# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 13.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 7, 1883.

# PRICE FIVE CENTS

# CATHOLIC CHURCH

LECTURE BY MGR. CAPEL

THE TEACHING OF THE CHURCH IS THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC.

Monsignor Capel was greeted by a large and intelligent audience at Central Music Hall in Ohloago, and his great lecture, "The Catholic Church and Republicanism," was listened to with wrapt attention throughout its entire length. Among those on the platform with the distinguished divine were judges Tuley, Gary, Drum-mond, Barnum, and Moran; Mayor Harrison, I. N. Stiles, C. C. Bonney, J. W. Arnold, W. A. Ambler, C. B. Hamill, Edward T. Gale, General Forsythe, Colonel Huntington, John Crorar, Dr. Guerin, James Dalton, of Australia, Senator Hereley, Colonel W. P. Rend, Justice Haines, Dean Terry, Chancellor Gill, Fathers Masterton, Ryan, Waldron, Tighe, Conway, Fanning and MacName; Alexander Sullivan, J. J. Corcoran, M. J. Kean, W. Jackson, W. J. Onahan, Michael Keeley, Thomas Brennan, Washington Hesing and W. B. Rogers.

Edward T. Gale introduced Monsignor Capel, who was received with unbounded applause as he took his position at the speaker's stand. He began by stating that the practical teachings of the Catholic Church were very generally greatly misunderstood, and, sithough he was not in the habit of lecturing from notes, he thought it was due to the intalligent audience before him that the state-ments he should make, based upon historical facts, should be so plainly stated as to avoid controversion. Referring to his notes he said at the time the constitution of this great country was called into existence, over a ceninry ago, a representative body of Catholics called upon the illustrious Washington in the name of liberty and good government, and that eminent man said that he hoped the American people would ever be in advance, as the foremost nation of the world, in recognizing religious as well as civil liberty.

Among that representative body of Catholics were such men as Bishop Carroll, Fitzeimmons, Lynch and many other laymen. When Dr. Carroll was appointed Bishop of Baltimore there were 40,000 Catholics in the United States, whose spiritual interests were watched over by thirty priests. The growth of the faith had been so marvelous that now they numbered 8,000,000 of people, guarded by 6,000 priests and sixty bishops, a growth unequaled by any other religious denomination.

The people who planted the Catholic faith here, said the speaker, came to the shores of America from a love of civil as well as religious liberty, and they were still imbued with as great a desire for fostering that liberty as when the first church was established on American soil. The teachings of the church were such regarding family relations and the peculiar celibate lives of the priests that any poor Catholic mother could look with pride on the boy she held to her breast and cherish the inspiration that her son, if he did not achieve fame in the legislative halis of his country, might, what to her seemed far better, one day rule the whole Catholic Church. As an illustration of this he pointed to the fact that nearly all the Popes, from Adrian the Fourth to Plus the Ninth, had been the sons of poor, hard working parents. Looking at the teaching of the church from this standpoint it must be admitted that it was as thoroughly democratic as the United States was republican in its form of government. No doubt, looking at the church with its Pope, bishops, and priests, and failing to remember that the members of the church had a voice in its government, it might be construed as monarchial. When the inside workings of the church were investigated, however, the liberty of its subjects was at once established. The church teaches individual redemption; that Jesus Christ died for all men, and it makes every child personally responsible for its acts as soon as its mind begins to develop, thus laying the foundation of the law of personal liberty, because of that personal responsibility. If the child is instructed in its duty, its intellect illuminated, and habits of introspection inculcated into its mind, it soon understands the doctrine of personal salvation, and this individuality is what the Catholic Ohurch is striving to develop. It says, by all means give the intellect supernatural culture, and educational knowledge will fill the heart With the good and the mind with the useful at the same time. To this end the Church Truth
Truth whether Caw olics, Protestants, or non-religionists. The Catholic Church with its 8,000,000 people is certainly a great factor, he argued, in supporting the Democratic Government of the Republic.

The Monsignor likeued the family relationship of husband and wife, father, mother, and child to the church itself--God giving authority to the parents to govern the child, as we give authority to those we place in power to rule over us in church and state affairs. This power should not necessarily subject us to the will of those in authority, if that will be contrary to the will of God, who reigns supreme. It's the love of country, the love for the soll and the love for the native land that causes the German to speak with such richness of the fatherland, and the Irishman with such veneration of the home of his ancestors. No country that is inhabited by rowing bordes can ever be great. It's the love of home that makes men battle for

such an influence of love for the soil around its adherents. It was said that the angel her happy, and the enswer was a handsome race, a rich soil and a good constitution.

The aught said with all those advantages the angels would even be tempted to dwell there; and such would be the case with this country, said the speaker. If all its inhabitants lived in the way the courch instructs its members to live the angels would leave heaven to live in the United States.

What is said of the church government can be said of the public at large. God gives the power for self-government, and leaves it to society to arrange the plan, whether absolute, monarchical, representative or democratic, and the individuals thus placed in power are God's agents, to be respected as such. If these things be true, he concluded, then give freedom to the operation of that church to fulfil her great mission. Don't cramp her, and don't be suspicious of her when she goes to the poor, educates and makes them good citizens, and teaches them that by being such they can hope for a better life bereafter.

Monsignor Capel said he was sorry that there were members of the church who did not live up to its teachings, and there were other good Christian people before him whom he hoped would pardon him for telling them that they did not keep God's commandments. He would say this to his own people before these Protestants, in which he had heretofore been misquoted:—" You are the sons of those who came here in poverty, in the pride of the strength of your faith, against those who had driven them from their native homes by persecution; now ascend still higher, go forth as your fathers did, strong in faith and charQuebec reception which should not be overity, giving of your wealth to those who are looked, bespeaking, as it did, the cunning poorer than yourselves." He thanked the hand of Sir Hector Langevin and the desire audience for their indulgence, and stated that of that worthy knight to impress their he would lecture on Thursday evening in the Excellencies favorably from the start with same place for the benefit of St. Vincent's the superior loyalty and affection of his fel-Foundlings' Home, conducted by the Sisters low-countrymen of this Province, in view of of Charlty, on "The Oatholic Church and Modern Thought."

#### HATCHED BY DETECTIVES.

The Fenian Dynamite Plot at Quebec and the Vice-Regal Reception.

A GLANCE BEHIND THE SCENES.

WORKING UP THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 1 .- The Quebec special cor respondent of the Toronto Globe, writing of

the Vice-Regal Reception, says :-The curtain has fallen; the actors in the Vice-Regal pageant of the past week have gone home. What Quebec's otherwise loyal and hospitable welcome lacked in popular warmth as compared with some past viceregal receptions was directly due to the injudicious intervention of the members of the Ottawa Government, and to their weak or intentional encouragement of the sensational rumors and unjust suspicions, industriously circulated by interested parties, as to the attitude and designs of a large and influential element of the old city's population. Indeed, it may be doubted whether His Excellency's advisers could have taken a step more calculated to empitter the unfortunate prejudices of certain classes of Irishmen here and elsewhere against Lord Lansdowne than the one they took on that occasion in placing, or seeming to place, faith in the silly reports which credited the Irish inhabitants of Quebec with the entertainment of murderous designs against Her Majesty's Canadian representative. It may be stated that those reports were

INDIGNANTLY ECOUTED

at the time, not only by local Irishmen, but by their fellow-citizens of every other race and class in the place, who fully appreciated the absurdity of the humbug, which was being played upon, or by, the Federal Ministers. In fact, there is no longer any manner of question that all the nonsense about the discovery of a Fenian dynamite plot here to blow up the vice-regal party was a pure invention, a put-up job by Government detectives, to give themselves importance and employment; and local opinion has pretty well fixed upon one of these gentry on the Intercolonial, who has been somewhat noted for his versatility in this respect, as the prime or the inspired instigator in the matter. But no matter with whom it originated, or whether it was calculated designedly or not, it is very certain that a more senseless and shallow contrivance of intriguing malice was never before credited by Uanadian Ministers of the Urown, to the disgrace of an innocent community and the cruel terror of an illustrious lady for the safety of her husband.

It is admitted that a certain proportion of Quebec's Irish population were inclined to view Lord Lansdowne's appointment with disfavor, on account of their objections to him as an Irish landlord, and that this feeling had, to some extent, been aggravated by the rash utterances of a local sheet styled the Daily Telegraph, circulating extensively in their midst. But, to attribute to them murderous or insuiting intentions with regard to the distinguished strangers, claiming for the first time their city's hospitality, was as preposterous as it was outrageous. In point of fact, the Irishmen of this city, as a class, are as respectable and as respectful, as law-abiding and as orderly, as any other element in the Dominion. Whatever may be their opinions of British and landlord institutions in Ireland, they have a

DEEP-ROCTED AND INTELLIGENT VENERATION their country, and the churon throws just for those of Canade, and have always shown plorer, having been killed is unfounded.

their readiness to uphold and defend them by THE ENGLISH RADICALS their extensive contributions to the active militia of the district. Bightly or wrongly, from their own standpoint, many of them think that they have reason to disapprove of Lord Lansdowne's course as an Irish landlord. But that His Excellency enjoys their respect, and will receive their hearty and effective support, should occasion require it, in his capacity of Governor-Goneral of the Dominion, there is no ground for question.

Under the circumstances it cannot be considered surprising that a sensitive race like the Irish should have resented the diabolical suspicion of which they were so maliciously and clumsily made the victims, and this they did in the only way lett to them—by refraining as a body and through their representatives from all active partici-pation in the public rejoicings on Lord Lans-downe's arrival. According to their own statements, they felt that if they took any prominent share in them they would be charged with insincerity, or shadowed as would-be murderers by the horde of detectives with which the Government had flooded the city to the astonishment and disgust of all sensible people. These detectival gentry seemed to have been drawn from all parts and to have included a considerable sprinkling of such importations as Sir John is said to have lately introduced into the public service at

THE ARTFULNESS

with which the French-Canadian enthusiasm was aroused for the occasion and thrown into vivid contrast with the Irish abstention from future possibilities as regards the Premiership. For weeks before the arrival of the vice-regal party the most persistent and earnest appeals were made by the French local organs of the Government to their

FRENCH-CANADIAN RECEPTION. special stress being laid upon his claims to the affection of that element by reason of the French blood in his veins. The result to some extent justified Sir Hector's calculadian, and though their enthusiasm did not work itself up to any remarkable pitch until His Excellency, in most correct and agreeable French, began to reply to the Corporathe applause he had so ably schemed for.

lovai

O'DONNELL'S DEFENSE.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN ASSURING THE AVENGER PROPER PROTECTION IF AN AM-ERICAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 .- After a mass meeting held in West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, October 15, in the interest of O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, the informer, Mayor Harrison, who presided at the gathering, wrote Secretary Frelinghuyeen on the subject, also inclosing him the resolutions adopted. Under date of October 26 His Honor has received the following copy :-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, HON CARTER H. HARRISON, CHICAGO, ILL. Sin:-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., inclosing resolutions adopted at a meeting of American citizens held in Chicago on Monday evening, the 15th inst., which referred to the case of Patrick O'Donnell, and in substance asks the executive to afford him the protection to which he is entitled, and request me to ask a courteous and complimentary relaxion of such bar or other rules as may deny to United States Counsel the right to plead in his defense during the approaching trial.

In response, I have the honor to inform you that in the event of it being ascertained that Patrick O'Donnell is an American citizen he will receive from the Executive Department of this government all the protection to which he is entitled in harmony with the request of the resolutions you inclose.

It is not within the province of this depart ment to ask a modification of the rules of the court in a particular pending case. The system of laws which provails as well in this country as in Great Britain is jealous of any interference of the executive with the judici

ary department. Should there be any necessity for the English court to be assured of the high position of counsel who go from this country to take part in the defence of O'Donnell, our Minister will be instructed to give the assurance of their standing. This being done, they or those associated with them can submit to the court such propositions as they deem the interests of their client demand. The courts of the country have not hesitated to eschew the courtesy now sought for members of the American bar, and I see no reason to anticipate that any of O'Donnell's counsel will be refused a hearing because not a member of the British bar. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK S. FRELINGRUYSEN.

## A Terrible Disaster in the Irish Sea-

LOSDOW, Oct. 31st.—The steamer Holy-head belonging to the Northwestern Ballway Company, while crossing the Irish Sea from Holyhead to Dublin to day suddenly capsized and the crew and sixty passengers were drowned.

The report of DeBrazza, the African ex-

AND THEIR PROGRAMME.

The County Franchise and the Re-distribu-tion of Seats-How the Bills Affect Ireland.

(Special Correspondence of the Irish News

London, Oct. 26.-The deliberations of the Leeds Convention of Radicals have their interest for Irlshmen. As is well known, these gentlemen have called upon the Goverment to make the measure for the reduction of the County Franchise in England the first Bill of the next Session; and they have also declared that the question of the reduction of the Franchise and of the redistribution of seats, or, as Americans would call it, "of redistricting," should be treated in separate Bills, and in separate Sessions. It is not yet known whether these views will, or will not, be taken by the Ministry. The Cablust does not meet until the first or second week in November, and by that time other events will have happened which will influence them in a different direction from that of the Leeds Convention. It seems to be the view of these Radical gentlemen that while the Franchise was lowered in Eagland in the Counties no attempt should be made to deal with the much greater Franchise grievance of Ireland, where the people are still waiting 1: the towns for the same Franchise water we bestowed on Englishmen so far back and 1863 ii this course should be persisted in, it is quite evident that the Irish party would have no choice but to jo'n the Tories in the House of Commons in obstructing the Government measures; and it is possible, and even probable, that such a combination would destroy the chances of the Bill. It is unnecessary

to further discuss this programme at the present moment as the main point of interest in the whole business is the leaders to give the new Governor a right fact that, whatever course the Government may take, probability points to the present Parliament lasting for two more sessions. Such a contingency would, on the whole, be of considerable rivantage to the Irish cause. Of course, there is the risk, but it is small, of the popular enthusiasm dying away, or oi ditions. The crowds that welcomed Lord and vision, or the other hundred and one rieks of Lady Lansdowne were mainly French Canspopular movements; but with the universal confidence in Mr. Parnell, and in his chief colleagues; and with the strong conviction among the poople of what they can gain by union among themtion address presented to him in the Mueic selver, and by worthy representatives in Hall, it was afterwards all pretty fair sailing, Parliament, the dangers appear infinitesimal. and the wirepuller behind the scenes got all On the other hand, it is most desirable that farther time should be given for the completion of more than one work of importance in Ireland-and chiefly for the completion of the work of Registration. As has been said already, extraordinary efforts have been made by the National League throughout the country to add names to the Registry of voters; and this task has generally been attended with great, nay, unexpected success. In the City of Dablin there has been a net gain of about two thousand votes; and in the County of Dublin the Conservative majority has either been entirely obliterated or reduced to a vanishing point. In Armagh there has also been a considerable addition to the National voting power; and the result in Monaghan is such as to warrant every hope of Mr. Healy at the next election finding a colleague of the same opinions. But, hot withstanding these successes, it cannot be denied that some work yet remains to be done, and that another year's registration would have the effect of making success absolutely certain, instead of, as is largely probable, in perhaps seventy-five, if not eighty, Irish constituencies. For these reasons, Mr. Parnell will probably regard with pleasure the probability of a postponement of the general election. In connection with this subject, and as showing the progress of the national movement, attention is called to the fact that the vacancies in the Town Boards were largely contested throughout Ireland, and the now published result shows that the Nationalists have succeeded in two-thirds of the places in which they raised a contest.

# Irish Affairs.

Disorders in Londonderry, arising from the hostility between the Nationalists and Orangemen, continue. A Nationalist was stabbed on Friday, and rows and beating of persons are numerous on all sides. Revolvers and other dangerous weapons are used. Great anxiety is felt by the authorities and reputable people. Several hundred women, working in a fac-

tory in Londonderry, struck on Friday because the proprietor refused to discharge a man who moved that the corporation resolud committee, but he went to Rideau Hall its resolution granting permission to the Lord Mayor of Dublin to deliver a lecture in the City Hall. The women paraded the streets shouting "God Save Ireland." They were attacked and stoned by a mob, which they fought desperately. The police finally dispersed the mob. The disorders continue, and at times as-

sume the proportions of a riot. A large number of windows have been smashed and several houses badly wrecked by the storm of stones thrown into them. The throwing of love figure in the procession that conveyed bottles on the streets has become general, and the cycophantic address of the City Connell many persons have been seriously injured by being hit on the head with them. A prominent Nationalist, while walking in the streets to-day, was dangerously stabbed by an unknown assailant, who made his escape. The report of this outrage caused party feeling to run so high that in the disturbance folbats are occurring hourly, and it is feared into a cat, and nothing more.

that during the night a serious riot may take place.

On his arrival in Dublin on Saturday night Lord Mayor Dawson was met by fifty thou sand people and accorded an ovation. A torchlight procession, with five bands of music, escorted the Lord Mayor to the Man-sion House. There was intense enthusias m. especially on College Green, where the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sexton addressed the crowd, and declared that the triumph of Home Rule was rapidly approaching. On arrival at the Mansion House a deputation presented to the Lord Mayor an address signed by twelve members of Parliament and other leading citizens. Futher speeches were delivered from the window of the Mansion House to the immense crowd in the grounds about the building, who received the orators with vociferous cheering. Mr. Thynne, the Government magistrate in command at Derry, who came to Dublin with Mayor Dawson, declares that the whole Orange party in Derry on Thursday did not exceed five hundred persons and that the Nationalist women would have routed them but for the protection given the Orangemen by the police.

A mun handed a p resi to a dook policeman in Londonderry on Friday evening and requested the efficer to deliver it to another c astable. The parcel was placed in the co hyard and subsequently it exploded.

On Tue day, Nov. 6, the Pope will hold a consultation with Mr. Errington, Cardinal Unaning, and several American blah-ops on the question of Irish emigration to America.

Mr. Sexton, M. P., spok at Glasgow, Monday evening, Nov. 5th, on " Castle Bule in Ireland. A large number of Orangemen as mided to interfere with the meeting, but were prevented from stoning the hall by a large force of polices.

The chief organizer of the Derry rlots, says the Sun, was Lord Ernest Hamilton, an officer in a hussar regiment, and son of the Duke of Abercorn, who has twice been Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under Concervative administrations. Dawson is a man of well-known moderation and amiability, and his lecture was a legal and calm demand for a reduction of the franchise. The Times and Tory journals appland the Orangemen, and the Radicals call for their prosecution.

The New York Sun's cable letter says: Ireland is asking whether she is to be in-cluded in the franchise. An Itish member wrote a letter, complaining that the Leeds convention had passed over his country in silence, and Mr. Schadhurst, secretary to the Birmingham caucus, and Mr. Chamberlain's right hand man, promptly replied that the Leeds resolutions were distinctly intended to include Ireland.

## SUPPRESSING THE FACTS.

DISCREDITABLE TACTICS OF THE OTTAWA PA PERS-ALDERMEN PROTESTING AGAINST AN ADDRESS TO LANEDOWNE.

An Ottawa correspondent writing to the

Evening Cantilian of Toronto, says: Our city papers gave such an extravagant account of the welcome accorded to Lord Lausdowne that I am tempted to write the truth of the matter, even if the report proves little stale. Suffice it to say, the descriptions showed an economy of truth, and a vividness of imagination, truly astonishing. Ottawa journalism is a veritable stable of Augeas so filthy, it would require a score of Herculii to clean it. The following will fully justify this statement. Of all the discreditable tactics to which unprincipled journalism can resort, that of suppressio verils the most detestable and degrading. A journal that conceals facts in order to throw dust in the eyes of the public, is unworthy of support. It pears that Alderman Macdougall and Conway offered a manly protest to the address presented to Lord Lansdowne by the City Council. The Citizen. care ully suppressed all mention of this opposition, while the Free Press was as silent as a Sphinx. In this way people were led to believe the address was adopted without a dissenting voice. Those papers are everlastingly abusing each other, but when the Irish Catholios are to be hoodwinked, they willingly clasp hands. Two mortal foes united when the Saviour was about to be crucified, and history tends to repeat itself. It follows that the truthful and intelligent organs just named require constant and careful watching. The Catholic Record was the first to exprase cludes :- "In view of this fact we gladly commend the action of Aldermen MacDougail and Conway in their assertion of an undoubted right, and in their efforts to guard historic truth against the onslaught of fulsome flatterers."

Mr. P. Conway opposed the address in

to aid in presenting it. The least that can be said of such conduct is that it is highly inconsistent. Mr. F. Mac-Dougal, as his name indicates, is of Scotch origin; yet he not only opposed an address "to such a tyrant," but positively refused to be present at the reception. In view of all this, I beg to amend the commendation of the Record by withdrawing the name of Ald. Conway who—backed down.
Two Irish Catholic Aldermen cut a ridiou

to Rideau Hall on last Thursday. They did not desider it their duty to offer a manly op-position to the address from their seats at the Council Board. It is to be hoped that the next election will clear the Council of such nasty monstrosities. Although they were born in Ireland, they are Irish in no sense of lowing revolvers were freely used, and several the word; a kitten may be born in the lair persons are reported to have been shot. Com- of a tiger, but it will, nevertheless develop

# THE LONDON EXPLOSIONS-

Intense Excitement in the Metropolis.

GUARDING THE HOUSES OF PAR-LIAMENT.

Perpetrators of the Deed Still at Large.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA HEARD PROM;

• A Sample of What's Being Done 275

London, Oct. 31 .- The excitement over the explosions in the underground ratiroud last evening was very great. A large number of policemen were on duly all night at the various stations and guarding the line. A heavy force was watching the House of Parliament and other public buildings. The explosion at Charing Cross occurred 200 yards west of the station; there was no train there, and the walls of the tunnel were battered, but the rails were not misplaced. The windows in the station were blown out, but the roof was not damaged, and no person hurt there. At Praed street the force of the explosion was terrible. Workmen all night were

#### REMOVING THE DEBRIS.

and have not yet finished, nor has the damage been repaired. The tunnel was not destroyed, but a deep hole was excavated in the roadbed. The brickwork was blown out and the gas pipes and telegraph lines broken. The refreshment saloon was wrecked, and the windows of the other rooms smashed. The explosion occurred immediately under the passing train forty yards west of the station. All the persons injured were in the last two carriages; twenty-three of the wounded were taken to the hospital, four seriously hurt but are expected to recover. The others were able to go to their homes during the night. Both explosions occurred about 8 p.m. All the available detectives are searching for

THE PERPETRATORS,

but no clue has yet been obtained. The police deny that any rocket cartridges have been found. No traces have been discovered of the nature of the explosives. The explosions could not have been caused by coal gas. Trains are running again as usual this morning. No explosives have yet been found at Praed street station. The Inspector of the Home Office who examined the damaged train believes the cartridges were made of first order of explosives such as gun cotton were used. The guard stated that while he was looking out of the car window just after the train left the station he saw

## A SHOWER OF EPARKS

nearly underneath the carriage. Immediately afterwards he heard an explosion. The explosive used at Charing Cross was small in quantity and is not believed to have been dy namito. New York Oct. 31 .- O'Donovan Rosses

states that the explosions in London were the work of the Fenian Brotherhood. The work was done by a band of Fentans in Londor, who are in constant communication with their comrades in New York. The Woolwich explosion was another

SAMPLE OF WHAT'S BEING DONE

London, he said, will be in ashes before long unless England gives up iretand, and new developments may be expected any mcment. It was the purpose of the Brotherhood to push the work rapidly and reduce England to submission.

WHAT THE IRISH PRESS SAYS ABOUT THE MATTER. Duelin, Nov. 1 .- United Ireland (the League organ) pronounces the authors of the explosions in London idiots. The Freeman' Journal protests against Irishmen being hast! ly accused of being the authors of these outrages. The Irish Times asks why the Government does not vigorously remonstrate with President Arthur against the dynamite conspiracy, of which New York is the source.

# HOME RULE IN JAMAICA.

An Agitation for Responsible Government

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.-The following cable despatch from Jamaics, dated this morning, has been received by Mr. G. De Cordova. No. 127 Water street :-

"A monster political meeting was held last our city press in this matter. After a night in Kingston. It was a success, being brief statement of the case, the Record con an immense demonstration against the prean immense demonstration against the present system of government." The discon-tent of the people of Jamaica with the "Crown Colony" method of government, un-der which they have practically no voice in the administration of their public affairs or the choice of their principal officers, so far from abating, appears to be gathering strength all the time. The appointment of a new Governor (to succeed Sir Anthony Musgrave) is not received, apparently, with any satisfaction. The Kingston Gleaner, of October 18, says, editorially : " The appointment of Bir Henry Wylle Norman as Governor of the Island is certainly no concession. on the part of the Home authorities toward. the advocates of self-government." He is spoken of by the same paper as "a Military Governor," and fault is found that a soldier has been selected for the position instead of a statesman of experience in civil affairs. Constant agitation in the British House of Commons and through the press is recom-mended as the only means by which the inhabitants of Jamaica can hope to force just treatment from the Home Government.

> The United States Commissioners of Pensions estimates that \$40,000,000 will be required for the payment of pensions during I the next fiscal year.

# THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

CHAPTER XVI .- Continued .

"Nay, nay, I promise nothing but what's in limits of my soul's keeping,' interrupted Goodniff; "if thy behest extend to the stopping o' breath, or maining o' horses, I tell thee right roundly, Master Southron, thou must carry thy herrings to another mar-

"How now!" oried Southton, surprised at the gruff, serious tone of his companion; "art smitten, and wouldst turn Calvinist?

"Not so, worshipful sir; I'm not knave enough to turn Calvinist; but to be plain with thee for once, I had some misgivings of may past life, as far at least as spent in thy honorable company, and would see to it in time; when Death comes, he gives but short time to settle the reckoning."

sAnd so ithou wouldst mend thy life by furning beadsman or Calvinist," laughed his companion; "verily, honest Goodniff, thou'rt 200 fat for a psalm singer, and too lazy for a

besdeman." "Natheless,' promptly replied the innkeeper, "a fat pealm singer or a lazy beadsman is nearer heaven, I trow, than the gulltrop of Master Southron of Eveeham."

True, and then thou mightst turn up a saint, and thy tap room a shrine, where thy adorers would honor thy memory in dagger ale and huffcap. Think on't, think on't, most virtuous dealer in lambswool and rosemary; more marvellous things have hap-

"True again, most facetious Master Southron, for doubtless thou'st heard the queen's majesty hath resolved to live and die a virgin. "Ay, marry have I; and what seest thou

so wonderful in that?" "Nothing beyond credence, since thou

persuadest me I may be a saint. Verily, the reformation, as great folks call it, is but a child's gimerack, after all the pother it's making. Soul o'my body, I once thought It little less than a miracle; but now, since hs, ha! grace and patience!" added Oliver, chuckling as the thought tickled his "Since what, man?" urged Southron.

"Why, if Queen Bess is to live and dle a virgin, and Oliver Goodniff turn out a saint, the reformation. with it is but a soap bubble, after all. Look there; seest thou that picture anent thee on the wall, with the long face and single white feather? It's Sir Thomas Seymours." And Goodniff laughed at the rc-20001'S." collections it inspired.

"What meanest thou by that, impudent warlet? Wouldst slander the queen's majesty?" demanded Southron, turning on his chair, and searching for the handle of his

clagger.
But Goodniff busied himself to mend the fire, and affected not to hear the question, nor to notice the threat. After a minute's allence, he resumed,-

"As to my saintship, there thou mistakest again, Master Southron, and art wrong in the premises; the new religion can furnish no saints, and therefore ——"

"And therefore," interrupted Southron, "though thou canst not be a saint de jure, yet thou mayst de facto. So keep heart o' grace, man, cut short thy hair, learn to turn up the whites o' thine eyes, eat garlic, reduce thy flesh, attend the prayer meetings of the God-fearing and well-beloved Master Taresoul, and thou'lt bld fair for a saintship.'

Grace and patience! Master bouthron, the sack hath warmed the cockles o' thy heart, even to make thee witty--- quality for which thou wast never very remarkable in thy youth; he, ha!'

