lamb per 1b, 10c to 1210 veal, per lb, 8c to 121c; pork, per lb, 13c hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages \$10 per 100 lbs.

FISH .- Salmon, 30c per lb ; salmon trout, 10c to 12c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12o; black bass, per bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, 15c.

Grude petroleum has been excited in Five hundred head of cattle were on the 74c. Grude petroleum has been excited in Five hundred head of cattle were on the the States, prices having rizen from 95c to Viger Markes, 300 of which were from the

INov. 8, 1882



THE. LEANS by WHICH EVERY PRIEST MAY RENDER HIS MINISTRY HONORABLE AND FRUITFUL.

Addressed to all clergymen generally; but more especially to those charged with the care of a parish, by L'ABBE DUBOIS. Chamine Honoraire de Coutances: Ancien Missionaire, Curse, and Superieur d'un Grand Seminaire, Translated from the Fifth French Edition. Orown 8vo, cloth, \$2,25,

A TREATISE ON SACRED RHETORIC

a Pendant to the Programmes, with the view of showing the various styles of composition suitable to the different modes of Preaching the Word of God. and of improving the Delivery, particularly of young Preachers; for which purpose the work will contain several illustra-tions. constituting an easy and appropriate system of Gestionlation. Svo, cloth, 230 p, \$1 50.

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A Book of Instructions for those Betrothed and for Married People.

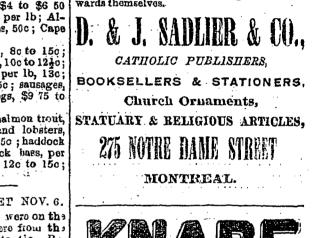
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and for Married People. Translated from the German by Rev. Edward I. Taylor, of St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, Wil-mington, Dol. S2mo, Cloth, red edges, 75c. In his letter of approbation to this book the Right Rev. Bishop of Wilmington says: "This work is a most useful course of instructions and should be duly read by all interested in Ohris-tian guidance for the Sacrament of Matrimony. The welfare not only of families but of the whole world depends on true principles in this most serious matter, and the Church slonegives unchanging directions And as the large ma-jority is called to this state, nothing is supor-fluous in teaching how to gain and preserve the grace of the Sacrament. Indeed, without this grace (as we see in daily and deulorable ex-amples) there can be no blessing, no happiness in the union, and no certainty in attaining the chief object of marriage—the bringing up of children in the far of the Lord." "The translation has been carefully made, and is true to the original. We commend it bighly to the public."

COUNSELS OF

Catholic Mother to Her Daughter. A Translated from the French. 18mo. Cloth, S.

This book is written to assist mothe sin the proper discharge of their duties Let them read it often, and see to it that it is often read by their daughters It will teach them how to act towards God, towards their neighbors and to-wards themselves.



doubt that it would never have been proposed. Debate, however, having been procipitated, there was nothing for mon who thought like O'Conner but to fight it out in the open, but in my opinion

DAVITY'S IMPULSES ARE TOO FRANK AND MANLY foreseen, might have been prevented by a few minutes' consultation. I have seen a good many lows between politicians before and behind the scenes for the last ten years, and the more 1 see of them the less importance I am inclined to attach to their permanent effect on the public cause or even on the final relations of the perfons engaged. An organizing committee appointed by the conference to direct the league until an elected council has been returned by the conventions met to-day and elected the following officers of the new body: M. Davitt, Joseph Biggar and Alfred Webb, honorary tressurers; T. M. Healy, Thomas Brennan and T. Harrington, honorary secretaries, with a small sub committee on organization. It will take a month or so before the lergue can get into swing as there are many preliminaries to be arranged, and Mr. Davitt is about starting for a two or three weeks lecturing tour in England, while Mr. Parnell will be engaged in Parliament. But naless outrages break out cgain, which of course the goverement would father on the league to give an excuse for its suppression, a vigorous winter campaign may be expected. T. M. HEALY.

A FRAUDULENT "EXCHANGE."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 -An advertisement has appeared in many newspapers and periodicals, purporting to furnish easy em. ployment and good compensation to persons desirons of entering the j urnalistic ranks. The Pennsylvania Society for the Preventiou of Vice and Crime wrote to the office of the "American News Exchange," the title of the organization at Cincinnail, and received in return a circular containing two cards sup-posed to be "open sesame" to theatres and railroads. It was stated that the cards must first be signed by the reporter and returned, with \$3 for the signature of the manager of the exchange. Ballroad officials and theatre managers say the cards are worthless. The "exchange" will be thoroughly investigated.

DARMSTADT, NOV. 6 .- Budolf Hoffmann, the historical painter, is dead.

MARKIED.

McCARTHY.-McNIFF-At St. Mary's Church, Niagara Falls, N.Y., on November lat, 1882, by the Rev. Father Lanagin, Charles McCarthy, of Montreal, to Maria E. McNiff, of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

DIED.

