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#### VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 18.

### MONTREAL WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 13, 1882.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

#### WHERE IS HOME?

Where'er the foot of man may tread His heritage is care, There is no land beneath the sun But sorrow reigneth there. Go where you will upon life's way, Neath heaven's boundless dome, But never shall you find on earth A truly happy home.

Go seek it in the poor man's cot, Lo! want's grim specire stands, And stretches o'er the scanty board. His gaunt and shadowy hands. And even in the gilded halls. Where fashion holds her sway. There pain and sorrow oft are guests And cloud the brightest day !

For life is but a thorny road Where man with bleeding feet. With secret sorrow in his heart Moves on, his doom to meet. Wherever in this vale of tears Our weary feet may roam. Tis only in the heavens above We find our " Home, Sweet Home!"

J. A. SADLIER.

# THE LAND WAR

LATEST NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Packed Juries in Dublin—The Trial of Hea y and Davitt Degenerating into a Farce—Mr. O'Hely Denies that he Received a Part of the Skirmishing Fune—A Libelous Judge—The Lord Mayor's Answer—English Opinion on the Prosecutions—Statistics of Decay.

Duslin, Dec. 5.—Proceedings against Davitt, Realy and Quinn have been adjourned ten days to enable the defendants to meet the charges.

Miss Parnell publishes a long letter declaring unitue that statement of Healy's, pub-lished in the United States, asserting that Parnell in February ordered the stoppage of the circulation of the "No rent" manifesto, and that the order was disobeyed by the Ladies' Land League.

Seventy-two soldiers left Curragh camp for Maamptisa on the 15th inst.

The Grand Jury found true bills against Patrick Higgins, Thomas Higgins and Michael Flinn, charged with the murder of the two Huddys, Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs, The trial begins on Thursday.

The Grand Jury found true bills against three men charged with the assassination of Detective Cox, also against a man who tried to assassinate Judge Lawson.

Mr. Redmond, M.P., denies that his brother William's departure for France was to svoid prosecution for his speech of November the 21st. He cays he remained in Cork five days after making the speech. He had been im-peratively ordered to Nice for the benefit of his health, and only heard his prosecution was contemplated when in Paris. By advice of all his political friends he will remain in a warm climate until his health is restored, and then return to Ireland to meet the action against him.

DEELIN, Dec. 6 .- There were 89 agrarian outrages in Ireland in November. This contrasts favorably with the previous lists. LONDON, Dec. 7 .- A man named Michael

Kelly has been arrested at Anner, county Limerick, in connection with the murder of the Joyce family.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7 .- The trial of Patrick Higgine, Thomas Higgins and Michael Flynn, charged with the murder of the Huddys, began to-day. The court was crowded. It is reported that it will depend upon the results of the trial whether the murderers of Detective Cox will be tried by a jury or by a commission of judges. There was much surprise the case of a prisoner who was clearly guilty

Dublin, Dec. 8.—Davitt intends to sub-pena Godstrae and Trevelyan to depose at his trial regarding the influence of the agita-tion in Ireland on the passage of the Land

Dunlin, Dec. 9 .- It is understood that there was only one dissenting juror in the case of Higgins, the alleged principal in the Huddy murders, who will be tried again to-

Dublin, Dec. 10.—The Government has given £1,250 reward to the three Joyces who were witnesses for the prosecution in the trial

of the Maamtrasma murderers. BELFAST, Dec. 10 .- A moonlighter named Bird was tried here on Friday. The jury failed to sgree. Bird was tried again yesterday, and the jury again disagreed.

T. D. Sullivan, member of Parliament, in a speech at Trim this evening, said he was there to show the Government that neither the Irish people nor their leaders were dismayed by the prosecutions. He advised the people to pay all their creditors before paying their rent. He urged organization and endorsed all Davitt in his Navan

The fact that they will be and

cerning the Interpretation of the "hanging gate" clause of the Arrears act. It was deolded strictly in the tenants favor.

London, Dec. 11 .- A meeting was held at Mallow yesterday to establish a branch of the Irish National League. Wm. O'Brien, one of the speakers, said before a man could open his lips in Ireland he must read through all the rusty statutes enacted since the crusades, and woe betide him if he offended against the neanest of these Star Chamber laws.

Dublis, Dec 11.—It is understood that the inror who refused to concur in returning a verdict of guilty in the case of Higgins is the man who disagreed with the other jurors in the arson case on Thursday, in which the prisoner was clearly guilty. The counsel for Higgins elicited on the trial the fact that the Ladies' Land Lasgue supplied money weekly to the informer Kerrigan, whom the counsel claim was the real murderer.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11 .- The second trial of Higgins began to-day.

Dublin, Dec. 11 .- Mr. Parnell has lodged a petition in the Land Court for the sale of his property in the County Wicklow. The conditional order for the sale was entered on November 29th. The extent of the property is 5,000 acres and the total encumbrances

(By Cable from Irish News Agency.)

LONDON, Dec. 8., 1882.

In England the prorogation of Parliament has been followed by the usual lull. Public attention is chiefly occupied with the illness of Postmaster-General Fawcett, which has assumed a serious form and threatens to result fatally. In Ireland interest is centred in the prosecution of Healy and Davitt and the trials at the Green Street Commission, which is presided over by Judge O'Brien, who long discharged the functions of Crown Prosecutor there.

The first scene in the action against Messrs. Healy and Davitt seriously injured the Irish Government. The Attorney General was driven to appeal to statutes passed in the reigns of James 1. and Charles I. Even English Conservative journals denounce this disinterment of musty laws adopted in the hate-ful times of the Stuart kings. The Dublin Daily Express is enraged that the defendants were not sent to jail forthwith.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times describes the scene in court as serio comic. The Pall Mall Gazette continues to condemn Galway in connection with the execution of the murderers of the Joyce family at Irish Tories want are packed juries, partisan Judges, perjured informers, ferocious rentences and suspension en permanence of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P., was interviewed to-day, and declared the statement that he received \$10,000 from the Skirmishing Fund to be an absolute lie. He said that not one billing of any revolutionary fund was used by or for him in connection with his election.

A LIBELOUS JUDGE.

He opened the Commission and his judicial career by giving a gloomy picture of the state of Dublin. He said that decay was invading every interest, that trade was languishing, that the streets were deserted and that everyone was flying from the city as from a plague stricken spot.

THE LORD MAYOR ANSWERS.

Lord Mayor Dawson, who, by right of his office, occupied a seat on the banch at the opening of the Commission, forthwith proceeded to the Corporation, where he de-livered an apt reply to Judge O'Brien's libel against the metropolis of Ire-He pointed out that with the land. exception of the police affray in which Detective Cox perished and the attack on Denis Field, there had been only twenty crimes, mostly of a trivial character, committed in the whole city since the last. Commission. He quoted Mr. Forster in proof that even English cities were not exempt from influences productive of decay; Bradford, for instance, baving experienced a decrease of a million in exports and more in imports. The murder of one policeman yesterday at the disagreement of the jury in | in London and two it Birmingham had produced no panic there such as the judge had at least endeavored to make it appear existed in Dublin. Lord Mayor Dawson concluded by a felicitous quotation from an election speech made by Judge O'Brien when a candidate for the representation of Ennis, in which the speaker said that the real cure for the evils of Ireland was Irish self-government and a Parliament in College Green. 'the Freeman's Journal also sharply criticizes Judge O'Brien, declaring his language reckless and most injurious to the interests of the city.

From an installment of the last Irish census, which has just been published, it appears that in the ten years between 1871 and 1881, there was a decrease in the number of inhabited houses of 47,222. The statistics of marriage are even more significant of the absence of prosperity; 50 per cent of the men and nearly 45 per cent of the women being unmarried. The police barracks average fifty to each county, and six to seven constables to each barrack. Mr. Redmond, M.P., has etarted for Australia on a lecturing tour.

#### LET HEB GOTO ---;

Speech said, and for which he is being prosecuted.

Duslin, Dec. II.—A man named Clark was an evidence of how a certain clars regarded mixed marriages in the seventeenth century, at the weding of Count size, a Catholic, when into custody at Coik while embarking for America. The arrest is considered an important one.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the decision restraining the Land Corporation of Claim restraining the Land Corporation of Claim restraining the confirmed the decision is expected in certain quarters to have a serious effect on Kavanagh's scheme for countersoring the objects of the Land Commission on appeal have confirmed the decision of Commissioner Litton in the test case affecting his property and industricusly. Moreover, it is her body, not he result in little that the article in question was not provided. A society journal publisher the following as notlement of the State of State of the State of State of the State of State of

િલ્લા કિલ્લા કરવા છે. તેના કરવા માટે કરો માના કરવા માટે કરવા કરતા છે. આ કરવા કરી છે. તેના કરી કરી કરી કરી કરી તેના કરી કર્યા કરાયા કરાયા કરાયા જાત જો આ માત્ર કરી તેના કરાયા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરાયા કર્યા કરી કર્યા છે. જો

JOHN DEVOY REEUSES TO ANSWER.

JUDGE COWING COMMITS HIM TO LUDLOW STREET FOR CONTEMPT-REPUBLING TO DIVULGE THE NAME OF THE LEADER OF BIS ORGANIZA-TION-COUNSEL TAKES EXCEPTION TO THE RILING

New York, Dec. 5. - In expectation of a lively scene resulting from John Devoy's refusal to reveal the name of the chief of the Irish Revolutionary party in America, a much larger gathering than usual assembled to witness the Devoy livel suit in the Court of General Sessions. Part II., yesterday afternoon. The venerable figure of Mr. Breslin was in its usual place behind Mr. Browne. Many persons connected with various Irish organizations were present. For once counsel were really brief in their arguments.

Mr. Beach opened by objecting to Mr. Mc-Farland's queetion on two grounds—first, that mont's conduct had been irreproachable an answer would tend to criminate the wit- throughout. He denied that the British ness, and second, that it would bring upon him disgrace and infamy.

"Would it not have that effect, sir?" asked Mr. Beach of the witness.

Mr. McFarland objected to this question, but the witness was permitted to answer. "It would to the end of my life," said Mr.

Devoy. "Would a reply to the question involve you criminally in a breach of neutrality between the United States and Great Britala ?"

Again Mr. McFarlane objected.
The Judge maintained the objection and

ruled that Devoy would have to reveal the name of the leader of the Irish Revolutionary party in America.

For a moment the court-room was breathlessly silent. The defendant sat in the witness chair, motionless as a statue. His face betraying no anxiety nor concern. Presently the deep voice of Mr. McFarland said:

"I repeat the question." Mr. Devoy leaned forward and answered firmly:

"And I repeat the declination,"

"Then, Mr. Devoy," said Judge Cowing, "I national reputation during war by his photo-bave no alternative but to commit you to jail graphic work with the army of the Potomac for thirty days unless you ere sconer legally dischafged."

Mr. Beach objected to the imprisonment of the witness until the conclusion of the case. "The case can go on in his absence," said

Judge Cowing. "It is necessary to a proper conduct of the defense that the defendant be present to in-

struct his counsel," said Mr. Beach.
"I understood Mr. McFarland on Friday that he could not go on until this question was answered, said the Judge.

"Then he'll never go," put in Mr. Devoy. "If Mr. McFarland should see fit to withdraw his question there will be nothing for me to pass upon," continued Judge Cowing.
"That, your Honor, is utterly impossible,"

replied Mr. McFarland. "Mr. Beach said: "I have talked with the and I know what his conscientious feeling is Elgin, died at his residence, in St. Thomas, regarding it. He will not answer this ques- on December 5th, at the age of 71. The imtion. If you send him to prison for life he mediate cause of his death was paralysis. He

will stay there." "Indeed I wilf," said Mr. Davoy.

"I have no feeling in the matter," said Judge Cowing. "Mr. Devoy is a total strauger to me; but the question was a pro-

per one and I have no alternative." Mr. Beach excepted to the ruling of the Court. An order for Mr. Devoy's commitment to Ludlow Street Jali was made out, and subsequently delivered to the Sheriff, who took Mr. Devoy into custody. The court adjourned until to day, when it will be decided whether the case will go on in the prisoner's absence or not: Should Mr. Davoy purge bimself of his contempt at any time during his imprisonment he will be at once released.

THE CASE ARLY PRESENTED BY COUNSEL AND JUDGE-MR. DEACH'S PLEA FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS - MR. M'FARLAND LAYS DOWN THE LAW OF LIBEL --- THE JURY DISAGREE.

New York, Dec. 7.—At the resumption yesterday, in the General Sessions, of the trial of John Devoy, charged with libelling August Belmont, Mr. Mc-Farland, Mr. Belmont's counsel, moved that the whole of Devoy's evidence be stricken out. Judge Cowing ruled out so much of his testimony as referred to his appointment upon a committee to reclaim the money entrusted to Belmont & Co. by John O'Mahony in 1865 for transmission to George Hopper and John O'Leavy, Fenian leaders in Ireland. Then Mr. Beach summed up for the defence.

Upon the liberty of the press, he said, depended the progress of civilization and the freedom of the citizen. Individuals, courts and juries were alike interested in sacredly guarding them. The speaker did not claim for the press a license for malicious abuse, nor for attacks without reasonable cause; but a right and privilege of the press were the free discussion of public interests, and of such private interests in cases where individual rights must yield to the demands of public exigency. Mr. Beach informed the jury that they were not bound by the decision of the Court that the article in question was not

When Mr. Beach had finished the court took a recess, after which Mr. McFarland ed in the pages of the Cornhill Magazine. His summed up for the prosecution. He began "Last Chronicle of Barset" was brought out by paying a high tribute to the Irish race. In weekly numbers in 1866-7.

They were bold and fearless in war; gracious The death of Sir Hugh Allan in Edinburgh. and magnanimous in peace. Faults, indeed, they had, but assassination of body or reputation was not in the Celtic nature. The libel

of which the prisoner was accused was of a

very gross and malicious character. "What is life," continued Mr. McFarland without the respect of our fellows? What would become of society if reputations were at the mercy of every man's tongue and pen? But it will not do to pass such crimes as the prisoner's without punishment. Public justice must be vindicated."

McFarland explained to the jury what he understood to be the law of libel. It was not competent that the accused should show good intentions. It was sufficient that the libel was willfully published. The speaker went into a long narration of the litigation about the fund and declared that Mr. Bel-Government had to this day given up its claim to the O'Leary bills.

When Mr. McFarland had concluded Judge Cowing delivered his charge.

The jury were locked up for the night, bu they failed to agree on a verdict. Devoy was in consequence acquitted, and the order committing him to jail for contempt was va-cated. Devoy was warmly telicitated by numerous friends on his release.

#### OBITUARY.

Dr. Leopold Stain, the prominent advocate of Jewish reform in Germany, is dead.

Rear-Admiral Fablus Stanley (retired) died at Washington on the evening of December 5th.

General Sidney Burbank, retired, is dead He served in the Black Hawk Florida was and the rebellion.

John Fisher, an old time shipbuilder and well-kaown citizen, died on Friday, December 8th, aged 84 years. Alex. Gardner, of Washington, who gained

national reputation during war by his photoand prominently connected with Masonic and other billet associations, is dead. Mr. Samuel P. Fairbanks, who was admitted to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1817, and

was afterwards a member of the local Legisature, and for many years Commissioner of Pozzo Di Borgo. He was educated for the Crown Lands, died at his residence in Dartmouth, N. S, last night, December 7th. He fortune in the revolution of 1830, and in was eighty-seven years old. Dr. R. H. Russell, of Quebec, late Presi-

geons of the Province of Quebec, died in Bon Sens, a periodical of considerable at city on December 6th, aged 63. He had been ailing some time. His brother, Dr. J. P. Russell, of Toronte, arrived here a tew hours before his docoase. Dr. Bussell further the cause of political reform. was one of the foremost physicians of the treatise on "the organization of labor" first ancient capital.

-William McKsy, clerk of the County of had been ill for some weeks, but attended to his duties in the November session of the his duties in the November session of the council. Deceared has occupied the position and the Ministers of the bourgeoise was of County Clerk for 30 years, was greatly respected, and his loss will be deeply regretted by the community.

The late Mr. William Hyman, whose funeral took place vesterday to the Jewish Cemetery, was much respected among the the works of Louis Blanc were probably more in Russia and emigrated to this country over oratic writer of the epoch. He become a 40 years ago, settling in Gaspe, where he succeeded in establishing a lucrative fishery business. The deceased took an active interest in the public affairs in Gaspe, and had been for over thirty years Mayor of the try of progress, and not being able to carry town, baving also been appointed a Justice that measure, withdrew from the Government of the Peace. He was upright and honest in but at the request of his colleagues, and he, his business transactions, and was much esteemed by all those with whom he came in the labor question, which held its sittings contact, whether in business or socially. The in the Luxembourg Palace, but accomdeceased gentleman was 73 years of age, and deceased gentleman was 73 years of age, and plished nothing. He was accused of leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his being implicated in the insurrectionary

loga. We are deeply sorry to announce in our obituary columns to day the death of Mr. Michael Cloran, one of the most enterpising, which he had been elected a member. successful and popular merchants in Galway. escaped to England, where he remained in A bright and useful and promising career has voluntary extle until the downfall of Napo been by the will of Providence cut suddenly short. Though but a young man, Mr. Cloran | chosen a member of the National Assembly had achieved a high place in his county. He (1871), and acted with the Radical party, had been for many successive terms Chairman though he held himself aloof from the Comof the Town Board of Tuam, his native place, mune. Among his publications, written in which honorable position his brother at presect fills. In Galway, whither his extensive business interests called him, he was as respected as in Tuam, and while the regrets of all chiefly devoted to a detence of his own the inhabitants of both towns and his many | course in the February revolution. In 1849friends elsewhere follow him to-day to the grave, their sympathy also attends the mem- | the Noveau Monde, a monthly journal publishbers of his bereaved family .- Dublin Freeman.

Anthony Trollope is dead. Anthony Trollope, second son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollops, barrister-in-law and of Mrs. Trollops, the well known authorees, born in 1815, Harrow. He has written "The Mecder- lished a review of Louis Bonaparte's work, motis of Ballycloran," published in 1847;
"Tae Kellys and the O'Kellys," in 1848; Thorne," in 1858; "The West ludies and the precise moment when it really occurtible Spanish Main," and "The Bertrams, a red, that he was induced to write at once for Novel," in 1859; "Castle Bich mond, a information to Paris The incident was the Novel," in 1859; "Castle Rich nond, a information to Paris The incident was the Novel," in 1860; "Framley Parsonage," and origin of M. Dumas "Corston Brothers," "Tales of all Countries, two Series," in the main subject of which is the preferna-1861; "North America," and "Orley Farm," tural sympathy between two brothers. in 1862; "Oak You Forgive Her?". in 1864; The Belton Estate," " Miss Mackenzie," and "Hunting Sketches," from the Pall Mall Sunday at Sandusky, Ohio. While the sup. The friends who buried the dead found near Gazette, in 1865; "Clergymen of the Church of posed corpse was being laid out, O'Haggan the spot where the massacre occurred the

of the foregoing works of fiction first appear

The death of Sir Hugh Allan in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Saturday was a fruitful topic of convergation on the streets, and the profoundest regret was expressed on all sides. the more so as he was supposed to be in the best of health. It is only a few weeks ago since the writer, among others, accompanied the deceased to Quebec on the "Peruvian," on the occasion of the Harbor Commissioners' trip to that city, and then the lamented Knight was in the enjoyment of that greatest of all earthly boons—perfect health, and few indeed ever thought that the end was so near. Immediately on receipt of the sad intelligence flags were hoisted at half-mast on the public buildings and various public offices with which he was connected. Many of the pastors in the various city churches, in their discourses yesterday, made touching allusions to his death, and the feeling of condolence for the members of the deceased's family in their sudden and unexpected bereave-ment, was noticeable in all quarters. At St. Andrew's church, of which the deceased was one of the most bonored and distinguished members, the services were very impress ive. The pulpit and communion rails were heavily draped in mourning out of respect to the memory of one who had remained true to old St. Andrew's during all its trials, and

done so much to bring it to its present prosperons state. The Rev. J. Edgar Hill, pastor of the church, officiated and read portions of Boripture specially appropriate to the occasion. The remains of the deceased will be brought home for interment, and it is the intention of the pastor of St. Andrew's church to preach a special sermon on the life work of the ismented gentleman the Sunday after the tuneral service. The members of the Montrea! Tandem Club, who were to have had their first meet on Saturday, deferred it out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman. The meeting of the various public companies with which the deceased was identified, will be called at an early date to pass resolutions expressive of the deep loss the city and the country at large has sus-

tained. Louis Blanc died at Cannes, France, on December 6th. Jean Joseph Louis Blanc was born in Madrid, when his father was inspector General of Finance under Joseph Bonaparte, October 28th, 1813. His mother was a Oorsican and the sister of the celebrated diplomatic service, but his father lost his 1832 the son became tutor to a private family in Arras. Removing to Paris dent of the College of Physicians and Sur- in 1834, he became editor of the influence; he left it in 1838, and established La Revue de Progress, to promote the combination of the Damocratic associations, and to

published in this journal, appeared separately

in 1840, and gave him a position as one This work was followed soon after by his Histoire de dix ans, in which the political inci-dents of the period from 1830 to 1840 were described with remarkable animation and criticised with scathling partizan logic. The first two volumes of his equally brilliant Histoire de la Revolution Française appeared shortly before the outbreak of the revolution of February, 1848, in bringing about which Jewish citizens of Montreal. He was born influential than those of any other Demomember of the Provincial Government and procured the adoption of a decree abolishing capital punishment for political offences. He also contended for the creation of a minis came president of a commission to consider movements of May and June, and on the night of August 25th bis prosecution was authorized by the Constituent Assembly, of leon III. He then returned to France, was exile, are Pages d'Histoire de la Revolution de Fevrier (1850), Revelations Historiques (1859), and Histoire de la Revolution de 1848 (1870), '51, he also edited and almost entirely wrote

ed in Paris. As he was re-turning home one evening in October, 1839, he was suddenly assailed from behind by some ruffian, who inflicted a violent blow with a stick on his right eye. The author of this cowardly attempt, which was was educated at Winchester, and at made the day after M. Louis Blanc had pub-"Les ldees Napoleoniennes," was never discovered. M. Louis Blanc had a brother one "The Kellys and the Onenyo, in year younger than himsen, who will be very an Historical Romance," in time at Rodez, in the Department of l'Avey-1850; "The Warden, a Novel," and "The lon, and who entertained so strong a conyear younger than Limself, who was at that Three Clerks, a Novel," in 1857; "Doctor viction that his brother was being ascaulted

State Senator O'Haggan apparently died on England, in 1866, and other works. He arose and began to speak. His death, however, contributed to periodical literature, and some 13 hourly expected. The state of the s

A SIGH FOR D'ARCY MCGEEL

Ah, well may I blush for the deed that was done,
Yet why do I weep for the spirit that's flown
When if thus to be missed, to be mourned by
the many
Be a blessing, when gone, thou art blest beyond

any; In the prayers which thy own not in value may

In the prayers which thy own not in value have given thou may'st yet find the grave but a passport to Heaven;
Oh. D'Arcy, 'lls not that thy lot is unblest, that in tears a whole peop.e thy worth has confessed.
But to know that no prayers, though from hearts that adors theo.
Can ever again to thy country restore theo.
Dull, lade ed, will the tear by the Erin will shed.
But mavourneen, marourneen, recalls not the dead:

dead:
All the heart now can do us a last consolation.
Is to bonor thee still as the pride of a nation.
Sweet and fresh will the grass spring, I know,
by thy grave.
And greenest the boughs that shall over thee

wave. The wild winds will rattle, the snow drift sweep by, But thou wiitdrowseon as though nothing were

nigh; Ah, who would disturb thee, sleep on in thy glory. Death has stained not a leaf of thy life's hearted. story; The hard hand that smote thee, that blooded thy brow, But dyed the red ribbon adorning it now.

Lennoxville, P.Q., Canada.

#### NEWS FROM ROME.

BOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF LED XIII. - THE GEROUS RIDER AND KING HUMBERT-POLICE INTO TIES-THE SOCIALIST FLAG-ITALIAN INTO-LENCE-MISCELLANY.

BOME, Nov. 20.-Leo XIII. will celebrate he fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest on December 23. A Mass for his Holiners will be said throughout Europe on that day.

Francesco Coccapieller, member of Parliament elect, already known in Rome as "Checco," arrived here from a suburban trip on the same day as King Humbert. The people gave them both a warm welcome, but. Cheece got the best of it. He is held at 100pular in Rome that crowds care ar aim we cover he goes. The Government is displeased, but its displeasure is treated as a joke.

A Socialist flag was recently captured in Pisa. It was brought before the quaster and unfuried. The staff had hardly touched the ground before there was a fearful explosion. It was filled with dynamite. The students will probably be cent home if any more Boolalistic manifestations are made.

The publication of is book written by one M. Glorio, lately a member of the police force of Milan, has attracted universal attention. He exposes the cruelties committed by the police officials of that city. Some of them. recall the torments of the Spanish Inquisition. The Government has suppressed the book, and popular indignation is aroused.

Hitherto the Parygian bonnet and the red flag have been prescribed at public meetings. The Italian courts at Gross-to and Mantova have now declared these republican emblems

Pope Leo owns some land in the territory of Cari, near Velletri His agent forgot to pay the tax. The agent of the Government thereupon sent a notification to the Holy Father addressed:

> To M. J. PECCI, Living in the Valican Palace. Pontiff by Trade. :

He would not have dared to do the same by King Humbert.

The Hungarian village of Allinodgialar, seventy families in all, left the Greek Church and was converted to the Roman Catholic faith during the recent visit of the Apostolic Delegate of Constantinople, Monsignor Vannatelii.

An Italian family of Parma is going to collect a fortune of 15,000,000 left by a young Captain was died at the battle of Plevna. He was the son of a certain John Blanchi, son of the First Empire, who remained in Russia, and by marrying a Polish lady be-came very rich. He had an only son, who became a Captain, and died at Pievna. The Russian Government made some inquiries, and from the grave of his father in his castle it was found that his family came from Langiranc, near Parma, where his relatives now

On the feast of the dedication of the basilica of St. Peter, Cardinal Howard celebrated Pontifical Mass on the Altar of the Choirs, beneath which lie the remains of St. John Chrysostom. The chapel was thronged with English and American tourists to see the good looking English Cardinal in pontifical array. After High Mass the great relics were shown to the people from the balcony over the statue of St. Helens, as in days gone

#### INDIAN MASSACRE.

DENYER, Dec. 7 .- Particulars have been received of a slaughter by Juh and his band near Casas Grandes, Chihuahua. These Indisns bad been committing depredations in that vicinity for some time. Politico, of Callano, with thirty citizens, started after the Indians and came upon them suddenly. The citizens were immediately surrounded by over 200 Indians. Politico sent a man to Galliano, where he got 78 men and started for the scene. Juh sent a number of his men who engaged. the relieving party and prevented them joining Politico. The reserves saw the slaughter of tasir friends, but could do nothing. Every one of Politico's party were butchered Tha Indians then retreated to the Sierra Madre. the spot where the massacre occurred the bodies of five Americans who went to Chikushua to purchase cattle.

