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PARNELL'S

Maamtrasna Speech.

JUDICIAL MURDER OF MYLES JOYCE

LONDON, Monday.

In the House of Commons, on the order for resuming the debate on the amendment to the address demanding an enquiry into the

Maamtrasna trials,
Mr. Parnell, who was loudly cheered by
the occupants of the Irish benches, said -I think it would be proper for me to commence what I have to say on the amendment of my hon. friend Mr. Harrington, by drawing attention to what it really asks for. One would suppose from the line of defence taken up by the two Government speakers that we ask the House to annul the verdict under which three men were executed and five others are now suffering penal servitude for life. We do not ask for this, but simply for enquiry (cheers from the Irish members). In making out our from the trish memoris, case for that enquiry we have advanced evidence which is manifestly too strong for it was physically impossible for those independent who have the defenders of the government, who practically admitted that if an inquiry be granted the reversal of that verdict would necessarily follow (hear, hear). Apart from the strength of the evidence we are prepared to submit to any tribunal that may be appointed, we claim that if any reliance is in future from the locality. It was held under cir-

to be placed on the pledged credit of a responsible Minister of the Crown—if the words of such a Minister were to be taken to mean what they evidently intended to mean at the time they were uttered the Government are bound by every consideration of honor and regard for their word to give the inquiry we now ask for (cheers.)
It is true that the noble lord the Secretary for War (Lord Hartington) on two occasions when the promise was made in the late hours of almost the last days of the past session, did guard himself against being pledged to any particular inquiry, but he did promise most definitely some inquiry if the allegations made by my friends turned out to be correct (hear, hear). On the first occasion, when the question was raised on the motion for committee on the Appropriation Bill, the noble marquis wound up his statement with these words-"If the

Archbishop of Tuam

manner I have described, inquiry made" (cheers). The manner in which those

statements appear to be vouched for in the

statements were to be vouched for was that

should vouch for them. On the second occasion one of my hon. friends, desiring some clearer pledge from the noble marquis, recurred to the matter, and the noble lord said he refrained from absolutely promising that an inquiry should be instituted, for it was premature to say what would be the statements vouched for by the Archbishop of Tuam, or any other person who might make representations to the Government. All he had ventured to say on the case as represented to him was that he would promise that the Irish Government should take any representation that might be made to them into consideration, and if the facts appeared to be as they were alleged to night, then an inquiry should be made" (cheers from the Irish members). In reference to the condition stated the facts advanced bear sole reference to the statements that have appeared in the newspapers, the letters of the Archbishop of Tuam, and the confession of one of the informers that the evidence he had given at the trial was false. It is impossible to believe that the noble marquis did not intend that if the facts stated by my friends were correct an impartial inquiry should then be granted (hear, hear). Now, sir, I believe the issues involved in the matter are more important than those involved in any other matter my hou. friends have brought before the House, and I feel convinced—a conviction that is growing in strength from day to day -that some of the Irish Government officials have very good reasons for knowing why this inquiry should not be granted (hear, hear.) They know that if the

Dying Depositions

of the two guilty men, who were excented in Galway gaol two years ago, admitting their own guilt, but bearing the strongest testimony to the innocence of Myles Joyce and four of the other five who are suffering penal servitude, were produced, this House would be unable to resist the granting of this inquiry thear, hear). Why have those depositions not been produced (hear, hear)? The late Chief Secretary is very anxious that they should not be produced, so anxious that he has absolutely ventured to ed family had been murdered in the horrible misrepresent a statement made by the Prime Minister. He said the Prime Minister had refused the depositions. The Prime Minister had merely said it was not usual to grant them, but he has never absolutely shut the door against their production (cheers from the Irish members). Until the Prime Minister does that I shall refuse to believe that he will do so (renewed cheers). Now, sir, we have a very strong case. It is admitted, I believe, that had it not been for the apprehension that so great and good a man as Lord Spencer (laughter from the Irish benches) might be found to

Secretary, who almost led the House to understand that if the Lord Lieutenant had made mistakes-mistakes, be it remembered, involving the lives of some persons and the liberty of others—he, as Chief Secretary, would feel consolation in the fact had been vindicated (ironical cheers). That him, that his gang were also fellow-members is our whole contention. Officials in Ireland consider it their highest duty by every means, legitimate or otherwise, to put down crime and owing to disputes arising out of secret outrage and to uphold the majesty of the law. Impeachment of Earl Spencer. | outrage and to uphold the majosty of the law. No more fatal mistake was made than to suppose the Irish people will respect law and order until the tribunals are purged from the suspicion of partiality and injustice which cases like these provoke (hear, hear). I deny that our case rests solely, as the late Chief Secretary said, on the testimony of an informer and muron the testimony of an informer and murderer-it is puerile and misleading of the House to say so. I say, put the informer Casey out of the question entirely, and we still have a strong case. We have the evidence of the three independent witnesses themselves of its improbable character, its inconsistency with itself, and its inconsistency with the evidence of the other informers. Then there is the fact that in many instances while those independent witnesses swore that they were in a certain position, and that from that position they identified the persons at a considerable distance,

pendent witnesses, apart entirely from the darkness of the night, and even in broad dayingut, to have seen the persons they swore they had identified (hear, hear). This is a simple question of surveying and measurement. This trial was held at a distance from the locality. It was held an advantage or the depositions were all more than the deposition of these informers. make a journey requiring a whole day by the railway alone, and at night by horse conveyance, and the same time coming back, within which to investigate the case. Only twenty guineas were assigned to the learned counsel, who is described by the Solicitor-General as being one of the most celebrated counsel in Ireland (a laugh), to enable him to travel all this distance to investigate the whole of the question, and in an Irish-speaking district, where it was impossible to obtain an interpreter, the only interpreter being a policeman, who, of course, could not be availed of for the defence, and to have maps made of the alleged route taken by the assassins on the night in question, besides preparing detailed plans of to get at were the dying depositions the house and the positions which were involved in the evidence. Now, I hnow it would take twenty guineas alone for an engineer to make the plans and drawings necessary in an investigation of this character. The Government deliberately neglected to have proper plans, and no detailed plans were made by the Government engineer of the positions which those persons swore they occupied on the night in question. It was, therefore, perfectly impossible for counsel for the prisoners to test the accuracy of the witnesses on all these important points. Indeed to such an extent did this go that one of

The Approvers

swore that he was standing in the same place where the independent witnesses swore they were standing at the same time when the identification was alleged to have taken place (hear, hear). Even an application for an adournment to rebut fresh evidence on the part of the approvers in the case was refused. In the defence was crippled to such an this way extent that it was absolutely impossible for counsel for the defence to obtain the necessary information with which to cross-examine the independent witnesses and to go into a rebutting case against the evidence of the informers, and that although four of them did happen to be guilty, so far as their trial went it was a farce and prostitution of justice, and the conviction was obtained on perjury of the most infamous character. I think I had better explain to the House as there is considerable confusion with regard to the names given, and give a short outline of the Government case at the trial. Ten persons were accused of murder, and three of these have been executed. We admit the guilt of two of these three men. Five of the ten have been sentenced to penal servitude, while two have turned approvers. We admit that one of the five men now in penal servitude for life is guilty, but we strenuously assert, and can prove, if an enquiry is granted, the absolute innocence of the remaining four. We admit the guilt of one out of the two approvers, the second approver being compelled by fear of death to swear that which was absolutely false. No motive was assigned at the trial by the Crown against any of these ten men whom they accused of murder. Now, this is a very important point. It was partly suggested that this murder was the result of a general conspiracy which it was alleged existed in Ireland at the time, and that this wretchmanner described as the result of orders of some secret tribunal at the head of this conspiracy having its quarters in the district, but this theory was subsequently abandoned and although one of the approvers swore that two other men; making twelve in all, were present at

The Murder,

this statement was rejected altogether. No motive was attempted to be shown, a case always insisted on in trials of this character in England. Our case on the other hand shows-I cannot say the strongest possible motive by the persons who, we allege, we can prove did it, but it shows a very strong have had the depositions produced, but happily shows to have been frequently a would also have had an inquiry similar to that which followed in the case of Kilmartin ten men committed this murder. The same and not ten men committed this murder. sence by the Secretary for War, with the resulting for Blood, sulty, and that one now, in penal section of the public were the servicide was also guilty, and who admits his sult that Kilmarth, who was sentenced to the continuous construction. This is that Kilmarth, who was sentenced to the continuous constructions of the wishes of the people, who are at large at this party of the continuous constructions. This is that the representation of the wishes of the people, will tably be arrived at the people, will tably be arrived at the people, will tably be arrived at the people.

motive, we can prove that the murdered man the evidence of the informers differed in most was the treasurer of a Riband Society; that important points from the evidence of those that crime and outrage in Ireland had been put ensure the murder of the person accused, that an end to, and that the majesty of the law an attempt had previously been made to shoot an attempt had previously been made to shoot associations, quarrels broke out among them, and that the murdered man was a notoriously bad character, as well as a sheep stealer. On one occasion Anthony Joyce, chief of t e independent with Mulas Loves which nesses, had a fight with Myles Joyce, which resulted in the former getting a sentence of two or three months against the latter. The fact was that when the murder was announced in the morning, those three independent witnesses held a hurried family council, and they agreed among themselves, from their general knowledge of those men likely to be in the Riband Society in the district, as to who was likely to desire the death of the murdered man, and in this way identified three out of the assassins in their original testimony, while at the same time

Earning the Reward

of £1,500 offered by the Government for the discovery of the marderers. I now come to what is really the strongest part of my case. I invite the House to put on one side alto gether the statements of the two informers and to come to the consideration of the over duced. It was part of our case that the de-positions, which would have gone far to establish the innocence of these persons and would have discredited the evidence of the independent witnesses, the evidence of the two young Joyces, the survivors of the massacre, were deliberately withheld by the Crown, but the Solicitor-General first of all denied that any depositions at all were withheld. Then, after some miserable shuffling (Irish cheers), Oh! it was not depositions, it was declarations which were withheld. Next, he asserted that all the depositions given at the in-quest were supplied, but the defence did not want the depositions given at the inquest. Those depositions were public property, they had been published in all the newspapers, and were in the hands of the counsel for the defence. What the prisoners' counsel wanted

Crown Prosecutor, and the Solicitor-General has been compelled to admit that they were withheld. The depositions of these two dying boys were duly taken by the Stipendiary Magistrate having charge of the case, and the whole form of the depositions, of the circumshowed that they were intended to be used as depositions for the Crown (loud cheers). One of the boys happily recovered, and he still now what he stated in the depositions which he made when it was believed he was dving. What are called the independent witnesses, as the result of the constant observations of the ten assassins swore positively to the features of these men and that they wore dark clothes. In the two suppressed depositions, the boys swore that the men's faces were blackened and that they wore white jackets, and the boys made a similar statement to a policeman who came to make inquiries about the matter. These statements I am sure the House will admit were most important as tending to discredit the evidence of the independent witnesses, and could have been used with great advantage by the counsel for the prisoners. But he was left in absolute ignorance of them, and be it remembered that these were not depositions taken in a hurry a day or two before

The Trial.

No, they were absolutely taken a day or two after the murder, and had been carefully kept secret by the Crown prosecutors-they were withheld from both judge and jury (Irish cheers). This important, this vital knowledge was withheld from every one who could use it in the prisoners' defence, and I venture to say that no one who heard the defence of the Solicitor-General for this conduct can say that it is a satisfactory or sufficient defence. But we also charge the prosecution with the suppression of the declaration made by Philbin. The first statement made by him to Mr. Bolton before he was properly educated by him (laughter) was not the one furnished to the defence. Now, if this had been a proceeding in open court, of course the necessary evidence could not have been withheld from the defence; but as they were depositions taken with closed doors and declarations taken in the privacy of a gaol, the Government officers thought they might venture upon their suppression (Irish cheers.) Now, I ask any fair-minded Englishman what his opinion of such proceed ings is, and I venture to think that the answer must be that the Crown officers charged with the prosecution of this matter in Ireland acted in such a way as to defeat the ends of justice (Irish cheers), and that they must stand condemned (renewed cheers). I. could go on for another hour examining the details of this case; but it is unnecessary that I should do so, as my hon, friends have brought the case in a very able manner before the House, and the Government have made no sttempt to meet it (cheers). I will therefore not detain the House any longer; but I will ask them if they consider that this trial took place under

against the tone adopted by the late Chief cluding the ringleader and prompter of the that there were serious discrepancies in the Secretary, who almost led the House gang (Irish cheers). Now, to come to the evidence of the independent witnesses; that the accusation had been made against him of having made away with some of the funds, an accusation which is always sufficient to portant—vitally important to the defence—if they consider that the Crown Prosecutors were culpable in withholding these depositions and that their conduct was calculated to defeat the ends of justice, I hope they will vote for the motion of my hon, friend (loud cheers). It has been said that the foundation of law and order in Ireland would be shaken if this inquiry were granted. I deny it (cheers). I believe that if the Executive were strong enough or courageous enough to grant this inquiry, it would be a great benefit to themselves and to the country from their own point of view. You cannot shirk the matter—you cannot thus obliterate the feeing which exists—it is there (cheers), and the case will come up again and again, till an unwilling Executive in Ireland, trembling for the stability of its own position, will see that justice is done (cheers). If you refuse to grant the inquiry now, the day must come when this inquiry can be no longer denied-and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, will be known about the Maamtrasna murders (prolonged cheering).

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

AND THE PEERS

the Famous Radical Rousing Weish Dissenters Against the Lords-A Strong Indict-

Mr. Chamberlain, the famous English Radical, M. P., speaking in North Wales recently, made the following powerful indict-ment against the House of Lords, in the name of outraged popular rights, and insulted Dissenters. It will be noticed how as a Dissenter he promised not to forget the reckouing when the day of judgment comes. Nor will he find himself alone in his determination to reckon with the Lords for the offensive hostility they have always there. offensive hostility they have always shown to those not connected with the state-made Church.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, he says, are one long record of concessions demade by the two young Joyces, who were

The Two Victims of the Outrage.

The Two Victims of the Out gave grudgingly and churlishly what they could no longer withhold. (Cheers.) In the meantime, what mischief has been wrought (hear, hear), what evils have been developed that might have been stances under which they were taken, and the interval evidence as depositions themselves showed that they were intended to be used as ago to have been remedied? We are told hat the object of the Second Chamber is to stay the gusts of popular agitation and to give lives, and is ready and willing to corroborate the nation time for reflection. I defy any student of history to point to one single case in which the House of Lords has ever stayed the gust of public passion, or checked a foolish popular impulse. (Hear, hear.) They have given us time for reflection often enough, and the only result of that reflection has been to excite feelings of regret and indignation at the waste of time and at the obstacles which have been unnecessarily interposed between the nation and some great and useful public reform. (Cheers) I will ask you now to bear with me for a few moments, while I call attention to some details of the history to which I have already generally referred. Your chairman gave at the opening of the meeting a long list of measures which the House of Lords has rejected. I ask you with regard to any one of these is there the slightest doubt the House of Lords was wrong ("No, no,"), and that the House of Commons was right? ("No, and cheers.) No, in spite of all delay these measures have been passed into law. Has any one ever been found to say that it would not have been an advantage to the country that they should have been passed into law when they were first sent up to the Upper House, and that the country has not lost by the delay which is due entirely to the Peers? I am going to ask you to follow me into an

examination into the BANEFUL INFLUENCES

that this assembly exercises upon the great interests of the empire, and I will call your attention more particularly to two I will ask you to have regard to the grievances of Ireland (hear, hear), and I will ask you to consider still another question, which has, per-haps, more interest with the Principality of Wales. With regard to Ireland you know that the condition of that country is the constant pre-occupation and anxiety of English statesmen. After conturies of a hollow union the people, are still discontented. We only hold our own now in the 19th century, as we did in the 17th, by an overwhelming display of military force. (Hear, hear.) We have been unable to rest ourselves upon the affections of the people, and this state of things, so discreditable to a free country, is due mainly, if not entirely, to the action of the House of Lords, to the action of that club of Tory landlords (laughter and cheers) which in its gilded chamber has disposed of the welfare of the people with almost exclusive regard, to the interests of a class. (Hear, hear,) The House of Lords refused Catholic Emancipation until it was extorted from them by the dread of revolu-tion. They maintained as long as they cared

and they have mangled, or postponed, or thrown out from the first to last, from the time of the Union to the present day, every bill which was intended to secure to the Irish tenant his fair interest in the land which he tilled, and to give him some guarantee for the product of his industry and his thrift.

(Cheers.) Again and again

CONCILIATION HAS BEEN DELAYED

until it has been too late, the offer of this has been refused, and when at last demands which could not be resisted have been tardily conceded it has been of no avail, and no gratitude has been earned because none has been deserved. (Cheers.) I now come to the case which, as I said, would have greater personal interest for the audience I address. Wales has been, is now, and I hope ever will be the home of a vigorous, self-respecting, and independent religious work (Cheers,) The people of Wales have their own ministers and teachers, whom they have learnt to revere and respect, and under whose guidance they have attained a simplicity of life and a standard of morality which cannot be ex-ceeded in any other part of the United King-dom. (Cheers). How has the House of Peers treated the Nonconformists of Wales and of the rest of the kingdom? In old times it persecuted you, then insulted you. The days of heavy repression are removed, but the slights and insults still remain, and you are far from the equality which is your due. (Cheers.) The time, I hope, is in our view when the last shred of inequality and inferiority shall be removed (cheers) and the last badge of sufferance torn from your shoulders. (Cheers.) But the treatment by the House of Lords of

HAS EXCREDED IN INJUSTICE

almost anything which can be brought against it in reference to any part of its proceedings. The House of Lords maintained until 1832 the Test and Corporation Act, by which Dissenters were precluded from serving their diocese necessary before 20 men could meet together for common worship. In 1836 they insulted the Dissenters by requiring that their banns of marriage should be read before Boards of Guardians. In 1839 they refused the education grant because Dissenters were to share in it. (Cheers.) Five times in their history they rejected Bills for abolishing the iniquitous church rate. (Cheers.) Three times they refused Bills which would have given the Dissenters the consolation of the presence of their own ministers at the graves of those whom they had loved and lost. (Cheers.) Gentlelayed until they have lost their grace, of rights men, at this moment you are interested, and denied until exterted from their fears. It has it is greatly to your credit, in the higher eduters. As long as they could they did

ENERGTHING IN THEIR POWER TO PREVENT IT, and four times from 1834 to 1870 they rejected Bills for the abolition of the tests which deprived non-conformists of the prizes at the National Universities, except at the sacrifice of their conscientious scruples. (Hear, hear.) No, gentlemen, I have no spite against the House of Lords : but as a Dissenter (loud and prolonged cheering) -as a Dissenter (renewed cheering)-I have an account to settle with them, and I promise you I will not forget the reckoning. (Loud cheers.) I boast a descent of which I am as proud as any buron may be of title which he owes to the smiles of a king or to the favor of a king's mistress, for can claim descent from one of the 2,000 ejected ministers, who, in the time of the Stuarts, left home and work and profit rather than accept the State-made creed which it was sought to force upon them, and for that reason, if for no other, I share your hopes and your aspirations, and I resent the insults, the injuries and the injustice from which you have suffered so long at the hands of a privileged assembly. (Chesrs.) But the cup is nearly full. (Renewed cheers.) The career of high-handed wrong is coming to an end. (Prolonged The House of Lords have alienated Ireland, they have oppressed the Dissenters, and they now oppose the enfranchisement of the people. We have been too long a peer ridden nation (loud cheers), and I hope you vill say to them that if they will not how to the mandate of the people that they shall lose for ever the authority which they have so long abused. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

SUSPENSION OF H. O'DONNELL.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The suspension of Frank Hugh O'Donnell, the Home Rule member for Dungarven, by the Speaker of the House of Commons to day, is said, in well informed circles, to have been the St. Joseph of Huntingdon, on the 22nd alt., result of a preconcerted arrangement. It is Francis McCaffrey, aged 86 years. Deceased understood that the Spoaker, a day or two was a native of the Parish of Clougher, County ago privately intimated that he would certainly henceforth suppress any oratorical excesses on the part of rabid Home Rulers, and Mr. O'Donnell, being the first to offend wae immediately subjected to the severe penalty, which the Government has decided to hereafter exact in all cases of radical attack by Irish, Tory, or other members of the House.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

LONDON, Nov. 8 .- The cabinet is unable to agree on a plan for a redistribution of parlia mentary seats, and have referred the subject to a ministerial committee. The delay thus caused lessens the chance for the introduction of a redistribution bill this month. A number of Liberals are privately conferring with the leaders of the opposition on a subject of a compromise on the basis of a division of city constituencies into single member districts,

THE ROMAN PONTIFF AND POR TUGAL.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF

From the London Times.

