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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



THE INCURST.

dering intellect.

LONDON, DSO. 17.-The inquest upon the body of O'Donnell was held this morning. Viotor Hugo, in his letter says: "The Queen of Eugland has shown more than once her greatness of heart, and that Queen The face bore a caim expression. The head was quite loose from the trunk, the rope will grant O'Donnell his life and accept the us and profound thanks of the civil- having made a deep indentation. The usual verdict was rendered. NEW YORK, Dec. 18 .- Detectives boarded

der, he then delivered the charge." Pryor

saw nothing to raise suspicion of the judge's

integrity, but he was of a very cull and biun-

their authority and power. After the sermon the Archbishop elect was invested with the pallium. Bishcp McCloskey apnounced that Archbishop Elder had granted forty days' indulgence to the diocese, and the cremonies ended.

connelle and leading citizens of provincial towns.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Beveral deputations from England and Scotland were among the company. The walls of the historic round-room were literally covered with patriotic emblems, including the arms of the different countles, and esoutcheone bearing such watchwords as "God Save Ireland !" "No Emigration !" and " Hall Columbia!' Two large gas illumine-

ton, they conspired to blow up public buildings at Glasgow. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. One juryman, who stated that his mind was blassed on the case, was withdrawn and another substituted.

Col. Majendie, of the Oriminal Department, testified that the caps found at the scene of the explosions were identical with those in the possession of Featherstone and Dalton. Hoghes, a fruiterer, deposed that prisoners all Hoghes, a fruiterer, deposed that prisoners all belonged to the "Bibbon Society," that Cal-isghan had induced him to join, that they were instructed in the use of dynamite by Featherstone, Gailsgher and a man named Featherstone, Gailagher and a man named Johnstone, from America Witness was constantly interrupted by prisoners with, " Don't tell lies." " You are a most infamous liar." "Look us straight in the face," " You will answer for this," etc.

Sulpive, and excorted to a covered sleigh, which was in waitlog. As he advanced through the immonse crowd ue bowed pleasantly, and the gentlemen present soluted bim by un-covering their heads. His Excellency was driven to the Church. In the first slaigh were His Excellency, Rev. Father Colin, Rov. Father Antoine Provinciel, of the Oblates, and Vicar-General Marechal, and in the

ized world."

press from the prison and the difficulty of ob-

taining information cause much dissatisfac-

tion. The execution will certainly take place

at eight o'clock on Monday morning.

NEW YORE, Dec. 16.-The Tribune's cable says the English Government has received in a friendly spirit American intervontion on f behalf of O'Donnell, delaying a reply in order to give every consideration to the points urged, but it is not considered in high quarters that there is the slightest ground for his pardon or respite. Another cablegram says the con. demned maintains his good spirits and obseriness in prison. Reports that have gained more or iess currency in England that he expected to be re prieved are untrue. During his interviews with his wife and brother Daniel this plainly appeared. He has spoken calmly and freely of the approaching execution, ad has always taken it for granted that it was positive and certain. Conversations with his brother had been carried on in Irish, and he has therefore communicated his feelings without re. serve in the presence of the prison officials. Among other things, he said that he had been sure from the first that the British Government was determined to find him guilty at all costs, and that they would show him no mercy. He gave he will make no statement on the scaffold, but that he wants it known that he stands by the correctness of the account which he gave in his statement of the death of Carey. He shows an increase in weight since the conclusion of the trial, and lives as normal a life as a prisoner may.

LONDON, Dec. 17 .--- O'Donnell was notified at 7.30 a.m. to make ready. He was perfeetly resigned. He expressed great sorrow for his outburst of temper in the dook at the conclusion of the trial. He said he had felt the greatest spimosity for the witnesses who appeared sgainst him, but that had now disappeared. After Communion was administered to the condemned man, Binne, the hangman, entered the cell. O'Donnell submitted to the operation of pinioning with a smile and without a murmur. The procession then moved toward the scaffold.

O'DONNELL WALKED WITH GEBAT FIBMNESS, without the assistance of the warders, who stood close around him. He declined assistance in accending the steps of the scaffold. Father Fleming by his side, repeated the service of the Church for the dying, and held the clucifix before O'Donnell's gaze. The prisoner then took his place on the drop under the rops, the elack of which was held up over his head by a piece of thread. He was perfectly calm and looked around unconcernedly. Binns was self-possessed and fitted the nosse around the neck of the condemned man exactly as Marwood used to fit it. He pulled the lever as neighboring clocks were striking eight. O'Donnell fell eight fest, the rope hardly quivered, and according to the surgeon

DEATH WAS INSTATANTSOUS,

there being scarcely any muscular movement of the hanging form. The streets in the Clouds began to break as the hour of 8 sp- La; Thomas B and Charles D, of New Orup it was distinctly displayed againer too 3 "I reunion at the episcopal residence. quays, inundar rising sun. There was no demonstration where the black Elder was born in Maryland toon vessels. rising sun. There was no demonstration where

the steamer Assyrian Monarch to day on her arrival from New York, and scrutinized the passengers and searched their baggage. The Press Association denies the report that the police received information that a body of Invincibles had sailed from New York in the Assyrian Monarch to attempt a rescue of O'Donnell or avenge his death. The search of that steamer to-day was only in accordance with the regular practice of the police. Binne, the hangman, was good humoredly mobbed by the crowd when he left Newgate this morning. He drove away in the Govert-ment postal van to escape observation. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-The hauging of O'Donnell is the universal topic of conversation in Irich circles this morning. Stephen J. Meany said the mutterings were abroad of reprise is which he had reason to believe would be undertaken if an opportunity occurred.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- A largely attended meeting was held under the auspices of the Manhattan Olicle of the Fenian Brotherbood this evening, to take action in regard to the execution of O'Donnell. After a number of inflummatory speeches, resolutions were adopted calling on Irishmon all over the world to avenge the death of O'Donnell and pledgieg the members of the Brotherhood to senewed energy in striking down "England, the enemy of Ireland, who sets at naught the laws of humanity and civilization." O'Donovan Lossa and Professor Mezzeroff were among the speakers.

The Telegram's Washington despatch says Secretary Freiinghuysen tais morning told a correspondent that he did not see that there was anything further to be done or said about the O'Donnell case. The British Govern. ment had met equarely the request of the United States Government and unswered its questions. There was no failure, therefore, of courtesy on the part of the British Government



ARCHBISHOP BLODE INVESTED WITH THE PAL LIUM-AN IMPOSING CRBBMONIAL.

UINCINNATI, Obio, Dec. 13.-The imposing coremonies of conferring the pallium on Arobbishop William H. Elder, the successor of the late Archbishop Purcell, were per-formed at the Cathedral to-day. The Bight Bev. Sebastian O. Smith, of Paterson, N.J., was the special messenger, who, being selected by Pope Leo XIII., according to usage, brought the pallium here from Rome.

# TEN BEGIPIENT.

Archeishop Elder is descended from an old Roman Oatholio family, who came over from vicinity of Newgate were packed with people, England about the year 1720 and settled near but the crowd was quiet and orderly. The Emmittsburg, Md. The Archbishop is one Irish element was not conspiouous. As the of a family of eight, all living. Excepting a Irish element was not conspicuous. As the of a number of egain, an hving. Excepting a moment for the execution approached the electrate the electrate the second swayed up against the prison wall. The journey, they are all here—Joseph E, of The police, however, moved rapidly through Ohiosgo; Francis W, of Baltimore; Basil T, the multitude and cleared the roadway. of Manhattan, Kan.; John C, of Baton Rouge, prosched, and when the black flag was run | leans. Lust night the brothers had a de-

A TERRIFIC STORM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

lium he said this sacred symbol meant that

the spirit of Ohrist had descended upon the

prince of apostles and had been transmitted

by him to his successors. By conterring it the popes give to the archbishops a portion of

REATES INMENSE DESTRUCTION ---- THE THEEE KINGDOMS DEVASTATED BY WIND AND FLOOD -GEEAT LOBS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, Doc. 12 .- Violent gales through. out England last night have done much damage in London and the provinces. At Wo!vorhampton the exhibition building was destroyed. Last night's gale was accompanied by heavy seas along the coast. The tole-graph lines are much damaged. The gale was severe in Scotland, Ireland and North Wales. In the midland countles of England huge trees were torn up, and there was a great destruction of property and personal injury, also some loss of life in that section. A Congregational church was damsged at Botherham and the parish church was much injured. Many huge chimney shafts were demolished at Manchoster, Lesdebury, Hudsey, Stamford and Leicester. A large ges holder near Bradford capsized. Two large chemical works at Widner were damsged. Fears are entertained regarding the safety of several Obana's steamers. A ship went down in the Thames. Carriege works at Leicester were destroyed. At Birkenhead great damage was done. The ohief officer of a steamer was blown upon the quay and killed. In Liverpool cabs were overturned and many buildings damoged. The parapet of the tower of the cathedral at Lincoln was blown down. At South Shields vessels broke adrift and three wherries sank. The ship Liverpool, Captain Davidson, from Quebeo for Greenock, was totally wrecked near Stransar, Scotland. Ninetsen of the crew were drowned. One man and a boy were saved. A portion of Portsmouth is flooded. Nearly all the chimney stacks in Hull are overthrown. Two persons were killed and several injured. At Birmingham two persons were killed and a number were injured. Three persons were killed at Manchester by a failing house. At Dewsbury three persons were killed. At Chester a man was blown down in the street and killed. Two persons were killed at Livesedge. Several housesat Nottingham were blown down. A bont was wreaked while entering Galway Herbor and four persons were drowned. At Newry the gale destroyed much property, and the lamp-posts in the streets were bent. At Kildwick another gasometer, was demolished. A postal telsgraph inspector was cut in halves at Leeds. At Bradford monuments in the Underolifi Cemetery, and a portion of the depot of the Midland Bailway was blown down. Several vessels were docked in the Mersey and damaged. Two vessels were wrecked at Duaurs, near Ayr, Scotland, and two men were drowned. The lowlands in West Lancashire and the Garsland district, on the Wyre Biver, are flooded. At Glasgow damage to property. was very great.

A hurricane in the Province of Alicante, Spain, yesterday, unrooted 400 folive trees. At Denia an immense sea demolished the quays, inundated the town and wrecked four-

tions, representing the Sunburst surrounded by shamrocks and a round tower, evoked, when first lit, an enthusiastic culburat of applause.

At nine o'clock in the evening the secre tary read bundles of telegrams from meetings and banquets which were beiog simultane. onsiv held in several towns of Ireland, England and Scotland. There was a despatch from Patrick O'Brien, political prisoner in Limerick jull, and another from Mayo, denouncing the treason of O'Connor Power and Nelson to Parnell.

"IBELAND & NATION."

Lord Mayor Dawson proposed the toast of "Ireland a Nation," eligiting wild applause by the statement that the meeting of the Volunteers of 1782 in the Rotunds heralded the nation's destruction while the present prefaced its resurrection. Messre, Davitt and Senton responded.

The latter said that Ireland's cause was stronger now than in 1782. Then they lought for freedom as a colony; now we fight for the enfranchisement of our race, which affords help wherever on the wide surface of the globs its scattered members find a home. Mr. Sexton concluded a remarkable speech by a norce and elequent philipple against Earl Spencer's administration.

An extraordinarily moving scene ensued when the irish leader rose. Men and women sprang to their feet, cheered, waved handherchiefs and stamped their feet for several minutes.

SO PARLEY WITH COERCIONISTS.

The first portion of Mr. Parnell's speech was a retrospect of the position of Ireland when he entered public life. Replying to the Marguis of Hartington, he said that no cooperation of the Nationalists with the Liberais was ever likely; but at all events it was perfectly impossible until the Liberals had abandoned Obercion and Emigration. There can be no parley, Mr. Parnell regeated, with Coercionists and Emigrationists.

Beferring to Earl Spencer and Ohlef Secretary Trevelyan, whose names were received with loud hisser, Mr. Parnell declared them to have shown greater meanness and greater incapacity than any of their predeocessors. Scornful allusion was made to Mr. Trevelyan's imprisonment of the two Harringtons, which was described as showing a want even of common honesty. Mr. Parnell characterized the suppression of National meetings in Uister as a submission to the dictation of rowdies and assassins. Did the Government, he asked, which abandoned the legal protection of the Nationalists, refuse Boycott, or any evicting landlord, all the forces or money required to guarantee them from intimidation ?

## THE IRISH PARTY'S POWER.

The promise of the inclusion of Ireland in the Franchise Bill was, he said, due to the presence of the Irish party in the House of Commons ready to vote against any measure omitting Ireland. Even without an extension of the franchise between seventy and eighty Nationalists would be chosen by the Iriah people at the next election, and these would return the Torles to power unless the Liberals mended their ways.

VICTORY NEARING.

: : <sup>11</sup>

# NORTH SHORF RAILWAY

A very important change has been made in the route by which the above-named railway enters its depot at Quebec, the object being to remedy the long-felt inconvenience and danger caused by the passage of the trains through one of the most popular portions in St. Lawrence and St. Bochs, through St. Edward street. Through the instrumentality of the efficient superintendent, Mr. A. Davis, the company were induced to remove the track from its old bed and lay it in a more northerly direc tion, close to the banks of the

## RIVER ST. CHARLES

clear of all trailic. The company gave the contract to Messrs. Vanasse & Normand, of Three Rivers, to make this necessary change, and on Wedneed sy last it was completed. It may be mentioned that special difficulty was found with the execution of the work in the neighborhood of the junction with the old line beyond Bt. Sauveur, owing to the immense number of huge boulders in the soil and the large extent of cribwork to be built on the river banks, comprising some 3,500 feet and some 1,900 feet of wharf.

By invitation of the contractors a party composed of Messrs. L. A. Senecal and Mc-Dougall, President and Vice-President of the road respectively, Davis, Superintendent, Hon. Messes, Starnes, Ballway Commissioner, and Wuttele, Provincial Secretary, Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Clark, Grand Trunk Engineer, Mr. Vallee, Government Engineer, Grand Trunk, Mesers, T. D. and M. Shipman, and epresentatives of the press met at the Palais Station and proceeded up the new line in the Superintendent's special car-the fullest opportunity being offered to the excursionists to inspect it thoroughly. It was found

## IN EPLENDID CONDITION

and too much praise cannot be extended to the contractors for the exceedingly satisfactory and expeditions manner in which they have executed their undertaking, which will hardly be understood to be a slight one, when we state that it costs the company nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, of which \$125,000 alone had to be expended for the right of way. Befreshments were supplied to the gueste, and toasts drank to the success of the North Shore. Mr. Weinwright, General Manager of the company, speaking in connection to the latter toast, and referring to the financial control which the Grand Trunk had obtained over the North Shore. he pointed out it was the interest as well as the wish of the great investment he represented to do all he could for Quebec. We cannot conclude an account of the trip without a reference to the generous hoapitality shown to all concerned by Mr. Davis, the The conclusion of the speech, which was I this great improvement for Queber. an en esta

alian de la constante de la co La constante de la constante de

ings along the route were

GAILY DECOBATED WITH FLAGS,

the hulldings of our esteemed contemporaries Le Monde, La Minerve and La Patrie, being prominent smong the number. When the distinguished prelate reached the main entrance of the Oathedral, the bells of all the chapels and churches in the city were peeting forth a grand and

## HABMONIOUS WELCOME.

Here His Excellency was met by Mgr. Fabre, Bishop Dubamel, of Oltawa, and a very large attendance of the clergy from all the churches and seminaries. The number of those who had gathered here to welcome His Excellency was so large that it was with difficulty that an entrance was obtained. The reception here was of the high Episcopal order, and the rites included the blessing with holy water, and the offering of incones. Bis Excellency now proceeded to the baptismal chapsi on the right, where he was invested with the

### PONTIFICAL ROBES,

specially prepared for him, amidst the prayers of the accompanying pricets. The procession then walked through the cathedral. headed by acolytes bearing orucifix and candles, and covered by the panoply, borne by priests. As His Excellency passed along the people fell upon their knees and

BECRIVED BIS BLASSING ;

the procession slowly moved along the con-tral aisle towards the sanctuary, the organ and choir breaking out in a grand harmonious chorus.

" ECOB PACEBDOS MAGNUS."

At the high alter the Papal delegate was conducted to a throne erected on the Episite side of the altar, and here the grand investig ment service took place in the presence of many thousands of spectators. Prayers were offered for His Excellency,

and the singing of the chotr and priests filled the church. Bishop Fabre and Bishop Duhamel assisted at this ceremony, being seated on a throne opposite to that occupied by the delegate. The Tu est Petrus was sung, and. the service ended by the blessing of the priests and people, His Excellency officiating at the Sacrament, assisted by Rev Abbe-Deguise, Director of Montreal College, and Rev Abbe Granger, of the St Salpice Seminsry. Among those present at the ceremony were Rev Oure Descarres, of St Henri; Rev Father Lonergan, Rev Sure Adam, of Hochelaga; Bey M Geoffrioz, Dr. rector of the St Laurent College; Bev M. Lonaye, Provincial of the St Oroix Fathers; Rev Father Lifebyre, O M I, Rev Father Grenier, O MI, Quebeo; Lafortune, Roman and Dataux, of St Jean Bapliste; Beaudet, Vice-Restor of Laval University; Rev. Father Hoden, SJ, Turgeon, Cazeau, and a large number of others. After pronouncing the solemn Benediction His Excellency repaired with: the Bishop and the clargy to the Beminary and then to the residence of the Oblais Fathers on Visitation street.

A. rios has taken place between some active Superintendent of the road, as well as drunken soldiers and a number of Jaws at to the large part taken by him in procuring samolics', Bur is coulting in the killing 

٤ A second second বিষয়ের সময় হয়। বিষয়ের মান্দ্র হয়। বিষয়ের মান্দ্র হয় বিষয়ের মান্দ্র হয়। মান্দ্র হয়। মান্দ্র হার্টিয়ার মান্দ্র হয়। মান্দ্র হার্টার মান্দ্র হয়। মান্দ্র হয় মান্দ্র হয়। মান্দ্র হয়। মান্দ্র হয়। মান্দ্র হয়। 1233 12498 214 D. Oa

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# SECRET.

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# OHAFTEB XXX - (Continued.)

" Hoot, awa wi' ye, ye lesy, guid-for-nathin haggis," olied Nell; "wha gars ye sit doon there sic fashion? Up wi'ye, map, an dinus keep blowin' and reulin' that gate, like a stuck porpla."

"Nell, Nell, I say wilt answer me a simple question?"

"Ay; out wit."

2

"Humph out wi't," repeated the fat host of the Whitehorse, who had thus thrown himself down to die, from sweat and exhaustion, in his endeavor to reach Whinstons Hollow. = Out wit; ay, that's always the way-always in a hurry ; hugh I never, never giving time, But hark thee, Nell, hark thee, and tell me inly, hast soy old grudge against me, for which thou wouldst be avenged ?"

"Why, ye puir, dait, silly saul, what gradge oud I has agin ye?'

"And dost not know that I weigh three hundred and odd pounde, ch ?"

"Weel, an gin ye weigh four hundher, what's that to do wi't ?"

"And this here place where I sit," consinued Oliver, "is two long miles from the Peacook.

"Ay, is't? I'll no deny that."

"And thou knowest well my father, honest man-hugh !--- died of surfeit."

"Ay, dia he, puir fellow, guid rest his saul; his fat choked him as mornin' gaein' up his ain stairs."

"True; and now, with all that knowledge, thou wouldst order me here at this hour, on some damnable affair o' thine,--hugh ! hugh ! - which, if it kill me not in the outset, by loss o' sweat and overstretching o' lung, will most likely send me to the gallows in the end. Hugh | grace and patience ! what a plight I'm in! Marry, woman, look at me; here I'm slitting on this tuft of grass, a man of three hundred pounds and odd, who has not walked a mile on foot, except-hugh! how the sweat streams off mel-except on thy errands, and from my own fireside to the top; sy, marry, here am I, after bobbing and cousing on a pillion thirteen grod miles to the Peacock, on a high-trotting Flemish horse, and falling from his back on the pavement. Hugh | my head's still dumfounded with the awful shock and after having it broken and plastered over with that barber's most willanous balsam, then stumbled and foundered over roots of trees and brushwoodhugh! hugh! grace and patience-ay, for two long miles in quest of a place called Whinstone Hollow-why, woman, an that be not murder with intent to kill, an it be not a dev'lish plot against my life, why, then, tell me, what is it ?"

Hand yer tongue, man, and get ye up; is this a fittin' time to clover aboot sic trifles ?'

"Trifies!" gramercy, woman, trifies! d'ye sall the loss of human life a trifls? Ah, Nell, Nell, thou never hadst much sympathy for sorporal distress," groaned out Oliver, endea-woring, with great exertion and waste of strength, to regain his feet.

"Hugh! hugh!' Le ejsoulated, as he rose up at lust, and leaned back against a tree; grace and patience ! how stiff my joints have become all of a sudden ! Well, now toit again," he added; "to it sgale, and finish the work thou hast so pobly begun. Marry shall I run barefoot to London to buy thee an apron string, or catch thee a rabbit for thy supper, or challenge Kit Harlow, the mad poet, who's so remarkably thin of ficab, to fight me with the long rapier, or-

"Haud yer peace, haud yer peace, man, an tinna mak sican a rout. or well draw the solks frae the cabin do .... taere, aboot yer

ings."
Well," pursued Offv ' proceed; sy, sy, proceed with thy sentence, and fail not, I yray thee, through foolish delicacy-hugh! filings of tin, and strangled babes. Noll'l Hugh-hu !? "Doll thaw the wisen frae ye, for a bletherin' ekyte," cried Nell, as soon as Oliver's older." cough had interrupted his direiul category; wha gats ye aye rin on that gate? When I come t'ye for a bit favor, it's mathin' but a

hale string o' ill names an upcastins I'm greated wi??"

"Harkee, Nell; thou canst not deny thou hast a most villainous, unsavory repute." "Weel, an wha cares?" responded Neil. " li I maun spac a fortune aince an again, an play cantrips to blindfauld my enemies, for a lawin' honest purpose, whay shud I fash my-sel about ithers' opinions? I has a mission, man, that stands muckle in need o' some sic

awsome repute to carry it on wi'." "True, Nell, most true; but didst never suspect thy ill name might one day tuck thee up in the gallows, and send thy associate and abetter of witchotaft, a certain Oliver Good. niff, to dangle at thy side for a warning to all good Ohristians ?"

Here the door of the hut opened, and Nell seeing the danger of prolonging the conference in such a place, seized Oliver by the sleeve, and towed him off, in somewhat of a hurry, on his way to the village, cautioning him all the time to be prudent and careful in his conduct of the business intrusted to his management; whilst he, on the other hand, suffering her to drag him away, kept constantly beseching her to travel at a slower pace, and to remember there was a triffing difference, in respect of agility, between Nell

Gower and Oliver Goodniff.

# CHAPTEB XXXI.

When the spacwife returned to the hut, after parting with Oliver, she found the Earl of Leicester sitting in a corner, wrapped in his cloak, with his mask on, as she first saw him at the osvern, and Southron standing at the door scemingly impatient at her delay. The light, which came from the dying embers on the rude hearth, was so faint as barely to reveal the shadowy form of the earl, as he sat, moody and solitary, leaning against the wall in the remotest corner of the cabin. The strict sileace he maintained lest Southron might detect him, or afterwards recognize him by his voice, gave him leisure to meditate on the plans he had formed for his future guidance in his intercourse with Elisabeth. He feit the die was now cast, and that life and death depended on his advoitness in managing ner, through fear of exposure. He had himself witnessed the effect which his mere hint at the life of the royal babe had produced on her bold and stubborn heart, in the scene of the antechamber. He saw how the very thought had crushed her in the presence of her assembled courtiers, in whose sight she was never before known to quall. And yet he felt it was a dangeaous experiment; for the woman who laughed to soorn the rumors already circulated concerning her amorons intrigues, might, in a moment of revengeful passion, send him to the block, and with her oustomary effrontery defy his charges and his posthumous claims. She was not a simple, gentle Amy Robeart, whom he might appease by flattery or soothe by blandishments, and who loved him with a pure and disinterested affection, but a woman as cunning as a serpent, and as revengeful as a tigress; a woman who loved him with the heart of a Jezebel and the vulgarity of a courtesan. He was, indeed, well convinced of the difficulty of managing such a woman, and nothing but his own presumptuous self-reliance, and his insa-

tiable ambition, could have prompted him to undertake the task. Himself a confirmed libertine, he had no real love for Elizabeth ; had he but once seen himself king consort he would have shown his contempt for ber after their union, as manifest as his pretended love before it. And thus it was, Elizabeth enamored of the person of the earl and the earl enamored of the throne of the queen. Lelcester, in the absence of Nell Gower, was cautionsly weighing these perplexing matters over in his mind, and making out for himself the only course which his late interview with the queen had left open to him, namely, perseverance in pressing his claim on her regards, and using it as a means to accomplish the object of his ambition. As Nell Gower entered the hut, Lelcester rose, and waving his hand as a sign for Southron to withdraw, approached the spacwife.

Noll, jackdaws and ravens e'er thon'st a day

"He, ba!" obvokled Nell ; "ye'd frighten an anid woman, wad yo? Hs, ha !" "An old devil, rather," replied the car), provoked more and more at her contempt of

his threat. "Ou, sy; sm an auld deevil jist noo; but when ye cam to secure my services, a night nas sas lang gane, I was e'en a wise, carefu', sonsy auld woman; an if ye dinna forget, I tould ye then ye'd see me burnt wi' fagots the next minit after I'd hae done yer biddin'. Ov, I ken ye well, my Lord o' Leicester; I kenned ye sin' yer on the maddened multitude. At this monursery days, and could tell ye mair o' yer doins than ye wot o'; so jist yo. keep a quist tongue in yer head, an gang yer ain gate, ne'er mindin' yer neebors, for ye'il fin' enough to do, I ween.

Ay, ay, gaug yer ain gate, and mak yer ain way after yer ain fashion, for by my hopes o' mercy, Bobert Dudley, in yer, strivin' to reach the throne, or the block, gin ye come foul c' the Scotch spacewife, she'll mak ye repent o't ilka day o' yer life."

"A murrain take thee, old witch," oried the earl; "I'm sorely tempted to order that fellow without there to fling thee over the precipice."