The first of the first of the second second

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

Buddenly it seemed to him that he heard a light plash into the sea, as it something had glided rather than fallen from the steamer's deck into the water. He had seen no one on deck, however, anywhere, except two or three sesmen at their duties, who were still there. He might have ceased to think of it. but that looking out over the water there seemed to float past him the form of a man: At least he fancied for a moment that he saw between him and the water a white face, which fi shed ghost-like out of the dark waves and then was gone. Clement was sure that some one had fallen overboard, and had been swept by the rush of the water far away to the stern. He die not lose a moment in acting on the thought. He shouted with all his might " Man overboard!" and plunged into the steamer's foaming track. The cry was echoed, and in a mement there were harrying men on the deck, and the passengers who lay below in their bertos, or still sat in their state-rooms or in the saloon and talked, were conscious of that strange, alarming sensstion which comes when on the scenn a steamer suddenly stops in her course. The engines are eilent, the screw grinds and churns no more, the waters cease to rush noisily around the bows, and the vessel is motionless. Few sensations are more strange to the inexperienced than the awful stillness of such a moment. The sudden change from speed to motionless nees brings with it ominous suggestions of some danger, come impending calamity. The vessel was admirably ordered, and not many seconds had pass ed before a boat was lowered, and it made to the assistance of the struggling Clement, already far away in the sen.

Clement was a stout swimmer. In the seaport where he was brought up, boys learned what real swimming mesus. The night was calm. He had keen sight. He had leaped into the sea the very moment be saw what he fancied to be the drowning men. He was borne along by the vessel's track in exactly the same direction. The moon was bright; the sky was clear; but he could see nothing on the surface of the water between him and the dim horizon. When he saw what he believed to be a face rise from the waves it was just in the moonlight, and he had struck out straight in the right direction, but he could see nothing now-nothing at ail. For all the bitter chill of the sea-and how ernelly cold it was!-Clement trod water could see that the steamer had stayed in her conree, and he heard commands shouted, and he knew that a boat was being launched. In another moment or two he saw the boat rowsailors. For a moment he fancled that they had found the man whom Clement still suppesed to be in the sea. But in another instant it was clear that they were making only for him (Clement), and were under the impression that he alone was overboard. They redoubled their cheers good-naturedly when they came up with him, and when he accombled into the boat, and were very notally glad of his rescue. It took some time before he could hapress upon them the fact that he had been in no manner of danger; that he had leaped overboard to save somebody who really was in peril, and whom they were bound to seek and rescue. They one and all treated his clear that there was only one man overboard; and if he had jumped everboard under the impression that he was rescuing anybody, he was, they rather seemed to imply, a fool for swimmer in his agony vexed the quiet sea

steamer in rather ignominatous plight. had been dreaming some of the passengers It was hinted that he was fond of composing poetry. Many persons were merely annoyed at having been wakened and disturbed by such a piece of illusion. A hasly examination of the versel was made, and nobody was found missing; that is to say, all awake were accounted for; but there were several cabins the occupants of which had gone to rest, and locked the doors inside, and it sleepers from their dreams. So all went to sculptor's hand with an air of conviction, say rest, and slept quietly until morning. In the morning some surprise was expressed that Montana did not appear at breakiast-so marked a figure as his was likely to be mi-sed; be did not make his appearance on the deck after breakfast, and at last some one suggested that it would be well to knock at his door and call him. Clement did knock at the door and no soswer came. Then the steward was sent for, and he knocked; and no answer still coming, the door of the room was forced open. Montana was not there, nor had his bed been alept in. His and he was not seen again. The steamer reached the quays of Hoboken, opposite New York, without bim. All that could be said of him was, that he was in the steamer one memorable night, and was not there the next merning.

Early in the morning of the day when

Montana was missed a restlese girl far away in her. North of England home was looking through her window on the waters of the tering. You remember when, as a mere river that rippled below. She could not re- child, you worked with my sculptors, main in her bed; in her heart there was a how exacting 1 was. Exacting enough kind of fighting that would not let her sleep. to discourage any one but you. She opened the window and looked out. The Perhaps you thought me severe or dawn was coming up, and the river was just even hard. I feared so myself, yet I con-beginning to sparkle to the eastward with the rising rays; it looked peaceful, almost, one patience of the pupil that the reality of his might say, a very type of tranquility, that vocation is determined. Those cowards who smooth flowing river, its surface hardly broken by a ripple.

Melissa might have found assurance for any uneasiness in the sight of that river and that by the quiet beauty of the water and the say. Cortainly a quiet morning on an English river is no guarantee for glassy seas and soft breezes some two thousand miles away on the coean; but it is the tendency of the human mind to find omens and auguries in everything, to discover encouragement and consolation where there is no real substance for either, and to extract despair from conditions that do not even warrant discouragement. So Meliesa was beginning to be contented, and to tell herself again for the that he had promised to telegraph to her the was as if the cun had failed for a moment to | will assure me that I have as of old—" break through the mass of clouds. The water chilling, bitter wind fell upon it said scourged in the second of the second of the store of the

darkness and danger; for a moment it seemed to her that a pale see rose out of the water and looked wistiglly at her, and then appeared to float or vanish away along the darkened stream. It was only an instant that this strange iliusion lasted, but it struck terror iato Melissa's heart."

[The conclusion of "The Comet of a Seaon" will appear in next week's issue.]

OUR

CHAPTER 1.

THE POMEREUL HOUSEROLD.

Two men, who in age and appearance were widely different, sat conversing in a spacious study. The room was luxurious, though somewhat revere in its arrangement. It contained many fine representations in bronze of masterpleces of antique art. Antoine Pomerent, the eider of the two men, seemed upwards of sixty years of age. His hair, which looked as if a gale of wind might have passed through it, fell over his mussive temples His florid complexion, the smile on his lips and the frank expression of the face betokened a straightforward and generous disposition, and much business ability. His grey eye was wonderfully penetrating; the very posttion of his hand upon the deck marked the energetic man of business.

His companion, on the contrary, was scarcely twenty-five. His broad forehead bore the impress of genius upon it, and genius of a solid and somewhat serious character; his expression was earnest, with tingle of mingled seceticism and ideality. His figure was lithe and graceful, his hair black, his complexion pale, his whole appearance most attractive. A voice true in tone and musical in quality completed the charm, and added no little to the confidence which his countenance inspired. Nor did it belie a nature at once ardent and sensitive.

"So, Benedict," said Antoine Pomereul you refuse to draw aside the envious veil which covers your statue. Your apprentice, Cleomene, has just brought it here, and I am longing to see it. But I sesure you I recomposedly, and looked all around him. He spected its folds, as if they were those of the ancient Isis."

"O my dear master," said Benedict, seizing the old man's hand impulsively, " if I have kept it veiled, it is because I would fain see ing toward him, and heard the cheers of the for myself the impression it produced upon you, and hear with my own lips the decree which will make me bappy or miserable. I want to consult your heart and mind alike in the two-fold decision you are about to give.' "On my hosor," laughed Antoine Pomereni, "the affair is more serious than I sup-

posed." "It concerns my whole life," cried the

young man eagerly. "You mean your future as an artist, I suppose," said Pomercul, " and as to that, my boy, many find themselves decrived who follow art. Yes, those who seek her most often go farthest a-tray. Unwilling to follow the him. beaten path, they take new and unknown .Li story as a mere delusion. The watch was ones; sometimes they lose the guiding thread; their mind gropes in darkness; they fall to realize the grandeur of their first conception. However, Benedict, it is better even to miss a lofty ideal, than his pains. Anyhow, no sight or sound of any to remain forever satisfied with what is mediocre and trivial."

"Judge for yourself," cried the artist, sud-Clement was brought back on board the denly raising the veil which covered the

It was about three feet in height, of the purest Carrara marble. It represented a young girl modestly clad in a flowing robe, euch as is seen on fanns of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The eyes were raised to heaven, in her hand she held a chieel and hammer; she seemed the very personification the passengers and crew who happened to be of the sculpture of that period, a celestial daughter of prayer, offering her sublimest work to the God who Inspired it. Toe old man regarded the statue for some moments was not thought necessary to waken the in eilence, after which he gresped the young

ing,
"Good, my boy, good." "Ah," said Benedict, "how happy you make

700a.11 "This figure represents-"

"The daughter of Steinbach," answered Benedict, "architect of the Cathedral of Strasburg. She assisted her father in that mighty work, and the pillar des Anges, of the Sabine in marriage. You need money." Angels, bear her name, Sabine."

"Ah, Steinbach's daughter was named Sabine, like mine," said Pomereul, smiling. "Well, you are satisfied now, I suppose. door had been locked, and evidently from the Your statue is charming. The style and outside, and the key taken. Montana had not conception of it are good. You have been seen by any one since the night before, kept your ideal, and the skill of your chisel has not interfered with the purity of your inspiration. Bravol yes, I say honestly and in all sincerity, bravol Keep up your heart. If the figure is small, the execution is great."

"Master," said Benedict, "your praise confases me."

"It need not," said Pomerent, "I am stating facts. I trust you do not suspect me of flatare overcome by the difficulties of the task. and the severity of the master, are not worth a regret. It is doing them a service to keep them tradesmen, rather than raise them sky. Nothing was there to tell of storm or to the dignity of artists. You blushed, to suggest danger to those who were on the indeed, at my reproofs, but less with anger sia. The girl was made a little more tranquil than with grief at your own mistakes; indefatigable you began again; every day you made new progress, and were not vain of it; you looked rather at what you had yet to learn than at the facility already acquired. At last I was forced to turn you out of the workshop, for you were too modest to see that sculpture was calling you to her service, and that with me you were making merely models for industry."

"Yes," said Benedict, "you are right: it was necessary indeed to drive me from your house, as I would never have left it. You hundredth time every night and morning were anxious for my welfare; I was more that her husband must be prefectly safe, that anxious to keep my happiness. You aspired he must now be near the shores of America, for me to artistic heights; I would have sacrificed everything at that time to centinue moment of his landing, and that she might making your pendulums and candelabras. count on getting such a message from him You were right, but my heart sought to perwithin a day or two. Suddenly, however, suade me that you were wrong. I begin to the sky began to darken in the eastward. It be known, I may become famous; bur who

" Boally "Then; it I should ask you a favor?" "I am almost sure I would grant it." "Eyen if it were something of import-ADDO ?"

"Even is not the word, say especially."

you have lived ten years in my house. My severity towards you was only in marriage. The firm name became Bernard of my attachment. When hard-et Pomereut. It continued so for three the big trats rolled down your years. Then Bernard died, and my name oneeks on the day of your departure, it was alone was on books or invoices. I succeeded because you left behind you a happy past, in the day of the property of the propert and your youthful dreams and ambition. But ness was, indeed, enviable, when the greatest wished you to have such a trial. It was needed to temper your soul. Sheltered by my care and forethought, you knew nothing of the dangers of the world. You thought that each one lived there in the dignity of his own purity, and the strength of his own convictions, without either struggle or effort. I wanted you to pass through that fiery furnace, and come forth tempered for the battle of life. The boy bade me farewell with swelling heart and tearful eyes; I hoped that the man would return to me. He is come. You have made no false st-ps upon your way. Your gaze has remained fixed upon one star, your heart was true to one attachment. ' It was well done; it is rare and beautifut. Artists of your age often drag their inspiring muse in the mud. But you bewged her to raise you upon her wings, and she has kept you there. You have often called me your

benefactor, to-day you called me master, there is but one more title you can give me.' "One title," cried Benedict, "then you un-

derstand, you do not despise my—" "Your father gives you his hand," said Pomereul. Benedict grasped it, with large tears standing in his eyes, and tous the two men stood face to face for some moments, emotion keeping them silent. It was, with regret they both heard Baptiste's voice at the door asking,

"C n you receive M. Andre Nicols, sir?" "Or course," said M. Pomereul advancing towards the door.

"Then, my statue-" said Benedict. " Is Sabine's property now," said Pomereul. and by the way, we must let her have this

surprise as soon as possible." As he spoke M. Pomereul turned to the darkest corner of the room, calling,

"Lipp Lapp!" Hearing its name, a strange creature came out of the shadow where it had been hidden It stood upright and firmly on its feet, letting ite arms hung down beside its lean body, and oame towards its master.

It was a chimpanzee of the larger species with intelligent face, mild dark eyes, and a broad wide-open mouth, which seemed about to speak. Lipp-Lapp's tyre gleamed with He were a robe of brocade. intelligence. ornamented with pearls and gold, such as is seen in pictures of blacks by Italian masters. He had a bright colored turban on his head and seemed very proud of his fine clothes. He had been brought from Java to M. Pomercul by a friend, and had soon learned as many of bis race have done, to perform various little domestio services. He could carry a tray of fruit, liqueur, or coffee with perfect safety, distribute the letters, and could besides understand almost any order given to

"Lipp-Lapp," said M. Pomereul, "take this statue and put it on Mile. Sabine's muntelplece." The chimpanzee showed all his teeth in a

and dextrous arms, and went off in the direction of Mile. Pomereul's apartments. " My daughter is out," said Pomereul; " on her return she will find the statue, and can thank you this evening. You must dine with

broad grin; he seized the figure in his strong

18, wy tov. Benedict only wrung M. Pomereul's hand, exchanged salutes with M. Nicols, who was coming in, and left the house radiant with

M. Pomerent perceived at once that the countenance of his visitor was suzious and troubled. Unite many people, who seeing their friends in distress begin an account of their own difficulties, for f-ar of being called on for assistance, M. Pomereul took a chair opposite Nicols, and said to him bluntly,
"What has gone wrong with you?"

" Everything has gone wrong," said Nicola. I came on purpose to tell you, and now-" "You hesitate," said Pomerent; "but I say, what is the use of having friends if you cannot ask a favor of them? It was just the same with that fine, olever boy who has gone out. He came to open his heart to me, and I was obliged to offer him

"Who told you so?" oried Nicois, excitedly. "No one," answered his friend. "Can you assure me of this," said Nicols.

there are no rumors at the Bourse?" "On the contrary," said Pomereul, "the talk there yesterday was how solid you were. It you are in difficulties, no hint of it has got about. But I simply judge from this. Nothing else but financial embarrasement could make you look so down in the mouth, and what else could have brought you here just before the end of the month, it it were not to say, Friend Pomercul, open your money chest

wide. I want to put in both hands." "You are right," said Nicols, "you are as clear-sighted as generous. I need money, a large sum."

"How much ?" "A hundred thousand france," said the

banker with much embarrassment. "I have not that much in the house," said Pomereul quietly, "but I can get it for you. Come here the day after to-morrow, and it will be ready."

You will save my life," said Nicols. "Ab, it is too much to put life in the scale with money," said Pomereul. "I simply de you a service, which in like circumstances I should ask of you. If friendship does not go as far as the purse, and a little beyond, there is not much use in making a parade of it." "Pomereul," said Nicois, "you know what true friendship is, though you do not make a parade of it. But who could be more noble,

more unselfish than you are, to your very

workmen, to all who surround you."

"Stop there," said Pomereal; "I object. What you call unsalfishness, generosity, liberality and so on is only a knowledge of business. If I have laid a foundation of benevolence to others, it is only making a profitable investment. I am rich, and it gives me the very great happiness of being loved by those around me, respected without being feared, and the possessor of four millions, without circumstances I was blessed by Providence. There is one cloud upon the blue horizon, but that I trust will in time disappear. 'My father

been. So I won my employers confidence He made me an apprentice. I astonished the workmen by my facility in learning. My master begen to take a special interest in me. He had me taught the intricacies of the trade, instead of leaving me to spend my life "Well," said Benedict, plucking up cour- tolling at its lower branches. I attempted ge, "will you allow me to offer this statue first the casting, then the setting or the carto Mile, Sabine? To morrow is her birthday, ving of large pieces. At twenty, few workmen, gal con."

could equal me., It my education was not "You." "You dear, big boy," said Pomeroul, "you classical, it was at least sound and practical.

were afraid to finish the sentence. Yet From that time my lot was east. The proprietor had a daughter. He gave her to me towards you was only in marriage. The firm name became Bernny attachment. When nard et Pomereul. It continued so for three grief of my life came upon me. My wite died. I thought at first I should never be consoled for her loss, but though I have never forgotten ber, time has softened my sorrow. My children remain to me -Sulpice, whose intellect is far in advance of his age, Xavier, whose good heart redeems his folly, and Sabine, the angel of our house."

> father.' Pomereul eighed, and resumed. "What was done for me, the poor child of Paris, without any other recommendation than my wife's follies, to excite the envy of others, his own desire to do right, I have always tried to do for others. I have striven to be rether the father than the master of my workmen. If I do all that is necessary in paying them their salary, I love to do more for my own satisfaction. You must see some time how I have organized their dwellings at Charenton, near the factory. Each family has its own house, which is simple and comfortable. There is water to purify and take away tue bad properties of the gas, which gives it warmth and light; a little plot of ground to supply it with vegetables and to grow flowers; the children can likewise raise rabfor nursing infants, a workcoom for girls, an infant school for the little ones. My factory really includes a complete city, of which I am chief magistrate."

"Ah yes," said Nicols, "you are a happy

"And of which your son Sulpice is the portle,' said Nicols.

"Yes," replied Pomercul, in a voice of considerable emotion, "you may well say Sulpice is an apostle. West I do through philanthropy he does from pure charity. improvements, worldly goods, but he brings Heaven there. He teaches catechism to the children, guides the family, is the adviser of doubly honest and faithful in the discharge of their duties. There is perfect harmony between their principles and conduct. Seeing the cassoc and coarse shoes, they cannot doubt the divine character of a religion which inspires such sacrifices. Sulpice translates the Bible icto action, and he might say, with the noble pride of an spostle, Be ye also my imitators, as I am the imitator of Christ Jesus. Truly I love rulpice as a living part of my own heart. But at times the veneration I feel for his virtues is even greater than my affection. There could not be a finer spectacle than that of a young man endowed with every gift of mind and fortune, re- diet had brought ber. nouncing the privileges of the upper few to devote his life to the education of poor children, the consolation of the wretched, and the relief of human misery. Therefore Sulpice is beloved and venerated by all who know him. They knock much oftener at the door of the bumble room which he keeps for himself in the attic than at that of the rich merchant, memcer of the Municipal Council, and Judge in the Tribunal de Commerce. Every one in the house feels the influence of his servants, all, except X wier."

"You exaggerate these youthful follies of X wier," said Nicois; "why the deuce take is Pomereul, a boy must sow his wild cats." "What they sow they must reap," said Pomereul.

"Ah, well, he will come out right," said Nicols; "perhaps he needed a friend and adviser of his own age in whom he could confide. Sulpice is rather too austere for your youngest son, and Sebine's very innocence prevents her being of service to him." "And what of me?' asked Pomeraul.

"You, why confound it, man, you are his father. Besides you are of that disposition which difficulties to be overcome in early life naturally make a man, and whose character forbide Xavier to confide in him. Things will improve when rougerals is your son-inlaw, for you said, did you not, that you meant to give him Sabine?"

"Gladly, my friend," said Pomereni. "Benedict is one of those young men who left my workshop to become masters in their turn For I have the deep satisfaction of knowing that my house has produced men who will be an honour to their country. One reason why I love my calling is that it enables me to aid deserving talent. Once a boy gains the special interest of his professor in drawing or modelling I keep my eye on him. I inquire as to the condition of his family. If they are poor I paid all I have advanced. This, in turn, is am only twenty-five. I am willing used to open a future to some other boy. It to work and I may add I have has another advantage, for it teaches them talents. I can easily supply our little the proper value of money; that they wants. No, dear father. I refuse to must regard it, not as an idol, but as accept her dowry, and I am sure Sabine a power; that it must be used less for thinks as I do." our pleasures than our necessities; that its worth may be increased a hundred fold by the use made of it. Many artists owe their future to this plan of mine: Luc Aubry, the land-scape painter; Jean Leroux, who painted the interior, which you bought last year; Benedict Fougerais, who is likely to take a front rank among our sculptors if he does not degenerate " band?"

"Degenerate, when he is Sabine's hus-"I do not mean degeneracy of hand or of intellect."

"What then?" "A moral degeneracy."

"That will be impossible when he is surrounded by such an atmosphere as this." "I hope so, but who can tell? You know how fatally easy and insidious is the descent of an artist. Benedict only knows the great art, pure, religious, Christian, the art which is the softened shade of religious feeling. He is of the school of Fra Bartolomeo and Fra Angelico, who painted their Madonuss on their knees. But the current of fashion and of popular having any enemies or being envied. Look taste does not run upon that side. Art has ing back upon my life, it seems that in all its become pagan. It has descended from the sacred heights. The Muse has become a Bacchante and dances with satyre; a modest

I am going to create something great, but I m going to make a group which will sell. First, he tries to succeed, then to succeed, again, then to be talked of in the papers. So far Benedict has escaped these perlis. God grant he may continue so."

" Bost easy," said Nio is ; " not only will he do that, but he will bring back your prodi-

You believe so ?" said Pomereul. "Most sincerely; we were all foolish at his

age, except you perhaps."

"And you, too, I nope," said Pomereul, looking fixedly at his friend. A dark shade passed over the banker's face. " My friend," said he, in a troubled voice

I paid to folly one tribute, which though brief cost me dear. My hair-has been always white since you knew me, has it not?" " It is true."

"It grew white in a single night." "In consequence of some terrible mistor

tune ?" "Yes, you name it right, a terrible missortune," said Nicois.

Seeing bis triend's actonishment at this unxpected confidence he continued: filt is since that I have had such a passion for money. Till then I only thought of it as a means of obtaining an independent

position; now, I want it to gratily my pride, and plunge myself into such a whirlpool of business and of pleasure that I forget, or at least for an hour lose that one recollection." "Will you not confide to me the cause of vour suffering?"

"Ah," said Nicois, " if you knew all. But some day the itlend will come to your fireside and open his beart to you. To day, the banker siene has told you his misfortune. Pomerent took his friend's outstretched hand. Nicols rose to go

"You say that the money will be ready for me the day after to morrow?" "The day after to morrow," said Pome-

bits there, and the good wife, chickens. I real, a hunded thousand france will be in have, besides, a hospital for the sick, a crib this portfolio for you."

As Nicols passed out, Lipp Lispp brought him his overcoat and cane.

CHAPTER II.

A PRODIGAL SON. In the Pomerout household everything, even to the smallest details, was as orderly as possible. The merchant bimself fully appreciating the value of time never permitted it to be wasted in idleness. Many people by bring to one corner of the earth comforts, delaying lose a few minutes now and a few mioutes again, which at the end of the week amounts to several hours. The clocks always went to perfection, and the manufacturer of the father, and is beloved and respected by bronze daily found that rare phenomenon so every one. He has made my workmen eagerly sought by Charles V., all the clocks struck at the same moment. At six precisely the family sat down to dinner. Pomercul never waited for any body. He considered want son of their master, the millionaire, Suipice of punctuality a breach of good manners, to Pomercul, working among them in his poor wards which neonle are mindigent wards which people are usually too indulgent. When X vier dined out ne generally let his father know. But on this particular occa-sion, when the butler announced dinner, Pomereul, Sulpice, Sabine and Benedict were in the drawing room, but no Xavier.

Sabine's face was bright and joyful. She sat at a window talking to her betrothed, and a ray of the setting sun falling on her golden hair formed of it an aureola. Her only orna ment was a white rose, which she had added to her simple toilet from the bouquet Bene-

Pomercul and Sulpice were conversing in a

low voice of Sabine's betrothal, and the young priest seemed very much pleased about it. "It is one of those unions," said he to his father. "which are too seldom seen nowadays. On the one band is Sabine with all the virtues which form the highest charm and special strength of a woman; on the other, Benedict, with his energy, love of work and lawful ambition. You know Benedict's talents, his moral character, his strong religigentloness and plety. I do not speak of 82-bine, she is an angel, but customers, triends, sister's hand in bis. They both know full well, despite the illusions of their age, that the future will have many trials for them, but they know also that they can overcome these trials. The blessing of heaven must surely rest on such a marriage, and I shall gladly

perform the ceremony which unites them."
"You remind me," said M. Pomereul smiling, "that Benedict and I have not yet spoken of Sabine's dowry." "Your lawyer will attend to that," said

Sulpice.
"No," said M. Pomereul, "when you want

a thing well done do it yourselt."

As he spoke he turned to the young people.

"Come here a moment, Benedict," said he. The young man came. "My good son-in-law," said Pomereul,

"you acted somewhat thoughtlessly yesterday about a certain matter. I must say it did not give me a very high opinion of your business ability. How can you possibly aign contracts for your work, or make agree-ments if you know so little of the value of money, that you did not ask me what dowry I would give Sabine?"

"A dowry to Sabine?" cried Benedic. "I do not want any."

"You do not want any?" said Pomereul. "Most assuredly not," said Benedict. "Is it not enough that I am to become the husband of such a girl as that without receiving a large sum of money? Do you think that while you live I would ever take a penny give the boy a pension, stipulating that he of your fortune from you? By doing so I will ray me back, by yearly sums, till he has 'would offend Sabine and degrade myself. I

"Yes," said Sabine, in a voice full of emotion, "you are right, perfectly right."

Pomereul shook his head incredulously.

"Believe me," said Benedict, earnestly, "it is better that young people should not have too much money at first. some times their future is marred rather than made by premature good fortune. Money is rather an incentive to Idleness than to work. The rich are more apt to gather round them a crowd of parasites and flatterers. For an artist, wealth ls a positive misfortune. It induces him to waste his time, and the very praise bestowed on him is often given less to the artist than to the rich man, so that it blinds him to the real value of his work."