Rome, Oct. 17.-Leo XIII. has deemed it requisite to the good administration of the affairs of the Church abroad to add another to the six Apostolic delegates in the Reman Catholic world, and to send a kind of Vice-Pontiff to India.

Portugal has interfered. The Marquis de Themar, Portuguese Ambasanlor to the Holy See, has been required to return to Rome be-fere the end of his summer vacation and a diplomatic difficuty of a somewhat acute character has arisen. Portugal claims spiritual jurisdiction over both the Indies, and even as far as China, and beyond. "Usque ad Smam, et ultra," says the Pontifical Bull, by which, some three centuries and more ago, Portugal was endowed with the right of patronage of the Church in the two Indies, in part of Africa, and in China. Portugal at that time, when the title of His Most Faithful Majesty was conferred upon her King, was rich in colonial possessions. Now she owns no more in the East than Goa in India, and Macao in China; but in proportion to her loss of temporal sway, her pride in the spiritual faculty she enjoys, and her determination to hold on to it have become

greater. The Archbishop of Goa, proposed always by the King of Portugal, and named by the Pope still enjoys the peculiar privilege, of aucient date, of exercising spiritual authority ever Goans, wherever they may be. It is sufficient for ten or a dozen Goans to settle in any part of India, even from the furthest point from Goa itself, for the Archbishop to exercise the right

At Calcutta, for instance, there were at the beginning of 1882 230 Catholics, with 6 priests acknowledging only the Archbishop's spiritual authority. At Madras were as many as 7,000, with 20 priests; and altogether the Arch dioces of Goa includes, in this manner, 206 churches and chapels, with 255 priests, 278 schools, attended by 10,700 children, and a total Catholic population of more than 200,000 persons. This population is scattered over India, outside Portuguese territory, and over no chedience to any one of the tory, and owes no chedience to any one of the 27 Vicars Apostolic resident in India, all of them Bishops and exercising episcopul au

Even as long ago as the days of Urban VIII., the extensive pretensions of Portugal in considering that the entire spiritual govern ment of India had devolved upon her, began to attract the attention of Rome. At the heginning of this century Gregory XVI. re-asserted the authority of the Pontiff by found-ing Apostolic Vicariates, which, with those added by the present Pope, now number twenty-seven. They have, in point of fact, become bishopries; but as a Roman Catholic hierarchy has not been established in India, they have continued to be so many missions, differing, according to that elasticity of discipline which the Roman Church permits in distant countries, as circumstances may require, and which is exemplified by the fact that the Syria rite has always been observed in the Roman Apostolic Vicariate of Verapoly.
Finally, Leo XIII., considering that the

moment had come for regulating these Vicari ates, for braging them under one disciplinary system, and for giving them uniformity and a centre of direction, has created a new Apostolic Delegate in the person of Mgr. Agliardi, whose official residence will be at Bombay.

This, however, creates a double Roman Catholic jurisdiction—that of the Archbishop of Goa and that of the Apostolic Delegute; and Portugal protests. In reply, the Pope, while manifesting every desire to leave the privileges and honors of Portugal intact, and to recognize in a particular degree what may be due to the Archbishop, draws attention, in the meantime, to the somewhat hard fact that if the right of patronage has its honors and privileges it has also its duties, the first of which is to supply the means for maintaining the churches and schools and supporting the clergy over which it claims authority. Such is the present phase of the difficulty between the Vatican and Portugal.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his son's residence, in the Parish of was a nauve of the Parish of Clougher, County Tyrone, Ireland. He emigrated to Canada in 1840, and taught school during 25 years. The venerable dead was a true Catholic Irishman, whose greatest ambition was to live the life of a practical Christian. His good example and carnest literary labors diffused among the rising generation an amount of good which will only be known on the great accounting day. During the last five years of his life he submitted in the true spirit of resignation to the afflictions with which Divine Providence saw fit to visit him. His passage to the grave was made as easy as possible by the loving care of his wife and family. He leaves a widow, a son and daughter to mourn his loss, and with a large circle of friends to pray for his eternal happiness.—

THE SKYE CROFTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The inflammatory circular that was recently issued to the Skye crofters, recommending them to cut tele-graph wire, burn shooting boxes, and destroy

Holloway's Continent and Pills .- Coughs, The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the reprintory or trial in all diseases of the reprintory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pils, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat are exceedingly officacious.

When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respira-tion free, without reducing the strength, irri-tating the derive, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of saving audering when anyone is afflicted with colds, cough, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and per-manently afflicted in most countries

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JONES OF BINGHAMTON.

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER IX. Continued.

"Come, now, Missy, I hope ye've brought the sance of a good appetite wid ye. See what I've got here, ald san; there, did ye ever see such a piother as that?"—drawing the aromatic pie from the oven. "An see here!" uncovering the fragrant offield.
"And for dhrink, honey," with a wink of her eye, " we'll have a glass o' punch apiece afhter it There, now, brighten up, asthore. What makes ye look so glum? Sure ye ain't angry wid yer own Kitty, or vexed to have to come down to the kitchen ?" 'No, indeed, Kitty; I don't upon you, and I like to be with you better than anyone; but I'm going away," said Euphemia, in a quiet, dogged tone.

Kitty stared aghast. "Goin away, my heart's pulse! Why, ain't yer frinds contint to lave ye here?" "I've no friends to content, Kitty; I'm

going to please myself, and I'm only sorry for leaving you." Why, thin, Miss 'Phemia, is it takin lave of yer singes ye are? Does the misthress

"I haven't told anyone but you: I'm not going to endure it any longer;" and spushing the plate from before her, Euphemia burst into a paroxysm of weeping that for a moment bewildered the amazed Kitty, who, presently recovering her self-possession, took the sobbing child in her brawny arms, half-stifled, as she pressed her to her bosom, and with tears welling up in her eyes,

Baid: "There, acushla machree, there; don't now; dhry yer eyes, an' tell me all about it. Does yor brothers know?"

oes yor brothers know!"
"I don't mean to tell them; I'll go away by myself; I don't want them to know," passionately replied Euphemia, violently controlling tears of which she felt mortally ashamed, and assuming an air of bravado.

"But you'll tell me, honey, what they did to you. Why didn't you go out to walk with them yesterday, an'I' watchin' to see yer purty step go by.

"I was in disgrace," boldly responded Euphemia, with a jerk of her head, as if the avowal had something in it to be rather proud of. "Musha, now !- and what was you in dis

grace for, my birdie?" "I'll tell you, Kitty;" and Euphemia, who was really very hungry, having exploded the thunder cloud and discharged the pent-up floodgates that had pressed heavy upon her

heart, felt her bosom lightened, and began to look favorably upon the good things from which she had first turned with disdain. Kitty saw the mental horizon clearing, and aided the developing calm by drawing forward and persuasively setting a piece of the omelet to her lips. "Come, now, that's my

honey, just taste it. An'so you was in disgrace, begorra! "The class for English history was called up yesterday," said Euphemia, speaking angrily, with her mouth very full, "and when it came to my turn to answer, Miss Hodgens asked me who succeded Bloody Queen Mary? and I was spiteful, because they were always jibing and jeering me about the cruelty and wickedness of Papists; so I said out,

Bloodier Queen Elizabeth, her apostate sis-"Go long; you didn't say it!" exclaimed Kitty, raising her hands in terrror and de

"But I did," emphatically responded Euphemia, with flushed cheek and animated eye. "I wouldn't wonder if they killed ye.

What did they say ?" That I was a liar and a foul-tongued slanderer, and that until I unsaid what I said, and said what was in the book, 'the Virgin

Elizabeth.' I should be in disgrace."

'Well, an' ye didn't?" "No, I didn't, and won't ;-but that isn't all, Kitty, or I wouldn't mind it. The girls and I would have been very good friends, at least some of them; but Miss Hodgens set them all against mo. Well, I didn't much care, though I was sorry a little; but to-day they began to make game of me, and said horrid things of the priests and the Pope, and when I told them they were lies, and they knew it, I was slapped black and blue with the rattan. I didn't drop a tear then, for 1 wouldn't give them the satisfaction to think

they hurt me." Sure enough, honey, ye have the ugly marks on yer shoulders.

"Very well, I won't have them again. There's someone knocking at the area rails." "Only the milkman, I daresay: let him. "No : I heard someone call mother."

Kitty rose in haste, and went out to the Atter some moments' delay she returned with a fine handsome youth of about seventeen, who started abashed at sight of Eu-

Never heed, Miss 'Phemia, he's only my said Kitty, whose face and manner seemed quite altered. "Go on wid yer din-ner, child, and don't mind the gossoon. Tell me at onct. Ned avic, an' make a short story o' it. What's the bad news ye have to tell me?" and she looked probingly, wistfully into the eyes of the boy, who, standing nervously fidgetting with his cap, said in low, hesitat-

ing tones:
"I don't know what to do, mother; I'm in a fix every way, an' I thought whin I was sent o' a message I'd run down to ye an' ask ye what to do."

"Well, I can hardly tell ye, avic, till I know the business, so incense me into it." "That's easy done, mother. My fellowshopboy, Dick Booth, is every day takin' money out of the till; I guessed it long enough, but yesterday I caught him at it; so he swore that if I didn't wink at whatever he took, an' go shares with him, or let on to the

master, he'd have my life." "Thin I'll tell you what ye ll do, avic," returned Kitty, without a moment's debate, "ye'll go et onct to the masther, an' up an' tell him the whole story jist as ye've said it formint me. There's nothin' like the outspoken truth. Ned honey.

Ned hesitated. "I'm afeard, mother, it won't sarve me now; the masther's a bitther Orangeman, an' he wouldn't take the book oath of a Papist. He has it agin me, too, for refusin' to go to church; he said it would be the makin' of me, for I had some good in me, if I wor only the right sort, an he would raise my place, an' put me under a salary if I would; an' whin I told him I couldn't, he got mighty black an' dark entirely; so I know well any lies Dick Booth, or Billy Beaky, or Sam Tickell—for they're all in the conspiracy—'ud tell him he'd believe 'an have me sent to jail, if it wor only out o' spite; an' if he warn't to do the same, or believed my story, it wouldn't help me neither, for Dick an' the others 'tid be revenged, an' do what starched propriety on a straight backed hair they often threatened, swear agin me to their cloth chair. Another child, by timid, abased

grony, Jemmy O Brian for a United Irishman, and have me sent to the Bereafold riding school to be scored."

When the youth ceased there was a pause,

and groaning aloud.
"Och, wirra, dirra, God help the poor, and thing that has no friends to shelter 'em; ferrisaguela What one does for the best turns ont for the worst. Didn't I thank God, an' think twas the makin' o' ye, Ned jewel, whin had the good luck to get ye into the house o'Watkins & Co., an' now see the ind o'it Och, musha, musha ! what's to be done, at all at all?

Competent to give the benefit of her counsel in the emergency, and was therefore disappointed when Kitty rejected the suggestion, saying; "No, alanna; he's bound by indintures." But Euphemia, not to be convinced by roason, to her mind so insufficient, persistently argued,...while she fixed her sympathis ing eyes full upon the boy, who lifted his dark; pondering gaze from contem-lating his shoes, to scrutinise the face before so full of earnest expression, energy, and vigor: "If the other 'prentices will make him rob, or tell lies on him, and if the master won't believe his word, only because, he's a Papist, and send him to jail, or be revenged on him for being honest, and swear he's a United Irishman—whatever that means—I say it's no part of the indenture, Kitty; and if others didn't be just to me I. wouldn't with them, and so I'd ran away, I vould."

would.

This was logic, which, enforced with peremptory accept and flashing glance, completely staggered Kitty, and brought her philosophy
to a stand-still, while by the brightening
smile radiating his features, it was evident it met her son's cordial approbation. Nevertheless, Kitty, who possessed a good average of common sense, without coming to any conclusion till she had thought the matter over, and been to consult the priest, now, after a preliminary silence turned to, Euphemia, and id: Bi Arms Well, Missey, an' are ye for takin' to the

road yerself ?" "To night, Kitty, if you will leave the hall door unlocked or the key where I may

find it. "Yes, Missy, that'll be quite handy. But what about your trunk !-- you can't carry

that wid ye, I suppose." " No. Kitty; I'll just take a few things I may want, and you may have the rest," complacently returned the confiding innocent, detecting neither sarcasm nor irony in the covert smile of her humble friend.

" And where is it you'll go to, Missy hon-" Oh, back to Wicklow, to Nurse Doyle, of

course.' " And sure you'll not walk all that way, zsthore?" "Oh, no, Kitty : I'll just walk easy along

the coach-road till the coach comes up, and take a seat-I've got money enough.' "Very good, Missy; an' ye won't be "sfeard?"

"No, Kitty; afeard of what?"
"Why, of robbers in the dark."

"No, I'm too little; no one would think I'd any money, I'm sure, and if they searched me it's little they'd get.'

"An' what 'ud yor brothers say, wou't ye be afeard o' them to do the like?' "I might be a little of Miles, but not much of Hugh. An' suppose they did scold or beat me, it isn't worse than to be scolded and beaten here, and I don't think they will; so, Kitty, mind you leave the hall door unlocked, and I'll write to tell you when I got home safe."

"Sure enough, you will, alunna." Struck by another thought, Euphemia looked again at the boy staring with eyes distended with wonder upon her small self, and said, firmly:

"Now, if he could come along it would be just the thing. Once in Wicklow, would be safe out of the way of Watkin & Co.; and when Nurse Doyle would hear he was your son she'd give him a cend mille failthe, Kitty, so would they all."

ye know anything about these half-crowns, shook hands again with the lady, thanked her Miss 'Phemia?"—Euphemia laughed, Kitty for her attention, bowed, and was gone. shook her head and replaced them in her Hugh had not proceeded far when he was tender seriousness, and imbenign. pressive calm, toning every syllable: "There yees are, two childre, standin' afore me, both orphints, an' wouldn't I be worse nor the bird that laves its young to be fosthered by the sand o' the desart, which is afther all its nature, if I war to forsake yecs two helpless ones, an' lave yees to go yer on the could world?—no avourneen! Miss Phemia, listen: Yer worse off in one way than my own omadhaun, for ye have no mother behoulden to advise or look afther ye. Now, Missy, don't be offinded whim say as I feel all as one a mother to ye as if ye war my own colleen, an' wid the help o' God an' his Blessed Mother, I won't see ye do the foolishist thing a child could do-lave yer school, where ye've full an' plinty to eat an' dhrink, a warm bed to lie in, good clothes an' sheltner, an' larnin', for what? Bekase a kish o' fanatics, poor ignorant crithurs in that sinse, divarts their elves railin' at what they know nothin' about an' it was wrong of ye, Miss 'Phemia, to raise contintion about Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth; what's either of 'em to us, that we should bother our beads to make a con throvarsy about 'em; let their own counthry settle that; an' if the bigots will deny the truth an' hould to a lie, why, let 'em. Tell me, if ye war walkin' through a field full of snakes that wor asleep, leastways lyin quiet, wouldn't ye be wary an' step wid can tion not to rouse the reptiles to hiss an' sting; so it's just the same thing ;-an' as for runnin' away, I knew a young girl onet that had a bad stepmother that used to starve, an' beat, an' abuse her, while the father was at sea; well, instead o' bearin' it an' waitin' patient till he'd come home, she run away one night in a fit o' passion, an' next day the poor colleen was found robbed of her clothes an' dead in a boghole; not to say actual danger, of the boy's posi-an' 'twas only a week afther her father tion. Hold a thought has just occurred to come home wid a sight o' goold, an' fine clothes an' prisents to her, for she was his only child an' the pulse o' his heart; so ye see it doesn't do to be too hasty an' not look before one. Well, Miss Meelia, what's yer

business? "Miss Euphemia is wanted to the par lor; her brother's come to see her," responded the maid, taking a searching look at the boy standing by the dresser. Euphemia, crest-fallen and disconcerted, turned in silonce to follow the parior-maid upstairs, while Kitty, with the tip of her forelinger in her mouth, stood in deep cogitation by the hearth. "Woll, Nora Creins; what's this I hear

of you?—not good !" exclaimed the cheery voice of Hugh, as with outstretched arms Euphemia ran forward to embrace him. Hugh folded her in his embrace, same time saying: "I'm afraid I should not kiss you; what have you been doing? Miss" Hodgens tells me you are not good," Euphemia disengaged horself, and turned to look reproachfully at that lady, seated in stiff-

mien, humble and pleading, might have pro-pitiated wrath and obtained some concession of grace, as at this moment Miss Hodgens, When the youth ceased there was a pause, quite won by the snavity of Hugh, and cap-broken at length by his mother sitting down on the stool, awaying her body to and fro, and grouning sloud.

"Och, wirra, wirra, God help the poor, and and manifested a disposition to be amiable to the body to the body to an and concilentary, but the wight of Firehead and conciliatory; but the sight of Euphemin's visage, wrathful, defiant, and pugna-cious, challenging not peace but war, quite sealed up the relenting ice of her nature, and

Miss Hodgens aggravated feelings vented themselves in exclaiming: "Sorry indeed, sir, I am to say it; she is the only obstreperous pupil we have ever had in our academy."

Hugh, kindly; "how grieved Miles would be to hear that. What have you done to very your kind mistress?" Euphemia darted a glance of scorn at Miss Hodgens, and thought. "If I was alone with Hugh, all I could tell him; but she won't let me."