"Ye wouldna di that, my Lord, tor an earl's ransom."

"How so, dame ?"

"Ou, ye ken a trick worth twa o't ; ye didna clap yer een yet on the bairn, ye ken. If ye aince get haud o' that, guid faith, I wouldna, for my suld gray cloak, bide wi'ln sirm's length o' ye, or that dour chiel withoot there. But come awa, an daff yer cloak an mask, an in yer ain proper person gie this Plimpton orders to gang hame agin wi' his warrint, whilst I manage to let him see the queen's ain handwritin' an seal to the license."

"Ah, I had almost forgotten that; pray let me see the paper."

"Na, na," responded Nell, "I dinna carry sic a precious trist aboot me; there's nathin' wrong in the drawin' o't, I hope." " Nothing," said the earl.

" Nathing ava ?"

"Nought that I know of."

" Barrin' that it's yer ain writin', or, to speak mair plainly, a forgery," she whispered, approaching a step, and stretching out her | ye ! and bury yer skiens to the hilt in them. neck in mook confidence to the earl, "an A perjured queen an' her fause minion might yet be an unco awkward thing in has boken raith wi' ye, an' there's the angry queen's possession. "" ever mathing now to depend on but yer ain strong arms. Look here!" she cried, cester for presuming too much on the strength c' a delicate secret."

Leicester gazed at the old woman a second or two in an attitude of surprise, not knowing how to reply to the startling revelation; and Nell looked at him as fixedly, and judged from the heaving of his chest and twitching of his mask, that the words were producing the effect she anticipated.

Leicester, when he wrole this license, and appended to it the signature and seal of her majesty, never suspected it would cause him the least uneasiness. He gave it, as he supposed, to please a foolish old orone, who expressed an eccentric predilection for a most extraordinary place of residence, and concluded the affair would never again bespoken of. In fact, so unimportant an act did the forgery acem to him, under the cironmstances, that he would quite have forgotten It, had not his thoughts of the child occasionally recalled it to his memory. But now, the oir-cumstances had somewhat changed; he was no longer in a position to take such a liberty with inpunity. The queen had been out-raged by his audacious conduct in the antechamber; and how did he know, if this paper once fell into her hands, but she might, es the old womau said, make it a pretence to rid herself of his annoyance.

"Wilt thou return me the document?" a length demanded Laicester.

bear of thy connecting it with this affair of no blood might be shed in the holy thine, I'll have thy carcase thrown to the place; but his words were lost or unheeded in the confusion. The soldiers then rallied, and, smarting under the shame; of defeat, and respirotoed, as they were, by some of their comrades from without, drew their swords, and made a desperate and indisoriminate attack on the defenceless Catholics through all parts of the chapel; and the yells and cries that followed their sword thrusts, and blows of their carabines, occasioned a scene of indescribable terror and confusion. Again the priest was heard imploring the soldiers to desist, and promising submission on the part of the unfortunate Catholics ; but his entreaties had little effect ment a sharp cry came up from the middle

strong, coarse voice, commanding her to submit, without further resistance, to the queen's officer. In a second after a shot was fired, that rang along the vaulted roo), and echoed through the passages without. The aim was the deliberate and unerring aim of a marksman; for the ball passed through the priest's forehead, as he turned with uplifted hands a third time to deprecate the fury of the soldiere, and he fell back against the altar, his brains scattered on the antependum. Then was heard a yell of such terrible anguish from the spectators of the murder, as human error never heard before; and in the midst of the Neil Gower, with her hood thrown back, her gray hairs streaming behind her,

and a gleaming dagger in her hand, came driving towards the altar. When Alice saw Father Peter lying dead, with his vestments still upon him, she gazed silently on his face for an instant. It was a gaze of unutterable anguish; she neither moved nor wept, but stood over him like a statue. Then. as the terriple truth gradually unfolded itself in speechless agony.

"Where's the Earl of Leicester?" cried Nell Gower; "can he be here an stan' calmly by to winess this butchery? is this his promise of sanctuary preevilege ? is this the protection o' a queen's license ? On wi' ye, Catholics I" she vociferated, jumping on a rock near the altar, and waving the degger above her head-" on wi pointing to the dead ; "here's a sight to look upon; yer ain pricet, that tended ye in yer sickness an yer sorrow; that prayed for ye car an late; that loed ye an yeirs we' a' the fondness o' a father-behauld him here dead at the altar. An ye has sauls in yer bodies, or bluid it yer veive, can ye bear this sight? Will fence of the honor of my God ; ay, and drink ye those this?" she vcolferated, as the tears it to the hilt if thou but touch with the tip streamed down her writkled checks, and al. of thy finger this sacred treasure." most choked her utterance. "On, on wi' ye!

an let yer dirks rive ilka heart G' them." The Gaberluzzle, now in the dress of a pricet, the same to which Alice had failed to her not." recognize him before at the door of her little cell, made his way through the crowd, and commanded Nell Gower to desist from her inflammatory harangue,

"Is this the conduct of a Christian and a Catholic?" he cried ; "down with thee, wc-man, and see to thy charge, there ; it's more "N befitting thee, I trow, than thus to excite the have strength to guard it." fury of these men. O God !" he added, as another shot and another scream broke on his ear, "save thy suffering people."

"Hoot, awa wi' ye, father Henry ! are we to blde here to be stain without an effort to blood-stained, his leit arm slung in a red slik | nier face nor a brawer airm than his this side defend oursels? Here, my lads," she cried to some of those near her, tak him ahint | appeared at the side of the dauntless girl. the rock there, and haud him weel. We canna spare writher life like his; awa wi' him back there, an dinna let him budge ing round till his eye fell upon Plimpton. till a's ower. Hugh l" she ejaculated, as a

" Gramercy, woman," replied the fellow. endeavoring to shake her off with brutal vic-lence, "what care I for thy sacrament? This render to the afforts of the queen's majesty. v seel's my booty, and by \_\_\_\_\_ I'll have it." See to it, inaves, "he oried, "that ye dis-"As they valuest thy salvation, give it to me," entreated the trembling girl. "I will thuse brawlers." And thou, sir," he con-tinued, turning to O'Brien, " who art thou, repay thes a hundred fold. Here, here, take who would thus strangle a fallen adver-all my jewels; they are a hundred times its sary?" worth to thee; but spare me this. O air-air. pray thes touch it not.",

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a la manakan

"Away there, away, with a wannion t'ye, thou saucy wench," he muttered in reply to her samest entreaty; and ahaking her free of his arm, sgain snatohed at the olborium. But Alloe was too, quick for him; ere ne ac-covered from the powerful exertion pray, master?" to throw her off, she "The Barl of Lelcester, if it so please thee, bounded past him like an arrow, and securing the saored vessel, sprang with of the chapel, and the name of Alice Went- securing the sacred vessel, sprang with worth was headd, distinctly pronounced by a it clasped in her arms to hide it behind the altar. But she was not destined to escape so easily ; for just as she gained the corner, she was stopped by Sir Thomas Plimpton himself. He had already searched for her through every part of the chapel, fighting his way as he went, and always mistaking her person, through means of the black scari which Nell Gower had thrown over her shoulders to mislead Millar. Now, however, he had little doubt of her identity, even though her long, shining tresses had fallen down and partly concealed her face. He needed but the single glance of her dark,

The instant the devoted girl saw who barred the passage, she halted suddenly on her step, and drawing herself up to her full height, gazed fixedly on the dark face of her persecutor.

"Surrender thyself, fair maiden," he commanded, bowing low, and dropping the point of his blood-stained sword. "I attach thee under warrant of arrest." And so sayto her bewildered brain, she slowly sank ing, he stretched forth his left hand to seize down, and falling upon his breast, lay there the ciborium and hand it to the soldier, who stood hard by claiming it as his right. Alice spoke not a word, but still gazed at him, like a young Pythoness her bosom heaving with indignation, and her form as firm and erect as a statue. As Plimpton approached the sacred vessel, she drew forth the dagger from her heart, which she carried from Brockton, and pricked his fingers so painfully that he started back, exclaiming.-

"What, maiden! I knew not thou hadst carried such sharp weapons. Ah, by my halihat dome, Mistress Alice, thy temper is much changed of late."

"This is the vessel that contains the Holy of Holies," responded Alice, in a calm but firm voice. "God willeth that I guard it, albeit unworthy the trust. And as this dag ger once shed royal blood in defence of my mother's honor it shall now shed thine in de-

"Hoa there, varlets ! why stand ye staring at the silly wench?" shouted Plimpton; "pinion her behind there, but ses ye harm

"O man," cried Alice, with a burst of enthusiastic confidence in the power of God, "neither thyself nor thy minions have power to pinion me whilst I hold this blessed cup." "Give it me," said Plimpton, again advan-

"Never," cried Alice, "while I live and

Two of the soldiers now made a motion to execute the orders of their master, when a shout was heard behind, and then a tall, musscarf, and followed by Nell Gower, suddenly "Which of ye dares molest this maiden ?"

he demanded, stepping before Alice and look-Foor Alice! the moment she heard the December 19, 1883.

doublet and close-fitting hose, and ordered all "" See to it, knaves," he oried, " that ye dis-

"Nay, sir, thou mistakest; be's but a trescherous dog, and deserveth to be strangled under the heel of every honest man he chances to come foul of."

"Dog, or devil, Sir Stranger, let him rise, I command thes." "Thou commandest! and who art thou,

sir; and thou,-ah, my good sooth,-if I mistake not, the very hero of the Tartan bonnet. Spurn him from thee, and let him rise, sir; he's not worthy to wipe the feet of so gallant a fellow as the costard monger of mid-summer eve. So ho, Sir Thomas Plimpton," he added, as the latter rose inexpressibly crestfallen and disappointed at the turn things had taken, and mortified by the presence of the carl, his bitter enemy. "Marry, sir, thou'rt in a corry plight, methinks; but get thee gone -get thee gone, and take thy followers with thee, and see to it thon'rt forthcoming on the morrow, when this matter shall be investigated. As to the prisoners here, I shall answer for them myself,"

Plimpton seemed doubting for an instant whether he should resist or obey the order.

"Thou'rt my superior officer, my lord captain," said he at length, biting his lip, and casting a ferocious look at the earl, " and therefore I must needs submit. But we shall meet again. As for this meddler." he added, casting a side glance at O'Brien, who stood leaning on his sword, eying him with a smile of unutterable scorn, "I've a debt to pay him, and he shall have it in proper season."

" Nay, sir, not to me, not to me," responded Bodger, with the same contemptuous smile; "I'll send thee my henchman, for thon'rt a most treacherous and cowardly bind, and unworthy the courtesy of knight or gentleman.

When Plimpton and his surviving followers had lett the cavern, carrying with them the dead and wounded of the party, Leicester turned to look for Nell Gower and the child. He found the old woman sitting on the ground, behind the altar, supporting the head of the dead priest upon her lap, and Alice beside her, resting hers on the breast of the Gaberlunzie.

O'Brien followed the earl, and stood for a while sliently gazing on the face of the priest. Once only he cast a furtive glance towards Alloe, as ff he wished, yet feared, to look at her in her hour of sorrow. Nell saw him, and muttered, in answer to his thoughts,--

"Ay, man, he was her godiather; 'twas himsel atood up for her at the blessed font; ay, 'deed was't, an the puir wee bairn, when she cudna spak used run aye to greet him wi' the sign o' the cross, ilka time he'd come to Brockton. Frae that hour to this, she was aye his theme, when he'd sit down wi' us to has a bit crack roun the chimney neuk. An after he took orders, an cam down here whiles to say the mass, Wullie Hasleton, the auld clerk, ust aye hear him whisperin' the same of Alice Wentworth in his prayers. But he's gone frae her noo, puir thing; he's dead and gone. Mony a hunt they gaed him these twa years, and mony's the hill he orassed 'tween here and Allanbury, or Glastonbury, as the new-fangied name gaes; an in cular, active young man, his jerkin torn and troth, Bodger O'Brien, there was nae a bonthe border. But he didna care for thas things, this mony a year, beein' a priest c' God, a man o' peace. O, ay, was he lad," she oried, bending down to kiss his forehead, "and died for his auld faith, lik a brave, dauntless sol-

dier as he was, wi' his armor on ." mgth demanded Leicester. "Ne," responded Nell; "I'll keep it to re- the Gaberlunzia had disappeared in the side her, and feit sure of his protection, her dead, whilst Nell thus spoke her simple but affecting panegyric, his lips twitching, and his breast heaving with emotion as he gazed and listened. But when she at length concluded, the noble, generous fellow could no longer restrain his tears, and kneeling down, he fervently klased the pale forehead of the confessor. As he slowly rose up again, Alice's eye behind the altar, where he remained still met his. He approached and spoke to her one by one under its terrible blows, her thou has well proved thyself the daughter of did better, gentle reader; she took old checks finesed fresh again, and her eye Annie Howard." shot forth once more the enthusiastic fire As the girl fell, Nell Gower, assisted by lips, and wet it with her tears -- the holiest tribute of gratitude she could offer him for his veneration of the dead. Leicester, seeing her take the young man's hand, looked iu her modest face and sighed, libertine as he was, when her guileless simplicity recalled the memory of his gentle Amy Robsart.

delicacy! gramercy on't !- fail not to speak shy wishes concerning the manner of my death. I only stipulate, if it so please thee, that it be somewhat sudden, and require not an over exertion o' lung or limb." "The dell tak yer tongue; canna ye keep

it frae waggin' for as minit?" oried Nell, making Oliver by the arm. "Hearken to me, man; there's a wee bit bairn here ye maun tak under yer charge."

"A bairn! woman-who, grace and pa-Mence !' "Whisht, ye bletherin' clift; has ye na

TESSOD AVA ?" "A bairn ! O, doubtless, thou'lt strap it

on my shoulders, cradic and blankets, and ail the other appendages; eb, marry, and send me tumbling back again to Wimbleton."

4 Listen. Ye'll return without delay to the Peacock, and bide ye there till Southron ca's for ve wi' the child. An dinna forget to tak tent, that is disna is', whilst yer jerkin' up an doun on the pillion."

"Grace and patience, Nell ! on the pillion didst thou say ? On the pillion ? I carry a ohild en a pillion ?"

"Hush, man, an be na sae glegg. An min when ye come to the Whitehorse, ye'll no be surprised to see two three lrish lads, wi' blue blouses, makin' merry wi' yer ale. An gin they pick a quarrel wi' Southron, and tak awa the bairn from his custody, why, ye can blusther, ye ken, an gie them a wallop o' a cudgel now an they, to show yer no privy to the plot. But dinna fash yersel aboot the weel donny thing, honest Oilver, for ye maun be sure it will is' into guid and carefu hands"

"Humph ?' said the innkeeper, when Nell had communicated her wishes, "and so it was for this instruction thoust brought me hither fifteen miles-two on foot and thirteen on horseback.'

"Ay, an wad has brought ye as mony mair, on the same erran'. Ou, trust me couain, it's na common brat o' some nameless light o' love, or Nell Gower wadna trouble hersel sas muckle about its safe keepin'; na, ns, Oliver, the puir thing may yet repay ye for a' the ills ye has suffered on its acooupt."

"But why didst not come thyself, with thy instructions ?" demanded Oliver, somewhat wratby at Nell, for thus needlessly dragging him out on so long and fatiguing a journey. "Thou wert lighter of foot, methinks, to trip it to Wimbleton on thine own business than Oliver Goodniff to run to Whinstone Hollow for Information that doth ·but little concern him."

" Ou, ye dinna ken, man, ye dinna ken, it may yet concern ye mair than ye wot o'; ye has na forgotion the auld waa's o' Westlow Abbey yit, and the wierd woman's prophecy-

' In twenty years more ye'll be just two score There's a secret that night to be t ld, That will wake ye, or ward ye, for a queen will reward ye With a collar of hemp or gold.' "

" Nell, Nell," oried Oliver, shaking his head doubtingly, " I fear me much the hem- aback by the recognition. pin one's the more likely. And it's not soul by wicked practices, like other women of doubtful repute, nor, if I may say it, required many deeds of darkness at my hands ;

"Why hast thou come hither without the babe?" he brgan. "E'en to mak a condition wi' ye ere I part

wi't," promptly replied Nell. "Ab. theu wouldst bargain once more ?"

"Ou, na, I canna say it's a bargain either;

only jist to remind ye that ye maunua see the queen's promise o' sanctuary rights to Whinstane Hollow braken to yer vera face an no mak an effort to prevent it." "Who dares disrespect the royal license?"

demanded Leicester.

"One Sir Thomas Plimpton, at yer service, wha comeg wi's troop o' soldiers, an a warrint frae her majesty's ain hand and seal, to

search for pricets an mass mongers, an aboon a' for ane Alice Wentworth, that's noo under my special protection.

"By my halidome this is strange," muttered the earl; "I had thought this man had gone to Scotland this morn. Where is he?" "Doon by there, amang the rooks in the hollow "

"Bath he much force of ercort?"

"Ay, I'll be bound has he, twa three sozen men or mair, an waits only for the return o' a spy he sent to the cavern, to spier after the bit lassie. If ye dinna mak haste, ye'll be ower late to stap him. An gin he ance maks his way in, ye'll has trouble to set him out.

"Aud the child; where may the child 4. 73

"Ou, dinna fret yersel aboot the bairn; ye'll has it gien ye, sale an soun, as soon's ye send Plimpton awa."

"But I'm unattended, my good woman, and cannot therefore compel him to leave; besides, I feel no desire to be recognized at such a time and place."

"Weel, woel, just as ye like it, but I maun hand the child till ye mak guid the queen's promise;" and Nell made a motion towards the door.

"If thou'lt give the babe to this fellow without further delay, I shall hasten to the court, and return with sufficient force to defend the cavern, and give safe escort to all its

inmates beyond the forest." "Ou, ay ;it wud be the auld story, 1'll warrint : get hand o' yer sin, and the deil tak the rest."

"No; I promise thee right faithfully -"Pugh i my Lord Leicester, I wudna gie a bodie for yer promise, or the queen's either," interrupted Nell.

"Ah! how knowest thou I'm Lord Lelcester ?" demanded the earl, somewhat taken

"I spaed it, my lord; didna ye learn frae that thou hast done much down the queen how I tauld fortunes, an tuck right evil either in thy time, nor perilled thy bairns' lives, an concocted poisons, an a' that? bairns' lives, an concocted poisons, an a' that? Hoot, my lord, ye surely didna take me for sa blate a body as no to spier after yer name." "Whatever be my name," replied the earl first moment of attack, and was crushed sprang forward, and caught him firmly by the but, Nell, Nell, thou hast a most damnable in a tone of vexation and disappointment, under the feet of the combatants. The name; the very sound of it tells of old bones, " I would have thee speak of it with proper priset, now released for an instant from the priset, now released for an instant from the barrent barren in a tone of vexation and disappointment, under the feet of the combatants. The wrist. and oriokets' legs, and bolling cauldrons, and respect; for by my good faith, if I but once hands of the soldiers, begged carnestly that ' sir; 'tis the Holy Eucharist."

mind ye o' my past services, gin I e'er hap. | men's arms; 'ain minit mair wad taen a prepen to get in trouble."

for a' the goud in yer coffers. I tauld ye aince on the people, without distinction of afore, that goud and siller cud buy na comforts for me. So come awa to the cave, my guid lord, or bide here, just as ye like it." And Nell opened the door, and disappeared without further parley.

Re-entering the passage leading to the chapel, she heard Millar conversing with some one on his way out, and suspected he was communicating to a messenger from shot forth once more the enthusiastic fire the impatient Sir Thomas the cause of his of her youth. delay.

The mass had well nigh ended, the holy communion given to the faithful, and Alice Wentworth just returned to her place, after receiving the blessed sacrament, when Nell, walking stealthily up the aisle, knelt down behind the young girl. Hardly had she done so, however, when a clatter and sirush, as of armed men, was heard at the door.

Every eye turned in the direction of the featful sounds, and every form, bent and prostrated before the sacred altar, as if moved by one common impuise, rose up simultan. eously, and turned round to gaze back, like a herd of startled deer, back, when the first distant bay of the hounds breaks upon their ears. The women trembled with fear, and backed through the crowd in the direction of the altar, or clung to the arms of their husbands and friends for protection; and the men drew their swords and dirks from upder their cloaks and jer-

kins, and prepared to defend themselves. The instant Nell heard the first sound from the corridor without, she plucked from Alics's neck the red scarf she wore, and substituting

black one, directed her to keep among the women near the altar as much as possible. "What mummery is this?" demanded Plimpton, advancing with his sword drawn, Father Peter conveyed, "come down, or and flinging down the missal from which the thou'lt be lost; listen, they're shouting thy pricet was commencing to read the concluding prayer. "I arrest thee, Sir Mumbler, in the queen's name; hos there, men; tear off these gewgaws, and bind him in irons."

"Away, fellow! take thy hands off, and pollute not the sacred vestments!" orled one of the Oatholic gentlemen, who had stationed himself near the priest as soon as he heard the first rush of the sol. diere. "Away, caltiff!" he shouted, throwing aside his cloak and drawing his rapier, "or the sanotuary itself will not save thee."

Plimpton's followers, in obedience to orders, had laid hold of Father Peter, and commenced to tear off the vestments. when some half dozen peasants came driving on in a body from the direction of the door, and, snatching their daggers from their belts, attacked the soldiers. They struck, however, with the handles of their weapons, probably from an unwillingness to shed blood, and especially in a place so sacred. One of the soldiers, who had torn the chasuble, or outer vestment, almost entirely off the

cloue lite."

age or sex. Every arm in the chapel appeared raised in a deadly fight; but there was one seen to wave above the rest, and prostrate all before it. Nell's glance followed

"O, guid God!" she cried : "gle us but a

sirs, what a sough's in his blows! On wi' ye, sits, what a sought it has blown. On why it, my bra young callent, an avenge the murder him to come on. o' God's minister. Down wi' them, my bonnie "Saxon dog," he cried; "I have searched had, down wi' the dogs o' hell, down wi' for thee long, but have found thee at last. them."

Here a number of shots were fired, as the soldiers succeeded for a time in extricating on this craven hind. O for one stout arm!" their fire arms from the crush of their assailants; some of the balls taking fatal effect, bursting from his guarda, and rushing and others wounding, or flattoning harmlessly forth with the daggen in his hand on the rooks. In the midst of this discharge, which he snatched from Alloc's un-Nell stood upon the rock, waving her dirk conscious grasp. "Here 14 is, my with her right hand, whilst she threw back gallant boy; it hath fougut many a fair her long hair with her left. Her gray locks, failing from the roll in which she always kept | it may once, at least, protect the honor of the them hound up, almost reached her feet; her King of kings. On with thee, my brave motions and gesticulations, as she swaved young soldier; resistance is no longer a crime, from side to side, lent an impressiveness and but a duty." force to her words that seemed to infuse fire into the hearts of the Catholics. And as stanning blow from the handle of his dagger,

illumined her flushed and flery countenance, she seemed like Hecate baranguing the Faries.

"Nell, dear Nell," oried the trembling Alice, who had now ventured out from behind the altar, where she had the body of name; they're firing at thee. O, dear Nell, expose not thyself thus."

"Aws, awa wi'ye bairn, and dinna mind me," responded Nell in a hoarse, exhausted voice, "what care I for their powder and balls, their bolts an arrows? They cauna harm me. God has gien me mony a long year to live for his ain holy purposes, an a' the desvils in earth or hell canna hurt a hair o' my head. Awa wi'ye, lassie, an save yersel. On wi' ye, Oatholics," she resumed, again waving her dagger-"on wi ye, an fight for yer altars; down wi' the dogs,

an' dinna "pare a coward heart o' them." Whilst Nell spoke thus, a wave of the turious crowd rolled up and broke against the altar, driving the old woman from her tribune, and soattering some of the sacred vessels on the floor. The gold ciborium, in which the blessaed sacrament was kept, just then attracted the notice of one of the soldiers, and he made an attempt to snatch it from the alter, with, no doubt, the intention of appropriating it as his share of the plunpriest, received a blow on the temple from der. But Allee, who had turned to secrete the hard knuckles of a stalwart fellow in a herself behind the rock, perceiving the man's blue gabardine, that sent him with a thud object, and trembling with fear and indignaagainst the wall, whence he sank down sense- tion at the bare thought of the outrage he less on the pavement. Another fell at the might offer the sacred body of her Bedeemer,

"Touch it not," she oried; "touch it not,

woman's heart could no longer sustain the struggle she had so long maintained

" I'll give thee gold for it." By this time every soldier from without against the natural weakness of her sex, "Hoor, mani I diana care a thistle down had poured in, and made an onslaught and she sank down insensible at his feet, against the natural weakness of her sex, still holding her hands folded over the sacred vessel, and pressing it to her bosom.

"O God of my fathere," cried the Gaberlunzle, who had witnessed the whole scene from that arm through all the vicissitudes of the guarded; "I thank thee for that sight. It re- low and tenderly; but she replied not in bloody fray; and as the soldiers fell, crushed pays me for years of suffering. Alice, Alice, Alice, her heart was too full to speak; she

one or two others, removed her. O'Brien, then turning on Plimpton, who had just raised dozen arms like that to defend us. Heegh, his rapler to stab him from behind, leansd his back against the wall, and shouted to

> O for one stout arm to keep off these blood hounds, while I avenge the murdered priest "Here it is," shouted the Gaberiunzie, fight for the honor of a perjured king

Whilst the Gaberlunzle, with many a the glance of the torches along the walls wielded sure and strong in his weil-trained arm, kept off the followers of Plimpton from overpowering their master's assailant; the latter struggled desperately with his opponent. Exhausted from fatigue and loss of blood, and having his left arm broken by a builet in the beginning of the fray, he fought against overwhelming odds. Plimptov, on the other hand, inflamed with jealousy. and maddened with rage at this attempt of the young irishman to rescue his prize a third time, struck and thrust with his rapier in all the fury of revenge and despair.