"You are right," said Sulpice, pressing Benedict's hand. "It seems to me, too," said Sabine, blush-

ing, "that it robs the wife of half her merit; it condemns her to idleness, by making her rich all at once. A wealthy bride seems to owe everything to her family, and nothing to her husband. What will it matter, dear father, if the daughter of the millionaire Pomercul be without horses or diamonds? Lucan use your carriage at need, and Benedict shall see that I know how to dispense with these things cheerfully. My surroundings will be hum through affection, partly, through vanity, to ble; so much the better. I shall go out of the handsome, with how extravagant per suade me that you were wrong. I begin to that I trust will in time disappear. My latter be known, I may become famous; but who was a blacksmith pursuing his humble trade, of success. The churches are no longer end my world in marrying an artist, and yet I have as of old—"

will assure me that I have as of old—"

"The friendship of your old master? But aid him by my earnings. As a mere boy I ton, but rather the drawing rooms are means, which would render work useless, lead the clubs took him from the clubs took him from decorated with profane or indecent figures."

I suggest a little. Ah!

will remain myself. I do not need large what a mistake. Scarce had he set foot on the family, Benedict. I got a cituation in a bronze factory. I was decorated with profane or indecent figures.

Pomereul opened his arms to Sabine. "Deer daugnter," he said, and dear son, more touched than I can express, I yield to your youthful wisdom. You are now voluntarily poor. Rut you will permit me once and a while to give you a little surprise."

" We will permit whatever will be a plea. sure to you," said Benedict. "Very well," said Pomereul gayly, recovering from his emotion, "we shall serve up surprises, like truffles under a napkin."

At that moment Lipp Lapp threw open the

doors, and drew aside the curtains, while the voice of Baptiste announced. "Dione?" The great clock struck six.

The same thought occurred to Sablue and Sulpice. X-vier was not there. Benedict, who read what was passing in Sabine's mind, said to M. Pomereul, in a half entreating way.

""Bhall we not wait for Xavier?" "No, my boy," said M. Pomereni firmly, "it is his duty to be punctual, he has not done his duty."

"He forgot that this night was not like every other." "He knows that he owes me respect and deference," said Pomereul, " that should suf-

fice. Give Sabine your arm, Benedica; we must not let the dinner cool." They went into the dining-room. It was a large square room, made octagon in shape by great sideboards, laden with massive silver. The bright light of the lamps shone on choice pictures; the table linen was snowy white ; vases of flowers ornamented the table ; comfort and taste reigned supreme at this board, where the finest crystal rivalled the

choicest of porcelain, Taking up her napkin, Sabine uttered a cry of delight; a magnificent bracelet or diamonds lay beneath it.

"Ab, father," said the young girl reproach-

fully, "already !" :::b "It belonged to your mother," said M. Pomeroul quietly.

Scipice was at his father's right hand Sabine to the left, while Benedict sat facing his future father in-law.

An empty chair awaited Xavier.

The commencement of the meal was cheerful, spite of the young man's absence. M. Pomereul bimselt gave the tone to it, and besides an incident at once touching and comic added to its gayety.

Lipp-Lapp was a great pet of Xivier's and the honest chimpsonee always took great delight in serving him at table. Not seeing bim in his accustomed place, he showed the utmost vexation. His eyes were anxionaly fixed upon the door. Seeing, however, that dinner was going on without Xavier, he was determined to perform his office, notwithstanding. He placed s share of all the viands before the empty chair, and changed the plates with as much care as if his young master had really partaken of all these good things. As time passed, however, Lipp-Lapp became sudder and sadder, and at the dessert his face was the picture of misery. All at once, when the coffee was being served, the chimpansee gave a little cry of joy, and rushed towards the door, opening from the dining-room to the antechumber.

He heard his young master's step.

But Xavier did not appear. Lipp-Lapp's instinct had not deceived him. Xavier had just passed up stairs. Instead of entering the dining-room, he had gone at once

to his own apartment. The little party, meanwhile, returned to the drawing room. Sabine, who could read her father's thoughts, saw that he was deeply grieved. She went to the plane, hoping by music to chase away his gloomy thoughts. B-nedict turned the pages, not so much because she required this service, for Sabine played well without music, but simply to be near uer, and leave Sulpice and his father to converse the more freely. They sat, in iscil at the other end of the spartment.

tber," Xavier's want of punctuality very much to

heart." "Yes," said M. Pomereul, " in the first place because it is a want of respect. In the second, because it is one step further in the course he has pursued for five years. I will not deny that your brother is a constant

source of grief to me." "He will do better, father," said Sulpice,

"he is so young."
"So young," said Pom. reul, "and can you too offer such an excuse for him? Why, his very youth condemns him. At twenty-three he neglects every duty; he has no other pleasures, but foolish extravagance and excess, he lives his whole life in idle or victous society. He despises his home, and prefers his club or the green-room of theatres. Why do you defend him, Sulpice, when you should

be the first to blame?" let the first to clame?"

"I do blame him," said Sulpice, "but
I would not that his faults should
bring down on him merited but
perhaps excessive severity. Besides he is my
brother, I might almost say my son. I first taught him the truths of faith. I too suffer and am unhappy on his account, but I know that the lost sheep are often found, and I trust that the prodigal son will return to the

fireside of home." "What have I left undone for that ungrateful boy?" said Pomerenl, scarcaly heeding Sulpice's consoling words. "I readily gratified his every wish His apartments are more luxurious, his equipages more sumptuous than mine. He is fond of horses, and I gave him a stable fit for a prince. I thought each sacrifice I made for him would attach him more and more to me. And now, to my bitter sorrow, I perceive that if he is dutiful and affectionate for a few days, it is only that he may profit by my joy to get some thousands of france from me. At first I gave him a fixed allowance, and he owed every one. At the end of the year, they all drew upon me. I scolded him, but I paid his debts. It has been the same every time. I am tired now of being banker to an idle boy, whose sole occupation is to discuss the pattern of a waistocat or the tying of a cravat, who brings into my house the language of a horse-jockey and the man. ners of the Cafe Anglais."

"Father," said Bulpice, with great tenderness, "I do not deny that you have cause for grief, the facts suffice, and like you I see that Xavier is upon the downward path which leads to ruln. Now, do not suppose for a moment that I wish to cast any blame upon you. If your affection exceeded your prudence, far be it from me to criticize your actions. But, perhaps, you were too generous.

". Most assuredly I was," said M. Pomereul; of course you are right. When he, a boy of eighteen, finished his studies, I should have said to him, Take your turn at the hammer and chisel, learn each branch of the trade, as I did. You are to succeed me. 1 do not want the firm of Pomereul to change its name. I yielded partly through affection, partly, through vanity, to the handsome, witty boy, extravagant, per-haps, and inclined to swagger a little. Ah!

And Mark was the second of the second

the same person, an idle and prodigal being, the off-hoot of an effeta society. I saw the danger, and would have averted it It was too late. X-vier: had lost among his boon companions that respect for me, that deference and affection, which are only cultivated at the home hearth. My remonstrances only estranged him ; he answered me sharply. and lett me irritated and resentful. I loved him, and too often called him back to comp'y with his request. This has continued for five years. Lirepeat that I am tired of humoring this elegant idler. I feel that I am not justified in paying the expenses of an ungratuful boy, who takes me to be his dupe. Henceforth, the bank is closed."

" Let it be so," said Sulpice, " but the father

must open his arms."

"To the repentant son, most certainly." said H. Pomereul. "But you cannot know, Sulpice, what I suffer from his conduct to-day when I compare him with Benedict. My true son is that orphan boy, who calls me father, and who finds genius and industry sufficient capital, without seeking to add money thereunto. X vier's absence to night was the drop which made my cup of bitterness overflow. To morrow X veter must go to work, and take direction of the factory nader my superintendence.

"Good," said Sulpice; "I approve of your resolution to cut the evil short. A time may come when it will be no longer possible Only, I beg of you, be gentle with him. His heart is not bad. His friends are all attached to him. Sabine loves him with all the fervor of her innocent heart, and I too, father, love Xavier with the love that mothers give to afflicted children. If I deplote his faults, I hope to see him conquer them and effice their traces. Vice fills me with horror, but vicious men sadden me. Like Christ I bave come into the ministry, not to bring the just but sinners to repentance. We must no deceive ourselves. X wier is the Beujamin of the family, and if he has been hitherto unworthy of a partiality in which we all had our share, I am sure that sooner or later he will deserve it."

" God grant it," said Pomereul. "Promise me, dear father, to speak mildly

to him," said Sulpice. " Mildly," said Pomereul, "but firmly." " All will be well then, believe me," said

the priest; "and now, to celebrate this betrotbat day with something less dismal, listen to Sabine's music, which is almost as nne as Benedict's sculpture."

The young girl had just left the plane, but she took ber seat at the organ, and played one of those marvellous sacred melodies, the O Jesu, of Haydn. This sublime prayer of supplication, in which the man's cry of ago y is followed by the child's caressing entreaty, was interpreted by Sabine with rare depth and tenderness. Few could perform this piece as she did, and Benedict closing his eyes, beheld above him the groined arches of multitude. When he opened them, he caught such a look of inspiration upon Sabine's face that he cried out to her in a subdu d volce.

"Stay like that for one minute more. Next year I will send a Saint Cecilia to the Salon. When the last notes of the music had died way, Benedict rose to take his leave. He shook hands with M. Pomer-ul and Sulpice, took a flower which Sabipe offered him, and left the house, and the family, whom he thenceforth considered as his own.

"Till to-morrow," Pomercul bad said to him; henceforth your place will be set at the table every day."

When the young srist had gone, Sabine said good night to her father.

(To be continued.)

"The term hydra may be raed to represent any manifold evil. If you would battle successfully with this many headed monster of disease you will find it expedient to keep Mrs. Pink-

THE LATE FBANCIS HYNES.

THE LATE FRANCIS HYNES.

A SAD CAPE.

We take the following from the Liverpool Journal of Saturnay last:—

James Hynes, the father of Francis Hynes, who was recently executed in Limerics, was brought up on Thursday morating at the Bootle police court before Mesers Phipps, Quinn, and Bent, He was charge on remaid on a charge arising out of damage done by him to the house of a gen leman in Bootle. On his name being called.

Hynes stood up and said: "I call for the warrant under which I was arrested I am here a prisoner in chains, and I sall for the warrant under which I have been taken from my home, my sick wife, and my duty to religion."

Dr. Sprakeling, who had examined the

gion"
Dr. Sprakeling, who had examined the pris ner, deposed to a written st-traent as to his mental condition and while his was being examined by the bench. Hynes called out, 'A man who has received a collegiate education, who took honors at the university forty years ago, is hat to be treated as a lunctic?"

Mr. Phipps—You must keep quiet.

Hynes—I won't keep quiet.

Lispector Shauganessy—Now do be quiet a bit.

Hynes-I'll keep quiet for you because you're a countr man of mine, but not for a megistrate—a lot of Salvation Army magis-

Mr. Phipps—Unless you are still you must be remove below

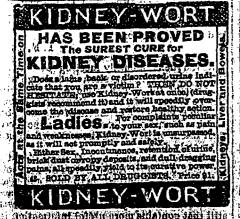
Hynes—Dare lay a hand on me! Your
instice is a mockery, a celusion, and a snare;
my child was mordered by a modery, a delusion, and a snare, but I'i bring actions against. Lawson, and all the rest, and they shall suffer

for it!

Mr. Phipps said the case was very lamentable and they were very sorry, but he would be committed to an asylum for proper care and treat-

Holloway's Pills .- The Great Need .- The blood is the life and on its purity depends our health, if not our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from oil contaminations, and hy that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, herithily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited ones, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pille commends them to the favor of dabilitated and nervous constitutions, which they coon resuscitate. They dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and eleewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of socion in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who from some cause have become so.

Oursell is erecting two new buildings, splendid chemical laboratory and a drill nail and gymnesium. A fine library is also soon to be constructed.



[Sacramento (Cal ) Record Union.]

TIRED OF SUFFERING. An Ex Police Officer's Story - The

Agony is Over. "IT DID NOT PAIL HIM."

Mr. M. Hymen, proprietor of the Pioneer-Store, No. 102 J street, is now one of the happiest mon in Sacramento, whereas a chort time since the fleids for him strove in vain to look gay in their garb of wintergreen, and the sunshine of California was as a glimpse of the midnight sun at Spitzbergen. He had the rheumatism. What man tortured with theumatism can delight in the beauties of nature or care a fig whether the sun shines or not? Mr. Hymen did not know what to do about it. He had taken the prescriptions of physicians, but the dull, dead acce and the horror and dread agony were still there. The heavens to him were as though covered with the pall of un. ending night. Others might smile, but Mr. Hymen tound no cause to allow a ray of mirth to creep into his This seat of thing had gone on with him at intervals for year, and there seemed no help for him. But the post tells us that the darkest cloud has a sliver lining. The darkest hour is always just before the dawn. There was belp for him-relief present and permanent for his racked body. At last some one told him of the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. "What! use a mere iniment, after exhauting the skill of doctors? Why, it is madness to talk of til' "Well, just try the Great Remedy," said the voice of his friend. He tried it. "What is this?" Relief! He tried it sgain. More relief! "Is this the wand of the magician? Yes, it is relief—sweet relief, after wakeful nights of agony and days long drawn out with 'suffering?'" At last he had discovered the solution of his trouble. He was cured. Since this happy recovery the gentleman cannot say enough in praise of the Great German Bemedy. He advises all to use St. Jacobs Oil for theumatism. He says there is nothing under the dome of the universe comparable to it as a pain annihilator. His recommendations in the past few weeks have been the means of selling hundreds of bottles of the wonderful specific, and many are glad of the time when he urged them to use it. His was a wonderful cure.

Mr. W. B. Ferrail, the well known policeman of this city, has also felt the powerful triendship which the St. Jacobs Oil extends in the hour of physical suffering. Mr. Ferrall was severely sollicted with rhoumatism. He got thed of suffering, and determined to call in the aid of the grand old specific It did not fail him. The disease was deep stated, and declined to yield with a chapel, heard a mighty organ taking on its out a struggle; but the application winged notes the prayers of the kneeling of two bottles of the Oil made it fly away and cease from troubling. He is now well and hearty. He recommends the afflicted to rely on St. Jacoba Oil as the most ready and efficient cure for pain in the world. Captain O. O. Laraway, who runs that most thriving and well stocked grocery, corner of Sixth and N structe, is a great sufferor from neuralgia. While the reporter was in there the other day, waiting his turn for supplies, the Captain told him that the Great German Bemedy was a powerful liniment. It had relieved him of neursigis, and given him many hours of ease. His clerk also owned to having had the backbone taken out of some ugly rheumatic pains which had possessed his legs, much to his annoyance, for some

> The foregoing should convince even the most skeptical that the article in question is indeed a great remedy and conqueror of pain We indorse it," is heard on all sides.

> > PROARIOUS FUN IN COURT.

THE VERY FUNNY EDITOR OF A FUNNY PAPER SUED FOR LIBEL.

The very funny editors of a funny paper in the judicial and is of Eric county has the Quarter Sessions turn shed such exquisite humor as the term of court vow holding. Among the indictments found by the Grand Jury were three for criminal libel, the defendants being John Boye, editor of the Dauly Leuchtkurm, and Mesers, editor of the Dauly Leuchtkurm, and Mesers, et Frank Welsa and rienry flerbst, editors of the Weekly Sonatagyant, a humorous and illustrated weekly. The prosecutor is John Firch, a young member of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Law and Order League. Firch had played the part of mateur detective in the League's campaign against the liquor resemblar ce in Firch. The deepest int resi is manifested in the logal proceedings, the Young Men's Christian Association in legal proceedings, the Young Men's Christian Association in the leasure of the other. The laster wore described in the eather years of his course, seemblar ce in Firch. The deepest int resi is manifested in the legal proceedings, the Young Men's Christian Association bearing astrong treemblar ce in Firch. The deepest int resi is manifested in the legal proceedings, the Young Men's Christian Association bearing astrong treemblar ce in Firch. The deepest int resi is manifested in the legal proceedings, the Young Men's Christian Association bearing astrong treemblar ce in Firch and the only of the Christian Association bearing astrong treemblar ce in Firch and the only of the Christian Association bearing astrong treemblar ce in Firch and the first part of the chert. The laster wore discussed to the one side and the en in German et al. (a) and the other of the laster was filled with men acceptable in the open and the first part of the chert. The laster wore discussed in the centre of the chert. The laster wore discussed to the chert. The laster was the day to the chert

defer of the inner protect protect protection and the control of t naught but conviction stared them in the face.

The saddest looking man attending court is the editor of the tunny paper, Frank Weiss. To look at him one would naturally suppose him to be an sacetic, his sombre expression eing strongly suggestive of self-abbegation and sunerals. But, withil Weiss is the most competion of the court, withing in court, with leatures of imperiurbable gravity; he conceived the idea of turning the whole proceedings, into ridents, and converting tragedy into travesty. On the second morning after the Judge bed ruted in favor of the l'stand aside" claim, Weiss convulved everybody oy coming into court with an armiul of ancient legal literature, obtained by ramisacking every law tibrary in the city, and accepting a right, under the ruling of the court, to establish his lonosence by ordeal, or trial by combust. Be contended that if unrepealed ancient procedure is good law his claim to demand the "wagers of battel" was as just and equitable as the "stand saide" privilege Shrieks of laughter followed the sad taced man's demand; irrestabily comical in itself, but the more exquisite from the fact that he is a little, attenuated, weak-chested, asthmatic body, weighing only 83 pounds, while his ad-

each is to grasp his axe in the right hand, and the left hat d of the other in his left. The accused person to say: "boar this O man, who ca lest thyself John "irch by the name of baptism" that I, who call myself Frank Welss by the name of baptism, did not likely on, so help me God and all the saints." To which the accuser will reply: "Hear me, O man, who n I hold by the hand and who ca est thyself Frank Wels by the name of batten that I do hold thee perjured, and this I will prove with my body, so help me God and all the saints." At a signal from Judge valbrath the m n will come out of their corners and go for each other, and his cause shall be deemed just who suce edd in carving up the other before the going down of the suit.

The merriment caused by Welse' claim can better be imagined than decribed. One son Juror came near having a fit of applexy, and another laughed himself into imberilly. During the rears of laughter Welss atoo; with out a smile on his face, a picture of solid, saustantial misery. Whill-considered the appeal with a tragic earn-siness that a most indue d convulsions. The upshot is ikely to be that the case will be laughed out of court.

FATHER O'LEARY.

It is related of Father O' eary, a famous with in his dy, and a great favorite with George IV, and at the same limb a tendule autamoust of Prolestan's that, bely introduced one day by the king to the Bisnop of condon as they were walking in the said not the panace, the sished was warned by the King to be on his guard against saying anything the fineste to Father O'Leary, especially enything the uching on the Cathodorali ion, a Father O'Leary was very sensitive and a verification occur, he, the Bahop, would undoubtedly get the worst of it he Bishop, however, who had a very good opinion of himself and thought himself certainly equal to any representative of the "Scarlet Lady," did not think it necessary to profit by the Irlendly advice of handle. In the course of conversation, in which various topics were discussed the Bahop finally turned to Father O'Leary and remarked. I have often wandered, Father O'Leary, why some change might not be made in the electric and "wither O'Leary." "I am married to the Church." "Oh as to that," replied the kishop, "so an I; the Church is may wife too." But you have short I one at ham, I believe?" said mather O'Leary. "Of course" said the mast certainly be an adultress" and father O'Leary. "There 's aid the Kinz, laughing heartily, "my Lord Bishop, I told you you would get the worst of it." FATHER O'LEARY.

# DB. MURRAY, OF MAYNOOTH.

Death of the great Iriah theologian-An author that predicted Pio Nonos definition of the Dogma of Infalli-

(From the Dublin Freeman.) The Irish clergy, and many a priest and scholar in far off lands, will learn with deep regret of the death of Dr. Murray, of Maynooth College. It is true, Indeed, that for some time past his recovery was deemed hopeless. Still, a great shock was felt in the college when it was announced to the students Yesterday morning that their kind old triend and professor had quietly passed away the previous night at half-past sleven o'clock. Many fervent prayer was breathed for his soul's repese; for, although personally little known to the students of the present generation, Dr. Murray was very dear to them all. The very reverend deceased was born at Clones, County Monegonn, on the 18th of November, 1811. to that on to-morrow, the day of his burial, he would have just completed the seventy-second year of his age. He received his early English and classical education in the neighborhood of Clones, and during his long life retained that deep and abiding effection, so characteristic of the Celtic nature, for his family and for his native place. On the 25th of August, 1829, before he was quite eighteen years of age, he joined the thetoric class in Maynooth College, being, as be himself characteristically declared to the Royal Commissioners in 1853, among the first batch of emancipated Catholic students. Amongst his class-fellows he had two very dear and life long friends, the late Rev. George Crolly, Professor of Theology in Maynooth, and the Very Rev. Dr. Coffey,

cureus we elected Professor on Septem-

feeling his strength failing him, tendered his resignation to the Board in October last, the Bishops declined unanimously to accept it. Tacy would have bim die the bead of the Theological Faculty in that great college, where he had lived so long, which he had loved so dearly, and which will always regard him as one of her most distinguished sons and brightest ornaments.

DR. MURRAY'S WRITINGS bave long since given time a high place A Brilliant Speech by Mr. J. Cowen, M.P., amongst the most distinguished theologians of the Carbollo Church. His great treatise, "De Ecclesia Christi," is now universally recogniz dus the most complete and exhautive work in that wide branch of theological science It is admitted to be the highest authority even in the French and Roman sobools.

PATHER PERRONE.

in a highly complimentary letter to the author,

chestnuts out of the fire Others ate them (laughter). Some of the frish members who were in last rarisment might, if they were so minded, a tale unfold that would disturb the THE PREEDOM OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, Liberal member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, delivered the following sperch in the House of Commons in the course of the debate on the closure resolu-

on Cloture.

well be a best designed to the Proposed and Section 1997. A company of the the Section 1997 of the Section

minded, a tale unfold that would disturb the equanimity of their o mankerous critics chear. hear). I the bon member for Cavon would recount at w passages from his Parliamentary autobiography hey wind be most lowesting and instructive (laugh er). His hon, friend and instructive (laugh er). His hon, friend day, three years are war invited, by one of those procure war invited, by one of those procure and fulfilled its (laughter and chears.) This was set down to irish obstruction. The diger points on the dial were Irish irish, but the mechanism that moved them was of another nations ity (cheirs). The bin was defacted, and no like measure had sluce reached so advanced a siege. Now mark THE POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION claim obstruction. The diger points on the dial were Irish trally, but the mechanicism that were Irish trally, but the mechanicism that were Irish trally, but the mechanicism that moved them was of an ther nations ity (chevrs). The bil was def-sit-d, and no like measure had sheereschels and was oed a siege. Now mark the Nemesla Sankrupicy is one of the questions in the Governmen are specially anxious be legislate ucon, and grand control the are one of their transless for rarilamentary ongestion. He e was a Barkrupicy Bilt drawn by Str John Holzer and to d'Osline-two mi when whatever may be asid of them as politicians, were of onco tasted auth rity as lawyers—and the late Mi istry, with a view of hastening the passages, proposed to try experimentally the scheme of grand committees that the Governmentars now initiating the present of the rate of the rate of the scheme of grand committees that the Governmentars now initiating the present of the colon of the order of the grand committees were defeated at the instances and sangestion of Liberal cloth its, who are now clamoring for the to do not prolonged the rings. Who are now clamoring for the to do not prolonged the rings. Who are now clamoring for the too of the grand committees were defeated at the instances and sangestion of the others of the prolonged the rings. Who are now clamoring for the too of the grand them dosoribad as men beyond the pale of dec. at politics, and recalled how our obstruction had been made a lidder upon with as Irong partisans had elimbed to office, any Insering sepace, he ever had for party chicks expired (ch. crs). They need not spec, late on the arrival of american politics, and recalled how our obstruction had been made a lidder upon with a sirrog partisans had elimbed to office, any Insering sepace, he ever had for party chickes expired (ch. crs). They need not spec, and the provide the party of the man nonget Lem (heart, large). It was followed to a late leaf of a merican party (heart) was a late leaf to the party of the propositio

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Dec. 6, 1882

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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MONTREAL, CANADA WEDNESDAY...... DEC. 13, 1882

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR. DECEMBER.

THURSDAY, 14 .- Of the Octave. Cons. Bp. Brondel, Vancouver, 1879. FRIDAY, 15 .- Octave of the Immaculate Conception. Fast.

SATURDAY, 16 .- St. Eusebiur, Bishop and Martyr. SOMDAY, 17 .- Third Sunday in Advent

Epiet. Phil. iv. 4.7; Gosp. John i

19.28. Monday, 18,-Expectation of the B. V. M. Tomsbay, 19 .- Feria. WEDNESDAY, 20 .- Ember Day. Fast, Vigil of St. Thomas.

#### TO OUR SUBSORISERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settle. ment. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an escential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be emforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for It, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS must realize that it can only sucoeed by their assistance, and we shall con. sider the non-payment of subscriptions now due as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its prosperity. We have made several appeals before this to our subscribers; but we hope thought of it ought to be enough to force a the present will prove absolutely effectual, and | repeal of the obnoxious code. It is rather we confidently expect to receive the amount late in the day to ask New York to wership due in all cases, without being put to the the relics of old Puritan fanaticism and introuble and expense of enforcing collections. | tolerance. Money can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter. We hope that not one will fail in remitting at

It appears that there are rich coal fields in the Northwest, and that the eyes of the specplators are upon them. The Government is being urged not to grant mining privileges, which would be used for the purposes of speculation and not for the development of such mines. Coal mines should be made a source of weslth for the country at large, and not for the individua!. Licenses to work and develop mines should be granted only on the express understanding that they will not be made the basis of speculation which would prove detrimental to the country.

THE Irishmen of the present generation are evidently losing all taste for military service in the British army, and they are stopping at home "with a vengeance." It takes duction in the customs as is universally more than the Queen's shilling to entice them under the Union Jack, for we find the Secretary of the War Department stating in the House of Commons that he "should gladly welcome any addition of Irishmen to the army of the stuff of those who stormed the entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir." The high as fifty per cent. With this unanimity times have changed when the Hon. Secretary | the Democrats will not have much difficulty for War is forced to use fistery whereby to in wiping out the glaring inconsistencies of secure recruits from Ireland. It remains to be seen whether Irishmen can be seduced by such adulation to enter the British military service.