May I promise you will a said a said whose undivided lives have drawn from the same past their long remembrance. Now meet in terror, or no mere letthearts. Should pour out some rash word which the law of the same past their long or not her's face; from the same past their long or not her's face; from the same past their long or not her's face; from the same past their long or not her's face; from the same past their long remembrance which lives have drawn from the same past their long remembrance have been drawn from the same past their long remembrance. Now meet in terror, or no mere letthearts, should pour out some rash word which the same past their long remembrance. Now meet in terror, or no mere letthearts, should pour out some rash word which the same past their long remembrance. Now meet in terror, or no mere letthearts, should pour out some rash word which the same past their long remembrance. Now meet in terror, or no mere letthearts, should pour out some rash word which the same past their long remembrance. Now meet in terror, or no mere letthearts, should pour out some rash word which the same past their long remembrance has a same past the long remembrance has a same past their long remembrance has a same past their long remembrance has a same past their long rememb

"May I promise you will improve, and be a good child?" said Hugh, stroking her hair. "Miss Hodgen, I know, does not usk you to do anything against your conscience."
"Certainly not, sir," glibly cried Miss

Hodgens. Euphemia admitted to herself this was true; but with a heart indignantly swelling, she remembered all the humiliations, chastisements, and privations insidiously in-flicted upon her on that very score; the injustice, the sneers, the taunts, the low spite, and open contempt kept her blood in a perpetual ferment, with the thousand-and-one petty verstions which she could not frame into language that would adequately portray their effect upon her feelings, save once, when she said to Kitty: "It is as though a sore was rubbed against, and made bleed again." But, remembering the last words of Kitty's admonition before she came upstairs, she merely looked at her brother and said nothing. Hugh for a moment seemed puzzled; then, smiling at Miss Hod-

gens, he said, looking at Euphemia :
"If you were a boy I could understand you better; but I confess to being no adept at analysing the caprices of ladies, especially embryo ones. I must only, little one, crave for you the indulgence and forbearing patience of your good mistresses, and caution you that Miles and I will be greatly pained at more complaints; and further, Effic, dear child, believe me, that whatever your external acquirements may be of education or accomplishments unless you co-operate with the exertions of your perceptors in cultivating your own mind, heart, and dispositions, no one whose opinion is worth having will ever admire even beau-ty, divested of the charm of truthfulness, modesty, simplicity, gentleness, and a little deference of one's own will and pleasuree to that of others, which is easy to acquire, if we but remember we are not created for ourselves alone, placed in this world exonerated from interchange of utility as well as pleasure. Tell me now, is there anything you want or wish for before I go, and have you anything to say to Miles, who was very sorry not to have been able to come with me to see you, as he

had to go down to Wicklow this morning?" "I wish he would take me away from school, that's all; but I know he won't; so there's no use saying it, and I want nothing else," she sullenly returned.

"Then will you be a good child?" said Hugh, kissing her and putting some silver into her hand. "Yes, if I'm not teased, and tormented.

and punished every minute for nothing.' "Who teases and torments you, dear?" "There's more of it: that may give you an idea, sir, of what I told you, and how she vents her ill-humor and discontent, till our lives are made a misery and a burden," exclaimed Miss Hodgens in appealing accents, while Hugh, looking compassionately at Euphemia, confounded at the adroitness that had turned the tables against her, and gazing bewildered at the victim of her ill-humor and

discontent, said: "Why, Effic, what's come over you! You used to be good-tempered:" then smiling and shaking his head, he took up his hat, again interchanged a glance of pitying intelligence with Miss Hrdgens, and whispered : "Leave "Yis, my honey," said Kitty, searching her alone awhile; just a wayward fit of childher pocket and extracting some silver. "Do ish petulance; she'll come right by and by

pocket. "Listen to me aroon," she continued, with an air and manner of frieze cloak, who, accompanied by a lad, appeared to be waiting for him. Coming up, she dropped a courtesy, and said, with apologetic, humble manner: "Might I make bould to spake just one word to yer honor?'

"Well, my poor woman, what have you to say?" returned Hugh, as closely scratinising the keen, investigating eye, that studied every trait of his countenance with a skill not the less masterly for being a little shrink

ing in its approach, he halted to listen. Please, yer honor," she began, in low diffident tone, beguiled by a hopeful and kindly countenance, "it's in regard o' this quisites were not divinely bestowed, or even gassoon I'd only make so hould to throuble well come by: but peccadilloes could not long yer honour. I'm Kitty Burke; and whim I oppress a conscience rebounding with elastic Blessed Virgin put the thought into my head, that ye war the very one to ask advice to get him an' me out o' the throuble we're in, un' good-luck to yer fine comely face; it's the very moral of Miss 'Phemia's, barrin hers is more fiery an' sharp set in feature."

"Then you are one of the Misses Hodgens domestics?' said Hugh.' "Yis, yer honor; I'm cook in it this twelve month ;-an' this is my son, as good a boy, tho' I'm his mother that say it, as ye'd meet

inia day's walk." "You want to get a place for him; I sup-

"No, yer honor; he's in a good place enough, only for the blackguards that's in it wid him." And then in her roundabout way Kitty detailed the circumstances of which we are in possession, to which having listened attentively, Hugh replied:

"It is a hard case, my poor woman, and I do not see how I can help you in it. I have no interest with the firm of Watkins, nor am acquainted with any of the parties, to hope that any representation 'I- could make would be attended to. I see quite well the jeopardy, me. I dine to-day at Mr. Damer's of Merrion square; he may be of some use, if I could enlist his sympathy. Meanwhile, the only safe outcome I foresee from future difficulty will be to get his indentures cancelled-have you any objection to that?"

"The boy has sarved two year of his time, yer honor, an' sure wid that an' his schoolin' at the Dominicans he ought to be good for somethin'," was Kitty's sagacious rejoinder,
"Exactly so," said Hugh. "Then call on me to morrow at my lodgings, in King-street. I'm now in a hurry," he added, looking at his watch. "Bring the boy with you, and I shall let you know the re-sult of my application in his behalf, and what can be done for him. Wouldyou be willing to accept a situation, my boy, in a gentleman's employment, and travel?"

"I'd do anything, yer honor, to earn an honest penny," oried the lad, his face brightening at the idea of travelling. To the idea of the

she stood, with fervently joined hands

"But who may trust the love of a degenerate moe?"

LAST CONSTANTINE.

"Johannah, my dear, I'll be obleeged t'ye for another cut of that Limerick 'am; it's so mello' an' well tasted, it whets the happytite; that an' the fresh herrings, an' the poteen is all of the best things the country as to boast of. Isn't it a wondher we can't ave they sat at breakfast in the gloomy, wainscotted large, back parlor of their newly rented in house in Earl street, surrounded by a riggrous progeny of growning passes and daughters, upon whom they dazed with a parental ride, beautiful and edifying to witness. Same time the viva-cious, twinkling eye of paterfamilias, divided in its interest, wandered complacently round, taking stock of the good face profusely spread for the morning repast, while his cup was being replenished with coffee, and his polished, ruddy cheeks, and full, soft lips of purple hue, smilingly expressed ineffable sweetness, founded either upon the serenity of a mind well satisfied with its present aux iliaries to enjoyment, or else reverting in thought to the time long ago, when, a little ragged cowboy, he took his place among a gang of farm hinds at a board strewn with potatoes and noggins of buttermilk, in the neighborhood of Chapelized, al-beit this was not a theme on which he loved to dwell; nor did he often care to trace back the gradations by which, less owing to education or talent of a high order than to the low cunning of intellectual in-feriority, unprincipled ability to lie, scheme, thieve and abet, by his aid and concurrence, the master spirits of iniquity in their evil doings, flatter, court, and fawn upon men in power, and buily, persecute, and oppress the weak and humble, he had risen, from driving Farmer Heley's plough and cleaning the pigstye, to be successively a cattle driver to Smithfield, a land steward, surveyor of the parish, small farmer and grazier, and finally agent to a nobleman, who, deriving all his income from Ireland, lived exclusively in England, and with a few compatriots of equal spirit courted English patron-

age by reviling the country whose sustenance they drained away, stigmatising the misery they contributed still more to impoverisb, and bemoaning the fate that had east their nativity upon such a soil, His ascendant fortune culminated in a wife of twelve thousand pounds fortune, the daughter of a Liverpool salesmaster, in whose higher sounding name, by mutual corsent, he finally merged his own cognomen of Paddy Spalpeen, conferred by his juvenile associates, and by which he subsequently went.

gh reared for the first ten years of his life a Roman Catholic by the poor woman who, going out one early morning to her daily labor in the fields, had found him exposed, naked and half-dead, in a ditch, a couple of days after his birth, and who carried him home and fostered him on her scanty means, Mr. Tobias Pomfret, now affluent and enlightened, entertained more than a sovereign neckties, emblematic of unsulfied purity, and contempt for the religion from which he had unbending principle, slowly dividing a piece been early weamed by the exhortations of a pious Protestant lady, who went about Christ-anising the benighted with creature comforts adapted to their several tastes, and who, with the parson his due; but we'll soon knock that unctdous speech; putting a shilling into his out of 'em." hand, had converted him to go to church, where a new "shoot" of clothes, supplied by the parson, with bread and butter ad libitum, entirely succeeded in histwelfth year of convine ing him of the errors of Romanism, and filling his heart with implacable hostility against the pricats and all those deluded Papists, whose bigotry and ignorance had so long held him in bondage, and closed against him the paradise of good victuals, fine clothes, and that worldly prosperity which he was now piously wont to believe and designate a divine blessing and reward bestow ed upon him for his promptitude in obeying the call of grace, and emancipating himself from the fetters of idolatry. Betimer, indeed, a qualm seized him that all his per heard o' ye callin' to see the young lady, the spring, and, like a high-spirited horse throwing its rider, every act he soon found motive to justify and to react again. Though Tohias Pomfret, like his patrons, could nut ignore the country of which he was equally ashamed, it never occurred to them to surmise such a possibility as the country being ashamed of them. He the morning, his lordship was as laboured to convince the world that his brisk as a hornet, the steadlest on his opinions, tastes, and predilections were enopinions, tastes, and predilections were entirely English, that Ireland was but a place all. But Clonmel's an old sack of tallow, fit for savages, and himself an aggrieved individual, compelled by circumstances to dwell among such. For this end he cultivated the English accent, and gave his children each a twelve months' education in English schools child, he was useful to us in many ways, to finish them. In his wife, whom he always styled his "better 'alf," he was also fortunate, inasmuch that their opinions tallied in many respects. She was religious, aspiring, clever, and had a good smattering of education, but was mostly read up in novels. She was half-sister to Mrs. Damer, between whom and herself there existed no small rivalry on the score of family and offspring, Mrs. Damer being wont to fout the self-conceited Johanna about her "igh connections, and the Port-arlington family into which she had marrid;" and Mrs. Pomfret, on the other: hand, in derision of the only issue, which had their teacups. The third daughter, who was tardily come at the end of five years, turning: out her own finely-bedizened brood to walk in Merrion square, with attendants, and crazy Mrs. Arabella with envy; while Mrs. Arabella retalisted by exhibiting Miss Damer, the lord's cousin, as finely caparisoned, followed by a footman, walking with Lady Alicia Luttrell, and enjoined to hold her head very 'igh when she met her cousins, with whom she was hy

> "In his family, too, was Toblas Pomfret fortunate; he was the happy father of four daughters, upon whom the queenly names of Boadicia, Cleopatra, Penelope, and Andromacha, had been bestowed by their highly refined mother, who could not spide a common name no more than the wife of the Vicar Wakefield, and who was ambitious to distinguish Warbeck and their niece, who is engaged to her progedit by high-sounding appellations Colendisk; of course Susan Gubbins; Lady that would emissive them as somebodies in Alicia's familiar, the Whaley girls, and the society. Hence, his four sone, too, similarly elderly Beresfords, with the old dowager,

no means too familiar, considering their in-

ferior position in society—an injunction which

the consequential young lady observed to the

ietter.

she stood, with fervently joined flands, pouring out a vociferous tide of blesangs, quits indifferent to the broad stares of secret comments of the wayfarers passing to and fro, till she saw him out of sight. Then dismissing her son to his place with a lightened bosom she returned to her own, intent upon surprising Miss Phemia with a narrative of his exploit, and to be more than svert a friend to the daylint collector.

CHAPTER X.

CH ance might term good; pale complexion, mild; regular features, innocent blue eyeayes, he might be thought pleasing by many. In his childhood, his fond parents observing in him frugality of disposition, a cautious, argumentative character, a love of money, and precocious appropriative tendencies, agreed that he was of a steady, sensible turn, and gifted with qualities that would admir-

ably suit him for the church.
"It pays well, is respectable, and may end in a bishopric," suggested Mr. Pomfret. To the church, then with his own full consent, went dardanapalus; for he not only entered 'em in England, the same?" Such was the went Sadanapalus; for he not only entered observation addressed by Mr. Tohy Pomfret into all his parents' views on the subject, but to his better half, as one dull, wet morning he had some pet notions to be carried out he had some put notions to be carried out. He was fond of disputation upon theories of his own; and vain of his opinion; the pulpit would be a stage whereon to dis play his talent before an admiring audience he had a morbid craving for admiration and applause; the church was just the theatre suited to his genius, and the development of his zeal; he had a natural predisposition to that kind of thing, was quite competent to ex pound Scripture, and ambitious to distinguish himself in a career to which he was so thoroughly adapted-he would have better said which was so thoroughly adapted to him.

Epiminandos, his next brother, a wild and vicious boy of very sinister aspect, was also destined for the church; and his qualifications, as set forth by his mother, rather startling to the uninitiated, were: "That dear Epiminandos was so wild, his father and she could think of nothing else for him."

"God bless me, ma'am !" cried an ingenu ous friend, in amazement. "Is that a re commendation for so sacred a profession?" "Oh, la! you don't understand," returned Madame Mère, with urbane smile. "That is our very reason for wishing it; because it will oblige him to reform and become steady

if he hopes for preferment; -oh, the church for him, by all means !" Lycurgus, the third son, and his brother Sesostris having each a military taste, were forthwith appointed ensigns to respective regiments of cavalry and infantry. In newly donned regimentals, swaggering and supercilions, they were the terror of all, save their partial parents, whose eyes were never satiated admiring the incipient warriors; alternately martinets and libertines, they were at once the plague and delight of the corps to which they belonged, the horror of acquaint ances, and the detestation of orderly civilians.

"Another cup of coffee, Epiminandos, my dear?" inquired Mrs. Pomfret, as she saw her second son, just ordained, drink off the aromatic beverage contained in his bowl.

"Please, maw; I'll also trouble you, Cleo, for a little cold fole and a crumpet."
"Snap," said Mr. Pomfret, addressing his first-born-when in family conclave-the Pomfrets used abbreviations and pet sobri-quets—"I hear our friend Lamb complains that the people of the parish to which he has been appointed rector, in the room of Bradshaw, prometed to a Donner), are slow in paying their tithes. How's that did Bradshaw let them fall into bad 'abits' Send me up a fried hegg-no, a Dublin Bay,

Boa," Sardanapalus, in the whitest and stiffest of of kuttered toast, replied, with a nasal twang "By no means, sir; but the old story, unwillingness of the priest-ridden clods to give

"No doubt you will, my dear," smiled the mother, approvingly. "And our good Lamb will soon find that he has not done amiss in nominating our zealous young pawson to be his curate;—tell me, dear, had you s pleasant evening at Lady Clonmel's?"

"No, ma'am; I believe old Clou mel's taken to dying at last; he moped about the room like one abstracted, and looking for something he had lost: it quite spoiled the tone of the company, and the end was a confounded bore; I was sorry I went. "Dear, dear!" soliloquised the father, meditatively. "After all, my friend Castle-reagh's the trump; no sign of flagging there, egad!—dined with him the other day, in company with Castles, Armstrong, Toler, and the first threather than the state of the and a few others—all admitted by the back stairs you know."--He winked slily,—"Fgad, we had a night of it; laid in the finest of venison, and rarest of wine, argued political till we were hoarse, settled the affairs of the nation to our liking, and then turned to music, his lordship being an amateur and prime in catches and glees: we had the vio-lin, cornopean, and flageolet;—and, faith, when we all separated at the small hours of cozing out through every pore :- bad, though, for our party, should he run out to the dregs just now; though he growled and grumbled a good deal, like a spoiled and ill-humoured wasn t too acrupulous to give his aid in help-ing us to save the nation—in fact, we should miss him; -to ourselves he has been a staunch partisan, but hasn't much religion; poor fellow, he sneered at our putting you to the Church, and said we might have chosen an honester profession for you; that for himself he had a better opinion of a highwayman than of a pawson. I say, gals," continued Mr-Pomfret, resting upon his fork like a weary boatman upon an oar, and manifesting symptoms of repletion, "what sort o' night had ye at Lady Barrington's?" The wife and daughters thus addressed looked up from not at the moment engaged in masticating, made response, while she tossed back her ringlets with a contemptuous fling of her

"The company were of the most part commoners: the only titles in the room were Carhampton, and Lady Alicia, and Lord Kingsborough. I wonder at Lady Barrington not to be ambitious of a better show of good

So do I : yet I know of some commoners that lold their leads tollrably lightlike Conolly of Castletown; Colclough of Tintern, and Byrne of Cabinteely," said her father. "But tell me, my gal, what beaux did you cook yer cap at; an' did you see any finer wenches than yerself to bate the consate out o' ye?" This time Cleopatra took upon herself to

nswer:) July There was no one there but the the Misses Mrs. Day, and her ome lame; Charlotte Mandeville," a life it valls no access of m glad I kept out of the congregation," remarked Epiminandos, awallowing apiece of muffin, a second posterior wood it developed with yourself, Hip?!!de: chair, with his hands resting in his fob-

Newcomen to Crow street, to see MacHeath, banged up a row, got a bloody mose in the friend here, Mr. O'Byrne, to ask him to can scuffle but Sick and Soc can tell you more cel the indentures of the boy, Ned Burke, and

about it, as they were in the thick of it."
"My dear Hip," cried Mrs. Pomfret, looking reproachfully at the speaker, "can it be possible you will presist in follies which are so much at variance with your sacred profession, and cannot but prove detrimental to your worldly interest ?'

young churchman, encouragingly;—"send as he has refused, I come to you, as head partner, to whom he will not say nay."

on y my wig fell off in the melée. I got it on in a trice, and was the admiration of a score of the cold in the cold in a trice, and was the admiration of a score of the cold in the cold i "Never mind, mother!" exclaimed the gel to make peace among the riotous, among whom ensigns Lic and Sos appeared ringbe aching in bandage by this. Oh! you wouldn't be so unreasonable as to have a fellow settle down into slippers and soler morning-gown, like my dad, until he's married and got a drag on the wheel, would you, now?" and the profligate young man stared with impudent effrontery into the smiling faces of his father and mother. "By-the-by," he added, "what pretty girls Flora Esmond and her consin Et el Courtney are !'

sleepy eyes, heavily drooping with sentiment-"I can't see what's to admire in them; I'm sure I think them very much

"Bah, bah, you wemen!" succred Sarda-

beauty-ha! ha! ha! ha! Now, I want to the bargain-in a word, to make sale of my know who would be uncharitable enough to capital; -do you take that in?" criticise the charms of Susan Gubbins, or Jemmy Hodgens, or Beecy Watkins, who haven't got among them so much as one impediment to render abortive the honourable condition of celibacy to which the Gorgons have doomed them.

"Dang it?" cried Mr. Pomfret, enthusiastically, "that's my very notion; not one of the lot can lay claim to as good looks as our own gals; an' by the way, Mrs. P., I was turning in my mind some matrimonial specs concerning 'em."
"Why," engerly exclaimed Mrs. P., while

her daughters looked all in a twitter, "has there been any proposals !"

"Not exactly; just some crotchets of my own," replied Mr. Pomfret, looking ambiguons, and tapping the cloth with his fingers.

"Dear Toby, let me know; don't keep me in suspense," entreated Mrs. Poinfret "Good father as you are, you cannot enter into a mother's feelings on such a subject as the settlement of her daughters. I could die appy this moment, and with an easy 'eart, if I but see one or two of my gals married to lords; an' my 'alf-sister, Arabella Lacy-Damer I mean-taken down a feather about her 'igh connexion an' her daughters' prospects. Come, that's a duck !-tell ver own better 'alf, and trust her to co-operate in the Maybe Carhampton OL Kingsborough, or that Scotch Lord Aongus is in your eye?"