The quarrel, however, lasted not long, for Plimpton's rage soon exhausted his strength. than ye wot o'. But let's guide our Belying, as he did, more upon force than skill, in the management of his weapon, his passes were made with so murderous an impetuosity that he exposed himself more than once to his adversary's cooler weapon. It was after seeing one or two blunders of this kind, so unusual in honor able fight, and which he was by no means prepared to expect that O'Brien resolved not to let the next pass with impunity ; and silding his sword up under that of his antagonist, as the latter missed his longe, fairly ran it through his sword arm. The instant Plimpton felt himself wounded, he threw himself down, and sued for quarter; but O'Brien, unwilling to treat so mean a villain on easy terms. placed his toot on his neck, and orushing him beneath it, commanded him to renounce all protended claims which the queen's war. rant had given, or would yet give him, to the custody of Alice Wentworth. Ere the fallen man, however, could mumble a syliable in reply, a tall, noble-looking personage, wearing a white plume in his connet, appeared at the head of some tweaty men, armed with and may be, for aught I ken to the contrary, sword and buckler, and dressed in light-blue

In the silence that now prevailed, a tiny scream was heard in a distant part of the oavern.

"Come," said Leicester, beckoning to Nell Gower, "I would speak with thec."

The old woman rose up, and conducted him to the place where she had left Whitret Macbairn in charge of the infant.

It was then arranged that the dwarf should carry the child to Southron, who still remained expecting it at the hut; that Alice and Bodger O'Brien should accompany the earl to the royal palace, not as prisoners under Plimpton's warrant of arrest, but as free petitioners to her majesty; and that the Gaberlunzie, with the other surviving Catholics, should remain unmolested to bury the dead and carry home their wounded.

" There's se thing mair, my Lord Leicester, whilk I'd mak bauld to remind ye o'," observed Nell, "and that's cen jist this-that shud ill betide un assie at the hands o' this Plimpton, or 'e queen's, I'll hand ye accountable for't."

"Me accountable hs, ha !" laughed Leicester; "why, woman, thou speakest like an empress."

"Weel, weel, man, ye need na laugh an tak on that gate," responded Nell; "I ken the power I has ower ye weel enough, and tak care I dinna mak yersel ken it sooner business canny and fairly ; let's gie and tak, een though the ain be a mighty carl, an the ither a blatherin', daft auld spaewife. Ou, ay, let's gie and tak-gle me yer protection lor as bairn, an I'll gie ye my secrecy for the titber."

"And what knowest thou of secrets respecting this child ?" said Leicester, assuming a composure he was far from feeling.

"Ha, hal did ye no hear I was a Scotch spacwife?' resumed Nell.

"Ay, marry, have I; and what of that?" "Hand out yer han', an come ye nearer the

light," she replied. "I'll tell ye a' the secrets o' the bairn in a clappin'."

The earl assented, and held out his jewelled hand

"Now," said Nell, looking at it under the torchlight, "there's a wee spot there, that's ay termed a secret; it's a red mark or blemlah, as ye may ca' it. Weel, sae far sae guid; and these sax lines here, runnin' slantin into't, we ca' the guards, or secret keepers. This ain ye see's blacker than a' the rest,

CONTINUED ON THIED PAGE.

# December 19, 1883.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. and the second second

s mediciner, or doctor, or some sic person ; but it's amaist worn out, ye observe, sae that his watchin' an wantin', an secrecy, an a' that, did him nae guid. Weel, here's anither ain; it's a fairer line, an lies close by the secret, so nae doubt it's some bosom frien that keeps near, an's muckle thought o'. An this third line, sh! look there, my lord; dinna ye ses it's the secret keeper maist interested o' them a'; it's no straight, like the tithers, put winds itsel roun the wee spot, as it 'twud crush it, like a serpent strangling its ain young; an look ye, man, there's somethin' aboon it, jist for a' the world like a crown on the head o't."

Here the earl showed some signs of unexiness, and made a motion to withdraw his hand.

"Bide a wee, bide a wee ; am no done yet." said Nell. "An here's the fifth; is runs spot, an signifies that it wudna suffer any injury to beis' it, for some tarfere muckle stween them, though it could an opportunity to throw dirt at the Jesuite, stretch itsel, ye see, an mak itsel troublesome | and are particularly jubilant when the occato baith, gin it was sair disturbed."

"Enough,' exclaimed Lelcester, at length hath cost thee some soudy and research; and yet, methinks, had one of my squires given thee his hand, thou mightst have discorned the same lines in it."

"Ha, ha! whis kens?' again reproted Nell; "but he wudna catch the meanin' sas soon's his master."

"Thou hadst an apt Instructor, doubtless. " Ay, two o' them."

"Two of them !" exclaimed the earl, some what startled in spite oi his precaution. "Their names?"

"The Duke o' Bichmond an his godmither."

"There's no such duke in England."

"Weel, weel, bide a wee, bide a wee ; time maun tell,' cried Nell; and she peremptorly waved him off, without jurther explanation.

## OHAPTER XXXII.

When Sir Geoffrey alighted in front of Brockton Hall, his first look was turned to the grated window of the cell in which he still supposed Alics was confined. He shook his hand playfully, and signed to her that he was just hurrying off to open her prison door, and set her free. Indeed, so intent was he on her liberation, and so precocupied with the thought of again embracing her after so long an absence, that he perceived not his hat had fallen in his descent from the herse, and that he was then hastening on, bareheaded, through a crowd of gaping servants assembled at the door to receive him. Even when one of them, more considerate than the rest followed the old map, and pressed his wellworn hat down upon his head, he seemed not to notice it, but ambled away quito unconscious of the attention.

The preview old crippies, also, who had hobbled up the steps on their orutches to receive their customary dole, and ranged themselves, in the order of seniority, on either side of the porch, were, to their no small astonishment, passed by unnoticed.

On entering the half, after leaving his horse In the stable and temoving his motion and monstache, Beddy found his fellow-servants conversing, in low, carneet whispers, about their master, and confidently expressing to each other their conviction of his insanity. The abstracted manner and disordered appearance of the knight, combined with the exaggerated notions they had already conceived of him, led them, no doubt, to believe that he had actually run mad at lass. (To be continued)

THE GREAT GERMAN

# CORRESPONDENCE. THE JESUITS.

# To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITHIES.

Sin,-Your remarks in last week's issue, regarding the barkings of your evangelical contemporary against the Jennits, has recalled to my mind an interesting little sketch of the Jesuit mission at Tadousac in the early days of the colony, which I read not long since, and the record of the daily lives of lics justly feel towards the traducers of the illustrious order of St. Ignatius.

A discussion is now being carried on, as you itsel atween the serpent and the red it is to this controversy we are indebted for the venemous attacks which have attracted your any injury to beta' it, for some attention in the columns of that sanoti-reason or tither, for its ain sake may be; wha kens? An here's anither and fared ligious daily in the world." It goes without lookin' thing, that's curled up into itsel, an saying that the Pecksniffs and Chadbands of keeps aye lookin' and watchin', but disna in. | the Puritanical organs are only too glad of withdrawing his hand; "I see thy paimistry write the history of his countrymen, the French Canadians, and in the course of his work has seen fit to oriticise, with undue and unwarranted been gone over thousands of times by enemies of the Onurch ever since the foundation of the coolety. This writer has thus far raceived encouragement and support from a few flippant "chroniquers" whose approval carries little weight and whose literary integrity, as shown by divers compromising exploits, may be said to be on a par with the gaming trust-worthiness of Bret Harts's famous " Heathen Chines." That these gentlemen are on the "wrong track" is sufficiently evident from the unstinted praise bestowed upon them by the bitter and unscrupulous enemy of their race and creedthe fanatical Witness-while for their able opponent it has nothing but reviling, of which he, no doubt, is justly proud, for to a serious Oatholio abuse from the Wilness is a faultless certificate of orthodoxy. Dr. Tache's

scholarly sitainments render him a formidable adversary; his profound erudition, inexorable logic, and pure incisive language enable him to expose with pitiless sever. ity the countless errors, contradictions, and misstatements, involuntary and otherwise, which he discovers scattered through the work. Great stress is laid on "documents" by which the author claims he can substantiate all his statements. Yet a few days since a French Canadian gentleman of the highest standing, in a letter to La Minerve, charged the historian with an offense of the gravest character, the faisification of a document, and up to this date the charge has not, as I am aware, been refuted. Dr. Tache's

letters, which are sagerly read, appear in La Minerve, as do also the rejoinders of his oppo-nent. But these details are leading me away from the Tedousac Mission, or rather, from the sketch entitled, " Nolica Historique sur la Mission de Ste. Oroix de Tadousso. We learn from it that Pere de Orepleul had oharge of the Mission from 1671 till 1702, having thus passed more than thirty years of life among the savages. He left to his successors, to guide and instruct them, a record of his labore, from which we glean minute details of the arduous duties of a missionary in those early days, a life that was a long and weary martyrdom. The missionaries were dependant on the goodwill of the savages for food and lodging, lived with them in their narrow, crowded wigwams in which they were obliged to take a

sitting posture when not on their knees. In winter the wigwams were constantly

long marches on the glitering snow occa-sioned paiaful inflammation of the eyes, often

brothren of to-day that they brought their troubles on themselves by an excess of regious zeal. The Jesuits despised nor eared no ordeals, however repugnant to weak human nature; they came to win souls to God. While they thankfully accepted from their savage hosts and pupils ranold meat and disgusting stews, let us, wise children of our generation, merrily sing gastronomic lyrics in honor of succulent bivalves, and the other good things of our day, in which we delight to induige. While they, eurrounded by well-nigh insuperable difficulties and exthose devoted men, as portrayed by a vener- asperating distractions, laboriously wrote able Father of the Society, is of a nature to annals which to day are of priceless accentuate the indignation which all Oatho- | value, and which we do not disdain to consult in order to acquire renown as historiane, let us gaily dash off pompous odes to greet the advent of disreputable wanderare no doubt aware, in the French press, and ing players, whose damaged reputations and most unsavory antecedents forever banich them from the pale of respectable soulaty. Let us in stilled verse pay homage to their gaunt and questionable charms. They may perchance be dissolute and shameless; what

matter; they are "ohle," that suffices. While the Jesuits, with heaven-inspired generosity, gave their talents, their labors, and their lives for the formation and well sion is offered by soi-disont Catholics. A his- being of the colony, let us, with patriotic torian (?) of the present day has attempted to ardor, give joy to their most implecable enemies (and our own for that matter) by covert sneers and open disparagement. While they labored inces antly wherever good was to be accomplished, yet we shall severity, that noble vanguard of the Church; a sver look upon them as oraity intriguers, course which cannot be said to display phe-of thirsting to usurp civil power. When their pomenal originality, for the same ground has martyrs are extelled, let us, with colossal puerility, protest that colonists were also massaored, therefore the Jesuits shall not be honored. We may from time to time award to them a pupy meed of praise, in order that we may acquire the right to censure them, and when our patriotic labors shall have been brought to a close, perhaps the Boyal Society of Canada may graciously accord to us an academio crown. **Н.М.** Montreal, December 10th, 1883.

🝸 TOUT SORTE DE UHOSES.

A recent raturn of the Financial Board of Cambridge University puts the income of colleges at \$1,156,000. Trinity has the able. largest, over \$231,000; Magdaleu the smallest, \$23,500. The colleges contribute \$26,000 to the common university fund-two and a quarter per cent., about.

THE SIGSS OF WORMS are well known but the remedy is not always so well determined, Worm Powders will destroy them.

The charges on the United Telephone system in London yield to the General Post Office £6.186.

Why suffar from Indigestion, Want of Appetite, or General Nervous Depression, when you can be cured by getting a bottle of **GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS for 75 cents, in**cluding sample package of Pills. Sold by all druggists.

A Butler man in Springfield, Mass., is wearing a straw hat, which he is not to change until the General is elected again.

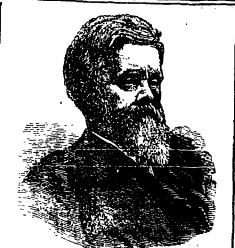
All cases of weak or lame back, backache rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Prive 25 cents. 136its A physician in preity active practice in

Union County, Ga., 18 93 years old. Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worme,

and gives rest to the sufferer. Sarah Bernhardt says she speaks English, but those who have heard her say she doesn't. A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove

the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure."

The storm which raged in Great Britain seems to have extended to the Continent as well, much damage having been done in some by esting too freely of necooked fruit su



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimunials from Gollege Professors, respectable l'hysicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Waraer's SAFE Oure published in the editorial colums of our best newspa-pers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Oure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious and will frankly add that if I found myself the elotim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is the medical pro-fession stands dazed and he piezs in the presence of more time ore kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelli-gent and very reputs de gentiemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discover-ies which occasionally bring help to suffer-ing humanity. The very marked testimonials from Gollege



The pay of the Archbishop of Paris has just been out down from \$9,000 to \$6,000. The Bishop of London has \$50,000 and two palaces, but the chains on him are innumer-

No other media as bas won for itself such universal approvation in its own city, state and country and among all people, as Ayer's Satseparitia It is the best combination of vegetable bl: od purifiers, with the lodide of Potassium and Iron ever offered to the pub-Hc.

White marble statue of Liebig at Munich with a black corresive preparation, which it is feared will rule t.

Holloway's Pros -Weary of Life .- Darangement of the liver 's one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific source of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few dozes of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits, and repelling the covert stracks made on the nerves by ex-cessive heat, impure atmospheres, over-in- acterised by greater meanness and incapacity dalgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's P lis, which will regulate

disordered action, brace the nerves, morease the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills and explicitly putting them in practice, the most desponding will soon teel confident of a perfect recovery.

Nine Charokee Indians have established a Nattonal Bank in the Territory.

BE CABEFUL WHAT YOU EAT. The best medical authorities declare that worms in the human system are often induced

# **I ABNELL BANOUET**

### A Bational Tribute to the Irish Leader-Mr. Farnell's Speech a Scathing Rebake to the Powers that be -Opinions of the Press.

T

DUBLIN, Dec. 11. --- The banquet given fonight in the Rotunds at which the national tribute was presented to Farnell, was attended by persons from all parts of Ireland and Great Britain. Five hundred and eighty tiokets to the banquet had been sold. Great precautions were taken to prevent any but members of the National League from entering. Lord Mayor Dawson presided. The address accompanying the tribute pre-sented to ParnelPwas enclosed in an imperial quarto album, with richly carved bog-oak covers studded in sliver, wrought bog-oak tracery and other appropriate ornaments. The illuminations of the album include pictures of Avondale mansion, Parnell's family arms, family ministures painted, and the borders of the illuminated pages are inscribed in the style of the best Irish manuscript. The album is enclosed in a richly wrought oxydized silver casket of elaborate workmanship. The device and designs are the work of Henry O'Shea, of Limerick, and the expense incurred therefor was £100,

THE BANQUET BOOM

was crowded. Among those present were Messrs. Sullivan, Sexton, O'Brien, McCarthy, Biggar, Gray, Healy, O'Connor and other members of Parliament. Lord Mayor Dawson presided. Daviti, in his response to the toast of " Ireland a Nation," said that led by Farnell they might believe themseves on the threshold of heralding in the Irish nation. Lord Mayor Dawson then read an address to Parnell. Mr. Parnell, on rising to reply, was obsered. He referred to the formation of the Land League, and said :-" Never was there a movement formed to contend against such a system of robbery and (raud, in the carrying out of which there was so much moderation displayed and such absence of orime. There are 30,000 soldlers and 15,-000 police in Ireladd. The law of habeas corpus has been repeatedly violated, the most significant example being when a thousand Irishmen were imprisoned by

### BUCKEHOT FORSTER.

If the Liberals wish the Irish to co-operate with them there must be no more coercive emigration. We regard any system of emigration that we have yet had in this country as murderous blow against the life of our nation, being accompanied by untold sufferings on the part of the victime. Threetourths of the emigrants from Ireland during the last year or two have been compelled to find homes in miserable gartets in New York, Boston and Montreal. The proceedings of Mr. Tuke's commistees stand exposed as an indecent attempt to assist the Government in getting quit of the Irish people. If we are to be emigrated or coerced, we prefer to have the dose administered by the Tories rather than by those wolves in shesp's clothing, the than any of his predecessors. Earl Spencer came to Ireland as a sort of

### INFERIOR BOTTLE-HOLDER

to Forster. We are not surprised that Bpencer should do his best to imitate the biggest opercionist who ever came to Ireland, and that he should desire to give full play to the unbridled insults and passions of the foreign garrison in Ireland. Trevelyan's ambition is to prevent everyons from doing what he has a legal right to do. Instances are the imprisonment of Harrington, the seizure of the Kerry Sentinel and the screet of its editor, and the suppression of national meetings in the North. Oar rulers' want of common honesty permits Harrington to remain in prison for an offence of which the men'in

# A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

3

بدوها والمتحققة والتقصية

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer : --

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1862. River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1862.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS. voerseer in the Lowelt Carpot Corporation. Was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afficied will sait Rheum in its worst form. Its ulceratious actually covered himbs. He was entirely cured by Avery's AnsarAnnikLA. Sco certificato in Ayor's Almanac for 1883.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

# THE PARNELL BANQUET

The London Dallies in a Rage-One of Them Hazards the Opinion that He is a "Friend of Ireland"-The Thunderer on Fart Spencer's Polley,

LONDON, Dac. 12-The Standard Bays : Par. nell must feel some computction and shame at having been the most prominent person at a banquet where the Queen was wantonly and gratuitously insulted.

The Telegroph says the Government must take immediate steps to teach Parnell that his defiance will not be further tolerated.

The News believes that Parnell honestly desires to act for Ireland's good, but is willing to report to anything to win.

The Times Pays it is evident Earl Spanoer's policy has entirely befiled the plans of the Land Leaguers.

## THE HARP WITHOUT THE CROWN.

DUBLIN, Dro. 12 .--- At the banquet to Pernell last night the French, United States and Irish flags, the last with the harp, but without the crown, were grouped over the chairman's seat. Thirty priests were present, most of them being from the dioceses of Archbishop Oroke and Bishop Nulty.

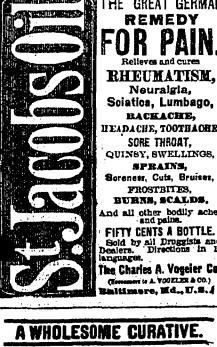
## Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Recided Benefit.

Dr. John P. Wheeler, Hudson, N.Y., says: I have given it with decided berefit in a case of inputrition of the brain from abuse of alcohol."

## WHY "OUR FRITZ' IS GOING TO ROME.

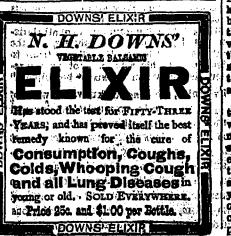
BISMARCK AND THE POPE -- A SENSIBLE OLD MONABOR.

NEW YORK, Doo, 11 .-- A London telegram says :- The question and the puzzle to day is the Crown Prince's journey to Rome. Nobody seems able to explain why it is to be undertaken. The Olericals are quite as funorant on this point as the Liberals. Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Centre, said yesterday, when told of the projected journey, that it was impossible otherwise he should have known something about it. The Moniteur de Rome, closely connected with the Vatican, had a telegram from Berlin onlyfour days ago in which it is said that negotistions with the Vatican have remained so far without any result, and that the Orown Prince's visit was intended for the Vatican primarily and not for the Quirinel. in spite of the attempted denial of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Had the Crown Prince wished to see the King of Italy alone the latter would doubtless have made journey to Genoa or to some other point to meet him. The journey to Bome for this object therefore lequite unnecessary. The liberale assert that Prince Bismarck has arranged to settle the political and coclesiastical conflict with Rome for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the Belohstag by a combinationwith the Conservatives and Centre in order this generation shall not pass away until it to carry through his scheme for the insurance of workmen against accidents ; but this idea is untenable, as Prince Bismarck would scarcely sacrifice a position in which he be. lieves himself right in order to gain a passing victory in the Beichstag. There must be other and greater reasons besides this for the sudden commoning of the Minister of Cultur on Saturday to Friederichsruhe. It would scene. to point out that Blemarok himself was upprepared. The only plausible assumption is that the Orown Prince's visit is undertaken at she personal wish and will of Kaiser Wilhelm, who desires pesses with Rome before he leaves. the Empire to his successor. One Berlin. paper calls to mind the words addressed by the Crown Prince during his short period of regency on June 10, 1978, to a home-less Pope: -- "This visit, doubtless, results from a natural desire on the part of Kaiser Wilhelm to leave the Empire at peace, not only with his powerful neighbors, but, what is more essential, with itself." Bussin, Dec. 11 .- The North German Gazetie sava there are no special or political motives Involved in the visit of the German Orown Prince to the King of Italy or to the Pope.



TROPIC)

debarring them from reading their braviaries and rendering it necessary for them to be led RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE. SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Boreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS. and all other bodily aches FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Droggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 Languages. The Charles A. Vogeler Co. MATE IS A. VOOELER & CO.) Smitimere, Hd., U.S. 4 NEEDED IN **Every Family** AN ELEGANT AND RE-FRESHING FRUIT LOZ-ENGE for Constipation, Billoumess, Headache, Indisposition, &c. Indisposition, &c. CrSUPERIOR TO FILLS and all other system-regulating medicines. THE DOSE IS 6MALL, THE TASTS DELICIOUS, Ladies and children Uka it like it. SOLD BY ALL, DRUGGISTS, 67-26 TU& T-80WW-6 BOON TO MEN it, prioryed, low spinster, on the overally and form life's disting property, on the overally and the start without started medicines. Endersed by doctors, aisters and the press. The Medical Wesly says: "The old aisters and the press. The Medical Wesly says: "The old aisters and the press. The Medical Wesly says: "The old aisters and the press. The Medical Wesly says and wholy supersoded by THE MARSTON BOLLIG. Even wholy supersoded by THE MARSTON BOLLIG. From wholy supersoded by THE MARSTON BOLLIG. From wholy supersoded by THE MARSTON BOLLIG. From the supersoded by THE Marston Bound Boll and perland. MALISTON REMEDT CO., 75 Youge St., Teresto, Ont. 2---G



STATE FOR STATE AND A STATE

by the hand. Strong fires were kept up through the day rendering the wigwams insupportably hot, while at night they were nearly frozen with the intense cold. The cabins were so small that it was impossible to sleep with the form stretched out, and they lay with their heads against the outer snowy margin, which position frequently brought on toothache and other llis. They were obliged to constantly sleep in their clothes, and never removed them except when forced to do so to banish the vermin which they caught from their savage companions, who, particularly the children, had ever on hand a surplus stock. They were overrun with dogs, often as many as ten in the kind in the market. It is very palatable, and wigwam running over and eleeping on them. One solitary dish served for the inmates, including the dogs; the only washing the dish ever received was when it was wiped out with an old greasy skin, or licked by the dogs. The Indians were inexpressibly filtby in their preparation of food, the meat being full of hairs and all sorts of impurities. The missionaries could sat only when food was offered them. They had for napkins old dirty moccasing, while the Indians used their long locks for the purpose. The children kept a constant uproar of orying, and their unclean-ly habits created a steach so overpowering that the stomach often rebelled against it. Accompanying the Indians in all their wanderings, they made long, weary marches through dense forests, marshy tracts and snowy plains, often with ecenty rations, and with snow water only to quench their thirst. At night they laid themselves down sometimes in cold oabins, at others on the snow with a few branches of spruce under them, with stockings and clothing soaking wet, hoping to get a few sustones of refreshing sleep. I pass over many details, but have given sufficient to enable us to form an idea of the almost superhuman courage which animated these saintly herces. They were men, well-born, eduoated and refined, accustomed to the usages and comforts of the foremost nation of the tions. The balance of the bottle was used age, yet they gave up all to carry salvation by an old gentieman for Asthma, with the to the poor untutored sons of the forest. To best results. It acts like a charm." more perfectly serve their Divine Master, they voluntarily abandoned their mative many amongst them destined never sgain to behold the fair shores of sunny France, tore themselves from family kindred and all those tender ties that bind loving human hearts. They did all this to embrace a life of endless foll, privation and hardship; and more than this, many of them died at the martyr's

stake after having endured atroclous orueltles, to which death was a relief and a deliver. We, poor weak-kneed, affeminate children of this pufied-up nineteenth century, shudder as

we read the sickening details of the crush torments, and appelling suffering borne with such heroic, endurance. Even the ordinary every day discontoris of their life amongst the savages could we have endured them for alaingle week, much less lingering weary yeavs.? Oh, no! but ensoonced in our snug offices or sumptuous homes, we can coolly oritionse and presumptuously in pugnentheir motives, and tells their peap.

of the Spanish provinces. filled with dense smoke, which together with

What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsis and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and I have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptio Oure." CLARA E. PORTER.

To say that a procession was three hours in passing a given point, doesn't according to the Chicago Times, necessarily show that it was a long procession, since the given point might have been a beer saloon.

Mr. H. F. McCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa writes: "I have been dispensing and job-bing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same for chronic coughs it has no equal."

The Connecticut Legislature is to be asked to repeal the law requiring passenger trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges.

WORMS often cause serious illacas. The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It destroys and expels Worms effectually.

Montana's mines are expected to yield this year 20,000,000 pounds of copper.

C. C. Jacobs, Buffaio, N. Y., says : " Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of 8 years standing, having tried almost every known remedy, ' besides two Buffalo Physicians,' without relies; but the Oll cured him ; be thinks it cannot be recommended too highly." There being imi-tations on the market of Dr. Thomas' Eclect-io Oll, ouslomers will see that they get the genuine.

Mrs. Buth Everett of Salt Lake City says that the Utah women who signed the patition to Congress protesting sgainst any further legislation upon polygemy did so under coercion.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Faraham Centre, P.Q. writing about Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applica-

According to the calculations of the Belgian Association with regard to the abuse of alcoholic drinks, the annual consumption of spirits is now 121 and that of beer 254 litres per inhabitant. The litro is about one and three quarters English pints. The sum spent annually in the public houses is estimated at 475,000,000 francs. The retail liquor trade is perfectly free in Belgium, and anybody can open a public house where he pleases.

# DENVER DOINGS.

Mr. J. A. MoBeth, Paolfic Express Office Denver, Colo., was cured by St. Jacobs Oll of an exoruciating pain in the neok, and also toothache. One application did the work.

George Bucknell of Late county, Oal., who is in his dotage, and has no confidence in banks, buried his bonds for greater safety, and has forgotten where he barted them. FOR THE COMPLEX (OR-For Pimples. Blotches, Tan and all liching Tumors of the Skiv, use Prof. Low's Magit St/ hur

Ø expel them.