QUINN-On the 3rd instant, at the Providence Convent, Montreal, at the age of forty years, after twenty years' profession as a Sister of Oharity, Susan, in religion Sister Mary Susan, daughter of the late Edward Quinn, of I ongue Pointe. PLUNKETI,-In this city, on the 3rd inst., Mary Moran, aged 40 years, a native of the County Limerick, Ireland, and wife of Anthony Bianche Plunkett.

CATABBH.

NATARRH:-A new Treatment Whereby a permanent oure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MR DIXON, BU7 King street west, Lorunio. 18-12

The revenue on account of the Consolidated fund of the Dominion for the month of Ostober was \$3,309,096 57; revenue to September 30th, 1882, \$9,178,664,57; total, \$12,487,761.-14. Expenditure for October, \$2,375,590.71; expenditure to 30th September, 1882, \$8,086,-869.28.

IN TORONTO.

IN TORONTO. Since the removal of M Souvielle's Throat and Lung institute to his new quarters, 178 Church street, hundreds suffering from oatarth, catarthal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and many diseases of the throat and lungs have re-ceived treatment by his new and wonderful in-strument, the spirometer, which conveys medi-cines in the form of cold inhalations to the parts diseased. Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Poor people bearing certificate will befurnished with spirometer free. Write en-closing stamp for pamphlet giving full particu-lars, to Dr. M Souvielle, ex aide surgeon of the Franch army, 178 Church street Toronto or 18 Phillips' Square Muntreal. 13-11

market would also be beneficial to trade in terests. The dry-goods trade has been dult but travellers will do a good business with colder weather. It is said that "latters have been received here from Western dealers asktody for several weeks on an order from the ing when travellers would be round, some of them stating that if they did not call shortly

> GROCERIES. - The grocery trade has been quiet and inactive. Low grade Japan teas have sold in small jobbing lots at 15c to 27c, and there is a strong inquiry for choice black te, but none offering at boyers' figures. Coffees are steady and unchanged, and spices very scarce and in request, white pepper selling at 27c and black at 1510. Sugars (raw) are lower at 67 c to 7c for Porto Rico and Trinidad, and 71 for choices Barbadoes. In refining buyers have had concessions made them on round lots of over 100. Granulated has movel out at 8%c to 9c, and the brighter vellows are lower in sympathy with the whites. Syrups are in good demand, Halifax selling at 75c par gallon. Molasses have been quiet, though prices are maintained as stocks are light. Dried fruits are easier, 3,000 boxes Valencias being placed at 74c; currants unchanged at 63c to 71c and figs 81 to 90. There has been little activity in oils, which continue firm at last week's quotations. A sale of cod " A" Gaspo was effected at 65c, and "A" Newfoundland at 6740 We quote :- Japan tea, common, 18c to 23c; good common to mediam, 22c to 270; fair to gcod, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38 toc 43c; choicest, 45o to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 500; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 000 to 00; Oolong, common, 330 to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congon, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars-Barbadoes may be quoted at 7go to 71. Granulated 91c to 91c; grocers' "A" 91c to 93c; crushed, 81c to 9c; powdered, 10to to 10%c; yellow, 74c to 8]c. Syrups and Molasses quiet. Antigua is worth 490 to 52c. Barbadoes is quiet and steady at 54c to 550. There is a small enquiry for Trinidad at 48¹/₂c to 50c. Syrup, 56c to 75c. Sugarhouse, 35c to 38c. Coffees are generally quiet and steady. Mocha 290 to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantation O 190 to 220; Maracabo, 120 to 140; Ja-malca, 1010 to 150; Blo, 100 to 120. Fruit 18 quiet. London layers, \$310 to \$3.25; loose muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.90 to \$2.95; sultanas, \$101 to \$11; Valencias, nominal; Samos, So to Sic; currants, 60 to 71c. Spices are firm with sales of black pepper at 16c and cloves at 26c to 27c. There is demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80 to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to \$4.40 in lots. Hennessey's brandy is sold at \$5,50 in wood.

light supplies and good demand pig-iron has ruled firm. Prices in a few instances were advanced on last week's quotations. We quote:-Gartsherrie, \$24 to \$24 50 ; Summerlee, \$24 to 24 50; Ooltness, \$25 00 Langloan, \$25 00; Glengarnock, \$23 50; Oalder,

quarters, 400 to 45c.

for No 2. Sheep and Lambskins are worth 75c to 85c. Calfaking, 14c per lb.