CANADA, and especially Montreal, cannot be excelled in the line of winter sports. That the coming Carnival which is to take place in the fourth week of January next, will be a delightful demonstration of the facts is already a foregone conclusion. The project rast with enthusiastic appprobation from the start, and it has had the hearty support of our most prominent citizens. What the Exhibition is to the city in the summer, this Carnival will be to it in the winter-a profitable attraction for the citizens and an enjoyable one for the thousands of visitors that will be sure to gather in our midst. The outside world will be made to see that Canadian vitality and enjoyment of life are not checked by the pure white snow and the chilly blasts of winter.

WHEN a murder takes place in Ireland, it is at once set down as agrarian, and the entire Government of the Castle is on the qui vive for the murderer. Proclamations are issued offering large rewards to those who will give information that will lead to a conviction, and promising those who did pardon. This conduct of the Government just been brought under the notice of the statistics of all the manufacturing industries effects, and if enormous surpluses in the whole being and body of our acin entering, regarding accessories of a crime, British public, who are quite indignant over of the country (to the exclusion of gas) has United States are productive of prejudicial tions. He, who said this can see

a nolle prosequi as a reward of the convictions obtained with their assistance, is decidedly prized right was perpetrated by the head hands employed the amount of wages paid, immoral and disgraceful. Its only effect is of Eton College, and is as flagrant as the value of materials used and the value of upon the information of persons guilty of venerable school, Mr. Joynes, had travelled atrocious murders, by giving them a free pardon, when they know that their hands are as stained with the blood of the victims as the man who actually fired the fatal shot or delivered the fatal blow.

THE political out-look in Germany is by no means reassuring; the condition of the people is not ameliorated by the arbitrary and iron rule of Bismarck; coercion in Germany leads to the same results as it does in Russia or Ireland, to secret organizations, conspiracies, and to the employment of desperate means whereby to accomplish an object. The greater the coercion the greater the peril to the State, but the German Chancellor falls to recognize the truth of this maxim founded on experience. He is daily forcing the people into the ranks of the Socialists, whose object is to make sad havoc of the Government institutions as modelled by Bismarck. The laws which he had passed in the Reichstag for the purpose of stamping out Socialism have miserably failed in their object, for there are more Socialists to-day than ever, and there is a corresponding amount of discontent among the messes with the existing state of things. This has been proved to be a fact by a Committee appointed to report on the execution of the Socialist law, and which says "the conviction is irresistibly forced on the Government that the repressive measures must be continued." It is no wonder that so many Germans leave their fatherland to seek elsewhere that freedom which is so persistently and unwisely denied them at home.

Is there is anything that a New Yorker cannot tolerate, it is to be forced to algidly observe the Sunday. On the 1st of December a new Penal Code came into force, the provisions of which made all servile labor on the Sunday, except that done in the name of charity and necessity, a misdemeanor. The results were distressing, and ever since, the male portion of the penulation who have got beyond boyhood, are uttering the loudest complaints that they could not get their faces shaved, nor their boots blacked, nor their live cant algar, nor their ice cream, nor their morning paper, but they acknowledge they got their beer and whiskey by means of side doors. their paper, only add an additional weight to | The entire press cordially sympathize with the unfortunate New Yorkers, who never before kept the Sabbath, at least inside of fifty years. The press declare that the new Penal Code outrages public convenience and private rights by its despotic and Puritanical provisions. Just imagine any law forcing a New Yorker to go through Central Park or up the avenues with a black face and grey boots on a Sunday afternoon. The very

> PROTECTION in the United States has evidently seen its day of usefulness, and the people of a solid and flourishing Republic are no longer in love with it. They have no further need of protectionist duties which weigh heavily upon the many while enriching the few and creating all-powerful monopolies. The reaction against the protective tariff is undoubted, and the Democrats owe their recent victory to their promises to abolish it. That they intend to fulfil these promises is a matter of fact, for the principal subject of public and legislative discussions is the tariff. In fact, the sentiment of the tribute to his genius in establishing such country is so strongly in favor of a radical change, that the Republicans dare not raise either finger or voice against the levelling down of the whole revenue system. President Arthur, in his Message to Congress, had to toe the popular mark. although he did not favor such a general reclamored for. The Tarlff Commission waich was appointed by the last Congress, and which was confidently expected to report in favor of retaining the protective tariff, turns around and sides with the majority recommending reductions of twenty-five per cent, and as the tariff and of reducing the duties to the lewest possible figure.

FREEDOM OF OPINION IN ENGLANDS It has been generally accepted that in England, at least, if not in other parts of the British Empire, freedom of opinion was the inalienable right of even the humblest individual. No man should be made to suffer for his thoughts or speech while on English soil. In fact, utterances which would be punished as treason in Ireland would command the applause and approbation of the English populace and Press. Nihilists from Russia, Socialists from Germany, revolutionists and incendiaries from to the showing of the American officials who France and Switzerland, Carbonari from Italy, have had to prepare and issue the census. and rebels from Spain, can flock to London Ask a Canadian operative why he emigrates where their tongues are never bridled nor to the United States, and he will invariably their pens ever stayed; they can preach and answer that it is to better his condition by publish their diabolical doctrines with the procuring more work and higher wages there utmost impunity under the protection of the than he can on this side of the line. He may English flag, although England very incon- obtain greater facilities and opportunisistently complains of the United States ties to work, but he certainly does parmitting an O'Donovan Rossa to not get any better pay, for we use the same liberty as is accorded his Euro- find that the general average of wages for to be the cause of all that is reckless and ex- in the kindly spoken word and felt in pean confreres in London to fulminate his re- operatives is less than a dollar a day. This travagant in the expenditure of the national the noble generous deed of meroy. volutionary decrees. This liberty of opinion sum is much less than what workmen in the runds, the source of dishonesty and corruption can look out, and through which we may look which is so sacred in the eyes of English | States were generally credited with receiving, men 15, however, occasionally violated and t will no doubt cause surprise to many. not actually commit the crime, a free trampled upon. An instance of this kind has That part of the census which deals with the justly taxed.

the occurrence. The violation of this much just been published; it gives the number of through Ireland during last summer. He and Territories. We find that throughout happened to be in the company of Henry George, when the latter was arbitrarily arrested, and whose arrest he shared. On is 2,738,950; of this number of operatives wo-Mr. Joynes' return to England, he gathered his notes together of what he had heard and seen and experienced in his travels through Ireland, and forwarded them to the Times, which 531,753; children and youths, 181,918. The published one portion and rejected the other. In the course of time Mr. Joynes embodied his experiences of Irish life in a little book, but before it left the hands of the publishers, he received a visit from the head master of Eton, who called upon him to suppress it. What was most galling to the writer was that the head master had ordered the suppression of the book without having read it. Poor Joynes had to at the expense of hard and honest labor, the obey or seek his bread and butter elsewhere. Anything favorable to Ireland, coming from Eton, was too much for this enlightened institution to permit even at the expenses of robbing an Englishman of his precious right. And this is the same school where Goldwin Smith only a few weeks ago told us that Irish boys were treated with the greatest impartiality and even favor. Smith has rather queer reminiscences; they generally lack versuity in the light of facts. In the meantime it is satisfactory to notice that this authority of the great English school is being pretty well rebuked for his petty lishment of industries, but in the meantime tyranny.

#### THE LATE SIR HUGH ALLAN. The year eighteen hundred and eighty-two

has marked the closing chapter of more than a usual number of men, eminent in the varions walks of life, and identified with either the intellectual or material progress and development characteristic of this century. Canada has contributed its quota to this but also prosperity and competency for the bonorable death roll, and to-day the citizen | Poor. who stands foremost in its commercial history has added the lustre of his name to it. Sir Hugh Allan, who was that man, has gone the way of all nature. The unexpected and sad intelligence of his death was cabled to his bereaved family in this city on Baturday last. He died suddenly in Edinburgh, and the announcement of the event caused the entire community to manifest a feeling of deep regret and painful surprise. The business capacity, enterprise and success of Sir Hugh Allan benefited him to a remarkable extent, but not more than they did his adopted country, which was the scene of his labors for over not grow rich at the expense of the country or the peorle; he prospered and developed with the rising colony, and the Dominion can in turn point to him as the most potent creator and fosterer of its commercial prosperity and development. Sir Hugh Allan's efforts were decidedly successful in establishing between the old and new worlds communication which stand second none in ocean traffic. His enterprise in this direction won for him the esteem and appreciation of his fellow citizens, who were ever anxious to support his magnificent line of steamers; the approbation of the Queen, who knighted him in recognition of his services to Canadian and British commerce; and the admiration of the citizens of the neighboring republic, who, no later than last year, paid a marked public

sway over the Atlantic. The death of Sir Hugh will create an immense blank in almost every branch of our trade and commerce, for his name was assoclated with innumerable enterprises which were acknowledged to owe their solidity and success to the connection. The blography of the dead Knight is but the record of what can be realized by labor and perseverance, ability and honesty, when they are exercised and centered in the accomplishment of one grand object in life. Canada, which was poor, uncultivated and comparatively unknown when the young Scotch emigrant stepped for the first time on to the muddy banks of the St. Lawrence, performs but a sacred duty of gratitude when it stands by the grave of Sir Hugh Allan and mourns the loss of a laborious and successful son, who more than any other raised it into prominence, ensured its commercial prosperity and development. and secured for it whatever little influence it has among the nations.

PROTECTION AND WAGES. Our Canadian laborers and tradesmen have been accustomed to look upon the United States as a market where skill and labor are better paid than at home. This is not the case, but is a pure fallacy-at least according

manufacturing industry in each of the States the country there are 253,840 establishments, where the average number of hands employed men and children only form twenty-six per eent. The figures are :- Males above sixteen years, 2,025,279; females above fifteen years, amount of wages paid to this whole number of hands during a year is \$947,919,674. This would average only \$346.08 a year for each operative or less than a dollar a day. This low state of the labor market plainly indicates the gr ed of manufacturers and the inability of protection to better the condition of the poor workingman. The manufacturers have availed themselves of a protective tariff to grow rich laborer getting but an ineignificant share in cnormous profits. The laborthe man moreover is being pushed from bad to worse by bis employers, for his wages, according to the statistics, have actually declined inside of ten years more than eight per cent. This evil, which after a long lapse of time is only row being fully estimated in the United States, should be guarded against in Canada. We have a protective tariff in this country, which we need for a while yet to allow of the development of its resources and the estabit would be well that the interests of the laborer, who after all and in the end has to pay for the tariff, should not be overlooked or set aside by the manufacturers. Big dividends and enormous profits for manufacturers, with poor wages for the workingman, would force Parliament to burn the tariff much sooner and more surely than all the speeches of the combined Opposition. Protection should not slone mean riches for the wealthy,

#### EXCLUSIVE OF THE SHAMROCKS."

There is at present on the tapis a proposed lacrosse tour to England during the coming summer, and the subject is attracting considerable attention in sporting circles. team, which would have to uphold Canada's honor and maintain lieving the mind from tediousness and tendits reputation on the lacrosse field! in foreign countries, was, according to points of the subject. His effort was an unthe idea expressed by Mr. McNaught, Secretary of the National Association, to be composed of representatives from all the first-class clubs in the Dominion. This would make filty-six years. He was unlike many of the the team an All-Canada twelve, which would before that in these public entertainments great commercial figures of the age; he did at once make the tour one of national importance, and this, it will be admitted, was a step in the right direction. The picked skill, science and endurance of the Dominion if it was only a local club who undertook to scandals or doubtful transactions, while his fail to see why the following should be tele-

> "The lacrosse team which it is intended shall visit Europe next year will be composed of players from the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. The best the Shamrocks of Montreal) will be selected, and 15 in all will be chosen."

Why should the champions of the game be excluded from the composition of an All-Canada-team? No answer seems to suggest itself; for no answer can be given which would not reflect obloquy upon those who would attempt this scheme of boycotting against the best and most gentlemanly players in the Dominion. come from any responsible party in whose power it might lie to effect the unfair ex-

#### THE SURPLUS IN THE NATIONAL REVENITE.

During the fiscal year of 1881, the revenue Minister of Finance caused one portion of the country to go into ecstasy when he announced that there was a surplus of fifteen millions in not be persuaded to view such a large surplus with a favorable eye, as they maintained it hension over a surplus will have a chance of becoming more pronounced, as five months of the current fiscal year shows a remarkable increase of close on two millions over the same period of 1881, and if balance of the year, the revenue for 1882 will he is the immediate vicinity of five millions more than the budget of 1881 was able to show. A surplus of fifteen millions was not bad, but twenty millions will be better. Comparatively speaking, this beats the record of our wealthy Republican neighbors. They in population, and, they say, in everything else, and they can only point to a surplus of about one hundred and some odd millions, which, at the most, is only six times the amount we can show. But our neighbors are not in love with such in the public service, and an unnecessary in. The eyes, are the windows of the soul; weight upon the people who are thus un the poet says, the eye is in itself a soul,

results, in Canada they will not fail to create a similar state of affairs. The most desirable and that Beauty is noblest and best which is state the national finances could be in is to breed crime, because it puts a premium it is unjustifiable. An under master of this the products for all the establishments of to have the expenditure, and revenue fairly, if not equally, balanced in favor of the latter. A big surplus is too tempting for politicians to handle, and besides it represents so much capital that has been unnecessarily squeezed out of the people. Then it must be remembered that a body His hands had made. But why does surplus is no indication of the administration being honest and economical. There never was such wholesale robberles nor extravagance of the funds of the United States Treasury than when the surplus was the largest. No government should take millions of dollars out of the pockets of the people which are not required for the proper administration of public affairs. The Dominion is too young to be borne down by the weight, not of heavy and only the dark side; the beautiful mind but of unnecessary taxes. A people should not is big enough and bright enough to see be like an individual who amasses a fortune to leave to his heirs; the people should be asked to meet only the needs of the present and not it selzes on the substance and the essence of to fill the exchequer with millions for the things, and from the substance of things that benefit of posterity.

Enough of its glory remains on its sword, To light us to victory yet.

The fifth volume of Donahoe's Magazine (Mr. Donshoe is the founder of The Pilot) commences in January, 1883. It is devoted to the Irish race at home and acroad. Only \$2.00 a year. \$1.00 for six months. Sample copies sent free. Address Patrick Donahos 21 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

#### THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

An Interesting and Idstructive Enter-tainment—An Eddress by Father Eyan on the Phiosophy of meanty.

On Wednesday evening last this Club gave its firstpublic entertainment of the season in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's Callege. The excellent programme and the popularity of the speakers of the evening, with the wellearned fame of the Catholic Club, attracted a large and very intellectual audience.

The President, Dr. Guerin, introduced Mr. Purcell, B.CL., who read with fine effect John Boyle O'Rielly's poem, "An Old Dragoon's story," elicitieg rapturous applause. Dr. Mignault then delivered an excedingly interesting lecture on "Flowers and their The learned doctor has a unique Gnesta." style, which immediately catches the attention of his audience and holds it captive to the close. His exposi-tion of the subject is clear and attractive, his occasional humorous sallies reing to rivet the attention to the more serious mistakable success.

#### FATHER RYAN'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Father Ryan then came forward

Ladies and Gentlemen :- I think I told you

and was greeted with applause. He said :-

we simply wish to give a specimen of the work we do in our ordinary weekly meetings. You show by your large attendance here this evening the interest you take in our work. We are most grateful for your kind encouragewould command more attention and form a ment, and we hope to merit for our future more profitable attraction in England than efforts the reward of your distinguished patronage. In return we shall do all we can to increase your pleasure and contribute to career was as honorable as it was useful; his demonstrate the merits of our national game. | your intellectual profit. The Catholic Club name was never mixed up with business Having this fact generally recognized we expects every man to do his duly. The members have this evening done their work well, as you have testified by your remains for the Moderator to do his duty The official work of the Moderator is to direct and control the thought and action of the Club, but the members do their work players in each of these cities (exclusive of so well that there is really nothing for me to moderate; and so my occupation is goneor would be had I not determined in self-defence to give at each of our meetings, a short and simple talk on Mental and Moral Philosophy. I think these talks will be useful to the members of the Club and indeed, to all who may do us the honor of attending our weekly meetings. This evening I had intended to give you a little talk on the Beauty of Philosophy; but, inspired by the audience, I have changed my mind and will talk instead about the Philosophy of Beauty. The apostle It is to be sincerely hoped that the news of the withetic, who has lately passed contained in the above telegram does not through the country as "the comet of a season," talked much about the Beautiful, but never condescended to tell us what the Beau. tiful really is. He is reported to have told clusion of the Shamrocks. We hope that the the public what the Besutiful he preached is not: he said it had nothing to do with the morally good. I do not at all agree with those who think Mr. Wilde is a fool, and believe that under his wide awake hat was a wideawake head that knew well what is to traverse the island from St. John's to its owner arrived at; he simply played on the of the Dominion was at its highest, and the craze which he partly created, took the poet's advice and " put money in his purse." differ with Mr. Wilds in our definition of the beautiful, and we say it is the morally good. There are three kinds of beauties, the treasury, while the other portion could material, spiritual, and moral. Philosophy is the love of wisdom; wisdom considers what is highest, noblest and best in everything. The best kind of beauty was the fruit of Tory extortion. But this is moral beauty; we are talking philosophy year, Conservative ecstacy and Liberal appre- and must therefore consider the beauty that St. Thomas tells us that the is best. beautiful in general is "that which pleases when seen," ea pulchia sunt quae visa plathe revenue of the Dominion for the first cent, and he goes on to say that beauty has three constituent parts, integrity, order and visible harmony. As there are three constituents of beauty in general, so are there three kinds of moral beauty-the beauthat rate of increase is kept up through the ty of the mind, the beauty of the heart and the beauty of the peaceful home-beautiful thoughts, beautiful words and beautiful deeds. It may seem that the definition St. Thomas gives cannot be applied to mental and moral heauty. That is beautiful which pleases when seen.' But how can the soul be seen? A popular preacher of this city has lately astonished his friends by publicly professing his disbelief in are from twelve to thirteen times our number | God. But he has astonished more than his friends by saying that he does not even believe in himself. According to his confession he believes in only halt of himself, and that not his better half-he does not believe in his soul, and the reason he says is because he can't see it. Now, we would tell him for his comfort that the soul can be seen and heard and felt : It'is enormous surpluses, for they consider them | seen in the clearly expressed thought, heard

The soul has its windows through which it

or other section and the section of the section of

without windows and hear without words most pleasing to His all-seeing eye. He saw all, things which He made in the beginning, and He saw that everything was beautiful and good, and He said so. He said so of every-thing except of His last and greatest work, the body and soul of man. He saw that body, for He fashioned and framed it from the dust of the earth. He saw that soul for He breathed it into the He not say that He saw both body and soul were beautiful? The reason is that the true beauty of man is not beauty of body, not even beauty of spiritual being, but it is the beauty of mental and moral action. And so God waited as it were, to see if man would make himself beautiful before He would praise him. The action of the soul is thought, the object of thought is truth. There are little minds that see things by halves; there are crooked minds that see always the wrong side, and sombre minds and sad that see always see all sides of the surface; it sees as a soul should see, beneath and beyond the spriace; are seen it ascends to the great first cause; it "looks through nature, up to nature's God." That philosopher was wrong who said the soul in this life sees all things in God; the soul must make itself beautiful by seeing God in all things before it can be blessed by seeing all things in God. But you may say to me, if we see all sides of things, must we not sometimes see what we cannot approve? Now there is no greater obstacle to the integrity of beauty, than this one little mischievous word, "but" you admit your friend has some most excellent qualities\_" but," &c., and then begins what is not beautiful. This "but" is a word of the head, he heart has nothing to do with it. The beautiful heart is blind to the "bute." The poet is a preacher when he says "a friendly eye should see no faults." Do not tell me you cannot help seeing them, say not you are bound to see them. Remember that the best beauty of man is the beauty of the heart, that the beauty of the heart is charity, and that the most beautiful charity is the charity of mercy. The beautiful mind gives integrity, the beautiful heart gives order, and this order is most perfect when charity rules. The union of beautiful minds and beautiful hearts give the bright harmony that is seen in the happy home. We may wish for beautiful bodies, or beautiful clothes, but we cannot have them for the wishing-by willing and working, we may have beautiful minds, beautiful hearts, and beautiful homes. Let us begin to so will and so work that we may all have a "bappy Christmas."

NEWFOUNDLAND-ITS PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENTS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sr. John's, Nfld., Nov. 30, 1882. It is a strange fact that the Island of Newfoundland—the oldest of the British colonial possessions—is so little known, and yet there are many places worse, and, I may say, few better. To some Newfoundland is known only as a fishing station, or, in the words of the immortal Burns,

"Some place far abroad,
Where sailors gang to fish for cod."
Many visit St. John's, the capital, en route to Canada and the United States, and form their ideas of the island from their hurried stay; but those whose fortune it has been to spend some months in the country and mingle with its warm hearted inhabitants, have carried away pleasant memories of our "Island

True it is (but as a native it pales me to gay so) that Newfoundland can claim but a sarnest attention and hearty applause. It now | small place among those countries which are ever advancing in works of civilization and progress. While the neighboring colonies were building extensive lines of railway, settling their wild lands, promoting immigration, and carrying out great works of public utility, we clung to the one industry—that of fishing-and left our forests to rot or burn, our fertile lands in possession of the wolf and deer, and our coal and mineral treasures undisturbed. This is the secret that has held the country so long stagnant and non-

progressive. In the interior of Newfoundland there are millions of acres of agricultural land which if cultivated, I venture to say, would produce crops equal, if not superior, to those raised in Canada and the United States. In proof of this we find that in George's Bay, on the Western coast, the land hay, without receiving manure. Fine crops of wheat are also grown on in the Codroy Valley, on the west coast, and the day is not far distant when we will grow and grind our own flour.

The island is now being rapidly developed by the introduction of foreign capital. A railway is in course of construction which George's Bay. It is in the hands of Americans, who are aided, however, by a handsome subsidy from the Newfoundland Government. Over forty miles of the road are already completed. This great enterprise will open up the country for cultivation and unfold the slumbering resources of the interior.

The emigrant will then be welcomed to our shores and find a home in a smiling and prospercus land, and thriving homesteads will spring up where the deer, the beaver, and the wolf now reign supreme.

Woods of the finest timber, suitable for building and for ship's spars, stud the interior of the island, and one day it will form an im-

portant industry in the colony.
In many parts of the island splendid specimens of lead, silver, and sometimes gold have been found, and already in Little Bay, on the north-east side of the island, an extensive copper mine is being worked with profit to the owners.

The railroad is to connect with this great mineral region, which is supposed to be the centre of our buried treasures.

At some future period I shall give your readers an account of the opposition met with by the Government while passing the Railway Bill, and of the famous battle fought at Foxtrap Bridge between the sturdy matrons of Foxtrap and some of our celebrated politicians and judges while the rails were being laid in that direction.

At the mext monthly meeting (of the St Henri Council the question of drainage will be brought up. The same question will also be discussed by the St. Cunegonde Counoil, and some of the members of the Cote St.

their intention of having the matter discussed at an early date. -Starke's Almanac and General Begister for 1883, J. Theo. Robinson, 54 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, is to hand and is as sploy as ever. There are few pocket almanacs issued of more utility than Starke's and fewer

Antoine Municipal Council have announced

still that contains more useful information to the general public 

\_Lieut. Col. Pierre T. Belvecchio, auother old and respected Montrealer, was found dead in his bed this morning. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest.

\_\_Mr. Yoseph Adolphe Hawley who, whilst suffering from softening of the brain, throw himself from a window in Notre Dame Hospital gesterday morning, died during the afternoon.

... The proceeds of St. Joseph's bazzar have. been distributed as follows:—Bisters of Providence, \$100; Notre Dame Hospital, \$150; Boolety of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Antoine Conference, \$100; St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, St. Catherine-street Orphan Asylum, \$100. The Bishop of Montreal \$150.

\_The Chief of Police has been asked from Chicago to trace the whereabouts of a lawyer named Isaac Fugit. He is wanted in Chicago to stand his trial on a charge of larceny and counterfeiting a cheque. He is six feet high and is accompanied by his wife Jessie and his child Luiu. All three are blondes.

...Mr. Thomas Mullarky, son of Mr. P. Muliarky, left last evening by the 6.30 train for New York city. Mr. Mullarky has gone forth with good prospects, he having secured a permanent position. A number of his friends assembled at the depot to wish him bon cegage and success in his new field of labor.

-Yesterday morning a man named Alex. ander Thompson, an employee in Mesers. H. B. Iven & Co's foundry, had his foot severely injured by a heavy box of iron, which he was | red the day previous, an old woman and a carrying, slipping and falling on it. He was taken to the General Rospital, where it was found that one of his toes was crushed completely oft.

\_\_A meeting of officers of the Victoria Biffer of Canada was held at the regimental armory, Dorchester street last night, when various financial questions connected with the corps were considered. Number five company also held a meeting regarding the coming fancy fair, and arrangements were made for the company's share therein.

... There are at present attending the Medieal Faculty of McGill College, 184 students, of which number Outsrio sends 91, Quebec, 44, New Brunswick 15, United States 13. Prince Edward Island 9, Nova Scotia 7, Manitoba 3, Newfoundland 2, and West Indies 2. This is the largest attendance since the opening of the school. There are over 69 freshmen.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL : FAIR. The most popular lacrosse player; prize, \$300-cluster diamond ting:-

The excitement, as the close of the poll in the dacrosse competition drew near, was intense, and the announcement that Mr. McFeown, of the Shamrock Club, had won the ring, was received with tremendous cheering, the lucky winner being duly bounced. The President of the Shamrock Club, Mr. James McShone, M.P.P., made a short address, in the course of which he said that while he felt sorry that Mr. Mackenzie had been beaten, yet he, in common with others, was proud of the Shamrock lacrosse team, who were a credit to Montreal and to the Bominion of Canada,

THE INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP. The following are the matches won and

played by the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Olub, of Montreal, for the Intermediate Championship and Pennant during the season of 1882:--Commencing with the Brants of Brantford,

June 3rd, won by the Young Shamrocks by 2nd match, June 9th, Brants of Paris; won by the Toung Shamrocks by default.

3rd match, "Le Canadien" of Montreal, July 9th; won by Young Shamrocks; three games to one. 4th, July 22nd, Young Canadians of Corn-

wall; won by the Young Shamrocke; three games to mone. 5th match, August 19th, Peterboro of Peterboro; won by the Young Shamrocks;

3 games to none. 6th match, August 26th, Emeralds of Montreal; won by the Young Shamrocks; 3

games to none. 7th match, September 9th, Shamrocks of Quebec; won by the Young Shamrocks by default.