A clergyman of Allegan, Mich., says that there is so much profaily in the streets of that place that they are unsafe for children and unfit for ladies.

## HIGHLY AUBERABLE.

One very valuable feature of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is, that it is highly agreeable to take, and all varieties of Worms. tapeworm included, can be safely expelled by it, without recourse to harsh and alokening drugs.

The ficod in the Biver Scheidt, Belgium has subsided. Considerable damage was done to the quays and speets adjacent to the river.

## 

"I sell more Burdock Blood Bitters than I do of any other preparation in stock," Fays B. Jacker, druggist, Toronto. If the reader will ask any druggist in the city he will get a similar answer to his query-a proof that it is the popular medicine for the blood, liver

and kidneys known. a The Dake of Norfolk is the riobest of English nobles. They rate him at \$45,000.-000. Next to him comes the Marquis of Bute.

# A PABALYTIC STROKE.

W. H. Howard, of Geneva, N.Y., suffered with palsy and general debility, and spent a small fortune in advertised remediar, without svall, until he tried Bardock Blood Bitters. It purified and revitalized the blood, caused it to circulate (reely, and quickly restored bim to health.

A review of twenty thousand Italian troops has been ordered by King Humbert in honor of the Grown Prince Frederick William's visit to Bome.

# BAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Frank Spink, Wilton Avanue, Toronto. some time ago received a bad injury by an accident on the G.T.B. The severe contu sions were quickly healed by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oll.

Henry Smith built a nouse in Virginia City at a cost of \$20,000. It has since been sold to Robert Fulton for \$1,800, and he is moving it to Bano. ٠.

# HOW TO THEAT WEAK LUNGS.

Always breathe thought the nose, keeping the mouth closed as much as possible. Walk yard's Pectoral Balance for coughs, colds, and brouchial troubles. 0 Colored linen is to be a la made this season both in household and personal use. Pale. blue or pink sheets, bordered with deep frills of white isce, and pillow cases to match, with an immense white monogram in the centre,

2 1

وزارية المراجع والمانجي

are to be the fashion.

too much meat, cheese, etc. Whatever may be cur experience of English dealings in Ireland the cause, Freeman's Worm Powders are results in the conclusion that the English speedy and sale to ours; they destroy the always are willing to employ force to the worms, and contain their own cathartic to fullest extent against masses of the people. With regard to the question of including lieland in the

> EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE, our position is a strong and winning one. Whether Ireland is included or not we shall return about eighty members at the next election. Although our present progress is slow, we are adding to the impetus which was given to the national cause in the days of the great league. Opercion cannot last for over; it is certain that it rests with Irlshmen to determine at the next general election whether a Liberal or Tory government shall rule England. This is our great force, if we eannot rule ourselves to cause England to be ruled as we choose We are determined that has bequeathed to those who come after us the great right of national independence and prosperity. The close of Parnell's spaceh was greeted with groat cheering. Mr. Dawson then presented Parnell with a cheque for £38.000 M

# A MATIONAL TRIBUTE.

CHIGAGO, Dec. 11 .-- The following cablegrams are self-explanatory :---

"Dublin, Dec. 11 .- Alexander Sulfivan, President Irish National Land League, Americs, Ohioago :- Twelve hundred Nationallets in meeting honoring Parnell, greet America and send thanks for her sympathy. (Signed), Dawson. Obicago, Dec. 11.-Lord Mayor Dawson,

Dublin :- Irish America salutes Irsland; rcechoes her cheers for Parnefi; will never cease struggling with her for liberty until it is schieved. (Signed), Alexander Sullivan. LONDON, Dec. 11. - The Telegraph, in an article on Irlah affairs, avers that Mr. Parnell owes his reputation for greatness to his having been imprisoned for the Irish CAUSO. Commenting upon the attitude of the Irish clergy it remarks that the anathemas of the Pope againt clerical interference in political matters have been powerless in Ireland and Italy, though successful in other countries.

The Times says the glit to Mr. Parnell is an expression of the dominant feeling in Ireland. Mr. Parnell, though an utterly ordinary man, is a tactician, cool and unscrupulous. It was through these qualities that he succeeded in undermining the influence of Megera, Shaw and Butt.

# IBIBH STATE CONVENTION.

MILWAURER, Wis., Dec. 13.-At the Irish State Convention to day resolutions were reported condemning the British Government and approving the action of the Priladelphia Convention in calling for allegiance to Parnell, declaring that Ireland's hope lies in the unity and fraternity of her sons, regardless of creed or sect, and denouncing as infemous the efforts of the British Government to reand alt erect, exercise in the open air, keep kindle the fire of religious intolerance, as the skin scrupniously clean, sud take Hag- manifested in the late attacks by English inspired mobs upon meetings of Irish Nationalists in Ireland. The resolutions say it is the duty of lilshmen to promote manufacture in Ireland and encourage the importation of Itish goods into America.

> Jay Gould rays be has no connection with the New York World.

> > 19. A.A. 网络李林林的

## LAW NEWS.

### THE BAR EXAMINATIONS.

"the Ber exeminations take place on the 9th of January next, there being fourteen applicants for admission to study and twentyone tor admission to practice as follows :---For admission to study-Mesers Alphonso: Bourgeault, Acton Vale; Arihur Brunceu, Borel; Heotor Chauvin, Montresl; H A Achille Gervals, St Johns; Arthur Jodoin, Longuenii; James J Joly, Montreal; Alexandre Leppe, Acton Vale; E T Mandeville, Aifted Monk, Montreal; Boderlok L. Murchesor, Dandes; Charles O Robillard, Jo-liste; Ovide Robillard, Montreal; Hauri-Vian St Lin ; Marcus O Doberty, Dontreal Gratton, L J Blobard Hubert, Horace A Hutchins, Louis A Lavallee, Georges Laurendeau, J Stanislas Leronz Francois-Raymond Marceau, Peter S G Mackensle, Arthur Mo-rd. Connell, Joseph O Pelland, Adolphe Benaud, Oharles & Koy, Montreal; Joseph P Buissin, Telesphore Luccoix, Louis Lussier, St Hys. cinthe; Gabriel Marchand, St Johns. - 10 M

A renewed seffort is being made for them widening of St. John street, Quebeo.

and the contract of the second state of the se

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# December 19, 1883

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

Brain Sham

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TO ADVERTISMES, A limited number of selvertisements of ap-proved character will be inserted in "THE THUE WITNESS" for 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices To per line. Special rates for Special Notices To per line. Advertisements for Stachers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per in-sertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriagne 500 each inser-tion.

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NOTION TO SUBSORIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Fost Office. Those who removes should give the name of the old as well as the two Post Office. Hamiltances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remitances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label stisched to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sont free on application. Farties wishing to become subscribers can do no the address in their locality. Mare is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA

WEDNESDAY ...... DECEMBER 19, 1883

# CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

# DECEMBER 1883.

THURSDAY 20. --- Vigil of St. Thomas. FBDAY 21 .- St. Thomas, Apostle. Ember Day. Fast. Bp. Rece, Detroit, died, 1871. SATURDAY 22.—Ember Day. Fast. SUNDAY 23.—Fourth Surday in Advent. Epist. 1 Cor. iv. 1-5; Gosp. Luke til. 1.6. MONDAY 24. -- Vigil of Christmas. Fast. TUREDAN 25 .- Obristmas. First Mass, Epist. Tit. 11, 11-15; Gosp. Luke 11, 1-14. Second Mass, Epist. Tit. 1il. 4-7; Gorp.

Luke H. 15 20. Third Mass, Wolst. Heb. i. 1-12; Gosp. John i. 1-14; Last Gosp Matt. 11. 1-12 WEDNESDAY 26 .- St. Stephen, First Martyr.

# TO OUR FBIENDS.

The success which has stiended the efforts of our agents and pairons in extending the circulation of THE TRUE WITNELS during the present year is unprecedented in the history of any journal of its class in the Dominion. Recognizing its claims as the oldest, ablest and most useful Catholic jo urnal in Canada the people everywhere are extending to it that generous and hearty support which its long, and faithful services in the cause of truth, justice and right so amply merit. Our best shanks are due to our enthusiastic friends who are each week adding so largely to our list of supporters, and we request them to nee even greater exertions during the balance of the present month, in other wat the carwass may be fully complex a by the end of e year. Each one of our present subscribers Shus enable the TRUE WITNESS to send its greeting to twice the number of its present patrons. We trust to hear from each oue without fail.

ferred to remained ellent while the usual incits and defiance were hurled at his Church stench is strong-and run through a daily by Bro. White and his co-banqueters, and esprotally while the Venerable Archbishop of Toronto, Mgr. Lynch, was misrepresented and calumnisted in the most unblushing manner by the assembled fanaticism of the Winnipeg lodges.

A STATISTICIAN has recently discovered that there are two million widows in Germany. Trying to explain this fact, a French contemporary remarks that the husbands of a few of these are in heaven, but the greater portion of their lords are in the United States.

Mail."

SIE CHARLES TUPPER, Uanadian Commissloner to Great Britain, has denied the rumor of his having succeeded in negotiating a commercial treaty with France. Sir Charles says it would be hard for him to be successful In such negotiations when he had never undertaken any of the kind. His visit to France was for no treaty purpose, but simply to represent Canada at the Cable Conference in Paris.

IT may interest lovers of statistics to know that the Mormon church, which defies the person who superintends the make-up and authority of the United States Government, nas only a membership in Utah of 127,000. the number of families is 23,000; births in the last six months, 1,200 males and 1,100 females: number of marriages in the last six months, 339; new members admitted, 23,-040; deaths, 781. The church organization embraces 12 ecoaties, 58 patriarche, 3,153 high priests, 11,000 cloirs, 1,500 bishops, and 4 400 descons. The territory of Arizons reports a membership of 2,262, and Idaho has double that number. Judging by the number of those who hold office in the community the rank and file in the Mormon church must be very meagre.

THE following is a fair sample of how

events and drings in Ireland are colored and misrepresented by British correspondents :--Yesterday a man named Dunn was arrested in Dublir, for having arms and ammunition in his possession. After chronicling the incident the correspondent added :- " Dunn is "a prominent member of the National Lesgue. "and is believed to be connected with the "Feniam," This piece of information was viren with the object of creating preindice. ud of showing how lawless the Leaguers and Fenlass are; for it now furns out that Mr. Dunn is nothing of the kind, but that he is what is called a "Loyalist." Being a loyalist, the authorities said "he, of course, only requited the arms and ammunition for shooting game ;" but if he had actually happened to be a Leagu r, he would have been considered a would be mucherer, and a term of years in prison would have been the result.

UCB INGRESCLL, the notorious free thinker aud infidei, is by no means sincere in his denegation of the existence of a Divinity. He, no more than any other self-confessed infidel can escape from the religious sentiment statement of the facts was incorrect, we would which is implanted in the nature of man, and from unconsciously bearing testimony the fact in some manner or other. con, with very little effort, secure the name of In a lecture on temperance, Ingersoll one more subscriber before New Year's, and declares that "Intemperance violates obligations, reverences fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolonce, hates love, scorns To the Editor of THE POST : virue and slanders innocence. It inclues the father to butcher his offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife, and the child to grind the parricidal axe. It burns up men. CONFUMAS Women, detests life, curses God and despises heaven." If in the opinion of Ingersoil it is such a crime for a man in a state of interaction to curse God and despise heaven what must not be the crime of a man who does so in his sober senses ? Some of the directors of the defunct Ex. change Bank have, on several occasions, denied in very emphatic terms that they knew anything whatever of the manipulation of the Bank stock of the President and Manager. Mr. Thomas Oralg. The absent Manager, on bearing of this denial by his fellow-directors, is reported to have stirmed that he was not alone in responsibility for the transactions in Exchange Bank stock, as he had conversations with the directors about the matter, and they well knew what he was doing. When asked if this fact could be found in the minutes of any meeting of the Board, Mr. Oraig replied in the negative, but added that the question could nevertheless have come up in an informal manner. The manager asserts that, "at any rate, it was well understood that he was to do what he did." This confession of Mr. Craig places the Board of Directors in a bad l'ght and makes their position rather awkward. To wink at crooked " pockets while the collection was being transactions is, if anything, worse than to take formal cognizance of them and to openly sanction them. THE Toronto Mail frequently attempts to lecture the people of Montreal on the prinwating liquors, with various other items of cipies of morality, and says "it is not the expenditure on the necessities of life, for the enemy, but the staunch friend of the honest ten years ending 1882. Intoxicating liquors men of Montreal." We are inclined to stand at the head of the column by very long think that if honest men want a staunch odds. The expenditure for whisky, wine friend they will hardly look to such side of the Atlantic and the public opinion and beer reaches the enormous figure of a vulgar, ill-bred sheet as the Mail of the world refuse to construe into £136,000,000 pread comes next with £70, for one. That journal with its a crime. In the conscience of the con. nobler aspiration. It is not an inadequate \$00,000 ; then butter and cheese, £35,000,000 ; degenerate progeny, the News, are among the demned man the killing of his fellow-traveller | Land Tenure Act, or a feeble reform of the Sen, collec, and occos, £20,000 000; ccal for journalism on the continent. The following tection against a murderous onelaught; in rebuke which one of their respectable neighbors in the Queen City-The World-has Ar the banquet given by the Winnipeg been forced to administer, is sufficiently cor-Orangemen to Mr. John White, M.P., 2 our roborative of our opinion. The World says : tain Catholic, and not much of on either "For now nearly a year Toronto has been being the instrument of his own protection, put in an appearance and responded to the stated to a style of journalism that is of

sewer otherwise called a newspaper. When soclety is attacked by such a pest, when its existence in our midst is an offensive canker to respectable citizens, it is high time that efforts were made to stamp it out and to bring home the responsibility, therefore, to those who have intucduced it, to those who keep it up. The persons, then, who are primarily responsible are the owners of the Toronto directing answers to the jury were "highly THE Irish Canadian in its last issue denies

that its editor is an Orangeman or "related to the Orange Sentinel." and asserts that we have been "imposed upon by the sweet-smelling Carey of Toronto." The Canadian must be more explicit before we can give it any oredit for its denial. Now we will ask the Canadian a few plain questions and demand unequivocal answers thereto. Is not Charles Clarke the editorial writer of the Evening Canadian, and do not his articles appear on the editorial pages of the weekly reprint called the Irish Canadian? Is he not, therefore, in reality the editor of that sheet, much more so than the selects the st rectype matter? Is not Mr. Clarke an Orangeman and brother to the editor and proprietor of the Orange Sentinel? We further demand that the Canadian name the individual whom it refers to as "the sweet-smelling Carey" of Toronto. If it refuses, we will brand it, as it really is, a base and cowardly slavderer. In reply to our former demand on the Canadian to name the anthority for its charge against the Managing Director of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, it vaguely refers to "ocitain negotiations" with Mr. Quinn. We again demand that the cowardly sneaking sheet name its authority with particulars and date of the alleged ne-

# gotiations. The Canadian Bays :- "A journal whose

chief prophet joined a secret society and then gave away one of his fel ow-members," etc. We challenge the Canadian to name the man, the society he joined and the person he "gave away." A journal which makes charges by insinuation is only a vile and irresponsible alanderer.

## ADMITTING THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGE.

TBB editor of the Toronto Evening Canadian in reply to a charge made by THE Post that that gentleman was a member of an Orange Lodge, wrote an article in which he complained of our having published a statement that was "misleadiug." Although insinuating that we had wrongly accused him, the editor of the Evening Canadian, singularly enough, failed to deny our charge in explicit and straightforward terms. In answer to his complaint we gave our reasons why, and the authority on which the charge of his connection with an Orange body was made, and we further explained that if our do him the justice of publishing any denial that he might deem fit or necessary to make. l'o that we have received the following

mat ufactured-either will do so long as the Englishmen were capable of doing justice to dence and prosperity." This will, no doubt an English jury would be certain to take as an excuse for osnviotion." The Honorable Justice also considered that Judge Denman's improper" and well calculated to destroy his chances of escape at their hands. Another prominent Judge, the Hon. Mr. Van Brunt, in reply to the question of what he thought of Judge Denman's remarks, exclaimed : What do I think of it? Why, I think it was a direction to the jury to convict, that's all. There can be no doubt whatever about it. Anyhow, evidence or no evidence. the jury would convict. Perhaps I should not put it exactly in that way. At all events they were expected to convict and would convict on any evidence, no matter how filmsy. As for the judge, he was there as the representative and embodiment of English prejudice. O'Donnell had no ohance whatever with an English jury. I don't care how the jury was constituted. They were there to give the very worst verdict possible upon the very least evidence."

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Many other prominent and distinguished members of the American judiclary have also given expression to equally forcible and unfavorable opinions on O'Donnell's convic. tion and on the illegal and unfair methods employed to win the case for the Crown. O'Donnell has therefore died a victim not of British justice, but of British prejudice. Death.under the circumstances, could therefore have no terrors for the doomed man. and the infamy which usually attaches to such an end will be totally wanting in his official strangulation.

# ODONNELL'S EXECUTION.

At exactly two minutes past 8 o'clock last Monday morning O'Donnell was hanged in conformity with a conviction and a santence dictated by ignorance and prejudice combined The greater portion of the civilized world had protested against the injustice of the condemnation and the indecent baste and determination which the English Government manifested in the execution of its victim. But sanguinary instincts are not to be counteracted or checked by mere appeals for mercy or indignant protests against the butchery. The exigencies of British policy, and not the demands of justice, had to be satisfied : and O'Donnell's life was taken accordingly We fail to see what the English Government had to gain by adding another to the list of its political victime. The humiliation of a back-down from an unjust sentence passed by a partial judge (if there could be humiliation in such a step), would be more telerable than the shame which shall ever attach to the enforcement of a death which the generality of people looked upon as undeserved and unjustified by the proceedings of the Crown at the trial.

England seems to never know when it is adding fuel to the fire of hatred and discord

O'Donnell, he replied : " Certainly not, with form the text of the new crusade for the an English jury he had not a particle of a achievement of Irish liberties. Mr. Parnell chance. The moment I saw that he was to gave utterance to no meaningless platibe taken from South Atrica and brought to tudes, but faced the situation calmly England for trial, I said (O'Donnell is and boldly. He proved England's incadoomed.' Any evidence, howseever slight, pacity to rule the Irish people, and demonstrated how its government of the country amounted to actual oppression. " All our experience," he said, " of English deal. ings in Ireland results in the conclusion that the English are always willing to employ force to the fullest extent against the masses of the people." Mr. Parnell also entered a strong and earnest protest against the system of nosroive emigration, which he characterized as a murderous blow against the life of the nation, accompanied by untold suffer. ings on the part of the victims. The present Irish executive which gave full play to the unbridled insults and passions of the foreign garrison in Ireland, was shown to have no greater ambition than to prevent everybody from doing what he has a legal right to do. English government in Ireland always has been an impotent mockery, and the fact has been singularly emphasized by the Irish leader. Ireland a nation! The phrase can have but one interpretation-an Irish Parliament, Irish laws, Irish institutions, a free green flag flying above a free country and a prosperous people.

# THE HORRORS OF A RUSSIAN PRISON

Political prisoners in Russia are subjected to the most inhuman cruelties by the Government officials. The barbarity with which they are treated in the Russian Bastile at St. Petersburg has scaacely ever been surpassed in the most uncivilized age or country. A pamphlet, reciting the horrors and outrages which are committed in that prisos, has been scattered among the Bussian people, and the greatest excitement and indignation spreading all over Europe, have been the result. It gives an illustration of the dreadful fate which the prisoners in one section of the Pater-Paul Fortress of St. Patersburg have to endure. Here each prisoner is condemned to solitary confinement. The cells are musty, wet, filled with bad cdor and poorly furnished with light. The nouriskment is day for day the same, and only for a very limited time can the prisonars breasta fresh air, and the wretched creatures are deprived of this privilege by the slightest fault against the rules of the prison. The story of babes grawed by rats at their mothers' breasts; of women outraged and then poisoned by prison officials; of prisoners rotting to death and exhaling before life is extinct the odors of decomposed corpses; of despairing wretches driven to madness or suicide by their sufferings, covered with vermin, loathsome with scurvy and disnight hideous with the yells of frensy or the shricks wrung from them by torture, is one so full of horrors as to be the civilized world should be raised in pro- and the policy of THE Post were upimpeachtest and denunciation. The same terrible shie, that journal has recourse to malicious

course, will oppose tooth and nail any extension of the iranchise either for England or Ireland, bu' more particularly and vehemently will their opposition be directed against any extension to the latter, There are already far too many electors in Ireland to suit the taste and convenience of the Torles. The danger of having the bill mutilated in the House of Lords to the disadvantage of Ireland has been foreseen and properly guarded against by the Irish party. In order to insure the assistance of the Irish members in getting the measure through the House of Commone, the Government must not only include Ireland in the bill, but it must also guarantee that, if the House of Lords strike Ireland out or reject any of the Irish clauses, it will either send the original measure back for adoption or drop t altogether, and thus deprive England as well as Ireland of any extension of the iranohise. The Government will have to give that pledge, for they will never have the slightest chance to carry a franchise bill through the House of Commone against the united forces of the Parnellites and the Tories. The balance of power between the two great English partles would be the strongest and most effective weapon that could be placed in the hands of the Irish teader and his party to wring from the Government of the day that just and fair leightion to which Ireland has been so long a stranger. From all appearances Mr. Parnell seems to begin to hold that " balance of power," and as a natural conse-

and to govern himself accordingly.

quence Mr. Gladstone is commencing to act

WILD AND SILLY STATEMENTS. THERE has just appeared in the columns of the Evening Canadian an article which contains several references to THE POST, which are equally ludiorous and contemptible. Our readers out judge of the new character which it at journal has assumed, and of the new mood which has been introduced into it, when they are informed that the Canadian unblushingly asserts that THE Post is an enemy of Parnell's and is antagonistic to his policy. We really never dreamt that our Toronto contemporary, after abandoning its first principles, would sink so low and reach a depth of degradation where it would be incensible to justice and truth. But We suppose this is the natural result and consequence of the step by which the Canadian severed all connection with every school of theology, none of which it is to recornize in the future." When a man ignores the principles of morality and retuses to be guided by anything but his own ideas of good and evil, he can scarcely escape from giving to the world an exhibition of a lamentable lack eases induced by putrid food, and making of virtue. If truth and justice stand between him and his objusts, he does not besitate to violate them so as to attain his end. Such is the present position of the Evening Canascarcely incredible. But if only the half dian. It was not pleased because we menwas true of what is told of the deeds of tioned the fact that its editor was a member cruelty practized in that prison the voice of of the Orange body. Finding that the record

# ACCOUNTS.

We are now sending accounts to all subscribers in arrears, and request their immediste attention thereto. As we desire to enforce payment in advance in all cases in future, we request each subscriber to remit all arrears due and add the amount of sub. scription in advance for the coming year.

As Oltawa despatch says that the Scotchmen of the Capital are deeply offended at Lord Landowne for declining to patronize their concert on St. Andrew's day. It appears that what made the refusal more galling was the fact that Lord Lanedowne had patronised B so-called St. Patrick's concert after the Irish Society had openly declined to present him with an address of welcome.

Tun Herold makes an incorrect statement when it says that the National Testimonial presented to Mr. Parnell was only £30,000; the handsome figure reached was £38,000, which is quite a little addition. Our contemporary seems to be pleased that the share which Ulster contributed to the fund was only twice as large as that of Connaught, and only a third of what Munster and Leinster subscribed. Under the circumstances Ulster did remarkably well, notwithstanding that some of "the Scotch-Irish may have buttoned their # taken up."

An instructive table of statistics has just been published comparing the annual expenditure of the United Kingdom on intoximent milk, £30,000,000 ; ' sugar, £25,000,000'; household purposes, £15,000,990.

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letter, which, so far from being a denial of the charge, is, on the contrary, a complete justification of our position. It reads :---

SIB .-- In reply to your article of the 11th instant, touching my connection with the Orange Order, I beg to say that when a boy of fiteen years of age I was initiated into an Orange lodge. Since the evening I was initiated I have never entered an Orange Lodge, nor have I ever had hand, act or part in any matters connected with that Order.

Yours, &c., O. H. CLABES, Editor Evening Canadian

This is as clear a corroboration of our stead of being a denial, it is a full admission that what we stated was strictly true. Mr. Clarke admits the fact that he was initiated into an Orange lodge. We have nothing to do with the circumstance of time or period of his existence at which the initiation took place. It sufficeth to know that he was and is a member of an Orange lodge, for Mr. Clarke has neither We are ready to believe that he has taken no "hand, act or part" in Orange proceedings, severed his connection with the Orange lodge, and that the Orange body can claim him as one of their own as long as his name stands on their roll of membership, and until he has renounced his Orauge oath of allegiance. According to his own testimony, therefore. dony over his own name.

THE HANGING OF O'DONNELL.

On Monday last, the 17th of December, Patrick O'Donnell, the slayer of James Carey, mounted the scaffold-that instrument of vengeance which England uses so indiscriminately, and recklessly against her Irish vic- strengthened their determination to carry tims, and will sacrifice his life for an act the national struggle to a viotorious finality. which the highest legal authorities on either | The event has given a fresh impetus to the worst specimens of dishonest and profilgate on the high seas was but an act of self-prothe eyes of mankind the slaving of Carey is too good for the most consummate ruffian be complete before there can be any re-O'Donnell was also that of popular vengeance toast of "Our Guests" This fact, the .To- the server order. It is of a kind that be- and it is for this, and this alone, that Eng- patriotic. "We are determined," he said, ronto Evening Canadian says "it notices with lieves in dishing up social filth and coan- land choked him to death. The Hon. Van. "that this generation shall not page away pleasure." We suppose the pleasure of the dal, of collecting all the personal garbage Hoesen, judge of the Supreme Court until it has bequeathed to those who come Canddian was the greater, as the Catholic re- that can be found in the city or that can be of New York, when asked if a jury of alter us the great right of national indepen. footing with Great Britain. The Tories, of Ignores the fact that THE Post and Thus Wir.

which exist between the rulers and the ruled. It is an equally unwise and dangerous policy to back up a mal-administration of the laws by wantonly shedding blood. By hanging O'Donnell, the English Government has done all in its power to immortalize the name of Carey's slayer, and to intensify the feeling of animosity entertained by millions towards the government itself. O'Donneli's conduct since his incarceration, and especially since his condemnation to death, excited the admiration of all those who had come in contact with him; even his wardens were greatly impressed by his behavior. He bore bimself like a man charge as we could possibly wish for. In- all through the trying ordeal. He exhibited no fear of death, and the scaffold had no terrors for him. He carried himself with becoming dignity and courage to the end. The world, refusing to believe him a criminal. gave its sympathy to him in his cell; in death it will give him its prayers.