"I didn't know my eyes were so big,

ma'am, as to 'old three lords in 'em," grinned Mr. Pomfret, provokingly. "And as to Lords Carhampton, and Kingsborough, how think the lords 'ave no scarcity of Eves."

"Fie, fie, Toby! I'm ashamed of ye to speak that way before yer children, Mrs. Pomfret, chidingly. "Don't you know wild young men never get those things properly done that don't mind their Church, or take the advice of friends. First, they choose ineligible partners, from whom they have to get separated in the divorce court; or they contract illegal marriages, which is worse again. But we'll take care there will be no such flaw or loophole in the thing; and I'll back our girls against a score to know how to keep their 'usbands in good-humor, and from breaking loose in the divorce court."

" Here they are at your service, as snug as bugs in a rug. What money has the gal got i-two thousand pounds-dickens a penny more. What money have you got of your own:—your pay;—so much a day and nothin more. Lord Aongus has five thousand a year. An' will Miss Courtney's father give you, or the girl herself give you the prefer over the nobleman, or do I set so little value on ye, Lick, or yer mother, to let ye go sell yerself for two thousand poun ? So I just bid ye mind yer eye, an look out for a lass wid the yalla metal, an' plenty of it, an' not go bring in a pauper into the family to impoverish'it, after all my labour to raise it an make it what it is, There, them's my reasons, an' if ye don't like em', find better.

If it wor Miss Esmond, now, the cousin—"
"You'd have perhaps kindly given your
consent to my fobbing thirty thousand
pounds, ye old miser!" muttered the aggrieved lover of Ethel Courtney. "But I'll please myself in spite o' ye;—d'ye hear that?"
"I do my lad, an' admonish ye that policy

is a good helmsman and pilot, too; many a man has apoiled his beauty by frowning where he should have smiled, an' letting his tongue wag when he should have kept it behind his teeth;—d'ye hear that?" Unnoticed during this episode of domestic breach of harmony; the parlor door had opened; the deep tones of the hall clock striking eleven, first drew Mr. Pomfret's attention to the circumstance, and in loud, irascible tone he called out: "Who the plague is that listening there? Come in an' show yerself; is it Joe?" Upon this the door, was flung open wide, and a thick-set man, with jolter head, and broad, red face, distended in a humorous smirk, came waddling in, followed by another individual, tall, athletic, and, though smiling, of somewhat disconcerted

aspect. "Damer-Mr. Damer-Tom Damer !" was re-echoed in notes base and treble, as the visitor, with loud boisterous glee, advanced without ceremony, shaking hands with the ladies, and evidently making himself quite ut

"Dang ye, what were ye pimping for? Couldn't ye have come in at once," cried Mr. Pomfret, glancing at Hugh O'Byrne, who was

quite unknown to him.
"Haw I haw ! haw !" laughed Tom Dumer with a fresh explosion of mirth. Would ye have me intrude upon a fellow's confession of love for a pretty girl !—an' by my troth, Toby, bolt it as ye may, I tell 'ye, Lick has a good taste in making choice of Ethel Court

"Who wants ye?" was the ourt response "What brings ye here?" was the laconic rejoinder, and Mr. Pomfret glanced again at the stranger, whom no one had the courteey to ask to sit down.

manded his sire, now lounging back on his Damer," taking a chair, and inviting Hugh chair, with his hands resting in his fob. pockets. Daly's Club," returned Epimin.

"Dined at Daly's Club," returned Epimin.

andos, sucking at chicken bope and went pursed lips and arrogant investigation. "That afterwards with Bob and Dack, land from Watkins is a regular bear," continued Mr. pursed lips and arrogant investigation. "That Watkins is a regular bear," continued Mr. Damer; "I've just called on him with my the old hunks told us 'he wouldn't do no such

thing." Why should he?" demanded the other, with brevity.

"Why you see, my friend has taken a fancy to have the boy, and I thought that if I, as partner of the firm, would ask him to oblige us he would have made no difficulty;

Damer. whom ensigns Lie and Sos appeared ring leaders in chief. I tell ye it was jolly fun! taking a huge pinch of snuff; and then he we put out the lights, smashed the benches, and laid the weight of our fists upon skulls, smiled affirmatively positively which, if they were not made of the same and side of the same and sam "I don't know that," answered Toby, which, if they were not made of metal, must air at once pompous, patronising, and specube aching in bandage by this. Oh! you lative: "Look you here! I say, sir, cast your eyes around this apartment upon my family and surroundings, and tell me is anything wanting to the comfort you see? Now, sir, my father and mother left me neither name nor fortune: hence I have disowned them, put my own hand to the plough, sowed the seed, and gathered the harves without help of any hand but my own, till, as you see, I've made name and fortune for my-"For my part," lisped Boadicea, with self and them that come after me :- how do you think I did it?" Hugh, wandering to what this presmble tended, fixed his eyes in quiringly upon the speaker, who feeling he had made an impression, resumed. "First. sir, I was ambitious; next, I was industrious papalus; "mythology does not record that and thirdly, I made it a fixed principle never June admired Venus." to give , without a quid pro quo-you know "Beg your pawdon; brother, but she did what that means sir?—give and get is my so, an' I'll prove it," grinned Sesostris, who system; nothing for nothing. Now, sir, you set up for a wit. "Wasn't she joalous, and want me to oblige you; you want a favour wasn't that a tacit admission of her rival's from me?—and I answer I'm willing to strike

> "I understand you so far," returned Hugh, stiffly. "Then, sir, are you satisfied to accede to

my terms ?" Let me hear them first," said Hugh, warily, and not knowing whether to be most disgusted at the man's effrontery or amused by his speculative genius; while Mr. Pomfret made a pause, debating within himself, pro-badly, what might be the most advantageous point to stipulate.

His eldest son, burning to give vent to his soul, and signalise at once his zeal and his talents, turned to the stranger, and eyeing him with a probing look, that yet was sinister in its expression, said in mild, glozing accenta: " Pray, sir, may I ask do you profess loyal principles ?"

Hugh, thus challenged, replied for the first time, indicating symptoms of a slumbering lion in his bosom: "In this country, sir, there are, unfortunately, various definitions of the word. If you will be so kind as to construe for me yours, I shall be better able to answer you.

"Oh, pardon me!" returned the discomfitted questioner, pale with vexation, and betraying in every altered lineament structs the perspiration as sudden tranmean, crafty, cruel—the condition of his antecedents the history of bygone progenitors. "I thought one in outward semblance of a gontleman would have possessed erudition enough to dispense with the interpretation of a word familiar to

every schoolboy." Hugh stiffing with difficulty a very choleric emotion, tumultuously clamouring for expression, in his dislike to be drawn into con roversy by an antagonist with whose spleen he felt he would have more to combat than with his reason, remained judiciously silent; but Epiminandos, fired with impulse not to suffer one whom he conceived to be already half-vanquished, or at least a pusillanimous foe to quit, resolved to drag him out, and make him show fight, for the pleasure of worsting him, plunged into the arena of conflict, and cried, lustily:

"My brother means, sir, do you acknowledge the king and go to church?

Hugh calmly made answer, looking thoughtfully upon the flippant young parson and his friends, now rivetted in attention upon him : "My dear sir, 1 did not come here for the purpose of discussion; nevertheless, fearing lest my silence should be misconstrued, I am happy to avow my principle, and proclaim that I am a Roman Catholic, which I take to be the information you strive, in a round-about way, to come at."

Epiminandos reddened, but in tone of a bully exclaimed:

"By Jingo! I guessed as much; your name, like the Gallileans', detrays you."

Hugh smiled pleasantly. "I am beholden to you, sir, for compliment, albeit I had been taught it was his accent, not his name, which betrayed the greatest of our saints.

"Pooh, you need t raise a quibble on't; you know well enough what I mean;—and, faith, your accent is to the full as damning

as ever Peter's was."

Hugh covered his face with a hand broad as a shield to indulge the mirth he could not repress yet did not like to exhibit.

Ensign Lycurgus, anxious to sling his small stone at the pyramid, in the hope of displacing, or at least shaking the levisthan. said: "Egad, 'tis a bad name you own to, at any rate. If it were mine I'd change it,"

"What you say is true, sir," responded Hugh, proudly, rearing his head, "Mine is not a name in good repute with Government, since no name in the country is so deeply branded with what English statesmen stigmatise as rebellion. History, that babbling tell-tale, records that the O'Byrnes were the last of the native chieftains who disputed with England for their country's independence, and with few exceptions the only ones upon whose escutcheon the stigma of treason to their native land or to their friends never rested. Yes, the O'Byrnes were the last to lay down their arms in their country's

(To be continued.)

Avoid the harsh, irritating, griping compounds so often sold as purging medicines, and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are mild and gentle, yet thorough and search-

The groom of Mand S. sleeps on a cot in

Group and Throat and Enny Troubles are treated successfully with Allen's Lung Balsam - See Adv

good taste in making choice of Ethel Counting. If you are tired taking the darge old-fashing. Huld yer tongue; what do you know about it? growled Mr. Ponfret. I'm not stand everything. One pill a dose. Stand everything. One pill a dose.

message from Melbourne; Australia, to Lon- Ltching Piles-Symptoms and Cure Scott Harms, as don in twenty-three minutes. It went by land and sea, over 13,308 miles of wire. Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

The salary of the Viceroy of India is \$125,-000 a year. Oil lo moderna

THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD. entire western hemisphere pronounce MURdelicious perfume for the boudoir, the ballroom, and the bath, that chemistry has yet succeed ed in extracting from living flowers.

It is said that a first class Duke's title in good order can now be bought in France for about \$10,000.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Extermipator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine.

Banker Seney, of New York, will retain his \$500,000 collection of pictures. Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Hol-

loway's Corn Cure. It is effective every Theo says that Columbier made 100,000

francs out of "Sarah Barnum." THERE ARE CHEAP PANACEAS for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for Biliousness, Consti-

blood, and female complaints. The Philadelphia Record thus torecasts the weather; "The bark on the north side of

pation, Kidney troubles, impurity of the

dogs indicates a cold winter." Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

Alexander Graham Bell hopes to introduce generally into deaf and dumb institutions the entire substitution of articulate conversation for the present system of sign language.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes:-"Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now ertirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal.

A French woman is making money by pulling teeth at Newark, N.J.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weakness, should send three stamps for large treatise giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Vermont proposes to substitute death by electricity for hanging in case of capital punishment.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions

Justice reigns in Aberdeen, Dakota, where ull the newspaper editors are judges.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly ob tion and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

Copper was never so cheap as now. Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults. It is an unmarried lady of Boston who pro-poses that single ladies hereafter be called

bachelettes.

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me,

I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker Buckner, Mo.

I writ his as a

Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop
Bitters. I was afflicted
With inflammatory rheunatism ! !

Seven years, and no medicine seemen to do

me any Good !!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop

Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope 'You may have abundant success'

"In this great and" Valuable medicine: Anyone! * wishing to know more bout my cure?

Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington,

I consider your
Remody the best remedy in existence
For Indignation, kidney -Complaint

"And nervous debility. I have just' Returned "From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing

me more Good ! Than anything else;
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated !!!"

And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and

And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance,

and it; is all due to Hop Bitters!, J. Wickliffe Jackson, : 23 None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Rops" in their name.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all treated successfully with Allen's Lung Baland —See Adv

Washington's death rate has increased alarmingly of late.

If you are tired taking, the clarge old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

One of the most remarkable telegraphic feats on record was the recent delivery of a

idhe symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch; Blotches; all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases; Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

The kernel of the peach atone is the bitter almond of commerce. Confectioners give 20 cents a pound for them.

SERIOUSLY: ILL.

A person suffering with pain and heat over the small of the back, with a weak weary feeling and frequent headaches, is seriously ill and should look out for kidney disease. dock Blood Bitters regulate the kidneys, blood and liver, as well as the stomach and

The tallest bird known to scientists was found by Professor Herbert in the lower eocene deposits near Paris. It was over twelve feet in height.

A WISE CONCLUSION.

If you have vainly tried many remedies for rheumatism, it will be a wise conclusion to try Hagyards's Yellow Oil. It cures all paindiseases when other medicines fail.

A Pensylvania murderer who had served ont his time was struck by an express train

SURE TO CONQUER.

The most troublesome cough is sure to yield if timely treated with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Pleasant to take and safe for young

Robins, full-breasted and fat, have made their appearance in the New York market and retail at \$1 per dozen.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

It is a great mistake to suppose that dyspepsia can't be cured, but must be endured, and life made gloomy and miserable thereby. Alexander Burns, of Cobourg, was cured after suffering fifteen years. Burdock Blood Bitters

Charles Dickens used to say that he judged the quality of housekeeping by the condition of the casters on the table.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

The Mayor of Philadelphia thinks the Mother Hubbards a little loose for street wear, but he will not suppress them.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING, -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of atructs the perspiration as sudden tran-sitious from heat to cold. Heat Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a rarifies the blood, quickens the circula tion and increases the perspiration, but when use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Scrvice Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins, (2th and 1th) by grocers, labelled, "James Epps & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, England. Chemists, London, Englan

> Herr Markart has, left a fortune of about \$200,000. A London picture dealer is said to have offered \$25,000 for the contents of Markart's studio.

A VALUABLE PATENT.

The most valuable discovery patented in modern times is that of the best blood purifier and liver and kidney regulator known. We refer to Burdock Blood Bitters, which is making so many wonderful cures and bringing the blessed boon of health to so many

The Government of the Australasian Colony of Victoria invites American inventors to compete for a prize of £250 to be given to a new reaping and harvesting machine.

A PERFECT BEAUTY.

Perfect beauty is only attained by pure blood and good health. These acquirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, a fair clear skin and the rosy bloom of health. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy

The Apple Mission is the name of an organization in Boston, which distributes apples to the poor of that city, hundreds of bushels being given away annually.

A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Man drake Bitters will convince any one troubled with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle.

Do not suppose that because it is recom mended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin.

Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing.

CHARGES AGAINST G. C. BOLTON.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Irish members of the House are infuriated at the decision of the Government to sustain Lord Spencer. They regard Mr. Geo. C. Bolton, the Dublin Crown Solicitor, as the hinge upon which hung the refusal of Lord Spencer to resign. They believe, therefore, that the refusal of the Maamtrasna enquiry does not mean an endorsement of Lord Spencer's administration, but a condenement of Bolton's offences. It is safe to state now that there is war to the kuife between the Home Rulers and the Government. Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P. for County Sligo, to night moved a new amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's speech. He fiercely assailed Mr. Bolton, and charged that he had been conclusively proven guilty of all the offences of which he had been accus d. George Bolton, he said, had been guilty of the most flagrant acts, in pack-ing juries in Ireland, to prevent condemnation for crime. If Bolton were to be retained by the government as the Crown representative in cases in which he was so deeply involved, it was time to say good bye to fair trials in Ireland, and Mr. Sexton implored God to spare the innocent

ari daja ji erus mi

CROFTERS' REMOVAL CASHS. -It is understood that both Lord M'Donald and Major Fraser have appealed against Sheriff Ivory's decision in favour of the crofters on the Breakish and Kilmuir estates.

THE STARE NET FIRMINGS .- The salmon stake net fishings in the Solway Firth, belonging to the burgh of Annan, were exposed for sale by the public roup for five successive seasons, beginning with 1885, at Annan on Tuesday. The upset price was £320, the rent paid by the present tenants, but there was no offerer, and the letting was adjourned.

THE LAND AGITATION IN SKYE.—The report of the Chief Constable of Inverness-shire, which was read at the Inverness-county meeting on Monday, stated that the land agitation in Skye and the Long Island had assumed a very threatening aspect, and that the feeling against the police in Howmore, South Uist, was so strong that there was little prospect of getting even ledgings for a policeman there.

THE TAY BRIDGE, -From what we hear, the suggestion to lower the Tay Bridge by arrangement with the Perth authorities is not likely to be carried out. The contractors for the bridge have made such extensive pre-parations that little, if anything, would now be saved to the North British Railway Company either in time or money by reducing the height of the bridge. It is not likely, therefore, that the proposal will be carried further.

—Dundee Advertiser.

THE MILITARY FORCES IN SCOTLAND .- It appears from the returns just prepared by order of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that the average strength of the army in Scotland last year was lower than at any period since 1869, when it stood at 3,389. The last record shows 136 officers and 3,185 men—total, 3,320. The largest force was in 1878, when it stood at 4,635. From the same return it appears that it was necessary last year to maintain a force of nearly 25,000 officers and men in Ireland.

THE PROPOSED SCOTTISH RIFLE ASSOCIA-TION.—The Provisional Committee which was appointed at the meeting held at Wimbledon last July to consider the advisability of forming a National Rifle Association for Scotland have recently had several meetings. A sub committee appointed for the purpose is now engaged in visiting districts where accommodation may be found for ranges, &c. Owing to the delay in receiving replies, and to the fact that the committee require further time to formulate a scheme to lay before the meeting referred to in the circular sent out on the 10th ult., that meeting has been delayed till the 20th November next.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF STAFFORD. -On Monday, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, London, in presence of a fashionable assemblage, the marriage was celebrated of the Marquis of Stafford, M. P., eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland, with Lady Millicent St. Clair Erskine, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn. Amongst those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. Lord Rosslyu gave the bride away. There were nine brides-maids. Lord Fife was the best man. The presents to the bride were very numerous, and included one from the Queen. Over the estates of the two families there were great rejoicings yesterday in celebration of the mar-

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Scottish Land Restoration League, was held on Wednesday in the Kinnaird Hall, Dundee. There was a large attendance. Mr. Peter Fleming, emigration agent, presided, and the speakers included the Rev. D. Macrae, Dundee; Rev. Alex. Webster, Aberdeen; and Mr. William Simpson, Glasgow. The following resolutions were passed:—1. "That a thorough reform of the existing land-laws in the interest of the people of this country is regently required. 2. Inat any such re-form, to be satisfactory, should be based on the lines laid down by the Scottish Land Restoration League." 3. "That a petition in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, signed by the Chairman of the meeting, be sent to one of the members for the ourgh for presentation to the House of Commons.

On Friday week, at Girvan, the wife of a fisherman attempted to drown herself and her three-children, and nearly succeeded in accomplishing her purpose. About six o'clock, in the grey dawn of the morning, she was served with her children moving about the shore, by some fishermen who were preparing to go off to the mackerel fishing, and being apprehensive of her state of mind and habits, they watched her movements. Shortly after, the night watchman at the harbor works heard screams proceeding from the beach at the back of the new pier, and gave the alarm. The fishermen and watchman hastened to the spot, and found the woman with two children grasped in her arms, a third a little distance off, all rolling in the surt, and the two eldest, a girl and a boy, screaming on the beach The fishermen (Thomas Bowman and David Tonner) immediately rushed into the water and brought them all on shore, but in an unconscious state. They were carried to neighboring houses, the woman on a stretcher, and with timely medical assistance and the care and attention of friends, the woman and two of her children recovered during the day, but the third child, aged two years, remained in a critical condition. A few minutes longer in the water and the whole four would have inevitably perished It appears that the woman was laboring under an apprehension that the police were coming to drown her and got the children away to hide with her in a sand hole at the beach, but evidently with the intention of drowning herself and the whole family. The woman for some time seems to have been unsettled in her mind and actions. Her husband (Wm. Mc-Crindle) was absent at Campbelltown at the herring fishing.