"Thou mayat yet be a sain:, I repeat, man hold thy peace, and consider on't."

" Faith, sir, I fear me," replied Oliver, leering at his guest—"I fear me my saintship would turn out from the hands of Master Teresoul what folks say the new religion did from the hands of its craftsmen. '4 "Ha! and that was -

"A very crude production. Ha, ha! grace and patience!" 41 Well, well, enough of this; and now for thy gossip. How go on affairs at Hampton

" Indifferently well."

"And the queen? "The queen still alleth, yet is declared out of danger.

"Hast heard within the week?"

"As late as yesterday, Master Crimp; her majesty's messenger, on his way to Liston, alighted to quaff a stoup o' Canary, and averred she was yet ailing, but out of danger. Folks say the mediciner is right cunning in his art, and rises high in favor.

"Heaven save her majesty, I say, friend Oliver,—and that's a loyal wish,—and long may she reign over us, as she doth right royally; but I tell thes, Goodniff, it likes me not to hear of strange doctors, with outlandish names, come over here to take the life o' the queen, as 'twere, out o' the safe keeping of her majesty's own peaceful and liege subiects."

"A foreigner, saidst thou, Master Southron? grace and patience! a foreigner!"

" Ay, good sooth, is he; and there are some who suspect him to have cast the horoscope of Elizabeth for that most astute and cunning woman-that Amalekite, as Taresoul would call her, Uatharine de Medicis, before his head rested once on his pillow at Hampton."

" Hast heard so, and from what source? inquired Goodniff, again mending the fire.

I say report hath it so. "What, man! report's no authority. I wonder much a man c' thy high pretensions and marvellous wisdom would believe the breath o' report in such stirring times. Who hath ever heard that repart hung a man on the gallows, or made a virgin of a queen, unless there was reason for't aforegone? I therefore ask thee once more, what cause exists for this suspicion?"

"I have already told thee, numskull," replied Southron; "dost not believe it?" "If such report passeth my credence, another don't," observed Goodniff.

"And what is that, I pray thee, most incre-

dulous innkeeper? "That her majesty's own lawful physician hath been dismissed her service in disgrace,

some five weeks gone." "Ha! sayest thou so? and how camest thou by this knowledge?" demanded southrop, desirous of knowing how far his host

had penetrated into the secrets of the palace. "Why, dost forget that I sell wine to noble customers who honor my poor bostelrie? and though the law hath forbidden more than five yards of cloth for hose and doublet for linkboy or apprentice, in the good city of London, yet it hath no statute for plugging innkeepers' cars against state goseip.'

"My Lord of Leicester is a noble gentleman and a good," quietly observed Southron; "and if he brought over this new mediciner from Ostend, he hath been well assured of his

skill in the healing art." "My lord is indeed most loyal in his dewoirs to her majesty," added Goodnin; "so much so that the lady in waiting, the Coun-

prohibit his presence in the antechamber, lest his health sufter from overwatch."

And who's thy informant, honest Good-

niff?' carelessly inquired Southron. "It matters not," replied the innkeeper if I find thou deservest confidence I may tell thee, may hap."

"Dost doubt my honesty, school fellow?

"Nay, good friend; but thou gavest me such reason just now for guarding my slippery tongue, that I am fain to profit by it once in my life."

"Hoot, man, thy reason is flat. Say thou mistrustest me, and I'll understand thee bet-

"Mistrust is safer than confidence," responded the innkeeper, smiling provokingly, and thrusting his hands into the pockets of his doublet. "I have seen many a tongue stopped at Tyburn for speaking, but not one

for holding its peace." Southron rose suddenly from his chair, his

ace flushed with anger. "Hast forgotten, Goodniff, thou'rt but liv. ing on sufferance?" he demanded, hissing out the syllables, and fixing on his companion a look of stern severity. "Out upon thee for a dunghili, a Papist, a hogshead, a cozening

variet; thy impudence is marvellous-ly great to speak me thue, when thou knowest a breath of my lungs would hang thee on thine own sign post. But thou canst not cozen me, Oliver Goodniff; thou'rt itching this half hour tell what thou wouldst fain have a secret, and natheless, if broken, would prove but a billed aut, not worth the cracking. But enough of this now; keep thy secret, if any thou hast, and maybap, when we return, I may bring Nell Gower, the spaewife, with me to unravel it."

"Return!' repeated Goodniff, with affected aurprise'

"Ay, did I not say return?-return or come back again—it algnifieth reversion. Hast forgot thy learning, too? We go to Hampton Court, or thereabouts, to-night, and return against daybreak."

"Heigh ho! Hampton Court, forsooth!" " Dost know Nell Gower of that neighbor-

bood?"

"The Scotch spaswife?" "Ay, the same.

"Gadaloke, man, thou art mad. The sack hath made away with thy brains. To Hampten at this hour! Grace and patience! and what bringeth thee to Hampton Court, Master Bouthron? Dost forget there be arqueonses on gate, and tower, and keep, enough to garrison the whole city of London?"

"I said 'Hampton or thereabouts,' and there be many places for three miles round the palace besides the court. So I ask thee again, knowest thou where liveth Nell Gower, the Scotch spaewife?'

"What is thy business, friend, with Nell Gower at this time o' night?" demanded Goodniii evasively.

" Much that concerns me and others." "And didst come hither to inquire her residence? "Ay, marry have I."

"Then thou it find her either at Whinstone Hollow, or meet her riding on a rush blade between Hampton and Whitehall," replied Goodniff.

"And as I know not where lies Whinstone Hollow, thou'lt accompany me thither. So get thee again to the tap, and draw me another flagon, that we may keep courage within and cold without; for our duties may require steady hande and light hearts e'er the sun doffs his nightcap on the morrow; haste thee, friend; the night wears apace; go thee to the tap."

"As I live by my honesty, Master Southron said the fat innkeeper, "thou makest as little ado of my going to Hampton as if I were but a boy, fit only to run errands for a grocer in Cheapside." And whilst the speaker appeared deeply offended at his companion's condetect something like a desire on his part to visit the palace, notwithstanding.

Goodniff saw that something was about to happen of rare importance, in which he was expected to take a part; but what it was he could not for a moment imagine. He reflected at, whatever it might be, it should accomplished in the night, and therefor, a secret; and again, being about Hampton Court, it was likely to be some affair of moment. It was clear to him, also, that he was not of Southron's selection, for that gentleman of late days had taken pains to avoid his company as much as possible; he concluded, therefore, that the very equivocal message left at the Whitehorse on the previous morning by Whitret Machairn during his absence in London, namely, -" Be cautious and prudent, or thy fortune will be as cogglesome as the pillion on which thou must mount,"-referred immediately to his cooperation in the business which Southron had in hands, and in which, he doubted not, Nell Gower had connected him in some way. These reflections passed rapidly through his mind, and caused him to feel rather uneasy at the undefined prospect be-

fore him. "Heth!" he continued, after a moment's interruption, during which he stood before the fire twirling his thumbs in a maxa of conjectures, whilst his companion emptled the wine flask-"heth! here I am ordered out o' my house at midnight, without a why or a wherefore. Gadzooka! friend of

mine, let's hear at least the errand." "That's to be learnt, master innkeeper; so content thee, and the soonr we reach Whinstone Hollow, the sconer wilt thou know the secret, if so be thou'rt not spitted for thy inqualtiveness e'er the time come. He, ha! what a belly that is to oil a rapier in !" he added, tapping honest Godniff on the paunch with the butt of his riding whip.

"True," persisted the innkeeper, determined not to abandon himself entirely to the guldance of his companion without another trial : "but why in Death's name hast chosen me for thy helpmate, seeing the encumbrance thou mockest at may retard our progress. Methinks thou might have chosen one o' lighter limb than Oliver Goodniff."

"Hark thee, man," replied Southron, taking Oliver's whisker between his finger and thumb, and pronouncing his words with a peculiar intonation, "there may be men more active to use their legs and arms in times like these, when the word is, who can ruffie it best, I grant; but there are few who can find prettier reasons for keeping quiet tongues in their heads than thou, friend Oliver, in my employment. Factions and clans have so bought up other's secrets now, that close tongues are nearly as scarce as masses. No, no, Oliver, I mean not to put thy prowess to the task, but I've selected thee as one who will hardly verture to deceive Bobert South and who knows more of the Scoton apaewife I'm in search of, if report speak true, than his neighbors. But, friend Oil-

affair so fresh." "As fresh as when it happened twenty years ago; and i' faith, the stars hid their faces that night just as they do now when

ver, I still grieve to find thy memory of that

thou flung it among the tombetones." "Hush thou dolt!" ejaculated Southron, looking steathily round the kitchen as if he tess of Harrington, hath thought proper to were airaid of cavesdroppers; "ay-----

memory slip me not."

"And-let me see-that's just twenty years ago to the hour." " Well, and what seest strange in that, Oli-

ver? "Strange! Why, dost forget, man, the madrigal the welrd woman sang thee that night at Evesham? It ran thus :-

In twenty years more thou'lt be just two-Score;

There's a secret that night to be told That will wake thee or ward thee, For a queen will reward thee

With a collar of hemp or gold." "Enough, Master Goodniff; a truce with this folly," ejaculated Southron, impatiently handing the empty flagon to the innkeeper. "And now move thy legs quickly, or I'll smarten them. Get thee to the stable, and then to the road."

"On a knave or a fool's errand," muttered Goodniff, waddling off.

"Thou'lt make it so by thy going doubt-

"A snare to invelgle us to our ruin." "Out upon thee for a craven," replied "thou chicken-hearted capon! Southron, Who cares for thy ruin? Art thou of such importance in the state, that men should plot thy destruction."

"And how am I to accompany thee, worshipful sir?" demanded Goodniff turning on bis step, and pursing up his lips with an air of importance; "theu shouldst know I keep no horses for my pleasure."

"And therefore thou shalt ride on the pil-

lion behind me." "On the pillion," repeated the burly innkeeper, with affected surprise at the proposal; "no, no, good sir; my neck is yet o some value to myself, though it may not be worth a scotch bodle to thee; and therefore I'll none of thy pillion If thou broughtest a pillion here all the way from Evesham, to perch Oliver Goodniff thereon, and pink him to Hampton, thou mistakest me confoundedly.

"Goodniff, thou needest not speak so loud," calmly observed Southron, when his companion had exhausted his Lreath by the unusual length of the sentence; " I have already said," he continued, fixing his keen eye on Goodniff, . thou shalt accompany me; and thou shalt.'

"Shall!" repeated Goodniff; "ay, forsooth shall! Grace and patience! thou regardest me but as a makeweight at the Gloster races, a man of two hundred and forty

"Mind not the weight," interrupted his companion; my horse is strong, and will carry thee as safely as her majesty's new

state coach. Oliver at length soffered himself to be prevailed on, partly by entreaty and partly by menace, the latter of which seemed the more effectual, to consent to the perilous enter-

Seated high on a pillion of unshaven calfskins, his neels tightening on the horse's flank as his pace quickened, and his right arm wound round his companion in a loving embrace, Gondniff was borne rapidly on towards Hampton.

#### CHAPTER XVII.

When Southton and his companion eached the few scattering houses which then formed the village of Hampton, they were not surprised to see lights in the windows of the inne, and horses here and there hooked to the trees and door posts; for in those days, inns and taverns, night and day, resounded to the roar of ribald song and drunken clamor. The immigrants and wandering soldiers from the Netherlands had introduced their customs of nightly revelry and drunken debauch among the English. Footmen and messengers, occupied during the day in attemptuous tone, a close observer might easily | tendance on their masters, devoted the night to their own special pleasures, and spen in the drinking booths that surrounded favorite," retorted Rodger O'Brien, for the the court, in uprear and carousal.

During these reveiries, many were the disputes that arose among the lackeys and followers of rival parties, each endeavoring to uphold the credit of his employer, often ending in loss of life and limb, and not unfrequently giving rise to feuds and quarrels, that involved the nobility themselves in interminable lawsuits. If this could be said of inns and taverns generally in and round the city of London, it was doubly true of those in the vicinity of the court. There not only the innkeeper found a driving trade and a bustling employment, but the tailors and the halr-dressers might be seen, busy through all hours of the night, fitting out the newly-arrived squire or country gentleman for the court visit of the next morning.

"Get thee down, Oliver," said Southron, reining in his horse; "we shall see it Matthew Linkwater still keeps the sack butts he bossted so much of last Shrovetide. I'll deposit thee here, on this mounting stone, where the descent is trifling. So down with

thee, and stretch thy limbs. Oliver, disengaging his feet from the pillion strap, slid down the horse's side as directed, but unfortunately alighted on the outer edge of the flag, instead of the middle, causing it to upset and throw him back under the horse. The mettlesome animal, startled by the falling of Goodnifi's bulky form against his feet, broke off at full gallop, and ran for some distance beyond the

village before Southron could rein him in. In the meantime, Goodniff, imagining the horse had trampled him to death, lay on his back, sprawling and kicking, like a capsized frog, and groaning piteously for help. He had not been long, however, in that position, when two men ran from a barber's shop, on the opposite side of the street, and assisting him to rise, conveyed him thither, to have his wound and bruises examined.

Whilst the barber was in the act of applying some healing balsam to a slight scratch on the back of Oliver's head, Southron had returned, and giving his horse to a

groom, entered the shop. He saw at once, in the smirks and gestures of the barber, an evidence of Goodnifi's safety. if indeed he could have any doubt regarding

"What, man," said he, approaching and striking him between the shoulders with his open hand, as if to rouse him from his lether. gy, "art dying, that thou lookest so pale ?" "The pillion—the pillion!" mutered Goodniff, in great distress. "I told thee

"But thy wound's not deeper than s brier scratch; pshaw! a man like thee, so llon. hearted of old, to be thus slanderous of thy. self. Dost feel pain?"

'twould be so.'

"Pain enough," responded Goodniff; ' the fall hath shaken me into a mass." "Thou wert that already, methicks," said the barber, corking up his balsam bottle, and

turning to the customer he had quitted. "Then the Lord Arundel is not at court?" observed the person seated in the barber's his neck, and his long, weavy hair thrown

back over his shoulders. "He left London yesterday," replied the tainer, and was met by Secretary Jones and a talk man, wrapped closely in a dark bushes and dwarf hand that grew on the face pid Liver and billousness. One is a dose.

"Ac, something like this nigh if my riding posthaste in the direction of Doer.

" Art sure of that?" a Positive; the honorable secretary's confidential servant hath informed me. I tell thee so, most gracious sir, for I know thou'rt a gentlemen, and to gentles and squires of noble bkth alone do I ever open my lips on state affairs."

"I see thou'rt wondrous prudent, friend, but what reason hast thou for thinking the eari's departure an affair of moment.

" Pardon me, gracious sir, but I have been so long in the company of noble lords, and, I might take grace and say, kings and princes both in their palaces and in my own humble abode, that I have learnt to value, not only so overt an act as the departure of the Earl of Arundel for France, at such a time when the Duke of Anjou hath proposed for the hand of our good queen, but even the most trilling expression, nay, a nod of their noble beads, as having something in it beyond vulgar sight."

"Hast heard of the queen's health this morning?"

"Not yet, not yet, worshipful sir. Becretary Jones has but just arrived; when his servants come on the morrow to have their hair dressed, we shall know more. shade did you say, sir ?--dark red?"

"As you please," replied the stranger; "I hava no choice."

"Yer, dark red," pursued the barber, holding a bottle between him and the light; "dark red becometh gentlemen best, as my friend Sir Walter Baleigh observed, when I last had the honor of dressing his hair; it's much affected by her majesty, he saith, and very fashionable at court. This hair dye, honorable sir, l've obtained at great expense, from an herb very rare, and to be found only in the Highlands of Scotland, and given me by a servant of the late Lord Arran. Now, sir," he added, as he applied the liquid, "thy hair shall be as glossy as dax, and when it reddens with this powerful extract, her majesty will doubtless be kind and gracious to the handsome and galiant wearer."

- Her majesty's life is no longer in danger then ?" observed the stranger heedless of the compliment.

"So report saith; yet none are permitted sight or speech of her majesty, save her lady in waiting and physician." "Not even my Lord of Leicester ?" said the

stranger, with a smile; methought he was a standing exception." "I know not, worshipful sir," replied the berber, prudently preserving the same undertone he had assumed. "I know not how he

fares at Hampton; tongues there are not so long as they were at Whitehall. As for the Lord Robert, he is right bountiful and right honorable, and far be it from me to speak him 111." "So thou'rt of a mind, therefore, with her majesty the queen,' observed the stranger, as

he rose from the chair and prepared to leave. "I shall ever feel honored in thinking like her majesty, worshipful sir," replied the barber, bowing to his customer, as the latter deposited a small piece of gold in his palm. " And if her gracious majesty doth favor to my Lord Dudley," broke in Southron, who had been listening attentively to the foregoing

conversation, unobserved by the speakers, "who so bold as to gainsay his merit?" " And who art thou, sirrab, that presumeth thus to meddle in such matters?" demanded the stranger, now drawn up to his full height. and turning his head round to look at Southron, with scorn and contempt marked on his handsome countenance; "things have come to a pretty pass when the Queen of England is beholden to such defenders:" and the

speaker, picking up a Scotch bonnet from the table, placed it on his head. "Thou hast demanded who I am," responded Southron, "and I tell thee I am one who suffers no Scotch churl to speak slightingly

of my noble Lord of Leicester unrequited." champing o speaker was no other, "and prepared, doubtless, to clear the nuble earl of the stain of attainture for endeavoring to remove the queen from the succession. His newly-born loyalty, I doubt not, hath grown up in the smile of

his sovereign, and will die in her frown." "Plague upon thee for a coxcomb," shouted Southrop, laying his hand on the bilt of his sword; "thy insolence is beyond bearing; be ye noble, or be ye henchman, I'm half in

clined to chastise thee for thy foul words." Southron's powerful voice, now raised in angry recrimination, attracted half a score of idlers from the neighboring tavern, who, learning the cause of the dispute, joined in with him, and loudly commanded who dared asperse the fame of the poble and gallant

Lord Leicester. "Back, minions!" cried O'Brien, in a voice that made itself heard and feared; " away to your ale barrels; I seek no quarrel with this fellow:" and he strode out of the shop, the new comers making way for him as he passed.

quired Goodniff, who had till now remained a silent spectator. "Never saw him before, worthy sir; how

" know you that man, honest barber?" in-

somever, he guerdoned me well for inture services, and must, from his bigh bearing, be of gentle birth."

'Goes he to court on the morrow?' "Ay does he; I have just dyed his hair for a court visit."

"But he cannot see her grace-she's confined to her chamber." "Well, good sir, he will be likely to learn

that when he reaches the palace." Southron, actuated by some new thought buckled his sword and belt tighter round his waist, passed quickly through the shop, and was about to hurry down the street, probably in pursuit of the stranger, in order to provoke a quarrel, when all of a sudden he felt the skirt of his cloak plucked from behind, and, turning, beheld Whitret Macbairn at his side.

"What, in the flend's name, art thou, or what dost want with me?" demanded Southron, vexed at the interruption, and surprised for her father, and then sit down exhausted, at the sudden appearance of the dwarf.

Whitret placed his finger on his lips. "Speak, or, by the rood, I'll open thy lips with the point of my dagger." The dwarf shook his head.

"Thou liest, thou elf of Beelzebub; thou canst speak if thou wilt." Whitret opened his mouth, pointed to his tongue, and then motioned Southron to fol-

low. The latter, expecting an immediate revolution of some mystery, no longer hesitated, but followed his guide in silence. They passed some distance beyond the village, and then entered a wood so dark and dismal that Southron began to feel some misgivings of his safety in such a place and with such a conductor. The moon having set fer some time, the farther he proceeded the more the darkness increased, till at length he was obliged to take the hand of Whitret Machairn between the tips of his fingers; so low was the creature that he hardly arm chair, with a white napkin spread round reached his kness. At length they stopped at what Southron supposed to be a hut; for he felt the mud walls with his hands. Here the dwarf whistled low and well informed barber, "with a single re- stealthly; and immediately a door opened,

cloak, and wearing a broad-brimmed hat of the precipies, plucking the stray flowers that hung within his reach. into the darkness. The richly-laced cloak, of unusual length and of French pattern, bespoke the wearer a gentleman of rank. He stood, however, with his back to the dim light of the doorway, so that Southron could not see his face.

"Art thou Robert Southron, of Evesham?" demanded the stranger. "I am," was the concise answer.

"Didst receive instructions from Ashley, of Ashley Park, and art come hither in consequence?"

"I am here to execute the orders of a noble of the court, who should meet me at Whinstone Hollow, near the place frequented by Nell Gower, the Scotch spacwife." " Hast thou a companion, and canst trust

Southron replied in the affirmative.

A second was more than I stipuleted for why didst bring him without directions to that effect?" "Because I knew not the way to Whin-

stone Hollow, and wanted a guide."

"Where hast thou parted with him?" "At the barber's shop in the village." "Where thou wert about to embroil thyself

with a gallant of the court." "He spoke irreverently of the noble Earl of Leicester, and of her majesty the queen, and therefore deserved a whipping by the town beadle," replied Southron confidently. "Dost know the Earl of Leicester?" in-

quired the unknown. "I have seen him once, but might not recognize him now."

"Art ready to execute my orders?" "When I know who gives them, perchance mav." "That thou shalt never know."

"Then I shall not execute them," replied Southron resolutely, as if he had no suspicion of the perton whom he addressed.

"I'm directed by the Earl of Leicester to command thee execute my orders under peralty of his displeasure."

"It thou dost fall, thy life will pay the for-

felt, didst reflect on that possibility?" "As for life," responded Southron, "I never expected it would last long; and should it

service. "I like thy manner of speech," observed the unknown, "and if thy intentions accord with it, thou'it suit my purpose marvellously little it kens wha' trouble it's makin, well."

"And that purpose is one that likes the night better than the day, if I can judge by the circumstances," subjoined Southron.

"Nay, if thou thinkest to be employed in a deed of darkness, good fellow, thou art much mistaken; no darkness shall accompany the deed but the darkness of the

"And if so, why not intrust me with thy name? "Well," replied the unknown, "I might say because it so pleaseth me, and that swinging by the branchess of the should satisfy thee; or I might say my name stunted copse from rock to rock; hath nothing to do with the business in hand; or I might tell thee it would be unsafe ever again to recognize me; whi hof

the three will content thee? "Neither," responded Bouthron. "And what shall content thee?" "Thy name, to give me confidence; men don't risk their necks in such employment

as thine promises to be, without a reason." "Listen, then," said the stranger. shall give thee two reasons why thou'it do my bidding and yet discover not my name. The first is, that if thou refusest to comply with my orders, or fail to accomplish them, I'll make thee shorter by the head before the sun sets to-morrow; the second, that if thou

to thee than my name. "Both reasons are solid," replied Southron,

'could they be realized.' "Doubt you my power or my purse, fellow? -which?

"Say I doubt both, good sir, what follows ?" "Proof," replied the stranger ! " here, clutch this;" - and he flung him a well filled

"Good," replied Southron, jingling the preclous metal it contained; "it's certie a weighty reason." "And now for the power-see!" and the

purse :- " what thinkest thou now?"

anknown threw back his cloak, and pointed to the breast of his doublet, which shone brilliantly in the uncertain light. Southron touched his Milan bonnet, and

nowed obsecuiously. "Proof beyond question, most noble sir. I await thy orders." "Follow me, then," commanded the

# CHAPTER XVIII.

stranger, "and be silent."

A few days after the rescue, Allce Wentworth and Nell Gower ventured and from the dark recesses of Whinstone Holow, for it was to that wild and desola a retreat Rodger O'Brien at length succeeded in conveying the young girl. They crept forth from their hiding-place, to steal a glance at the green earth and the smiling heavens. Alice, accustomed from her childhood to roam as free as air through the groves and meadows of Brockton, to pull the wild flowers on the hillsides, and chase the rabbits through the gleng, could ill brook so dark and dismal a prison. And short as was the period of her confinement, it wrought a visible change in her appearance. The rosy blush of health, that mantled on her cheeks but a few days ago, had disappeared, and the flash of her dark lustrous eye was dimmed by her tears. Her hair too. was neglected, and fell over her shoulders in disordered tresses. No wonder: she had done little else, since she was carried there, but kneel before the little altar, weep and pray to seek solace in the caresses of her old friend. Often did Nell contemplate her in silence, with her rossiy and the fingers, and unconsciously from her fingers, and her hands, her head resting on her hands, musing over the fate of her father. And oft did the old woman's eye light

up sgain with the indignant fire of former years, as she looked at her sinking form, and thought of the authors of her sorrows. They had stolen out, and ascended the green bank above the entrance of the cavern by an easy footpath, Nell preceding her fair

companion, and carrying something carefully wrapped under the folds of her gray closk. It was a delightful summer evening; everything around them seemed happy and joyous under the rays of the sun, now sinking behind the tall trees that breasted the forest. The birds were singing their last evening carol, and bidding adieu to the bright orb under whose beams they hopped and sung so cheerly through the long day. Whitret Macbairn, too, seemed to participate in the pleasures which nature so abundantly furnished, and quitting the little footpath, jumped from rock to rock, amid the holly

November 7, 1883

"Nell," said Alice, turning her tearful eyes up to the face of the old woman, as they both sat down on the greensward-"Nell, I can stey no longer in this dreary place; I will go see the queen on the morrow, even should I go alone.

"Gang alane! hoot, lassie, ye mauna think o' sic a thing. It's no in the woods o' Brockton yer noo, ye ken; na, na; guid gracious! ye cudna di that, bairn; be aboot us, gang alane! did ony body e'er hear the like?"

"I dreamed last night my father was dead, Nell, and that his spirit came to upbraid me for deserting him." "Dinna fash yersel, lassle, about desertin

him; ye cudna help it; better leave fayther and mither, an a' the hale warld, than fa' in the fangs c' Sir Thomas Plimpton." "Could I but see him once more, Nell, just to clasp him again in my arms, and receive

his blessing, and feel his old, withered hands on my head, I would be satisfied to bear all the misfortunes fate could crowd upon me." "Weel, weel; dinna ye greet, dinna ye greet, bairn, an tak courage; there's ane awa in search o' Sir Geoffrey, that ne'er returned

without his erran'." "Whither could he have gone, Nell, after leaving Glastonbury? The man thou called the gaperbungle, who sent the message by Whitret, saw him last, wandering through the rules and searching for something he had lost. What could it be, Nell?"

"Ou, his bit pictures and beauks, I'll war.

rint; puir dait body, he's amaist as muckle a bairn now as e'er he was. But dinns fret, Alice; yer trials maun soon be ower, and then we'll gang, Sir Geoffrey an a', to Holyrood. Why, woman, jist think o' that-to be daffin wi' our bonnie queen an a' the guld hearts at Holyrood. An' then what care we for a' the warld else? Let Elizabeth tak yer lands if she will, an' bestow them on her minions-let her burn an' rack a' the sacred things that since gi d her kingdon a fair name an' a saintly character-blot out the Henrys, the "Ab, the Earl of Leicester! If my devoir the Alfreds an' mony mair, frae the history of the author, suddenly softening his tone," I am read; to the nation, and then mak a new dynasty will Henry VIII. for its head, and the royal arms quartering a Bible on the ain side, and a Venus on the titherlechery an bastardy an Arianiam, supportin the word o' God on their shoulders, hegh, sirs." Here Nell's rhapsody was interrupted end now, why, I shall not be disappointed; by a tiny scream from under her cloak. "Ay besides, no doubt, it will be lost in honorable an there's mare o't." she muttered an there's mare o't," she muttered, uncovering the babe, and laying it down on the warm green grass beside her. It's head's as red as her ain; puir thing!

> Stairs. Whom mean ye, Nell?" said Alice, looking up. "Ah! but I forgot I must ask thee no questions respecting the child."