MR. PARNELL'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

A scene of great magnificence was witnessresigned his membership nor retracted ed last night in the historic Round Boom of the oath he took on being received a member. | the Botunda, Dublin. It was signalized by an event of deep significance and of national importance. England's ministers had dared but the fact still remains that he has not to insult Ireland's leader on the floor of Parliament, and to foully traduce him before the eyes of the world. The demonstration of last night was Ireland's answer to Parnell's detractors. Twelve hundred men, representative of the Irish people, had gathered from every corner of Great Britain and Ire-THE POST has done no injustice to Mr. Clarke | land to do honor to the idol of the nation. in publishing a charge which he is unable to Around the banquet table had assembled the flower of the Irish people; Ireland's intel-

loct, her genius, her statesmanship, her fidelity, her courses and generosity were there to drink to the toast of "Ireland a Nation." It was this sentiment that charmed this imposing and brilliant assemblage of Irishmen, that inspired them with enthusiam, and agitation. The Land League and the National League were but precursors to a higher and grand jury system, or a partial extension of the franchise that will satisfy the pronouncement sounds the note of the situation, and its tone is as unmistakable as it is

treatment of prisoners seems to provall everywhere in Russia, and is affirmed by a competent and reliable authority on such matters, Professor Alphonse Thun, of Leipsic. This writer is well acqusinted with the prosecu. tion of the Nihilists, and in one of his books on the subject writes as follows about the St. Petersburg Fortress :---

"This citadel is for political prisoners a place of horror. The cells in which the condemned are confined are dark, cold and damp like a grave; the painted windows admit so little light that the lamps can only be extinguished during a couple of hours in the day. The food consists of cabbage, soup and grit for dinner and a piece of bread for breakfast and supper. Despite the intense cold of a Russian winter the stoves are only heated every third day, and frequently less. Consequently, the walls are damp and the floors are literally covered with puddles. The prisoners wear only their underga ments and a prison closk. All the exercise tues are permitted is a quarter of an hour every other day. No other diversion is permitted." It is scarcely conceivable that the Emperor Alexander encourages or is aware of the commission of such atrocities, but ignorance of these outrages perpetrated on his imprisoned subjects will not relieve him of the responsibility and of the blame which attach to them. In this fearful ill-treatment of prisoners the Nihilists find a strong incentive and motive to wage war against His Majesty and his Government.

## THE FRANCHISE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Franchise Question will, without doubt, be the great bone of contention between the Liberals and Tories during the next session of the English Parliament. There has been considerable speculation as to whether Ireland would be included in the measure. That point, however, now appears to have been definitely settled. Ex-Secretary Forster, who but a short time ago had nothing but buckshot and bayonets for the Irish, is now willing and anxious to extend to these same Irish an increased number of votes. This indicates a rather remarkable change in the attitude and views of the father of the latest coercion laws. Instead of having crushed the National party cravings of the Irish people. Their the Liberal coercionists find that they looked upon as an avengement and as a fate political and social emancipation must have been playing with a boomerang and that the Irish Nationalists are very that the 19th century has produced. While laxation in the national effort. Mr. Farnell's likely to orush them. Fearing this result they have consented to include Ireland in postd to Parnell on account of his religion the coming franchise measure. In fact, it and that the destimonial reached its large was only after the Irish leaders had threatened to prevent the franchise from being given to antagonism, diss supremely ridioulous England, that Ireland was put on an equal and despicable. The Conadian conveniently

invention and misrepresentation to try and do an injury to this paper Thus it says:

"The fact that Oharles Stewart Parnell is a Protectant must up a thorn in the side of each bigored journals as the Montreal Post, yet Parnell, Protestant though he is, has done more for the Irish people than any other man who over lived."

The poor, looksh Canddian / Why, that is just the reason we have admired Parnell so much, and found so much to admire in him. since he has headed the national struggle. In the field of battle we look not for differences between the supporters of the cause, but between its opponents and its supporters. Before the Canadian was thought of THE Post gave Mr. Paruell for years a cordial and undivided support, so that it is rather late in the day for our contemporary to turn around and inform its narrow constituency that "the fact of the Irish leader being a Protestant is a thorn in the side of such bigoted journals as the Montreal Post." Perhaps the present Orange, or, if ne pleases. ex-Urange, editor of the Canadian is not familiar with the writings of THE Post on this head, and has not had the opportunity of reading THE POST antil he took control of the quondam Lish Catholic organ. Under these circumstances his untruthful statements could be excused on the score of ignorance but otherwise his utterances are those of a calumnistor. But it is in the following paragraphs that the Canadian stultifies itself completely; speaking on the Parnell Testrmonial it says :-

"Parnell spent his time and money freely in the interests of the Irish people, and it was but mete that they should recompense him. That the name of Farnell is revered alike by Oatholics and Protestants, such journals as the Montreal Post notwithstanding, is shown in that the Oatholic as well as the Protestant provinces contributed freely to the testimonial fund. \* \* \* The large sum of money £38. 000, which was presented to Mr. Parnell, will pay off the mortgage on his estate and leave him a handsome competence besides, unless indeed he again uses it in the interests of his country. The Post and other journals of that ilk will, we hope, he taught a lesson by this great tribute from people of all Ohris-tian beliefs, principally Catholics, to the great Protestant leader. Parnell, and learn to udge a man by his sots, and not by the religious denomination to which he belongs."

Evidently, the Canadian knows not whereof it spinks, it sponks , so, much at random and without point. Its attempt to create a preiddice in the minds of its few readers against this paper by asserting that Tan Posr is opdimensions putwithstanding our alleged

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# December 19, 1883.

1.1

NESS were the only journals in Canada that opened a subscription list in ald of the Parnell fund. How much did the Canadian contrivute' Not a red. Our contemporary admires the magnificance of the Testimonial; will it be pleased to learn that THE POST fund just constituted the hundred and seventieth part of that "immense sum ?" And it is in face of these facts that the Canadian has the hardihood to make such statements as we have quoted above. The corduct of our contemporary has been decidedly silly and perverse, but it can bring harm only to itself.

# Parnell National Tribuic.

MANSION BOUSH. DUBLIN, Dec. 4, 1883.

Dear Sir.-

The Committee have to thank you for your subscription, £251 1s Od (or \$1221.80) Freeman's Journal. Beceipt enclosed.

Very faithfully yours, J. B. Cox, Secretary

H. J. Cloran, Esq. The following is the receipt :

No. 373.

PARNELL NATIONAL TRIBUTE. Mansion House, Dublin, Dec. 4tb, 1883 Received from Canada, per H. J. Cloran,

ling towards above fund. [Signed] J. B. Cox,

Secretary.

## NEW AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents for THE POIT and THUE WITNESS in their respective localities. They are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :--- Mr. M. E. McNeil P. M. Irish Cove, N. S.; Mr. D. Allan, P. M. Marlbank, Ont.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

# "THE DAYS OF A LIFE." A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS SIR .-... The Xmas examinations are now in erally speaking, mean primes. But prizes, I proper caro, and books are often chosen that | society. are neither instructive nor entertaining Sometimes the choice is made because of cheapness, at other times because the book has a pretty cover and would look nice on a centre table, to be exhibited to vistors at New Years as the prize of young darling by Cloran. dear mamme, and anon because the story reads nice though very insight and even the essence of nonsense. The great majority of the pupils in my schools are the children of Irish parents, and that I may have something worth presenting them, I would ask you to send me ten copies of "The Days of a Life." It is the filial tribute of a ote by personal ob orvation. It will his resignation as a member of the Cercle entertain whilst it instructs my young friends | Catholique. and give them a good idea of at least one of the causes that led to the expatriation of their parents. Yes, more, it will induce them to examine more fully Irish story, and the more they do so, the more will they become attached to their own native country-the more will they love Canada, which knows not the blighting influence of that landlordism with which the fair author deals.

## IBISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. LECTURE BY MR. KAVANAGH-WHY IRISH CANA-DIANS BELONG TO THE LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Irish National League of Montreal in St. Patrick's Holl on Sunday the President, Mr. M. Donovan, occuried the chair, and, after an amount of routine business had been transacted, called upon Mr. H. J. Oloran, who read Robert Emmett's immortal speech.

Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, B.O.L., was then called upon to deliver the second of the course of fectures under the suspices of the Irish-Canadians belong to the National League." The lecturer said that he had been tors. often asked why it was that Irisbmen in Canada cannot be safisfied in attending to their own Since the above was written the latest affairs, without constantly thinking about

Irish mail has brought us the following; to and taiking about Irish affairs, and especially which we invite the special attention of the without becoming active members of such societies as this Lesgue. That Irish-Oanadians should take an interest in Irish affairs at home might seem, at first sight, strange, but on investigation the cause was naturalit was sympathy for their motherland. They moreover acted practically, and did something; they contributed their fair quota and sent money across the Atlantic to help Ireland in her present struggle. Not only, however, as Irishmen were they interthe Parnell National Tribute, which ested in taking part in Irish affaire, but also will be duly acknowledged through the as Canadians. The subject of Irish dis. content was of imperial importance ; it was not merely a hindraice to the machine of state but a danger and a menaoa to the empire, and in this light Canada, which was an important portion of the empire, should be desply interested in it. And it was because they were very much in earnest in this, and because they believed that Ireland, not only in times past, but in the ecanal present, was very badly govorned, that they-Canadians-had become members of this society. The lecturer then proceeded to show that there wers abundant proofs of Irish misery and Irish discontant and that the Editor Post and TRUE WITNESS, the sum of evidence also showed that the cause was mistwo hundred and fifty-one pounds one shil- government. As Canadians then and citizene of the Empire, they had a right to consider bow these might be removed and f adopt all lawing and honorable means fo. their removal. And the means suggested themselves at once to Canadians, than whom none snew better how these means worked here and none more fully enjoyed and appreciated the blessings of Home Rule. And even apart from the immediate consideration of what would be bast for Ireland, but thinking only of what would be for the greater welfare of the Empire at large he failed to see why statesmen still refused to concede to Ireland what had been conceded to Cauada. It was not that the remedy was unknown-only this -no English leader had yet had the courage to apply it. Would that some wiss man would appear with nerve enough to do what be knew was right and just. Then Ireland, no longer a waiting enemy, no longer a danger and constant menace, would be a strength and a power to the Empire of which Canada was also a part and there would be peace and union with England. This is what order in our schouls, and examinations, gen. they hoped to see in spite of the past and in spite of the present ill-feeling, and this wish am sorry to say, are not always selected with and hope had made them members of this

At the close of the lecture, on motion of Mr Keyes, seconded by Mr Connaughton, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to both Mr Cloran and Mr Kavanagh, The next lecture of the series will be given by Mr H J

Seems to be all automatically worked-the Royal A. It excels. 771 Craig street, Montreal

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

Abbe Thos. Bouleau, of Quebec, assistant lady to the manor born, who knew of what principal of the Normal School, has sent in

parish, and finds that out of the 140 families MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON Telegraphic Summary, sides a large number between 70 and 80. Daring the past six years there have even 14 deaths smong people between80 and 85 years olave. The biths average 65 per sprum and the deaths 15, of which 10 or 12 are

children. A recent report states that the Order of the

Jesuits is divided into five grand provinces. In Italy there are 1.558 ; In Germany, Austrian Hungary, Belgium and the Lower Countries, 2,165; in France, 2798; Spain and Mexico, 1933; and England and the societ". He announced as his subject, "Why United States, 1,895. There were in 1882, in all, 11,058 priests, professors and coadju-

The Bev. Jas. J. Moriarty, of St. Patrick's Church, Chatham, Columbia County, New York, has been promoted by the Bight Bev. Francis McNierzy, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, to be Bector of St. John's Church, Syracuse, one of the most important parishes of the diocese. Father Moriarty was a classmate of the Rev. Fathers Healy and McGion, of this city, at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and he was among the first priests to receive holy orders in St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary at Troy.

The election of the churchwardens for the parish of Notre Dame took place yesterday. Messra C P Hebert and Jacques Grenier were elected. This parish, formerly the parish of Montreal, is one of the oldest in the country, having been founded in 1657, in the fourth year of the relation of Louis XIV. It will be interesting to know the names of the cures and church wardens who have held office. In cuits (hear, hear). The next alteration, I 1657, Messrs. Frs. Dollier and Casson; 1662, Care Guyotte; 1666, Care Perot; 1681, Care Jean Fremont; 1683, Ours Guyotte; 1695, Oure Caille; 1697, DeBresley; 1702, Oure ard Vicar-Gen. Francois Vachon de Belmont ; Liberal party upon the question to which all 1704, Cure Priat; 1787, Cure Gastien Bangeard; 1722, Cure Priat; 1725, Cure J. G. Dulesconat; 1730, Cure Dist; 1730, Cure Normant ; 1759, Cure and vicar general, Etlenne Montgolftor; 1761, Cure Louis Joilivet; 1776, Cure Do Feligonde; 1784, Cure F. Dezery; 1789, vicar general Jean Brassier and Cure in 1791; 1793, Cure Oandide Michel Le Saulnier; 1798, vicar general and Cure Joan H. A. ROUX; 1830, Cure Olaude Fay; same year, Cure and Vicar-General Jos. Quiblier ; 1846, Cure Billandele ; 1849 Cure Antoine Peliesier; 1850, Cure J. B. Brequier dit Saint Pierre ; 1854, Cure Hyeointhe Prevost; 1856 Cure Dominique Granat, Superior ; 1864, Cure Antoine Giband ; 1866 Cure Victor Bourselot; 1882, Cure L. Sentenne. The church wardeus from 1860 to 1883, are :-- 1860 Francois Le. clair; 1861 A. E. Montmarque; 1862 Joseph Grnler; 1863 Hon. Thos. Ryan and Victor

Hudon . 1864 Benjemin Comte; 1865 Charles Ber. Rodler, janfor; 1866 Alexie Duberd; 1865 Jean Bie. Beaudry; 1868 Lonis B.an dry; 1869 Nezaire Villeneuve; 1870 Ohns. A. Leblanc; 1871 R Bellemare; 1871 L J. Belliveau; 1872 R. A. B. Hubert; 1873 Edward Murphy; 1874 Rouer Roy, 1874; Pierre Lamothe, 1875; E. A. Genereux, 1876; J. U. O. Labadie, 1877; Wilfred Marchaud, 1879; Joseph Hudon, 1878, 1880: Jacques Grenier 1880 : Severe Rivard 1881 : J. B. Rolland 1882; O. P. Hebert, 1883.

## THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

At the Bishop's Faise last night there was brilling gate last night there was brilling gate last night the intervent of the fight of the fight the intervent of the interve At the Bishop's Palace last night there was a

# THE FRANCHISE.

The Mon. Minister Speaks up for Ireland and says she Must Bave Fqual Rights with Lugland.

The Right Hon. Mr. Ohamberlain spoke at a clowded meeting held in the Colston Hall, Briatol, on the 25th of November.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. P, after criticising the opponents of the Government said-1 would deal with the Constitution so effectually that it would never sgain require amending (loud and prolonged cheers). I have expressed my opinion on many occasions in favor of absolute manhood suffrage (renewed cheers) as the basis of our electoral system. I believe that it would be of immense advantage in getting rid of all difficuliles about registration, which have practically null.flid the lodger vote in many large towrs, and, I believe, it would be Congervetive in the best and truest sense [bear, hear] The wider you lay the foundations of your liberties and institutions the more stable those liberties and institutions will be. Have no fear of the people [loud cheers] I would desire to call in the largest possible number of them in order to share in the work and

responsibilities of Perliament, but while I say this I am perfectly ready to admit that 1 do not think that public opinion generally is in favor of so considerable a chauge as that. Every successive alteration of the franchise has been justified by its redoubt not, will also be justified in turn, and then it will lead caturally and with common consent to the chauge which I desire. But in the meantime I stand with the rest of the are pledged, upon which all are agreed, and I will accent gratefully the extension of

household suffrage to the countles (cheers). ABJUT IBELAND.

Then, there is snother question about which I should have thought that there could hardly have been any doubr if I had not o served that Sir Blohma Oross seemed to think that two answers were possible. He said : "What Jos. are you going to do about Ireland-are you going to exceed to ireland the benefits which you propose to conter upon Scotland and apon Eugiand?" (Orles of " Yes.") Why not? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I should have thought no might have found the arewer in the pages of Hunserd. If he will look as that work he will and that whenever lately fuls question has been before Parilement in 1879 and 1882, the whole of the Libersi Government, and, I think, with one exception, the whole of the Liberal party supported resolutions in favour of an identical suffrage for the three kingdoms (hear, near, and course). Wry should you make a distinction? (lear, bear.) We are told that It the recommends to extended in Ireland the number of air. Parnell's Parliamentary sup-

porters would be increased. I believe everybody admits that in the next general election, whatever happens, and even with the present in nohise, Mt. Parnell wil have sixty members who will acknowledge his leadership; bul, it is said, if you extend the tranchise this number while 's increased to eighty. Well, twenty seats is no coubt a matter of some

# FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

Lake St. Peter is frozen over. Three sudden deaths are reported licm Quebsc.

A crisis in the Italian Chamber of Deputles is threatened.

Bradlaugh has been dined and feted by the French Bepublicans.

The Queen will open the Imperial Parliement by commission.

Heavy snow storms have taken place throughout western Ontario.

The Republican National Convention is to meet in Ohicago on June 3rd.

Recruiting for the new infantry corps is said to be progressing favourably.

The opening of the Cantilever Bridge at Niagara, will take place on the 20th inst.

Lieut. Harber has arrived at Irkutsk with the bodies of De Long and his companions.

The river at Carillon and other points on the Ottawa is passable for pedestrians and teams.

Seven officers of the Military School were sworn in yesterday in Toronto by the Mayor.

The police have begun to make a descent on the fashionable gambling houses in London, Eng.

The Bectory case of Langtry vs DuMoulin at Toronto has been postponed till the 23rd January.

Ohicago has been selected as the place for holding the U.S. Republican National Convention.

The City Council of Toronto has been petitioned to abolish all grocers' licenses for the sale of liquor.

The nominations in South Huron will take place on the 27th instant and the election on the 3rd January.

Phosphate contracts are reported at from \$20 to \$22 per ton, delivered on the cars at East Templeton.

The agents of the steamer Plantyn, from New York to Antwerp, have abandoned all hope of her safety.

West (Liboral) has been elected to the British Partiament to succeed Cobbold (Conservative), deceased.

Eighteen persons, including four priests, have been executed for participating in the Bervian insurrection.

William Richards, of Three Rivers, died in tue cars on Saturday shortly after reaching Toronto from the West.

A cargo of 10,000 owt, of American wheat has been brought by a steamer from Hamburg to Laube, in Bohemia.

The Glasgow dynamiters were taken to Edinburgh yesterday for trial to-day, accompanied by a strong police escort.

Hon. Mr. Blanchet has forwarded for the Local Government two carloads of provisions to the destitute poor of Labrador.

The petition against the election of Mr. Tyrwhitt (Conservative) to the Commons for South Simcos has been dismissed.

The Hudson River is frezen over and navigstion entirely suspended. Ice men have

spring, as the former is anxious that the King should be well known by his fellowsover igae.

The North Shore Railway trains now run into the Palais station, Quebsc, by the new route inspected last week.

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The principal manager and an agent of the Guelph Opera House lottery, the drawing in which was to come off to-day, are being proseouted.

Albert J. Williams, a local "crook," was remanded yesterday morning in Toronto for stealing \$300 from Mr. Patrick Boyle of the Irish Canadian.

Harper's Bazaar, Weilington street, Toronto, was slightly damaged by fire vesterday morning. Three girls in the building had a narrow escape from being suffoosted.

Locomotive No. 444, belonging to the G. T. B. has been selzed in execution at the round house at Toronto for the recovery of \$1,000, judgment in the suit of Morton vs. the company.

Additional advices of the French bombardment of the Madagascar ports state that the admiral gave no notice to the people before opening fire upon Vohemar, nor offered to secure the safety of British subjects.

Advices from Suskim to the 7th instant state that great excitement provails there in consequence of an anticipated night attack by the rebels. The English gunboat was throwing rockets over the town to scare the enemy.

Despatches from Bermuda received by the 88. Bets stated that the steam yacht Sunbram, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, having on board Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey and party, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on Sunday, 2nd instant.

Unknown parties entered the Jewish synsgogue on Olinton and Sudd streets, Ohlosgo, on Wednesday night and destroyed the interior ornamentation, wrenched off the gas fixtures, tore the gowns and curtains and etterly wrecked the furniture.

## LAND GRABBEBS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. - Representative Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, has been investigating the subject of the ownership by allens of land in the United States and has drawn up a bill placing restrictions upon such owners. The Earl of Bunravon owus 60,000 acres in Colorado, the Earl of Dupmore 10,000 acres, a Scotch Company of Dundee 50,000, the Danish Vice Consul 50,000 in Minnesote, Phil. Marshall & Oo., of London, 30,000 in Mississippi, another English Co. 700,000 aores in Hazoo Delta and 3,000,000 acres in Texas, and the Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool, 100,000 in Arkansas. These are only a few cases on the list prepared by Hopkins.

# THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

KHARTOUM, Dec. 17 - A woll-known unlive who was with Hicks Pacha's army, has roturned here from El Obeld, whence he was abled to escape because of his black color nd because he wore no uniform. He says Hicks Pacha fought like a lion, and was the last officer to fail. The members of big staff fell in one group. After the battle one aundred and fifty soldlers were found wounded. El Mabdi gave orders that nons of the prisoners should be ill-treated. The bodies of European and Egyptian officers were

Yours, sir, very respectfully, MONBIG. FABBELLY.

Belleville, Dec. 12, 1883.

## PAUPER EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sis,-The number of pauper emigrants that have been sent over from Great Britain and Ireland at the public expense during the past season, and who are now a charge and a burden on the people of this country, is becoming a serious matter. It seems as if poorhouse authorities calculate that it is more economical to get rid of their paupers than to support them, and, for this reason, have resolved to send over all they can of them. It is stated on good authority, that the Imperial Government will give pecuniary, and other assistance, to the movement for the depertation of burdensome poor families, and that it is intended to send out a much larger number of that class next year than has been sent any year in the past. Now, it is perfectly absurd to imagine the people of this country will submit to have such an immense wave of wretchedness and poverty cast on their shores, and the sooner all parties are ing it. made aware of it the better. The oitizens of Toronto have already protested their inability to support the number of assisted emigrant families that have lately taken up their abode amongst them. Other olties find their charitable institutions overwhelmed with applications for relief from the same class and the Government has been called upon, to take up the matter. Let the Dominion Government give suits of clothes and a free passage to these poor families, and send them back to where they came from. Canada is under no moral obligation to feed and support the paupers of Buitain, or any other country. Let the wealthy of those countries be made to support their own poor. If Irish landlordism. begets pauperism, let the landlords' revenue bear the burden of it; or, let the poor be put to cultivate those millions of acres of waste land that are said to exist in Ireland. It may be considered harsh to send these poor people back, but it is better to act now than when the cyll increases, and harsher measures will have to be adopted. It was harsh, it was orusl, to send those poor people over here to starve of hunger and shiver with cold in a Canadian winter, Unfortupately there is no way of punishing the authors of such orusity, but an effort can be made to prevent them repeatleg it. Yours, drows

HUMANITY. AN DEPARTMENT

### N 20 62 READ THIS.

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

What more suitable and beautiful present Abbe L. G. A. Ouellette, curs of Calumet, has Roman Catholio Church at Fraser than a Royal & Sewing Machine that cannot Abbe L. G. A. Ouellette, curs of Calumet, has Roman Catholio Church at Fraser beautiful a control is to be held on New Year's Day.

The Pope has approved of the proposal for the erection of a memorial church to Daniel O'Connell at Cabirotveen, Ireland, and promises a donation for the corner stone. The annual ordination service at the Grand Seminary, Sherbrooke street, preparatory to the celebration of the feast of Ohrist-

mas, will take place on Saturday evening next. Fathers Lacasse and Brunet have returned from the Baguebay where they have given re-

treats at Chicoutini, Notre Dame de Laterriere, St. Dominique, Sainte Anne, St. Frilgence and other places.

The parishioners of Ste. Angele de Laval have engaged Mr. Meloche, artist and pupil of Mr. N. Bourassa of this city, to embellish their church. Mr. Mottet is at present. "marbleing" the walls.

The Pope has given his approval to the idea of erecting a chapel to the memory of Daniel O'Connell at Osherciveen, Ireland. His Holiness has promised to contribute something when the foundation stone is laid.

L'Œuvre de la Sainte Enfance, of which Mgr Henri de Fougerais is general director, has greatly increased its field of labor lately. 90,000 pagan children are brought up to a Christian life at the cost of the establishment.

The Bev. Father Careau, SJ., formerly rector of St. Mary's College, will take charge of the church at the corner of Colborne Avenue and Bachael streets as soon as it is finished, and will build a school-house adjoin-

A large number of the Lourdes pllgrims waited on Baturday night on Abbes Martincau and Vacher, who conducted the pligrimage, and presented them with an address and a large group picture, handsomely framed, of all the pligrims. One of these pictures is to be sent to Rome.

Bay Nicholas Walsh, rector of the Church of Si. Charles Borrommee, Philadelphia, has been appointed Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of London, Ont. The title conferred is practically an honorary one, as Father Walsh does not sever his connection with his present church or diocese.

The celebrated and picus Don Bosco has founded a society of religious missionaries to evangeline savage and barbarous nations. His Holiness the Pope pointed out Patagonia, situated at the extreme south of the American continent, as a good field; and twenty priests and twelve nuns leit a few weeks ago for that distant country.

The Bishop of St. Hysolnthe received the yows of the Bey. Sister Marie Arzelie Moreau, of New York, on Wednesday, at the monastery of the Precious Blood. The following ladics also took the veil :-- Marie Phaneut, in religion Sister Ignace de Loyala de St. Damase, and Adelaide Faynerd, in religion Sister St. Francois de Salles.