A Thing of Beauty. The most brill liant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brill lisney and durability. 10c. at all druggists. Send 2c. for 32 Sample Colors. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

than the happiness of trials by juries; yet if rapidly by the hawkers. She reprine, which blessed part of our law be eludible by extends to 106 pages, printed in double columns, stitched in a neat wrapper, appearance."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS. The disease :commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected,

it in time involves the whole frame, embrac-

ing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted

drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. . The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but, if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted : -Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in broathing after eating? 1 Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagree-able taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread-ful disease progresses If the case he one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking congh, attended after a time by expectora tion. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persovered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. surest and most effectual remody for this dis-treesing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable proparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout

Market Place, Packlington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dya-pepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise ar yone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the resuits they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, Lon-

don, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, reot

and branch, out of the system.

Yours respectfulty. (Signed) R. TURNER. Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1861. Sir, -It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Brent. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White. ~ Dear Sir-I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health. -- I re-

it has restored me to companie, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfoot.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wills, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Wobb, Mr. White. Chemist, Calne. September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir .- I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one, onstomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, Vincent A. Wills, Chemist Dentist. To Mr. A. J. White.

te. Merthyr Tydvil. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one

would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so con-stant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker.

To A. J. WHITE, Esq.
A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St. James street, Montreal.

The London Daily News of Oct...25, says:
"An edition of the Sketches by Charles Dickens, issued by a publisher in Leeds at a penny, was selling the other day. in the streets of London in large numbers. In Fleet street alone seven or eight barrows loaded with copies were being disposed of

MRS. DR. L. K. SHAW'S CELEBRATED MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION

Differs from ALL others. (No artificial device, Nor injurious.) Removes Freckles, Moth-Patches, Sallowness, Tan, etc., in ten days; (does nor cover up defects). O res Pimples, Black Heads, Elseh Worms, Salt Rhenin, Ring Worm; Rough Skin, of a faulty complexion of EVERY nature. Removes ALL obstructions to the pores, restore healthy action to the skin, softens and whitens it beautifully clear and very Youthers. It cannot be equalled. Removes and prevents premature Wrinkles. Over 30 years encoessfully used in private practice. Endorsed by high Medical Authority as a perfect Natural Purifier and Boantifier of the Complexion. Free from every ingredient prejudicial to the health or skin. Price 31 by druggists or sent to any address. Worth ten times the price," thousands have said. You will say so. Thy Tr. For full particulars (Address)—Mrs Dr. L. K. SHA 4, 115 Fulton Street New York.

B. E. McGALE, Druggist, 2141 Notre Dame Street.

SOLE AGENT FOR DOMINION OF CANADA.

66 FITHE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER. TRUESDAY, 13 .- St Didacus, Conf. Van de Velde, Natchez, died 1855. PRIDAY, 14.—St. Stanislaus Kostka, Confes. Chas. Carroll of Carrollton died, 1832.

SATURDAY, 15 .- St. Gertrade, Virgin. SUNDAY, 18 .- Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Josophat, Bishop and Martyr. Epist James i. 12-18; Gosp. Luke xiv. 26-33; Last Gosp. Matt. xiii. 31.36.

MONDAY, 17 .- St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor. TUESDAY, 18.—Dedication of Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul. WEDNESDAY, 19 .- St. Elizabeth of Hungary,

widow. St. Pontian, Pope and Martyr

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

MGR. CAPEL has been examining into the common school system, the beauty and beneficialness of which we hear so much from certaln would-be educationalists. The learned divine, in a sermon delivered in New York on Sunday last, declared that this same school system was teaching a false political creed and was bringing up a class of citizens manual labor so necessary in any well considered community, and that while the Catholic Church was upholding the dignity of labor the schools were dragging it down.

The importance of the liquor traffic in Paris may be judged from the fact that more than \$12,500,000 is annually raised there by octroi duties on wines and spirituous liquor, alone, and the consumption per head of the population is as much as forty-five gallons of wines, a gallon and a-half of spirits, and three gallons of beer. That the Parisian consumer has much to put up with in bad wine appears from the municipal report. Taking | from this that the distrust in the Democratic the month of June last, 552 specimens of wine were officially tested; only 113 were good, 39 were bitter or acid, 53 had an unpleasant taste, 129 were plastered, 132 had by Cleveland's majority of 1882, which was water added, and lastly, 86 had various mix. then put down as an accident and which must tures added to them.

THERE was a very marked decrease in the stream of emigration from Europe to the the twelve months was 518,592 against 603. 322 the previous year, to wit: From Great Britain and Ireland, 129,294; from Germany, 179,676; from all other countries of Europe. 143,236; from British North American provinces, 60,584. The immigration from China fell from 8.031 in 1883 to 270 in 1884, The percentage of female immigrants was: From Ireland, 49.7; from England, 38.2; from Scotland, 37.5; from Austria, 42.3; from Denmark, 37; from France, 34.3; from Germany, 40.6; from Italy, 19.2; from the Ne-Sweden, 37; from Russia, 37.3; from British Ania, only 1.5.

The Irish emigration returns still continue to show a disheartening exodus and a depopulation of the country at a rapid rate. Al-9,136 able-hodied mon and women. action in thus evicting some 2,500 souls on is to keep this gain in the country that the the approach of winter is said "to be an people rebuked the Democratic party for its

. 'ma," es the tenants are not in arre re of , hee trade autics and warned it not to dimin-

ant to the Marquis. We suppose it would tish the protection to American labor by indis-

The Quebec Daily Telegraph says :-AT THEIR OFFICES : The Montreal Post has another article on emigration matters at Levis. We are glad to learn that a thorough enquiry by Government into matters at Levis will be instituted. Par-

liament will also demand a searching investi-gation in order to reform the system. We fail to see what other course the Government could have pursued in face of the revelations which THE Post found it necessary to make regarding, immigration matters at Levis, in the interests of the public and of morality. The Home for Immigrant Girls had been too long the scene of discreditable doings and unseemly conduct on the part of the matron who is in charge of the establishment. It was time to put an end to the public scandal, and the duty of the authorities is to fix the blame and punish the guilty. If the Government should fail to act, the matter will, no doubt, be ventilated in Parliament

INTOLERANT OATHS OF OFFICE.

sarv reform.

Ox the occasion of the installation of the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General about this time last year, public attention was called to the nature of the oath of office which is administered to Canadian Governors and Lieut. - Governors. It was the first time since Confederation that the formula of this oath was examined. It was found to be thoroughly offensive to the faith of a large section of the peuple and antagonistic to the religious liberty of all. The objectionable portion of the oath rune as follows: -- "And I declare that no foreign prince, no person, no pre-"late or potentate, has not, can have, any jurisdiction, any power, any superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the borders of this country." THE POST, in conjunction with many of our contemporaries, protested against this oath and demanded that it should be amended It was then given out that the authorities would see to the matter and that this trace of religious ascendency would be wiped out. Apparently nothing has been done to mend the matter in legal shape, for our new Lieut. Governor, Hon. Mr. Masson, has been obliged to personally refuse to take the oath which, up to now has been exacted from provincial representatives of the crown. Mr. Masson is to be congratulated on having taken this course, and we hope his action will force the government to remodel the oath without delay, and expunge from it all ridiculous and offensive pretensions. We want no relics of bygone religious intolerance to be imparted to our system of government or framed and preserved even in dead letter oaths of office.

THE TARIFF ISSUE IN THE ELECTION

There is but very little room for enthusiasm and rejoicing over the still hidden result of The exhibition which our contemporary the late Presidential contest. It has been so makes of itself on such occasions near a draw that both parties claim the really painful, and excites a feeling victory. Either Cleveland or Blaine, more of disgust mingled with pity. The Witness likely the former, will have to wriggle into never had much love for religious orders. the Presidency by dint of an insignificant and | They are its bete noire, always and everyalmost invisible plurality in the great pivotal State with over a million and a quarter of voters. Only two years ago Grover Cleveland carried New York in his contest for the Governorship of the State by the colossal majority of nearly 200,000. To-day, with the support of a large section of the Republican party, he is fortunate if he will be eventually declared to have secured New York by a paltry plurality, or in other words a clear minority of the total vote of the State. It is evident candidate and his unknown policy was as profound and general as was claimed by oldtime Democrats, who refused to be dazzled now be accepted as a delusion and a snare. The fact that an official count will be required to ascertain and decide the actual result of the contest affords United States during the past year, ending a conclusive demonstration of that con-June 30th. The umber of immigrants ar- tention; it brings into conspicuity rived at the various American ports during the blunder committed by the Democratic National Convention in parleying and shuffling with the small but active clique of free traders that belong to the party, and in forcing upon the country, and especially upon New York, a nominee who had incurred the displeasure of influential Democrats and the hostility of the workingmen. The effect of the election on the Federal House of Representatives and upon many State Legislatures has been more marked and decisive. The House, last session, had an overwhelming Democratic majority; next session that therlands, 40.2; from Norway, 37.7; from majority will be found to have dwindled down at least two thirds, and in nearly every North American provinces, 39.3, and from case it was a Democratic candidate who was known to profess free trade opinions that was dropped for either an out and out Republican or a Protectionist Democrat. The Democratic party lost the best chance it ever had to consolidate itself in power, by declining to though the September outflow is less by come out boldly and unequivocally for pro-1,280 than it was in September, '83; tection to American labor against foreign still Ireland lost, in that month, competition, and by failing to nominate a candidate that would have commanded its The total for use nine months of this year undivided allegiance and support. The Lonis 63,612. It is over 32,000 less than in the | don Telegraph said that the failure of Morsame period of last year, but the flight is rison's Tariff Bill, framed for revenue only, to still satisfactory to the governing authorities. | pass during the past session of Congress, re-As if to aid and hurry this heartless presented a loss of \$500,000,000 annually to work of depopulation, the Marquis of British manufacturers and working Waterford served netices the other day upon men. In other words, it was a gain 500 of his tenants to quit their holdings. His of the same value to the Americans. It

also be "an enigma" if the tenants undertook | oriminate reductions win the stariff. They would do well to mbmit to the rebuke and to practice an equivalent cruelty upon his heed the warning

THE PEERS vs. THE PEOPLE.

The agitation against the House of Lords is not without reason and abundant justification. The Peers, as a rule, represent neither the intelligence, activity, nor the progressive ness of the English people. Their existence as a legislative body, having the power of rejection over the measures of the House of Commons, and acknowledging not the slightest responsibility to the people, is a constant menace to popular rights and liberties. They seek but to consolidate their class privileges, and any measure that conflicts with their interests, political or social, is scornfully rejected by their Lordships. How the English people have so long stood their importinence is an enigma. They have decapitated kings for much less interference with popular rights than what the Lords have been guilty of. Speaking at and efforts will be made to secure the neces-Manchester, Sir Charles Dilke discussed this feature of the political situation in England, and gave it as his experience since entering into public life that the Peers were constantly at war with the representatives of the people; and that no measure which sought the enlargement of the liberties of Englishmen or protection for their rights, was ever brought before the Upper House without being emasculated or thrown out altogether. Among the bills mentioned by Sir Charles that have met this fate at the hands of the aristocratic executioners Bince 1870 was the Universities Tests Bill. though passed in the Commons by 251 to 75; in 1871 they threw out the Ballot Bill, the Bill for Abolishing Purchase, and the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which last they have kept out ever since. In 1872 they rejected among others the Enclosure Law Amendment Bill, reserving certain common lands for the poor. In 1873 they threw out a Registration Bill, passed unanimously by the Commons. In 1880 they threw out the Irish they mutilated the Irish Land Law Bill and the Arrears of Rent Bill. In 1883 they threw out the Cruelty to Animals Bill, the Scotch Government Bill, and the Irish Registration Bill. Each of these bills had passed the Commons, many of them had involved nights of labour and discussion, but Lord Salisbury had only to aummon the Conservative Peers, many of them probably men who never read the bills. and all that labour and time was wasted." The rejection of the Franchise Bill was, however, too large a dose of despotism for the average Englishman, and he has stepped into the ring to see if a little slugging will not bring the Lords to their senses. If a delicate handling of their lordships will full to bring them to terms, then we may expect John Bull to go into training for a fight to the finish.

"CHILD-MURDER IN THE GREY NUNNERY."

Our esteemed and pious contemporary, the Daily Witness, has again allowed its sense of fairness and justice to be swamped in an ebullition of its religious hatred and bigotry. where. It looks upon any institution under their control with an eye of deepest distrust. We all know how the Grev Nunnery, the best and largest charitable institution on the continent, was made the object of its savage attention in years past. To-day the Witness returns to the attack upon this venerable establishment with unabated venom and virulence. We submit the following extract from its editorial columns to the consideration of an intelligent and impartial public :-

" A single honest inquest into the death of an infant, farmed out from the Grey Nunnery, might lay bare a state of things which would horrify the most indifferent. But when was there an inquest on one of these deserted little ones, who, it is comfortably believed, go to heaven by the way of that institution. In the case of a startling disclosure many years ago, the Sister Superioress excused the enormous death-rate on the ground that the children left there arrived in such a wretched condition that life was impossible, yet no inquest is ever hold, to know who are the murderous parents that leave them there. There are women in Montreal, nursing the children of the wealthy, who make a profession of deserting their own children for the wages and comfort they may obtain in nursing others. In Great Britain the law forces the parents to own and to support their children. Here they are, by a system of carefully guarded secresy, encouraged murderously to desert them. The reason given for the system is that it prevents child murder. What is it but murder to send them where eighty out of every hundred die? Would eighty per cent. of these children die or be murdered if the law should take the place of organized despatch? But, it is said, the dear children are baptized and their souls saved, whereas, if they grew up, they might go to hell. But what salvation is possible for he stony-hearted parents who thus murder their own children? It is a had way of peopling heaven. Is the path of paradise paved with unchastity and child murder?"

What excites the vile passions of the Witness is not the illegitimacy of the infants their abandonment or their dying condition, but the fact that the little ones are prepared for a better world by the regenerating waters with Asia and Oceanica, \$96,166,320, or 6.83 of baptism at the handsof the Catholic Church. | per cent.; with Africa and colonies, \$8,689. That is the secret of its animosity towards | 816, or .47 per cent.; with all other counthe Grey Nunnery. Will the Witness point tries, \$15,103,658, or 1:07 per cent. The to any foundling asylum where inquests are value of dutiable merchandise entered for conheld into the death of infants, when there is sumption was \$667,515,389 against \$700,829. no evidence of foul play? It is absurd to talk | 673 in the preceding year. The total amount about holding inquests to find out who of duties levied on these imports was \$190. are the "murderous parents" who abandon 283,836 against \$210,637,293 for 1883. The children, and none but an idiot would propose figures and statements relating to the internal it. The fanaticism of our contemporary is commerce of the country are still more imvery often indistinguishable from pure mental | pressive. defect. " "Witness charges that eighty per cont, of ".eso children are journeyed by the land in farms was 113,032,641, against 284.

deepatch. Instead of diminishing the occusions for child murder and preventing the commission of the unnatural crime, we are told with brutal recklessness that the Grey Nunnery encourages the perversion of the natural instinct and the human affection of the mother, and drives untold numbers of little ones into premature graves. It is a villainous accusation, but not below the record of our picus contemporary,

CANADA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR AT

NEW ORLEANS. THE Board of Trade held a special meeting yesterday to consider the proposition, and the advantages that might spring therefrom, of having Canada represented at the approaching World's Fair to be held in New Orleans. and which will open on the lat of December next. This International Exhibition will be carried out on a scale of great magnitude and will continue for six months. The Centennial at Philadelphia will be a mere dime show in comparison. To aid in this magnificent enterprise the United States Congress has appropriated \$1,300,000; the citizens of New Orleans have pledged a half million. and the State of Louisiana has granted an additional \$200,000. To this fund of two million dollars is to be added the aggregate of moneys voted by various States; twentyfive of them have already made appropriations ranging from \$5,000 to \$50,000. These appropriations are for the purpose of showing the forest and mineral productions and not to aid individual exhibitors. There is s piethora of monetary resources and a marvelous exhibit may be justly expected. Mexico is said to have made an extravagant grant of public funds, while the whole South American continent promises to be represented. The representation of these countries will, no doubt, operate as a powerful attraction in favor of New Orleans, especially when the attention of commercial and financial men in the North is at present being largely directed towards South and Central America, as offering the most inviting fields for Northern enter-Compensation for Disturbance Bill, and in 1882 prise and the most remunerative markets for our products. As Col. Morehead, the Commissioner-General of the New Orleans Exhibition, remarked, there was nothing to prevent Canada from competing for that trade and building up commercial relations with the South; that would throw renewed life and vigor into Canadian manufacturers. There would be lots of room for all nations. The main building, just completed, roofs thirtythree acres without partitions, and is twelve acres larger in extent than the whole exhibitory capacity of all the buildings of the greatest London Exposition. The other buildings are to be proportionately large, and most of the States will have special buildings of their

Every department of industry in every civilized country is expected to have some place at the Fair, and exhibitors will be stimulated to surpass themselves. Even Siam and Persia have applied for space, and China will occupy 10,000 feet. To leave Canada out of this Exhibition would be poor policy. If the Dominion has got to make acquaintances anywhere, it is in the South. The leading manufacturers and producers of the country should, notwithstanding the brief time at their disposal and the short notice given them, be fully alive to the immense advantages of the exhibition; and the Government on its side should make immediate preparations for a commanding and suitable display. Board of Trade have put their conviction on record that it would be to the advantage of the Dominion that an exhibition of its economic resources and manufactures should be made, and in the event of the time of entry of such exhibit being sufficiently extended to permit it to be made, would be glad to see the Government afford such encouragement as might be necessary to that object.

A copy of that resolution has been forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in taking favorable action upon it. Col. Morehead has guaranteed, owing to the brief notice given to Canada, that the time for receiving exhibits would be amply extended for the benfit of Canadian exhibitors. He promised that exhibits would be received up to two months after the date of opening, if necessary.

PROSPERITY AND PROTECTION.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has just issued the report for the year ending June 30th, 1884, on the foreign commerce and industrial products of the United States. The figures representing the values and quantities of the Republic's estate are simply bewilder ing from their magnitude, and indicate a degree of prosperity and wealth which no modern or ancient nation has ever surpassed. A glance at some of these enormous figures cannot fail to be of interest and a source of envy to all spectators. In 1884 the value of the imports and exports combined was \$1,408,211,302.

The foreign commerce of the United States was distributed as follows: with the countries of Europe, \$954,752,063, or 67.80 per cent.; with the colonies of North America, Mexico. Central America, and West Indies it was \$228.538.551, or 16.23 per cent.; with South America, \$106,980,894, or 7.60 per cent.: pressive.
In 1850 the number of acres of improved

Sisters and that this horrible result would not 771,049 in 1883. In 1850 the number of miles

121,592 in 1883. The number of tons of coal produced in 1850 was 7,358, 899, against 96, 000,000 in 1883. In 1850 the value of products of merchandise was \$1,019,106,616, against \$5,369,579,191 in 1883. From trustworthy data it appears that the total value of industrial products for the year ending June 30 1883. amounted to at least \$10,000,000,000. which is about 12.6 times the average annual value of all exports of merchandise and about 14 6 times the average annual value of imports during the last five years, and nearly seven times the value of the entire foreign commerce embracing both imports and exports. Compared with the leading industrial and commercial nations of Europe, the real value of the internal commerce of the United States was nearly seven times the value of the exports of merchandise from Great Britain and Ireland, five times the value of the imports of merchandise into Great British Government and the people Any Britain and Ireland, and three times ordinary person would look upon the change the value of the total foreign commerce as one calculated to honor deserving sons of of Great Britain and Ireland. It was eleven the nation. But truthful Smith colors the fact times the value of the exports of merchandise to make it sting. from France, 8.6 times the value of the imports of merchandise into France, and five times the value of the total foreign commerce of France. Compare the total value of the of the unholy and infamous sink of corruption products of the industries of the United States with the value of the exports of the the Government. He places all the odium countries named and the case stands as fol-

Annual value of products of industry in the United States.. \$10,000,000,000 Total value of the exports of merchandise from Great Britain and Ireland, France,

Holland, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium..... 4,463,708,328

Germany, Russia in Europe,

From this it appears that the total value of the products of all industries in the United States is more than twice the total value of the exports of merchandise of all kinds from the countries of Europe just mentioned.