8th match, September 9th, White Star of Quebec; were by the Young Shamtocks; 3 games to none. 9th match, September 16th, Young Cana-

dians of Cornwall; won by the Young Shamrocks; 3 games to none. 10th match, September 30th, Maltlands of Toronto; won by the Young Shamrock; three

games to one. 11th match, October 2nd, Peterboro Lacrosse Club, of Peterboro, and Young Shamrocks of Monireal. This match was a draw. 12th match, October 11th, Independents of Toronto; won by the Young Shamrocks by

13th metch, October 18th, Thistle Lacrosse Club of Quebec; won by the Young Shamrocks; three games to one.

NOT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP. 14th match, July 29th, Second Twelve of Montreal Lacrosse Club of Montreal; won by the Young Shamrooks; three games to

15th match, "Indians," play October 28th; won by the Young Shantrocks; two games to

Making 15 matches played in all; 13 for the Intermediate Pennant and title of Intermediate Champions of the world, and the other two were friendly matches.

### THE APOSTLE OF COLONIZATION.

An intimate friend of the Bev. Father Labelle, the Apostle of Colonization in the north of the Province, stated to-day to a representative of this journal that it was the Rev. Father's intention to again ask the Legislature at its coming session to pass what has been termed "The Lottery Bill," which the "Ultramontanes" of the Legislative Council rejected last session, to take a little vengeance against Fa-ther Labelle, who gave his support to the Chapleau Government, because that Government had encouraged in a very liberal manner the great work of colonization which he has been laboring so earnestly during many years to bring to a successful issue. The object of this bill, as is well known, is to raise funds to build schools and churches among the poor pioneers, hundreds of miles away from Montreal. The

Nomininque." This step is taken because of the great work which he has done in those parts or religiou and country, and this fact will be readily admitted when it is stated that Father Labelle has created no less than twenty-five prishes through his own energy. His work of colonization has been so rapid during late years, that some two years ago his most ardent admirers suggested that he should be returned a member of Parliament for that section of the country. But they forgot that this was impossible under our sit as members in either the Federal or Local Houses. To further his work of colonization, however, he has founded the Nerd, a lively journal in St. Jerome of which town he is the parish priest, and has charged Mr A. Buies, the noted chroniquer, with publishing a volume to be entitled Le Nord which will shortly

#### DESECRATION AT ST. ANN'S

NUMBER OF BODIES CARRIED OFF BY GROULS

Information has to day reached us to the effect that the deadhouse betind the parish church at St. Ann's was a few days since ebcarrying off a number of houses. The robbers tried to enter by the roof, but found it too strong, whereupon they torced the doors by means of crowlars. The coffins were smarhed, and the bodies divested of their covering, after which the corpses were dragged across the road behind a fence, whence they were placed in a sleigh and driven off. The missis, remains to far as can be learned are those of an old man who was only interyoung girl. The cure of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Ohevrefils, was in the city yesterday in connection with the matter and gave what information he possessed to the authorities. Up to the present, however, nothing has been ascertained concerning the whereabouts of the bodies. The police officers are very reticent in regard to the circumstances, and the clergy of Notre Dame have no further information than what has been received in our despatch.

FETE DE ST. NICOLAS.

This time-honored feast of the patron of youth was celebrated Wednesday with more than ordinary colat at Notre Dame Church by the boys of the city accompanied by a large concourse of parents. The pupils of St. Lawrence, St. James and St Patrick's schools, under the direction of the Christian Brothers. assembled in their classrooms and marched in procession to the Parish Church. Ton Society of the Sacred Heart of St. Lawrence school took the lead in the procession, followed by the Society of St. Patrick's. All the members of the respective societies were dressed in their gala suits and decked with the ensigns of their society. As they entered the church, the great argan, under the presidency of Mr. Labelle, poured forth some of its enchanting peals. The President of St. Lawrence S. H. S., Mr. A. Comte, and the President of St. Patrick's S. H. S., Mr. J. Nibbs, Jr, were seated on a prepared dois directly in front of the high altar. Mass was celebrated by Rev. E. Grangeon, S.S. In the sauctuary were several priests of St. Sulpice. La Messe du seconditon was sung by the pupils of the schools, forming a large choir of no fewer than thirteen or fourteen hundred boys. Their juvenile voices made the vast edifice fairly ring.

After the first gospel, Rev. J. Gurbot scended the pulpit and preached a very instructive sermon in French on the feast of St. Nicholas. He esoccially pictured to the children the great model they had for imitation in the person of the plous Bp., of Myra, when he was of their sge.

Bev. Father Complan have a short instruc-on in English. At the Offertory the choir, under the direction of Br. Nevard, rendered with charming effect the " Adorote Suplex" by Lamb. The singing throughout was sweet and pleasing, being void of those harsh and grating voices which are so often heard on like occasions. It shows that the voices of the boys are carefully cultured in the class-

#### ARCHBISHOP BOURGET.

ARCHBISHOP BOURGET.

Yesterday morning His Grace Archbishop Bourget paid a visit to the church at Hochelaga. At 8 a.m. the children attending the various schools of the parish, numbering over 700. as sembled to greet the venerable prelate, and present their offering, amounting to \$50, towards extinguishing the Episcopal debt. Mgr. Bourget praised the young people for their numerous attendance, and thanked them for the regenerous effering immediately after, the ladies of the congregation of St. Anne assembled in the vestry, when Madame Lalumiers read an address to His Lordship, presenting him with \$50 on behalf of the congregation. At 10 a.m., Mass was delebrated by the Parish Priest, Kev. Mr. C. Huck, during which excellent music was given under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Bisson and Mr. Gibeault, Mr. Lecours presiding at the organ. The sermen was preached in French and English by Mev. Father Monk. The Rev. Father after explaining the nature of the Episcopal debt, made the comforting relationent that this debt is now reduced from \$315,690 to \$141,000. After Mass, Mr. Damien Rolland, ex-Mayor of Hochelaga, read an address on behalf of the parishioners, in the reply to which Mgr. Bourget thanked the people of the town for their kindness, and expressed his most ardent wishes for their future welfare. The offerings were then collected and amounted to over \$500. In the afternoon His Grace visited several of the Convents.

BRIGGS' GENUINE ELECTRIC OIL. Electricity feeds the brain and muscles; in a word, it is Nature's food.

The Electric Oil possesses all the qualities that it is possible to combine in a medicine, thereby giving it a wide range of application as an internal and external remedy for man and beast. The happiest results follow its tenders were received for wood work and carnes, and in Nervous Diseases, such as Sheupentering:—Jos. Bourgouin, \$20,000: Pierre matism, Neuralgia and kindred diseases, it has no equal.

FOR THROAT AND LUNG DISPASES, BOWEL COM-PLAINTS, ETC.,
It is truly a marvel. The Oil, besides excit-

ing appetite, promoting digestion and check- contract was probably owing to some extra ing fermentation on the stomach, antidotes or counteracts the effect of uric acid, which | three months after date of tender, and someproduces rheumatism by destroying the oxolate and phosphate of lime in the bones, and the membranes enciosing the joints. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Edlectric is not Electric.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A new Treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments, Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MR DIXON, 807 King street west, Toronto.

FRENCH CANADIAN REPATRIATION

OTTAWA, Dec. 11 .- The Minister of Agrireligious ory of gambling which was calture, when he explained that the Government could not undertake to pay the expenses ory for political purposes. There is the best of any particular class of immigrants to the authority for stating that it will be adopted Northwest, stated that it, would continue to by the Legislature this year, and none will encourage as much as possible the movement by the Legislature this year, and none will encourage as much as possible the movement dare to ask its being disallowed. "The end for the repatriation of Erench: Canadians demy building had been done regularly in justifies the means." While speaking of the French: Canadians demy building had been done regularly in Board, meetings, and he knew of nothing Board, meetings, and he knew of nothing headers wanted them to settle in board, meetings, and he knew of nothing headers that any being irregular. He did not believe that any movement is one foot to sak the Holy. See to why they should not as well receive the complaints had ever been made by citizens have him appointed Vicer Apostolic of the great Northwest. The with regard to the academy. With the exwell be known as the "Viceriate Apostolic of department intended to publish a series

of pamphlets in French, and distribute them | community, no did not know of any other throughout the Province of Queteo. During the past ceason 60,000 persons had left the older Provinces for Manitobs and the North-West Territories, and in that period 90,000 immigrants had come into the country, many of whom had settled in Ontario, Quebec. New Brunswick and Nova Sctotia, where there was lots of employment for them, thus practically giving the older Provinces more of a conuintion than they had lost, and at the same time sending experienced agriculturists into the constitution as no clergymen are allowed to great land to lay the foundation of a future greatness.

## THE INVESTIGATION.

What Secretary Tressurer Desmoyers Knows About School Management in Montreal-Searching the Records of an Intricate System for Thirty

The Royal Commission charged with inrestigating the school system of Montreal generally, and the conduct of the School Commissioners in particular, met last tered by body-snatchers, who succeeded in evening in the Arcusmbault Normal School, on St. Catherine street. There were present Hon, G. Onimet, Superintendent of Education, Mr. Glackmeyer, Mr. C. J. Doberte, Mr. A. R Demartigny, Mr. L. H. Davidson, and Mesers. Provencher and R. S. White, Joint 6th of June last, a resolution was passed by Secretaries, and also the following School the Board, asking the Government to grant Commissioners: Mr. S. Rivard, Mr. Murphy, the present investigation. As far as Mr. Desnovers, Ald Grenier, and Mr. W. Monk, counsel for the Commissioners. Among others present were Mr. J. P. Whe'an, Managing Director of this journal, Lien .- Col. Onimet, M.P., Mr. Archambault, &c. After the reading of the minutes of last

meeting,
Mr. Desnoyers, Secretary Treasurer of the Commissioners, continued to give his evidence, the first part of which has already been published in THE Post. He began by saying that all the records of the Commissioners, previous to Marcu 1st, 1850, had been burnt accidentally by the destruction of the house in which they were kept. The Secretary of the period was the late Mr. Wilfrid Dorion, whose certificate was produced. Among these records so destroyed were the bank books, receipts, etc., and all other docu-

The Chairman asked witness whether any tenders were asked for the construction of this school, (Archambault's), and other schools.

ments relating to the doings of the Board.

Mr. Desnoyers replied, that to the best of his knowledge, he was of opinion that none were asked for publicly, but that the architect of the Board, Mr. Leveque, had asked for tenders himself from several contractors, without referring to the public press. According to law, the Commissioner were not obliged to ask for tenders publicly. The names of the best contractors, however, were upon these lists so submitted. Among these

were Mesers. Allard, Boyer and others. To Mr. Glackmeyer.—It was the Commissioners who decided upon such tenders so recaived by the architects.

To Mr. Doherty-Witness believed this business was done privately with the contractors by means of a circular.

To Mr. Davidson-Mr. Desnovers said that

he would have to look into the records of the

Board further before being able to answer

any more questions on this point. Mr.

Leveque was appointed Architect of the Board by resolution of date of July 3rd, 1868, by which he was charged with making all necessary arrangements as architect for the giving out of a contract for the erection of the Catholic Commercial Academy, and Messrs. P. S. Murphy and L. Belanger were appointed a committee to co-operate with him in the matter. The plan of was taken on motion of Rev. Canon Lebianc. The above named committee were also charged with coming to an understanding with tendering contractors as to the price which they might charge for the above named construction, and also of making an examination of the plans and devices and to suggest any modification they might deem proper. On the 15th February, 1869, a report was made by that committee together with Rev. Father Rousselot, who acted as Chairman, to the effect that they had come to an understanding and that they had decided to pay Mr. Leveque a percentage of four per cent. on the total amount of all he might do with regard to the work, including the making of plans, &c. This report was adopted unanimously by the Board. Those present were Bev. Father Bousselot, Rev. Canon Leblanc, P. S. Murphy, Mr. Louis (now Judge Belanger), Dr. Trudel and the late Mr. Francis Cassidy. Rev, Father Bousselot, as President, and Mr. M. C. Desnoyers, as Secretary, at the same meeting, were ordered to sign a deed with Payette & Perrault for the masonry work for foundation for Academy building, provided in all cases that not more than \$6,000 was expended during that season. The ten-der of Mr Louis Archambault for carpentering work was also accepted, provided that not more than \$15,300 were expended. This contract was given out 26th May 1869. (Report of Leveque, Architect, was next read.) It states that tenders had been asked for the building of the Academy as decided upon, and the following tenders were received. (For masonry work on the Academy, tenders not produced):— Bourgouin & Co, \$21,480; J. B. St. Louis, \$19,550; Lamontague & Lamontagne, \$19,-676; Leon Biuno, \$19,654; Payette & Perrault, \$16,400. Contract given to Payetie & Perrault, lowest tender. The following Desautels, \$19,800; Pierre Lortie, \$15,980; Octave Prevost, \$15,770; Eugene Malo, \$15,660; Ls. Archambault, \$14,800. Contract given to Mr. Louis Archambault for \$15,300. Witness explained that the increase in the work. This contract, however, was given thing had probably been added, but he could explain at present, but would DOS look into matter more fully and report today. Mr. Desnoyers then read a lengthy reply to questions made him by the chairman. This document stated that in 1850 the Board had ten schools but were not proprietors. In 1868 they had eleven schools and owned the academy on the corner of Vitre and Cotte street, and the St. Mary's Academy now on Montcalm street. He then produced some twenty-one exhibits, mostly notarial deeds, relating to the purchase of the various properties acquired by the Board

since thirty years.

To the Chairman-

Mr. Desnoyers was under the impression

positively. So far as he knew, all transact-

ions concerning the construction of the Aca-

In the lieving made complaints. He was v aced that there never were complaints to aled regularly to the office of the

" Mr. Davidson-Rev. Father Rousselot

and public letters, it is true, to the press,

i... wi were believed he was not authorized ess the opinion for the Board. After which had been adopted by the Board on the 9th of December was found, authorizing Bev. Father Rousselot to reply to charges made by THE POST and Le Monde, "insenuch as they are false." These charges were never addressed to the Board officially, but merely reached them as public rumors. It was not after the entry of the Italian troops into to his knowledge that any of the tendering contractors had expressed their complaint as to their tenders not being given the attention required by the architect. Subsequently a resolution was adopted ordering the Secretary to say publicly | Parliament, who failed to appear in answer to that it was the intention and desire of the a summons charging him with obtaining £56 Board to ask for an enquele into the charges made against it. The charges referred to were presented to the City Counc lin the form of a petition some two years ago. After the resolution referred to had been adopted by the Board, nobedy asked the Board to grant an inquiry in this matter, nor did anycontained in the petition referred to On the flames. he knew the Board was always ready to give information, and the Rev. Father Rousselot went to Quebec to ask the Premier to grant an exquiry to sift the charges brought against the Board, Mr. Descoyers was further cross-examined, but nothing of any moment was elicited, and the meeting adjourned at a few minutes to eleven o'clock until this afternoon, when it is probable Mr. Desnoyers will again be heard, as well as other witnesses.

#### KIDNAPPED FROM MONTREAL.

The Herald of this morning (Saturday) re lates the following romantic story which is well worthy of perusal :- Some twenty years avo the only son of a respectable French fallen. Canadian family residing in Montreal disap. peared mysteriously from his home, and long years rolled away without the family receiving any intelligence of their long lost son. After years of waiting all hope faded from their minds of ever seeing him again in this world. Quite recently the parents of the lad, who twenty years ago was taken from his home, determined to leave the city, and after some wandering reached Keel Bidge, in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Here a couple of weeks ago they alighted from the trein with a number of other immigrants, and being unable to speak English French Canadian who lived in the vicinity. They were kindly received and treated with the greatest hospitality by the stranger. and their host were originally from the same part of the country. The interest of all was aroused and when the young Frenchman proceeded to relate how, twenty long years ago, he had been taken away from his family and friends in Montreal and had never been able to discover them since, the joy of the parents at discovering their long lost son in the person of their kind host, can be better imagined than der-cribed. It appears that the young Frenchbood, and was in possession of a good income when the happy meeting with his parents occurred.

STARTLING REVELATIONS. Washington, Dec. 11 .- The Citizens' Committee to-day had an interview with O'Leary and Murphy, three card-monte men, now serving a term in the district jail. They made startling revelations, giving detailed accounts of the Burdette silk robbery, robberies in Upton & Woodhouse's, Government Printing Office money theft, and Fitch Fox & Brown robbery. The names of the operatives in each instance were given, the list including well-known northern professionals. The monte men say the detectives of Washington in each instance received a percentage of the proceeds of the robberies. The amount in every case was given, and the names of the detectives most active in he business were furnished. They assert that certain detectives, whom they name, planned and sent for operatives to execute each tobbery, the field of operations being chosen where the detectives could afford the thisves reasonable immunity from capture. O'Leary said the high percentage charged for protection by Washington detectives was a matter of complaint among all members of his profession with whom he ever stood in." The percentage usually charged, where arrangements could be made with the officers, was 10 per cent., but here the detectives demanded 20 per cent. Murphy and O'Leary gave a circumstantial account of the Ohristiancy diamond robbery at the National Hotel, 16th September, 1881, and alleged that the diamonds, which were valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000, were disposed of at a great sacrifice in New York, and a heavy percentage was given to two detectives, who are married. The wife of one of these men, O'Leary, it is said, now wears dresses made from the silk taken in the Burdette silk robbery, and given to the detective as part of the plunder. They said that the entire detective force of the district participated in the cardmonte and bunko business, and received pro rata dividends from assessments levied each week upon the combination.

#### LANGTRY SAYS 'TIS FALSE.

THE LILY DENIES THAT SHE AND LABOUCHERS HAVE

"QUARRELED. BOSTON, Dec. S.—Mrs. Langtry has made the following statement concerning her alleged quarrel with Mrs. Labouchere: "I have not cared to may anything about these reports before for fear that I might make a had matter worse. But perhaps it will be as well to say something. There is no breach whatever between Mrs. Labouchere and myself, nor is there the slightest trouble between us, all rumons to the contrary notwithstanding. We are the very best of friends, and there is no reason why we should be anything else. Mrs. Labouchere bade me good bye when I left New Yerk for Boston Sunday morning. She bas gone South or strictly private business, and will meet me again in Philadelphic. That is all there is to the matter, and all reports to the contrary are entirely without foundation." that there were extras in connection with the contracts stated above, but could not say so

المعطون فالمراج المراج والأناء الراج الإمامة

#### CABLE DESPATCHES.

FUNERAL OF LOUIS BLANC. Paris Dec. 12 .- The funeral of Louis Blanc took place to-day. The streets through which the cortege passed was lined with crowds. In the procession were nearly all the Republican Deputies, Senators, and ove

one hundred deputations bearing drape!

flags, wreaths and a large detachment of in

fantry. The remains were interred in the cometery of Pere la Chaise.

Boxs, Dec. 12.—The Duke of Sermoneta President of the Provisional Government Rome in 1870, is dead.

OBIT.

AN ENGLISH M.P. IN TROUBLE. LONDON, Dec. 12 .- A warrant has been

issued for the arrest of Whalley, member of from a hotel proprietor on false pretences. SERIOUS FIRE IN MADEID.

MADRID, Dec. 12 .- A portion of the War Office has been burned and 20 persons in-

jured, one seriously. The library and part of the archives were destroyed. The King body offer the Board to prove the charges | was present and assisted in subduing the GREAT FIRE IN LONDON. LONDON, Dec. 7. - The premises of Foster,

Porter & Co., wholesale hosiers on Wood street, extending back to Philip lane, are on fire, and the conflagration threatens to become most serious. Several houses on l'hilip lane have caught, and the street being very narrow it is difficult for the firemen to approach the burning building. The flames have extended on Philip lane south as far as Addle street. Two public houses are now burning.

The fire is extending. The warehouse of Peter Ryland, dealer in flowers, straws and millinery, one of the largest on Wood street, is now burning. The buildings 68 and 89 Philip lane are also on fire. The conflagration illuminates the city. Unly ten engines supplies each year a relatively great number are as yet present The building on the corner of Philip lane and Addle street has

LONDON, Dec. 8, 5.30 a.m. -The fire is The buildings on the whole of the northern side of Addle street have been gutted. Ryland's warehouse is destroyed. just fallen, setting fire to the houses on the in th interior of Africa; hundreds of young opposite side of Wood street. The fire is negrees have been purchased by him from Foster, Porter & Co., and Peter Ryland, are fully insured, but their losses are immense.

street is now extinguished, the flames being they were directed to the house of a young confined to the block of buildings bounded by London Wall, Philip lane, Addle street the undertakings of the great Archbishop. and Wood street; the whole of which block. it is expected, will be destroyed. Silber & During a conversation that ensued about Fleming's warehouse, on Wood street, is by the admirable association for the Propatheir travels, it came out that the strangers gutted. The only part of the block now in- gation of the Faith, the Holy Childhood and tact is that facing London Wall. The buildings others, however great, is far from being suffifacing on Addle street are still burning clent to meet the requirements of this work. fiercely.

Owing to the seriousness of the fire, Capt. Show has called out nearly the whole of the

fire department.

London, Dec. 8 .- The fire last night was the greatest in London since the celebrated Tooly street fire. The loss is estimated at lie upon a mat laid upon the ground, their upwards of £2000000. The whole block only food being that of the poorest Arabs. between Louises wall, Philip lane, Addle man was kidnapped by a body of men and street and Wood a reet, except the warehouses taken to sea. He followed a sailor's on the corners . Loudon wall are destroyed, life for many years, and after much The fire is now en'edged, but the remainder the natives are so poor that they cannot wandering drifted into the upper peninsula of the block is still in danger. It is believed give them any assistance. Had they no with him in the matter. The plan of of Michigan, where he found employment that eight persons are injured, some seriously. thought but of themselves, they would send with the Eacl Ridge Mining Company. He, it is stated Foster, Porter & Co. had a stock abandon their hard mode of life, but they can be the exception of any changes which by this means, gained an excellent liveli- of silk alone estimated to be worth £600,000, not forget that they have hundred.

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12 .- Hon. Mr. Caron will retura to this city this afternoon. Sir John A. Macdonald is able to leave his room to day and will doubtless attend to his official duties to-morrow.

Large quantities of poultry are being shipped from Ottawa and vicinity for the Boston and New York markets.

The first gun in the municipal campaign was fired in Ottawa Ward last night, when a meeting was held to consider the question of French representation at the Council Board. The meeting expressed itself dissatisfied with the conduct of Ald. Lauzon, one of their representatives, and gave him to understand that they intended to offer opposition to his candidature. The campaign promises to be a lively one.

It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that 150,000 immigrants will settle in the Dominion in 1883. John Knapman of Hamilton has been

awarded the contract for the erection of the Hamilton immigrant sheds. The Intercolonial Bailway Commission met this morning, when the taking of evidence

was resumed in the case of R. H. McGreevy. Mr. Peter Grant was further examined. The Government have decided, by way of experiment, to abolish the use of diningrooms in the Penitentiaries. The Inspector, after careful observation, has come to the conclusion that breaches of discipline are hatched there. The meals will be served in the cells. The first experiment will be tried

in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Archdeacon Lauder, of Ottawa, is at present in Rome. Private advices state that his health is much improved.

The Board of Civil Service Examiners is now busy in looking over the papers used in the qualifying examinations recently held. In a few days they will proceed to the results of the optional subjects.

#### FROM HALIFAX HALIFAX, N. S., The Gloucester schooner

Oorinne," H. Bishop, 82 tons, with 25,000 fish, struck on the eastern point at the entrance to Shelburne Harbor on Saturday night, and went to pieces on Monday morn The yessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew were saved.

#### FROM PEMBROKE, ONT.

retreat last week at the Convent of Mary Immaculate, Pembroke. At the close of the street, or at the Jesuits College, on Bleury exercises on the feast of the Immsculate Con- street. ception, His Lordship administered Holy Communion to upwards of seventy-five young ladies.

FROM BOWMANVILLE. ont foundation."

Washington, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Labouchere is still stopping at the Arlington Hotel. She declined to be interviewed, regarding the rupture with Mrs. Labelly or Seargeant Ballantine's institution that it was badform for her to pretend to be Mrs. Langtry's mentor as to deportend to be Mrs. Langtry's mentor as to deported declares that the sole cause of the separation of the two fadles was that Mrs. Labouchere's escort approve of some of Mrs. Langtry's New York infimates.

## MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

AN APPRAL.

Africa, which formerly contained over five hundred episcopal sees, is now perhaps the least Christian country of the world. It contains a population of about two hundred millions, of which 50,000,000 are Mahomedans and the rest infidele.

For twelve hundred years the spirit of evil reigns triumphantly in that benighted land, and it may be said that it has been only within the last few years that effects have been made for the conversion of its inhabitante. . The religious societies which are engaged

in apostolic labors have have been able to preach the word of faith and salvation only along the coasts of the Mediterrancan and of the ocean; the interior of the country has been impenetrable.

The illustrious Archbishop of Algiers, His Eminence Cardinal Lavigerie, has endeavored to make the spiritual conquest of this immense country.

Since his landing on African soil, he has never relaxed in his efforts to bring to the knowledge of the Christian faith not only the inhabitants of Algiers, but also those of the Bahara, the Soudan and Equatorial Africa, which have been assigned to his apostolic zeal by the Holy See.