> and may yet mak in the warld. See the

black mole shint its leg, about the size o' the

puirtith pieces she gies hersel to the beggar

bodies, when she gaes boatin off Whitehall

Whilst this conversation was passing, Whitret Macbairn, after gathering what he sought among the busher, came climbing up the precipice, unobserved by the speakers, now disappearing in the deep fig-sures, and again suddenly emerging till he reached the summit. Alice lay on the grass, leaning on her arm, and looking at the babe. Whitret crept along noiselessly as a snake, till within a few feet of the young girl, and there he stopped-his head almost invisible amongst the brushwood-and gazed at her so intensely that his whole soul seemed to shoot from his eyes. He had lain thus some ten or twelve minutes, when the bonquet of wild flowers he had gathered fell from his unconscious hand. The slight noise it made attracted the attention of Alice, who, turning her head, beheld two large, flery orbs peering out from behind the ferp, and fixed upon her with so

stare that she screamed and started. Whitret immediately rose, and picking up the flowers, approached Alice, and presented them with a low reverence, kissing her hand as she held it out to receive the offering.

"What gard ye jump, lassie?" inquired Nell Gower, looking round for the cause of the fright. "Nothing,' replied Alice, trembling like a frightened fawn; "nothing but Whitret here, whose eyes I just detected gezlug at me with

so fixed a stare through the twigs and fern, that I took him for a -"A tiger or a basilisk, eh?"

"Ay, good sootb, his stare startled me-it seemed almost to eat me up." "God be aboot us," muttered Nell, speaking to herself as her eye followed Whitret. " It's the curse o' his race; the sins o' the parents are to be visited on the children, to the

fourth generation." "Once before," pursued Alice, "I caught his eyes fixed upon me whilst telling my beads at the altar, and he perplexed me so that I was obliged to interrupt my devo-

tions. "Humph! sy, that's mair o't—the chape! or the cloister, or the-ou' it's a' the same; look at that," continued Nell, pointing to the dwarf, who had sat down on the grass and taken the babe in his arms. "He little kens whose child he fondles; weel, weel, the dell

'Ill hae his ain vit." "Poor Whitret's so gentle," observed Alice, that only for that wild look of his, methinks I could like him much.'

"That's his fayther's look, bairn, an a proof of his parentage. An for his gentleness, it a' comes o' his mither."

#### " His mother!" (To be continued).

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880. I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried hop bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very muck indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how are helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as J w that there is so valuable a medicine mede.

MRS. JULIA G. OUSHING.

"THE FAIR LAND OF POLAND," Bunnin, Now 1-It is asserted that Blamark and Resucky favor the re-establishment of the Lingdom of Poland.

Bad temper often proceeds from those pain-

ful disorders to which women are subject. In female complaints Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favor-Ite Prescription" is a certain cure. By all druggists. Negotiations with the Hovas have been re-

opened by Admiral Galibers on behalf of

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for tor-

Salisbury's Manifesto.

TORY

NO QUARTER TO IRELAND.

WAR TO THE KNIFE AGAINST ENGLISH RADICALS!!

The Failure of the Landlord Party to Govern.

Fight for Free Land and National Self-government.

Englishmen Beclaring the Irish Land System to be a Code of Robbery—The Political Situation in England— The Evilsof the Land Monopoly in Great Britain.

(Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUS WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, OUT. 20, 1883. "If we have failed after centuries of effort to make Ireland peaceable and civilized, " we have no moral right to abandon our post "and leave all the penalty of our failure to "our power. It would be an act of political " pankruptcy, an avowal that we were unable " to satisfy even the most sacred obligations, uand that all claims to protect or govern "any one beyond our own narrow island were at an end." Thus speaks Lord Salisbury in a political manifesto which appears in the current number of the Quarterly Review. There is the old Tory venom against Ireland in every line of this Conservative pronunciamento. Compromise with the advocates of

Simple Justice there is none. Pretense to a desire for conciliation is not to be found in what the chief of the landlord party in the House of Lords 'contribute to the political controversy of the hour. War to the knife against English Radicals-no quarter to Ireland! Such is the programme upon which the Tories intend to do battle at the approaching general election. There is pluck and honesty in the

" So Surrender"

stand of Lord Beaconsfield's successor; but though it may be magnificent it is not war. It has neither justice, reason nor sound policy to recommend it, as it virtually amounts to this declaration: "We, the aristocracy of "England, have been responsible for the past exercise legislative functions for Ireland " evils in the rule of Ireland. We must acknowledge that this rule has been a gigan-" tic blunder, as it has failed to win over the "Irish people to an assimilation with the social rights or curtail in any way the just "English. But how can we recede from our privileges of the English or Scotch residents position? If we govern in accordance with in this country. Government by majority, "recognized constitutional principles, the without any supervising tribunal, has to be will of the majority will hold sway, and the submitted to by the Tones, even in England; " minority in Ireland, which is solidare with " us, will no longer monopolise the Government and the administration of the law, but " have to remain content with a fair representation. Moreover, we would have to of their class by appealing to the fears and "admit that our seven centuries' rule by " force was a failure, and that acknowledge-" ment would be our disgrace!"

the party which a writer has happily comparty, by indicating the strength of the

Nationalist Position as follows: "At present the Irish party "that it was the union with Ireland which are yet under the command of either " bestowed this blessing on Parliament Mr. "Davitt, being outside Parliament, hopes to "its hold on Ireland, and consequently argues "that, if they were extirpated, Parliament lators. " would be luke warm on the question of the Irish union. Accordingly he proposes the "extirpation of the landlords by the simple " process of taking their lands from them. "This strategy throws him more completely "upon the ordinary resources of the 'party of "action' in every country. Both agitators appear, for the moment at least, to be ad-" paths; and the perli which they are creat-"ing for Eugland will tax to the uttermost the manbood of her sons."

How much more in consonance with enlightened policy would be an indictment of the class that is chiefly responsible for whatever of peril to England there is in the attitude of Ireland to-day than in thus arraigning the actions of men who are but the accidents of a movement which persistent injustice has created? It should require no great power of imagination to picture an English leader thus addressing

The Landlord Party of Ireland: "In 1800 we passed the Act of Union because you held out the hope to us that you would bring Ireland into harmony with Great Britain, and that the nationality of your country, like that of Scotland, would assimilate with the general feeling of attachment to the Empire. Fifty-two coercion arts in eighty-three years is the result of your Castle system of rule, while the national sentiment of the people is almost asstrong and as manifest to-day as when they were a self-governed nation. We gave the entire administration of the law into your hands, placed the whole machinery of government at your disposal, and never refused you whatever extraordinary powers you asked from parliament to help you in keeping the country in subjection; and still

The People are not Subdued by your exercise of practically unlimited authority, nor do they regard your law with either respect or fear. We have given you the entire land of Ireland as your absolute What have you given England in return for per cent. Let this injustice be insisted upon

all this? The poverty of the country which we gave into your hands and the dis content of the people whom you have failed to win to a moral sanction of your land system, or to a loyal attachment to our rule. During the last one hundred years you have extracted no less than one thousand million pounds, in rents, from the nation which you have thus impoverished and rendered dis-VENOM! sfeeted. What have you twenty thousand landlords done for Ireland in return for this enormous wealth, wrung from a patient and suffering people? Have you built better bouses for your

Tenants and Laborers? Have you encouraged education? Have you helped to revive manufacturing industry? Have you expended a percentage of your unearned revenues for the purpose of improving the land, or for the invention of machinery necessary for methods of superior cultivation? You have done none of these your obvious duties: Your only gifts to Ireland have been mud-wall cabine, an ignorant peasantry, stagnant trade, collapse of manufactures, an impoorished soil, the worst tillage in Europe, agrariau crime and all but general dissaffection towards the country that has

sustained you. English statesmanship, however, has not yet uttered this pronunciamento against the class and the causes that have prevented incorporation from succeeding conquest in England's rule of Ireland. Lord Salisbury's lament over Englands faculty of conquest not engendering a desire for assimilation in the Irish mind, could only be equalled, in ingenuousness of conscience, by the regrets of a garrotter who would find his victim disin-clined to embrace the hand that bad deprived him of his purse and watch. The motives which control human impulse, no less than the spirit which begets the sentiment of nationality in a civilized peo-"those whom we have persuaded to trust in | ple, have operated in rendering such an assimilation impossible. Lord Byron stigmatised the Act of Union as the union of the shark with its prey, and the history of the last eighty-three years is but a continuous verification of the justice of this judgment, upon that ill-omened measure. Englishmen equalty as candid have declared the English land system that is upteld in Ireland to have been a code of robbery which begot but poverty and agrarian murder for the country upon which conquest had inflicted it, and where a blind and stupid policy had persisted in maintaining it

Against the Interests and Happiness of the People.

Modern statesmanship must recognize these facts, and act up to the conclusions which follow their recognition, if "incorporation" like that of Canada or Australia is ever to be accomplished within the empire in respect to Ireland. The remedy is not one of violence; it is simple justice. The means are not revolutionary, they are to be found in the very principles of government which distinguish constitutional rule from despotic control. They violate no canon of popular liberty as regards the minority or pro-English section of our population, as any national assembly which would under Home Rule would be responsible to the Imperial Parliament for any act or measure that would attempt to interfere with the and their pretense to see in similar government in Ireland a menace to the liberty of their adherents or a danger to the constitution, is but a subterfuge to support the ascendency

Prejudices of the English People. This subterfuge has hitherto succeeded. Even Liberal Governments have not scrupled This is the gist of the Tory manifesto, and to fall back upon it, when an Irish popular it isliny embodies the political wisdom of movement, by force of purely constitutional action, has threatened to pull down the entire pared to the mule-which engenders noth- barrier of class ascendency and give effect in ing. Lord Salisbury points out the nature of the land to those principles which English the danger that is to be overcome by his Liberalism has vindicated in England, and which English writers have taught to the rest of the civilized world. It is, therefore, the most formidable obstacle in the way of winning " follow two distinct but converging lines | self-government by peaceable methods, and the of advance towards the great objective only manner in which its obstruction can be point-Separation. Mr. Parnell tries to effectually overcome is by Ireland's represenoperate on Parliament itself; and, for that tatives, both inside and outside of parlia-"purpose, to extort all the changes in the ment, putting one side the idea of placating electoral law which is likely to increase the Lord Salisbury, convincing Mr. Gladstone, or "strength of his Parliamentary contingent, negotiating with Mr. Chamberlain in re-"He sees that at the head of forty voters he can make Parliament simust unworkable; party leaders, with either of whom an "he naturally infers that at the head of alliance would, at most, but obtain some party eighty votes, he can make the presence concession, and in which association there " of the Irish members quite unbearable to would be more danger of betrayal than "the rest of the House of Commons; and, chance of solid beneficial measures for Ire-"he doubts not that in their agony land. There are forces in England more "Englishmen will reflect on the fact potent for good or evil to this country than

Tory, Liberal or Radical Leader. These forces have long ago been before the " reach the same end by another path. He minds of thoughtful English writers, and the " holds the common belief that it is the Irish | danger which a continued neglect of the in-"landlords who induce Parliament to retain terests that created them has frequently been in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsis, etc., in pur!pointed out, but in vain, to England's legis-

The distinguished political economist, Kaye. the friend and co-laborer of John Bright and Biohard Cobden, has raised no uncertain voice in the hope of guarding England against the peril of political blindness which is inin upholding land monopoly rolved in England. Says the author of Free Trade in Land: The classes "vancing prosperously upon their respective | " who are deprived of the natural means of improving their social condition will rise more and more fiercely against the obstacles which beset them the more clearly they perceive these obstacles. If it be necessary or expedient that the present landed system should be continued it would be wiser to get rid of every school in the country. To give the people intelligence, and yet to tie their hands, is more dangerous than to give fire to a madman." Here is a real opportunity for Irish National Reformers. These now intelligent but landless and impoverished English classes are to be numbered by the million in Lord Salisbury's own country. As I have shown in a previous letter the

Radical Land-Refermer is abroad among these industrial masses, teaching them how "to untie their hands." The doctrines of Kaye, Mill, Herbert Spencer and Buskin are preached to them. Their wrongs are denounced and their social rights boldly advocated by numbers of educated Englishmen, who, inspired by the Land League to proclaim similar principles of social reform to the people of England, are been large enough for them. To accommo-animated by the most friendly sentiments date this increasing business they have leased animated by the most friendly sentiments towards both the social and national desires of the Irish people. It is to these millions of English workingmen that we Irish Nationalists should address ourselves. They suffer from the evil of land monopoly, as well as we do, though inia less degree. Their food is dear while millions of scres of land are devoted to parks for sporting, or permitted to lie uncultivated. gine house 40 by 45 feet. It is four stories in Let them be told to demand its use for bread-height with a basement. By this extensive producing purposes. Their wages are taxed addition the firm will be able to increase its Over twenty per cent for government and property and lent you the sword of England rating purposes, while the land of the landwith which to enforce the payment of rent. lord is burdened with but four and a half

and a remedy, in the shape of putting all tax-ation on landlord revenues, he advocated in the interest of all who toil and spin, and now perfectly secure. English Tories will find enough to do in England, in defending their own estates, to keep them from meddling in our struggle against their kindred class and its monstrous exactions in Ireland.

After long and careful study of the forces that are arrayed against us in this dual fight

Free Land and National Self-Govern-

ment. and fully estimating every tavorable of cumstance in the existing political situation, I am convinced that it is in a solidarity of land reform principles with the industrial classes in Great Britain, and not from appeals to or alliances with the leaders of English political parties, that our labors for ireland will be crowned with success.
We have done the working people of England and Scotland no wrong. They cannot in reason or in justice wish to perpetuate a system which works injury to us without bring ing any the least material advantage to them. Let us show them where they, in common with us, are subject to land laws which are A Denial of their Natural Rights to the Soil of England,

as a similar code is to those of Irishmen, and depend upon it that common sense will assert itself and self-interest will predominate where ignorance and national prejudice have hitherto played the game of the Lord Sallsburys in fomenting both political and racial animosity. Divide et impera has been the policy of England's aristocracy in the rule of every subject-nationality not strong enough to overcome its immoral force. Shorn of what is odious in its practice, we can put the same tactic in operation in England, not to conquer their country, but to detach from the classes that have oppressed our country the English masses who have no interest in seeing us oppressed; and fight with them, both inside and outside of parliament, for common social rights and equal national privileges against an aristocracy that is only powerful in the absence of union among the peoples.

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

It is reported that cholera has broken out

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's

Corn Cure removes the trouble. DeBrazzs, the explorer, is reported to have

been killed in Africa. The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on

the children. Despensia in its worse forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive ap-

A party of fillbusters from the United States are reported to have landed in Oubs.

Try the GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS. You will never regret it. The judicious use of the Fruit Bitters and Pills will cure every case of Indigestion, Blilousness, Loss of Appetite, and all troubles of the Liver and Kidneys. Bold by all druggists.

J. H. Nisbet, grocer, of Hallfax, is offering fitty cents on the dollar to his creditors.

WINSTON FORSYTH Co., N. C. GENTS,-I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years provious to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My oure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your bitters.

Very respectfully. REV. H. FEREBEE.

The nominations at Levis will be held on the 9th inst, and the elections on the 16th.

Leading druggists on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficient effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and a female medicine, it has accomplished remarkable cures.

John Simpson caught a buffalo fish weigh. ing seventy-two pounds in the canal in Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve cf Dunn, writes:-" Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsis." This medicine is making marvellous cures fying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

An order to vaccinate all the pupils in the public schools of France has revived opposition to the mode of preventing small-pox.

Jabesh Snow, Cunning Crove, N. S. writes: " 1 was completely prostrated with the asthms, but hearing of Dr. Thoma' Electric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild-fire, and makes cures wherever it is used."

A conference, representing 200,000 English miners, have resolved to demand a 15 per cent. increase in wages.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders, I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

Dr. Louis Thuillier, one of the principal members of Pasteur's Cholera Commission in Egypt, has fallen a victim to that disease.

GROWTH OF A LARGE INDUSTRY. Such has been the growth of the business of Wm. Knabe & Co, piano manufacturers, that even their immense factories have not a large and convenient building just epposite their factories. The building was formerly used as a tobacco factory, and its size suits well for the purposes to which it will now be put. The building is on the southwest corner of Eutaw and West streets, fronting 155 feet on West street and 45 feet deep, with an enheight, with a basement. By this extensive production to seventy planes a week,-Balts. more American.

Work on the graving docks at St. Joseph Bitters.' - A LADY of Utics, N.Y.

now perfectly secure.

. If you feel dull, drowsy debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from "torpid liver," or biliousness." In many cases of "ilver complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovcases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discov-ery" has no equal, as it effects perfect and loot it bespeaks wisdom, on the left rashuess. radical cures. All drug stores. MT

Col. Hicks has occupied El Obeld, in the Prophet having fled, and his forces having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Incomparable in Sick Headache. Dr. Faso. Horner, Jr., Salem, Va., says To relieve the indigestion and so-called sick headache, and mental depression incident to certain stages of rheumatism, it is incom-

The laborious statisticians of past days calculated that the vocabulary of Milton comprised about 8,000 words, and that about 15,-000 were included in the language of Shakespeare. An admirer of Carlyle, fresh from the perusal of Sarter Resartus," has by making a catalogue of the A and B words which it contains, arrived at the conclusion that not less than 7,500 distinct words are used in that work alone. The only word in the list which could strike an ordinary anglishman as an invention of the author is that of "anywhen," which even now is a household word in the mouths of the peasantry of southern

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

Mayor Weaver and others went into a low saloon in Doylestown, Ohio, to quell a citurbance, and his watch was selzed and used as a slungshot.

TENEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 12 mo. 112 pp. Price. free mail, 25 cents. Price, free mail, 2) cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid plous souls in the recitation of the HOLY ROSARY, 21 mo., 338  $u_1$ . Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. Fit. PUNTER & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York. 10 10

A rumor is current that a military guard will be stationed at Rideau Hall, owing to the recent explosion in London, but it lacks confirmation.

POTSDAM, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1881. Gentlemen : - I have sold DOWAS' ELIXIB, the great remedy for coughs and colds, for twenty-one years, and I have to-day a large and steadily incre sing number of customers who have used it, and whose trade in cough remedies could not be retained if I did not keep it in stock. While I am exceedingly cautious what I state, I will ask the reader if in his judgment it could be possible to so long retain and increase the sale of a preparation that did not possess real merit.

H. D. THATOHER, Druggist.

The rebel forces which were besiging Muscat have been repulsed,

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail of being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigor to every tissue of the body.

The Yorkshire miners have resolved to strike for an advance of 15 per cent on the 1st of December.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inac-tive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and nitimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-There. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

In secluded parts of Mount Olivet Cemetery Washington, but far apart, are the graves of Mary E. Surratt and Wirz, the keeper of the Andersonville prison pen. Wirz is buried under a tall hickory tree, in which squirrels chatter and gambol. Tail, rank weeds and unkempt grass surround the spot, and the simple word "Wirz" on a small blook of marble at the head of the grave is the only thing to denote his resting place. Mrs. Surratt's grave is equally obsoure. A small, plain headstone has simply the name, "Mrs. Mary E. Surratt.

DID SHE DIE?

4 No "She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

The doctors doing her no good ! "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine." A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery, "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility.

"Under the care of the best physicians. " Who gave her disease various names. "But no relief. "And now she is restored to us in good

health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."-THE PARENTS. FATHER 15 GETTING WELL.

"My daughters say : "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." "He is getting well after his long suffering

from a disease declared incurable." "And we are so glad that he used your

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MOLES.

A mole spot on the arm-pit really promises wealth and honor. On the ankle it bespeaks modesty in men, but courage in women. When a mole spot is found on the right breast it is a sure sign of honesty, if on the left it forbodes poverty; on the con it promises wealth, on the right ear respect, on the left ear dishonor. If it is seen in the centre of the forehead it bespeaks treachery, sullenness, and untidiness. It it is on the right temple it foreshadlows that you will enjoy the friendship of the great; in the left When it is on the right side of the heart it denotes wirtue; when on the left side wickedness. When it is on the knee of a man it Soudan, which he found abandoned, the False | denotes that he will have a rich wife. When it is on the left knee of a woman she may expect a large family. A mole on the lip is a sign of gluttony and talkativeness; on the neck it promises wealth. A mole on the nose indicates that a man will be a great traveller; on the thigh it forebodes poverty and sorrow, and on the wrist ingenuity.

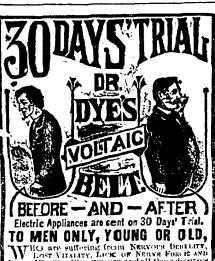


DR. KANNON, Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Coluone Street.

NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.

THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK of SOCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS, has already reached the enormous sale of 310,000 COPIES in the U.S. and Caractas.

THE 37th EDITION—just out of press; contains tin addition to the vast amount of information, useful to everybody in every country.) the Constitution for the Government of the Cumuling Bounding Legal Forms in everyday use, Statistical and Reference Tables, and hundreds of forms that combine to make a volume absolutely necessary to every one in the Daminton Sold only by subscriptors. AGENTS Wanted EVERY WHERE, Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. Address of BAIRD & DILLON, Publishors—Lakeside Building, Chicago, III., U.S., A. \*Lakeside Building, Chicago, III., U.S. A. Ask any Book Agent for HILL'S MAN UAL.



Vision, Wasting Weashings and all those diseases of a Phinsonat, Natural resulting from Angues and Other Causes. Bleedy relief and complete resto-ration of Hastin, Vision and Mannooth Guaran RED. The graniest discovery of the Nimeteenth Contury, Sendatonee for Hustrated Pamphic, free, Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

# DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartliage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from ALEX. ROSS DEPILATORY eal, or direct from

ALEX. BORS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England



FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fibric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Scal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will be completed. color one to four lbs, of goods. If you have never used Dyestry these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a Sc. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, VL

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.

For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandellers, and for all kinds of ornamental work-Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts, a package at the druggests, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

#### PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE -OF-

HOUSEHOLD USE -- IS THE-

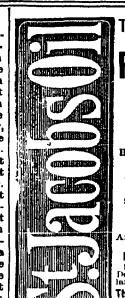
# COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix reedily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark 1 G package.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name of or 10 cents



# THE GREAT GERM**an** REMEDY

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbage,

BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE SORE THROAT. QUINSY, SWELLINGS SPRAINS, Sgreness, Cuts, Bruises FROSTBITES.

BUBNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 12 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeier Co. more to A. VOILLER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S. 4



# HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This (Breat Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Secessa-ries of Life.

Price, 25, per hottle. Sold by all Druggists.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bosods.
Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great
MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a rever-failing remady
to a case; is lier; the crimet's life, guilly whattwo cause, has become inpution of weatened.
They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments
incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEMERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures HORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Cought, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

has never been known to iail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxfordstreet,
Londen, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s.
4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s each, and by all medicine
vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B -Advice gratis, at the above address; daily, perween the hoursef 11 and 4, or by letter DR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 2102 Dame Marie Adella Chartrand, wife of Joseph Brienet in Desrochers, jr., of the City and District of Montreal, trader, has instituted against her husband an action for separation as to pro-

erry. T. &. C. C. DELORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 27th October, 1882. 125

HARSTON REHEBY CO., 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

2-G

# A WHOLESOME CURATIVE. NEEDED IN Every Family.

AN ELEGANT AND RE-FRESHING FRUIT LOZ-ENGE for Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indisposition, &c. Biliousness, Heavas.
Indisposition, &c.
CTSUPERIOR TOPILLS
and all other systemregulating medicines.
THE JOSEIS SMALL.
THE ACTION PROMPT.
THE ACTION PROMPT.
THE TASTE DELICIOUS.
Ladies and children
like it. Ladies and children
like it.

Price, 30 cents. Large boxes, 60 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PROVIDUE of QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2275

Dame Elizabeth Smart, of Lachine, District of Montreal, wife of James Howley, of the same place, contractor, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

T. &C. C. DELORIMIER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 26th September, 1883. 85

### BRITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 112 and 114 King Street West,

TORONTO. THIS is the leading Commercial College in Canada. ITS LOCATION is in the Business

and Educationial centre of this Province. ITS STAFF of Teachers and Lecturers are thoroughly capable business men. THE COURSE of Studies has been specially arranged to give a sound

business training.

EVERY SUBJECT in the course is taught by men who make these subjects specialties.

Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Penmanship, & Phonography, Are each thoroughly taught,
Will re-open Monday, Sopt. 3rd, next. For catalogue
and other information, address.

THE SECRETARY. COMPETENT ORGANISE

is wanted at St. John's Church, Oswego, N.Y., to take charge of organ and choir. Address the Pastor, stating terms and conditions. REV. D. O'CONNELL, St. John's Church, Oswego, N.Y.

# "THE TRUE WITNESS"

IS PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion, Epecial Notices 20c per line. Special rates for soutracts, on application. Advertisements for Teschers, Information wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

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

NOTICE TO SUBCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give
the name of their Post Office. Those who remove
thould give the name of the old as well as the

Bow Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered eiter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when what subscribers are proportion expires.

heir subscription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality.

Address all communications to The Post Printing & Publishing Company

MONTREAL, CANADA. WEDNESDAY ...... NOV. 7, 1883

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1883. TEURSDAY 8 .- Octave of All Saints. The Four Coronati, Martyra. FRIDAY 9. - Dedication of St. John Lateran.

St. Theodore, Martyr. SATURDAY 10 .- St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor. 88. Tryphon and others, Martyrs. BONDAY 11 .- Twenty-sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Patronage of the B. V. M. Less Eccins, xxiv. 14-16; Gcsp. Luke xi. 27-

28; Last Gosp. Matt. xlii. 24-30. Monday 12.—St. Martin, Pope and Martyr.
Tursday 13.—St. Didsens, Conf. Bp. Van de Velde, Natchez, died, 1855.

WEDNEEDAY 14 .- St Stanfelas Kostka, Confessor. Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, dled

MICHAEL DAVITT'S Weekly letter to THE Post and TECS WITNESS will be found on the third page of this issue.

MESSES, MOODY AND SANKTY found Ireland to be so different a country from what the cable correspondents represent it to be; that They were able to conclude their evangelical | mand of our fellow-citizens. This everlabors within the space of three weeks. They discovered so little evil among the people of of Ireland will be given by the Society in the Island that their services were scarcely required at all. The two missionaries have crossed over the channel to England, where they are up to their eyes in work, and where it will take them three years, instead of three weeks, to produce any salutary effect Zibon the natives.

ALTHOUGH Lord Coleridge did not extend his visit to Canada, he seems to have acspaired a pretty accurate idea of our cituation, according to the following extract from one of his many speeches, which w to d in the Troy Times, N.Y. It reads :-

\* Lord Coleridge, England Chief justice, English, and he looks for the day when they will be united to our coun'ry. England would be glad to get rid of them. They charge her a protective tariff, pay no taxes to her, and if she had a war it would be a long time before they would aid ter. Canada is a load upon the Eritish empire, and the sooner the is thrown cfl the better for the rest of the Mingdom."

Hos. James Young has resigned the Pro-Fincial Treasurership and the Commissionership of Agriculture of Ontario, awing to ill health, and Col. A. M. Boss, of West Huron, has been sworn in as his successor. Col. Boss is eminently qualified for the position he has been called on to fill, and the Mowat Government is to be congratulated on the excellent choice made. Having made such an admirable selection in this case, Mr. Mowat should at once further strengthen his Government by the appointment of a new Minister of Education. It is now the only the classics had been criticised adversely by weak spot in his Ministry.

THE Toronto Telegram, commenting on the nniounded rumor of the rettrement of the Hon. John Costigan from the Cablact, save the moment he goes, some other Catholic will, of course, be put forward as a candidate for his place, and adds: "Our friends of that persuasion are never backward in pushing their claims." Right you are! dear cotem, and why not? How do the friends of your persuasion, or in fact of any persuasion, act when the loaves and fishes are being passed around? Will you please give us your opinion as to whether or not their backwardness exceeds their forwardness on such occasions?