Where the United States fail to protect its interests is in the matter of a national mercantile navy. The decline in this direction is as striking as the progress and development on land. The total tonnage of vessels entered at seaports of the Union fell from 13,-360.857 tons in 1883 to 12,085,613 tons in the present year. The percentage of American tonnage entered fell from 71.56 in 1856 to 23.34 in 1884, and the percentage of foreign tonnage entered increased. from 24.44 in 1856 to 76.66 in 1884.

The percentage of imports and exports of merchandise carried in American vessels is now less even than the percentage of the tonnage of American vessels entered at seaports of the United States. The percentage of total imports and exports carried in American vessels fell from 75.2 per cent. in 1856 to 27.7 per cent, in 1865. Since the year 1865 the proportion of imports and exports in American vessels fluctuated much, but during the year ending June 30, 1884, it was only 17.5 per cent.

According to a reliable English authority, Mr. M. G. Mulhall, F.S.S., the United States is now the largest manufacturing country on the globe, the value of its manufactured products as far back as 1880 being already as stated by him, about \$850,000,000 in excess of the value of the products of manufacture in Great Britain during that year.

It is not likely that this tremendous result would have been reached in the short space of twenty years if the United States had not been brought under the shelter of a protective tariff. The United States may now be in a position to hold its own without Protection, and that is a debatable question; but there is one thing certain, and that is, that the United States would not have much to hold to-day only for Protection.

GOLDWIN SMITH HAS HIS SAY.

Professor Goldwin Smith controls a weekly paper in Toronto, which he very often turns to bad use. Mr. Smith writes with great brilliancy and intelligence on many subjects, but when he touches upon the Irish question, which he does too arequently for and character indicate with marked his own reputation, there is the ser disappearance of truth and reason in as productions. Anything green has upon the Professor an effect similar to that produced by a red petticoat flaunted in the eyes of a bull. It sets him wild and raving. It is unfortunate that such a large intellect as the Professor is owner of should be so upset by any inexplicable antipathy. Mr. Smith's hatred of the Irish race is so pronounced and so inveterate that the thought of anything Irish puts the poor man into an uncontrollable rage, and forces him to give vent to feelings of anger and words of bitter reproach. The following is an illustration of what Mr. Smith is capable of when he is in such a mood. He writes :-The streets of Dublin are renamed after

rebels as an insult to the British government and the people. Moral filth with which no civilized man would ever pollute his fingers is raked with savage delight out of the sewers of Dublin vice, in the hope that the foul stain will adhere to British character. The tale of an Irishman who accuses himself of having falsely sworn away the lives of other Irish men is welcomed, and the infamy of him who tells it is overlooked because it impeaches British justice. In the last few years an incessant stream of the most: it, and venomous calumny has been point by all Irish speakers and writers, not or upon the British government, but upon the whole British race and name. What was the cause of all this fury and atrocity? What enormous act of tyranny or grinding system of oppression provoked outbreak? This is the question which a reasonable posterity will ask. The answer will be that parliament had just passed the land act and the arrears' and was known to be preparing to pass a measure of tome rule, while a hundred Irishmen had seats in the legislature, numbers of them were filling offices in all departments of the public service and in every portion of the empire, and more than two millions of them were finding semploy-ment and bread in the ligities of Great Britain. What benefits could not avert, beliefits will anothromove. In It is mourn-

hatred is not of the kind which any con cessions can allay; it will be necessary at last, bowever regretfully, to accept their enmity, to deal with it as what it is, and prevent it from wrecking British civilization. Great Britain must see that an independent Ireland, if she were to consent to its creation, would be always a deadly foe and a rankling thorn in her side. necessity, spart from any thought of honor or dominion, constrains her to uphold the union, and the British statesman who abandons it, let his previous achievements be what they may, will, to use the words of Cromwell, be rolled with infamy into his grave."

That is a very imposing tirade, but it is all together too fanciful, and it won't hurt anybody. The Professor has earned the reputation of being "a crank" on this question. Dublin changes the Cromwellian and other love-inepiring names of its streets to those of O'Counell, Grattan, and the like, and Mr Smith says this is done as an insult to the

The Professor, whom we supposed to be a lover of morality, expresses nothing but disgust at the efforts made to rid Dublin society that found shelter in the offices and Castle of upon those who chased the offenders out of Ireland, and deplores that the sewer of vice had been exposed and a danger signal set up. He has no word of condemnation for the perpetrators of the unmentionable infamies, because they do not happen to be Irishmen, but imported aliens. Again, the Professor can see nothing but baseness in the man who confesses to be an informer and a perjurer at the solicitation of Crown officials, while he sees nothing discreditable in a government which forces the helpless wretch to swear away innocent lives. When the Irish members let the light in upon these terrible doings and expose official malpractices and the cruel miscarriage of justice in Ireland, Mr. Smith rises to remark that their words of warning are but a stream of "brutal and venomous calumny poured " not only upon the British Government, but " upon the whole British race and name." Mr. Smith deliberately falsifies. Every

statement made by the Irish members has been substantiated by facts,, daily recorded in the public press. The British race or name are not the object of attack, but simply the Government which is responsible for the evil deeds committed in Ireland in the name of the law. There is no issue between the two peoples. The Professor then proceeds to ask why the Irish people should offer so much opposition (fury and atrocity) to the Government. And he enumerates a number of benefits accorded them, such as being allowed to work for their bread in Great Britain, to fill offices in the public service, to have seats in parliament and to have been given the Land and the Arrears Act. How truly grateful and thankful a nation ought to be for such benefits! But Mr. Smith forgot to mention other benefits, such as the Coercion Act, the Crimes Act, the suppression of pub. lic meetings, the imprisonment of hundreds of popular representatives, packed juries. mock trials, evictions, police taxes and God knows what. Why does not the Professor give us the result of his meditations on these benefits of English rule in Ireland ! Professor Goldwin Smith seems to be nothing but a mountebank of a very low type.

PLENARY COUNCIL. Sunday, November 9th, 1884, will be a

red-letter day in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. It was the time appointed for the assembling of the Plenary Council of the American Episcopate in the archiepiscopal city of Baltimore. This council is the most noteworthy assemblage of prelates ever held in any single country in the Christian world. Its strength emphasis the marvelous growth and expansion of Catholicity in a Republic whose laws guarantee to every form of religion a fair field and no favor. The deliberations of that august body will accordingly be invested with a deep and widespread interest. This is the third Plenary Council held since the introduction of the Catholic Church into the United States. Thirty-two years ago the firstwas called by Archbishep Kenrick of Baltimore, who acted as Apostolic Delegate and President. It was attended by six Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops. Of these only five remain to witness the assembling of the forthcoming council; they are Cardinal McCloskey of New York, Archbishon Alemany of San Francisco, Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, Bishop A. M. Blanchet, recently retired from the See of Nesqualy, and Bishop Lamy of New York. After the lapse of fourteen years the Second Plenary Council assembled in Baltimore under the presidency of Archbishop Spalding, on the first Sunday in October, 1866. During that period the growth of the church was rapid and marked. The attendance at the Council comprised seven Archbishops, thirty-eight Bishops, three mitred Abbots, forty-nine mitred Prelates, and upwards of one hundred and twenty of the most learned members of the priesthood. Sixteen of the Prelates were born in the United States; nine were natives of Ireland: twelve were born in France; three were natives of Spain; Germany was the birth. place of two; two others were born in Belgium; Austria and Switzerland being represented by one each. Of the Archbishops present at that Council four are dead, viz. : Spalding, Purcell, Odin, and F. N. Blanchet; one is not able to sttend the present Council, on account of age and feebleness, namely, Cardinal McCloskey, thus leaving the distinction to Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, and Sisters, and that this horrible result would not 771,049 in 1888. In 1850 the number of miles fully, manifest, that the place of organized of railroad in operation was 9,021, against disunionists no terms can be made; their be the only connecting links in the history of

Plenary Councils of the Church thus far held a contradictory nature either reduce this in America. Of the priests who attended the plurality or wipe it out altogether, but they Council in 1866, three occupy the most give no definite figures. In fact the slow and exalted and prominent positions in the third, crooked manner in which the returns are namely: Archbishop Gibbons, of Balti- being published and sent abroad give color more, who acts as Apostolic Delegate to the charge that some manipulation is going and President; Archbishop Corrigan, of on, or that some plot is being hatched. New York, and Archbishop Ryan, of There still remains 12 districts Philadelphia: "If the growth of the to be heard from, and upon the returns from Church was great between the first these districts depends whether Cleveland and second Plenary Councils, it has will secure the requisite pluralty, or whether been much more so between the second and Blaine will hold the little he has got, if that third. During the space of eighteen years the little is not wiped out by revised returns, al-Catholic hierarchy has been increased from ready counted. The States will enter the seven to twelve Archbishops and from thirty- Electoral College as follows:eight to sixty-two Bishops. The adherents of the Church number over ten millions: its temples, schools, religious and charitable institutions dot the land in numberless and majestic array. With this development of the body, the importance of the assemblage of the Heads becomes greater. The Council. not being ecumenical, will not take under consideration any dogmatic questions of faith or morals, but will limit its action to matters of discipline and administration. The proceedings and discussions of the Council will be strictly withheld from the outside public. so that each and every pretension in the enterprising newspapers of knowing what deliberations are going on will be mere romance or conjecture. As is usual a number of the most eminent theologians are also in attendance, each Bishop being accompanied by one or two. The Council proceeds with the discussion of the matters brought before New York.... it in the most strict parliamentary fashion. The Archbishops and Bishops form what might be termed the Upper House, and the theologians and other ecclesiastics a Lower House. The latter are divided into congregations, equivalent to committees of ten or twelve each in number. Each congregation will be presided over by a Bishop and will have its Secretary. To each of these congregations is referred some particular subject or matter which the Council is called to legislate upon. One congregation will have, for instance, for its consideration, the subject of another education, another canon law, and so on. The different members of the congregation will express their views and cast their votes. The Secretary will take account of the opinion or view which a majority or the unanimous congregation sustain, making a report this incident shall result in its being changed, of the result, the reasons for it, it will not have been without its uses. The congregation sustain, making a report and the number sustaining it, which account is reported to the other house when the Bishops and Archbishops in their turn consider, discuss and vote upon it, approving it entirely, or rejecting it, or accepting it with some modification, as the case may be. Finally, the action of to this oath, which is a denial of the spiritual the Council is returned to Rome, when the or ecclesiastical authority of the Pope of questions are sgain considered by the Con- Rome. In this country where we have forgregation of Cardinals and eminent theologians. Their action is made known to the equal in the eyes of the law, such an oath Pope, whose approval makes it a finality. , ought not to be imposed upon a Canadian Pope, whose approval makes it a finality.

The proceedings of the Plenary Council, as lated upon having refused to take it. thus finally affirmed or modified by the high. est authority in the Church, are printed and sent to each prelate and ecclesiastic who was a member of the Plenary Council, and are thenceforth made law for each and every diocese in the country.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Presidential campaign of 1884 has been brought to a none too speedy close. It was admittedly the most demoralizing and painever had to go through. It was conducted, both on the Democratic and Republican side, with unexampled bitterness and virulence. Personal character had been sounded as the keynote of the canvass, and as a result both candidates were found to be little better than whited sepulchres. The distinctive principles of the two great parties were kept in abeyance, and the dignity of the Presidential election was lost in a maze of slander and revelations of gross immorality. Everybody, therefore, must be glad to see such a contest as that ended. A feeling of relief wil come to the entire community by a relaxation of this too strained and tense party feeling, by a dissipation of the rancoraus spirit which has made the political atmosphere outany further delay that neither the Governornauscous to a degree, and by a rapid subsidence into the more quiet and wholesome pursuits of every-day life. Owing ing them swear to a task they dare not fulfill. to the peculiarity of the situation and to the many new elements that have entered into this election, there has been more uncertainty manifested on both sides and more intense interest taken by the people in every phase of the struggle than ever was known before-In fact, this uncertainty has been so great that, at the present writing, it is impossible to determine with any exactitude what the ballots have decided, whether Cleveland goes in by a large majority, or whether he steps out by a small minority.

In New York the battle has been so evenly contested that the result is stil in doubt, and when definitely known will not be much better than a draw. New York city and Brooklyn's big majorities have been steadily cut down by the returns from the rural districts. Both the Republican and the Democratic managers seem confident up to the present moment that their party has been successful. Blaine

by the Associated Press and which are the only ones supplied to the Canadian press, give the results by election districts. There are 1,994 election districts outside the cities of New York and Brooklyn. 'Up to the hour of going to press 1,982 of these districts have been heard from and they give Blaine a plurelity of 50,323 in the State against 58,809; or la plurality of 51 bon the whole vote ascertained." Other despatches of factory

Also 1

THE CENTER AND

AOR CUKARTWE	FOR BLAINE.	4
State. Votes.	State. Votes.	
Alabama 10	California 8	•
Arkansas 7	Colorado 3	1
Connecticut 6	Illinois 22	1
Delaware 3	Iowa 13	(
Florida 4	Kansas 9	,
Georgia 12	Maine 6	,
Indiana 15	Ma'chusetts. 14	1
Kentucky 13	Minnesota 7	,
Louisiana 8	Nebraska 5	
	Nevada 3	1
Mississippi 9	N. Ham'shire 4	í
Missouri 16	Ohio 23	
	Oregon 3	i
North Carolina. 11	Pennsylvnia 30	i
South Carolina. 9	Rhode Island 4	•
Tennessec 12	Vermont 4	•
Texas 13		1
Virginia 12	Wisconsin 11	í
W Virginia 6		
** * ii Siiii a U		•
Total 183	Total 182	į

THAT INTOLERANT AND INTOLER-ABLE OATH OF OFFICE.

POR PRESIDENT

Yesterday we congratulated the new Lieut .-Governor, Hon. Mr. Masson, upon his emphatic and opportune refusal to subscribe to an oath of office which is the quintessence of religious intolerance and bigotry that still continue to disgrace the system of government in Great Britain.

The Gazette, in this morning's issue, alludes to the subject and deals the offensive oath a mild kind of a blow. Our contemporary remarke :-

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Masson declined to take the oath which has hitherto been taken by all persons on their acceptance of the office of Lieuten at Governor. The oath, we are bound to say, is an extraordinary one for a Lieutenant Governor, and if particular phrase which, we presume, was obected to is as follows :- "And I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, preeminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm." It is quite clear that no Roman Catholic could subscribe mally declared the separation of church and state, where all forms of religious belief are official, and Mr. Masson is to be congratu-

The Gazette would seem to limit its objection to the oath only as far as the Lieutenant-Governor is concerned, when it says that "the oath is an extraordinary one for a " Lieutenant-Governor." Now, we contend hat the oath is as extraordinary, and in fact more so, in the case of the Governor-General, and if a change is desirable for the one it is much more so for the other. Our contemporary next admits that "it is quite clear that no Roman Catholic could subscribe ful contest that the American Republic has to this oath, which is a denial of the spiritual or ecclesiastical authority of the Pope of Rome." This also does not go far enough. It is not what a Catholic could or should not subscribe to that is the point at issue; what we want is that no incumbent of any public office in this Dominion, whether appointed from Ottawa or Downing street, should be allowed or forced to take any oath, or to be guilty of an act suggestive of antagonism to the religious liberty of the Canadian people.

A Protestant no more than a Catholic should take the oath which Lieut.-Governor Masson has spurned, for it would be taking an oath that he knows he must violate and that he cannot observe. Our Federal Government must accordingly see to it with-General nor the Lieutenant-Governors are placed in a false and ridiculous position by hav-The oath has been tolerated through ignorance; it has never had any publicity, and the people know absolutely nothing of its offenive and intolerant tenor. We, accordingly. append the full text of the oath for the benefit of the public :--

"I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and at-tempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs, and succes-sors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them, and I do faithfully promise to maintain, sup-port and defend to the utmost of my power the succession of the Crown, which succession by an Act intituled, 'An Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress of Hanover, and to the heirs of her body, being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and adjuring any obedience or alleand Cleveland are equally assured that New York has been carried by a few hundred of plurality. The returns collected by the Associated Press and tion, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm, and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian, so help me

> READ THIS For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE 1 Every bettler of nitide soverented and can, therefore, be returned if not found astis.

HIGH SPRING TIDES.

The loss at Quebec estimated at \$200,000 Men drewned at Father Point-Wharves swept away and buildings destroyed-Demage to shipping.

QUEBEC, Nov. 5 .- The high spring tides visited Quebec this evening about 7 p.m. and, helped by the raging wind and mow storm of last night and to-day, its swelling waves reached eight to nine feet above the wharves. All along the harbor the cellars of warehouses in lower town flooded; also buildings as far back as the cliffs. In some instances along the front streets the water reaches over the first floors. the extent of the damage cannot be fully ascertained to-night. The principal streets flooded are Dalhousie, St. Peter, Sault au Matelot, St. Paul, and Commissioners streets, extending as far as St. Kochs and the entire length of Champlain street. The tide has now receded, and the water is making its disappearance. It came so suddenly that none of the merchants were prepared. They were generally notified of an unusually high tide being expected, but this morning's tide was only of the usual height and gave no idea of the approaching flood. Hence there were no precautions taken. The water rose to a depth of three feet on Dalhousie street, and about one foot on St. Peter street. A num ber of the wharves and pontoons have been badly broken up and loosened. The names

THE PRINCIPAL SUFFERERS ARE: P. G. Bussiere, flour merchant; Wm. Carrier, flour merchant; Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company, freight, &c; Potvin & Paquet, grocers, who lose heavily; Quebec Central railway office; Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., wholesale dry goods, lose heavily; Beaudet & Chinic, hardware; Archer & Leduc, flour merchants; Hamel & Frere, whole sale dry goods, lose heavily; Naz. Turcotte, wholesale grocer, loses heavily; Jeffrey Montieuil Joseph, paints and oils; Charles Pitt, general merchant; Whitehead & Turner, wholesale grocers; John Ross & Co., wholesale grocers; Mc-Call, Shehyn & Co., wholesale dry goods; the examining warehouse: C. & W. Wurtele, hardware; Garneau & Frere, wholesale dry goods; the Queen's store; W. & R. Bro die, flour ; Lennan, Pennee & Co., flour ; G. Tanguay, flour, &c.; J. B. Renaud, several stores, flour, &c.; McLimont & Co., dry goods; also the Eastern House and various retail stores. The loss some think will amount to over half a million dollars, but this is evidently a greatly exaggerated estimate, though at this hour it is impossible to say what the extent of the damage will be.