As early as 1867, when taking possession of

his Archiepiscopal Diocese, he set to work and

established a Missionary Order, which now counts 150 members, priests and lay brothers. He founded a number of orphaneges after a terrible famine and postilence which devasted the North of Africa in 1868. A 'ew years later be established Christian villages where he settled the orphans on their coming of He also found an Ecclesiastical age. Semninary for Arab young men who would evince aptitude towards the religious vocation: at the present some of these young men are laboring under the direction of the French missionaries for the conversion of their brethren. In addition an apostolical school for young men, natives of France, of apostles to supply the place of the missionaries who die every year, victims of their devotedness through fatigue and illness contracted in that most unhealthy country, or one of the largest here for many years, even from the dagger of the assassin. He has founded an institute for young negross destined to be Catechists in the Soudan and The outside in Equatorial Africa, established stations in well of Foster, Porter & Co.'s building has Algiers, Kabylia, Tauls, Tripoli, Sahare and steadily gaining headway. It is stated that cruel masters to be restored to liberty and brought up as Christians. He bus created a complete system of religious services for the Christians of Tunis, bitherto almost shandoned; and finally he has founded in Jern-The fire on the opposite side of Wood | salem a Greek Seminary, destined for the great work of bringing back to the feld the schismatics of the East. These are some of

> From the above enumeration it is easy to see that the pecuniary assistance furnished

In consequence some of the missionaries of the order of Our Lady of Africa are occasionally sent by their venerable founder, the Cardinal, to beg from generous Christians of other lands tunds to aid them in their hard exis-tence, for hard it is, their only rest being to

But slight as are their wants, they must sometimes leave the scenes of their mission and go to distant lands to solicit charity, for not forgot that they orphans to bring up, countless :016 to save and converts whom they would have to leave without pastors in the midst of numerable infidels; their hearts could and make such a sacrifice; they cross the undertake long voyages, suffer humilian become solicitors of alms, but their : ... teaches them that it is to feed and clutter Ohrist Himself in the persons of those He has died to save, and they go with confidence to

seek for aid from those who keep warm in

their hearts sentiments of Christian charity. To excite sympathy in a people so Christian and so Catholic as that of Canada, it is not necessary to describe at length the evils. moral and material, which desolate Africa. the task would be an easy one. What more saddening sight than that of a Mahomedan family cankered by polygemy; the wife despised and treated as a beast of burden; the children without instruction or education: the husband delivered up to the most shameless passions? What more terrible sight than that of thousands of negroes torn from their families and brutally driven to the slave markets to be sold into slavery, or, perhaps, mercilessly butchered if their ravishers cannot find purchasers, as it often happens, since the suppression of the slave trade among the civilized people of the world. The suppression of the slave trade was a noble achievment, but it has not stopped the syll work in the interior of Africa; on the contrary, the sufferings of the negroes have in a sense only been increased, for the captives are considered as mere merchandise, and when they cannot be sold, they are worse treated than ever.

May the missionaries aucceed in the interior of Atrica as civilization has succeeded on the high seas. But alas! how often do the missionaries fail in their efforts? Many of the members of the Order of our Lady of Airica have died of hunger during their missionary expeditions on African soil.

It is hoped that not only will the good Christians of Canada help this good work by their alms, but that they will aid it by their prayers, for prayer is the most powerful means of conversion. By it slone, through the almighty power of God, can success be hoped for to destroy the cruel fanaticism of the Arabs and the gross paganism of the

In responding to this appeal, the good pecple of Canada will take part in this spostolic work like the missionaries themselves, and they will with them be generously rewarded

by God. The Reverend Father Voisin, one of the members of the Order of Noire Dame d'Afrique. PEMBEOKE, Ont., Dec., 12.—His Lordship is now in town and would gladly receive Bishop Lorrain conducted the young ladies' contributions, which may be addressed to him at the Seminary St. Sulpice, on Notre Dame

CHARLATANS AND QUACKS

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering pedals of the people. The knife has BOWMANVILLE. Ont., Dec. 12.—A frame pared to the quick; causic applications have

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# FREE TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1882.

The TRUE WITHES has within the past few years made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITHER 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 in-fancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a tew 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 th ir life. However, we may criticise 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 now what we may term an established fact, it is over 34 years in ex.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still surther, and we want it-friends to assist us it they besieve this journal to be worth \$150 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon the freight train, and Wm. Cooper the fireman their memories that the TRUE WITHESS is without exception the cheapest 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 something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enrell themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS IS too chesp 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 journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation 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 triends, this paper will be still farther enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50 the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one

Any one senting us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash (\$1 50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 16 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$3.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very libert inducements to subscribe for the Taue Witzess; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as sgent in their locality for the publishers, and sample capies will be sent on ap-

plication. We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Eastern, Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITHERS will be mailed to clergy-"en, school tenchers and postmasters at ·· (:0 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to fine themselves to any particular locality, can work up their quota from different -7.6 or districts; nor is it necessary to send the names at once. They will fulfil all e conditions by forwarding the names and mounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, thereicro, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf 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 octween 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 Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada.

Remittances may be sent by P. O. money order, bank draft, registered letter, or by express, at our rick. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends

who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully 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 CRAIG ST., MONTBEAL, CANADA.

#### ROAS ED ALIVE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 8 .- Train No. 8 on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, due at Eimira at 5.25, owing to a misplaced switch, ran into a freight trein standing on the south-bound track at Recmerfield, and the engines crashing into each other were reduced to min. The bacgage and express cars were thrown rem fifteen to twenty feet from the track. The wreck was complete. The first sleeping car was thrown up on the tender of the engine; and three freight cars laden with by piled on the wreck and at once took fire. The engineer stood in the midst of the burning mass in plain view of the speciators, but could not move, as his right leg was caught in the iron and timber as if in a farmers the progress of sciontific butter makvise. All his efforts to release himself were vain. The crowd did what they could to said, was a most important matter, us we reach and save him, but the man was gradually rossted before his friends and com- | millions of pounds of butter, the greater porpanions, who were unable to give succor. tion of which was of very inferior quality. The unhappy man stood up calmly and directed the efforts of the men who were try-should take up the matter and make ing to eave him. Even while the steam was a recommendation to the Governstripping the flesh from his bones he should ment. The hon, gentleman then withdrew. to cut the cap away, but this could not be The Board then decided to hold the next Jone. Faulke was soon berond all human Provincial Exhibition in 1883 at Guelph, sid. The speciators could only turn their commencing on the 19th of September. At nead away from the horrible sight. The fire- the evening session Meser: Lynch and Bessie man of the freight train, Leander Kingsman, were heard in reference, to their schemes of of Waverly, was missed from the first. His educating the farmers in the art of butter body was subsequently found under the char- making, and a committee appointed to take, red timbers of the train. Both men have the subject into consideration. The Finance wives and children. No passengers were in Committee brought up their report recomjured. and the second s

A DEVOTED SISTER.

HER ARM STRIPED OF SKIN TO BE INGRAFTED Jerry Carlin, of Syracuse, was caught between the cars while convoling, and sustained such a severe injury to one of his legs as to necessitate amputation of the member above the kneed amputation of the features of Carlin's wounding was the removal of the features of Carlin's wounding was the removal of the dean, which was liter ally torm from the cord and muscle nearly the salty torm from the salty torm the salty

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"stomp" nature's forces worke i splendidly, and there has been a healthy growth. Dr. Ureveiling the haddel surgeon, rpp-rience some officulty in obtaining a new Low Low Hoffish for that tornoff. "At list he determined to try skin ingrafting. To perform the operation it is necessary to remove the online of comissions he if hyperson and transfer it. I the patient The ductor was puzzled to find some robust person who was willing townder the order! He applied to several, only to be reposed. One day he mentioned the subject to wis a Carilla, a sister of the injured man. She volunteered to submit to the Operation: The work of than planting began the 12th of Oct. ber, and it has been repeased several times since that date. From that time M as Carilin has nad removed from her arm, but ween the elbow and shoulder, sevent elant pleeds of unitele, one eighth of an in hin dishable. When asked it the operation was a painful one to undergo, Dr. Creveling replied that it was not very a vere, and the s-ns tion experienced was similar to a burn in the fless. Every piece of flesh remixed from Miss. "arin's arm leaves a sear behind. The docum also remarked that it was as ow and tedious process, and that Miss Carilinad to the complained.

SERIOUS BAILWAY COLLISION. HISTON, W. VA, D.c. 8 .- A collision occurred yesterday on the Chesepeake & Ohio Railway, between a passenger and freight train, on the West Portal Stretchers neck tuonel, twenty-two miles west. Two engines, two passenger coaches, a baggage car, and four or five cars were wrecked. Henry Ancarrow engineer, and Patrick Cohen, fireman of on the passenger train, were killed. R. B. Thompson the conductor or the passenger train, had his back and both his lege broken. John Medden, engineer of the passenger train had his leg broken, and otherwise injured. The conductor charge of it in the hardest of times, and of the sleeping car, name unknown, had both knowing that to many people a reduction of legs broken and is probably fatally hurt. A twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean newsboy, name unknown, was seriou-ly cut, and Stephen Cole (colored), porter, was serionely burned. Several trainmen were scratched and bruised. The seventy-five passengers are all uninjured. The accident is attributable to the misunderstanding of fastructions by the conductor and engineer of the freight train. The scene of ton wreck was it mediately outside the tune: I on the ourve, where it was impossible for the engineer to observe the approach of the traine in time to check up. All possible attention was extended to the sufferers. Among the passengers were U. 8. Senator Williams, of Kentucky, and & bt. Bonner, of New York.

#### A TEXAN'S TROPEY.

MAN WHO CAME AFTER HIS SHARE OF THE FIRST CAPITAL PRIZE IN THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY DRAWING.

A nice oid gentleman arrived in the city from Texas recently, and on Friday morning presented himself at the Louisiana State Lottery office. With a smile that meant plainly, "I've won this time," he unfolded a one-fith ticket bearing the number 52,116, and turned it over to the polite clerk who was in attendance. In a few minutes a check for \$15,000 was handed him and he departed.

In reply to a question put by a reporter, he said that his name was J. M. Dixon, general insurance agent, of Eanis, Texas.

"But the ticket is act mine," explained Mr. Dixon. "It belongs to my wife. I have been in the habit of occasionally purchasing tickets for the last four or five years. I send money to the main office in New Orleans and receive tickets promptly. This time I received four one-fifth tickets, each bearing a different number. I told my wife to take two, one of those she received as her share won one-fifth of the first capital prize of \$75 000."

" How long have you lived in Texas, Mr. Dixon?" asked the reporter. "I was born in Tennessee. I resided in

New Orleans before the war and travelled as a drummer for different houses I have been in Texas thirty-two years."

"How did you receive the news of your good fortune?"

"It was telegraphed to Galveston, and a gentleman brought the list of winning numbers to my house. Of course I was very much delighted. My neighbors grew perfectly wild over my luck, and they will all play in the lottery after this, I expect."

"What do you expect to do with the money VOR WOA?

"Nothing at present. I am in business, as I told you. One of my sons is in the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Bailroad Company's general office at Galveston, and the other is in the grocery business at Ennis. We can get along, and the money will be allowed to remain in the bank."

Mr. Dixon then departed, even happier than he came, having in his pocket the evidence that he was entitled to a small fortune of \$15,000 .- New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 25.

## AMUSEMENTS FORBIDDEN TO PRIESTS OF NEW YORK.

OF NEW YORK.

The decrees of the Ecclesiastical Synod, which closed its deliberations in St. Patrict's Cathedral, on November 9th, are in the hands of the printer, and will, it is expected, be ready for publication about December 12. There was an erroneous idea that they were to be sent to Rome for ratification; but they are concorned with matters of morals, not of faith, and do not need Roman affirmation. Those most interesting to the public are: A decree forbidding priests to attend dramatic or operatic performances in theatres, one forbidding clerical attendace at racecourses, and one making the wearing of the rabba, or Roman collar, obligatory upon priests. There is also a decree prohibiting the the of flowers at inperals except to the cases of young children, when they may be appropriately used as typifying the innocence and purity of the dead. None of the decrees deals with the amusements of the laliy, as has been incorrectly stated.—New York Sun.

SCIENTIFIC BUTTLE MAKING. TORONTO, Dec. 7 .- The Arts and Agricultural Association met this morning at the Agricultural Hall, Mr. Drnry, the President, in the chair. Hon. Mr. Wood appeared before the Board and stated that the Govern. ment were considering the advisability of establishing three cresmorles throughout the Province for the purpose of teaching the ing. The improvement of our butter, he manufacture in the Province about fity He suggested that the Association mending that the Government be saked to grant for mext year \$10,000 for the following: purposes :- Prize farms, \$250; Council expenses \$725; veterinary college, \$125; essays, \$100; exhibition, \$5,000; ploughing matches

in the major parties,

#### A COOUETTISH VENUS.

#### A Bad Day for Observations.

The Great Planet Viewed by Our Cele tial Reports: at a Distance of Twenty-six Millions of Miles—the Observations in Mintreal as Successful as Expected— Observations Elsewhere.

The long expected and much talked of apparition of the Goddess of Love, according to the ancients, and the transit of Venus, with the more modern, has at last become an accomplished fact, and now she has disappeared and will again be visible in the year 2004, in the month of June, or say in about 121 years. It had been expected that the transic would have been visible this morning at a few minutes past nine o'clock but to

#### THE GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT

of our local astronomers when that time arrived the heavens were covered with dense clouds and for sometime it was not expected that the sue would be visible. This belief was strengthened by the fact that during the last ten years Montreal has been favored with flue weather only twice on the rixth of December. Notwithstanding this fact, however, a party of McGill University Professors and students left the college and proceeded

TO THE TEMPOBARY OBSERVATORY, which had been erected on the north side of the Reservoir at the foot of Mount Royal. Another party was stationed at the regular Observatory of the college and a third party was ready to take observations from the main verandah of the College building. With regard to this affair it may be stated that in astronomy a transit is the

#### PA-SAGE OF A PLANET

across the disc of the sur, or of a satellite across the disc of its primary. Only Mercury and Vonus, having croits within the orbit of the earth, can present this phenomenou. The transfer of Venns are employed for the determination of the sun's distance; they octurat intervals of 8 and 1052 and 8 and 1214 years. The first transit of toe sun's disc was no leed in 1739. The latest prior to that of to day was that of Dec. 8th, 1874. The calculations of the sun's distance from the earth deduced from the transit of 1761 ranged from 77 846 000 miles to 96 163,000 mil-s. Those deduced from the transit of 1769, though not ranging quite so widely, yet diftered by more than 4 000 000 miles, the greatest, being as before, 96 163,000 miles. The true distance appeared from subsequent deductions to be

ABOUT 92,000,000 MINES. Venus is the second planet in order of distance from the sun, and travels at a mean distance from the sun of about 66,134 000 miles. In estimating her greatest and lengt distance from the carta it is important to notice the ff-ct of the carth's variation of distance, which amounts to about 3,000,000 miles. The actual point of nearest approach between the two orbits is in longitude 70° and here the orbits are about about 24,150,000 miles apart, this being the nearest approach Venus can ever make to the earth. The orbits when farthest apart are separated by about 26,500,000 miles, and adding to this the diameter of Venus' orbit, about 132,300,000 miles, we find the greatest distance separating the two planets to be about 158 800,000 miles. Although Venus approached the earth so much more closely than her rival in beauty, Jupiter, it has not been found possible to examine her surface with the telescope to any very useful purpose.

#### MES GREAT BRIGHTSESS

introduces a difficulty which does not occur in the case of Japiter, for the illumination of Venus exceeds that of Jupiter fully 48 times, though the intrinsic brilliancy of Venus des not surpass lupitor's more than 20 times. It is singular that notwithstanding these diffi-culties the first observers with the telescope achieved considerable success in recognizing and watching spots on her surface. In fact the best telescopes of modern times f il to show spots which early observers agree in describing. The atmosphere of Venus has been analyzed with the spectroscope by Hug gings, Vogel and others, but it was not until the transit of 1874 that the presence of aqueons vapor was established, when it was demonstrated that

#### THERE IS WATER ON VENUS.

The transit was viewed to-day by expedi tions got up by France, Great Britain, Germany, Brazil, Chill, Argentine Republic, Denmerk, Holland, Mexico, Austria, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the United States and Canada, and situations in various places from the

Cape of Good Hope to Winnipeg.

As to the observations in Montreal, nothing could be seen before ten o'clock, when the great luminary suddenly darted out of the clouds at a great rate and then Venus was seen in the midst of what, through the telescope, appeared as a ball of fire. The planet which is some 7,000 miles in diameter. appeared about the size of a pin's head and as It touching the sun, while it was millions of miles away from it. Venus to-day, like at all times, was most coquettish and considered herself very precious; for after coming to more encouseful, and there is no doubt but ylew for a few minutes she again hid herself that a real Liberal organ is as much wanted view for a few minutes she again hid herself behind a big white cloud, and her admirers now as in 1874. The Globe is too independwere again compelled to wait patiently until ent to be amenable to party discipline. Its it would again please hor to appear. Shortly out and out free trade policy, its attacks on after she again condescended to appear and the French language, its stupid onslaught on for nearly half an hour stood the gaza of the astronomere. It was not an unusual sight on tories, all these did incalculable mischief to the streets to day to see people gezing at the the Liberal party at the late general elections. heavens with a place of broken glass or an It is not at all unlikely that if the Globe does operaglass, but while the sun did appear it was not support the straight Liberal ticket so dazzling that it was more than hard on the the Liberals will tound an organ which will, eye sight to persist in viewing the spectacle. Venus, when first seen, was on the edge of the sun's disc, at the scuthern extremity, and much the other way; if Sir Charles Tupper gradually ascended,—ascending until n few says it is night—while still blazing noon gradually ascended,-ascending until a few minutes after eleven o'clock, when the sun disappeared altogether from view. During the time it was visible, however, Prof. Johnstone and other astronomers were able to take a fairly good observation, but not as good as if there had been clear weather when the planet first appeared. It is believed that the three years, after which time it should be result of the observations made in Montreal | well established. The World started esult of the observations madeda Montreal will not very materially change the idea which has already been formed through the observations of 1874 as to the sun's distance from the earth and which is alluded to above. Taken altogether, however, Venue was very connectish in her appearance to day before her illuminator the Sun—and her addience writers in Canada; indeed her the World.

OTTAWA Dec: 6.—A good deal of interest more, than Sir Leonard Tilley.

was manifested in the transit of Venus in as-

ourse through the clouds and shone with her wonted brilliancy, raising the hopes of those, who were lamening the condition of things. Precisely at 8: 35 by the chropometer timed, with the Toronto Observatory, and which was lent for the occa-lon by the Greenwich Observatory, the silver light gradually developed and the sun's disch was exposed through Oa thin clouds for a sufficlent length of time to observe the contract. The astronomers were anything but pleased, but nothing daunted. Mr. Blake kept his eye on the instrument in the hope of getting a glimpse through the clouds that were gradually growing bright. His efforts were rewarded with fifteen seconds of light at about 8 55, allowing him to take the time of contact. No "black drop" or satellite was observable, the surface of the planet appearing globular which, he believes, he caught within a second. The contact took place at the south east, and the planet is moving in a porth-westerly dence, on Cooper street, with a more powerful glass, could not get the time of contact owing to the operations by a cloud at the or tical moment but reports having observed western sky seems to be getting brighter and enhancing the prospects for a successful observation at internal contact at egress. OTTAWA, Dec. 6. -Mr. Blake took success

ful concreations of the transit of Venus at intervals of ingress this a m.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 6. - A despatch from Fredericton says that no observations of the transit of Venue were made at the University this morning, and the prospects are poor for

TORONTO, Dec. 6.-The day has proved very the sky, and from present appearances they intend to keep on fi sting until nightfall.

TORONTO OBBERVATORY .- The prospect for observations of last contact are good in Onvinces it is very unlikely that any will be obrained.

KINGSTON, Dec. 6 -At the time of the observations of contacts the weather was unfavorable, the sun could only be watched through clear interspaces between clouds. Soon efter the internal contact the sky became completely covered and the ring of light around Venus, long before the internal contact, was very manifest. At noon the clouds are again breaking, and a fair prospect of opportunity for further observations. So far observations unsariefactory.

Utica, Dec. 6 -Dr. Peters and Assistant Borst, at Ditchfield observatory, Hamilton College, at 10 a m telegraphed they caught a glimpse of Venus well on to the clouds, through a gap in the clouds, ten minutes after the second inner contact. At the time named the sun was well covered by clouds.

London. Dec. 6 .- In consequence of the unfavorable weather the transit of Venus was totally invisible from Greenwich Observatory. Boston, Dec. 6 -Notwithstanding ; the clouds, Harvard Observatory made satisfactory observations of the first and second contact of the transit of Venus.

### LETTER FROM TORONTO

Something About Newspapers — Killed by bitesec-bir Johnand the Altiance —Miscellany.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] TORONTO, Dec. 7.

Pending the excited political contest which is near at hand, the nowenapers here, for want of something better to do, are pitching into one another with considerable vigor. Not that they have not really subjects enough on which the editors can excercise their great abilities, but then it is always sweeter to make personal attacks. The Mail editor does indeed lay himself open to abuse, he being himself the most ribeld and abusive scribbler to Canada, and the most personal too, although he will persist in calling himself a man of culture, more to vex his opponents than anything else I do believe. In a law issue, the London Advertiser reminded this follower of Oscar Wilde, that he should be very cautious in personal matters, and it reminded him that not very long ago (when correspondent for the Halifax Sun, think), he was all but expelled from the press gallery at Ottawa for manipulating a letter of the Hon. Mr. Vall, for the purpose of shewing it had defects of orthography and then inserting it in the Sun. What do you think of that for culture? The Mail is profoundly silent on this matter, which is pretty good evidence the charge is correct.

Nor does the Advertiser love the Globe. It is one of the brightest sheets in Oanada, and its owners-the Camerous of London-among our smartest newspaper men, but, nevertheless, they were not successful with the Liberal, started here in 1674. The Globe never mentioned its name but once, and if I remember aright, the employee through whose instrumentality it was then inserted was discharged. The Liberal lasted but six or eight months and then went the way of nagro ented of besougua caw tl sregardswen of the Hon. Edward Blake and the Reformers opposed to the Grit wing of the Liberal party. It was, however, too weak for the Globe, whose silonce helped to kill it. The next time the Cameron" start a paper in Toronto it will be the morality of young girls employed in facand the Camerons of London will not object to manage it. The Mail is unfortunately too the Mail will sweet it sees the moon and stars. It is said the only daily paper in Toronto that pays is the Telegram, a light, breez, independent one cent paper that picases all hands. The Evening (Irish) Lanadian is guaranteed by its proprietors to last as a one cent morning newspaper on little

or nothing. It is owned and run by the McLean family, father and three sons and blds fair to be a success. It is free and easy spicy and pleasant, witty and local. The old man is one of the best financial writers in Canada; indeed he had a hand in framing the N.P. tariff, as much if not It is strange how Sir John Macdonald de-

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lic of Montreal should be appointed Senator, if there is any good in the thing at all. There are a good many in the city, whose wealth and social standing and education (out, then, that is not required) and services to the Conservative party entitle them to the distraction. And Sir John should also, in common gratitude for past favore, not ignore the Irish Catholics when knighthoodsare going round, although it must be said he is very liberal to them in the messenger and junitor line. But this is all the fault of the political hacks you send to Parliament, who dere not go to Sir Juhn and say, like others, " here, old man, you wust do this thing or I shall create a sensation."

If the Liberale, or Grits, or Reformers, imagine that Sir John because he is growing old, is also growing honest or feeble of in and spotless. Mr. Bake was obliged to use tellect, they should at once disabuse their the lightest shade color to get the contact, minds of such an illusion. Men like Sir John never grow old; they die and go somewhere else, that is all; but while they live, they man couvre and smile and cheat their direction. It can be distinctly seen with the political opponents and sometimes their naked eye. Mr. Lindsay Russell, Surveyor riende. The chieftain is now in a corner, as General, who took observations at his rest- the Globe thinks which he cannot very well get, out of with credit to himself. But let the Gobe wait and it will see. This is how the matter stands. There is here in this good city of Toronto, and indeed throughout the "black drop" The sky is cloudy at this Ontario, a politically potent class, called writing, 11 45, and snow is falling, but the licensed victuallers, commonly called salconseepers, and still lower down irreverently termed "whiskey slingers." They cannot reil after seven o'clock at night, which grieves them -xceedingly, as it is from Satur day at six until any time you please on Sony morning they resp the richest harvest

ddr.win the shekels, while the wives and ch ... of workingmen are sturving at home. Of course, if you know the ropes you can get a drink any time; but you cannot march in en masse, as it were, and shout here's your health, old fellow, and sing and make the uppropitions for observing the transit of place july and attractive, for the tyrant law Venus. Heavy dark clouds are floating in of Oatario says no Now, the licensed vicplace jully and attractive, for the tyrant law tuallers, or whiskey sling-rs, aforessid, waited upon Sir John Macdonald and asked nim to remove these miserable restrictions. They came away satisfied, and great was the exuberance mulferted in whiskey circles. But there is also here a Dominion alliance composed of gentlemen who are not partial to gin or rum, or even beer, and mortally hate whiskey in any shape, and not only that, but think children should be fed and clothed. They took alarm and instructed their Secretary to demand what the Bight Honorable Knight meant. But the Knight meant nothing, absolutely nothing, and told the Secretary so, and now the altiance is also Jubilant Now, this double rejuicing among bodies who are hostile to each other puzzies even the long head of the Ham. Oliver Mowat what dodge is be up to? What game is the chieftein playing in order to drive him-Oliver-from power. The resources of the Tory leader are varied, but still, how he reconcile such conflicting interests? How can he make both parties vote for Meredith. Perhaps he will prove to the satisfaction of the Alliance that gin is not gin at all just as he proved to the Conservative organs that his bands were clean while all the time there were 32,000 pieces of dirt

upon them. We shall see. The weather is still mid in Toronto, there only an excuse for sleighing.

The bakers are made stamp their bread, but will that make a four of a three pound ica . There is to be a fancy ball for the House of

Very few rich dresses on King street as yet. THE POST is extensively quoted in Ontario

A HINT TO JOHN BULL. Panis, Dec. 8.—The Republique Française (Gambetta's organ) says if Great Britain con tiques to pursue its egotistical policy in Exppt to the detriment of France's interest, France will protect those interests in the way see may think best.

#### PATTI KNIGHTED BY KING KALA-

KAUA. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Adelina Pattl received a letter from Mr. C. H. Judd, King Kalakaun's Chamberlain, last Tuesday, informing her that he was commanded by his Majesty the King of Hawaii to confer upon her the royal order of Kapirlani. "I have the diploma and jewels," he wrote, "and if you will grant me an audience to-day I shall be pleased to bring them." The diva received the King's Chamberlain that afternoop, and the order was conferred upon her in the presence of a few intlmate friends. The order consists of a jewelled ster, suspended by a red and white striped

# Bihbon, in Commerce A CURE GUARANTEED. MARK NERVE FOOD AFTER For old and Young, Wale and Female

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages. Weak Memory; Loss of Erain Power Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorthes, Leucorthes, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous, Waste, Reprenaises the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in Either Sex. ES With each order for Twelve packages, accompanied with five dollars we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Ledicine in the Market. ES Full 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 \$2.50; or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

Madica-Magretic Medicine Co..

Windson, Out., Canada. Sold to Montreal by B. E. McGALE,

MT. JOSEPH STREET. And all Druggists overywhere.