THE Catholic Tribune, of St. Joseph, Mismourl, which is edited by the Rov. Father Graham, announces that it has received very pleasing news concerning the succession to Archbishop McCabe in the diocese of Dublin For some time past the Archblehop has been falling in health, and it became necessary to Book around for an ecclesiastic to assist his Grace and act as coadjutor in the discharge of the archiepiscopal functions. It seems Arch. and Free Press. These journals paraded, in blshop McCabs had sent the names of three distinguished parties to Rome, but the matter | City Council had adopted a motion to present was referred back requesting him to have his parish priests elect a coad- and they led the outside world to believe juter. According to the Tribune, this resulted | that the action of the Council was equally in the choice of the Rev. Nicholas Donnelly, of the 'ty of Dulin. Boy. Father Graham. who is a personal and intimate friend of the fature Archbishop of the Irish capital, says he knows Father Donneily to be the ideal of the City Council, and the sycophancy of the the Dublin priesthood, and belowed and "bowers" and the "scrapers" was denounced highly cherief ... by all. Father Poncelly is in becoming language by aldermen represent. now about 50 years of age. He was educated ing what little manhood and honesty there that it was ever necessary to pass any, but ed its presidency some time ago, which he Scotchman, and Alderman Conway, an Irish. whomsoever it may be. The News strangely of the cuntry." How guardedly that sentence no man who kills another "on the spot" men generally. But those newspapers who

nell's. Thus we see how affairs gravitate in Ireland, and with such a man in power in sentation of the address to Lansdowne, while the Irish metropolis we may hope for better days for Ireland and her glorious cause."

THE number of newspapers and magazines published in the United States and Dominion of Canada has reached the enormous figure of 13,273, or an increase of 1,115 over the number of last year. Although the population of the United States is only twelve times larger than that of Canada, the Americans publish nearly twenty times more newspapers and periodicals than Canadians. The total in the United States is 12,607 and in the Dominion 666. These publications are classified as follows: - Dailies, 1,237; tri-weeklies, 70; sem!-weeklies, 162; Sundays, 120; weeklies, 10,053; bi-weeklies, 22; semi-monthies, 240; monthlies, 1,349; bi-monthlies, 11. These statistics indicate a general increase in publications for the past year throughout the whole country, especially among the weeklies. There has, however, been no increase in the Territories of Oregon, Indian and Wyoming, and none in the Provinces of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Northwest Territory, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, where the number remains the same, although the changes have been numerous.

We often have had occasion in the past to refer in terms of sulogy to the useful and patriotic work accomplished by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society in this city. Agair, to-day, we have the pleasure of commending and felicitating the association for its praiseworthy and generous action in regard to the National Tribute to Mr. Parnell. The Young Men have collected and forwarded to the Tressurer of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS fund the handsome sum of three hundred and sixty one dollars. This is a splendid response to the National appeal, and one which other organizations, as well as individuals would have honored themselves in imitating, especially when we consider that the Young Irishmen's Society has already within the past twelve months contributed two hundred dollars to the League Fund, and two hundred and fifty to the Famine Fund. An association of this stamp is worthy every encouragement at the com-01 ing a grand concert and panorama Nordheimer's Hall, which will, no doubt, be honored by a bumper house, as it deserves.

What a spectacle of bravery and gallantry the Olangemen of Londonderry must have presented when they attacked and stoned s procession of unarmed women in the streets of that historic town!! Several hundred women working in a factory there went on a strike on Saturday last because the proprietor refused to discharge the man who moved that the Town Council rescind its resolution grant\_ ing permission to the Lord Mayor of Dublin to deliver a lecture in the City Hall. On leaving the factory the women formed sys the Canadians are more American than in procession and paraded the streets, singing "God Save Ireland." This outburst of unexampled patriotism was too much for the Orange mob, which, to their eternal shame, lifted their hands, with stones in them, to woman and struck a cowardly blow. It is undoubtedly exploits of this kind that Orangemen glory in, but which any other brute would be ashamed of.

In July last, Charles Francis Adams made an ill-adviced attack upon the usefulness and importance of the classics as a study in our colleges and universities. The attack gave rise, at the time, to a long and learned discussion of the subject, which resulted unfavorably to Mr. Adams' views. Lord Coleridge on the eve of his departure for England paid a visit to Yale University, and in his address to the students touched upon the question again. He said that the study of some college professors. The Chief Justice took advantage of the occasion to oppose their contention and to put himself on record as being entirely in favor of training the intelligent youth of the country in a course of classics. He said: "I must publicly argue here that as a lawyer and a judge I most heartily am in favor of the classics. I have done many foolish things in my past life, but I do owe to the hours spent most wisely among the classics the position I now occupy. I have made it a religion as far as I could never to let a day pass without spending some time of it upon my Latin and Greek, and I heartly believe that my success was materially aided by those classics which have been the study of my life. You will find the greatest writers are almost without exception men who have been trained in your course of classics."

A "SUPPRESSIO VERI." The servility of a certain portion of the Canadian press has never been made more apparent than by the discreditable factics of the Ottawa newspapers, especially the Citizen the new Governor-General with an address, spontaneous and unanimous. But it now transpires that most decided opposition was offered to the address in question. There was a heated discussion over the matter in

whole souled Irishman, and a friend of Par- in the Council; but the latter had the weakness to be present on the occasion of the pre-Mr. MacDougal positively declined to attend-Now all these facts were carefully and rel!giously suppressed by the Ottawa papers. The Catizen, which every second morning calls Free Press, which retorts "you're another,"neither of them are far astray in their mutual estimate of each other,-conspired in a most contemptible spirit of flunkeyism to shut out the light, and to paint up an enthusiastic and unanimous welcome under false colors and false pretences. This suppression of the truth is unworthy of reputable and honorable journalism; but, as it is only a minimum of that kind of journalism which the Capital professes to support, it would be rather idle to expect the publication of facts and incidents which would form a too glaring contrast with the rampant servility and toadyism of people who pay no taxes, neither their tailors or board bills.

A CHARACTERISTIC PANIC.

Some of our foreign and domestic contemporaries, belped along by the cable correcpondente, have, as usual, attributed the London explosion, which caused a characteristic British panic, to the Fenians and dynamite. The readiness of the English people to credit their fellow-subjects across the channel with wanton intention to take life is not creditable to the national character. There was no object to be gained by destroying private property or taking the life of fellow-creatures who might happen to be Irish as well as of any other nationality. The very circumstances of the explosions distinctly prove that the material used was neither dangerous nor powerful. A charge of genuine dynamite would not merely have wrecked a portion of the train, nor would it only have wounded their occupants, but much more serious results would have followed. It is gravely stated that persons who heard the report near Charing Cross Station and the explosion at the Local Government Board buildings last March declare that the sounds were identical. A panic stricken writer could have thought of nothing more absurd. The Government building explosion took place in the open air; the other in a tunnel, in which every sound is magnified and repeated many times. Had the same amount of dynamite that shattered the wall of the Government building been exploded in the tunnel, the concussion would have burst it open for acres around, and London would have experienced a veritable little earthquake. The Whig and Tory press of England must be hard pushed when, without reason or consideration, they construe what may be only an accident or the work of individual spite, into attempts upon life and property so as to afford the Government further pretexts to oppress the Irish people and to deter it from

MATTHEW ARNOLD AND GERMANIC STOCK. In his New York lecture on "Numbers,"

granting them the rights enjoyed by the rest

of the United Kingdom.

Matthew Arnold followed in the beaten track of many ignorant English orators who come to air their elequence on this side of the Atlantic. He took considerable pains to impress upon his audience that the United biates was a thoroughly Saxon nation, and in | gap," etc. At that time we gave the the ardent contemplation of that mighty race he exclaimed, "and you are fitty million of professions, and when the Evening Canadian people sprung from the Germanic stock." Mr. Arnold may be an "apostle of sweetness and light," but the above exclamation will spoil his chances of being regarded a with deep regret that we now see the Canahigh authority on figures. The assertion | dian, in defiance of all its former professions, that "the United States are a Saxon nation," and in utter disregard for principle, basely springs from a stilly English fiction and is desert the ranks and go over to the enemy. the purest of feliacies, exploded time and Better to have died an honorable death than again. Of course the Saxon element is live to be scorned and repudiated by its strongly represented in the country, but a former friends and patrons. part is never equal to the whole. If Mr. Arnoid was correct in his calculations, then we would have to include in his alleged "Germanic stock" some seven millions of negroes, several millions of Spanlards. French, Mexicans, Indians, French-Canadians, Italians and of other nationalities, besides ten or twelve millions of people of Irish birth or descent. But to assert that all these are sprung from Germanic stock, is to tempt | cabled the other day one would imagine that the public to make a laughing-stock of the speaker who could in any seriousness put forth such views. Mr. Arnold has already had to admit that he was mistaken in his conception of American institutions, which Lorne "dwells specially upon the danger he ventured to describe from very imperfect | which must arise should one member of the knowledge in an English review a few years | Confederation become strong enough to op ago. And now we think that, after having mixed a little more with the American popu- and he fears that should a strong provincial lation, he will find it necessary to make a feeling be developed "the American civil war | peace, in effecting the arrest of the murderer, further confession that he was not justified in may be repeated in Canada." How exclaiming, "And you are fifty millions of nicely that argument would fit in a people, sprung from the Germanic stock !!! Of course we can readily understand the object of English lecturers in making that as- | Marquis seems to assume and to consider that sertion; America is to-day a great and powerful nation, and it is to win its sympathy and | never be opposed. The assumption is too moral support for England that this oneness obsequious language, the fact that the Ottawa of race is so often proclaimed. But it is an evident piece of folly to base one's hopes on calculations that are at so great a variance with the real facts. We are afraid Mr. Arnold will fail to secure the reputation of being

> A CONTEMPORARY'S MISTAKES. Our esteemed contemporarary the Kingston News expresses regret that THE POST has not retracted its strictures on the new Gover-Lor. General. Well, we are extremely sorry

"an apostle of correctness."

loyalty on the ground of Canadian patriotism. ter of the disputed territory. Lord Lorne temporary to "fire it out" of its vocabulary. The News greatly mistakes us when it says that THE POST "is willing for its own sinister their origin under an alien sky and have curs. ed another soil," If such were our purpose it would indeed be sinister, but we beg to slander a confrere !! Our contemporary then justly exclaims, "But what a calamity it will be introduced into the body of the Canadian people, and another Ireland established in these new regions of America."

Yes, indeed! it would be a great calamity if the poison of faction and discord were irtroduced in our midst, but need we remind our envious confrere that THE Post is here, ever and always, to act as an antidote. As for the calamity of having another Ireland established in those regions, the thought makes us feel neither solicitous or uneasy, considering that there is an Ireland established here already-in fact, there is a big Ireland on one side of the line and a smaller one on the other side. All these facts should tend to compose and reassure our esteemed contemporary.

#### A DESERTER.

Our contemporary, the Toronto Evening Canadian, in its issue of the 29th ult., made an announcement which the majority of its patrons will read with feelings of pain and mortification. Divested of a few higt-sounding, but meaningless, phrases, with which the announcement is spiced, it states, in effect, that the Canadian has resolved to abandon the principles for the inculcation of which it professed to have been established, or, in other words, that it no longer professes to be either Irish or Catho. lic, but has drifted into the quagmire of Free-thought or Infidelity. This is the only inference which the readers of the Canadian can draw trom its announcement, coupled with the fact that in the adjoining column the editor hervisit to Toronto of the notorious Bob Ingersoll dian been established purely as a secular journal, and, made no appeal for support to any religious body or any race, we would have allowed its suicidal announcement to pass unnoticed; but it is a notorious fact that for years the Irish Canadian, the foster parent and now the weekly reprint of the Evening Canadian, made frantic and piteous appeals to the Irish Catholics of Ontario to subscribe funds nd otherwise aid its proprietor to establish a daily journal in the interests of his race and creed. Aye, for years the green flag was hoisted at its head, and its faithful followers ties-"The only voice," "The man in the Irish Canadian credit for the sincerity of its was ushered into existence, THE TRUE WITNESS welcomed it as a co-laborer and aily in defense of faith and nationality. It is, therefore,

THE NARQUIS OF LORNE ON CANA

DIAN HOME RULE. It is fortunate that the Marquis of Lorne took his departure from Canada at the time he did, for his article on Canadian Home Rule would undoubtedly have got : im into some very hot water. To judge from the few striking points of the article which were the Marquis had been dictated to by Sir John Macdonaid, and that he had simply reproduced the views of the Premier on the powers and rights of the Federal Government. Lord pose the will of the Central Government, discussion on the Boundary Dispute in "the will of the Central Government" should general and the consideration too illogical; for, suppose that the Federal will was not backed up by right or justice or was against the Constitution, would the Marquis hold no opposition should be offered to the Central that no province would allow itself to be imposed upon by the Dominion Government means by "malice prepense." without entering the most energetic and effective protest in its power.

isad in such atrength as to be able to formudeclined. "He is," says the Zribune, "a man, were the spokesmen of the opposition finds fault with Tus Post for being too Cana. is intended to strike a blow at the policy of would be a murderer or subject to the penal- are filling their columns with the "mutual.

dian, and says it is impossible to justify dis- the Liberals in Ontario, in the mat-Now we never sought to justify disloyalty on | throws his influence with Sir John as against any such ground, for any criticism we have Mr. Mowat, and this he did while still hold- most dangerous enemy of society. The law to make of English affairs cannot be more ing a neutral position in the Government of takes it for granted that when a man delib. construed into disloyalty than a criticism the country. The Toronto Telegram says of the affairs of any other foreign that for the Marquis to set himself up as an the Free Press "a thief and liar," and the country. The word "disloyalty" in the Cana- authority on Canada and her affairs is absurd, tated or instantaneous thought. In either case dian parlance of the day, is obsolete and of no | inasmuch as no man in the country probably | there is always malice prepense in the eyes of the significance, and we would advise our con- knows less about the real feelings and opin- law. Besides, a man of Andrew's stamp who ions of our people, as he was constantly sur- carries deadly weapons, such as revolvers. in rounded by those whose purpose it was to mislead him. Our contemporary finds his heart. But to crown this outrage on justice, purposes to introduce into this country the this to be a rather new departure Judge Galt condemned the murderer to the quarrels and heart-breakings which have had in colonial politics, and says: "It is not us- short term of five years' imprisonment. The tomary for governors-general to step out of the beaten path of neutrality and give aid and comfort to one political party as against | portion of the Ontario Press. The Toronto assure our esteemed contemporary that it is the other. But the question may well be Mail comes to the rescue of Justice Galt with much astray, and does us grievous wrong; asked, is Lord Lorne an authority? He has unintentionally, we are ready to admit, for a only been five years in the country, and of two blacks. The following is some of its journal such as the News would not wittingly | during that time has been surrounded by Dominion officers and has breathed none but Dominion atmosphere. We may be sure that be if the poison of faction and discord are to the people of Ontario will stand up for their rights-just as the people of Canada would stand up for theirs-despite the opinions of Armour, a judge who has certainly not the Lord Lorne."

> A BLUNDERING POLICY. It is clear, from the panic which has prevail-

rious explosions, that there must be some recognition on the part of the English people that Ireland is being very badly used by the Government to inspire such popular terror of occurrences, which they so readily assume to be the results of Irish methods of retaliation. It is but an exemplification of the old proverb: "Thus doth conscience make cowards of us all." And, as a matter of fact, is it not the British Government which is primarily ponitentiary, is guilty of encouragement to responsible for the whole business? It has crime and actually condones the worst form nobody more than itself to thank for keeping of inhuman brutality. the dynamite spirit alive. Enormous sums are placed at the disposal of irresponsible persons to be used in purchasing information of and wife burning, which were so lightly purplots which are more often imaginary than real, to wit, that put-up job at Hallfax by the | cy " towards a murderous ruffian, but it Government detectives; that pretended blowing-up of the Welland Canal; the Cork dynamite conspiracy, at the bottom of which there was a notorious Government spy and informer, who was in all probability also connected with the blowing-up of the Government build. ngs in London, last March, etc., etc. There has, in consequence, grown up a distinct class, the professional informer, who is well supported by the Government. But in order to earn his money this precious variety of rascal must keep up the demand for information and encourage the acts that Brooklyn bird who was of that feather, and who received large sums of money for revealing plots to the authorities, which he himself first conceived and into which he led his victims only for the purpose of receiving money for betraying them. It is a well known fact that he made strong efforts to entrap some of our citizens, but the wretch began to smell too much powder and he "got out"in good time. It is not difficult in the light of these revelations to believe that the tunnel explosions, if they are not the result of accident, were caused for a similar purpose called upon to rally round it as the unpur. by men who are in receipt of money from chaseable defender of their rights and liber- the Government. Something must be done to keep up an excuse for their services; but, in the long run, this English policy of stimulating treachery by bribery has, like most dishonorable methods, acted the hand that used it. As a contemporary rightly remarks, so long as several thousand dollars can be made by blowing up a building and charging the crime to somebody else-Great Britain is pretty certain to be in a constant state of agitation and terrorism. The withdrawal of the rewards would desiroy the object of the crimes-money. It is strange that the inteligence and wisdom of the English Government fall to see and understand that such is the case, and will continue to be so as long as the same stop! policy is

JUDGES TRIFIANG WITH MURDER. A Judge that can persuade himself he has done his duty towards society by condemuing a criminal, who has committed a wanton murder, to only a short term of imprisonment is not fit for the Beach and ought to be relieved of his judicial charge. To this category of lenient dispensers of justice Mr. Justice Galt, of Toronto, appears to belong. A short time ago a notorious ruffian named Andrews without any cause or provocation shot and killed an inoffensive young man by the name of Maroney in a public thoroughfare of the Queen City. An officer of the came near meeting with a fate similar to Maroney's at the hands of his prisoner. Andrews was brought to favor of the Tory view of the case. The trial and after the clearest evidence of the deed had been produced, the jury returned a verdict of murder, with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Galt refused to record the verdict and charged the jury again, reminding them that no charge of murious could be sustained unless there was evidence of malice prepense on the part of the prisoner. The jury then returned a verdict of simple Government in carrying out their will? manelaughter, which was received by the Whether he so hold or not, it is quite certain Court. Judge Galt seems to entertain are engaged in parading the addresses prea very queer notion of what the law His Honor there is apparently no malice in a murder unless the perpetrator The Marquis further says that "it is all has planned it for days in advance. To adimportant that no Province should be organ- | mit this theory would be most ruinous to the safety of society, it would be a veritable air at the Irish College in Rome, and was offer- are in the Capital. Alderman MacDougal, a | we must never confound the truth to please | late a policy leading to conflict with the rest | brake put upon the course of justice. Then

to attached to his deed. The idea is as absurd as it is outrageous, and a Judge who wants to put it into effect on the Bench is a erately kills another, he means what he does. whether his action is the result of premedialso considered by the law to have murder in jury's verdict, the Judge's charges and his sentence have been severely criticised by a comparisons and tries to make a white out ridiculous and nonsensical reasoning :

"The sentence in the present case is not more lenient than is frequently passed upon those found guilty of manelaughter. Bibby, who kicked his wife to death, was sent to the penitentlary for five years by Mr. Justice reputation of being too lenient. Searing, for killing his wife, was sentenced by Judge Bur-ton to seven years. Smith, of Sarnie, for throwing a lighted lamp at his wife, which ignited her clothing, resulting in her ed in London on account of the recent myste- | death, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. It is, therefore, evident that Mr. Justice Galt in this case exhibited no undue lentency."

What does this prove? Nothing, but that Armour and Burton were less fit to dispense igstice than Justice Galt of Toronto; for any Judge who has to deal with men that kick their wives to death, or kill them or burn mem to sshes, and will simply punish the nends with a few months or years in the

The Mail ought to be ashamed of parading such a record of wife kicking, wife killing ished, in support of a case of "undue lenientakes the Mail to do such things. The criminal classes of Ontario must feel proud of their judiciary, but we fail to see how the common people can enjoy any sense of security when murder is so lightly trifled with on the Judicial Bench.

URD LANSDOWNE AND ORANGEISM

In our issue of yesterday we published a special despatch from London to the Brooklyn Eagle, conveying a piece of intelligence which is far from being creditable to our new Governor. It appears that he has been an ally aids, with evident pleasure, the approaching so easily strike terror to the British public of Sir Stafford Northcote in the unboly work and make treachery and violence profitable. of reviving the Orange fends and strife in the and other prominent infidels. Had the Cana- Our readers will remember the passage of a North of Ireland. We are told that the Marquis of Lausdowne had, after his appointment, arranged a series of farewell visits throughout Ireland. He kept postponing these from time to time, and when he learned that the Duke of Abercorn, his father in law, and Lord Rossmore, the Orange grandmaster (who, the English press say, should be indicted for conspiracy), had arranged to revive Orangelem in Ireland as an offset against Nationalism by having Sir Stafford Northcote go through the country on a Tory stumping tour, Lansdowne arranged to accompany the bitter Conservative orator throughout the campaign. This campaign has done more to edir up strife in Ireland than all the other happenings of the past five years put together. Now during nearly the whole of this bitter and ill-conditioned campaign, Sir Stafford was the guest of the Duke as a boomerang, and recoiled to strike of Abercorn at Baronscourt. So was, at the same time, the Marquis of Lansdowne. This is how the Eagle correspondent who, by the way, appears to be totally unbiased and truthful, describes the situation :- "The Marquis and Sir Stafford both went forth daily together, the one to make Orange speeches, the other estensibly to visit friends; but both quite frequently made their journeys together, and in the same places. From the Parnellite point of view, Lansdowne's record as an Irish landlord is bad enough; his open rupture with the Cabinet on the land question was worse than his record; but the fact that he consorted intimately with the leading Tories, Protestants and Orangemen, and accompanied Sir Stafford Northcote, in this great revival of Otange enthusiasm, is denounced as the hated landsord's crowning infamy. It is impossible to convey to Americans anything like a correct idea of the bitter feelings of resentment at present entertained by the Nationalists against Lansdowne. Although he took no active part in the recent Orange revivals, he is believed by the Leaguers to have been at the bottom of the whole business. The friends of the Marquis, foreseeing trouble, are loud in their explansiions that the presence of the Marquis and Sir Stafford Northcote at Baronscourt at the same time was merely a coincidence."

Their explanation is regarded as very film:y and is, in fact, pronounced "insulting" by the Irish leaders. But was this a judicious or wise line of conduct for our new Governor. to have pursued? His secord, written by Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., was, God knows, had enough without adding to it on the eve of his departure for a colony where so many Irishmen who hated his name, had taken up their homes. Many Canadian contemporaries of our sented to Lansdowne by the Orangemen and Whigs of Darry, and his "suitable replies," in which, of course, there is the usual extravagant display of gratitude and eulogy on both eides. All the praise that could be imagined was uttered by the presenters of the addresses, and in return the Marquis showered compliments on the Derry people and Irish-

admiration utterances" of the Marquis and the Orangemen, will withhold from their readers the information how, just about the time he was setting sail on the transatlantic woyage, a number of Kerry tenants were listening with much gratification to a judicial pronouncement in the Land Court, granting them a reduction in their rents of twenty per cent, which means that their kind friend, the Marquis (whose love for Irishmen is so intense) has been robbing them for years past to the extent of £20 to every £100 of rent they paid. A land court decision tells against an Orange address every time, and it was a mistake on the part of our contemporaries to give so much space to what was nothing but a cloak and a deceptive show. Will the Governor-General please explain his Orange connections in the mean time.

#### POSTING THE " HERALD."

YESTERDAY We quoted an extract from one of Lord Coleridge's speeches, bearing on Canada's relations to England, and which we said had been taken from the Troy (N. Y.) Times, The Herald of this morning asks if this can be true, and adds that THE POST would render a public vervice by quoting more fully from that speech. If the Herald is doubtful about the truth or bona fides of the quotation, it can easily satisfy itself by looking up the extract in the Times. As we do not keep a copy of it on fyle, we are unable to give our contemporary the exact date of the Times in which the extract was found, but it was toward the end of last month. The Heral I would like THE Post to quote more fully. Well, we are sorry not to be in a position to accede to its request. We gave all we found and could do no more. Our contemporary thinks that the description of Canada's relations with England in the extract is "ridiculogs," and wants to know why we hold that Lord Coleridge's idea of our situation is upretty accurate"? The description of our relations with England, as contained in the extract, is not so ridiculous as the Herald pretends; in fact there is more truth than poetry in it, and perhaps that is the reason why our contemporary sulks at it. If the Herald, or even THE Post, were trying for a year to describe vividly, accurately and adequately the relations between Canada and Great Britain, it could not have been done more happily than in the three following lines of the extract :-- 'They \*(the Canadians) charge her (England) a "protective tariff, pay no taxes to her, and if she had a war it would be a long "time before they would aid her." Is not that a pretty accurate idea of our situation? What says the Herald? The description is not so ridiculous as it would have us believe. By charging England a protective tariff, we proclaimed our commercial independence; by reinsing to pay taxes to her, we knocked the bottom out of what is termed " allegiance to the Crown;" and by refusing to give military service, the integrity of the British Empire becomes subordinate to Canadian interests. All we now want is our political independence, and that will be effected by electing a Canedian to the Presidency of the Dominion, a consummation which is not very far off. Then Canada will cast off all colonial inferiority and will assume the importance which attaches to a nation. This is what Lord spoke of our relations with England, but what the Herald is unwilling to admit, al-

THE "IRISH CANADIAN" AND THE "EVENING CANADIAN."

that want to see.

In last Tuesday's issue of the Toronto World there appeared a short communication from Mr. Dent, the new editor of the Evening Canadian, disclaiming any connection with the weekly reprint, the Irish Canadian. In snewer to Mr. Dent's disclaimer, Mr. James Fahey, the former editor of both the Irish and the Evening Canadian, publishes the following explanatory letter in the columns of the

To the Editor of The World.

Forld:—

To the Editor of The World.

Eir: I see that you object to what you call "Irishism in politics." To be consistent you ought to also denounce Scotchism, which controls most of the political patronage of the country. Surely the Irish Catholics ought to be as much entitled to a newspaper organ as the Methodists and Presbyterians, and if they sometimes mix politics and religion, it is because of their peculiar position as a minority. Neither are they the only people who do this. I observed that Mr. Dent disclaims any connection with the Arish Canadáan. As a "hated Saxon," Mr. Dent finds it beneath his dignity to be associated with anything Irish. As the matter which he provides for the Evening Canadáan, is transferred to the Irish Canadáan, and as he is in the employ of the proprietors of the Irish Canadáan, his connection therewith cannot be in thinfully or successfully denied.

When the Canadáan ceases to be Irish and Catholic it ceases to have a reason for its existence, and is left without a constituency. Its slock was subscribed upon the promise that it should advocate the interests of Catholics in particular, when it abandons both Catholicity and Contervation it falls to keep faith with those who have aided it on religious and political grounds.

James Fahley.

JAMES FAHEY.

Next week we intend to give extracts from large number of letters which the Royal bewing Machine Co. have received from dealers and others throughout the Dominion. who have used their Royal A Sewing Machine, witing in the most glowing terms of the satisfactory manner in which the Royal A performs its work. The matter will be worth

#### reading. Look out for it. WEDDING BELLS.

The English Cathedral on Wednesday evening was the scene of a very fashionable gathering, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Janet Macdonald, a handsome and wealthy beiress of Alexandria, Ont., daughter of the ate Angus Macdonald, Esq., merchant, to Mr. F. Gourley, of this city. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy couple repaired to the Windtor Hotel, where a private reception was held. Both the bride and groom were the recipients of a number of handsome and costly presents.

READ THIS.

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

# PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously acknowledged .... \$734 30 Per E. Murphy and John Humphries, Montreal.... Per Michael Sammon, Oceola, Ont... 16 00 Capt. A. J. M'Donald, Cornwall, Oat. 1 00 Per Bichard Walsh, Charlottetown, 

Benefit Society, Montreal .... 361 00 P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont..... 5 00 John McCaffrey, Frons River N. Y ... Per James Haylon, East Oxford, Ont. P. Dowdall, Merrickville, Ont......\$2 00 " ...... 1 00 John Kyle, " ....... 1 00 ...... 1 00 Pat. Gill, " ...... 0 50

H. J. CLORAN, Treasurer Parnell Testimonial

W. Malone, Renfrew, Ont...... 5 00

Sir,-Enclosed please find five dollars for Parnell Testimonial Fund." I am
P. Kyle. Merrickville, Ont., Oct. 30tb, 1883.