Fiss, Market steady, with moderate domand. Dry cod is firm at \$6 25 to 6 50, Grucu Cod No. 1 is scarce and selling at \$5 75, to 6 and large draft at \$7. Labiador horrings now held at \$6 50. The bulk of the season's supply has arrived, and is below that of last year. Osps Breton \$5 75 to 6 per bbl. Canned fish steady. Mackeral in demand at \$1,10 per dcz. Lobsters at \$1 121 to 1 15, according to brand. Young's held firm at \$1 121 to 1 15. Miramichi Paching Co, at \$1 122, now held at \$1 15. Island Packing Co, \$1 15. New salmon is a little lower, No 1 at 721, No 2 at \$20, and No 3 at \$19 per brl.

Wool .- Greasy Cape ranges from 174c to 190 according to quality. Anatralian and Montavideo are quiat and unchanged. In Canadian wool there is very little doing lamb supers being quoted at 30c to 33c, and unassorted pulled at 27c to 274c.

To day being election day in the United States, the New York and Chicago Stock and Corn Exchanges were closed, and the commercial despatches from Europe were unusu-ally meagre. At the close in Chicago last night the wheat market was steady, closing to to to higher than on Saturday at 92%c November, 94c Docember, 94go January. The chief festure was in corn, which contrary to expectation, dropped 2c November to 66%c, and 140 the year to 61gc. Oats were steady at 342 Nov, 334c the year. The speculation in Obicago yestenday is described by a despatch to-day as follows :- "Corn higher early, on unsettled weather; broke on reported large arrivals. Increasing receipts are advised will get plenty of new corn if weather co -tinues good. "Longe" sold on "break;" no trading to-morrow. Wheat steady on local covering, but no real strength. Pro-visions easier in sympathy with corn and increased receipts of bogs." About 90,000 bushels wheat are now on the way to this city, all from Canadian ports. The only transaction of any consequence in wheat is the sale of a choice cargo of white winter at \$1 01. We quote Canada white and red winter \$1 00 to \$1 03. Peas at 904c to 91c, oats at 35c to 36c, rye at 653 to 685 and barley at 600 to 700, the sale of three cars being reported at 674c. Flour is fairly active, the following sales having been made 500 barrels Superior at \$5, 125 do at \$505, 125 choice spring extra at \$5, 125 spring extra at \$4 85, 125 choice at \$5, 250 medium bakers' at \$5 10, 125 do at \$5 25, 250 Ontailo

bags (medium) at \$2.45 (with bags), 250 bags superfine at \$2 20, 250 spring extra at \$2 40, and 250 do at \$2 40, all with bags. Oatmeal remains quiet at \$5 to \$5 25. Prices of flour on this market are as follows :-Superior extra, \$5 to 505; extra superfine, \$490; spring extra \$480 to 485; superfine,

SI 20 per bri in three days. The marbot for West. Prices ranged from 2c to 41c. Re-refined is nominally firm at about last week's colpts of sheep and lambs were 600, and range. Obsize salt is quoted at 621c to 671c. the former were sold at \$4 to \$8 and the lat-Factory filled, \$1 25 to 1 45; halfs, 70c to 80;; | tor at \$2 50 to \$4 50 each. About 20 calves were offered and sold at prices ranging from HIDES AND SEINE .- There has been a fair \$3 to \$15 each. The principal drovers were : trade at even lower prices for green bides, -T Devlin, Othews; B McLeen, J R Hopper, which we quote at \$9, \$8 and \$7 per 100 lbs. | Prico & Delorme, Batleet Roy, Benelt, Taill. Western Biates hides are quoted at \$10 fleur & Emond; M Elliot, Kingston; Roberts to \$10 25 for No 1, and \$8 25 to \$8 75 & Wilder, and Messrs Matte & Drolet, of Quebec. E Nicholsen hought 27 cattle at \$40 each. Live hogs sold at 64c, and we quote 61c to 71c. Diessed hogs ranged from 83c to 9Ĵc the second state of the second

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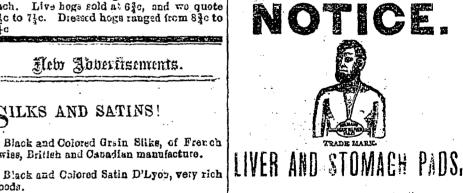
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103 4

G. W. HOLMAN.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

New Brochaded Velveteens. New Brochaded Velveteens. New Brochaded Silk Velvets. FLUSHE3! Black and Colored Silk Plushes just re-ceived. Black and Colored Brochaded Silk Plushes. S. CARSILFY. S. CARSILFY. NILLINERY SHOW-BOOMS! MILLINERY SHOW-BOOMS! We have many Novelties to show in Trim-med Hats and Bonnets on MONDAY NEXF. Ladtes invited to inspect this fine stock. BBAVER AND FELT HATS! An immense stock to choose from, Every, any style represented in this unrivalled as-tor the Store of the Stale Time, and you have not be still the provide of the Stale Time in the Every. BEAVER AND FELT HATS! An immense stock to choose from, Every, any style represented in this unrivalled as-tor the Stale Time in the