Abbe Louis Poulin, who died on the 8th inst, at St Isldore de Dorohester, was born at St. Famille, Isle of Orleans, on the 13th of November, 1798; he was, consequently, 85 years and 25 days at his death. He belonged to the Society of One Mass, provincial section, and was a member of the ecclesiastical society of St. Joseph, Quebec.

CLOSING OFBEMONIES OF THE RE TREAT AT MILE END.

CLOSING OEREMONIES OF THE RE TREAT AT MILE END. The closing ceremonies of the retreat for the English speaking Catholics of the Mile End, which was so aby and effectively conducted by the Rev. Faher Klernen, of St. Mary's parish, in solemnity and grand.ur eolipsed all those of a simil' r character ever conducted in that thriv' intile parish. On Sonday morning at 7.300 c. Jock Mass was celebrated in the next lit-tic chapal adjoining the church, and it must have been the source of gradification to the Rev. father to witness the large number ad-yance in a body to the altar railing and receive Holy Communion. An appropriate instruction was delivered, which brought the morning service to a close. At 330 clock the parishioners reassembled in the audiforium of the church to attend the closing of the retreat. A magnificent, sh. ine of the Biessed Virgin was erected in the sanctuary, on which was a myriad of fighted their rays with decoming resplendency on the assemilage. Vespers were chanted after which the Rev. Father Klernan delivered an eloquent serimon in his usua: clear and forcible manner from the text: " Watch, for your adversary the devil goeth around seeking whom he may devour," The rev. gentleman said, that in bringing his duties to a close be would warn them against three of the most banefal evils, which they should, now in the state of grace use stronger of fielicity, the curse of famile, the theure a strong determination to guard against intemperance, one of the most banefal evils, which they should, now in the state of grace use teronuous offorts to, avoid, and manile-t in the inture a strong determination to guard against intemperance, one of the most abomizable, hideous and detestable evils, brinz-tion. It was the destroyer of fielicity, the curse of famile, the trutariou or multitudes. It de-based men to such an extent that he neglected his family, shattered the inture as mony and in exchange give him that poisonous liquid, whether or not he was in a position to taxe it. They was the second evil to

and enlighten readers in the paths of rightcous-ness. In conclusion, he expressed the happiness he experienced throughout the retreat in witness-ing the devotion given to the morning and evening exercises, and spoke in enlogistic terms of the unremitting attention and the as-aistance rendered him by the rev. pastor of Mile the parisb. To the young ladies who composed the choir he returned his sincere thanks for their gener-ous contribution. Their silvery volces enhanced the geod object bayoid measure. To the kind Sisters and their pupils he owed a d-bt which he desired to reciprocate, and thanked the kind organist, whose musical abliftles deserved choicest encomlums. A solemn banedictioniof the Blassed Secrament brought a successivit incars of the Mile End Shall always revert with recollections of a pleasing nature.

girls.

question (chesr.). The real question for Libersie to consider is this : What is the obisch i heaven's name, of a representative system ? Surely it is to reflict faithfaily the opinions of the people (load cheers). It cannot be by fiaudul. It cevices to secure a sham representation which has no authority, no

popular weight whatswer. Gentleman, this is a maiter upon which Liberals must have the courage of their convictions.

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

There are two courses open to you. You may try if you like a way which I think to be im-possible. You may atompt to govern Ireland in the nineteenth century despotically as you govern India, without a semblance of representation ; but if you admit that cannot be-if you grantathe necessity of constitutional rule, then I say lot that constitutional rule be a reality, and let us take all its conasquences (cheers). Why, the policy of the Liberal party has been to draw cluser the bonds of union between that country and England and Scotland by steady persistence through good repute and ovil reputs, in just administration and equal laws (observe). And would you have us now frustrate this object at a time when the Government is engaged on the most important legislation that can occupy its attention by creating another invidious distinction, an odious inequality with the expressed intention suppressing the expression of the ot ropular feeling in Ireland? (Cheers). Our danger in that country a rises. I am corry to say, from the hostility of a large portion of the population to the Imperial rule. Do you think that you can lessen that danger by driving it beneath the surface? Better far that we should bear the evil and anaoyance of a band oil reconcilables engaged with na in Parliamentary couffict than that we should close this safery velve of discontent and that we should play into the hands of the enemies of the British connection by glving them just ground and true reason for the dissflection which they profess (obsers.)

manent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-**tí** 

A correspondent writing from London states that Quren Victoria recently paid a visit to La Chartreuse, lately founded in the County of Suzzox, England, and that she congratulated the Bev. Fathers who are at the read of this establishment upon their coming to live in her kingdom. The correspondent adds that Her Majesty never permits any one. to attack or ridicule the Catholic religion in

-In another column will be seen the advertiser.ent of a mething deserving more than a passing notice. The Royal A, that cannot be

neadles, and lime and annoyance. All should see is at the wareroome, 771 Oraig street.

The parishioners of St. Thomas, assisted by Bervice for the first time in the new the Boy. Mr. Chicoyne, who subscribed, it is Roman Catholic Church at Fraserville, Que., said, \$4,000, will soon build a convent for i dence.

Beturns from all but one precinct in Boeton give Martin (Bepublicans and Oltizens) for Mayor 27,051. O'Brien (Democrat) 25 -753.

Mr. A. H. Taylor, of Ottawa, intends inaugurating cheap trips to British Columbia, and will despatch the first train in February Dext.

The Olty Council of Hamilton voted down a proposition to submit a free library by-law to the people at the coming municipal elections.

The French are continuing the bombardment of the Madagascar ports, and at one place destroyed a quantity of British property.

It is reported that the by-slections for the vacant seats in the Provincial Legislature will be held next month, and all on the same day.

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the annual value of the forest products of that country at \$700,-000.000

It is stated that the Bolivian Commissioners have arranged peace conditions with Ohili, which, will enable both armiss to lay down their arms.

Baker Pacha has received news that there are twenty thousand Arabs within nine miles of Suskim, exclusive of those besieging Toka and Sinkat.

The French Canadian newspapers published in the United States announce that a Canadian parish has been formed in the State of New York

Four arrests have been made in connection with the murder of a commissary of police pear Vienna, believed to have been committed by anarchists.

The Pope is in consultation with the Oardinals concerning the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany. The Crown Prince has arrived at Barcelona.

A movement has been started at Oharlottetown, P.E.I., to secure a grant for the purpess of aiding a Dominion exhibition there in the fall of next year.

It is stated that the Spanish Government demands the recall of Audricux, the French ambassador, in consequence of his insulting the railway officials at Irun.

A bomb was thrown into a house on the Bue Orozatier, Paris, yesterday, and exploded doing considerable damage. The Police Commissary resides in the house.

In consequence of a heated debate in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, Deputies Hositsy and Almany to day tought a duel with pistols. Both were slightly wounded.

Negotiations between Great Britain and Mexico for a resumption of diplomatio negotistions, which were in dang .r of an abrupt termination, are now progressing favorably. The two Stephensons, who murdered Mo-Uarthy a. Qu'Appelle, and whose execution was delayed till yesterday, have been respited for another month on account of new evi-

It is stated that if Benor Begasta raturns to office King Alfonso will visit England in the

to America, being unable to find employment in the city, have no other places to go to at nights than the police stations, while half of them are on the verge or starvation. It is about time that the Government put a stop to such work. If the Government really desire a continual flow of European immigrants to this country, such as have been coming for some time past, without money, without anything in the world to support themselves but their hands, steps stould be taken to provide them with means of support on their arrival in Canada.

OBITUABY.

Bichard Doyle, the artist, is dead. Wm. J. Olarke, Sen., editor of the New York Star, 1s dead.

Guiseppe Mario, the famous tenor, is dead. Henri Martin, the well-known historian, is

Sir Charles Hall, ex-Vice-Chancellor of England, is dead.

Edwin M. Stone, the Unitarian minister and anthor, is dead.

E. A. Sophoeles, a distinguished Greek scholar and professor at Harvard College, is dead.

Representative Dudley Haskell, Kansas, died at Washington on December 15th after a linger-ing illness.

Mr. John Pickard, M. P. for York County, N. B., died at Fredericton on December 17 atter a short lilness.

Captain John Macdonald died at London, Ont, on December 151b, aged 71. He served in the 3ith and 90th Regiments, and taw service in India and China.

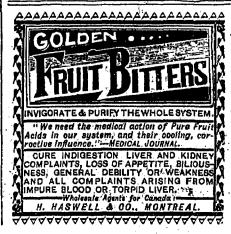
Capt. Robert Dickinson, an Irish political refugee, and brothen-in-law of Parnell, was found dead in his bed yesterday at Brussels. The remains will be conveyed to Ireland.

A despatch from Rome says that Signor Marlo, the singer, died of angina pecioris atter an illueas of two days. His dying charge was to present his hom age and farewell to Queen Victoria.

Louis Rheaume, aged 40 years, of St. Sauvenr. dropped dead yestorday morning at his resi-dence. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from rupture of an aneurism rendered. He leaves a wife and eight children.

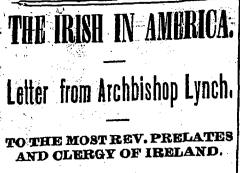
The Rev. Edwin M. Stone, for many years Unitarian minister at large in Providence, H.L., died on D cember 15th, of chronic broachittis, aged 78 years. He was an enthusiastic anti-quarian student, and was the anthor of several victorical works uistorical works.

Antoineat works. Antoine Amedie Fillion, one of the veterang of 1812, has just parsed away at the sge of 52 years. He was a son of the late Col. Fillion, and resided at Coleau du Lao for many years, until his death, which took place after an ill-ness of four weeks.



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### ت، المعالين و ماياً روا THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. · · · · · ·



The Trials and Dangers Irish Emigrants Have to Encounter.

# A SCATHING DENUNCIATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

TOBONTO, November, 1883.

We are forced again by the most pressing calls of duty towards the Church, and charity towards the Irish people, to address another letter to you on the evils of wholesale emi-gration of an impoverished people. The evils that we every day witness around us make a deeper impression than the evils which we merely hear of. Hence our concern and deep sorrow. The Irish question of to. day partakes more of a social and religious, alty. than of a political, character. We address them the history of holy bishop, an Ambrose, Prolates lately alluded to by the illustrious Bishop of Achonry, who exposed themselves to the anger of tyrante, and suffered too, whilst endeavoring to protect the poor flock charlty and patriotism if not among the pre-lates of God's Church ? We did not, we repeat, fully realize the justice of this sentence of the sacred Scripture, "That the oppres-sion of the poor cries to heaven for vergeance," until we witnessed the social and moral degradation, and consequently the loss of souls of the victims of the oppression of the poor in Ireland, both at home and abroad, where many of them must necessarily sink deeper still in the scale of humanity if something be not done to relieve them.

There are occasions of vice as well as of virtue, and the Irish people, having the taint of our good people. of original sin, in common with othere, will fall when cast into the proximate occasion of vice. In matters of faith it is well known that they fail far less than any other people. A miracle of God's mercy is shown in them by the spread and preservation of their faith in circumstances the most trying and unfavorable. It is, indeed, surprising that the greater number of the Irish children have not lost their faith when every means has been employed to pervert them. It is very rarely that any of the older piople at andon their faith in foreign countries. We have said before that were the Irish people permitted to emigrate, as the Germans or oven the Icelanders, with some means to make a new start in life, then, indeed, the loss of the Irish children to the faith would be far less. What signifies the great fortune of a few pounds given the Irish to begin life in a strange land? It may supply the provisions for a fow days.

We are accustomed to count with pleasure the gains to the Ostholic Church in America by Irish emigrants; but it pains us to consider the loss of the offspring of a Catholic people. We must acknowledge that millions of the Irish race have, from various causes, been lost to the Church in this country since the principal reason. We shall hereafter enumerate others that operate at the present time.

if the bad harvests be taken into account, numbers to our shores. and the past unjust and exorbitant rents, and Common schools are the length of time they were paid and the improvements made by the tenants themselves, for which an increased rent was public journals. Scenes of evictions, such as have been enacted in Ireland by the military and police authorities, would not be tolerated on this continent and in very few places in Europe. Evictions, according to Gladistone, England's Prime Minister, are "Death War-

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rants" which no honest jury should pronounce. Other people have allowed themselves to be massacred in their cabins rather than leave them ; but then, religion, which is mocked at by too many of their enemies, saved the world land and the Irish people will become happy avd loyal people. By justice thrones are legitimacy, and their right to respect and loy-

We shall now enumerate the causes of the you, Most Rev. Frelates and Clergy, to whom the good Catholics of Ireland look for counsel and support in their increasing great majority arriving in America, till very the good Catholics of Itoland accessing great majority artiving in America, tilf very counsel and support in their increasing great majority artiving in America, tilf very and dire calamities. They have before lately so poor, that they were unable to push their way into the country and to follow a Chrysostom, not to speak of saintly Irish their old occupation of tilling the land. hence they were forced to take lodgloge in overcrowded tenement houses, in the poorest and most unhealthy parts most earnest and elequent of the ministers. of the cities, infested by the lowest char- We know a Catholic priest whose two broof Ohrist. Where shall we find heroes of acters, where they and their children sicken, charity and patriotism if not among the pre- and many premature deaths occur. The children are forced to frequent the streets for iresh air and exercise. Many of them fall into bad company; they are hungry; they are soon taught to steal. They are sent to jails or reformatories, or are picked up by agents of various societies, get food and clothes, and are sent out "West" to Protestant masters. We must not forget to mention that a great many are received in Orphan Asylums and Protectorates, established by the zeal of bishops, clergy, and religious in this country, and supported by the voluntary contributions

Another cause of so many Irish orphans is that their fathers, accustomed to the fresh air of the country, were obliged to work in foundries, rolling mills, gas houses, sewers and unwholesome places. Their strength begins to fail them. They too often take strong drink to help, as they think, to keep up their strength, but it only hastens their death. This accounts in part for the number of widows and orphan children of the Irish in this country. Poor children, who with their lively faith and religious affections, might be so many diamonds in the crown of the Ohurch. Alas, the old adage " corruptio boni pessima." The high, strong temperament of the Osltic Irish race, which is also talented, impulsive, generous, opsn-hearted and open-handed, leads them into many mistakes, as these noble sharpers. Their love of parents and home is proved by the millions of pounds sent annually from America to help their families to this country, or to enable them to live at home, and this money goes into the landlords' pookets. The excuse that a fine young man gave us for not going to Mass on Sun-

hear the ory of the poor and the oppressed, meetings, become lukewarm Catholics and and will, even in this life punish the unjust drift away from the ohurch. Great efforts steward. The public records of the Land and saorifices are being made by the clergy Commission Court have shown to the world and people to multiply churches and schools, that the landlords of Ireland forced from but it is a moral impossibility to supply the their tenants, in many instances, almost sudden and ever increasing wants of the im-double the rent they should have paid; and poverished emigrants that come in large

Common schools are another sad cause of our losses. We all know that our Holy Father Pope Plus IX, of blessed memory, pro-We all know that our Holy nounced mixed education, as a general rule, added, they owe, in most cases, the land- to be an unqualified evil. The Oatholice, lords very little; or rather the landlords owe where they have not Oatholic schools, send the tenants. We speak now according to the their children to the common schools. Here information gained by the proceedings of the the tone and atmosphere are essentially anti-Land Courts of Ireland and published in the Catholic. Catholic pupils are frequently mocked and sneered at by their companions. The teachers, when occasion offers, such as at history, or speaking of Catholic countries, or geography, often display their bigotry. The young heart is very sensitive to ridicule, and many are not strong enough to resist. The Oatholic children, in many cases, become ashamed of their religion and the country of their parents, and become, strange to say, anti-Irish first and anti-Uatholio afterwards, for the Irish come in for a great deal the horror of wholesale slaughter of the of abuse. We may remark that the young innocent people. Let injustice cease, and Ire-Germans are equally exposed as the frish land and the frish people will become happy children are. It is well to remember also that the majority of the Americ.n people are strengthened, and governments prove their unbaptised and do not belong to any church organization. The Irish, as a people, are naturally religious. Even in Paga times their Celtic ancestors had unbounded respect for religion and its priests. It they have not the opportunities of the true religion, they must have some religion, which appears to them true. In reading over the names of the ministers of the various Protestant denominations we have been painfully struck with the great number of Irish Catholio names, and we are told that they are the thers are Methodist ministers. They were reared under different circumstances. One of the Protestant denominations held a meeting in the State of New York to discuss the subject as to what could be done to convert the Oatholics. After a long and earnest disputa. tion the conclusion arrived at was, to make no efforts which might have the con-trary effect to that intended, effect to trary but to leave the Oatholic children to the action of the public schools, which, from official investigation, leave a great deal to be desired on the subject of morality, so that the Oatholic children are between two evils-the danger of the loss of faith and morality.

Mixed marriages is another source of fruit. ful loss. The Oatholics in many parts of the country are as one to 5, 7, 10, and even more. They are associating almost constantly with Protestants, and inter-marriages are the consequences. They are far from church and the influence of its teaching. Catho. lic neighbors are few and far between. The children of these marriages frequent the common schools. No wonder, then, that if the Oatholic parent be not very fervent, the children can hardly escape. In the returns of one of the dioceses of the United States, where the Catholics are very few, nearly half of the marriages were mixed.

The unprepared condition of the emigrants is another onuse of loss. They scatter about in search of situations, the parents being too qualities are trafficked on by unprincipled poor to keep them together. The children, as well as themselves, are low spirited and slavish. They cannot help it. They lived in hovels not fit for cattle. They are poorly clothed and badly fed. The people among whom their lot is now cast are comfortable and high spirited. The Irish feel keenly their former degradation, and cherish the bitdays, was that he had not good olothes. terest feelings of the past. Now, they begin We asked him how long he was in to enjoy comparatively some comfort, and the country. He replied over a year. It is not to be wondered at that the its first settlement; the want of priests being "And could you not carn enough in heads of many of them should turn in the a year to buy a suit of clothes?" sudden transition. The children quickly we asked? "Yes, father, said he, "but surpass in general knowledge their parents, me. We presumed to send to Pope Plus IX, of new suit of clothes upon myself until I sent they are tempted to neglect or to be ashamed has been the cause of bringing its subjects to children are sent to work very young, before land is the black spot on the escutchson of England. In giving confirmation, we frequently notice the fine foreheads and comely countenances of the children born in this country, where their mothers were not half starved when they bore them, and contrasting them with their parents, brothers and elaters born in Ireland, we conclude that good blood will tell, when not starved. The Poles being in a similar condition to that of the Irish, come in also for a large share of the sympathics of the American people. The success of the Irish that come to America with any leasonable share of this world's goods and education is rapid and prodigious, and the number of those who have worked themselves up to good positions from very poor beginnings, proves that the ory that the "Irish are lazy at home," is ridtoulously absurd. But culprits will, to excuse themselves, throw the blame of their own misdeeds upon their unfortunate victime. Drink is another cause of loss and of great misery and untimely deaths. The Celtio blood is so strong and hot that very little spirite, in too many cases, will set it in a blaze, and render the person half crazy. Hence total abstinence is the only preventative. Whilst drink is not the universal fault of the Irish, yet they come in for universal blame themselves and get situations. The tears in as much as many of them are noisy, foolish and often troublesome. The world then think of their happy homes, before the land- knows all about their faults. Drunkenness lord evicted them and their parents, and they is almost the only orime that leads them were forced into the proximate occasion of into jails, and their children into asylums sin, must plead before a just and merofful and orphanages. Would to Ged that there were more Cardinal Mannings in the British by the clergy in almost every city and town of note. Thank God, in the country places drunkenness is not the besetting sin of the who are able to make their way into the Irish, or in cities either as a general thing. Bad and insufficient food, and drinking on an empty stomach, are the chief causes of intemperance amongst the Irish. It is remarkable that even in their drunken state they respeet religion and the priests. Another cause is that the lrish come isolated, without organization, not knowing what part of the country to settle in, hav ing no choice, their poverty forcing them to accept the first chances of work which are offered. Hence they become scattered all over the country it is not to be supposed that they can get employment as soon as they land. Many suffer a great deal of hardship and want before they get settled down. We must now speak of the young woman and girls who, in great numbers, come unproteoted any point of Ohrietian doottine that per-God alone knows how much they suffer and plexed him. Ballie Oranston moved that a combat. We wish to speak of them with general committee be appointed to recon-great respect. The immense majority of sider and thoroughly discuss the whole matpoverty for a lo g time will not permit them them obtain situations very soon and suc-to have. Once a twice a year the prices may cosed well in life. That they preserve their virtue and religion in the midet ollior Talt withdrew his resolution in favor especial protection of God and His Blessed 14 to 11 votes, a ba Mother, to whom they are singularly devoted. Some that might have been saved by ordinary precautions are allured by the wily of. Badical editor and Badical Deputy to desth forts of the agents of Aniquity and are lost; for participation in the recent revolt, but the

workshops, and are lost sight of in too many instances. In clokness, however, they do not forget their early training in the true falth. Often in looking at our streets paved with cedar, which in Europe would be em. ployed in nobler uses, we think of our good Irish people. Married men also leave their wives and families in Ireland to acquire means to bring them out. Alas i some of them fail and fall miserably.

We repeat again, that which could not be effected in Ireland by religious persecution, loss of lands and homes, social disabilities and starvation, has been accomplished here in too many instances by the enemy of all good and his agents. The forced emigration of an impoverished people into a new country whose inhabitants are overwhelmingly non-Catholio, has effected it. What was the conduct of the Hebrews, whilst yet the people of God, when they were transported from their own country without their prophets and priests? Did they not fall away in vast numbers from their religion? And should the Irish people be expected to surpass all other nations in religion and wirtue in circumstances the most unfavorable, when no pains were spared to proselytize them. What was the conduct of the English and Scotch people under persecution?

From all that we have said above, we look with deep and religious anxiety at the efforts made in Ireland to ameliorate the condition of the people. Beligion and patriotism de-mand these efforts, nay, even more. Patrioti-m is a God-given virtue, and the people of a country are bound and do give up their lives to preserve their altars and their homes. We often remark that when the French bishops speak publicly of their country they invariaby call it their "dear" France. Is patriotism in an Irishman to be considered criminal?

It was sad to notice in the days of slavery in the South that the slave mothers dare not call their children their own. The masters claimed them as their own property, and could barler and sell them as they pleased. Our venerable brethren may ask us to suggest a remedy for the evils mentioned above. We have too much respect for their better judgment and patriotiam to suggest any. They know best the condition of their country and the condition of ours. The salvation of tens of thousands of souis for whom Ohrist died, is at stake, and the account which we must give of those confided to our care is terrible.

With the most profound respect and reverence we beg to subscribe ourselves most reverend and reverend brethren, your humble servant in Obrist

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH. Archbishop of Toronto.

SCOTCH NEWS.

EDINBURGE-HEALTH OF THE CITY .- Last week the mortality was 108 and the deathrate 24 per 1000.

The Ardentiony, Captain Davie, of Glasgow, which sailed from Glasgow for Buenos Ayres, with cosl, on May 24, passed Oumbrass on May 26, has been posted at Lloyd's as missing.

IBVINE --- DEATH OF MB, HUGH CALDERWOOD, -This well-known merchant died on Wednes day in his 65th year, having carried on a successful business as a cloth merchant in High street, Irvine, for the long period of 38 years.

DEPARTURE OF GORDON HIGHLANDERS FOR EGYPT.-On Tuesday a draft of 120 men of the Gordon Highlanders, under command of Captain Davies, left Edinburgh Castle. for Egypt, to join the first battalion of the regiment (the old 75th), presently stationed in that country.

Fifty surgeons probed ineffectually for the builet that entered the hip of George H. Fredericks, of Fort Wayne, in the battle of Okolona, Miss., twenty-one years ago. The

THE BOUNDARY AWARD. EON. WILLIAM MODOUGALL'S VIEWS ON THE SUB-

OTTAWA, Dec. 18:-This evening Hen. Wm. McDougail delivered a lecture before the Literary and Scientific Society in St. James' Hall on the boundary dispute. There was a large and highly influential audience present, Mr. Lesueur, occupying the chair, After some preliminary remarks in the way of explaining his reason for selecting such a subject, he stated that he was one of the delegates sent to England to dicouss and ne gotiste with the Imperial Government on behalf of the Dominion Government, and therefore was, to some extent, acquainted with the subject of the boundary award. He first dealt with the southern boundary of the disputed territory, and referred to the difficulty as to whether the line going north extended only to the Height of Land or to the Hudson Bay, the lecturer stating that in his opinion it was the latter.

## THE WESTERN BOUNDARY

was a more serious point, the difficulty aris ing first in 1774 from some of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, as to whether the words "northward to the Lake of the Woods" meant due north or northwardly by the Mis sissippi Biver, although there could be little doubt but it was due north. Judging from a recital of the measure after it had been passed in the Imperial Parliament, it was in fact an absurd construction to put upon the meaning of the Act to say that the term "north" meant anything else but due north. From the map, as far back as 1755, he argued, this was understood to all intents and purposes. The western boundary he carried to the northweet of the Lake of the Woods. He then came to what he called

## THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

a more serious one than either of the others he referred to, and one which occupied so much of the public attention lately, exter ding from the Lake of the Woods to James Bay. By the charters granted to the Hudson's Bay Company they were merely a trading company, and had no rights to any territory outside Hudson's Boy, and consequently their territorial authority could not extend to the Height of Land, and therefore the northern line must end at the Hudson's Bay. He touched on his mission with Sir George Cartier to England as delegates in that important matter. They were instructed by the Government of the day, and they accordingly contended that the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company was limited to a small circle in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay, but, at all events, not extending so far west as the Lake of the Woods. Their decision in the matter as such delegates was now the subject of history. He argued at length that the company, if they owned a few posts here and there to the east or to the west or the south, did so merely as squatters, and had no lawful right to the same. At any rate the result of their mission was so far satisfactory, and the Government had adopted the result of their labors on behalf of the people of Canada. Then as to this one point on the west, that is to the northwest angle at the Lake of the the exact boundary to the north leading to a writ unless the chair is handed over to him. James' Bay. It was, therefore, in 1874, dt- The Liberals claim a majority of 30 votes, cided to appoint an arbitration to determine the boundary, and

## THE ABBITRATORS,

who were perhaps the best men in Canada that could be appointed for the work, found considerable difficulty in arriving at the correct boundary, but from all the facts they could ascertain, they fixed upon the Albany Biver, which was crocked and very difficult to follow, and, therefore, they established a straight line as a conventional or convertent boundary. It was also stated that an employe of the Department of the Interior, the Surveyor-General, had been despatched for the purpose of enquiring into the feasibility other day he felt a sharp pain just above the of making the Albany Biver the boundary,



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AVER'S CHEBBY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr.J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass, Sold by all Druggists.