H. J. CLORAN, Ecq.,

J. Brislow

SIE -Please find enclosed the sum of \$500 for the Parnell Testimonial Fund from the following subscribers:—Jas. Haylow, \$1 00; John Slattery, \$1 00; William Slattery, \$1 00; Patrick Calaban, \$1 00; Edward Campbell, \$1 00; total, \$5 00.

Yours, &c., JAMES HAYLOW. East Oxford, Orlel P.O., } Nov. 2nd, 1883

H. J. CLOBAN, Esq., Treasurer Parnell Testi-

Sin,-Enclosed please find \$5.50 for Parnell Testimonial Fund, which please credit to the following parties:—P. Dowdall, \$2; John Kyle, \$1; Edward Kyle, \$1; Patrick Gill, \$1; John Brislow, 50 cents; total,

Merrrickville, Ont., Nov. 5, 1883.

H J. CLORAN, Esq., Treasurer Parnell Testi-

monial Fund :-Sin,-Enclosed find P.O. order for \$5 towards Parnell Testimonial Fund. W. MALONE.

Benfrew, Nov. 5, 1883.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

A BIGOTED BAILWAY SUPERINTEN-DENT IN P. E. ISLAND PORTS.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. Sir,-Torough the columns of your fearless paper, I desire to give publicity to the system of petty persecution of Irish Catholics that prevails in the management of the P. E. Island Bailway. Catholics have been always made to feel that they were not wanted as employees on this road, but it remained for Mr. James Coleman, the present superintendent, to take decisive steps to clear the road completely of them; he moved the Catholic employees to all the objectionable places, and annoyed them so persistently that nearly all the few of them allowed to have a position. left the road, most of them choosing to serve a foreign power rather than suffer undeserved ill-treatment on a Canadian Government Railway, where no fair play or promotion was allowed them because of their creed. Their places were filled up promptly with Protestants, who will be favored in every way. One glaring case of recent date I shall give as a sample case. The position of agent here at St. Peter's has been held for six years by Mr. James Bambrick, an Irish Catholic, who gave general satisfaction as such, but without a moment's warning, he was superseded by one of the favored creed, and kept in Coleridge had in contemplation when he suspense as to his future position so long that he had to leave the country. This is the manner that Mr. J. Coleman rids himself of his Catholic employees. The question natu. though it is clear and plain enough to those men that, on the eve of tast general election, issued a manifesto to the Irish Catholic electore, to this. Where is the even-handed justice promised if we supported the present Government. Irish Catholics have only a very small share of Dominion patronage in this province, and to gerrymander them out of it is too barefaced. Yet this county contains a large proportion of Irish Catholic voters, and has a Catholic member on the Government side and another Catholic member in opposition; the latter, of course, is powerless. We will, however, have the satisfaction of not allowing these wrongs to be perpetrated without having publicity given to them through the medium of an indepen-

> dent paper. I am very truly yours, IRISH CATHOLIC. St. Peter's, King's County, \ Oct. 24, 1883.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR,-I see by one of your late issues that my Lord Waterlord and others of the same class, have left the hospitable shores of poor, down-trodden Ireland, because those rack-rented farmers, after the greatest of patience and forbearance, rose in their might, at last, and declared that they would not allow such destruction to their little holdings, to continue any longer. Just imagine what those tenants suffered from those aristocratic, so-called gentlemen, for years, ayefor centuries past. After those hunts, their wheat fields, their oat fields, their barley fields, their potato fields, their orchards, or cabbage plots, all laid waste, after the passage of from one to them so much trouble and sacrifice. The two two hundred of those pampered red coats and horses, and their packs of hounds over them, leaving naught behind them but destruction, and should the buck, fox, hare, or squirrel invade the peasant's mud cabin as a refuge, it also would be destroyed to ferret out the so called game, and leave the poor occupant of the cabin naught to cover him but the canopy of heaven. Another fact, after the unfortunate tenants of the lord of those bounds pays him those high rents, some of them (landlords) compel those seris-1 cannot call them anything else to feed those young hounds till they are have recourse to the Blessed Virgin of the grave, and said the remains were in a metthree months old and then return them. No compensation, I agree with you, sir, that it is high time that this so-called amusement of the titled few, which has been so injurious to the many, should have an end, and that forever, never to rise again.

1 am yours, etc. MICHAEL MCENERY. Cornwall, Oct. 31st, 1883.

CATABRH .- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Partioulars and Treatise free on shouts were heard, while the spectators waved torn in shreds. receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

#### A GREAT SCENE AT ST. PETER'S.

How Pone Leo XIII, Welcomed 20,000 Catholic Italian Antional Pilgrims.

Rome, Oct. 8 -The second Italian national pilgrimage of the laity has followed that of the clergy. About 20,000 Catholics were received yesterday at 12 o'clock (Sunday) in St. Peter's Church. The pilgrims were to enter the church by the bronze gate under the portico. A squad of Italian gen-d'armes and questurini were on duty at the foot of the stairs before the bronze gate. The Swiss Guard and the Pontifical gendarmes were inside the gate. Some young men dressed in black showed the pilgrims to the Scala Negra, where they were turned by the gate facing Constantine's monument under the portico and into the church. The iron gates of the portico were closed, and a thick white curtain hid the doors of St. Peter's from view. The entrance for the Rcmans was behind St. Peter's, at Santa Marta. The Italian police guarded the gate. A large number of detectives were in the church to arrest pickpockets and mischievous persons. This arrangement had been made by the commander of the Pontifical gendarmes and Mr. Manfroni, Inspector of Police of the Quartiere St. Peter. The number who entered by the front of

the church was about 5,000. The number of about 15,000. The approaches and thoroughstages and footmen. Perfect order was maintained. The weather was cool and delightful. The doors and windows of St. Peter's were distinct which we with candles. closed, and the air was beavy and warm. It was the first time that I had a disagreeable impression on entering the church. Once ia, however, you scarcely noticed the heat. A gendarme was posted at each door and under each arch so as to watch each corner of the church. A double line of the Palatine Guard extended from the first big pillar supporting tificial throne. On the left aisle a thick line ifon. of soldiers closed the entrance to the sacristy. Those who had gone in by the back door could not enter the part of the church occupled by those who had entered from the front. Hehed a letter showing the arder of his at-By such an arrangement the best and largest part of the church was reserved for the rea! | the contest, which, he hopes, will lead to pilgrims, and the smallest for the Romans. the total independance of the Pope, even These last were more crowded than the new comers, who had their places on the left sidu of the throne.

on the side of the transept where the Vatican Processus and Martinianus. It was a lofty throne, with two flights of stairs, the historical questions. In the said pamone of which was covered with red and pullet the clever prelate does not shrink from the other with green cloth. A large the possibility of a constitutional government green carpet covered the figor in front for Rome, and from the presence of an Italian of the throne. Around the throne were arm chairs for the Uardinals and green-covered benches for Bishops and minor prelates. Tho throne was decorated with immense purple gold-lined pavilions as high as the windows. They gave it a majestic appearance. Palatines and Swiss Guards were grouped around the throne. Numerous rich flags and red curtains decorated the tribune and the throne. They represented all the Catholic associations of Italy. Among these there was one of Catholic Ticino, and one from Como which had been several times selzed by order of a zealous Prefect, who thought them promotive of large a number of devotees as they can.

disorder. The colors and the silver and gold A voung man from Vanice. Mr. Rev. trimmings of the flags made a beautiful contrast with the purple of the draperies, and presented a wonderful coup d'oil from a dis-

At 11 o'clock the bell rang, and the reserv was recited. Nearly 20,000 people knelt and Pope welcomed him and gave him money to recited the rosary. It was a solemn and imposing scene. After the five mysteries were recited the litanies were chanted.

At 12 o'clock sharp a bell rang, and the soldlers prepared for the arrival of the Pope He came down to St. Peter's in a sedan chair from the Loggie Sala Begja and Sala Ducale by the stairways which lead to the door of the epistle side in the Chapei of the Blessed Sacrament. The blessed sacrament had been removed to the altar of the Madonna della Colonna, near that of St. Leo the Great. In Telegraph Company at Belleville, Out., died the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. rally arises, is this Mr. Coleman's own act or closed to the public by a thick curis he instructed to do so. I wish to call the tain, all the Sacred College waited with the attention of those five Irish Catholic gentle- bishons and the prelates. On the left side of that chapel a door opens into the church under the grave of Gregory XVI. Out of Gregory's monument came the Popo, protected by a long line of Palatine Guard. preceded by the Swies Guard and followed by the Noble Guard and the Cardinals and Prelates of his household. He walked along the wall to the throne. As he entered be was welcomed by loud cheers." Viva Leone

XIIII He sat on the throne very pale and visibly affected. He has not been well since the last olerical pilgrimage, and it was feared that he would be unable to go down to St. Peter's on this occasion. Around his throne sat Cardinal Howard, Archarlest of St Peter's and Cardinals Di Pietro Billo, Hassun, Parocchi, Randi, Monaco, Ricci, Jacobini Angelo, Jacobini Lodovico, Zigliara, Nina, Martinelli, Blanchi, Lasagni, Pacci, Alimonda, Ledochowsky, Sacconi, Agostini, Patriarch of Venice, Mertel, and Franziln. The benches behind the Cardinals were occupied by twenty-four Bishops and the canons of St Peter's. Behind these sat the Catholic young men of St. Peter's Circle.

The Duke Salviato was sick, and could not cino, Chairman of the Turin Committee, who was introduced by Riggi, Master of Cercmonles, as Mgr. Outuloi was absent from Bome.

When Count Wiancino had finished, His Holiness stood up, dropping his mezetta. He wore his red stole. He acknowledged his joy in seeing the laymen follow so closely the clergymen in this pilgrimage which cost pligrimages were complete. He said that the revolution did not spoliate the Pope because the Pope was an enemy of Italy or be cause they wanted to free him of his burden of temporal care, but only because they wanted to enslave the Holy See and banish the Catholic religion from in the latter. Yesterday Fathers Hartmedy Italy. To counteract such iniquitous pur- and Hartley, the pastors of the church here, pose he exhorted them to gather around the with others, went to the old cemetery for the Pope, and assert once more the need of his ru pose of removing the body of Father independence and freedom. He acknow- Durty, which had been buried eighteen years ledged their readiness of purpose, and urged ago. One of the party had been a pallbearer them to persevere. He exhorted them to of the deceased man. He knew the right Rosary, and, in spite of the mockerles to allie casket. When the grave was opened a which such devotion might expose them, to metallic casket, rusty with age, was found

While delivering this speech the Popo was very nervous and excited. His pale face fied by any one present, but was shown to be flushed after the first words. At the end of in a remarkable state of preservation, alhis speech he was perspiring freely. As though no doubt is entertained of its having soon as he had finished he donned his movet- been there for years. The eyes of the corpse ta, with the aid of his assistants. Loud were open and were of a blueish color, white cheers greeted him as he sat down. "Vivo il the hair was light brown and curly. The Papa!" "Viva il Vicaro di Oristo |" and like shroud exhibited evidences of having been

their handkerchiefs... The Holy Father allowed members of the position of the right arm of the body, which,

of the throne lifted up a fine baby with long curly hair. The baby clapped its hands so nicely as to attract the attention of everybody. A man screaming a Abbasso Umberto? was arrested by the Pontifical gendarmes and put out of the Basilica. Suspicions were entertained that he was a disguised Liberal. Another man was arrested, relative of Toynetti, who had been implicated in the conspiracy to blow up the Serristori barrack.

After the reception of the various members of the committeer, his Holiness went down the steps on foot. Being overpowered by the crowd, he entered his seden chair, and want through the main aisle again to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament and left the Basilton. The people went out of the church at 2. p. m. by the same gates through which they had entered. The great piezza was for a few minutes black with humanity. large body of police at the gate of the Vatican preserved order.

In the evening the whole city was illuminated with Chinese and Venetian lanterns. The front of the churches, the steeples, and all the houses of Trastevere, Monti, and Borgo were sglow. The most anti-Catholic newspapers, Capitale and Messaggero, acknowledged that the illumination was spontaneous and com-Romans who entered by the back door was plete, suc regretted that such an illumination could never be obtained by order of the mufares near St. Peter's were crowded with cabe, picipatty and of the Government. All the press scano visited that the Pope's simple wish was sufficient to fill the smallest and

To-day and to-morrow his Holiness will give a particular audience to all the sections of the pligdinage. They were all arrayed in the Vatican Logge and introduced, one after the other, to the Pope in the Gobelines Hall. Every man marched to the Vatican with his own present in ble bauds. The glits were of every shape, form and value. The flags of the cupola on the left to the foot of the Pon- the as-octation were at the head of every sec-

Duke Salviste, the great Roman leader of all the clerical movements, not being able to laave Pies, where he iles sick, has pubtachment to the Hely See, and bls zeal for it it does not culminate in the restoration of his temporal power. This plea for restoraf the throne.

The throne of the Pope had been erected it It Papa e l'Itelia! and lately in a second pamphlei written by order of the Vatican, in Council took place, above the alter of Sis. a polemic form, as an answer to Boughi's commentary of the last letter of Leo XiII. on the possibility of a constitutional government garrison, limiting the temporal possessions to a itip of used uniting Rome with Civita Vecchia.

This splendid demonstration to Leo XIII. on the part of the Catholics has aroused the Liberals to push, on a large scale, their own pligrimage to Victor Emanuel's grave. Committees have been formed all over Italy, and great facilities are granted to the visitors even to 70 per cent, reduction on the ordinary railway fares. Many subscriptions are raised to supply the visitors with money, food. clothes and board. They want to muster as

A young man from Venice, Mr. Baroni, walked all his way to Bome on foot in eighteen days, covering the space of more than 600 miles. When he arrived he was in excellent condition, but his shoes were gone and his clothes were rather dilapidated. The go back in better style.

# OBITUARY.

Joseph Johnson Leeman (Liberal), M

for York Oity, England, is dead, aged 44. Rev. Nazaire Leclerc died on Friday, November 2.d, at Cap Rouge, Quebec. He was a member of the botlety of One Mass.

Mr. John Thompson, brother of Mr. W. E. Thompson, manager of the G. N. W. very suddenly on Saturday morning, November 3rd, from consumption, in his 44th yesr.

It is stated that Mr. Bobert Smith, of Uotean Landier, has just received a letter from the captain of the barque Essex, informing him of the sad fate of his son, Mr. E. B. Smith, a well-known merchant of Dalhousie Mills, Out. The decessed was a pass. enger by the Elsex from New York to the West Indies, and during a herricane he was washed overboard by a terrific sea which swept from one and of the deck to the other. It is our painful duty to chronicle the

death of Dr. E. H. Trudel, one of Montreal's ordest practitioners, who expired yesterday at one p.m. at the age of 63. He was born at Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, and was the seventh sen of Mr. Oliver Trudel and Dame Marguerita Toutant de Beauregard. He graduated at Nicolet College, and had for classmates Mgr. Tache, Mgr. Laffeche, Judge Loranger, Judge Dorlon, Judge Torronce, etc. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Kimber, of Three Rivers, and attended McGill College. His admission to practice was in 1844, and he soon distinguished himself in his profession, ranking for many years among the leading physiciaus. From 1847 to 1849 he kept a drug store in partnership read his address. It was read by Count Vian- with Dr. Coderre, and was subsequently named professor of chemistry and mid-wifery at the discussi of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal. In 1872 he assumed the presidency of that in- hutlon. The deceased was known for hi. Christian virtues, having assisted materially in founding several religious institutions, among which was that of the "Eccurs de la Misericorde." The cause of his death was en affection of the lungs.

#### BURIED WHILE IN A TRANCE. THE SHOCKING FATE OF A YOUNG LADY ACCI-DENTALLY REVEALED.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 6. - Becently the Catholic burying-ground was abandoned, new grounds being purchased and interments made recite this prayer daily, as it proved in of her but when it was opened the remains brought times efficacious to the Church. of a young lady. The body was not identi-

But the most remarkable discovery was the

various committees and some prelates instead of lying folded across the breast, or to kiss his hand. All this time falling at the side, was drawn around the the cheering was growing in intensity nack. The conclusion formed by those pres-all over the Basilica. A man nearly in front of the was that the voice lady had been harded ent was that the young lady had been buried plive having been in a trance at the time of her interment. No one present knew who she was. Father Hartmody says he knows nothing of the horrible discovery which was so freely talked about in the streets. The matter creates great excitement.

# Telegraphic Summary.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

There were five deaths from cholera at Alexandria on Sunday. Secretary Folger on Saturday decided that

flower seeds were not dutiable. Ontario theological students have formed

an Intercollegiate Missionary Society. Cardinal Manning has been specially active and gracious in his reception of the

American Blahops. It is estimated that \$40,000,000 will be required for the payment of pensions in the

Ünited States next year. It is almost certain that the wheat surplus of Oregon and Washington will be a hundred

thousand tons less than estimated. The Swiss Government has approved and will adopt the Greenwich meridian time

agreed by the Geodetic Convention. The Coldbrook, N.B., iron works were sold yesterday under legal proceedings and purchased by the Maritime Bank.

The municipal council of Paris has rejected by a vote of 59 to 8 a Radical proposal to re-establish the National Guard.

The resignation of the Duc Do Ferner Nunez, Spanish Minister to France, has been accepted and the post offered to Marshal Serano.

It is rumored that the Princess Amelia cidest daughter of the Comte der Paris, will shortly be married to the Grand Duke Alexia of Ruscia.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that suicide committed by an insane man does not void an insurance policy on his life.

A party of Anarchists yesterday exploded an infernal machine in front of the manaten of a wealthy merchant in Lyons, doing im-

mouse damage to the building. The Spanish Minister of War has discovered proofs of fresh latrigues between political exiles and their friends in Spala with a view to preparing for another military disturbance.

Focusy, who last September created some excitement in the British Consulate in New York, by discharging several barrols of a revolver, was yesterday sent to the insane asvlum.

it is believed that an understanding exists

between France and Italy for mutual action in Egypt in the event of Great Britain withdrawing from her present position in that country A snit for judicial separation which Lady

Colla Campbell has brought against her husband will shortly come up. Lady Campbell was formerly a Miss Blood, the daughter of Mrs. Victoria Woodbull. A letter from Tamatave asserts that the

Malagassy envoys who recently returned from their visit to Europe and America and the l'rime Minister have been strangled. A reign of terror exists in the upper part of

New York city consequent upon outrages perpetrated by the Frog Hollow gang. Besidents threaten to take the law in their own hands. The great exposition of the New England Manufacturers and Mechanics' Institute, Bos-

ton, closed on Saturday night; 30,000 have visited it and the profits aggregate \$20,000. The extra credit to be asked by the French overnment in connection with the Tononia expedition will be 10,000,000 francs. A reserve corps of 10,000 men is being got in

readiness. It is reported that the town of Quildo, on the Alrato Elver, Central America, sank into the earth during an earthquake on Sept. 13. A strong shock was felt at Santander and

other places. A bladder enclosed in a box and to which was attached a clock work apparatus, created some excitement at the Hallfax Dockyard till investigation showed the bladder to be filled

with water and the whole thing an apprentleu's joke.

TEBRIBLE MURDER BY A SOCIETY BELLE.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 1. - Nellie U. Balley, sharged with the murder of Clement Bothemly in Indian Territory, was held to-day by the United States Commissioner for trial. She is 21 years old, a handzome brunette, well educated and moved in the best society in New York city and New Jersey. She met Bothemly, a rich Englishman, and a member of the British Association, at St. Louis, and arranged with nim to go to Texas and start a sheep ranche. Before they started she got a deed for his lands in Kansas, valued at \$20,000, and while passing through the territory en coute to Texas, shot Bothemly through the head, and took his trunk, containing diamonds and lewellery worth \$7,000, together with his outfit, consisting of sheep and stock worth \$10.-000. She buried the body at Skeleton Ranche and started South, but was arrested nine miles from the scene of the murder.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY. At the regular monthly meeting of the Society, held in the hall, 23 McGill street, the following were elected office bearers for the ensuing six months:—President, Mr. John Power; lst Vice-President, Mr. Martin Newell; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. James Tolan; Secretary, Mr. Joseph McCanu; Treasurer, Mr. Patrick Corbett; Collecting Treasurer, Mr. Loughlin Coughlin; Assistant Collecting Treasurer, Mr. John Dwyer; Assistant Marshals, Messrs, John Davis and Thomas Davis. The Auditor's report showed the funds of the Society steadily increasing, having to its credit in bank \$2.400.

#### THE CITY'S HEALTH. THE MORTALITY RETURNS FOR OCTOBER,

During the month of October, 242 deaths oc-curred in the city, as compared with 263 deaths during the corresponding month of last year. The following table shows the number from the causes named during the month of October. 1883, together with the corresponding period

 
 Diphtheria.
 9

 Typhoid fever.
 9

 Phthisis.
 41
 Of the 242 deaths, 118 were males and 124 females, as compared with 117 males and 146 females during the month of October, 1882. There were 182 deaths amongst the French canadians, 44 among other Catholics, and 36 among the Protestants during the month.

MORTALITY BY AGES.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

REV. FATHER DONOHUE. Royd. Father Donohue, a much-loyed

clergyman of the diocese of Kingston, is now located at Belleville, Ontario.
The reverend gentleman's personal qualities are such as to commend him to all of whatever creed he comes in contact. His untiring energy in the service of the Church will be all the more appreciable now that the erection of a new edifice is in contemplation.

REV. FATHER FERGUSON.

It is only a few weeks since Rev. Father Ferguson took his departure to fill an important position in one of the homes of his order (the Basilian) at Plymouth, Eng. It was hoped that his residence in the old land would prove agreeable to the Key, gentleman, and that the new home, whose leadership he was about to assume, would long reap the benefit of his ripe culture and experience. Father Ferguson's health has broken down, however, by the change of climate, and his physicians have ordered his immediate return to Canada. His native air, it is to be hoped, will soon restore him to his usual health and vigor.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

An ordination service took place on Sunday morning at eight c'clock in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, Rev. Mr. Nix being ordained to the priesthood by His Grace the Archbishop. Vicar-General Leurent and the priests of the Oathedral assisted His Grace in the ccremeny. Father Mix belongs to the diccese of Kingston, but the ceremony took place in Toronto, because of the absence of Bishop Cleary in Rome. Father Nix will relurn to the diocese of Kingston.

REV. FATHER CROMBLEHOLME.

The above honored priest, who is at present on another visit to this country, is well known to most of our readers. He is now soliciting charitable aid for paying off the heavy debt on his schools in Ashton-Under-Lyne, England. The Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, reverting to the difficulties of the mission, the Bishop said they had a priest who had been there 25 yearswho had given all but one of his 26 years of his priesthood to isbor smongst that people. who had built that church, and watched over the people, seeing them growing up from infancy; he had baptized he knew not how many, married he knew not how many buried he knew not how many. This he would say of Mr. Crembleholme, although he was present, that he knew of no man more disinterested personally than he was. He had financial difficulties to contend with; but he said he knew no man who spent less upon himself, or who thought less of his own comforts, or who ministered less to them, or who was so independent of them and who lived so poorly as Mr. Crombleholme. All that he could get, or collect, or make by work, or by entrenty, or by whatever other manner, went to the one purpose and into one fund. He did not even keep it himself in his own hand, but gave it to the Chancellor of

#### MIECBLLANBOUS NOTES.

The Rev James Lonergan, of St. Bridget's Ohurch, is organizing a new branch of St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Society for the French population of the parish. About one hundred members have already joined.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre has left the city for Quebec in response to an invitation from the Rev. Dr. Smeniders, the Papal delegate. to attend the investigation of the Lavai-Victoria dispute, in order to give evidence in the matter. A number of Catholic bishops of the Province will also be examined.

In reply to the Laval University address of welcome, the Papal Commissioner distinctive stated that the Pope did not doubt the purity of Laval's teaching; that he recognized no other Catholic university on the continent, and that he hoped all existing difficulties would be readily smoothed over and forgotten.

On October 30th the ceremony of blessing the new convent at Ste. Anne des Plaines took place. Grand Mass was sung by the Rev. Mr. Collin, cure of St. Lin, and the Rev. Father Langou preached an appropriate sermon. The Rev. Mr. Nantel, Superior of the St. Therese College, officiated. The new convent cost \$15,000.

Dr. Samson has sent in his resignation as a member of the "Cercle Catholique," of Quebec.

"Mr. Fred Belanger, of Rochester, N.Y., has presented Care Ludwig, of 8t. Jerome, 's says Le Nord, of that town, " with \$50 to assist in the conscruction of a chapel to be built in the northern districts. We congratulate Mr. Belan-ger on this act of generosity."

The division of the dlocese of Three Rivers The division of the diocess of Three suvers has not been applied for by any of the bishops of the Province of Quebec, says L'Ecenement. The Courrier du Canada says: "In a discourse pronounced at Three Rivers by Mgr. Lafteche, he remarked that he considered the division in his diocess as of a nature to bring destruction and ruin upon the work undertaken by them for the good of the soul. This is one of the questions to he dealt with by the Aroutolic Disjurate." to be dealt with by the Apostolic Delegate."

In the petition which is to be presented to the Apostolic Delegate, by the English-speaking parishioners of Stc. Canegonde, they ask that parishioners of Stc. Canegonde they ask that an English sermon be given every sanday at the eight o'clock Mass, and that religious instruction be given to their children also in English every Sunday afternoon. The petition will be submitted to the parishioners of StCunegonde on Sunday next, a: 2 pm., in the hall of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society. The signers of the petition have no objection to a French priest, provided he can speak English.

SUDDEN DEATH AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

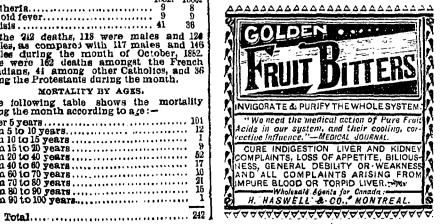
On Sunday evening an awfully sudden death occurred in St. Vincent de Paul. Alfred Padney, one of the gaards in the Penitentiary, died suddenly at his home in the village. It appears ore of the gaards in the Penitentiary, died suddenly at his home in the village. It appears that he had been on duty all day and left the institution about 9 o'clock, accompanied part of the way by Mr. James Blain, one of the keepers. He was then, to all appearance, in the best of health, and nothing indicated that he was approaching his end. About an hour and a half afterwards word was brought to the Penitentiary that Pudney was dead.

Dr. Germain was at once summoned, but, of course, could do nothing as life was extinct. He did not doem it necessery to hold an inquest, as the deceased died from heart disease. Pudney, who had been employed in the penitentiary for the last seven years, was an Eng-

tentiary for the last seven years, was an Eng-lishman by birth, about 44 or 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn

his loss.

The funeral of the deceased took place from her late residence to Mount Royal Cemetery, and was largely attended, including many of the guards of the Penitentlary.



### ARNOLD ON THE ROSTRUM.

THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH RESAYIST LECTURES ON "NUMBERS.

New York, Nov. 1 .- Orowds of well-dressed and cultured people thronged the stairways at Onickering Hall last evening, blocked the entrances and harricaded the sidewalk in their attempts to gain an entrance to the body of the hali and listen to Matthew Arnold's first lecture in the United States. The audience was probably the largest and most fashionable that ever filled the hall. College professors brought their families, and in many instances their stu-dents; literary men, students and would-be philosophers and disciples of the Boston schools attended with such ladies as they could persuade to accompany them; and it was curious to note in looking out over an audience that filled every part of the building, and forced numbers to crowd against the wall, that as a rule every third man wore spectables. Long black coats buttoned to the throat and surrounded by white ties, showed that many clergymen were among the auditors.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the distinguished lecturer entered, leaning on the arm of Mr. Parke Godwin, and was greeted with a very warm outburst of applause. Mr. Arnold is a tall, slim man, of middle age, with a nose the counterpart of that which graced the features of the late Lord Beaconsfield, deep, searching eyes and wide, over-hanging brows. His bushy whiskers, clean-shaven upper lip and chin and white tie gave him the appearance of an English clergyman. He sat down composedly without a single bow in recognition of his reception, and instantly became the focus of several hundred glasses.