# Health is Wealth

DR. R. C. WEST'S NEETE AND BEAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headsone, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol ortobacco, Walstuness, Mentai Lepression, Bottening of the Brain resulting in Instantiy and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Exgranness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatoriness caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or, over-indulgence. Each lox contains boxes for five dollars; sent by mail: postpaid on, receipt of, price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with 55 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment dos not enough a cure. Guarantees issued only by DR. E. C. WESDS NEEVE AND FEATH TREAT-

### KIDNEY-WOR HE CREAT CURE R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison of that causes the dreadful suffering which is only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUS! HDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this territies disease have been quickly reliaved, and in short time of the territies of the period of the worst forms of this territies of the worst forms of the territies of the worst forms of the territies of the worst forms of the territies of the worst forms. TRICE, \$1. L'QUID OR DEY, SOLD EY DRUGGISTS
44 Dry can be sent by mult.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Builington Ve

There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION and a thousand other diseases that owe their origin to a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, and inaction of the Digestive Organs, when the use of

# DR. HENRY BAXTER'S

will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permauent cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheuma- 🖈 tism, Dizziness. Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order and perfect health will be the result. Ladics and others subject to SICK HEADACHE will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD by expelling all Morbid Secretions. PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send ad ircss for pamphlet, free, giving full directions

# NOTICE.

HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS.,

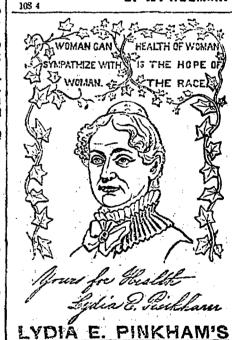
## LIVER AND STOMACH PADS,

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

IN THE PROVINCES.

The undersigned as the inventor of and he first to introduce LIVER AND STOMACH PADS to the citizens of the United States and Canadas, HAVING REGISTERED HIS TRADE MARKS (se above) IN THE PRO-VINCE?, hereby notifies the Manufacturers of so-called Liver and Stomach pads and those who deal in them, that ALL IN-FRINGEMENTS OR INVASION OF HIS RIGHTS WILL BE VIGOROUSLY PROSE-CUTED ACCORDING TO LAW.

G. W. HOLMAN.



# VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Loucovrhee, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-Lapsus oteri, &c.

for Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate lifte effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and rebever pain during labor and at regular pariods. PRISICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

CTOFOR ALL WEALTHESTS of the generative organs of ofther sex, it is second to no remedy that has eve hern before the public; and for all diseases of the MUNETS this the Greatest Remedy in the World.

TE HIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use. LYDIA E. PLYEMAN'S BLOOD PURIFIEB

will crackents every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound 13 Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are propured at 22 and 223 Western Avenue, Lynu, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Bb: bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, 61 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Epclose 8 cent ricing. Sand for pamphlet. Mention this Poper.

FELTITA E. PENERAR'S LIVER PULS ours Constipa-AT Sold by all Drugglets. The

or six boxes for five dollars; sent by malipost paid on, receipt of, price. With each order received by us for six boxes, secompanied with \$5 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to retund the movey if the treatment floss not cheek a cure. Guarantees issued only by

B. E. MCGALE, Chemist,

301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL

Beware of cheap imitations.

90 to I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect of

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND ... THOLIC CHRONICLE.

LOOK OF BRINNY MEN. 1000 "Wells" Health Benewer," restores health and vigor, a ource. Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

ROME, Dec. 5. DeGlers had an audience with the Pope to-day, the interview reculting in a satisfactory settlement of basis for arsugement of the questions at issue between Russis and the Vatican, especially the one relating to the renomination of bishops to the Polish Sees

HOW WOMEN WOULD VOTE. Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailmg remedy for the diseases peculiar to her By drugglets.

THE MURGAN PRACEDY. Rooms Tes, N Y., Dec. 5. Tobles Forbes, of Olyde, aged 80, whose father was a cousin of William Morgan of Mason: notoriety, says Morgan was not murdered by his captors. He went to Melbourne, "Australia, and published a newspaper, which, after his death, passed into the hands of his son, who may now be living.

"BUUHUFAIBA." Odick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Drug-

Part of the old St. George building, Place d'Armen, Quebec, occupied at one time by the Government of Canada, and lately as a print ing office by Le Journal, was sold to-day to Mr. David Morgan, tor \$8 000.

WHATCPHYSICIANS SAY.

Dr. B. V. PIERCE, Buffilo, N. Y: Dear Sir-I have employed your " Pleasant Pucgative Pellets" io my practice for the past four years. I now use no other alterative or estheric medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them.

J. A. MILLER, M. D.

The new ship causi to connect the Baltic and the North Seas will save nearly 600 miles of water jurney around the Dunlah peninsuls. The cut will an about 50 miles.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Pleasant to the Teste.

DR. A. L. HALL Fair Haven, N Y., says "Have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and bringer remained?"

#### OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if reglected in a changeable climate like curs, leads to chr his disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Plils, within the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Diges ive Organs, there by giving life and vigor to the system senerally. Worse everywer, Price, we per box, five boxes \$1.0. Ms led free of potage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

# CURE FITS!

DR. J. L LEPROHON.

#### OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DEOVINCE OF QUEEE. BITTEROF OF I MONTERAL. Superior Court No. 718

Dame Telone Rothman, of Moutrest, wife of Adolph Silberstein, of the same place trader, duy authorized a ester en justice Pistitiff, vs. Ado pu Silberstein of the same place, trader. Defendant, an action for separation as to properly has been issued in this cause.

Montreal, 16th November 1832.

T. & U. C. DE L'RIWIER,

Misteries of laintiff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Par liamen' of Canada, during next a saion, for an Act to incorporate the Provident Life Assuract to incorporate the Provident Life Assur-ince Society, for the purpose of carrying the lux ness of Life Incura cain all its branches. Montreal, 30th November, 1842 HATTON & NICO'LS. 17 DD Roteiors to Applicants.

## THE BEST REMEDY

#### Discases of the Throat and Lungs.



AYER'S

monary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. A VER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no othersoeminently merits the contidence of the public. It is a sci-entific combination of the medicinal princi ples and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniform-

In diseases of the pul-

PECTORAL. ity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In the youngest children take it ready. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Aver's Cherky Pectoral are magical, and multitudes are amually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept to the property of the control of the proat hand in every household for the prolection it affords in sudden attacks. Whooping cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious,

soothing, and helpful. Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, an afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the natient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dandard.

Practical and Analytical Chemists;

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Control of the Contro

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



"We do hereny certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person menage and control the Drawings hemselves and that the same are conducted with rouesty, istrace, and in gool with lowerd all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facationless of our signatures a tached, in its adventisements."

Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the legislature for E ucations and Charitable purp sea with a capit. In \$1,000,000—to which a reserve flued of \$550,000 bas since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was mide a part of the present state Constitution adopted commer 2d, A. D., 1878.

Its turned fuels Number Drawings will take place Moushly. It never scales or postpones. Lock at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, during which will take place the

151st GRAND MONTHLY and the EXTRA OBDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING AT NEW ORLBANS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1882,

Under the personal supervision and · management of Geo. G T. BEAUREGARD of La., and Geo. JUBAL A. EARLY of Va.

CAPITAL PREZE, \$100,000. NOTICE.—Ticket are Ten Dollars only. Haives, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100,000....\$100,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50 000..... 20,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000.... 20,000
2 (ARG. PRIZES OF 10,000.... 20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000.... 20,000
20 PRIZES OF 1,000.... 20,000
50 % 500.... 20,000
100 % 500... 840,000 10,000 22,000 1,900 20,000 501 25,000 \$CO 84,000 2:0. 40.0 0 11:0. 60 000 10. 100,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes of \$200 .... \$20,000 100 .... 100 .... 100 .... 10, 00 1 0 .... 750... 7,600

made to the omce of the order of the Orienns.
For information apply to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New orleans, L3.,
or M. A. D'UPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C
N.B.—Orders addressed to New Orieans will
receive prompt attention.

14 5

DRIED FLOWERS!

DRIED FLOWERS!

DRIVD FLOWERS!

The Subscriber bas just received his u-ual importation of PRUSSIAN DRIED FLOWERS in Wreates, Bouquets, Crosses, Hanging Hankels, Grasses, Moss, &c., at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER, Nature's Remedy for Bright's ciseases biabetes, and all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, "and or call for Pamphlet.

HOWE PATHIC MEDICINES AND BOOKS, a large stock alwas on hand.

a large stock alwa son hand
WAX FLOWERS!—The largest stock of Wax
and Materials will be found at the Glasgow
Drug Hall J. A. HARTE, Drugglat.
400 No to Dame Street.

II tf

It f 400 No're Dame Street.

ROVINCE OF QUEB'C, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Suprior Court for Lower Canada. No. 8 2. Monday, the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hund ed and eighty two Present: The Honorable ludge L. U. Lonanger. Dame Susannah Mussen. Of the City of Montreal, wie of Alexander and consider of the City of Montreal, wie of Alexander and considered of the same place, day sutherized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. Alexander Macdonalu, of the same place, day sutherized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. Alexander Macdonalu, of the same place. Defendant. T. S. ORDERED, on the motion of Mess's. T. & C. C. de Lorimier of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of E. H. Leionde, one of the bailiffs of this Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile, in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and connot be found in the District of Montral; that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Courrier de Montreal, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called The True Witters, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two mouths after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be remitted to proced to trial and judgment, as in a cause by default.

Desvince of Quebec, District of District of District of District of Quebec, District of District

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

MONTHEAL. Superior Court: No. 1592

Dame Ella M. Groen, of the city of Montreal, wite of Emile A. Bernard, of the same place, trader, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. Emile A. Bernard, of the same place, trader, Delendant. An action for a sparation as to property has been is used in this cause.

Montreal, 2nd December, 1892.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER,

Attorneys for Flaintiff.

WITH

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond.

Which ponds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to

Four Drawings Every Year, Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond must be drawn with one of the following

Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1,638 200 floring (1 florin equal to 45 cents in gold )

Every one of the above named Bonds which
does not draw of the large premiums must be
drawn with at jeast 120 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the

No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the True witness.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any 1 ottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

When realized \$15 000. Lewis, Redmyer and Lathorp get \$4000 each, and the otter two \$1,500 each, —Washington (D. C.) Republican; October, 13,1882.

Mr. Elilott A derson, son of Mr. C E Anderson, of the Insurance Department, Ottows, disappeared last Wednesday.

10UTE SORTE DE CHOSES.

A vessel has foundered at Tynemouth, Eng. All on board were drowned.

Pwenty four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c. 10 cts. A child can use with perfect success M. Duclero and the British Ambassador in Paris had a conference yesterday on the Malagassy Quastion.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Out., says "he was cured of chronic broughtels that troubled him for seventeen years, by the use of Dr Taomas' Ectectric Oil."

The Austrian budget, presented in the Beischrah yesterday, shows a deficit for

1883 of 3,600,000 flytins. THE BITES AND SCRATOHES of dogs and cats are readily cored by bathing in Perry

Davie' Pain Killer. Eight persons arrested in connection with rints in the suburbs of Vienus have been sentenced to imprisonment.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizzlness, nauses, constipation, pain in the side, ko., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pills dose 25 cents.

A majority against biennial budgets has been secured in the Beichetag by a coalition between the Centre and Left.

Women with pale, colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by daing Carter's Iron Pille, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Newspapers in Spain express surprise at the revereaction of the English Government against the officials at Gibraltar in connection with the case of the Cuban refugees.

. ".it is easier to convince a man against his senses than against his will" When a eick man has given Kequey-Wort a thorough trial, both will and senses join in unqualified approval of its curative qualities in all diseases of the liver, kidneys and bowels.

General Lynco, through the intervention of foreign diplomatists, has released Pius from the payment of 100,000 soles tax im. posed on that city.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne county, writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthms for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not bad an attack of it since, now nearly опо дозг."

An investigation is being held at Bathurst N. B., by Supt. Pottinger regarding the truth or faisity of the charge of drunkenness against the victims of the late Beaver Brook dissater on the I. C. R.

Mr. H. F. McCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: - "I have been dispensing and jointing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very paintable; and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

Senator Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia, having made a gift of \$50 000 to the State University, it was declined by the General Assembly on the ground that the conditions of the donation were unconstitutional,

ALL OUR DRUGGISTS now beartily endorse the america success of Maon's Mac. NETIC MEDICINE, and recommend it for both sex in all cases of sexual weaksess. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGale.

Capt Fred White, who recently returned to Ociawa from Regina, says there are now over 400 buildings in Regins. The Indians are quiet and satisfied with their condition Of the 20,000 redskins, who some years ago, roamed about the Northwest, 17,000 are now settled on reserves. Dr. P.erce's "Golden Medical Discovery"

has become so thoroughly established in pub lic favor that were it not for the forgetfuluers of people it would not be necessary to call stiention to its power to care consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, nicters, and "liver complaint."

Sir Alexander Galt is receiving the assistance of the Colonial Secretary connected with the opening of negotiations for coucluding commercial arrangements with France. Sir Alex. Galt will again visit the capital of Spain for the purpose of renewing negotiations with a view of extending the commercial relations of the Dominion with the colony of Cuba.

Whooping Cough is successfully treated by separating the patients beyond hearing distance of each other, and by the employment of Fellows' Hypophosphites. Whooping Cough is a nervous disease of so sympathetic a nature that a paroxysm may be produced in one susceptible by simply hearing the cough of another person. The above named treatment has been found singularly effec-

#### FROM BRAZIL.

A young and lovely daughter of a Brazilian nobleman in Bio de Janeiro, acknowledging receipt of a case of Murbay & Labnan's FLORIDA WATER says: "This perfame is not new to me. I have long used it at the toilet and the bath, and have always found it not only the most agreeable, but also the most lasting and refreshing of Floral Waters."

A history has been published lately of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Tusm, from which it would seem that the prelates of the diocese long had a hard time of it. Here is a description of the celebration of Mass there in Oromwell's day : " On a Sunday morning a portable altar and a vestment box, generally patnted red, were brought into some convenient sand pit, round which multitudes gathered. The pricet, without cap or soutane, hurried on his vestments. The lights on the improvized altar were rushes dipped in grease, stuck in raw potatoes, and placed in lanterns, which served as candlesticks. Scouts were stationed around, and Mass was hurrled through as quickly as possible. One of these Mass sand pits still exist near Tuam.

ANOTHER CASE OF BLIND POOL. The Louisians State Lottery lightning

Aven's Chenny Pettornal, and you may seem on fidently expect the best results. It is a schnowledgelladurative power, singled as the country can be sent in with least split of the area as the care one only these Bonds, good for the Draw ling of the 2 may be presented by Dr. J. C. Aven's Chenny Pettornal, and you may be proved the sent results. It is a schnowledgelladurative power, singled as the country can be sent in with least as the country



# CURE

SICK

# HEAD

to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of 80 many lives that here is where we make our great boust. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO..



BFor several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so mentiorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.
BBut by patient and scientific desmical research we have improved in sovered saints, and now offer this new color as the best to see world.

it Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

And, while prepared in oil, is so compound ed that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

IF BEWARE of all imitations, and of all ther of colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter. LTI you cannot get the "improved" write us know where and how to get it without extra

WELLS, RICHLEDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. DIRECTO COLOREDO

## EARS for the MILLION

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oi Positively Restores the Mearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness

Known. This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species o. small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Caramaro and Fondeleth. Every Calmost fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restrict of horizon to discovered by a Buddhist Priesta bout the year 1410. Its cure, were so numerous and timey as seemingly mira-culous, that the remedy was officially pro-claimed over the entire Empire. Its we became so universal that for over 300 years no Denform has existed among the Chinese people. Sent charges propaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!

It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no un aribly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have neen greetly benefited.

My desiness help:d a great deal—think another bottle will ours me

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally Tysiffy, both from experience and diservation. Wite at once to Haylock & Jenny, 7 Dev street New York, enclosing \$1.00 and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody e se, and whose curative, effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Entror of Mercantile Review.

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#### A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE -OF-

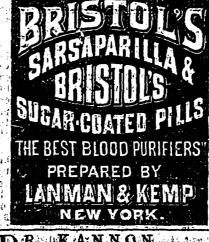
HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

#### COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the rurpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the bost work at least possible cost.
It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period. long period.

RETAILED EVERYWEERE. None genuine without the trade mark on package.

Continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and atrengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALITIS MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal, Price 25c.



DRUKANNON,
C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.
Lete of Children's Hospital, New York, and St.
Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph
Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

The first of the f

FAST YOUNG MEN.

Most cities are cursed with a class of useess young fellows who seem to have no object in life but to enjoy themselves. They are in most cases the sons of respectable and industrious parents. They are known as "fast young men " They are drones in society. An investigation of the cause which makes a re-"protable boy become a "fast young man" will show that there is something wrong in the system of training up the youth in this country. The want of that solld instruction which can only be given at the fireside and in the daily acts of parents and guardians, that incolestes the duties each one ower first to his Creator and next to his fellowman, who, had he devoted his youth to some useful purpose, would be an ornament to society.

The petted boy is in danger of developing into a fast young man. Having every want supplied, every wish gratified, he soon loses bis balance, associates with victors companions, frequents the theatre and gambling hell, and before manbood sweets like a trooper and wallows in the mire of impurity. He looks on bis father as an "old fory," and is not a little ashumed of his origin Late hours, victous companions and dissipation complete his character, and he is ready for any crime The local columns of the daily papers are constantly fill-d with the doings of fast young men. The svil example of this class is working unuit-rable injury to society. Parents and those who have the care and guardianship of youth should never permit a last young man" to enter their houses

We fear that parents too frequently forces the duties they owe to their children. We would remind them that, though the civil law does not take cognizance of a derelle-ion of duty in this respect, there is a higher. boller law, before whose dread tribunal they will have to render a rigid account of the trust placed under their care.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH and consumption in its first stages are treated at the International Phroat and Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, where the Spirometer is used, an instrument invented by Dr. M Souvielle of Paris, and ex-aldsurgeon of the French army, which conveys the medicines in the form of cold inhalations to the parts diseased. Suitable constitutional treatment is used when required. Consultations and a trial of the Spirometer free, Poor people bearing certificates furnished with the instrument free. When not convenient to visit the effice write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet giving full particulars to International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Unurch street, Toronto, or 13 Phillips equare, Montreal.

REST AND COMPORT TO THE SUFFERING "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Si le ack or Bowels, bore Throat, Rheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain r Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonierful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-'ever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really 's the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggiest at 25 cents a bottle. IG26

Is it a HUMBUO? Some people think all proprietary eledicines humbugs. In this they must be a seken. A couga medicine like Bev. N () () awas' Elixir that bus stood the racket of his warn must have some virtue. and must cure for diseases for which it is recommended, or tapple would not continue to buy and use it, as they do. It seems to us at even if we knew nothing of its merits, the fact of its large and continually increasing sale justifies us in recommending Downs Etixir to all who may need a reliable cough medicine. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c and \$1.00 per bottle.

MOTHERS: MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will telieve the poor little sufferer immediatelytepend upon it; there is no mistake about it there is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Bold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

According to the London World, Mr. Sergeant Ballantine intends giving readings from his book, "Experiences of a Barrister," during his approaching visit to the United

"BOUGH ON BATS," Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ante bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

The new suspension bridge across Nisgaia Biver is to be completed by Sept. 1, 1883. It will be located a quarter of a mile south of the present suspension bridge, and will be used exclusively by the Causda Southern road, running in connection with the New York Central.

A correspondent of the London Daily News calls attention to the anomalous state of the law with regard to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Local Government Board have decided that the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Wild to fill the office of master and matron of the workhouse at Melton Mowbray cannot be confirmed, as Mr. Wild has married his deceased wife's sister, who is not legally his wife. On the other hand, the Commissioners have on appeal enforced a charge of £30 for income tax on a person in Wales in respect of the income of his deceased wife's sister, whom the law in this case declares to be his wife.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CONFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocos, Mr. Eops has provided our breakfast tables with a delic tely flavored beverge which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such artioles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Bervice Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (31b and lb.) by Grocers, labelled—"12 MES Errs & Co. Hom consthic Chemists, London, England, Also makers of Espa's CROCOLATE Essence.

Medical.



Heuralgia, Sciotica, Lumbago, Eackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

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

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Oras a safe, sure, simple and chean External Remedy A trial entells but the comparatively trifting outlay of 50 Cents, and every one antirring with pain can have chean and positive proof of its

claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

#### HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This theat Household Medicine Ennus Amongst the Lending Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOCD, and 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-initing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully effications in all allmenta incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a JENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Mealing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Brossts, Old Wounds,

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Cures SORE THEOAT, Bronchitis Coughs, Coids, and even AFTHUA. For Glandular swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulais, Gout. Rheumailem, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to init.

Eath Pills and Clutment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and oris, at is, 11d. 2s. is, 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. -Advice gratis, at the above miler

#### Bells, &c. McSHANE BELL FOUNDAY

Manufacture those CELEBRATED ON 12 200 and SELLS for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-tist and circulars sent free.

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Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
25 Tillustrated Oatalogue sent free.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth Sifree. Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine. DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY Removes hair from the fase, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; \*eni s-curety psoved from England by rost. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Span'sh Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. his Skin Tightener is aliquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black \*pecks on the faca, are each sood at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Ord-r. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilege of the nose into shape, and the Far Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sout for Post Office. Ord-r. Letters invited. Had through chemists or direct from

A.EX. Bergs, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England. TEACHERS WANTED.—FUT the R. C. Separa's School. Prescott, a MALE TEACHER, holding a second class cer-tificate; required for 1st January next. Also, TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, holders of second or third-class certificates. One required imme-diately; and on the 1st January, 1833. Applica-tions received by JOHN G188ON, Secretary, Separate School Board, Box 205; Prescott. O. TEACHERS WANTED - For

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home early made: Costly out it free. Address True 15-6

# CONSUMPTION: I have a positive remedy for the above disease by its use. I have a positive remedy for the above disease by its use. In have a positive remedy for the above disease by its use, and long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its anticacy, have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its anticacy.

that I will send two Bott Les MREE together with a value of the I will send two Bott Les MREE together with a value of the I was a substant of the I w

Commence of the second of the

NEW ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S. & EPENDID PAGEANT AT THE DEDICATION OF THE

A SPENDID PARRAST AT THE DEDICATION OF THE GENERAL STATES AS ASTERS.

The new Church of St. Francis Xavier, in New Yark, was dedicated yesterday. The day was, in the calendar of the Bornal Catholic Church, the feast of St. Francis. Steeping from Sixteenth street, local content of the Bornal Catholic Church, the feast of St. Francis. Steeping from Sixteenth street, local content of the Bornal Catholic Church, perhaps the most admirable coclesiastical structure, in its wealth of carrying and luxuriance of color, its satisfying samplitude and proper and beautiful proprisions, in the new world, was a delightful transition. Polite young members of the Xavier Union, in full dress, secorted holders of ticket to seats in the pows. At 11 colock those within heard volces raised without in the Gregorian chant, L'Asperges." The swell of volces roses and fall in a circle about the Church. It was a priestly procession, blessing the walls of the church. A few minutes later the great central doors were thrown open, and a wave of harmony filled fine church it was a priestly procession exerced. First appeared a crucifer, bearing a golden processional cross, and financh by the procession in the set procession in the southness and lace surplices, which heard volces from the streets of the chance of the Canada Mission of the Coolety of Sens; Brady, late Provincial of the Society Fulton, the Provinc College; Stefanina, Provincial of the Passionists; Nopper and Duncan of Boston, Major of Maryland; Drumgoole, Lynch, Riordan, Bigney, Toner, Merrick, Wayrlok, Hughey, Young, Power, McCreary, and Slattery of this city, and nearly one hundred other priests. Then tame Monsignori Quinn and Preston. They preceded Archbishop Williams of Boston Bishop O'Farrell of Trenton, Bishop Wigger of Nowark, and Bishop Conroy of Albany, who were in the attire of Monsignori. Archbishop Corrigan wore over a purple

soutane and a lace surplice a cope of cloth of gold, weighty with embroidery, and fastened at his throat with a jewelled clasp. His mitre of embroidered cloth of gold was tipped with jewels. At the right and lest of the Archbishop, in dalmatics of cloth of gold, were Russell House to draw up a memorial to be Father Daubresse, the priest of honor, who calebrated the golden jubilee of who colebrated the golden jubileo of his priesthood recently, and Fathers Mooney, John Fairbairn, Drs. E. Pardow and Campbell, the deacon and sub-deacon of the Mass. Following was a son, Mr. F. N. Boxer, Santray Engineer; J. train of acolytes in white soutannes and surplices, girt with broad red silk sashes They hore the Archbishop's missal, the lighted tapor signifying the light of the faith, the golden vessel of holy water, and the aspersorium of gold. The tallost acolyte, who was distinguished by a cape of white satin, carried upon a white slik cushion an Archbishop's mitre of clott of silver.

The brilliant array parted in front of the high altar, and separated to either side within the sanctuary rail. The Bishops and Monsignori ranged themselves near the velvet ler, Toronto; Dr. Orton, M.P., Drs. Botts-covered cathedra placed on the epistle side of the alter for Archbishop Corrigan. Kneeling N.B; Dr. Conway, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Dr. with the assistant priest before the alter, the Macdenald, Londonderry, N.B.; Drs. Grant Archbishop prayed that God would vouchsafe Sawell and Hill, H. P. Wright, H. B. Small

the Government toward the public in the choristers, who chanted the while, the Government toward the public in the cholshop went to every part of the matter, the following resolutions were sprinkling the walls, the pillars, and carried :rs. Then he knelt once more before

church was completed, and the Archbishop retired to the sacristy to robe himself for the celebration of a Pontifical Mass. When he came from the eacristy a mantilla of purple silk was upon his shoulders, and cloth of gold. His hands were covered with purple silk gloves. Bowing before the altar, he began the Confiteor. The choir, led by Organist John White, and supplemented by an orchestra, took up the theme of the Mass in C of the Very Rev. Dr. Franz Witt, canon of the Oathedral of Palestrins. Accending the altar the Archbishop fed with incense the living coals in the golden thurible, which straightway sent up heavy over it was a chasuble of richly wrought on thurible, which straightway cent up heavy and odoriferous clouds and incensed the sltar. Then the priest of honor swung wreaths of incomes to him, and in turn the thurifier in-cersed the other prelates and priests. Having recited the Introit, the Archbishop returned to his cathedra, and the choir sang the

Gloria in Excelsis. Bishop O Farrell, of Trenton, preached the dedicatory sermon. As he concluded Cardinal McOloskey entered the sanctuary from the sacristy. His trailing red silk soutane was covered with a lace surplice, bound about the waist with a heavy fringed red silk cash. His mantle of red watered silk flowed many yards behind, and was upheld by tiny pages in white cassocks and albs. The broad, half-opened hood of the mantle was lined with ermine. A jewelled pectoral cross shone upon the Cardinal's breast, and his signer, a sapphire encircled with diamonds, flashed upon his left hand. His venerable head was covered with a red silk berretta. He ascended his throne. Bowing low to the Cardinal as he passed, Archbishop Corrigan returned to the altar, and resumed the celebration of the Mass. While the Archbishop Corresponds to the Mass. blehop was conscrating the elements, the Cardinal descended from his throne, and, kneeling, with bared head, before the altar, prayed in unison with the Archbishop. Atter the communion the Cardinal returned to his throne. At the end of the Mass be rose and bestowed the Papal benediction upon the kneeling congregation .- N.Y. Sun.