## BELIGION AND POLITICS.

DI:GRACSFUL BOW AT A CHURCH BAZAAB AT KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Dec. 14 .- An unfortunate incident has occurred at the bazaar held by the St. Paul's (Auglican) Church. A chair was to be given to the gentleman who would secure the highest number of votes, Dr. Sullivan (Conservative) and Mr. Wm. Harty (Liberal) being the opposing candidates. The contest was a purely political one, and was conducted with great good humor on both sides until about half-past nine on Wedneeday night, when the excitement in regard to the result bacame very great. Shortly before 10 o'clock, when the poils were to be closed, the crowd around the booth became exceedingly boistarons, the friends of each candidate trying to put in votes for their own man and to prevent the friends of the other party from polling their votes. Just at 10 clock, when the poll was closed, a grand rush was made, the polling booth was knocked over, one of the lady scrutineers was hit on the head by a flagstaff and fainted and for about half on hour a tremendous uproar prevailed. Finally the obsir was carried off to Dr. Sullivan's office, where it now remains. The friends of Mr. Harty instructed Messrs, Britton & Whitlog, barristers, to send a letter to the Bay. Mr. Carey, pastor of the church, demanding the chair for Mr Harty. This was done, and to-day Mr. Carey replied that the Ludies' Aid Society had conducted the polling and that from them they must demand the ohair. Woods, there were no real facts to determine The friends of Mr Harty now threaten to issue but the Conservatives say that the amount of money on hand does not tally with or justify the number of votes claimed by the others, there being a deficit of what would amount to fifty votes. Ohurch congregations in this city will take warning by what has hap-pened and in all probavility have no more voting at bazaars.



provident emigration. His Holiness was ter thanking us and directing us "sgere cum Ostholics, and were sent to the Western States and bound to Protestant farmers. In many instances their names were changed that their parentage might not be known. We have met some of those children, now men and women, staunch Protestants. Some, however, have been reconverted to the faith. the faults of our people, but we were thanked for our coursge in having done to for a good purpose, by the highest dignitaries of the special care was taken to instil into their Ohuroh of America. minds the decrest prejudices against the

Ohurch of America. We thought that statistics were necessary to prove a point, which simple narration a fallen class, who have been raised in poor would not sufficiently impress on some minds. houses, or who had lost their character in always accustomed to look on the bright side their own country before coming here, and of things.

Any people treated as the Irish have been treated would, doubtless, like the poor man travelling from Jerusalem to Jericho, have fallen in greater numbers and into daeper crime. The statistics of prisons show that the majority of Irish calprits there are incarcerated for the lighter misdemeanors, especially those arising from drink and high temper. Any one who knows a little of human nature will not be surprised to find such a people as the Irish-robbed of their manhood new country, abandoned to themselves, in many cases without the restraints of religion, home associations and good companions, and all the while oppressed with poverty--contributing more than their share to prisons, jails, poor houses and lunatic asylums.

We repeat that it is almost miraculous that so many of the Irish continue religious and faithful in the most adverse circumstances. We shall now attempt to enumerate the causes of the great loss of souls, which may in a great part be remadled in future. Before doing so we must protest against all secret societies which are condemned by the Church. They are injurious in various ways-First. they exclude the members from all participa. tion in the sacraments and prayers of the societies, being composed principally of reckless men, who will betray their companions for money to save themselves from punishment, do not gain their object. We must also protest most emphatically against the oppression of the poor, and against unjust and inhuman evictions from the homes of thousands of families in the dead of winter, to be ex. posed to death, homeless and foodless, to be hold a " station' near them. All cannot ateign land, often to fall into deeper misery, for no other fault than inability to pay an unjust reat, which their farms could not yield owing to bad seasons permitted by the Providence of God. If we condemn secret societies, we

blessed memory, a copy of our last letter £10 to my father to help him to pay the rent of them. Shame upon any government that to the Irish clergy on the loss of souls, and keep the cabin over his head in Ireland." consequent on wholesale and im- On account of the poverty of the parents the On account of the poverty of the parents the such a low condition. All agree that Iredeeply moved by the letter, and especially by they are half educated. The prevailing spirit the proofs that we brought forward, of the young workmen of this country is in-Our Holy Father deigned, through the Prefact of the Propagauda to address us a let-no wonder that many of the young Irish become imprognated with the same spirit. Many Epicoopis Hiberniae de bac re." We quoted of the workmen on Sunday mornings frequentstatistics of gaols, prisons, and the returns of ly remain in bed and neglect going to church. Protestant societies for the protection of chil- The Oatholio children who frequent the dren, tens of thousands of whom were Itish | Oatholio schools make their first communion, but alas I when they grow up they too often neglect, in large oitles, to frequent the moraments. In the cities and towns of England and Scotland the sad case of many of the children. we are told on good authority, is as bad, if not worse. We are meeting from time to time men and women in very good post-We were blamed by some parties for exposing ( tions, who were Irish Catholic orphans, placed when young in Protestant houses and reared in the religion of their protectors. A

yet in the depths of their misery and dis-

grace, have not lost all sense of religion and shame, and will call for a priest when they are slok. Many of them retire to do penance in our Magdalen Asylums; others recover and cries of these poor creatures, as they God. The day of judgment will roveal and self respect at home, sent adrift in this awini crimes where they should he least Isles! There are temperance societies headed expected.

Distance from church in the country is another cause of the loss of souls. Emigrants country to get work on railroads or where they can, or to settle down where land is cheap-and this is generally at considerable distance from towns and villages, and consequently from churob, which may be dirtant from six to twenty miles, and, even if nearer, mass only once a month-find themselves at very great disadvantages. They frequently move off and come into towns or villages to be near church. Hence even the Protestant proprietors subscribe largely to our Catholic churches in those places. It is often said that the establishment of an Ohuroh. Secondly, those secret political Episcopal See is equal to a railroad entering a town.

Another obstacle to the frequenting the Oa. tholio Ohurch in this country is the almost impassable condition of the roads in spring and autumn; and the heavy snow in winter for those who have no conveyances, which degraded to a poor house or driven to a tor- tend it. But this good service, whilst it of tends to nourish the ideas of faith and religion, yet is not sufficient to fortify the Harg people frequenting non-thholic Encoder, and in the midst of overwhelming Protes. tant population. Some not having a must also condemn the root of the cvil-"tyraniy," a jord of the second to their own religion, are some but we hope not strength Young men and times drawn, by ourlosity at first, to attend by a released through the country, on There is a just God in Heaven who will Processant skurches, concerts and prayer religion, steamboals, and farms and imprisonment.

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right knee joint. He worked the fiesh with his finger and out came the ball.

It seems to need a great deal of experimenting to enable the cities in Massachusetts to determine which they like best, license or prohibition. Many of them change their positions on the question every year. Of the eight citics which voted for license recently, sev. eral went for prohibition in 1882.

Alphonse Karr was lately a guest at dinner of some homeopathic physicians at Paris, when, after toasts had been honored to Hahnemann and to the great lights of the science now living, he was asked to propose a toast. "Gentlemen," said he, "you have drank the health of many physicians, but there is one toast you have forgotten. Permit me to repair the omission. I drink to the health of your patients."

THE CROPTUR AGITATION IN THE LEWS .--- OUT Stornoway correspondent telegraphs :- The orofters of Melbost still maintain their right to the grazings upon the Melbost Links, and on Monday they drove off the sheep of Mr. John Sinclair, Darceg, the wintering tenant, to put them on the links; but they had not put any of their own stock upon the dis-

puted grazing. The croiters maintain that these linzs were held in common, and attached to the Melbost lots, prior to 1850.

OPERATION OF THE AGBICULTURAL HOLDINGS Act.-At the instance of Sir Tollemsche Sinclair an action for removing was brought on Tuesday in the Wick Sheriff Court against the tenants of Gsiselitle and St. Atnland, whose leases expire at Whitsunday next, and who were unsuccessful offerers for their farms. Decree was resisted on the ground that between let January and the following Whitsunday the defenders would be occupiers under the Agricultural Holdings Act, and that therefore they were entitled to at least twelve months' notice. This is believed to be the first action of the kind which has been raised, and the Sheriff took time to consider iadzment.

the House Committee recommending that the Beard dispense with the services of Mr. H. W. Smith, the chaplain of Oraiglockhart course of an animated discussion, Councillor Talt moved that the committee's report be not approved of, but that the chaplain be requested to attend to the ocoscientions dis-

charge of his duties in ministering to the poor, and not to communicate to the Board ter before dismissing Mr. Smith, who had not been heard in his own defence.....Coun dangers | and difficulties is an of Bailie Oranston's, which was adopted by

The court at Belgrade has condemned the

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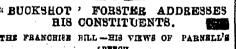
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but had reported it as being impracticable hence the reason of the straight line boundary. It was said in Parliament, and no

doubt with truth, that this was merely A CONVENTIONAL BOUNDARY.

The speaker's sympathies were strongly in favor of that view. Ontario, however, accepted the award, but the Dominion Government was dissatisfied, and Sir Francis Hicks, who has argued the question with great ability, is greatly disturbed over their re-iusal. The question was one which he never could view from a political standpoint, nor could he see why anyone else should, and in his opinion the Albany Biver was a fair boundary. It was a matter that affected the prov-ince, and if the smaller boundary was to carry, Ontario would be the fourth province in the Dominion. He concluded by stating that if it were not for the kindly interference of Mr. Gladstone, the speaker and Sir George Oartier could not have managed to come to terms with Earl Granville when in England on that important Hudson's Bay matter. It was to Gladstone the people of Canada owed the settlement of that Important question. A under Mrs. Hustop, when an attempt was vote of thanks was voted to the speaker by made by his shepherd and the ground officer Mr. J. G. White and seconded by Mr. Wood-Mr. J. G. White and seconded by Mr. Woodworth, M.P.



EPERCH. LONDON, Dec. 13.--W. E. Forster, M.P., ex-Beoretary for Ireland, addressed his constituents to-night at Bradford. He said in any franchise bill that the Government might introduce he inferred that they intended it should include Ireland, and 11 so he agreed with them. The more he thought of it the more clearly he was convinced that Irsland should be included in the bill. He was not surprised at Parnell's recent speech ; he sometimes thought Parnell wished that the Government would refuse Ireland the benefits of the franchise in order that he might increase the number of his followers. Forster believed the inclusion of Ireland

At a meeting on Monday the Edinburgh | might for a time increase Parnell's followers, City Parochial Board considered a report by but the Government would have the satisfaction that they would meet them in Parliament and not in the country perpetrating outrages. Begarding the boast that the Home Poorhouse, in view of his disbellet in the Bulers would be able to turn the balance of doctrine of sternal punishment. In the parties, Forster said he felt that it elther party should coalesce with the Pernelliter, the Government when stacked would only have to appeal to the country to defeat the coalition.

# THE SOUDAN BEBELLION.

CAIBO, Dec: 13; -- Col. Harrington, who visited the battlefield near Suskim, counted 4000 rebel corpece. The relatives had re-Hidks' larmy, and says El Mahdi is now al. titled to copyright protection. most without followers Many of his men were killed in the engagement with Hicks El Mahdi found great difficulty in organizing titles. and bill an and the the second the blue as



Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carry-ing off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronta

The Constitution of Michigan prohibits any form of religious service in either House of her Legislature. So they don't elect a chaplain.

Sept. 14th, 1880. Hop Billers Co., TOBONTO :

I have beez sick for the past six years, sulfering from dyspepsia and general weakness. I have used three bottles of Hop Bitters, and they have done wonders for me. 1 am well and able to work, and eat and sleep well. I cannot say too much for Hop Bitters SIMON BOBBINS.

AN ÆSTHETE'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 13 .- The case of Sarony sgainst the Burrow Giles Lithographic Company, which was argued in the U.S. Supreme Court this afternoon, relates to the photograph of Oscar Wilds and involves questions as to whether the Copyright Acis granting protection to photographs are constitutional. Counsel for Serony argued that the latter had "invented." the picture in controversy, that is that he had posed Oscar Wilds before the camera, selected his costume, as well as the draperies and other accessorier, arranged said Occar in a graceful position and suggested and evoked a desired expression. This the counsel maintained, made Mr. Sarony an author or inventor, not of the subject of the picture it was true, but of the picture itself. Counsel for the lithographic company contended that Sarony had not produced or invented Oscar, but had merely arranged him; that is, had newly arranged something already extant. Sarony was not the creator of Ozoar Wilds and the photograph was not such an original as could be copyrighted. All that the photographer did, was to put Wilde in a particular suit of moved many believe. A spy who was sent to | olothes and have him cross his legs in a par-El Obeldonsa teturned to Khartoum. He tioular position. at That work was not the confirms the reports of the destruction of work of an adthor and harony was not en-

Some seventeen incendiary fires in Milfordes, and the tribes, have returned home. wankes have been traced to four boys of Bi Mahdi found great, difficulty in organizing about 13 years of age, sons of respectable the force he has sont sgains; the Kabalish; beople, The hoys have been arrested. They this force he has sont sgains; the Kabalish; beople, The hoys have been arrested. They tible.

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ONTAKIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT, Cor. Jarvis and Gerard sts., Toronto, Ont. office hours from a.m. to 7 p.m.

Until each and every bond is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Premium, as there are NO BLANKS.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 9 .- W. J. Beattie, of

and regular habits. When the body feels the township of Westminster, is the father of heav and languid, and the mind works slug-



The Three Highest Premiums Amount to

A BEMARKABLE CASE.

AGBIOULTUBE IN ONTABIO.

TOBONTO, Dec. 11 .- A summary of the re-

port of the Bureau of Industries has been published, from which we take the following

extracts :- There is a large surplus of hay and clover in the country, the total crop

exceeding last season's by 2,036,793 tons.

List year the area under crop was 1,825,-890 acres, and the average yield 1.14 tons

per asre; this year the area was 2,359,521 acres, and the average yield 1.75 tons. The rains of May, June and July delayed the

seasonable planting of potatoes and hindered the preparation of the ground for other roots.

The subsequent drouth caused the land to

bake, and autumn growth was slow. Carrots

and mangolds, which go deep into the soil, suffered least; but turnips were almost

everywhere stunted, and the average produce per acre is 150 bushels less than last year.

The failure of fruit has been general through-

out the Province. The show of apple blog-

soms was full of promise, notwithstanding

that this was the off year for bearing, but the cold winds and rains which prevailed through-

out May and on into June blasted the

worthless. The plum crop was large, but

the quality was injured by the curculio,

blight and the September froat. Black knot is rapidly destroying the plum and oherry orchards. Grades ripened slowly, owing to

continued low temperature in August and

September, and were damaged by mildew and frost. Late tomatoes were a total loss having been out down by frost. The settlement of the Northwest has opened

to Ontario farmers a new market for horses,

A clear head is indicative of good health

Cabin......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage.....\$6 00

# Glasgow Line.

Buring the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Hallfax when occasion requires), and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as for-BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. lows:-

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Waldenslan......Saturday, Nov. 24 Nestorian.....Saturday, Dec. 8 Prassian.....Saturday, Dec. 22 FROM PORTLAND.

Manitoban.....Saturday, Dec. 1 Scandinavian.....Saturday, Dec. 15 Waldensian.....Saturday, Dec. 29

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granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Con-tinental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glas-80W.

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Information and the shore named Rail-ways.
For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Ourrie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluox, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns. Ant-werp; Rays & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Ham-burg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Boott & Co., Queens-town; Montgomere & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Olyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Onl-cago; H. Bourlier, Toronic; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 16 State street, Boston. Or to H. & A. ALLAN, Lindin Street, Portland.

1 India Street, Portland. SJ State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. L'S MANUAL! STHE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK and and BUSINESS FORMS, has attrady reached the enormous sale of 340,000 COPIES in the U.S. and Canadas. Classify UUUUUITHED and Canadas. Tible 37th EDITION-just out of press; con-tal. scin addition to the vastamount of information, useful to overybody in every country.) the Con-attention for the Government of the Om-me. Jun Dominion, Legal Forms in everyday. use: Statistical and Reference Tables, and hun-dre of forms that combine to make a volume ab-solution precedency to every one in the Dominion Sold only by subscription. AGENTS Wanted EV.S. Y WINELE: Bend stamp for information and actions, and moniton this paper. Address a Addres and series, and moniton this paper. Address a B ARD & DILLON, Publishers do building, Chicago, Ill., U.S. A. WA arout for Ill. U.S. MANUAL

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## BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.



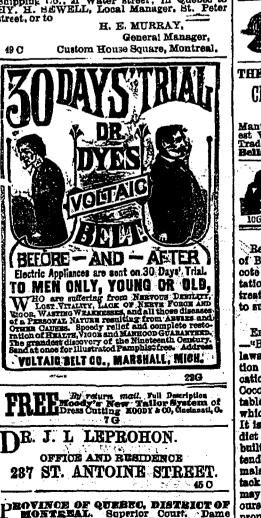
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BATHS OF FASSAGE. CABIN-Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return \$90. An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess carried on each steamer. For Freight or other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping (30., 21 Water street; in Quebec to HY. H. BEWELL, Local Manager, St. Feter street, or to H. E. MURRAY.



**DEOVINOE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTEMAL.** Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Max, of the City and District of Mon-treal, wife of Louis Levy, formerly of the same place, and now of parts unknown, duly author-ized *a ester en justice*, has instituted au action for separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 4th December, 1883. T. & O. C. DELORIMIER, 185 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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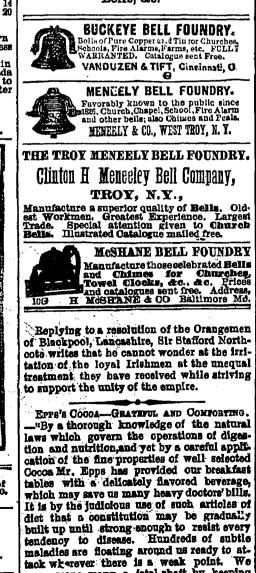


36000 FLORINS, And bonds not drawing one of the above pre-miums must be redeemed with at least 130 Florins. The next Redemption takes place on the 2nd of January, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 2nd of January is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other informa-tion address: has healed up and the child is doing well without the aid of a doctor.

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ESTABLIANED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States N.B.-In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITYES. 16 tf

### Bells, &c.



tack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."- Civil Service Gasette. Made simply with belling water or milk. Bold only in packets and tins (41b and 11b) by grocers, labelled - JAMES EPRE & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London,Eng-land. Also makers of EPPs's GEOCOLATE Es-

way by its use.

glably, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, will wonder-fully assist to a recovery of physical buoy-ancy and mental vigor. The constipated it was three weeks old its leg began to turn black at the knee. It was examined by the family doctor, who said the child could not should use them. live, but just two weeks after the log dropped off at the knee, and, strange to say, the wound

During last year 74,157 white and 98,938 colored pupils attended the public schools of Bouth Osrolius.

**DEP** NEW BOOKS. THE LIFE OF MAETIN LUTHER, by Rev. Win. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp Price. free mail, 25 cents. Price. free mail, 25 cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid plous souin in the recitation of the HOLY RESARY, 24 mo., 335 pp Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUNTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York. 10

Prince Bismarch's son, now in the Legation in London, receives great attention in the highest English soclety.

OUB HABITS AND OUR OLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inac-tive life are more less subject to demanary tive life are more tess cathors in the life and stomach with it neglected in a changeable climate leads to chronic disease and ultimeters. An occasional doze 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-7here. Price, 250 per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.-B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 ti

The interest on the English national debu amounts to thrice the estimated income of all the members of the House of Peers.

prospect. A small surplus of peaches was produced in the Niagara pe-ningula and along the lake shore in Norfolk. Cherries were soarce and almost Much of the food we consume is worse than lost by the inability of the stomach to digest and assimilate it. Leading scientists bave lately concentrated much attention upon the chemical composition, preparation and physiological effects of diet, and in this connection it has been admitted by experts everywhere that JOHNSTON'S FLUID Bad Logs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, BREF is the most important achievement of Sores and Ulcers 1 BEEF is the most important achievement of the present day as a concentrated aliment combining in the most approved proportions and conditions every element essential to the perfect nourishment of brain, nerve, bone and muscle. A woman has just been awarded \$2,000 damages by a Cleveland court because of a cough she acquired in a ireshly-plastesed hotel.

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All the ponds and lakes in Maine are frozen hard, and the Kennebec, Penobscot and Androscoggin Bivers are closed to navigation.

The most discouraging Cough, as well as Bionohitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIE. Famph-lets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Montreal, Que.

During the gale that prevailed at Bermuda on the nights of the 19th and 30th H.M.S. Northampton was driven ashore near the en-trance to the Stragge Channel, Grassy Bay. restored, and the system benefited in every Bhe was towed off by the H.M.S. Canada on the 3rd Instant.

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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

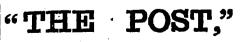
Most powertaily, yet sooningly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Boavels. Giving ions, energy and vigor here great MAIN BPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confi-tidently recommended as a never-failing remedy is a ress in all it list (init (init)) is (init what is a construction of the second in the second They are wonderfully effections in all allments indental to Fernales of all ages, and, as a GEN-BRAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

# HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

### Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

NOR THE CURE OF

N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hoursoi 11 and 4, or by letter



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and the effort they are making to supply the demand is shown by the noticeable increase in the return of horses this year. The aggregate returns of sheep show a diminution of some 43,400; wholly in the fine-woolled breeds, however, there being an increase in the course-woolled breeds of 16,463 A large surplus of hogs is reported, especially hotel. in the western countles of the province, but the failure of the corn and pea crops there has discouraged the production of pork. A smaller area of fall wheat has been sown than last year, and owing to the autumn drouth the ground at seed time was hard and lumpy.

\*\*

The return of dairy butter made in the Province last year is incomplete, many farmers being unable to give their produce as

asked for in the schedule sent out. The quantity as given is 34,406,114 lbs., but the total is probably one-third more.

Faces as yellow as that of the "Heathen Ohinee," in consequence of bile in the blood onines, in consequence of bits in the biod' grow fair and wholesome-looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax con-stipated howels and expel the billious poison from the circulation. Bheumatic and blood

impurities are also driven out by it, degestion

## THE TRUE WINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE December 19, 1889. inclusion with a second state of the second states

# TELEGRAMS.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

THE HOUSES OF BREE NATIONALISTS UNDER SUB-VEILLANCE THREATS TO BLOW UP LONDON BRIDGE AND NEWGATE PEISON-ARNED PC-LICRMEN SENT TO HAWARDEN CASTLE.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The police are closely watching the houses of leading Irish Nationalists here.

It is reported the Lord Mayor has received anonymous letters containing threats to blow up London Bridge and Newgate prison. The detectives who were withdrawn from the prison after the execution of O'Donnell have been replaced and an extra force stationed about the bridge to watch the arches, examine ell craft sailing underneath, and sorutiniss all persons crossing.

Several armed policemen have been sent to Hawarden Castle to guard Gladstone.

# THE EXECUTION OF POOLE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18 .- Poole rose at 5.30 o'clock, and the priest visited him at 6 and administered the Sacrament. Poole and the have been most notorious in the settlement. priest remained in the prison chapel until His death occurred in three seconds and a and other necessary expenses. Mrs. Graham half. He died with singular fortitude, calmly repeating prayers until the last. He made to see her promising ward. Annie is describ-no statement about the orime. There was a ed as the handsomest native girl in the settlesmall crowd outside the jail when the black ment. She was expelled from the place for fisg was holsted. A large force of police and military was posted about the prison, and the excontion passed off quietly.

# THE GALLOWS.

DUBLIE, DSC. 17 .- Peter Wade has been sentenced to be hanged, on January 16, for the murder of Quinn at Esthfarnham. The prisoper stated he belonged to a secret society, and he obsyed its order.

Earl Spencer has refused to reprieve Poole, the murderer of Kenny. He will be hanged to-morrow.

# GEBHANY AND THE VATIOAN.

BOMF, Dec 18 .-- Prince Frederick William went this morning to the Vatican with the German Ambessedor and had an interview with the Pope. The Prince will speak in the mame of the Emperor of Germany in any communication he may make to the Pope.

## CANADA'S INDEPENDENCE.

GLASCOW, Dec 18 .- Lord Lorno was presented with the freedom of this city to day. In a speech he said Canada was independent In form and reality, but if she should be threatened by any great power, her position would be a daugerous one without England to back her.

# FLOODS IN GEBMANY.

WUBZETRO, Dec. 18 .- The river Main is rising rapidly, the lower part of the town is overflowed and great anxiety exists.

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

SEPOBTED ANTI-FRENCH REVOLUTION IN TON-QUIN-WAR PEEPARATIONS AT CANTON-PRENCE REINFORCEMENTS - THE MARQUIS TEENG AND PREMIEB FERBY,

BAIGON, Dec 13 .- It is reported that a re-King of Annam has been killed.

the French.

# DEPBAVITY IN ALASKA.

SAN FRANCINGO, Dec. 15 .- A shocking tale of depravity in Alaska is related by a trustworthy man just down from Fort Wrangel. There is a mission at Wrangel under the

One of the most noteworthy cases was that nearly 8 oclock. Poole stood the ordeal well, of Annie Graham, a namesake of a New York and saked to be permitted to kiss the crucifix. | lady who paid \$100 a year for her clothing. had never seen and perhaps never expected her too open and shameless conduct. Annie then went to Harrisburgh, a mining camp not far from Wrazgel, where her shocking exploits were every day the talk of the rough miners gathered there. A second Annie Grabam was then procured in order that the \$100 might still be received. This one turned out almost as bad and was also expelled. Then the third beneficiary of the unsuspecting New York lady was introduced and given the name of Annie Graham. Nellie Hamilton, named for a wealthy Boston lady, led a similar career, and another Nellie Hamilton had to be substituted.