Mr. Godwin advanced to the front of the platform, and being mistaken by many for the tion of the evening, was treated to an ovation such as he never received before, and it is to be feared never will again. He explained that he had appeared to introduce a man whose words would be few, but who was in the habit of commanding the attention of the most cultivated minds. He gave Mr. Arnoid high praise, and said that his lucid, pregnant, smiling words had become texts and had made him the one man of the times who coined phrases that were the seedcores of great harvests.

Having been so flatteringly introduced, Mr. Arnold came forward and produced a huge roll of manuscript from an inner pocket. He spoke in a low and seemingly affected voice, which made it difficult for anyone at a little distance to understand what he said. His delivery was exceedingly faulty, and an unhappy habit of raising his manuscript at stated intervals closely to his nose and lowering it again with the regularity of a pendu-Ium, and of speaking with a falling inflexion of the voice in the middle as well as at the end of every sentence, changed what would have been a warm audience into a visibly listless and sleepy one. He had not spoken three minutes before cries of "Louder" were heard all over the house, and as he continued in his set way, without paying the least heed, a number of people rose up and left the hall.

The subject of the lecture was " Numbers," and beginning with the remark that there was a certain kind of patriotism from which people should pray to be delivered, but that he should be glad to have American patriotism on his side in anything he might be led to say during the evening, Mr. Arnotd went on to show from ancient history that the majority in any nation must necessarily be unsound. He cited Athens and the argument of Plato as to the cause of its decay, and dwelt at length upon the degeneracy of the Jaraelitish tribes and ancient Asiatic nations, by reason of the rise of luxury, lasciviousness, idleness and a love for pleasure, from the unrestrained rule of the many.

"Mr. Arnold," shouted an old gentleman from the body of the house, at this juncture, we desire very much to hear you, but are unable to do so.

The speaker paid no attention whatever to the interruption, but proceeded to trace the similarity of thought between Plato and Isalah in a comparison that would undoubtedly have been admired if it could only have been heard beyond the second row of seats. He declared that the Jewish sects were unable to obey the frequent admonitions of the prophets to reform on account of the unsoundness of the majority, and demonstrated his point by allusions to the rise and fall of all the ancient nations.

" But if we are to derive comfort from the doctrine of the remnant," said he, "we must ever have it in mind the good of the nation. The worst of it is that the worship of the Eternal sounds rather vague, but it is not more vague than the constitution of your country or of mine. Whatsoever things are pure and of good report—this is what both Plato and Isaiah meant. I hesitate to illustrate from America, but I can instance from England, and the topic is her relation to Ireland. I have no wish to reproach either of these countries. There are complications in Ireland, and so have there been elsewhere. Whatsoever things are just is not generally the study of conquerors. English politicians think that the former cenfiscations have been pretty well made up for, and that the Irish ought to think so, too. I hope Ireland and England will yet be reunited, and I really believe that they will be so."

Mr. Arnold then went on to trace the origin of the French and to show their degeneracy from sturdy Gauls to effeminate but very gallant men, as is illustrated by their popular literature, newspapers and plays. He said in closing: "Whether France acquires more colonies or not, her light must continue to grow dim and the unsoundness of the majority will be illustrated by the destruction of the State. As in France and England so must it be here. Let us admit that the majority must be unsound even in New York. The danger in a democratic country is the absence of the discipline of obedience and a sense of unrecognized greatness. But the remnant shall yet be first. And what a remnant are you, with 50,000,000 of people!"

EPPS'S COUOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. \_uBy a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (4 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoopathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of Epps B OHOCOLATE Es-

The Orleans princes are reported to have sounded Blamark with reference to pushing their claims to the French throne, and to have met with a rebuff.

FASHION NOTES

There is an unusual variety of fur-trimmed wraps, and the mejority are handsome, espec!ally that known as the St. Petersburg circular. It is not inflammable.

Some of the handsomest of the imported evening dresses are of white camel's bair embroidered in colors on the waist and on the skirt in leaves and flowers.

Not only the bride, but the bridesmalds now carry prayer books at church wedding ceremonies, and the books are an ecclesiastical present from the not always excessively religious bridegroom.

Alligator skin bonnets are a novelty this fall, but too pronounced a fashion to find favor with refined ladies.

Henry Trois hats of velvet are laden by French milliners on the projecting brim with the richest satin and velvet brocades, while English milliners finish the same hat with a hatter's binding and trim the crown with folds and algrettes.

Undyed or natural Russian hare is a pretty mixed brownish fur, which is inexpensive and much more durable than the black fur sold under the same name. Sets of black monkey continue to be chosen by ladies who like an extremely long silken fur. There seems excellent reason to believe that the supremacy of dyed fors in fashionable favor is passing away.

Black silk hosiery is still the first choice for street as well as house wear. There are three qualities of silk hosiery offered in market. The best is the pure long silk stocking, the next the spun silk, which is all silk, but composed of choppe, or short ends, and waste of the silk in the filature, which is spun into thread by artificial methods and woven into stockings or other goods, and last of all we have the plaited tilk hosiery, an article too often sold by unscrupulous tradesmen for pure silk. This is a goods spun of liste thread with a silk face, and may be detected by turning the stocking inside out.

Some of the new dresses of black velvet are trimmed with embroideries of solid glittering jet beads and faceted bugles. Thistie bro-cades of satin and plush, the downy part of the flower wrought in long map plush, are among the most effective fabrics for handsome wraps. Some of the most elegant dinner dresses imported are of royal purple velvet and satin made up in combination. This color which is shown this season under the new name of begonia purple, is an exceedingly difficult shade to introduce in this country, as it is not becoming to the proverbially pale complexion of American women. Large quantities of puffed or pleated turbans are being made up this season to wear with tailor dresses of dark cloth.

ART, MUSIC, AND LITERATURE. The last composition of Flotow was pathetic ballad entitled "The Blind Musi-

The first two of six volumes of Lord Lytton's Biography of His Son will be published within a fortnight.

A collection of books, published by the women authors of Maine, is to be one of the features of the women's exhibit in a fair in Boston this month.

An international exhibition of the arts manufactures, science and industry is to open at the London Crystal Palace next April, and last until October.

Max O'Bell, the author of that clever sketch, "John Buil et son Isle," is said to be a French professor in an English school. Nine editions of his book have been issued. The tenth and last volume of Richard Wagner's collected works is to be published this

month. It will contain a number of essays, letters, and reports; also the text of "Parsifal."

There will soon be a literary congress held at Amsterdam, in which England will be represented by Blanchard Jerrold, Germany by Heyse, France by M. Victor Hugo, who is to preside at this congress; America, it is said, by Consul General Walker.

A fresh contribution to the literature on the subject of the relations of Ireland with the Holy See will shortly see the light in Rome. It will be in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "England, Rome and Ireland," and is from the pen of Signor Soderini, an officer in the Noble Guard of His Holiness. The interest in the brockure will chiefly centre around a number of documents from the Vatican archives, bearing on relations between Ireland and the Vatican, which have never before been published.

~ ----A GOOD FRIEND TO THE CHINESE. SAN FRANCISCO. - Consul A. F. Bee, of the Chinese Consulate Office, expresses himself medals for the reason that, in addition to the clearly in saying that he, as well as his family, have suffered severely from rheumatism and neuralgia, and that medicines were used in vain. At last St. Jacobs Oil was tried, which effected immediate cures in

#### the greatest pain curing remedy in existence "ALBUM."

every case. The Consul regards the Oll as

The current number of the German magazine Daheim contains a note on the origin of the word "album" The writer points out that in the middle ages the parchment in common use was of two kinds-the Spanish-Italian and the German-French -and that the main difference between these varieties lay in the method of their preparation. The German-French could be written upon on both sides, while of the Spanish-Italian only the inner surface was available. The smooth white side of this latter was called album, to distinguish it from the stained exterior; and as the Spanish-Italian parchment, being stouter and cheaper than the other, was generally used for volumes intended as repos!tories for scraps and literary collections, the meaning of the word album broadened out into its modern signification.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF GRATUITOUS

ADVERTISING. friends of the Louisiana State Lottery Company to enter upon a seeming crusade against this widely and favorably known beneficial, as well as benevolent, institution. The New York World of Sunday, Sept. 23rd, alludes to the benefits flowing to the management, and SHERMAN ON MILITARY SOHOOLS intimates that Col. Gresham, the Postmaster-General, seems to be widely spreading the information that no one can assail the integrity of The Louisians State Lottery, and the only thing to do is to communicate prior to Nov. 13th (next drawing day, the 162d) with M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., who will give ail information.

# WEALTHY CONGRESSMEN.

The number of wealthy members of Congress increases. Col. Lyman of Massachuwill give lavish receptions. Of the new the country.

Senators nearly all are rich. Bowen of Colorado is a mining lord. Sabin of Minnesots went from Connecticut twenty years ago, and is now very rich. Dolph of Oregon is a thrifty corporation attorney. Colquitt is one of the best-to-do men in Georgia, and Gibson of Louisians inherited wealth. There are not many poor men left in the Senate. Count out Blair, Frye, Kenns, Jones of Florids, and Riddleberger, and the rest are accounted rich.

#### CHINESE WOMEN.

The are a number of Chinese women in Denver. The most of their time is given to the adornment of their persons, which, however, are not rendered particularly charming by the process. Her head is a sight. The hair is waxed until it is stiff and shiny. Then it is pulled out in waves and puffs over the ears and caught up in the back with a mass of gaudy wax and paper flowers, together with dangling ornaments of colored glass and brass, supposed to be diamonds and solid sol and always appear on the street with an immense red or yellow silk handkerchief in one hand. "Whatever may be said against the Chinese costume," says a white woman, it is certainly a healthy and comfortable one. These Chinese ladies must be more comfortable in their wide, loose trousers than American ladies are in their trained or clinging skirts."

#### NEW LITERATURE.

A rather remarkable addition will (the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says) probably be made before long to the already abundant literature which has the late Mr. Carlyle for its cause and centre. A literary acquaintance was in the habit of sending him new books and magazines containing articles which he thought might interest him. Mr. Carlyle invariably returned them with characteristic annotations. It is proposed to publish a selection from these brief but pointed criticisms.

#### NEW POST OFFICES.

The following new post offices have been established in Canada: -Booth, Pontiac, Q; Calgary, near tp. 24, range 1, west of 5th meridian, Alberts, NWT; Cardwell, Cardwell, O; Dutch Village (re-opened), Hallfax; Fort McLeod, near tp. 25, range 4, west of 4th meridian, Alberta, N.W.T; Hazelwood, sec. tp. 8, range 19, west, Ssikirk, M; High Rock. Ottawa, Q; Kirby, Durham, W E D; Meadow, Albert, N B; Mill River, Prince, PEI; Mineville, Hailfax; Noel Road, Hants, N B; Notre Dame de la Salette, Ottawa, Q; Harewood, Westmoreland, N B; Pocologan, Charlotte, N B; Painchaud, Megantic, Q. Burtch, Brant, O, and Cartaret, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O, have been closed. The names of the following offices have been changed:-Gopher Creek, Selkirk, M, to Virden; Rat River, Provencher, M, to Joly; Sourisburg, Selkirk, M. to Wawonaissa; Souris Mouth, Selkirk, M. to Two Bivers; Thunder Bay, Algoma, M, to Port Arthur. Hubbards Cove. Halifax, N S, has been made a Money Order office, and Port Arthur, District Algoma, O, a Savings Bank office.

THE DOMINION'S FISHERY EXHIBIT.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30,-It will be of interest to mow in what departments the Canadian exhibit at the International Fisheries Exhibition in London excelled. In looking over the first volume of the Jury award, which is as yet somewhat incomplete, prizes are awarded to Canada in the following classes: Canned fish, gold medal; pickled fish, gold medals and money prize; dried fish, gold medal; Rodgers' patent fish ladder, silver medal; model of salt water pond, silver medal; most complete fish breeding establishment, gold medal. In this connection it may be stated that the United States also received a gold medal for the largest variety. Natural history, animals and birds, Canadian Government a gold medal; United States also a gold medal. Fishes of commercial value, collection of pencedae, gold medal; de sombridae, bronze medal; galadne, gold medal; salmonadae, gold medal; coregoni, gold medal; Esocidae, silver medal; chiperdae, gold medal; shonomdae, silver medal; squalidae, silver medal; shipper fishes, gold medal. This was the only gold medal awarded in this class which was competed for by India, New South Wales, Sweden, Bussia and other countries. As compared with the collection sent by the United States fisheries commission the Minister is satisfied that the Canadian collection scored the greater success but the Americans secured the larger number of Government's exhibit they had 225 individual collections which were for sale. Mr. Dim-mick, in referring to this matter, states that if the Canadian collection had been separated Canada would have doubled our American cousins in the number of medals carried

A FIBE IN SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, Nov. 1 .- One thousand five hundred people (mostly colored) have been made homeless by fire at Savannah yesterday. Only half of the loss insured. It is known that three persons were burned to death, and it is feared half a dozen others perished. While the men were rolling cotton out of Garnett & Stubbs' large warehouse, flames suddenly burst from one of the bales, and before it could be taken out the fire communicated to others, and, fanned by a strong draught, converted the whole interior of the building into a roaring furnace. The men made a wild rush for the doors, and it is thought all escaped save five. The charred remains of three have been found. James Cash, member of the Dixle baseball club, is one of the victims. Another was Moses Caster, president of the Colored Home Association. The buildings in the section of the city where the fire occurred are mostly small frame structures. A strong wind carried the flames from one to the other with great The Postmaster General of the United rapidity, and every street was a mass of States seems to have been persuaded by the fames before the firemen were able to get to work. Three hundred houses are in rules. The Secretary of War has authorized the use of the United States barracks for the home-

AND THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Washington, Nov. 1-The annual report Gen. Sherman has been submitted to the Secretary of War. Beforeing to military schools he says he is convinced that after having seen many of the most celebrated military schools of the world that ours are the He regards the Indians as substantially eliminated from the problem of the army, It may be spasmedic alarms, but such ndian wars that have hitherto disturbed the public peace are not probable. The setts is one of the new members who will completion of the last four great transcontinenterial elaborately next winter. He inherited great wealth. Washburn of Minnester the Indian question, the says, settled bas rented Don Cameron's house, and tion and many others which hitherto troubled A VIENNA TRAGEDY.

POLICE CORRUPTION CAUSES THE EUICIDE OF A VIBTUOUS YOUNG WOMAN.

VIERNA, Oct. 31 .- The entire community o! Vienna has for the last few days been boiling over with wrath and indignation in consequence of the intolerable abuses and corruption of the Austrian police, now exemplified by a thrilling tragedy that began in a well known fashionable Volksgarten Cafe and ended in a police station. For three years Fraulein Elizabeth Galasreiter, a young Bayarian girl, of respectable parents, served, to the full satisfaction of her employer, as demoiselle de comptoir at the Volksgarten.

BEAUTY AND ITS ADMIRERS.

The extraordinary beauty of Elizabeth provoked most flattering attentions from the ieunesse doree of Vienna, which, however, were in no way responded to by the Fraulein, who had fallen in love with and was loved by the eighteen-year-old son of Herr and Frau Szabo, Herr Szabo being the well known manager gold. No covering is worn on the head at and proprietor of the Volksgarten cafe. The any time. The ladies generally carry a parayoung couple announced their intention of getting married. The Szabo parents replied by dismissing Elizabeth from their service. Young Saabo followed her. Frau Szabo then wrote to "one of her friends," who is an inspector of police, for ald and protection against Elizabeth Gaissreiter, who, she dephysically, and concluded by begging "her friend," the inspector, to find some means of removing Elisabeth from Austria.

ARRESTED AT NIGHT.

Solely upon this absurd denunciation Frau Ezabo's "friend," the Police Inspector, ordered Elizabeth to be arrested. The young girl was dragged at night from her humble lodging, where she was awaiting another situation, and was shut up in a cell with the lowest class of female criminals. The next morning the Police Commissioner informed Elizabeth that unless a remittance she expected from her aged mother in Bavaria arrived within twentyfour hours ehe would be sent out of Austria in charge of a gendarme.

PREFERRED DEATH TO SHAME.

Broken hearted and temporarily insane from ill treatment and shame, she suddenly drew a loaded revolver, that with sinister presentiment she had concealed about her, and, placing the muzzle against her own breast, pulled the trigger and fell dead instantly. The police managed to keep-the affair shrouded in a complete mystery for several weeks, but owing to young Saabo, who refuses ever to see or speak to his parents again, the facts have come to light. This case is only one among many instances where the Austrian police have debased themselves by becoming willing instruments to attain private personal ends. The wrath of the Viennese is at fever heat against the only institution of the Austrian Empire that has undergone no improvement since the days af Wallenstein or Prince Eugene.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON CANADA THE CANADIANS ARE NOW THE "MOST LOYAL, LAW-

ABIDING AND THE LEAST TROUBLESOME." London, Oct. 31 .- The Times, in an ed!torial on the departure of Lord Lorne from Canade, is very flattering to the Dominion. The conduct of the Marquis of Lorne during his term of office is warmly enlogized, and Canada's prospects spoken of in glowing terms, the Dominion being described as loyal and law-abiding, the least costly and least troublesome, and yet the greatest of Britain's colonial possessions.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSIONS ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

OVER FORTY PERSONS INJURED. London, Eng., Oct. 30.—About 8 o'clock this evening a terrible explosion occurred near the Praced street underground station on the Metropolitan Railway. On the first alarm a strong cordon of police was summoned to preserve order and to keep the way clear and convey the wounded to the hospitals. Passengers, who were in the train at the scene, say there was suddenly a loud report like a cannon; then a sudden darkness, the gas light from the front to the rear of the train being put out. Glass was broken and splinters of wood flew about the care, cutting and wounding many passengers. Above the din were heard the

SUBJEKS OF THE WOUNDED

people. All this occurred in a moment's time, and for a time confusion reigned supreme. The train, which was crowded, contained principally country visitors returning from the Fisheries Exhibition. After leaving the station, the train travelled steadily, although the concussion smashed nearly all the lamps in the Praed Street Station, and caused much damage to the permanent way. When the train reached the next station, Edgeware Road, the first efforts were made to remove the hurt. Some were dreadfully burned, but more were prostrated by fright. All the doctors' surgeries and dispensaries in the neighborhood were called into requisition. The first impression was that an explosion of gas had caused the disaster, but later inquiries tend to show malica. The two rear cars were damaged most, and are mere skeletons. The general much the worse for the fetiches. opinion of the railway officers and police is that the disaster was caused by

SOME EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL, placed probably in the rearmost car. Careful search is being made. Forty persons were injured, some dangerously. Almost simultaneously with the Praed street affair a violent explosion occurred on the underground railway between Charing Cross and Westminster stations. The windows of the signalling station in the tunnel were shattered, and at Charleg Cross part of the station partly collapsed. The sounds were like that of artillery, and the effects were similar to those of the Praed street one. Carriage lamps, windows, etc., were smashed. All traffic is suspended for a while. Both explosions are matters of the greatest mystery, and by some are thought to be of Fenian origin, The shocks of both explosions are described by the officials as very similar to the shock of the believes that he killed Carey, but that he the explosion last March at the local Governdeliberately sought the informer out and ment Board offices. It is stated that

# FOUR MACHINES

similar to rockets were found in the tunnel near the Praced Station. Although six cars were shattered by the explosion near Praed street, only about forty persons were admitted to hospitals. Many more were injured, but sent direct to their homes.

London, Oct. 31 .- The Times states that since the explosion at the Local Government Board nothing has occurred which is so calculated to excite public calm as the explo-sions last night. It is evident the occurrence was not an accident. The explosives were of a most powerful nature. Suspicion points in one direction only, and it is hoped the authors will speedlly be brought to justice.

J. E. Bedmond, M. P., the Parnellite representative in Australia, was married last month to Miss Dalton, sister to a colonial legfalator of Irish extraction.

# ORANGE RUFFIANISM.

Party Riotin the "Maiden City"—The Nationalist Procession Fired at—Intense Excitement in the City—Proclamation by the Mayor.

LONDONDERBY, Nov. 1 .- A large number of Orangemen took possession of the City Hall to-day, to prevent the Lord Mayor of Dublin, for whom the hall was engaged, from delivering a lecture upon the franchise. A number of Nationalists from Donegal arrived this morning and assembled in the railway station to meet the Lord Mayor, whom they will entertain to-night. The police were stationed along the streets through which the Lord Mayor passed, and a troop of lancers was on hand to prevent a collision between the Orangemen and Nationalists. The seizure of the City Hall created intense excitement. Some Orangemen have stationed themselves upon the roof and waved yellow sashes. Several with sponge rods belonging to cannon have gone inside the building. It is rumored that the Orangemen are determined to loroibly hold the hall. The Corporation this morning rescinded its resolution to rent the hall for the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor, upon his arrival, was driven through the city escorted by a procession carrying green banners and bands playing Irish airs. He arrived at the hotel safely. During the passage of the procession a man was shot in clared, was ruining her dear son morally and the face and a boy received a bullet in the physically, and concluded by begging "her eye. Serious rioting is expected. The Orangemen have planted the Union Jack on the City Hall.

Later-While the procession escorting the Lord Mayor was passing the City Hall, the Orangemen fired on it, and threw states from the windows and roots. A man previously reported wounded is dying. The procession dispersed after the Lord Mayor entered Roddi's Hotel, but at a cry the growd afterwards congregated around the City Hall, which they stoned, breaking the windows. The police then charged the mob and cleared the streets. The military were called out. The lancers are parading the streets. There is intense anxiety throughout the city.

8 p.m.—The Orangemen have vacated the City Hall and withdrawn from its vicinity. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, appealing to the people to refrain from violence and retaliation.

11 p.m.—The city has resumed its normal quiet. Mr. Dawson, Lord Mayor of Dublin, delivered his lacture in the evening at the National Institute. The man and boy wounded this afternoon are in a precarious condition. One Orangeman has been arrested on a charge of shooting them.

BELFAST, Oct. 31 .- Orange placards threatening dire calamity to all Nationalists, which have been numerous throughout the county Fermanagh for several days past, have been torn down by the police.

#### COL. HICKS' VICTORY.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN-A BLOODY FIGHT. CAIRO, Nov. I .- Khartoum advices say the Arabs to the number of 30,000 attacked Hicks Pasha's army. Ten thousand Arabs divided into two columns attacked the Egyptian equare on two sides, thus enabling Hicks Pasha to use his six thousand Remington rifies, Krupp guns and Nordenfieldt rocket batteries. The Arabs were only armed with lances, and failing after some time to reach the Equare, they flad, leaving eight thousand dead and all their women, food, baggage and animals behind. Hicks Pasha pursued the main body of fugitives, and overtook them at Melbas, where he found El Mehdi posted with the fugitives and a bodyguard of 2,000 cavalry. The Arabs were again attacked and beaten with great loss. El Mehdi's horse was killed under him, and he is reported to have been cut down by the light cavalry sent in pursuit of him. Hicks Pasha has taken 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL possession of El Obeid and the government treasury. The Egyptians lose nothing.

The hills are bright with maples yet, But down the level land The beach leaves rustle in the wind As dry and brown as sand. But drier far's that person's throat, And woeful is his grief, Who has not "change" enough to buy A mug of Fluid Beef.

LAND NATIONALIZATION.

LONDON, Nov. 1 .- The land reform meeting last night in St. James' Hall was large and enthusiastic. The principal speaker was Michael Davitt, who deprecated appeals to passion, and counselled calmness and steady persistence in the direction of needed reforms. He said that those who were agitating for an improvement of the law governing the ownership of land had no desire to make threats, and did not propose anything which would tend to subvert society. There was, however, manifest injustice towards workingmen in the present interpretation of existing laws, and the agitation which had now been auspiciously begun should be continued until the remedy was obtained. He formulated the creed of the National League, saying that it held that landlordism was theft. He advised that the masses should combine, and concluded by saying that this lingering relic of feudalism must be uprooted gently if possible, but if in its fall it dragged down other fetiches, so

Young or middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habite, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

A TALK WITH O'DONNELL'S WIFE, HE TOLD HER LAST SPRING HE WAS GOING TO AFRICA-THEIR LIFE APART.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Friends of O'Don-

nell, the man who killed Carey, are at work in this city gathering affidavits to be sent to London for use in the coming trial. Reporters of the Times to-day found Mrs. O'Donnell, the prisoner's wife. O'Donnell and his wife have not lived together for a long time. She is a strong believer in har husband's innocence, murdered him in cold blood she indignantly denied to-day. She is well known to the parish priest, who has decided that it would not be judicious to make her place of residence known to the public until after the affidavits have been sent to London. She would also, they fear, he annoyed by crowds of curious visitors. She has never had the advantages of education, but her friends say she was O'Donnell's superior socially and intellectually. She has from childhood been a communicant of the Catholic Church, and is naturally of a devout nature. She has been living for several years as a domestic with a family who think highly

"I have not been living with Patrick for ix years and over," she said to-day. Then her voice dropped, and she continued : "And I am very much airaid I shall never be able to live with him again. I have no complaint to make about him. He is a good, pared with last year. The expenditure in honest man. The only thing about him was



KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY! RGANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Hereis where WARNEE'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imitations and concections said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S BAFF DIABETES CURE.

H. WARNER 2 [O

H. H. WARNER & CO..

Toronto, Ont., Boehester N.Y., London, Eng

The Best External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burn and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ear and all other Pains and Aches. As Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction, Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

# Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TERATIMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dixginess, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Norvous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol ertobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhess caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail post paid on receipt of price. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$a\$ we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by úr. E. O. west's Nerve and Brain Treat-

# B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

are of chess imitations

that he was such a gover. He often went of and left me to take care of myself, which I did and have been doing this many a day without any help from him. But he is a good man.

"The times he came to Philadelphia 1 never wanted him to see me, but once or twice he did, for he thought very dearly of me only he was such a restless man. When he went away early last summer he said to

. If I go this time you'll never set eyes on me again.

"He said he was going to Ireland, to Dablin, maybe for a little while, and from there to Africa to the place where they find diamonds. Oh, yes, he often said he would go to the diamond country and make our fortunes. As he left me he said: 'I am going to Africa,' and yet they say he got on the steamer just because the informer was there.

"I am not the only one to whom he said that he was going to try his fortunes in Africa. He was as inoffensive a man as you'd meet in a day's journey. When he was angry he was quiet, and he did not boll over or swear, or strike enyone. He was in a few quarrels, I believe; but it was when he was greatly provoked. I thought it best for us both that I should have nothing to do with him, and not take up with him after he came back. I took the advice of my friends, and they knew all about it. We never had any children, and he has been so much away from me that I feel as if we were strangers, except now that he is in trouble I cannot help feeling badly about it. But I don't see what I osn do."

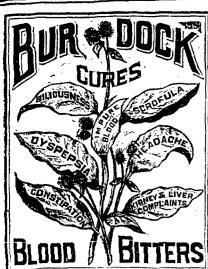
It was stated yesterday by one of O'Donnell's best friends that several affidavits, much stronger than that containing the statement of Mrs. O'Donnell, would be forwarded in a few days to Gen. Roger A. Pryor, O'Donnell's associate counsel in London, with whom the friends in this city who are managing the matter are in correspondence. In these affidavits testimony will be adduced to show that O'Donnell gave unmistakable signs of mental aberration, growing out of domestic difficulties. Lawyers have been employed, and the

depositions are being taken. "I am sure," said a prominent Irish nationalist, "that these affidavits will be of substantial benefit to poor O'Donnell, and will constitute a powerful defence."