THE FUNERAL OF LOUIS BLANC. Panis, Dec. 11. - The Senate by 138 to 87 voted 10,000 francs for the expenses of the funeral of Louis Blanc to-morrow. The Anarchiets threaten a hostile demonstration at the funeral.

MONSIEUR LOYSON.

The Figaro has revived the sad history of the ex-Carmeitte, Fere Hyacinthe, who, it is stated, has been making a spiritual retreat with the Trapplets, with a view to abandoning his terrible career of heresy and apostacy. The death of Dean Stanley was a great blow to the pretended revival of Gallicanism by M. Loyson; and with the exception of the small sum of £500 left to his son, there is no prospect. The financial condition of Gallicanism in Parls is hopeless; and were it not for the contributions of a few private friends, the Loyson family would be in absolute distress. It is to be hoped that the symptons of repentance shown by M. Loyson may tear solid fruit. But this is the second time that he has spent some days in monastic retirement without further result.

THE MARQUESS OF QUEENSBERRY'S SISTER MARRIES A BAKER.

From the Manchester Guardian.

#### OBITUARY.

Bir Joseph Napier is dead. A despatch from London, Mag., says ")." Herr Von Bischoff, the entment biolev. dead.

Josiah Anoman, for many years a mest prominent political journalist in Wis Co. 1. died on December 10th in an insane a in Chicago. Unfortunate business ver and law suits caused his tusabity.

#### SANITABY SCIENCE.

OTTAWA, Dec. 6 .- The deputation of medical gentlemen and members of the Health Board from various parts of the Dominion had a private conference this afternoon in the presented to-morrow morning to the Hon. A. U. Beaudry, do; Dr. A. B. Larocque, Medical Health Officer, from the Board of Health, Montreal, and Drs. James Howard and J. M. Campbell, a deputation from the Medical Association; Major Frezer, of Haltfax ; Drs. Parker, C. R. Almon, and Wickwire, Health Officers of Halifax ; Dr. Morrin, Medi cal officer; W. H. McCoy, M.P.P., and Dr. Farrell, Halifax; Ilon. Francis Langeller, Mayor of Quebec: Drs. Mariden, Rintret Drs. Oldright, Canniff, S. Wright, and Playto purify and bless the church and the altar F. X. Valade, Mejor St. Jean, R. Marks, A. streeted in His honor. Then he sealed himself Horsey, and A. Hobillard, Medical Health Horsey, and A. Hobillard, Medical Health thedra, and the Litany was chanted. Officer, of Ottawa. Ald. Mooney, Chairman g to the foot of the altar, the Arch- of the Montreal Board of Health, was called ad aside his mitre, and, kneeling, surty priests and acolytes, recited a
lising then, and preceded by the acoportance of sanitary science and the duty of

> 1. That a uniform system of collecting and compiling health statistics be adopted for the whole Dominion.

2. That the Dominion Government be requested to take measures to procure reliable health statistics from every city, town or municipality where local Boards of Health are now or may hereafter be established with

derstood that an item of \$30,000 will be put in the cetimates next session for the purpose of obtaining statistics in cities and towns, and that the Premier of Quebec has promised to grant a similar sum to be expended n bis own Province. One of the members suggested the establishment of a Medical Department in connection with the Department of Justice or Agriculture, claiming that the profession had every right to representation in the interest of public health. Hon. Mr. Pope entertained the delegation at dinner at the Russell House in the evening.

#### QUEBEC LUMBER TRADE,

The following is a comparative statement of sailing vessels cleared at the port of Quebec for sea (iumber laden) in 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882, from the opening to close of navigation, compiled by F. Johnston, Quebec Ex-

Vessels.	Tons.
. 854	636,672
642	478,441
. 786	624,110
	670,627
	399,833
	364,628
	555,451
	380,186
	359,925
	. 854 . 642 . 786 . 796 . 476 . 433 . 684 . 459

BAILWAY NOTES. The Vanderbilt people say that Lake Shore earnings from September 1st to Decem-ber 1st were the largest in the history of the

ber 1st were the largest in the history of the road.

Advices from Albany state that the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Ballway earnings for the year ending September are \$5.659,000. Oharges against earnings, \$5.429,000.

The use of mirrors on locomotives to enable the engineer to clearly see the whole train without turning around is suggested, in view of the recent burning of a Pullman car in England, Mr. Wm. Edgar, Assistant Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk. was recently presented with a valuable solitaire ring, the occasion being the removal of his headquarters from Hamilton to Toronto.

The directors of the Reading Railroad yesterday approved the traffic agreement between the Phitadelphia & Reading, Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, Pittsburg & Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and South Pennsylvania railroads. A mortgage of \$2,000,000 will be created to build the South Pennsylvania, each of the companies named agreeing to set apart 20 per cent, of the gross earnings accruing from their business to meet the interest on the mortgage.

may bear solid first. But this is the second time that he has spent some days in monastic retirement without further result.

China is making great preparations to resist French designs on Tonquin.

Ex-Gov Morrill, of Augusta, Maine, is gradually growing weaker in mind and body.

Tom their business to meet the interest on the mortgage.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has recently completed a highly important negotiation. A syndicate of English and American capitalists has contracted to purchase 3,000,000 cares of land of the company east of the Misson, at the price of \$1 per acre, paying for it in preferred stock at per. The result will be the retirement of \$12,000,000 of proterred stock, of which \$11,000,000 have already been

caucalled by previous sales of lands, leaving the present amount of preferred stock between \$25,000,000 and \$29,000,000. The common stock amounts to \$41,000,000. Thus the liabilities of the Company will be mater ally decreased, while a vast area of land will be thrown open to immediate colonization.

INLAND REVENUE OF THE DOMINION The following unrevised statement of In-

land Revenue accrued during the month of October last will appear in to-day's Canada Gazette:

Amount.

Source of Revenue.

Spirits	\$412,163	10
Spirits	<b>150</b>	00
Mait	39 762	78
Tobacco		40
Petroleum Inspection	3,814	.96
Manufactures in Bond	2,939	81
Other Receipts	853	32
7		_
Total Excise Revenue	662,617	37
Canals	48,755	44
Slides and Booms	1,240	00
Culling Timber	4,999	25
Hydraulic and other Bents	1,411	Б0
Minor Public Works	304	45
Inspection of Weights and Mea-		
aures	2,982	86
Gas Inspection	330	50
Law Stamps	50	00
		_

Total Revenue......\$719,691 37 The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furpished the Finance Department to the night of the 30th of November, 1882 :--

Customs.....\$1,820,316 18 Excise..... 654 898 84 107,048 78 do 49a Post Office.... Public Works, including Bail-348,481 79 Total.....\$3,097,072 08 Bevenue to 31st October, 1882..12,487,761 14

Total ......\$15 584,833 22 1882 ..... 8,086,864 28 Total .....\$11,009,522 94

THE "CANADA GAZETTE." OTTAWA, Dec. 10 .- The Canada Temperance Act is declared in force in the County of Colchester, N.S. Letters patent have been granted the Carling Brewing and Malting

The value of goods entered for consumption in the Dominion and the duty paid thereon for month ending 31st October last, exclusive of British Columbia .— Total dutiable goods..... \$ 7,648,539 2,958,299

6,161 Total ..... \$10,610,999 Daty collected......\$1,927,199 54

Monthly statement of good exported from the Dominion of Canada excusive of British Columbia, for October, 1882 :--Oiter countries. Total. Canada. 3 \$ Produce of the miae..... 194,111 17,293 211,404 Produce of the

894,564 890,047 4,517 fisheries... Produce of the 3,707,191 220,321 forest..... Animals and their prodace ..... 2,703,878 102,744 286,622 k g r icultural produce.... 3,511,399 1,077,594 4,588'998 63,163 398,895 355,732 i annfactures

67,657 78,655 Miscellaneous 10,998 Totals.. 11,430,018 1,496,630 12,926,648 Ballion...

Grand total.. 11,430,018 1,496,680 12,926,698 The returns for November shows the following liabilities and assets of the Montreal City & District Savings Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec :-

Total Liabilities.

Montreal City & District Savings

Bank .........\$6,552,532 33 \$7,390,404.13 Calese d'Econo-

mie de N. D. de Quebec ...... 2,834,569 99 3,136,877.65
The Northern Railway of Canada will apply for authority to issue bonds to redeem and take the place of the existing second preference bonds of the company at maturity, and to apply any proceeds of the said bonds which may remain unrpplied after satisfying the existing second preference, to the general pur-

poses of the company.

The Wood Mountain, Qu'Appelle & Prince Albert Railway Company apply for an act of incorporation.

The Great Eastern Railway Company, with a capital of \$6,000,000, apply to build a bridge across the Biver St. Lawrence near Mont-

The Napierville Junction Ballway & Quarry Company will apply for amendments to their act of incorporation. Applications for letters patent have been

made by the Fertile Belt Company, Dominion Stock & Grazing Company and The George Jackson Plough Manufacturing Com-

ELECTRICITY IS NOW RECOGNIZED as a remedial agent of prime importance, and medicinal articles in which this principle is developed by contact, are among those most highly esteemed. Physicians and others who have observed or experienced the action of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, testify to the thoroughness and promptitude with which it effects curalive results. Losing no strength by evaporation, like other oils, pure in its constituents and efficacious inwardly and outwardly, this supreme remedy is, moreover, soid at a price which enables all to avail themselves of it. It is a trime remedy for affections of the throat, cheet and lung; conquers rheumatism and neuralgia; subdues inflammation, eradicates piles and remedies all manner of outward hurts. Colic, sweeney, garget, harness and collar galls, and other maisdies and injuries of the brute creation, are completely cured by it. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared only by NORTH-BOP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

#### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITHES OFFICE. TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1882.

Passenger 129; 25 do 129}.

cent, on call. Sterling Exchange is steady at 84 to 85 prem, for round amounts of 60-day bills, 85 to 85 prem cash over the counter; demand bills 91 to 95 prem. Drafts on New York are firm at 2 to 1 prem. St. Paul & Manitoba Ballway stock sold at

142 and afterwards at 142 in New York. St. Joseph preferred sold at \$1\frac{1}{3}, being a rise morals, 450 to 50; do cong. balmorals, in the latter of 7\frac{1}{3} per cent in a day and a balf. The majority of New York stocks were firmer, and it was again rumored that the \$1.20; do split balmorals, 750 to 90c; do railway war in the West had been settled.

Local stocks were moderately active this morning and there was some disposition to Gas. The market for leading stocks had a steady undertone and prices would have appreciated rapidly under a slightly more active enquiry, despite the fact that the Weet is still said to be putting out lines of "shorts." Bank of Montreal was a trifle weak, but recovered, selling at 1837 at noon. Ontario went to 112 bid, but recovered to 114. Toronto was steady at 170], and Merchants at 120. It is said that the Hon. John Hamilton will succeed Sir Hugh Allan as President of this bank. Commerce fell \(\frac{1}{4}\) to 133\(\frac{1}{4}\) and Richelieu \(\frac{2}{4}\) to 71\(\frac{1}{4}\).

Telegraph advanced 1 to 124\(\frac{1}{4}\); Passenger \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 129; Gas 1 to 1831, and St. Paul & Mani-toba 1 to 1411 bid.

This afternoon Duke of Manchester Northwest land stock sold at 49s, an advance of 7s on the day.

Afternoon Sales. - 50 Montreal 1983; 50 do 199; 25 Ontario 114; 120 do 112; 50 do 113; 50 Commerce 1433; 6 Gas 184; 125 do 1833; 10 Bicbelleu 713; 225 Northwest 44s; 475 do 45s; 100 do 45s 6d; 25 do 46; 25 do 47s 6d; 500 do 48s; 25 do 47s 6d; 400 do 48s 6d; 750

New York, Dec 12, 1 pm\_Stocks higher then declined. Am Ex, 90; CS, 681; D & H, 108; D & L, 1271; Erle, 87; pref, 84; Ill H, 108; D & L, 1274; Enne, 37; pref, 84; 11 C, 145; K & T, 32\( \); L & N, 52\( \); L B, 116\( \) M C, 100\( \); J C, 70\( \); N P, 44\( \); pfd, 83; N W, 137\( \); pfd, 155\( \); N Y C, 132; P M, 36; Bdg, 50\( \); St P, 92; pfd, 106\( \); U P, 99\( \); W, St L & P, 33\( \); pfd, 53\( \); V U, 81\( \).

#### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. Since our last reference the wholesale markets have not exhibited much vitality. There is the customary lull which always ensues after the close of navigation and prior to the commencement of the holiday 860 son. Several heavy falls of snow have materially improved the roads, and there is excellent sleighing in this district. Communication with the south of the river, other than by rail, is cut off for the present, as the river steamers have stopped running and the ice-bridge from present ap-pearances will not "take" for a month or more. In consequence of the extreme duliness in the dry goods trade some houses are engaged in taking stock, but it is thought that should atendy cold weather set in at once there will yet be ample time to make a good distribution of heavy winter staples. Advices from the West report good sleighing, and predict better payments. Remittances have improved somewhat during the week, and the situation is by no means barren of hopeful prospects. GROCERIES. - The distribution of the prin-

cipal lines of groceries has continued to be

less than the ordinary volume. Prices are

without important change. Montreal granulated sugar is being quoted at 8%c to 9c, and nothing can now be obtained below the inside figure. Beet root sugar is steady a 81c for granulated. In yeliows a fair business is reported at last week's prices, which range from 71c to 71c for dark grades and from 75c to 8 c for the finer qualities. In raw the movement is very light and prices are unchanged. Molasses are quiet. Barbadoes have sold as low as 52c, but they are now quoted at 51c to 50c, Porto Elico at 49c to 50c, Antigua at 48c and Trinidad at 47c. Syrups remain quiet at 521c to 65c per gallou. The tea market is dull and transactions are within very narrow compass. A lot of 125 pkgs of fine Japans was reported sold at about 31c, and a lot of low grade Japans at 143. Advices from Japan are firmer. Coffee was quote 40c to 80c as to quantity and quality. Cloves are quoted at 22½c to 25c, and pepper shells at 8½c to 9c. There has been more doing in muit, sales of Valencla raisins having been made amounting to 3,000 boxes at 7½c for common, 7½c for medium and 7½c for fine. Malaga fruit was quiet, and we near of loose muscatels being \$3.25. offered at \$1 90 to 1 95, but some holders ask \$2 00 to 2 10 per box. London layers are quoted at \$2 40 to 2 55. Currents to 11c. In figs there is a small supply and prices are firm, Eleme being quoted at 15%c to 164c, and Malaga figs in mats at 44c to 5c. hands, but we hear of lots to arrive being offered at 6 c. The sale of 100 boxes of net cash. In nuts there has been a small volume of business, Levant filberts have been sold at 74c to 8c, Barcelona at 84c to 84c, walnuts to arrive are quoted at 131c Tarragona almonda 121c to 12c and Iwaco do, at 12c to 13]. Advices from Patras quote 1786d for provincial, 1949d for Filiatra and 2083d for Sirgos. A cable from Malaga quotes common layers at 211 reals, loose muscatels at 22 reals and London layers at 27 reals folb Malaga. prices have declined 2s on walnuts to 20s. Rice is unchanged at \$1.40.

HARDWARB AND IRON .- As regards the former there is no change worth mentioning. A moderate movement continues at former prices. Pig-iron is firm on spot, and leading \$5.25 to 5.75 and lemons at \$3.50 to \$7 per brand of Scotch are quoted at \$24.50 case. Montreal cabbages fetched 400 to 500 to \$26. Eglinton is quoted at \$22.50 to | per dozon, and cauliflowers 50c each. \$22.75. In bar-Iron there is a fair amount of business doing at \$2.25, although we hear of \$2.15 being accepted for round quantities. Staffordshire bars in Liverpool are quoted at £6 128 6d and £6 17s 6d. The sales are reported of 700 tons of Siemens bars at equal to \$2.30 to \$2.35 here. In tin plates there is no change, I. C. charcoal being quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and 1. C. cokes at \$4,35 to \$4,50. For a large quantity the incide figures might be shaded. Liv.

Tursday, Dec. 12, 1882.

Morning Stock Sales—30 Montreal 198½; 13 do 198½; 45 do 198½; 25 do 198½; 13 do 198½; 58 do 198½; 10 Merchants 121; 25 do 120½; 75 Commerce 133¾; 12 do 134; 50 do 133¾; 150 do 133¾; 50 do 183¾; 25 do 183½; 50 do 183¾; 25 do 183½; 50 do 183¾; 25 do 183½; 200 North-West 45s; 25 do 44s; 25 do 42s; 140 do 42s 64; \$2,000 Intercolonial coal bonds 97; \$500 do 95; 165 Richellen 71½; 50 Dundas Cotton 115; 100 Passenger 129; 25 do 129¾.

tity the inside figures might be shaded. Liverpool prices are steady. Canada plates are unchanged, the season being nearly over. Ingot tin and copper are quiet and unchanged.

Boots and Shobs.—The lock-out of workmen on account of the strike causes trade to langulah and stock-taking engage the attention of factorymen almost exclusively. We quote as follows:—Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2 25 to 3 25; men's split boots, \$1 50 to 2 30; men's 3 25; men's split boots, \$1 50 to 2 30; men's

congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbied balmorals, \$1.75 to 2.00; men's split do, \$1.35 to 1.75; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 2.00; women's pebbled and buff balmorals, \$1.00 to 1.50; do split balmorals, \$00 to \$1.10; do prunella balmorals, 500 to \$1.50; do inferior balmorals, 456 to \$1.50; do inferior balmorals, pruvella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c purchase Bank of Montreal, Merchants and to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER. Business is almost at a standstill owing to the strike in the boot and shoe factories. Prices are unchanged: - Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 260 to 270; do No 2, B A, 240 to 250; China, No. 1, 230 to 240; do No 2, 21 to 220; Buffalo No 1, 21c to 22c; do No 2, 20c to 21c; elaughter, No 1, 260 to 280; rough (light), 25c to 28c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 38c; do do, medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 37c to 38c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 17c; pebbled cow, 121c to 15c; splits, medium, 26c to 27c; do juniors, 19c to 22c; calfskin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskin, \$1 05 to \$1.35; English kid, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c.

Oils and Salt .- The demand for oils has not improved, but prices are well maintained, particularly for fish oils. Petroleum is selling fairly well. Linseed, boiled, per Imperial gallon, 73 to 75c; do raw, 70 to 72c; otive, 960 to \$1; cod, 65 to 70c; seal pale, 75 to 78c; do refined, 871 to 90c; do straw, 67 to 70c; lard, extra, 95c to \$1; do No 1, 85 to 95c; palm, per ib, \$1 to 1 10; cod liver, \$1 70 to 1 75; petroleum, refined, 19c; do in broken lots, 19 to 20c; do in single barrels, 201 to 21c. Only a small call for salt has been experienced, but values have under gone no change, and we quote coarse at 62}0 to 674c per bag, as to quantity; isctory filled quiet at \$1 40 to 1 50, and Eureka at \$2 40.

Hides, Skins and Wood .- The price of green butchers' hides has been put down 1c per lb, No.1 selling at 8c, A fair amount of hides has been received since the change, but we hear that some dealers have bought at higher figures to arrive. We quote green butchers at 8c, 7c and 6c per lb, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively, tenners paying ¿c to 1c more for inspected. Western hides are dull and easy, No. 1 buff at 10c to 10tc per lb., and No. 2 at 810, second steers at 101c to 101c, and bulls at 81c. Dry salted Western, 17c for No. 1, and 15c for No. 2. Sheep skins are steady at \$1 each, and caif skins at 12c per lb A fair enquiry is experienced from wool manufacturers, and we hear of sales of 32,000 lbs gleasy Cape at 17½c to 18½, and a few small parcels of Australian have changed hands at within our range of quotations There has also been some business in Canada pulled. We quote: - Greasy Cape, 17c to 19\fo Australian, 22c to 28c; extra, 31c; Canada

pulled, supers, 30c to 33c.

Figh —The fish trade during the week has been quiet, as it usually is at this season. Labrador herring is firmly held at quations. Green cod is firm, round lots being quoted at \$6 75. We quote as follows :- Labrador herring, \$6 50; other kinds \$4.50to 5 50; green cod No 1 \$6 75 to 7; large deaft, \$7 to \$7 25; dry cod, \$5.75 to 6 50; north shore salmon, \$20, \$19 and \$18 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and British Columbia salmon, \$16.50, \$17 for No 2.

Funs .- Very few skins are offering, although a good local demand exists for beaver bear, otter and shunk. Early lots of prime will sell to great advantage, as they are wanted by manufacturers before the holidays. We quote prices as follows :- Mink at \$1, red 10x at \$1 25, merten at \$1, otter \$8 to \$10 beaver at \$2 to \$2 50 per 1b, skunt at 600 bear at \$8 to \$10 for large and at \$4 to \$5 for small, lynx at \$2 to \$3 50.

In the local breadstatls market the sale is reported of 20,000 bushels Canada white winter in the West on Moutreal account at 874c. This was shipped on a through freignt, vis Quiet, Mocha telling in small parcels at Portland. We also hear of sales of red winter 27c to 2820; Javas at 16c to 240; plantation in the West at 93c to 94c on through freights. 27c to 28½c; Javas at 16c to 24c; plantation Ceylon at 18c to 19c, and Jamaica is quoted at 9½c to 11½c as to quality. Spices are steady; black pepper at 15½c to 15½c; white do at 26c. Pimento is steady at 11c; ginger at 15c to 17c for Jamaica, and 13c for Cochin. Nutmegs have sold at a wide range, and we to 4.95; extra superfine, \$4.80 to 485; spring extra, \$4.80 to 4.85; superfine, \$4.40 to 4:50; Canada strong bakers', \$6.25 to 5 50; American strong bakers', \$6.50 to 7.00; fine \$4.00 to 4.10; middlings, \$3.75 to 3 85; pollards, \$3.50 to 3 65. Ontario Bags.—Medium, \$3.40 to 245; spring extra, \$2.30 to 240 superfine, \$2.10 to 2.20; city bage (delivered)

The regular cable despatch from Liverpool quoted choese higher at 62s. The market bere was steady to firm, with business very quiet. In butter sales are reported of 250 are dull at 61c to 61c for round lots of page of fine Townships at 221c and 120 Provincial fruit. Sultanas are quoted at 10c Receivillant 21c Drassed poultry was quoted Brockville at 21c. Dressed poultry was quoted as follows :- Turkeys, 8c to 110; ducks, 8c to | TABLE COVERS ! 10c; geese, 7c to 9c; chickens, 7c to 90; There are no supplies of prunes in first partridge, 85c to 90c per brace; venison carcases, 60 to 7c per 1b; hindquarters, 8c to 10c. Eggs were quiet and unchanged to 10c. Persian dates in boxes was reported at 100 at 28c to 30c. Ashes unchanged at \$5.10 net cash. In nuts there has been a to \$5.15 for pote. Mess pork, Western, per brl., \$21,50 to \$22; bams, city cured, per ib, 150 to 160; hams, canvassed, per lb, 160 to 17c; lard to palls, per 1b., 144c to 15c; bacon, per lb, 142 to 15c.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- DEC. 12. The markets to-day were fairly well attended, the snow roads being in pretty good condition for sleighing. Dressed hogs were scarce and firm, relling at \$9.25 to 9.50 per Oable advices from Bordenux are quiet, and 100 lbs. Frozen habitant beef realized on to 60 and mutton 640 to 70 Batter in tube sold at 21c to 22c; good rolls at 24c, and fresh in farmers baskets at 35c to 40c. Strictly fresh eggs brought as high as 40c. Good winter apples sold at \$4 to \$5 per brl; oranges at case. Montreal cabbages fetched 400 to 500

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- DEc. 12. MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.—Dec. 12.

During the week some 68 fine animals changed hands at an aggregate cost of \$3,165.50, against 98 horses costing \$5,92.60 for the corresponding week last year. Among last week's shipments were a stallion, \$275, and a fine lot of 37 desirable young horses costing an average of \$111.10 each. The following were the shipments from Montreal to the United States for (ckending December 6th, 1882:—December 1 1 horse, \$105; 5 do., \$710; 1 stallion, \$375. December 6th; 5 horses, \$23; 5 do., \$705; 1 horse for breeding purposes, \$150. December 7th: 27 horses, \$302; 6 do \$120. December 8th: 7 horses, \$330, and 10 horses, \$1,610.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-DEC. 11. The receipts of cattle at Viger market today were 250, 225 being Western cattle from St. Gabriel market. Beceipts of sheep and lambs were 300. Sheep sold at \$4 to \$8 and lambs at \$2 to \$4.50. A few calves sold at last week's prices. The best butchers cattle on the market sold at 50 and quotations

fair cattle. Live hogs were nominally quoted at 61c, very few arriving. Dressed hogs may be quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Among the dealers on the market to day were :- B J Hopper & Co, Price & Delorme, Benoit, Taillfeur & Emond, Roberts & Wilder and E Devlin, of Oltawa. Mr. Bourassa also bought two cattle for \$70 in addition to his before mentioned purchase.

#### MARKIED.

KAVANAGH-TRACEY-In Chicago, Ills., U.S., on Thanksgiving Day. Nov 30th, by the Rev. Dean Terry, in St. Patrick's Church, Mr. John Kavanegh, of Montreal, to Miss Kilen Tracey, of Chicago.

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Mr. Bourassa paid 4½0 for four Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

1.00 in the angle of the paper of the paper with paths.