The disgusting proceedings referred to are as yet unknown in the East. The recital of the scandals, tolerated if not caused by these factions, would indicate that the actors were crazy, and Superintendent Hill of Portland has at last directed Dr. McFurland to go to Obilect and Mrs. McFarland to Tougase, so that a distance of 1,000 miles may divide them.

# AN \$80,000 BLAZE AT HALIFAX,

HALIFAN, Dec. 16 .-- About half-past four this morning fire was discovered in the Queen Building corner of Prince and Hollis streets, by the janitor, who lodged in the upper portion of the building. He succeeded in saving the members of his family, except one niece, who in jumping to the roof of an adjoining building received injuries which will probably prove fatal. Edward O'Connor, another lodger, in the upper fist, was smothered in bed. He had been a clerk for Stephen Tobin tu the Queen Insurance office for eighteen years, and was about filty-six years old. Hie romains were found in the debris this afternoon, minus his head. He was very desf. The lower flat was occupied as the Queen Insurance office, M B Almon's agency of the Guardian Insurance Company, and V J Gibson, clothler and furnishing volution has occurred at Hue and that the goods. The other three fiats below the atties were occupied as offices by Graham, Topper Hong Kong, Dec. 13.-It is stated filep- & Bourden, barristers; H Bell, barrister; hema, King of Annam, bas been poisoned by the agency of the Union Mutual Insurance the anti-French party. It is also rumored Oo., Farnham Ledden, importers' agent; that a fresh declaration of war has been pro- Hale & Brown, mining agents; the Spanish claimed by Annam against France. The city Consulate, and John Donohoe, agent for the of Halphong has been strongly fortified by | uilding. The fire seems to have originated in a room over Gibson's shop, and made

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A despatch from Hanol, great progress before its discovery. Noth-dated December 5th, confirms the report of ing now remains but the four side walls, the the breaking out of a revolution at Hue and interior being almost entirely destroyed. The the poisoning of King Hiephenn. The new loss will not be less than eighty thousand church and school baz are has been enormout dollars; only one or two of the tenants The continued ' luil" has given merchant of the anti-French mandarins is paramount | saving a small portion of their effects. The building is insured in the Qusen and Boyal for \$10,000 cach, and in the North British for \$6,000. Gibsons stock is insured in the Queen for \$7,000, the North British for \$4,000 and the Western for \$8,000. M B Almon is partially insured. Graham, Borden & Tupper, whose valuable law library is greatly damaged, were partially insured. The Chronicle newspaper building had a narrow escape. The burned building, which was of ircestone, was formerly occupied as 8 How. ard & Sons' dry goods establishment, and when they discontinued business it was fitted up expensively for offices and called the Queen building, owned by the Queen Build. ing Co, the principal of which is Henry Howard, who now resides in London.

in bail on a charge of threstening to ascault.

FROM FREDERIOTON, N.B.

There is a mission at Wrangel under the charge of Mirs. J. McFarland, and about forty native children constitute the wards of the society in the place. The pastorate of the insision church was temporaryly filled by Dr. J. M. McFarland, a nephew of the superin-tendent. Dr. McFarland assigned to be a second Christ, and with a small band or-ganized a Saivation Army, which made itself a nuisance to Indians and whites alike. At last McFarland got into a controversy with his annt, and while she was preaching, protesting sgainst his actions, he walked in-to the pulpit and knocked her down with his clenched fist. The last few years of the his-tory of the mission are said to be replete with horrible tales of open prostitution carried on both inside and outside the domain of the in-stitution, though its existence is alleged to have been most notorious in the settlement. One of the most notorious in the settlement.

but her wounds otherwise are not daugerous. Mr. Pickard, M.P., had a bai turn yesterday and his death was hourly looked for. He baie his friends good bye, but to-day he is easier. His death at any moment, however, would be no surprise.

Beautifully finished Royal A's (that cannot be run backwards) for presents at 771 Oraig street.

Japanese never wear shoes in the house, but always take them off before entering.

**Finance and Commerce** 

# FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, DSc. 18, 1883.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1883. New York stocks were irregular. Union Fa-cific advanced from 74<sup>2</sup> to 76<sup>2</sup>. Northern Pa-cific common feil from 27 to 26<sup>2</sup>, and the pre-ferred from 52<sup>4</sup> to 57<sup>3</sup>. Louisville and Naahville was steady at 1 p.m. at 46<sup>1</sup>, aud Canada Pacific at 55<sup>3</sup>. Maultoba was'easter at 99<sup>1</sup>. Local financial markets were guist to-day. Rates of money were uncanaged, and transac-tions in sterling were few. Stocks were irregu-lar, with a tendency upwards at the morning bo rd, but no advance of importance in any stock took place. Bitock Sales. --104 Montreal 178 ; 2 do 177<sup>3</sup>; 180 do 176<sup>1</sup>; 2 j do 174<sup>3</sup>; 7 Moleona 112; 38 do 113<sup>3</sup>; 25 Merchants 109 ; 6 do 109; 12 do 109; 160 Ta-ronto 163 ; 25 Ontario 103<sup>3</sup>; 50 Commerce 120; 25 do 120<sup>4</sup>; 8 Union 67<sup>3</sup>; 20 Richelleu 56<sup>1</sup>; 50 Pacific 55<sup>3</sup>; 75 Passenzer 118<sup>4</sup>; 300 das 174<sup>4</sup>; 50 do 174<sup>3</sup>; 350 do 175; 25 do 175<sup>3</sup>. 875 do 176; 23 do 174<sup>4</sup>.

and Federal, \$317,000.

# **OOMMERCIAL.**

Trade matters have not improved since on last, so iar as wholesalers are concerned. The retail stores have, of course, been well pat ronized during the holidays, and the sale o " fancy and useful" articles at the numeron the desired opportunity for investigating th operations of the past year and laying plan for the future. There are always rumors a this sessen of impending failures, as mer chants who do not adopt a better system generally find out from their books exactly how they stand at the close of each year. 1 one or two cases where street rumors predicted disaster it has been found that the rumor wate quite groundless. The roads have been bare of snow and bad for sleighing, so that communication with the interior has been difficult. There is at present writing a prospect of settled winter weather with morsnow. GROCEBIES, ..... The supply of bright yellow sugar being limited, is bas been held with firmness. Other grades, 65 to 73 Granu-iated is quoted at 84 to 852 for Scould and first qualities, although some lots of a poorer grade have been effer-ed at a lower figure. Symps are dul and lower, prices ranging from 45c to 65c per gallon, as to quality. Molasses are weak under liberal offerings on Boston an New York account, and lower prices on spo have been accepted, the sale of about 5 puncheons of Barbadoes occurring at 4340 and we quote-Barbadoes 4340 to 440; Ports Bico 422c to 43jc; Antigua 40c to 42c; Trisl dad 38c to 40c, and St. Kitts 42c to 422c. I fruit there has been a fairly active deman for Valentia raisins, and we hear of sales of 9,000 to 10,000 boxes at 61c to 61c per 1b, as t quantity and quality. An inferior lot wa placed at 6c. Ourrants are rather quiet at 6c to 640 as to quality. Malaga fruit is steady a the following quotations:-Layers at \$1 90 t 200, loose muscatele \$2 00 to 215, Londo layers \$2 45 to 260, second grades do \$2 2 to 2 40. Fine grades of blue fruit are quote at \$3 25 to 5 50 per box. Valencia layers ar in demand at 840 to 9c, and prices are firm Figs are dull at 124c to 14c for round lots a to quantity and quality, extra choice Elem figs selling at 18c to 20c in small boxes Teas.-A good business is reported in me dium to good at 220 to 30c. The sale ha taken glace of about 300 pkgs of green tes for shipment to Ohleago at 28c to 30c. I coffee and spices there is no change. IRON AND HABDWARD. -The pig fron marke cemains dull, sales being limited to small lots at a shade easier prices, Dalmellingto having been placed at \$18 to 18 25. Price are quoted as follows :-- Stemens \$20; Coli ness, Langloan and Calder at \$20 to 21 ; Summerlee and Gartsherrie \$20, Dalmellington \$18 to 18 25, and Eglinton \$17 75 to 18. Warrants are oabled at 443 4d, being 2d better than a week ago, although showing a decline within the past two days. Tin plates \$510 for I.O. charcosi and \$450 for cokes. Bar iron is unchanged at \$1 90 to 2. Ingot tin has declined £2 to 2 15s in London to 170 to 180. Out nails are quoted at \$3 per pig iron are dull and weak, with a very unsatisfactory outlook.

a written judgment in favor of the plaintiff on all the issues, awarding the plaintiff the full amount claimed with costs. As they were leaving the house probable effect of which will be that bayers full amount claimed with costs. In this market in all descrip who drove to the police station and swore out tracts for future delivery have been refused. a warrant sgainst Hammond. The police de at anything less than the present valuation, tained the latter, and Hellen succeeded in which goes to show that sellers entertain but the market is quiet and prices are ungetting the knot tied. Hammond was held other and different views at the future. We quote :--Pine, first quality per M, \$35 to 40; 550 elevens, and 600 tens; factory-filled is second quality \$22 to 25; do shipping oulls, steady at \$1 30 to 1 50; Eareks, \$2 40, ard Si5 to 17; do 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; do mill culls, per M, \$10 to 12; spruce per M, \$10 to 13; hemlock per M, 10; ash run of Dix and frm, while cod is in mo

lath per M, \$2 to 2.50. Boors and Shore. — The trade in boots and

shoes has been moderate, but the situation is unchanged, it being between seasons. Stock taking still occupies most of the attention of manufacturers. In Boston the week has been quite sttractive with manufacturers, and iarge orders have been taken by them. Nearly all the factories have now started up and are quite busy. The usual contast over prices has taken place, but the only weakening has been in plough shoes, and brogans. and light shors are firm. Buyers have been very conservative in placing orders, taking only goods that experience has taught them they could sell, and only in such quantities as their trade would warrant. The Natick strike has ended, and the factories there have

started up again. Day Geong. - The wholesale dry goods business has passed through another very quiet week, the amount of sorting-up orders having been usually light, owing to unfavor. able weather and a break up of country roads, which in some districts have been almost impaseable. One of the leading features of the week has been the liberal importations of English prints which are exceedingly attracve, both as regards texture and patterns. This class of imported goods will be all recelved before the 20th instant, when the new duty of 272 per cent (which is an additional impost of 71 per cent) comes into force. Travollers preparing for their first spring trip, blong with stock-taking and filling a few small sorting-up orders, about covers all there is doing at the moment.

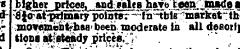
LEATHER-The loather market presents no dealers claim to have experienced a better onfrom, We quote leather as follows :---No. 1, 220 to 23c; do No. 2, 200 to 21c; Bufalo cole, No. 1, 23c to 230; do No. 2, 20c to 210; slaughter sole, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 460 to 480; rough bolting hide, 320 to 340 ; harness, 250 to 300 ; upper, waxed, 330 to 37c; do, grained, 35c to 36c; do Scotch grained, 30c to 38c; buff, 14c to 16hc; pebbled, 1140 to 160; splits, ordinary to oboles, 22c to 30o; do, under junior, 16c to 19c.

HIDES AND SEINS. -The market for imported hides is firm, and the indications point to higher prices as scon as present stocks have to be replenished. Western holders of No. 1 buff and upper are asking

DIED.

FLANNERY .- Accidentally drowned on the 13th inst., John James, aged six years and four months, third son of Patrick Flannery.

MCGOWAN.-In this city on 12th inst., Bridget MoGowan, aged 22 years, a native of County Sligo, Ireland. ASSELIN.-In this city, on the 13th inst.,



SALT .- Stocks are being gradually reduced, changed, as follows :- Coarse, 50c twelves,

UILS,-Steam refined seal is in light suplog culls out, per M, \$20 to 25; bass, rus of ply and firm, while cod is in moderate request at 60c for Newfoundland and 574c for Halflog oulls out, per M, \$17 to 25; oak per M, fax. Linseed bolled, per imperial gal log oulis out, per  $m_1$ , 511 to 20, the per  $M_1$  fax. Linssen bolled, per important gas \$40 to 50; wainut, \$60 to 110; cherry per  $M_1$  lop, 59 to 60c; do raw, 56 to 57c; olive oil, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35 to 40; birch per  $M_1$  \$1 to 1 05; cod Newfoundland A, 60 to 624c; \$1 to 1 05; cod Newfoundland A, 60 to 624c; \$20 to 25; hard maple, per M, \$26 to \$30; Halifax, 57} to 600.; seal refined steam, 721 to 750; lard extra, 900 to \$1; do No. 1, 75 to 800; cod liver, \$1 95 to 2.

PETROLEUM.-A fair jobbing business has transpired during the week at about former prices. Car lots, it is said, can be bought at Petrolia at equal to a shade under our quotations here. We quote prices here as follows : 16c per gallen for car lots, 164c for broken lots, and 17c to 18c for single barrels.

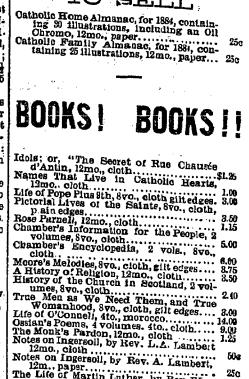
FINH --- The stooks of Labrador herring are being considerably reduced, and sales of No 2 are reported at \$375 to 425, the inside figure having been shaded for large lots Fresh haddook has been placed at 4c to 44c per 1b in cases. Portland lobsters are stead at 90 to 10c per lb.

# MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The horse market has developed no new feature since our last report. Demand is fair, but the class of horses wanted is very source. Mr Eimball, of the Horse Exchange, reports the following sales :- One bay horse at \$125 ; one boy mare at \$150; one pony at \$80; one grey horse and one bay ditto at \$300; also received one carload of horses in transit. At the College street market there was very little business done. Mr. Maguire received a carload of horses which are at present in his stables.

# MONTREAL OATTLE MARKET.

At Acer & Kennedy's yards yesterday the principal offerings were for the local market, and constituted a good supply of fair to choice cettie. It was intended to have held the market for Christmas beef at the Point, new phase, and the movement has continued this morning, but buyers were so few that of very limited proportions, although some the offarings were transferred to Viger marker, where a good supply of beef quiry. There is no scarcity of any kind, and cuttle awaited buyers, about 350 head. buyers have ample offerings to select The quality of the offering generally was good, in fact the best supply of Spanish sole, No. 1, 250 to 260; do No. 2 citile was on the market this morning 23c to 24c; do No. 3, 19c to 21c; China sole that has been offered for some time. Decitlle was on the market this morning mand was good, and all kinds of cattle from isir to good encountered a ready sale at increased prices. Butchers were on the market freely, in view of the approaching holiday season. Prices are quoted at 30 to 60 per lb live weight as to quality. The receipts of sheep and lambs were limited to about 100 head, which encountered a fairly ready sale at firm prices. Sheep sold at \$5 to \$8 each, and lambs \$2.50 to \$4.50 cach as to quality. The outside figures are for extra choice. few calves were in offering at \$5 lo \$15 each according to quality.



TO SELL

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AGENTS

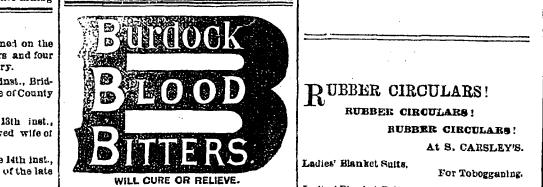
"All Any of the above Books sent free by Mall on receipt of price.



(CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS),

275 Notre Dame Street (Centre)

MONTREAL.



# WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

keg 3 inch and upwards for 4 months with 100 off for cash. The American markets for 771

A New York despatch Fays :- The excitement in stock circles has abated considerably. The market was irregular this morning, but in the main higher. The business interests of the country are

The business interests of the country are passing through a process of rectification. The discipline is indispensable and will ultimately prove invigorating, but while it is exc:edlegly paintul it is the part of wisdom for merchants and business men to keep things as song as possible. There is no change in the money market; the supply of idle mousy increases, and on security that is undoubted it is obtain-able at extreme low rates.

THE MONTHLY BANK STATEMENT, The total liabilities were in November \$146,328,576 and in October \$145,036,084 and the total assets \$228,880,891, against \$227,855,494. The banks showing the larges: reduction in ourrent discounts were :--Ocm merce, \$1,200,000 ; Bank of Montreal, \$1,100, 000; Merchants, \$426,000; Quebec, \$524,000;

king of Annam is Tiephos. The influence at Hue, and war against France has been proolaimed. The French force in charge of Hue is insufficient to meet the new danger, and reinforcements are urgently necessary.

### A CRISIS IMPENDING -SONTAY TO BE ATTACKED-THE FRENCH TROOPS MARCHING ON THE TOWN-THE ANNAMITS TEBONE.

floxe Hone, Dec. 17 .- Six thousand French stoops, with gunboats and steam-launohes; started several days sgo from Hanoi for Sontay. The troops landed seven miles from the town and encamped without meeting the enemy or firing a shot. An assault upon Sontay was expected to be made on December 12. The enemy's force is estimated at 2,000.

At a meeting to-day of the Senate Committee on the Tonguin credits, Premier Ferry read a despatch from Admiral Courbet, dated the 101b, stating that the match on Sontay would begin on the 11th. The Minister of War in view of the multitude of offers he has received for service in Tonquin, has decided to accept only officers from available fortress battalions.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved of the project of a cable between Baigon and Tonquin.

SAIGON, Dec. 17, --- An Annamite devoted to the Ohinese policy will probably be nemf- there and they adduce other evidence that the nated for King of Annam, to succeed King | outrages were concocted in America. Hiephama, who was recently poisoned. The new king, if necessary, will reside at Bacninh or Soutay, surrounded by Chinese sol. diers. Ohina has taken the Black Flage into MAT DUY.

FERIS, Dec. 17 .- The authorities here deny that they were implicated in the murder of the King of Annam, who was recently pol-soned. It is stated that one of his wives committed the murder at the instigation of a mandarin.

HANOI, Dec. 17. - The civil power in Ton-French Commissioner, returns to France today. It is feared the Chinese at Bacninh will attack Hanoi to-night.

## A CASE ABOUT CAPSULES.

London, Ont., Dec. 13 .- In the County Court to-day decision was rendered in the suit of Oharles Martin vs. Edge. The action was for the price of certain capsules for brandy bottles. The defendant, who was a bottler of brandies in London, on 31st Oct. 1882, gave an order to plaintifi for 25,000 papeules, to be similar in size, stamping and color to certain samples supplied, and were delivered to the defendant on the 19th May, 1883. Delendant rofused to pay for the goods on the grounds that they were not delivered within a reasonable time, that he had not been notified by the plaintiffs that they were going to fill the order, and that the goods supplied were not in accordance with the sample jurnished, and further set up that there was not sufficient written evidence of the contract to satisfy the requirements of the law. A number of witnesses were examined, their testimony going to show that the time between the date of the order and the delivery of goods (some six months and a half) was cently engaged hardly to two young men, not an unreasonable time for the delivery of Frank Hellen, c: Ualontown, Pa., and Henry goods to be made to order and imported from Hammond, of Petureburg, Va. The marriage Germany, and that there was no appreciable ceremony was to be performed yesterday. Outlow appears to have been arrived at pro-difference between the god's supplied and the The Pennysivanian arrived first, and induced maturely, as it is freely stated that the out ramples. His Honor Judge Elilott delivered Miss Zimmerman to accompany him to the this season will be considerably less, the

## THE UNDERGROUND ! MAILWAY EX-PLOSION.

London, Dec. 15 .- Another letter has been sent from a Metropolitan Underground Bailway employce to Mr. Lowell, in reply to his statement that there was no evidence to show the complicity of any American in the recent underground explosion. The authorities of the railway say they were advised through the Home Office, from information from New York, that an explosion had been planned

# MENTAL ABEBRATION.

### A FEMALE CRANK THAT FREEZES HER FEBT AND LIVES ON GUM.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 12 .- One of the most remarkable cases of fasting on record has just come to light. A girl named Kate Ma-loney was hired at Doherty's Mill, Vale, Bestigonche Co., who seemed very melan-choly and was reported insane at times. After remaining there only a week she wanguin is in abeyance. Dr. Harmand, the dered into the woode, where she remained for twenty-one days without food of any kind, except the guin she ate from the trees. Her feet, when she was found, were very badly frozen; one of them will have to be amputated, and she will probably lose part of the

# THE MAYO CONSPIBACY CASE.

Other.

CORE, Dec 17 .- The trial of seven Invin cibles, charged with connection with the murder conspiracy in the County Mayo, began to day. The Attorney-General stated that he would prove that the Land League had subscribed to a fund for the murder of certain persons. Andrew Ooleman, the principal witness for the prosecution, testified to the existence of a branch of the Fenian Brotherhood in the County Mayo. He said he had been giving information to the police assisting the accused. He once accompanied some of the prisopers to murder certain gentlemen, but the gentlemen escaped because he had previously warned them.

# BOMANTIO, VERY.

BALTIMOBE, Md., Dec. 10 .- Fanny Zimmerman, daughter of a prominent contractor, re-

LUMBER.-Bayers show no disposition to stock-up, as there is a bellef that better terms will be obtained before spring. This conclusion appears to have been arrived at pro-

our	ASSELLINin this city, on the 13th inst., Maria Amable, aged 50 years, beloved wife of		RUBBER CIRCULARS!
'be	E. Asselin, Esq., of the G. T. R.		At S. CARSLEY'S.
of	GALLAGHER-In this city, on the 14th inst.,		Ladies' Blanket Suits.
	Margaret Moore, aged 63 years, relict of the late		For Tobogganing.
us.	William Gallagher.	WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.	Ladies' Blanket Sults,
nts	TREMBLAY On the 14th Instant, Michael	BILIOUSNESS. DIZZINESS,	For Snowshoeing.
be	Alfred, son of Alfred Tremblay, aged 6 months	DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY,	Ladies' Blan ket Sults,
at	and 4 days. LIVERNOISIn this city, on the 15th inst.,	INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING	For Sleighing.
81-	Florence Ida Gertrude, second and beloved	JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART,	Ladies' Blanket Suits,
n <b>m</b> i	daughter of L. Livernois, aged 5 years and 5	ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH	For Skaling.
tiy	months.	SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH Heartburn, Dryness	At S. CARSLEY'S.
ln led	O'CONNORIn this city, Dec. 18th, Edward	HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN,	Children's Blanket Coats,
ors	O'Connor, a native of Ennis, County Clare,	And every species of diseases arising from	Children's Blauket Conts,
arei	Ireland, in the 66th year of his age. MCGARVEYIn Ottawa, on the lith inst.,	disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH,	Children's Blanket Coals,
at	at the residence of his grandfalber (John	BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MUBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.	
182   05-	Heney) John McGarvey, infant son of John		At S. CARSLEY'S.
010	McGarvey, of this city, aged 6 months and 28	TEACHER WANTED! - FOR	
	days. 142	L UNITED SECTIONS, Nos. 1 and 5. in the Township of Alfred, County of Prescott, holding a Second or Third Olass Certificate in the Prc- vince of Ontario. Apply. staling salary re- quired, to J. R. BROWNRIGG, SecTreasurer,	THRISTMAS SALE OF FINE
0W	BERMINGHAMIn this city, on the 14th	a Second or Third Class Certificate in the Prc-	Unnormal Salue of Fine
ith	inst., aged 73 years, Fatrick Garven Berming- ham, a native of Roscrea, Ireland.	vince of Ontario. Apply, stating salary 16- quired, to J. R. BROWNRIGG, SecTreasurer.	TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPHINS,
nu-	LAWLORIn this city, on the 15th inst.,	Alfred, Dec. 6tb, 1883. 19-3	SEE WINDOW No. 4 FOR GRAND SHOW
ots	John Lawlor, aged 49 years, a native of Portar-	FLORIDA >XOURSIONS. Travel 2,200 miles	OF FINE LINEN GOODS.
<b>۲</b> ۰	lington, Queen's County, Ireland.	Eoston every Thursday. For full particulars	Double Damask Table Cloths,
ull to	PURCELL-In this city on the 14th inst., Jane	F, W. H. & I Co., 82 D: vonshire St., Boston.	Double Damask Table Napkins,
sre	O'Neill, widow of the late Gec. Purcell.		Dcuble Damask Table D'Oyleys.
nd			TRAY NAFKINS, all sizes and shapes-
pot			Round, Oval, Oblong and Square.
50 }c,			A USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT-Table
rtə	I=T+E=X=		Cloth and Napking nicely done up in boxes.
5 <b>1</b> -			THE BEST VALUE
In nd		0	To be had in the best makes of FLANNELS is
of			
to		N S	At & CARSLEY'S
889	WINDER		For the very cold weather buy Heavy Medi-
to st		LF-ADJ	cated Soar'st Lancashire FLANNEL
) to			Buy the genuine Weish Hand-made FLAN-
lou			NEL, warranted to keep out the cold and wear well.
25 ted :	Her.		
aro	9		Fine Fancy Shirting Flannels.
m,			Fine Twilled and Plain Opera Flannels,
Rei I			Rich Embroidered Shirting Flannels.
111.0 193.			
ue.	NEED1.E AUTOI		C OLDOT DIT?!!
188			S. CARSLEY'S,
eas In			
14			387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399
kc 🕯		TENSIONS ON FOUR	
a <b>l</b> l	SELF-SETTING	ENSIONS! ON FOUR CASTORS	Notre Dame Street.
DD			
oes olt-			•
<b>m</b> -			DEOVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
on			<b>PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF</b> <b>MONTREAL</b> , superior Court. No. 90% Dame Amélie Fournier, <i>dit</i> Prefontaine, of the Town of Longueuli, in the District of Montreal, while definition of Alfred Fortiler, bbygi-
8. 2d		ELAWED SAME TON IN THE	Town of Lungueuil, in the District of Montreal.
τa			alon of the said town of Longnenil, and duly
tes			authorized to estar en justice, Plaintiff, va. the

TORS It Cannot be Run Backward ! E84 1Es for spot, and £85 73 6d for three months fatures. Here 225 to 230; copper WHOLESALE AND REIAIL OFFICE: CRAIG STREET, Montreal, Manufactory :- Hamilton, Ont. ROYAL SEWING MACHINE CO. HARNEY BROS., Managers.