QUEERC, Nov. 6 .- The loss by the high tide last night did not involve as large an amount as stated last night. The merchants, with a few exceptions, had taken precautions and placed their goods out of danger. The loss is now believed to be between \$200,000 and \$250,000. Another high tide will come up to-night, but it is not expected to be so damaging as that of yesterday.

SOUTH QUEBEC, Nov. 6 .- The high tides of last night surpassed those of last spring by two feet. Heavy losses were incurred last night at this point, but taking warning, the G. T. R. ensured the safety of their sheds by elevating them, and thus escaped a repetition of previous disasters. A large portion of the St. Charles branch at Levis was washed out and some damage done to the wharves in that locality.

Particulars are expected from the Gaspe coast this morning, where the storm is said to have raged wildly. On account of the telegraph wires being down particulars have been unobtainable up till this hour. There was a rumor that several provision laden scheoners destined for the lower provinces are sahore. A large number of seagulls hovered round the harbor to-day, no doubt driven by the storm from their haunts down the river.

MEN DROWNED AT PATHER POINT.

nal bureau all night, state that they never remember having seen and felt such a storm ; the waves mounted to the height of 50 or 60 feet. At one time during the night they fully expected to be swept away. To-day the water is still roaring and splashing. A party of boatmen sent out with the pilot to board the steamship Lake Nepigon on her way to Quebec, returned minus two of their number. the poor fellows having been washed overboard and not afterwards seen.

SCHOONERS DEIVEN ASSORE.

RIVER DU LOUP, E. B. Nov. 6.-Information from reliable sources say that out of eight ships off Kamouraska yesterday two are missing, supposed to have lost their anchors or run for Quebec. Two schooners at the Brandy Pots broke their chains and went adrift. The old wreck of the Margaret M.. which was lying about twenty yards from the house of Mr. Puize at this wharf, was washed alongside of the house, and quite likely this, with the help of some fifty men, is what saved the building. The steamer Union had a very narrow escape from being wrecked while lying at the wharf at Eboulements. The passengers were all landed at the commencement of the gale, but the cargo was more or less damaged by the rolling of the boat and of the seas shipped. One schooner is aground at the

SUFFERING AT LITTLE METIS.

LITTLE METIS, Nov. 6 .- A most severe snow and windstorm visited this coast yesterday, clearing everything in its way. All the houses along the shore have been carried off, also boats, fences, bridges, etc. The shore to day is strewn with debris and household effects. The suffering will be intense from cold and hunger to those left destitute.

L'ISLET FLOODED.

L'ISLET, Nov. 6 .- The damage by yester day's storm is considerable, amounting to nearly \$7,000. All the principal streets and shops in all quarters of the village were flooded, some merchants losing heavily. All the wharves have been more or less damaged The pavements in the streets have floated off. The whole village is in a very dilapidated condition.

AT MATANE AND TADOUSAG

MATANE, Nov. 6.—The storm of yesterday was the most severe that has been felt for many years past. The tide rose upward of two feet over the ordinary November spring tides. Two parts of the Prince Bres. & Co's wharf were carried away and quite a number of deals floated out. Several persons here were obliged to abandon their houses. The damage will be about \$3,000.

Tanousao, Que., Nov. 6.—The wharf at this place and other property have been con-

siderably damaged by yesterday's cyclone. It is stated that there has not been so severe a storm for the past fifty years. The damage cannot be estimated at present.

RAILWAY WASHOUTS.

FRASERVILLE Nov. 6.—Yesterday afternoon, at a point about three and a half miles East of Bic station; on the Intercolonial railway, the mad of the Intercolonial for a distance of about a hundred feet, was washed N.RED away by the extraordinary high tide. The damage was luckly discovered before the batter astronome express reached Bic, and it was

stopped at the station. A special train w then brought from Campbelltown, with the intention of having the passengers and mails from the express train carted across the dangerous section, it being evident that the track could not be made passable for many hours Unfortunately about a mile East of the first hundred feet having been swept sway, but there was nothing on the surface to denote that such was the state of affairs. The engine and two cars jolted over the place safely, but the remaining cars of the train somersaulted into the river. A brakeman named Perrin and a telegraph repairer named Lefevre were injured, neither seriously. A gang of men immediately set about building a temporary trestle, while another gang moved the track inward at the western washout. About two this afternoon both places were fit to traverse, and the express train, after its long delay, pursued its way eastward in safety.

BLUE GRASS BREEDERS.

Mr. R. S. Withers, of Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., writes :-- "I have such confidence in St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, that I use it on everything; my self, my horses, my negros. Everybody and every horse, for all kinds of aches and pains, belièves in its sovereignty as a cure.'

RENOUNCING PROTESTANTISM.

On the afternoon of November 6th. Miss Ettie Radakir, daughter of Mr. Henry Radakir, of Mooer's Junction, New York State, renounced Protestantism and was received into the bosom of Holy Church at Hochelaga, Montreal. Miss Radakir arrived in this city a few weeks ago on a visit to her nucle, Mr. J. Radakir, of 283 Notre Dame street, east, and shortly after commenced to think seriously over the matter of becoming a member of the Catholic Church. She sought the advice and instruction of the Chaplain and Nums of the Convent of Jesus and Mary, who willingly imparted to her all the necessary information, and prepared her for the holy rite of Baptism, which finally took place yeste day afternoon in the Church of the Nativity in the presence of a number of her friends, the Chaplain of the Convent officiating at the imposing ceremony. We wish Miss Radakir many long years of peace and happiness in the unity of the faith.

CATARRH. - A new treatment has been dis povered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-ceipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

THE CROFTERS AND THE POLICE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.-The crofters from the neighboring islands are flocking to the Isle of Skye to assist their brethren. It is believed 2,500 will meet the police on their arrival to morrow and conduct them to Uig. The crofters will then demand the object of their coming. If the answer is unsatisfactory the islanders will conduct them back to the landing place and request them to leave. Two hundred marines have been ordered to Skye to assist the police in restoring order. Mr. Henry George, who arrived on the Germanic, says he came over in reaponse to an invitation extended by the Scottish Land Restoration League. He will remain in this country until the middle of January. He expresses the greatest sympathy with the crofters in their fight for justice and the right to live in the homes of their fathers.

THE OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

CANTON, Nov. 10.—Chinese mobs have been committing fearful outrages on places of Christian worship and persons at Canton and interior points. In the Province of Kwang Tung alone four Roman Catholic and five Protestant churches were destroyed. 120 houses of resident Christians were looted and occupants driven away. In Namhoi three Catholic chapels and convents. furiously during the night. Pilots of fifty years' experience, who remained in the signal burgan all pight are a state of the signal burgan ar hung the English chapel was destroyed. The Spalding; The Battle in Belgium; The British mob tore the clothes from the preacher's wife Piemier on Ireland; Must one be a Democrat and shamefully treated her. At Chantsung to be a Catholic? Gossip, by H. E. Cardinal the Wesleyan chapel was destroyed. Christians are fleeing from the province to Hong Kong. The Chinese gave them the alternative to sacrifice to idols or leave their homes. They preferred the latter. Many women were caught by the mob and outraged. Twelve Cantonese villashers, T. B. Noonan & Co., Boston, Mass. lages issued notices that all Christians must leave. Fifteen churches in those villages are already destroyed. Several stores were locted and many persons are homeless. Although the attention of the Chinese authorities was called to these acts, they refused to notice them. At Kiteyung the Things That it Most Concerns Us to Know? called to these acts, they refused to notice them. At Kiteyung the mob and soldiers destroyed all Roman Catholic, English and Presbyterian Churches. At Swatow the Roman Catholic priests were ordered to leave. After they had left the Chinese soldiers broke into the house

and ravished the female converts. Bagnall, colporteur of the American Bible Society, was murdered in the Province of Shantung. Riots began in Hong Kong September 30th and lasted three days. Trouble began through refusal of the Chinese workmen to help to load a French vessel. They were taken into court and fined. attempted to resist when one was shot dead ; others fled into Chinese territory.

THE GREAT CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9.—The opening ceremonies of the Third Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in the United States was held to-day in the Cathedral in this city. The exercises were public and conducted on a magnificent scale. The streets in the vicinity of the Cathedral were crowded with spectators from early morning. There are present 13 archbishops, 65 bishops, scores of abbots, monsignors, vicars-general, superiors of religious orders, rectors of seminaries and theologians. The minor clergy and laity marched to the archbishop's residence to join in the ceremonies proper. The streets through which the pageant was to pass to the cathedral were filled with spectators. The procession was headed by a cross-bearer carrying a processional cross. Following him were secular and regular clergy, seminarians, theo-logians, bishops, archbishops and mitred ab-bots in the full panoply of their sacred office who chanted psalms until the cathedral was reached. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, celebrated grand high mass, assisted by Rev. Dwight Lyman and Rev. J. A. McCallen, A choir of 50 voices assisted by the seminarians chanted the litanies. After mass Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached a sermon on "The Church and Her Councils." At the close of the sermon Archbishop Gibbons offered inaugural prayers for the Plenary Counoil. Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons, Apos tolic Delegate, presides. The decree of the Pope authorizing the council, was read, and the ceremonies concluded by all the members of the council making a profession of faith in front of the altar. Daily business meetings begin to-morrow.

Gen. Sheridan thinks the United States has no reason to, feel, alarm, about, foreign invasion, but wants the seaboard defences improved and thinks there is danger of troubles | with scenes in camp, and views of California between labor and capital in the future.

BOOK NOTICES.

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC: Benziger Bros. New York. Price 25 cents. This almanac for 1885 contains a beautiful chromo of the Virgin and Child for a frontispiece. almanac and calendar are printed in large was another and far worse washout, the lower portion of the road bed for about three at top of page. There is a mass of informaat top of page. There is a mass of information, useful and instructive, scattered throughout its pages. It is illustrated on almost every page, and there are sixty-five pages in

Rosa Ferbucci. A Memoir and Letters. By Henry Perreyne. Translated from the French, Notre Dame, Indiana. Avo Maria Press. This makes No. 2 of the series of Catholic story books, issued by the publishers of the Ave Maria. It is a fascinating story of one who was a grand type of true tian womanhood. The spirit of pure affection for God and for heraffianced husband is displayed in her letters which are reproduced in this book. This series of stories is furnished by the Ave Maria at 10 cents each.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- The November number of the Catholic World is made up with the following contents: 1. Spiritual tions; 2. Frenchwomen Portrayed by a Frenchwoman: 3. Two Translations of Dies Irw; 4. Solitary Island; 5. Fray Junipero Serra; 6. Down the River to Texas during the Flood; 7. A Critic of the Great Republic; 8. Katharine; 9. The Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarins; 10. A True Reformer; 11. New Publications. Price \$4 per annum. Single copies, 35c. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

The contents of the English Illustrated Magazine for October are as follows: I.
"Misgivings," a frontispiece. II. A Family
Affair, by Hugh Conway. III. The Horse:
Ancient and Modern, by Alfred Watson, with illustrations. IV. Loch Fyne, by W. Lime. V. Heidelberge, by M. O. W. Oliphant. VI. The Little Schoolmaster Mark, a Spiritual Romance by J. Henry Shorthonse. The October number of this popular magazine is fully up to the standard of our best illustrated periodicals, whilst the price is remarkably low, 15 cents per copy. MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York.

The October Electra has some unusually interesting articles; one most readable is paper giving the views and impressions of a reader of Hawthorne, particularly from a criticism of one of his books, viz., "Mosses from an Old Manse." A. D. McClure in his chapter of "Unusual Experiences" gives a racy account of his travels in the Old World. Several extracts are given by "Stereo" from Cary's translation of the Divine Comedy of Dante with comments thereon. Reminiscences of the Chickasaw Indians by the Rev. F. Patton, and "The Samodiva of the Bulgar-ians," by Edmund M. Vittum, complete the articles of special interest. Edited by Isabella M. Leyburn, Courier-Journal Buikling, Louis-

ville, Ky The Month, October Number. Baltimore John Murphy & Co., Publishers. Contents: John Wyclif, His Life and Teaching—Part the Third, the Rev. Joseph Stevenson: Father Curci and the Roman Congregations The Story of My Life, J. M. Capes, M. A.; The United States Military Academy, E. M'Mahon; Lines on Murillo's Picture, "The Immaculate Conception," Aubrey de Vere Some Intrinsic Evidences of the Gospel's Genuineness -- Part the Second, Arthur Yates Gloves, Ellis Schreiber; A Co-operativ Farm in Ireland Fifty Years Ago, Richard J. Kelly; What Shall We Read, the Very Rev. Canon Wenham; Breakspere — A Tale — Chaps. XXIV-XXXV., J. R. Morel; Reviews; Literary Record.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE has the following : A Backward Glance at the City of the Pale. by Hannah Lynch; Musings among Foreign Poets; Southern Sketches, by Rev. M. W. Newman; Statistics of Labor in Boston; A Mother's Kiss; To the Funcheon, by Eugene Geary; Cromwell in Ireland, by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J.; Mightier than the Sword, by Eleanor C. Donnelly; Chastity and Public Life, by Rev. T. F. Mahar, D.D.; The Basis of Popular Government, by Rt. Rev. J. L. Archbishop Manning; Month of the Holy Souls; Dr. Johnson on Purgatory; Cutholic Temperance; Our Young Folks; Useful Knowledge; Humorist; Notes on Current

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE-VIEW. October Number. Philadelphia Hardy & Mahony Publishers and Proprietors A. de G.; The Religious State, Rev. M. Ronayne, S. J.; The Rights and Duties of the Church in Regard to Education, Rev. James Conway, S. J.; The Necessity of Religion for Society, Most Rev. James S. Gibbons. D.D.; An Italian Champion of Catholic Rights, Rev Bernard O'Reilly, D.D. (Laval); Oatho-lic Schools in the United States—Their Necessity, Condition, and Future, John Gilmary Shea, LL.D.; The Recent Aggressions of European Powers in Asia and Africa, Bryan J. Clinche; The International Electrical Ex-hibition of Philadelphia, September 2nd to October 11th, 1884, Rev. J. M. Degni, S. J.; Book Notices.

"MACMILLAN & Co. intend to issue to wards the end of November a double Christmas number of the English Illustrated Magazine. It will contain no less than seventy-two illustrations, eight of them full-page plates worked separately on plate paper The frontispiece will be after a study of a child's head by Mr. Burne Jones, and among the contents will be 'Gainsborough,' by Mr. J. Comyns Carr, with illustrations; 'The Squire at Vauxhall,' by Mr. Austin Dobson, with illustrations by Hugh Thomas; 'Christmas in the Kyber Pass,' by Mr. Archibald Forbes; 'Clovelly,' by Mr. Frederick Pollock, with illustrations; 'Our Mission to Abyssinia,' by Mr. F. Villiers; 'St. Guido,' a poem by Mr. Richard Jeffe ies; an article on 'Calvados,' illustrated by Mr. W. J. Hennessey; 'Naworth Castle,' by Canon Creighton, with illustrations by Mr. George Howard; and a short story by Mr. Henry James."

The November Magazine of American History comes freighted with three admirably illustrated articles of great public interest.
The "Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency of the Nation" (1.) contains the portraits of George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, Aaron Burr, Rufus King, DeWitt Clinton, William H. Crawford, William Wirt, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass and General Scott. The fine picture of Henry Clay occupies the place of honor as frontispiece to the Magazine, presumably from the fact of his having been three times "unsuccessful" as a Presidential candidate. The concluding paper on this novel subject, to be published in December, will embrace the pictures of the defeated since 1853. The second article of the current number, "An Old Colonial College," is from the able pen of Prof. Charles F. Richardson, of Dartmouth; "Button Gwinnett" is a charming sketch by the eminent Georgia historian, Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D. ; and California's Golden his escape, ib is stated, to the generosity of Prime of Forty. Mine, is profusely illustrated his opponent, who was said to be an expert towns in that early period, furnished by the pon in the air,

anthor, Charles Howard Shinn: "Historic Homes-Othre Point," Newport, R.I., contains an excellent picture of the old mansion of William Beach Lawrence at Ochre Point, together with the portrait of this eminent jurist. His daughter, Mrs. Wheeler, who contributes the article, gives some graphic pen-pictures of scenes in the interesting old homestend, and describes its distinguished guests. Original Documents this month contain unpublished letters from Washington, Hancock, Lafayette, Dr. Franklin and others; Minor Topics has a sketch by Frank B. Green, of the Pre-Revolutionary Surgeons of King's County,; and Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, and Book Notices are remarkably good. This Magazine has achieved unparalleled success since it came under the new management, and its excellence becomes more and more apparent with each monthly issue. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

MEDITATIONS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

collected from different spiritual writers and

suited for the practice called "Quarter of an Hour's Solitude." Edited by Rev. Roger Baxter, S.J., of Georgetown College. It is now republished and revised in the 251st year of Jesuit labor in the United States, by Rev. P. Neale, S.J., of St. Inigo's, Md. 12mo, cloth, red edges. This volume of Meditations will prove a treasure to all devout souls, and, on account of its wealth of material, be found of great value to priests in the preparation of sermons. The book is interesting not only from its origin, which is given in the Preface herewith, but also from the fact that it is among the first devotional works published in this country, where it owed its appearance to the exertions of the Rev. Roger Baxter, S.J., a man conspicuous for his learning, eloquence, and soal in defence of the faith. Though dying at the early age of thirty-four, he was the author of at leas: two books which earned for him fame in the field of Polemics; one, "A Series of Letters between M. B. and Quaero on the Tenets of Catholicity," appeared in 1817; the other, "The Most Important Tenets of the Roman Catholic Church Fairly Ex-plained," was published three years later, and even to this day is recognized as a standard controversial work. This present volume contains Father Baxter's Preface which is certain to excite attention, as it embraces the nistory of the book, as well as the method laid down by its author. The approbations given to Father Baxter's edition, and a transcript of the old copyright, are also included, as likely to prove interesting to the bibliographer. Publishers, Benziger Bros., New York.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Father Lacasse, O.M.I., on the invitation of the Rev. J. A. Charland, will preach a retreat to the Canadians of Millbury,

The exercises of the Forty Hours' Davotion will commence as follows: - Monday, November 10th, St. Luc; Wednesday, 12th, St. Martin; Friday, 14th, St. Placide.

The ladies of Hochelaga are organising a bazan to be held in the old Municipal Hall in the month of December. The proceeds will be devoted to the Church fund. Father Curci, S. J., has gone to the Eterna

City to place himself, it is said, at the dispersion of the ecclesiastical authorities, and thus crows his act of submission and reparation. A beautiful statue of Notre Dame du Ro

saire, donated by the parisbioners, was blessed in the Church of the Congregation of St. Roch, Quebec, on Sunday, the 9th inst.

Sunday, 9th instant, Titular Feast of the parish Church of St. Theodore of Cherteey; titular solemnity of the churches of St. Hubert St. Malachie, O.mstown, St. Charles and La

At the Church of Notre Dame de Pitié, tomorrow afternoon, the solemn blessing of a special monument which will be dedicated to the miraculous statue of Notre Dame de Pitié, will take place. This monument has been pro-pared under the direction of the Rev. Father Sorin, chaplain of the church.

At the Papal consistory His Holiness the Pope created nine new Cardinals. In his allocation he alluded to the painful position in which the head of the Church was placed, and the trials through which the Church was now passing. His Holiness also dwelt upon the progress the Catholic Faith was making throughout the world, especially in the United States.