# AFRICAN ANNEXATION.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2 .- Mail advices from the West coast of Africa assert that a French troop-ship arrived at Gaboon on the 24th of September, bringing stores and a reliei party. The commander said that the French Admiral had received instructions to annex the coast and all the southern ports as far as the Congo River, along which the Gaboon tariff will be strictly enforced. To enable him to carry out the scheme the Admiral will receive 600 soldiers and 100 customs officers from Goree. The coast line is 250 miles long, and includes some dozen towns. Three French men-of-war in the violnity command three of the most important points on the coast.

The Russian revenue from January to







YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the case of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseasesia young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE, Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

CANADA SHIPPING CO'Y.

BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

DOWNS' ELIXIP



SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Sailings between MONTREAL and LIVER-POOL, and connecting by continuous Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the Meet and the West.

The Steamers of the Line are intended to be despatened as follows from Montreal for Liver-

LAKE MANITOBA, G. A. B. Scott.....Oct. 10
LAKE CHAMPLAIN, T. A. Jackson....Oct. 24
LAKE HURON, Wm. Bernson..........Oct. 31
LAKE NEPIGON, Howard Campbell...Nov. 7
LAKE WINNIPEG, Wm. Stewart....Nov. 14
LAKE MANITOBA, G. A. B. Scott....Nov. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN—Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return, \$30. An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess carried on each steamer.

For Freight or other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping Co. 21 Water street; in Quebec to HY. H. SEWELL, Local Manager, St. Peter street, or to H. E. MURRAY.

General Manager.

Custom House Square, Montreal.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. DISTRICT OF MUNITARE.

Superior Court. Dame Marie Leclerc,
wife of François X. Trepanuler, trader and
hotel-keeper, of the City of Montreal, and duly
authorized, has instituted against her husband
an action en separation de biens.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1883.

ARTHUR DESJARDINS.

Attorney for Pleintiff.

CANADA. PRIVICE OF CORRECT DISTRICTOF MONTREAL. Superior Court.
No. 2690. Dame Celina Brodeur, of the City
and District of Montreal, wife of Romand alias
Leon Vet-leux, trader of the same place, duly
authorized a ester at justice, plaintiff, vs. the
said Romaid alias Leon Veilleux, defendant.
An action en saparation de biens has been instituted in this Chuise.

J. C. LACOSTE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 15th October, 1883.

\$2,000 A YEAR (OE MOPE) AND A PERMANENT SITUATION

Are hereby offered to at least one person in each town to act as our lovel agent and correspondent. First come, first served, other things being equal. References Equiled. Full particulars given on receipt of Eturn postage. Address at once, me stioning this paper.

National Intelligencer Publishing Co., 116 Waslington St., Chicago, III.

PROVINCE OF JUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 88.
Dame Ellen Whelar of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Pinis Whelan, carter, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for sparation as to property.

GIO. U. MOFFATT,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 24th Octher, 1883. 126

PROVINCE OF QUEBEU, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Sperior Court. Dame Caroline Martineau, whe commune on bion of françois alias Francis Brazeau, butcher, of the Village of fole St. Lou & District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester in justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said François alias Francis Brazeau, Defendant. An action for stparation as to properly has been instituted in his cause.

MERCIER, EAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 2th October, 1883 125

FBE Moody's New Taller System of Dress Cutting Moody & Co, Carlunau, G. 7 G

#### WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austriau 100fl. Government Bond

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings

FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY. Until each and every bond is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prive, as there are no BLANKS.

The Three Highest Prizes Amount to 200,000 Florius, 20,000 Florins,

15,000 Florins, Any bonds not drawing one of the above prime must draw a remium of not less than 200 Floins. The next drawing takes place on the lit becomber, and every Bond bought of us on orisfore the let of December, is entitled to the while premium that may be drawn thereon on the date.

Oi-oi-town orders sent in Registered Letters and including Five Dollars will secure one of the Books for the flext Drawing.

[br orders, circulars, and any other informa-

NTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

MB.—In writing, please state that you saw thin the True Witters.

Fine above Government Bonds are not to the mapered with any lottery whatsoever, and do lot conflict with any of the laws of the Uned States;

The Inland Revenue retures for Ottawa for October show the following entered for confidence of the Sumption:—Spirits, \$12,440; tobacco, \$2,491; malt, \$186; petroleum inspection, \$221; Canadian tobacco, \$125. Total, \$15,463.

DOMINION CASTLE-REAGHED,

Now Irish landlord comes as peer
To buildoze Irishmen out here,
The Fenian boom seems more forlorn,
Now Lansdowne takes viceroy from Lorne.
Like Celts (who killed Darcy MacGee)
Welcome eviction over sea!
(McNabb-Papineau-Liberty!!
Over the Islis the "Carolite"
Plunged to wipe out "Fenian crime!"
And now old friend of good John Brown
Allows viceroy to wear her crown.
How different the "Blood of Hub,"
From Canada's cold iceberg blood
Barnacied as crown parasite Barnacied as crown parasite
Without the energy to fight!
Contented with throne 'desting
They never would have spilt the tea!
They never had a John Revere
To Old South bell our landlords here! -George Francis Train.

#### ${ t AGRICULTURAL}.$

UNFERMENTED WINE.

UNFERMENTED WINE.

To make an unfermented drink of pleasant flavour from grapes:—Mash the grapes; boil or not, as convenient—by boiling more colour is extracted from the skins—then press. When it is desired to bottle it, sweeten the juice to taste with best white sugar, fill the bottles, set them upon a foundation in a boiler, surround them with water up to the necks, bringing to a boil, and boil for ien minutes. Then from one of the bottles fill the rest, to make up loss by evaporation, and cork them while hot. The sulphurous acid gas impregnating the juice will be volatilized and driven off by the neat.

KEEPING SWEET PATATOES.

A dry air of a uniform temperature consider-A dry air of a uniform temperature considerably above froat is the simple requisite for keeping sweet potatoes. In Delaware they are kept in the open field by digging when dry, as late as possible, without having the vines frosted. They are left to dry thoroughly in the sun for a few hours and then placed on a bed of fine leaves or airaw about eight inches thick. Choose for this a spot above all possibility of dampness. Cover with fine leaves or straw as as to effectually shed the rain and to about the moisture from the potatoes while undergoing the necessary sweat by which they throw off the excess of moisture in them and become dry and mealy.

YOUNG PEACH ORCHARDS. YOUNG PEACH ORCHARDS.

Rural Home thinks peach orchardists should plant young orchards more frequently. It says:—the peach tree is becoming quite short-lived, but one full crop will pay cost of trees, planting, and ouitivation, and by the first two or three years, paying crops of corn, potatoes, beans or squarnes can be grown upon the land. We think it would be well, on good peach land, to plant a small orchard, delatched from all others, every year. Then, when older orchards begin to show symptoms of yellows, dig out the trees and burn them, and put their senes around the young trees. If potash is not a certain remedy for the yellows, it is good to promote the growth of trees.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

It is epidemic, characterized by diarrhoes, as a rule, and very destruct ve to life. The disease is generally sudden in development. Fowls will lay on one day and the next day be carried off by the disease; still it is not always or frequently so rapid in its course. We had previously examined the premises where the birds had been kept through the winter, and found they were too crowded, twenty-live birds, roosting in a space about six by seven feet and four feet high, in one corner of a dark and badly ventilated stable, and believe the cause of the disease to have been virtually blood poisoning, induced by uncleanliness, careless feeding, and close, unventilating quarters at night.

LIMING MEADOWS.

LIMING MEADOWS.

LIMING MEADOWS.

Liming meadows or old pasture lands with, say thirty bushels to the acre (says the Orange County Furmer), has an effect upon the condition of the crop of grass that few farmers would believe without giving it a trial. In fact, we do not know how the same amount of money can be expended upon laud with the same profit. It is not only certain, but lasting. We have known farmers to pasture meadows fifty years without being turned up by the simple application of lime once in six or ten years. These pastures which are regarded as permanent and mostly abound in clay menids, after being grased down thoroughly, are restored knee-deep in from from five to six weeks. We do not hesitate to say that nowhere has lime a more marked effect and can be used old pastures. old pastures.

EXPERIMENTS IN CULTIVATING

EXPERIMENTS IN CULTIVATING.

W. F. Higbec, of Vermont, writes to the Practical Farmer, giving some of the results of his experiments in cultivating orchards, which, sithough according with the experiments of others, may be useful if briefly stated in enforcing their teaching. Sowing wheat in an orchard always seriously checks the growth of the trees, even if the ground is manured. Outs are exhausting, but less so than wheat. Oets are exhausting, but less so than wheat. Corn and potatoes both answer well, and the cultivation they receive benefits the trees. In one instance half of an orchard was sown with wheat, and the consequence was it was put back two years as compared with the other half. Wheat in a thrifty young plum orchard ruined it. To these statements we may add the following:—A neighbor set out 100 peach trees, and the remainder was in wheat. None of the trees in the potatoes grew less than a foot and a half, and some sent up shoots two feet and a half. None of those which stood in the wheat ground grew more than three inches.

SELLING OR STORING ONIONS.

There is always one question which comes to the market gardete: at this season, and that is, "Shall I store my onions for the winter markets, or shall I sell them from the field?" A great deal of money has been made by storing onions, and much also has been lost. They are hard to keep, for dampness and warmth will make them sprout and decay, and I think that unless the farmer has a first-rate place to keep them in, he is much sater in relling them as they comedried from the field. Then there is no waste, even though the price may be low. One of the best ways for keeping them during the winter is to spread them about ten inches or a foot, deep upon a floor and cover with dry seaweed or meadow hay. If they freeze a little it will not harm, provided they are untouched while frozen, but if they get too warm they are sure to rot. I have a cellar which is kept at from 30° to 38° Fahr., and upon the floor above I spread about forty barrels of onlons and hold them for a higher price. The rest I always sell from the field. SELLING OR STORING ONIONS.

HOW SHALL WE DRESS.

HOW SHALL WE DEESS.

For fall dresses, basques, polonaises, and redingotes, (a long tight fitting outside garment) are still worn. Basques are shorter—often pointed before and behind, and very short on the hips. An old polonaise may be modernized by cutting off the front into a basque shape, leaving the back as it is and puffing it very full. An apron front of velvet, brocade, or anything which will harmouize with the material, may be inserted. These aprons are gathered full around the waist, and hang long and loose, cut at the bottom in battlements, or points—or fitted plain, and looped full and high upon the bips. For plain skirts to wear with plaid or figured over-dresses, a deep plaited flounce is best. For a plain suit, a skirt with a plaiting—of either s.de or box plaits,—about three inches deep, with narrow or broad tucks above. Is very neat. For slik, a broad ruche, plaited very full above the flounce, is simple and dressy. Sleeves are for the most part long and plain. Some are puffed on the shoulders, butthis style is not generally becoming; it makes one appear high shouldered. A bow, of many loops, of narrow velvet ribbon, is worn on one or both shoulders. Narrow ribbon velvet, of black, or bright colors, is worn around the neck, and tied so as to leave long loops and ends at the left side. It is used in roseties for trimming hats and bonnets, and also looping overskirs.

Jersey waists, which fit to the form like underwear, are very useful and economical for ladies and children. They come in black, scarlet, dark blue, and marcon colors, and any skirt can be worn with them. Small bonnets are made of material to match the dress, are of velvet, and trimmed with small fruits, flowers, or feathers, with narrow ribbon or velvet strings. They are of the small, close shape mostly. Good taste in material is generally marked by simplicity of design, if plaid or figured—but of good quality. Plain colors are always preferable, and a lady with a nice black silk for hest, and well fitted dark fiannel for the street

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each sight from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pili 12270 no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent be unit for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON TIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN. 'linstantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Preventlo, is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-legal Liniment) (For Internal and Ex-legal Liniment), Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Iheumatism, Chronic Diarrheaa, Chronic Dysentery, Ch. lera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Buston, Mass.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist.

now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make heus laylike Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, I teasp'nful to I pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 fetter-stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Bosron, Mass. KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

المنافقة المقالية المنافقة

Under Contract with the Government of Can-ada and Newfoundland for the convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1883 — Summer Arrangements — 1883

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can surgest, and have made the fusical time on record.

The Shortest Sca Route between

America and Europe, being

only five days between

land to land.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY

Peruvian.....Saturday, Nov. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC:

Intermediate.....\$40 Steerage....\$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE

are intended to sall from Queoec for Glasgow as follows:-

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John,

Halifax and Baltimore

Mail Service

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St John's:

are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:—

Nestorian.....About Sept. 22

Nestorian. About fept. 22
Austrian. About Sept. 23
Scandinavian About Oct. 6
Prussian. About Oct. 13
Waldensian. About Oct. 27
Nestorian. About Oct. 27
Austrian. About Nov. 3
Scandinavian. About Nov. 10
Prussian. About Nov. 17
Persons desirous of bringing their grands

Persona desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Cortificates at Lowest Rates.

An experienced surgeon carried on each

are intended to be despatched as follows:-

Commanders.

ime on record.

Vessels. Tonnage.

Several English and French Allan Line.

Medical Gentlemen Medical Gentlemen

And Their Opinions on Diseases.

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS. Several medical gentlemen from the Eog lish and French armies having recently become associated with M. Souvielle, of Paris, and ex-side surgeon of the French army, at his International Turoat and Lung Institutes, Phillips' Square, Montreal, and 173 Church street, Toronto, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs by Spirometer the present opportunity is embraced of making known to the people of Canada this fact, and also the opinions of these specialist surgeons connected with the International Throat and Lung Institutes on the symptoms attending the following prevalent and dreadful direases, in language devoid of technical difficulties :-

Hemorrhage of the Lungs. As a general thing hemorrhage from the lungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. True it is seldom patients recover from lung disease who have had severe hemorrhagee without the very best care and treatment. Still many cases have recovered fully under properly directed treatment who have had several severe attacks of bleeding from the lungs. In the majority of cases the hemorr-hage occurs early in the disease, and is consequently amenable to treatment. But when it occurs late in the course of the disease the prognosis is very unfavorable.

Consumption. This dreaded disease is seldom developed in a few months. It is slowly and gradually cresping upon the patient, sometimes very insidiously, but often as a result of other diseases of the air passages or which the patient is perfectly cognisant, but foolishly allows to run and advance until the fatal disease, consumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that no earthly power can restore them to health. After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is aiways an uncertainty in the prognosis. We find cases even advanced in the second stage, where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to the individual case and such constitutional treatment as the case demands. We also find cases in the first stage that the best directed skill cannot make any impression uponhence the necessity of applying parly, either before the disease has reached what we call consumption even in the first stage, or if that climax has already been reached, lose no time in applying for treatment to those who make a specialty of diseases of the air passages:

Causes.—The most important causes are catarrh, laryngitis and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs, or pleure, or both, debility of the system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, syphilis, scrofula, self-abuse or anything that lowers the tone of the system, even poor living and insufficient clothing.

Symptoms-The most important symptoms are a regular cough, it may be very little, but at a certain time every day, generally in the morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying down, expectoration of white, frothy material or a yellowish substance, sometimes mixed with blood, shortness of breath upon exertion, night sweats, chills and fever, the chills generally being irregular, but the fever regular at a certain time every day. The temperature rises slowly but surely in consumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble, the patient becomes emaciated and weak, the eyes are sunken, the nose pinched, and a peculiar appearance is given to the mouth in advanced cases which cannot be mistaken by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not least, the voice has a changed and peculiar sound which speaks very positively to the specialist (who sees so many cares), and who becomes so familiar with the sounds articulated. This is a disease not to be trifled with. On the first indication of anything that would lead to consumption, have it attended to. And don't despair even if your family physician tells you that you are beyond help. With our present knowledge of the new and scientific modes of treating disease, applying the medicine directly to the part affected, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach, hundreds of cases are being cured that are even far advanced in consump tion and pronounced beyond the skill of man to asve.

Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the muous membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nassi mucus membrane and larynx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spasmodics to relieve the par-oxysm. This latter will only relieve the spasm—not cure. Our applications contain medicines which will not only relieve the spasm, but also remove the inflammation, which is the principal cause. When the cause is complicated with derangement of the blood, the stomach or the heart, we give suitable remedies to remove those causes also. Our treatment will cure asthma, not simply relieve it.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instruments at the offices free of charge. Persons unable to visit the Institutes can be successfully treated by letter addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English 12-45.2. specialists are in charge.

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. 2 G June 19, 1883.

Peck's Patent Tubular Cushioned Ear Drums cure Deafness in all stages. Recommended recipitive men of Europe and America. Write for Wustrated descriptive book and testimonials from ectors, judges, ministers and prominent men and women who have been cured, and who take pleasure eure. Address.—WEST & CO., 7 Murray St., New-York, Agents for South and West.

London, Oct. 31 .- General Roger A. Pryor, the American counsel for O'Donnell, is suffer-

O'Donuell's Detense—Gen. Fryor is Ill— The Cape Town Witnesses—Solicitor Guy's Visits and Opinions.

GETTING READY FOR THE

TRIAL.

ing from a severe attack of neuralgie, contracted while living at the Royal Hotel, situated on the city bank of the Thames. He has gone to the Craven, further removed from the original fog. General Pryor has been in almost constant consultation during the past week with A. M. Sullivan and Ms. Gny, the London counsel for O'Donnell. Mr. Charles Russell, Q.U., the fourth lawyer engaged for the defense, has arrived from America. The five Capetown witnesses, upon whom the defense will rely for proof that O'Donnell killed Oarey in selfdefense during the alterestion, have been found. They have been subposped, and have consented to come to London. Depositions have already been secured from all of them. Their testimony corroborates the statements already made by O'Donuell, especially his claims that young Francis Carey was not present at the shooting, and that in the fatal quarrol Carey attacked O'Donnell when the latter openly accused him of being the informer. These five witnesses will leave Capetown on next Tuesday. It is expected that they will reach London on November 28. As the trial was reluctantly adjourned by the Crown to November 21 only, it is feared that the Attorney-General will press the pro-contion upon that date. The prisoner's counsel announce that it will be impossible for them to proceed until after the arrival of their Capetown witnesses. A compromise will be attempted under which the trial may be adjourned daily until the witnesses are all present.

Solicitor Gny, who now visits O'Donnell every day, says he is confident that the prisoner will be acquitted. The Dablin witnesses, whose testimony is intended to disprove the alleged fellowship of O'Donneil with the invincibles and to establish absence of criminal purpose in his trip to South Africa, are all on hand.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC! Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious fais-hood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be take and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

State Lotter; Company from Sandary 1, 163, 40 present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoar, Manager \$1,366,300

Paid to Louisiana National Bark, Jos. H. Oglesby, President. 463,900

Paid to State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President. 125,100

Paid to New Orleans National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier 61,450

Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier 57,000

Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President 30,000

Paid to Hiberola National Bank, Char, Paidrey, Cashier 37,000

Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier 18,150

18,150 8,200 \$2,253,650 Total paid as above.

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive and land Malis and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC:
Circassian ... Saturday, Sept. 22 Paid in sums of under \$1,000 at the various offices of the Company broughout the United States.... Total paid by all...... \$4,881,060 

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who with investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citi-

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 TEX Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion.



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

GI T Jeauregurs luck

Cabin.......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage......\$6 00 THE STEAMERS OF THE Commissioners. Glasgow, Liverpool, Loudouderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service

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

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Rumber Brawings

A SPLENDYD OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, November 13th, 1883-182nd Monthly Drawing.

	An experienced surgeon carried on each	ing.
	Vessel.	
i	Berths not secured until paid for.	CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.
١	Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool	The same of the Pallace Track
	and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all	100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each
	points in Canada and the Western States,	Fractions, in Fifths in proportion,
	via Hallfax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and	LIST OF PRIZES.
i	Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in	1.51
ı	Canada and the United States to Liverpool and	1 CAPITAL PRIZE\$75,000
Ì	Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and	1 do do 25,000
	Montreal.	1 do do 10.000
	For Freight, passage or other information	2 PRIZES OF \$6000 12,000
	apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans,	6 do 2000 10,000
	Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris;	10 do 1000 10,000
	Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns. Ant-	20 do 500 10.000
	werp; Roys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Ham-	100 do 200 20,000
ı	burg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer &	800 do 100 80,000
Ì	Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley	500 do 50 25,000
	& Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queens-	1000 do 25 25,000
ı	town; Montgomere & Workman, 17 Grace-	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
ı	church street, London; James & Alex. Allan,	
l	70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers,	9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 \$6,750
ļ	James street, Liverpool; Allans. Ras & Co.	9 do do 500 4,500
	Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chi-	ğ do do 250 2,250
ı	cago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden,	
	207 Broadway, New York, and 16 State street,	1967 Prizes, amounting to\$265,500
	Boston. Or to	Application for rates to clubs should be
ı	H. & A. ALLAN,	made only to the office of the Company in New

1967 Prizes, amounting to......\$265,600 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

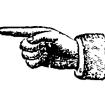
Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Lotters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. POSTAL NOTES and ordinar, letters by Mall or Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 95 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.





Sick Headsche and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausen, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pan in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

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

able in so many ways that they will not be wit to do without them. But after all sick head

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

Carter's 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 grape or ourge, but by their gentle action please all who isse them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

CHEAP FARMS MEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 4,800 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest, Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NeW PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the Comm'r of immigration, Detroit, Mich.

ADVERTISING

Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on the at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, III.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Rehecca Sidin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of this Superior Court, a caler on Justice, Plaintiff, and the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defondant. An action on separation de birns has this day beer instituted against the said defendant. KERR & CARTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, 17th July, 1883.

A LDERIC BLEAU, butcher, of Hochelags, in the District of Montreal, has this day been sued by his wife. Maris Georgiana Paquin, for separation as to bed and ookra and as to property. LONGPRE & DAVID,

Attorneys for Plantiff.
Montreal, 6th October, 1888. 10-5 DATABIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE,



274, 276 and 278 Jarvis Street. (corner Gerard), Toronto, Ont. M. Hilton Williams, M.D. M.C.P.S.O

Permanently established for the special cure of all the various diseases of the HEAD; THROAT and CHEST, including the EYE, EAR THROAT and CHEST, Including the F. F., EAR and HEART, viz., Catarrin. Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma end Consumption, also Catarrinal Ophthalmia (sore eyes), Catarrinal Deafress, and the various Heart affections. We also treat all Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved "Medical Inhalations," with the addition of the Steam Atomization, cold compressed air, spray, etc., when required. The above appliances are in every case combined with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous circulatory, and digestive systems. We also administer the various baths when needed, such as the hot and cold water baths, sitz, steam, shower, electric and medicated or mineral baths. Bringing all these appliances into requisition we hesitate not to say that we have the most complete institution of the kind in North America. We also have accommodation for a large number of patients who desire to remain in the Institute while under treatment.

During the past eighteen years we have treated over 40 000 cases. CONSULTATION FREE. There who cannot remain in the city for treatment may, after an examination, return home and pursue the treatment with success. But if

ment may, after an examination, return home and pursue the treatment with success. But if impossible to visit the Institution personally, may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Greatism " or "List of Questions" and "Medical Greatism " or "List of Questions" and "Medical Greatism " or "List of Questions" and "Medical Greatism" or "Dath of which will be sent free of cal freatise," both of which will be sent free of charge.
Address,

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT, Cor. Jarvis and Gerard sis., Toronto, Ont.

Toffice hours from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Bells, &c.

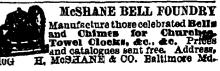




THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H Menecley Bell Company,

TROY, N.Y., Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Epecial attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY



#### SERIOUS RIOTING NEAR DUBLIN.

The Police Stoned by the Mob-Twelve of the Prisoners Rescued from their Custody.

Dublin, Nov. 6 .- During the progress of a fair to-day at Bathkeale, a town 17 miles from Limerick, a faction fight occurred in which forty persons were wounded. The police attempted to interiere, but were stoned by the mob and driven off the police returned and succeeded in arresting 35 of the ringleaders, but while conveying their prisoners to the station, a rush was made by the mob, who succeeded in rescuing 12 of their comrades. The others were imprisoned.

FOREIGN LAWYERS AND THE ENG-LISH COURTS.

LONDON, Nov. 6-Lord Chief Justice Coleridge consulted Charles Bussell and other leading members of the English Bar to-day regarding the differences of procedure in the High Court of Justices of England and America. One of the points discussed was the admission of foreign lawyers to practice before the English Courts.

#### A HOUSEHOLD SUFFRACE BILL.

The Pall Hall Gazette states that the Government will probably introduce at the next session of Parliament a household suffrage bill, to apply to both town and country in all parts of Great Britain and Iveland alike, and bill for the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons will probably follow.

#### FRANCE AND CHINA.

MARQUIS TRENG'S OPINION OF THE SITUATION-ENGLAND LIKELY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STRUGGLE.

FOLKESTONE, Eng., Nov. 6 .- Marquis Teeng says it war occurs between France and Chins, which he believes probable, Annam will become a Chinese ally, and the French will require 40,000 troops to overcome their united forces. In the meantime England's commercial interests will compel her to inter-

LONDON, NOV. 6 .- No orders are yet rectived for the withdrawal of the Chinese em. bassy from Paris. It is not known at the embassy whether the attack by the French upon | large oval face—nose prominent, cheek bones Bac Nihn would lead to a declaration of war, but such a movement would greatly complicate affairs. Tseng still hopes the French straight black hair is parted in the middle will see the wisdom of a peaceful solution. It is believed at the Foreign Office that the report of the strangling of the Malagassy envoys is untrue.

Tricon's telegram to Prime Minister Ferry stating that Li Hung Chang has disavowed the Marquis Tseng's policy, will form the subject of an important despatch from the Chinese Government to France. It will express surprise that the French Cabinet received a telegram without question as to the correctness of its statements and used it publicly in the Chamber of Daputles.

#### WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

WETCHAIRFF'S LETTER TO THE CZAR-HOW A PRI-SONER VALUED A GLIMPSE OF THE SKY.

A St. Petersburg despatch of Oct 22 says that the new Nihilist journal, the Messenger of the Will of the People, contains a letter from the Nihilist prisoner Netchaless to the Czar. The original letter was written in blood

"SIR: On taking charge of the fortress, the new Commandant Ganetsky addressed his Welseley and other military authorities as subordinate officers in the ravelin on the yet either solid or in a state of preparation event of March 13. The character of when compared with Germany. The different the speech and also the fact that it was classes, it is true, are beginning to pass out of the various trades, the changes of the made in the hall not far from my cell, showed the reserve into the territorial army, which to me that it was not intended for my means that the field army is complete on paheard overy of it. But his intimidation did not reach its aim. The indrect threatening of Gen. Ganetsky did not highten me. It showed me only that, under the influence of the late events, even the highest representatives of the Administration have lost their heads and their feeling of personal dignity. I would not mind the trick of His Excellency if, for no fault of mine, he did not aggravate. my lot, which has already exhausted my en-

durance. The Alexis ravelin is a secret prison. No aupervision is allowed there. The late Commandant, Baron Meidel, used to restrain, to a certain degree, the thievish Warden Phili-While fulfilling his hard duty, he did not torture the prisoners to gratify his personal cruelty. But after that speech of Gancisky, the thief Philimonoff took from us the last crust of bread, saying impudently that such was the order of the Commandant. In order to get in layor with the new Commandant, the officers of the ravelin have tried their utmost to oppress political prisoners in all pessible ways. For months they have kept me in my cell, without permitting me to see daylight. Ganetsky ordered that even the warmingholes in my cell should be closed, on the pretence that I might there get soot and make ink of it. The upper pane of my window was clean, and through it I could see a part of the sky. It is necessary to experience the horrors of long solltary confinement in order to understand what relief a prisoner gets from the sight of passing clouds and shining stars. Ganetsky closed the pane. The two commandants, six of the chiefs of gendarmer, and even the chief of the Supreme Commission, Gen. Melikoff, while visiting | January, 1793—he was beheaded, and France me, saw the clean pane, and did not think the State was in danger on account of it. (Here the letter was illegible). Ten years already I have suffered here.

The further aggravation of my lot cannot proceed from any political consideration, but only from the cruelty of the man to whom you have intrusted the fortress. Gen. Mezenteff was my personal enemy. For two years he kept me in heavy chains, and yet he did not shut up out of sight of the sky. 1 had another enemy, Gen. Potapoff. He insulted me in words, and I slapped his face. Of course he hated me, yet he did not take revenge. He knew that to take revenge upon a man who is bound arms and legs would be an action fit only for a wild beast. and Gen. Potapest was a man anyhow. Ganetsky enjoys the sight of suffering prisoners. Perhaps he expects to bring me into a state of despair in order to see tears and the passion of helpless madness, and to listen to insane shouts of rage from me like those I hear from a neighboring cell, where a comrade at the end of a long confinement has become a lunatio. Oh, no, I will not treat Ganetsky to such a pleasure. I hope he will preserve even a hundredth part of the calm and selfcontrol I possess when he shall be carried to a soaffold.

12"In 1875 the Government requested me to express my views on the state of affairs in Russia. In my memorial sent to your late father I explained that the time of absolute power was gone, that the unlimited monarchy was undermined, and that a liberal Constitu-

could stop the series of daring attempts. I said then that in a few years even a Constitution would be too late. Subsequent events have justified my views. The reaction which set in after the catagorical trophe of March 13 was a matter of course. It was in the nature of things. But, being carried too far, even the reaction will bring about quite unexpected results. I do not expect any relief from the new administration. I shall not be surprised if my lot becomes still harder on account of the present letter.

In Constitution would be too late. Subsequent to 13 to 50 to \$1.50, do split do 85c to \$1.50, do split do 95c to \$1.50, do 85c to \$1 when he became himself a political prisoner. SERGE NETCHAIRFF.

"I write this with my nail in my blood. In December, 1882, Netchaleff was tortured

by the Warden, and soon after was found

#### TALL MEN.

The very tallest men in Great Britain, next (68) to 69 inches) in the Irish provinces of Munster and Connaught and the northern mand 108% to 109. Drafts on New York were English counties of Cumberland and West-par to 1 premium. moreland. The lowest (66 to 67 inches) are found in Middlesex and the countles around London and the lower half of Wales.

SITTING BULL. Sitting Bull was visited in his tent recently by a correspondent of the Oleveland Leader, who says: "Twenty poles apread in do 1101: 100 do 110; 275 do 1101; 50 do a circle of twenty feet diameter and tied at 1101; 50 do 1101.

Afternoon stock sales—50 Montreal 1861. the top and covered with canvas made the home of this haughty Sioux. A fire burned in the centre and the smoke passed out at the top, and the same hole admitted light. Sitting Bull had sisters for wives and nine children. One wife had gone to the hunt, the other, poorly clad in dirty calico, with two young boys playing near her, kneaded and baked bread, poured coffee, and served a chunk of meat. The bread was baked in a shallow kettle by putting coals on the cover. Coffee was served in a tin cup. No other dishes were used. Little boxes and parcels were put round against the tent. Buffals skins served for beds. Sitting Bull is of medium height, stout built, and bas a broad and high, eyes full of cunning, and

forward and reach the walst."

PHENOMENON. A correspondent of the London Standard, writing from Colombo, Ceylon, on the 5th of September, says:—"We witnessed a very extraordinary phenomenon on Sunday, about 5 p.m., when we were driving on the Galle Face promenade. Minnie looked up and said: 'Look how bright the moon is.' It was the sun, at that time a pale yellowy white color; a little later on it changed into a deep pea-green color, and then a spot could be dis-tinctly seen on the face of the sun with the naked eye for about ten minutes, during the whole of which time we could look at the sun without its making the eyes blink or feel uncomfortable. The spot was near the centre of the left outer circumference, was triangular in shape, and nearly the size of a florin."

#### THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French army is certainly better than it was in 1870, but is not considered by Lord yet either solld or in a state of preparation the country is sound enough. Another enper. But the successive changes, due to staple goods makes a good aggregate, as is restlereness, have so altered the army again usual at this season, when the navigation of and again that the number of men trained by no means equals that of the trained soldlers in Germany. The French have a fair mobilization scheme on paper, but at the best it would not work as well as that of the Germans, which has been well tried, while the French has not. Then the French cavalry is indifferent, and, to crown it all, the French cannot put their hands on a single trusted leader, military or political, since Chauzy and Gambetta went.

# VERY POLITE.

To prove that France once deserved the reputation of being a polite nation. La Liberte reminds us that in days gone by the Duc de Coislin, although very ill, insisted upon seeing the Spanish Ambassador, who had called upon him, to his carriage. The Ambassador wished the Duke to remain where he was, and, to cut short a friendly altercation, left the room and looked the door behind him. De Coislin, fearing lest French politeness should be beaten by Castilian courtesy, jumped out of the window, and was standing hat in hand at the carriage door when his visitor left the house. "You might have killed yourself, M. de Coislin," said the Spaniard. "No matter," replied the Duke, "what was necessary was to perform my duty."

# FRANCE.

Since the accession of Louis XVI., in 1774, nineteen years have never yet passed without a violent change in the government of France. In the summer of 1774 Louis XVI. ascended the throne of France; in rather less than nineteen years after-namely, in had a republic until 1804, when Napoleon I. became Emperor. The first empire lasted till 1814, when the monarchy was restored in the person of Louis XVIII. His power came to an end a few months later, on the return of Napoleon from Elbs in the spring of 1815. Napoleon being defeated at Waterloo, and France overrun by the allied powers of Europe. Louis XVIII. was again restored to the throne; and he and his successor, Charles X., reigned till 1830, when another revolution occurred, and Charles X. lost his crown, which passed to the younger branch of the Bourbon family in the person of Louis Phillips. He reigned eighteen years, till 1848, when he in his turn had to fly, and the second republic was established, only to perieh in December, 1851, after an existence of less than four years. The second empire | fire brick continues light and prices are firm lasted nearly nineteen years—from the 2d of December, 1851, to the 4th of September. 1870-and then it, too, perished. Never for more than a hundred years has any one reign in France lasted as long as nineteen years. The first and second republics and the first empire all fell short of this.

# Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHESE OFFICE, TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 1883. In consequence of elections in New York State there were no quotations of New York stocks to-day.

Louis XVI. realized the horrors to which the prisoners of the Bastile were subjected only ly under pressure. The extent of Mr. Senecal's operations are as yet uncertain, but his friends claim that the news from him leaves no doubt as to his ultimate success. Canada Pacific stock was firmer at  $62\frac{1}{4}$  bid,  $62\frac{3}{4}$ asked.

Reports to-day confirm our favorable anticipations of yesterday regarding the discharge by wholesale merchants of their liabilities represented by notes due yesterday. The only important result was the extension of averaging 5 feet 9½ inches and upward, are time asked for by the Montreal Cotton Comfound in the Scotch of Rescudbright, Ayr and pany of Valleyfield for the payment of some pany of Valleyfield for the payment of some Wigtown, the three Lothians and Berwick \$150,000. Money was easy with demand shire. The next tallest (69 to 69] inches) light. The rates of discount for good paper prevail in other Scotch counties and in the were 7 to 73, and stock loans were 5 to 53 per North and East Biding of Yorkshire. The cent call. Sterling Exchange was very dull. We quote 60-day bank bills at 1081 and de-

> Stock Sales .- 373 Montreal 187; 50 Jacques Cartier 90; 25 Merchants 1151; 25 do 1151; 100 Ontario 1041; 25 do 106; 50 Federal 145; 25 do 1451; 32 Commerce 1241; 50 do 125; 100 Northwest 70s; 50 Richellen 55; 125 do 551; 50 Gas 1661; 350 do 167; 25 do 1671; 25 Passenger 111; 25

25 do 1861, 25 do ex-div. 1821, 25 do 1821, 125 do 182; 10 Peoples 62, 25 do 611; 5 Ontario 106; 110 Merchants 1151; 10 Molsons 115; 25 Toronto 173: 50 Telegraph 117; 75 Richelleu 552; 50 Canada Cotton 53; 7 Gas

Local stocks closed weaker.

### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

During the week under review a few incldents have occurred which show that although there are ample grounds for apprehensions regarding the future, there are also favorable points as well, which call for recognition and discussion. We propose to speak here of the incidents referred to. Primarily, we must notice the record of failures, which discloses numerous small firms in trouble as well as several large ones. St. Hyacinthe this week furnishes us with a quarter of a million dollar collapse and also with one for \$30,000. The first is that of A. Daigneau & Co., hemlock bark speculators, and the second that of A. S. Beauchemin & Co., shirt and collar manufacturers. The most important event, probably, is an extension of time granted to the Montreal Cotton Company (Valleyfield) on \$150,000 of its liabilities. More than ever the cotton trade of the country is resting on the banks and it will be a heavy load. Will the banks carry the deal' through and come out of the crisis without heavy losses is a much discussed question. We prefer to let Old Father Time settle it. On the fifth instant, the fourth being Sunday, a large number of mercantile notes for large amounts became due at the banks, and though a number were protested, estisfaction was generally express-ed. This shows that the general trade of ing the various trades, the changes of the week are noted below. The distribution of our waterways will shortly be brought to a close by the advent of the winter. The grain movement has been very disappointing for some time past and no improvement is expected between now and the close of navigetion. Besides being a short yield the quality of Canadian wheat is unquestionably poor, which has been demonstrated by the samples so far sent to this market. The only trade

worth referring to in grain has reference to pear, which have been in good demand. GEOCERIES .- Sugar is firm, granulated selling at 9c for round quantities, and at 950 to 91c for smaller parcels. Yellows are quiet and firm at 7 c to 8 2 as to quality. In molasses there appears to be a complete absence of animation, and values certainly incline rather to buyers' advantage. There have been sales of Trinidad during the week at 41c, and prices range from that to 42c. A cargo of 400 puncheons Antigua is held at 424c. Sales of Cleniuegos in barrels are reported at 40c, amounting to about 300 bartels. Barbadoes are quoted at 46c to 4630, and Porto Bico at 43ho to 44c. Syrups are steady at 3c to 51c, as to quality. Fruit is firm, and 7c has been paid for Valencias. We quote 7c to 72c. Two steamers brought 100,000 boxes, less than half received last year to date. Currents are offered at 610 to arrive. The supply of Malaga fruit; is very small and prices partake largely of a nominal character, and we quote:-Loose Muscatels \$2 15 to 2 30, London tlayers \$2 50 to 2 60, layers \$1 90 to 2 00. Malaga figs in mats 41c, choice in 25 lb boxes 7c to 71c, new seedless raisins 74c to 73c. Tarragona shelled almonds are steady at 161c to 17c. A let of 75 bags mixed almonds sold at 14c. Levant filberts 74c to 74c, Barcelons 94c to 10c. Small Grenoble walnuts 84c, Chilian 8c. Coffee is quiet but firm. There is a good enquiry for tobacco at the recent advance and on the whole a catisfactory business is passing. The tea market is about steady, but there is not much life in it, and prices are

unchanged. IRON AND HARDWERE .- Pig iron is not so firm and very dull. Ingot copper is un-changed at 17c to 18c. Tin plates are steady; I C charcoal \$5 00 and I C coke \$4 40. Bar iron is steady at \$1 90. A fair amount of business is reported in general hardwere at last week's rates. Out nails are quoted at \$3 per keg for 3-inch and upwards at four months, and 10c off for net cash. Window glass \$1 85 for first break. The supply of at \$3 00 to 3 25, which figures would be shaded for large quantities.

Day Goods. -Trade dull with sorting orders scattered and few. Prices of cotton are steady in spite of the situation. In Canadian tweeds there has been a fair business in the heavier staples, but the open weather has militated against any extensive orders. Remittances have not been up to expectations.

BOOTS AND SHORE .- For the season, which is always dull at this date, a fair trade in boots and shoes has been done, manufacturers getting out the last of the fall shipments. Prices have not quotably changed. We quote: Men's thick boots waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots \$1 50 to tion might yet save Bussia from the horrors The stock market this morning was strong, \$2 25; do kip boots, \$2 25 to \$3 25; do calf for \$450. mr. Maguire, of the C. lege Street boots, pegged, \$3 to \$4; do buff and pebbled market, will receive in a few day. 12 horses boots, pegged, \$3 to \$4; do buff and pebbled by the SS. Buenos Ayrean, the property of Balmorals, \$1 75 to \$2 35, do sult do, \$1 25

and closed at noon at 186‡ bid. Ontario to \$1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to \$1 25; seems inclined to advance as rapidly as it long do \$1 25 to \$2 25; women's buff Balfell. It sold to-day at 106 and closed at that morals, \$1 00 to \$1 50, do split do 85c to 80c to \$1 25; misses' do, 70c to 90c; children's do 60c to 80c.

LEATHER. Business very gulet, the bulk of the transactions being confined to small lots and embracing nearly all lines. Supplies are ample, though receipts are by no means excessive, and stocks generally are in smaller compass than usual at this season. We re-peat our quotations of last week, which are as follows:—Spanish sole, No. 1, BA, 25c to 27c; do No. 2, BA, 22c to 24c; Chins, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 20c to 21c; do No. 2, 18c to 19c; slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 29c; rough (light) 250 to 27c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 37c; do do, medium and heavy, 33c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 37c; Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 22 to 27c; do, junior, 19c to 21c; calfskin, light, 60c to 75c; do, heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskin, \$105 to \$135; English kidskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c

Hipes.—The only change during the week is an advance of 1c per 1b in green butcher's hides. Other kinds are dull. We quote prices as follows:-Green butchers' hides. 80, 70 and 60 for Nos 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at lo advance upon the foregoing figures. Western green salted—No I buff, 9c to 91c; No 2, 8c to 81c. Dry salted, 161c No 1, and 141c No 2; lambskins, 55c to 60c; calf-skins, 10c per lb.

RAW FURS .- At the London sale of sealskins on November 30th prices advanced 40 per cent over spring sales. Here the market for raw furs is quiet. We quote:—Beaver per 1b, \$250 to \$350; bear per skin, \$8 to 10; bear cub \$4 to 5; fisher do, \$4 to 6; red fox do, 75c to \$1; cross fox do, \$2 to 3; lynx do, \$2 to 2.50; marten do, 75c to 90; mink do, 75c to \$1: muskrat do, 8c to 10c; otter do, 88 to 10; raccoon do, 40c to 50c; skunk do, 40c to 60c.

Ous. -The market has ruled dull all round with the exception of cod liver oil, which is firm and advancing. We quote:-Linseed boiled, per imperial gallon, 58c to 60c, and raw 55c to 57c; olive, \$1 to \$1 05; cod, Newfoundland A, 60c to 62½c; Halifax, 57½c to 60c; seal, refined steam, 70c to 72½c; lard, extra, 90c to \$1 00; do No 1, 75c to 80c; cod liver, \$1 75 to \$1 85.

PETROLEUM.—There is a fair business still for car-lots of refined petroleum, and sales have been made at 17½c. A good deal of oil bas been sold for future delivery. We quote 17½ to 175c per gallon for car lots, 18c for broken lots, and 181c to 191c for single barrels. In Petrolis the market is firm at 15c f. o. b. Crude oil is steady.

FIGH-Dull. We quote:-Labrador herrings, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, \$6 00, 5 00 and 4 00; green cocfish, Nos. 1 \$5 50 and 5 75, and No. 2, \$4 50 to 4 75; salmon, N S, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, \$20 00, 19 00 and 18 00; dry codfish, \$5 50 to 5 75; sea trout, No. 1, \$12 00 per brl; white fish, No. 1, \$5 00 to 5 25 per half barrel; smoked herring, 22c to 27c.

SALT.—A very quiet week has passed in

salt, most consumers being pretty well stocked for some time, more especially as regards coarse. Prices are unchanged, and we quote: Coarse, 50c twelver, 55c elevens and 60c tens ; factory filled is steady at \$1 30 to 1 50; Eureks, \$2 40, and Turks' Island 35c per bush. Wool .- Sales during the week have been ade of a small line of Natal at 22c. and hanna has just arrived at Boston with a cargo

9,000 lbs. Australian at 22c. The ship Joof Cape wool for Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., of this city.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL .- Nov. 6. In the grain market a few cars of peas in store sold at about 92c, and several lots of barley at 60c to 75c as to quality, the latter price being for choice Ontario for malting purposes. There are several cargoes of new Canadian wheat on the way to this city, but they will probably go into store on arrival, to await a later market. We quote prices nominally as follows:-New Canada red winter \$1 14 to 1 18, and white do. \$1 12 to 1 14; spring \$1 15 to 1 17; Toledo red winter, in bond, No 2, \$1 11 to 1 12; Detroit white winter No 1, \$1 12; Unicago and Milwaukee apring \$106 to 107. Corn, 59c to Pess, 92c to 93c. Oats. 60c. to 340. Rye, 63c to 65c. Barley, malting, 75c; other kinds, 45c to 50c. The flour market ruled exceedingly quiet under liberal receipts, an increase in stocks and a limited enquiry. The sale of 200 sacks of superior was reported for Liverpool on p.t. For a round lot of superior Glasgow bid of 3d advance upon former prices was refused. Oatmeal was quiet at \$4 75 to \$5 00 for standard and \$5 20 to \$5 30 for granulated. Butter is steady with good demand for fine fall makes for export. Choice creamery is still held at above our outside quotations. Latest mail advices show a further improvement in England. We quote prices here as follows-Creamery, fine to choice 240 to 25c; Eastern Townships, good to choice selected, 200 to 220; fair, 190; Merrisburg and Brockville, good to choice 20 to 21½c; Western, 17c to 18c; Kamouraska, 16c to 17c; low grades 14c to 15c. Add 1c to 2c for jobbing lots. The cheese market was very quiet and values had an easy tendency, in sympathy with a further drop of 6d in the Liverpool public cable to 583. The stock of fine September cheese on this market, however, is well concentrated, and in filling an order just now for one or two thousand boxes of that description of goods buyers would have to pay full figures. The sale of a lot of August and September skims was made to-day at 610. While the stocks of cheese east of Toronto are comparatively light, those west of that place are known to be heavy. We quote prices here 10c to 11c August, and 11c to 114c September and October. Eggs firm at 250 for fresh. Potashes are quoted at \$4.75 to \$4,85 per 100 lbs. Pork, lard and meats unchanged.

UTICA, N.Y., Nov. 5 .- At the cheese marhet to-day there were sales of 64,000 boxes at 1020 to 11c, the runing rate being 11c.
Little Falls, N.Y., Nov. 5.—At the cheese

market to-day 8,000 boxes of factory sold at 11c, 11,114 boxes at 111c, 3,700 at 111c, 770 boxes on commission, 880 boxes farm at 10% to 121c. Butter-Sales, 80 packages at 23c

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. Mr. Kimbal, of the Montreal Horse Exchange, will receive about the end of this week ten horses from Mode & Lawrence, Vankleek Hill. He sold a pair of workers for \$450. Mr. Maguire, of the C. lege Street

Mr. Alloway, of Chicago. The following are the shipments of horses from the United horses for \$1,672.50; October 30, one horse for \$65; October 31, eight for \$697; one horse for \$100; November 1, two horses for \$215; November 3, four horses for \$455.

### MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Messrs. Acer & Kennedy's yard, Point St. Charles, both the supply and demand were fair for export cattle, and prices varied from 5c to 51c per lb for choice qualities; sheep at 34c to 45c per 1b, and hogs at \$5 to 5.50 per 100 lb, live weight, as to quality. About 400 head of cattle were offered for sale at Viger Market, the best quality selling at States for the week ending November 3rd:— October 29, five horses for \$596, fourteen 41c per 1b, ordinary to fair at 3c to 4c. Some 400 sheep and lambs met with a good demand, the latter being sold at from \$2.50 to 4.50, adn sheep at \$4 to 8 each. A few calves were quoted at from \$3 to 15, according to size and quality.

The following were the shipments of live stock from Montreal for the past week, with

Cattle, 8	Sheep.
1 UP 3/ 01 000	_
SS. Manitobian, Glasgow 228	
88. Ontario, Liverpool 131	1,307
88. Lake Huron, Liverpool 318	1,651
SS. Surrey, London 445	872
<b>-</b>	
Total 1,122	3,830
" corresponding week in	•
1882 111	465
" to date, 188349,405	95,733
	70,753
	50,713

#### BUSINESS TROUBLES.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 5.—Bloe & Messmore's Bank at Cadillac suspended to-day. It carried the paper of O. S. Whittemore & Co., lumber, for \$40,000. Rice & Messmore were partners in the concern.

The lumber firm of Porter, Byrne & Co. assigned this afternoon. Also, the lumber firm of Wetzell Bros., of this city; liabilities of the latter \$150,000. There are rumors of more failures.

ROCK LELAND, NOV. 5 .- The Milan Paper Company has failed. BELOIL, Wis., Nov. 5 .- The wholesale paper house of Hipman, Moody & Co., has assigned, the Rock River Paper Co's troubles precipitating the failure.

TRADE BETWEEN RIVER ST. LAW-BENCE AND RIVER PLATE.

The Argentine Consul-General in Canada has just completed a memorandum of shipments to date from ports on the River 8t. Lawrence to those on the River Plate, which shows that seventeen vessels were laden in Montreal by the Export Lumber Company, aggregating 9,299,000 feet against 19,430,000 feet. Seventeen year, a falling off of 10,131,000 feet. Seventeen vessels were laden in Quebec, sixteen by D. & J. Maguire and one by Jnc. Dunn, aggregating 8,518,000 feet against 2,500,000 last year, an increase of 6,018,000 feet. In addition to lumber, the Quebec shipments included canned goods, cordage, patent medicines, boots and shoes and numerous other sundries.

THE TRADE IN SEAL SKINS. At the trade sale of seal skins held in London by Mesrs. O. M. Lampson & Co., which closed on Wednesday last, 60,000 salted Alaska fur seal skins were sold at 40 per cent. higher rates than at the spring sales, and 50 per cent. higher than at the October sales last year, when 112,500 skins were disposed of. The advance which has just taken place in London, has of course, materially affected prices here, and seal skin furs will rule high the coming season.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

The exports of cheese this week are 35,398 boxes, showing an increase of 1,534 boxes unon those of the week previous, and an increase of 10,107 boxes upon those of the corresponding week last year. The shipments to date have now reached 825,033 boxes, or 197,332 boxes more than during the like period in 1852.

Of butter the exports from Montreal were 11,931 pkgs, against 9,936 last week. The shipments to date are 83,178 pkgs, against 60,546 in 1832.

# U. S. NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The annual report of the Comptroller of Currency will show that there were 2,501 national banks in Asistence on October 2nd, an increase of 230 during the year. The capital stock was \$509,000,000, an increase of \$28,000,000. The increase in the surplus is \$11,000,000, and the circulation amounts to \$314,7931,000, an increase of \$210,000. The contraction of National Bank noies is about \$10,000,000. The surplus of revenue in the Treasury over the minimum of reserve now amounts to \$25,000,000. To preserve the National Bank circulation the new Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury suggests the issue for fifty years of three per cent nords to the amount of \$500,000,000, into which four and four-and-s-half's shall be convertible.

# MARRIED.

GOURLEY-MACDONALD-Miss Janet Macdonald, daughter of the late Angus Macdonald, of Alexandria, Ont., was married on Wednesday evening to Mr. F. Gourley, of this city. The ceremony took place at Christ Church Cathedral.

# DIED.

O'DONNELL.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Michael O'Donnell, father of Sub-Constable John O'Donnell, native of county Clare, Ireland.

SLATTERY—In this city, on the 20th inst.; Maggie, aged 18 years, youngest daughter of James Slattery.

TABB.—In this city, October 31st, after a long and paintul illness, Albert Bray, youngest son of H. N. Tabb, aged 23 years and four days. BATTLE.—At St. Henri, October 30th, 1883, Patrick Battle, aged 27 years and 7 months, the only and beloved son of Miles Battle, gardener. McDONALD.—In this city, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., Bridget Cowell, aged 66 years, relict of the late Thomas McDonald.

TUCKWELL .- On the 31st ult., at 81 Cathcar street, James Tuckwell (of the firm of Hart & Tuckwell), aged 54 years.

MCCLELLAND.—In this city, on the 3rd indent, at the age of 4 years, Jno. McClelland, son of Thos. McClelland. HORAN.—At Ottaws, Ont., Mr. T. A. Horan, eldest son of J. Horan, N.P., aged 42 years.

PLUNKETT.—In this city, on the 1st inst., All :e McMahon, aged 53 years, a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland, and beloved wife of Joseph Plunkett. WALKER.—In this city, on Sunday, the 4th inst, William Walker, aged 47 years, a native of County Antrim, Ireland,

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM HNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, D. V.

DEOVINCE OF QUEERO, DISTRICT OF MONTERAL. Superior Court. Dame Catherine Lane, of the Cilv of Montreal, said District, wife of John Taylor, of the same place, trader, duly authorized according to law, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

T. & O. C. DELORIMIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 31st October, 1888. 13 5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL: Superior Court. Dame Marie exerine Laurence, wite commune en biens of James Bernard Stebenne, customs officer, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, has instituted to-day an action for separation as to property against her husband.

her husband. MERCIER, REAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU. Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 5th November, 1883.

# **ACENTS** WANTED!

TO SELL

# THE FOLLOWING BOOKS.

Teaching Truth.

Bibles, Prayer Books.

Glories of Mary. Life of Christ.

Faith of Our Fathers.

Life of the Blessed Virgin.

Lives of the Saints (Illustrated),

Life of O'Connell.

History of Ireland.

Glories of Ireland.

Household Book of Irish Ele-

The Irish National Library.

Moore's Poetical Works.

Speeches from the Dock. New Ireland.

Ireland of To-Day.

Father Burke's Sermons and æctures.

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

Treasure of Pious Souls.

# D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

MONTREAL.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS.

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Customer.—What's the price of your best Fingering Wool, now?
Credit Store-keeper.—Oh, the same price as Carsiey's, now... Customer.—Why diant you sell as cheap as Carsiey all through the fall. I always paid you cash? Credit Store-keeper.—Low here, don't say a word more about it, and we'll charge you three cents a pound less than Carsley's price. Customer.—No, thank you, I'll have nothing more to do with credit stores. I find that Caraley's is the only ready-money Dry Goods Store in Montreal.

# MITATORS!

Other Dry Goods dealers imitate our advertisements and try to copy our system as much as they like; but they cannot sell at our prices and make money. Their system of doing business will not allow them.

Let credit customers deal a: credit stores and pay credit prices. We have no desire to interfere or proselytize them. But cash customers belong to the cash store.

S. CARSLEY CHAMBIY. The largest as ortment of hambly flannels is to be seen at S. Carsley's.

Scarlet Chambly Flannels, White Chambly Flannel. Scarlet Chambly Flanel. LANCASHIRI. Scarlet Lancashire Flancis,

White Lancashire Fiancis, Plain and Twilled Fiancis. OPERA FLANTELS. Plain and Twilled Opera Fluncis in all shades,

Spotted Opera Flannels, Striped Opera Flannels. EHIRTING PLANNELS, New Striped Shirting Flannels. New Checked Shirting Flannels.

SHIRTING FLANNELS. Silk Embroidered Shiring Flannels. The best value in Canton flernels, both colored and plain, is to be seen at B. CARLEYS.

# S. CARSLEY'S

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM. RECUPERATE!

RECUPERATE RECUPERATE:

Our large sales in the Millivery Room necessitate daily accessions of new stock, consequently the assortment of Trimmed Hais and Bonnets are always fresh and new.
Our display of MILLINERY next week will be the hest of the season.
We shall also show several new lines in choice OHENILLE and SILK POMPONS.
CHENILLE HAT and BONNET ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.

S. CARSLEY, 393, 395, 3**97**, 399 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL

The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada.

LIVE! SPIOY!

ENTERTAINING

Contains the latest news from all over th Mailed to Subscribers for \$3 per annum Single copies, 1 cent.

Address all orders to

The Post Printing & Publishing Compan

MONTREAL