On Saturday, the 1st of November, Mr. John Williams, of Windsor, was received into the bosom of Holy Church in the convent chapel of that town. He had the happiness of receiving the boly rite of baptism from His Lordship the Bishop of London, who, on the same day, likewise administered confirmation to the young convert. Mr. Williams, on the morning of Sunday, November 2nd, had the happiness, for the first time, of partaking of the Eucharistic banquet. We wish him many long years of peace and happiness in the unity of the faith.—Catholic Record.

On the occasion of the Feast of St. Charles, his Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, the canons and priests of the palace, the priests of canons and priests of the palace, the priests of the Seminary, and a large number of the clergy from various parts of the diocese, presented their felicitations to the Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Charies O. Caron, President of the Diocesan Chapter. The pupils of the Urseline Convent also gave an appropriate entertainment, and presented the rev. gentleman, at one time chaplain of the institution, with an address and several handsome bouquets. The reunion was an exceedingly pleasant and happy one.

Lin Lordshyp the Most Rev. The fileses.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary His Lordship the Most Rev. Pr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, has been pleased to make the following appointments in his discose: Rev. John Fleming, to the new mission of Hunger-ford, as pastor; Rev. Michael O'Donoghue, to the new mission of Carleton Place, as pastor; Rev. Thos. P. Kelly, as pastor of the new mis-sion of Sharbot Lake; Rev. P. Hartigan, from sion of Sharlot Lake; Rev. P. Hartigan, from Kingston to Belleville, as assistant to the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, V.G.; Rov. Denis Twomey, from Prescott to Kingston; Bev. Thomas McCarthy, from Williamstown to Pesth, as assistant to the Rev. John S. O'Connor; Rev. William Fox, from Perth to Madoc, as assistant to the Rev. Thomas Devis; Rev. John Kelly, from Madoc to Williamstown, as assistant to Rev. Charles H. Gauthier; Rev. John O'Gorman, lake of Maynooth College. Ire-John O'Gorman, late of Maynooth College, Ire-land, to Present, as assistant to Rev. John Mastersen; Rev. Joseph Magrath, late of May-nooth College, to the Palace, Kingston.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal hold an Ordination service at the Cathedral on the 2nd

Cremation service at the Cathedral of the 2nd instant, when Holy Orders were conferred upon the following gentlemen:—
SUBDEACONBHIP.—Messrs. B. Wittamer, Alton; T. J. Kelly, Hartford; J. B. Sakenger, Portland; D. J. Coughlin, Providence; F. X. Gores, St. Paul, and O. A. Viens, Springfield.

DEACONSHIP.—Mr. J. H. Looby, of Providence;

DEATH OF MR. JOHN C. HALIBURTON. HALIFAX, Nov. 8-John C. Haliburton, clerk of the legislative council of Nova Scotia for many years, died this morning at the advanced age of 78 years. Mr. Haliburton was the oldest and only surviving son of the late Mr. Brenton Haliburton, chief justice of this province. He was a man well known in this community and highly respected. In the early part of his life, before the ancient "code of honour' had entirely expired, Mr. Haliburton fought a duel with the late Hon. Joseph Howe, which, fortunately, was attended with no serious results, Mr. Haliburton owing his opponent, who was said to be an expert pistol shot. Mr. Howe discharged his wes

Late Sermon by the Principal of Queen's iso Rev. Dr. Grant, Criticised by Bishop Cleary.

The following is a synopsis of the sermon

previous:

"Asst Monday there appeared in a local journal what purported to be a report of a sermon delivered the previous day by the Principal of Queen's University in the University Convocation Hall. For the Rev. Principal I entertain sincere respect. The exalted position he occupies, and his repute for eminent scholarship, and his grave official responsibility to society in this province, Catholic as well as Protestant, in regard of the higher education of youth, add great importance to his utterances and dispose the minds of many for ready acceptance of his teachings. Had the startling theories set forth in the published sermon been propounded by a Protestant cargyman holding no position of command or influence over any section of my flock, it is robable that I should not deem it my duty to pass any public criticism upon it. But now a painful obligation devolves upon me, as Eishop of this Diocese and divinely commissioned guardian of the sacred denosit, to correct certain grievous errors ventilated in that sermon respecting the Deity and Divine providence and the miraculous operations by which the Son of God in 'the flesh confirmed His mission to men. To me, as truly as to the Apostle of the na-tions, the word applies, "necessity lieth upon me," for woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel (I. Cor., ix. c.), and the command to me is, "Preach the word, be instant in season, out of season, reprove, entreat, rebuke in all patience and doctrine," (II. Tim., iv. c.) This morning I will deal with the first part adoring Him as the sole source of of the published sermon, which treats of God's vitality and power and agency, and act in the government of men, and will pursue the subject this evening at vespers. On another our absolute dependence on His good will for ject this evening at vespers. On another Sunday I will, please God, deal with the second part of that sermon, which shamefully vilifies the miracles of our Lord Jesus Christ. The following is the extract from Principal-Grant's discourse to which attention was "If a man had used the words 'all power

in heaven and earth is given unto me, he out all the successive movements of our would have been sure to have added 'there existence, On the same twofold principle fore I will accomplish my own ends; but is based logically the confoling dogma of Christ added: 'Therefore, go ye,' etc. 'All Divine Providence watching over and ruling the power is God's, and all the agency is and governing the moral order of the universe man's, and Christ, understanding this, spoke dealing with every human individual in the in accordance therewith. In support of the most minute affairs of life, with families also, latter statement the Principal alluded to and nations and races, for the good of all, electricity, which has existed since creation, "reaching from end to end mightly, and orbut never used until man, the agent, acquired it of necessity. The same might be said with regard to the vast prairies, which are God's; they were useless, however, till man went upon them and cultivated them, illustrating that man alone can do nothing, but when linked to God he can do everything. The speaker alluded to the miracles of Christ's time, and said that there were much greater | Plato, Plotinus, Cicero, Seneca and others, as miracles performed to day. Our Saviour had cured two blind men, but now mon are curing thousands and institutions have been estab-lished for that purpose alone. The miracle of the Pentecost was nothing in compari-son to what can be done to-day, when a man can sit in his room and, through the medium of the press, speak to millions of people. The miracles of old were principally clustered around two great epochs when Israel became a nation by the power of God, and when the nation to which Christianity was given was collapsing. Miracles were performed during Christ's time, but mever was an angel used to preach the mes-sage of salvation, that duty falling to the lot of men, who were even mistaken and one sided in some of their views."

"In the allusion to Christ healing the blind the Principal did not draw a comparison, but desired to point out that if the things that were accomplished to day were performed in the days of old they would have been pro-

Mounced miracles."

A general principle is here laid down that "all power is God's, and all agency is man's." It is applied to both the supernatural and natural order of life, the latter being adduced for illustration of the former; and we are told that "Christ, understanding this principle, spoke in accordance therewith." and this is why He did not, in sequence to his affirmation of his own omnipotence, add the declaration, "Therefore, I will accomplish my own ends," but rather added, "There-fore, go ye," &c. Now, this principle is egregiously erroneous. It errs against phil-

esophy, that is, against reason, in respect of natural operations; and against Christian faith, in respect of both the natural and the supernatural. For it is an established dogma of philosophy, that God the Creator, is God the Ruler and Governor of the universe, and holds in his hands not only "power," but "agency;" he does not abandon His creatures to themselves, but sustains, controls, sids and directs all and each. even the least of them, conducting them to the appointed ends by His active and imme-

gard of man, who is a moral and free agent, this co operation of God, the Supreme Ruler and Governor, is physical for merely physical

This dogma flows directly from the nature of the Godhead, which, as it is sctually in-Takture likewise involves this truth, that schall exertion. The Bishop made the telestime is no agency whatever in man independent of or separable from, the agency of God, his whole work being the pressure of his finger manuring physically and summediately with upon a wire. Here is the beginning of "agency" him in reducing to action the powers of mind and body, wherewith God Himself, has invested him, so that God be the lord of man's action and man's concrete acts, no less than of his life and his faculties of agency. Furthermore, the absolute necessity for God's conservation, active and continuous, of man's existence and life and possession of his mental and, bodily powers in continuity, holds equally for the divine conservation of those vital powers in their exercise, and con-sequently for divine concurrence in every single action of man. These truths, relating to God of infinite majesty, and to His intimate relations with his creatures, although reason may apprehend them with certainty, even prior to revelation, cannot be ade-quately comprehended by our enfeebled in-

Hence it is written; "He that is a searcher of majesty, shall be overwhelmed by glory'. (Prov. 25 c.) Our mental vision is dazzled as we look upon God. We may, however, form some faint idea of our existence in God's immensity, and our conservation in life and
faculty by God, and our dependence on His
so-operation for all our actions, by consideraion of other things in nature.

delved and cast their seed into the soil for seven
Eminence is generally sustained by public opinion: Many of Sir Wilfred Liawson's friends have
begged him to apologize, but in vain, and the
apologize in nature.

language member for Garlisle. In this His
Eminence is generally sustained by public opinion: Many of Sir Wilfred Liawson's friends have
begged him to apologize, but in vain, and the
apological results from Catholic defections. some faint idea of our existence, in God's im-

breathe and move through boundless regions of air; they are sustained in their flight of Elias. Should He in anger to placed to by its energizing properties, and are dependent on its agency for the warbling of their joyous notes and the communication of their melodious message to man for the praise of the Great Creator. Scalso the finny inhabitants through the deep, as theyrove in perpetual silence of the immentant of which they were formed by God on the fifth day of the creation; they are upheld by its resisting power, and derive motion from its reactive agency. The earth and its fellow planets. Fifted, up on high, and supported by no material foundations, are set, each in its place, by the finger of God, and borne by his mysterious agency along the lines of their prescribed orbits in the For instance, the feathered tribe preached in St. Mary's Cathedral by the lit. Scale the finnyinhabitants through the deep. Scale the finnyinhabitants through the deep. Rishop Cleary in reply to a report of has theyrove in perpetual silence of the immentance of the students in Sity of the ocean, live by the watery element coronation Hall on the Sunday afternoon out of which they were formed by God on the lines of their prescribed orbits in the infinity of space with mathematical precision, ever acting and reacting on each other, and harmonizing the music of the spheres "to the praises of their God." The heavens show forth the glory of God, and the firmament declareth the work of His hands; day to day uttereth speech, and night to night sheweth the knowledge" (Psalms 18.) The child in the womb, living by the life-blood of its mother, vitally affected in its organism by the constitutional and hygienic conditions her constitutional and hygienic conditions, quickened by the pulsations of her heart, and throbbing in response to her nervous emotions, conveys the idea of life within life, and agency sustained by agency, and parental conservation and filial dependence; and this nature all round us helps us to realize in some slight degree the truths of Philosophy and Religion which I have been endeavoring to

> To this twofold principle of God's active physical conservation of man in life and power, and His indispensable concurrence in our actions is referred the primary duty of intelligent creatures to worship the Creator, omnipresent and omnipotent humbly our being, our life, our health and energy of mind and body, for all whatsoever we are, or have, or may have done of good, and giving glory to Him for all, because He is the First Cause of all, the Supreme Agent, and we are wholly His, and our works are His, and by His right hand we are upheld through-Divine Providence watching over and ruling dering all things sweetly" (Wisdom 8 c.) So intimate is the connection between these dogmas that whosoever impugned the former, as Epicurus among the ancients, and the deluded followers of Sprinoza and Socinus, with the Rationalists generally in modern times, have feit bound to impugn the latter also; where as the Pagan philosophers of highest name, well as all Christian philosophers in every age, in their defence of God's providence

explain to you.

The Catholic Church, to whose custody all truths of natural and revealed religion have been committed by our Saviour, has most piously cherished these fundamental dogman affecting the honor of God and her children's duty of fear and love towards him. Testimonies by fathers and doctors and Popes and councils might be adduced without number. But I bring forward one testimony only; it is her beautiful morning prayer, appointed her million priests and religious men and wo-men, to be recited by them, publicly or privately, in her name, from day to day, in the beginning of this day, preserve us towords and works may be ordered by Thy governance to the tulfilment of Thy righteousness, through our Lord Jesus Christ, Thy Son, etc." After which is repeated three times, "Incline unto mine aid, O God; O Lord, make haste to help me," and then the prayer proceeds: "O Lord God, King of Heaven and earth, voucheafe this day to direct and sanctify, to rule and govern our hearts and our bodies, our thoughts, our words and our sets, according to Thy law and the doing of Thy commandments, that, through Thy help we may hear and for ever and ever be saved and delivered, O Saviour of the world, who livest and reignest for ever and ever." How little does she, the great Catholic Church, believe in the principle that "all power is God's, and all agency is man's."

The Bishop next addressed himself to Principal Grant's illustrations of the principle, all power is God's, and all agency is man's, drawn from electricity and agriculture. Having explained the various divisions of agency, or efficient causes, -the primary and secondary, the adequate and partial, the codiate influence upon them, suitably to the ordinate and subordinate, the material, in-nature assigned by Him to each, and in restrumental and disposing causes,—he delivered a most interesting and instructive exposition of God's primary, adequate and coordinate agency in all man's operations. acts, and both physical and moral for all He shewed how very small is man's own part in the agency of his own acts com-pared with that of the Creator; man being merely a secondary and partial agent, and, in regard of the production of finite in every order of perfection, possesses in agent, and, in regard of the production of itself the super-eminent plenitude of all electricity and the fruits of the prairies, reality, and, by consequence, there cannot and his operations upon material nature possibly be any entity, any act, any reality, generally, being only a disposing cause, whose or any good, moral or physical (and all efficiency has no immediate physical influence. physical acts are physically good), in the upon the desired effect, but is limited to the whole sphere of creation, that has not its arrangement of the material and instrumental existence in God, from God, by God—in His causes, preparatory to the effective agency of immensity, from His bounty, by His agency.

The sovereign dominion of God over, every by Himself and sustained by Him in their actual exertion. The Bishop made the tele-graph operator a very small, "agent" indeed his whole work being the pressure of his finger in relation to the effect; all the previous acts, the preparation of the acids and metals and their combinations, belong to the disposing cause. Here, also, is the end of the operator's agency, the transmission of the electric movement along the wires and under the mighty deep, being the agency of God through ma-terial forces created and energized directly and immediately by Himself. By a similar scientific analysis he placed the agriculturist in a very humble position of "agency" by the side of God, his whole work consisting in the opening of a sod, throwing a grain of corn into it, and leaving it there to rot. Having done this much, said the Bishop, the agriculturist may retire to his bed, or betake himself to travel, from October to August, and on returning to his field will see a crop of corn raised by God's good providence for the food of man. For which reason it is not to the farmer, but to our Heavenly Father, we re-

turn thanks each time we have partaken of a

wholesome meal. Farmers ploughed and delved and cast their seed into the soil for seven

telescope. The subject is quite at ease. The artist is moving in and out of a back room. It is at length time for "agency" to begin. The artist bids the subject keep the eyes steady, and draws aside the lid of the telescope. "Agency" is now in motion, the efficient forces are in operation; in a minute the interesting effect is produced in the likeness of the subject on the glass. But what has the artist been doing? Whilst the "agent" was working out the effect he was simply standing by with his arms folded, or he was counting the seconds by his watch!

The Bishop promised to return to his subject at Vespers and deal with it scripturally. He preached for a full hour and a half to a densely crowded congregation.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists. tts

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.-There is a growing desire among the moderate men on both sides of politics to see some compromise effected which the impending rupture between Lords and Commons can be avoided. The chief trouble, however, lies with the Radicals, who oppose with equal bitterness a compromise with the Lords or a solution of the difficulty by the creation of Liberal peers. The aim of the Radicals is to widen the present breach, and to maintain the agitation for the abolition of the House of Lords. The extreme party of the Home Rulers, under the guidanue of Mr. Michael Davitt, are in sympathy with this movement. A Con-servative caucus was held to-day at 20 Arlington street west, the town residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, which was largely attended. The peers are unanimous in their determination, as affairs stand at present, to oppose the Franchise bill.

Your Friends Will Never Tell You but perhaps somebody, who isn't your friend, will, that your presence is rendered offensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you utter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is productive of anything but mirth to them. It is a duty you owe, not cause of offense. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will heal the diseased mucous membrane, will bring relief to yourself and others Do not hesitate to employ it.

DEATH OF HENRY FAWCETT, THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

London, Nov., 6.-Henry Fawcett, M.P. Postmuster General, is dead, aged 51 years. Henry Fawcett was born at Salisbury in 1833 and educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with high mathematical honors in 1856, being elected a Fellow of Trinity Hall the same year. By an accident while on a Almighty, who has brought us safely to spair, seems only to have added to the energy family, bearing the following inscription :of his character, and in 1863, after having day by Thy power, that we may fell into published several works on social and politi-no sin this day; but that all our thoughts; cal economy, particularly as relating to the cal economy, particularly as relating to the working classes, he was elected Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. After several unsuccessful attempts in different constituencies; he was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest from Brighton, in 1865, which seat he lost in 1874, but was two months later returned for

Hackney. On the formation of Mr. Giadstone's government in 1880, he was appointed postmaster general. In 1869 he published a revised edition of his "Manual of Political Economy," and later, among others, works on "National Education," "The Poor Laws and their Influence on Pauperism," and "Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies." In 1867, Mr. Fawcett married Miss Millicent Garrett, of Aldeburg, who has since been his constant companion, accompanying him on all his journeyings, acting as his secretary and publishing jointly with her husband a volume of essays and lectures on political and economical subjects. Among the last official acts of Mr. Fawcett were the introduction of the parcels post and postal penny sav-ings systems, the former of which, however, has not so far been attended with the success anticipated. The penny savings scheme, on the contrary, has received considerable praise as being a means of inculcating among the poorest of the community a spirit of frugality and saving. The German university of Wurtzburg, on the occasion of its tercentenary

HIGH SPORTING AUTHORITY.

of doctor in political economy.

in 1882, conferred on Mr. Fawcett the degree

The London Daily Sportsman, the leading sporting journal of Great Britain, under date of May 8, 4884; remarks, editorially: A really invaluable specific for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, etc., well known in the English market, has gained immense fame in America, Auttralia and all parts of the world, and the universal nature of its sale may be judged from the fact, that the makers have to print theif instructions for its use in no fewer than eleven languages.
The unsolicited testimonials received by the proprietors, The Charles A. Vogeler Com-pany, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A., are of the most positive character, emanating from representative men and women of prominence. We should certainly say that St. Jacobs Oil is worthy of all attention, and that athletes especially, who are subject to bruises and strains, will teetly to its undoubted efficacy.

TEMPERANCE PARTY SPLIT. LONDON, Nov. 6.—There is great trouble in LONDON, Nov. 6.—There is great trouble in the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance, which has been brought upon the organization by the brutal language of Sir Wilfred Lawson, At a recent meeting he went out of his way to ridicule the Duke of Norfolk for taking his afflicted son to altrines and holy wells to invoke Divine aid for his recovery. As a consequence of his attack upon the Duke and the Oatholio rebigion, Oardinal Manning has refused to appear on the same patform with the intemperate (in language) member for Carliele. In this His

UNFURL THE FLAG 21(12') 1912 Holli Unfurl the flag and let it flutter,

Its emblems more than words can utter On t leave it where all loy and gladness Is buried in oblivion smadness approved But from the gloom and from the sadness, Gently take it, hand it down,

Unfur the flag, the worn and tattored, Twill cheer a nation widely scattered, Neath many an alien sky A mighty legion then will muster, ... Around one standard bravely cluster. To deeds of valor add new lustre Then let the old flag wave on high.

Unfurl the flag, too long it languished; Within the valley of the vanguished, Where all is lone and still; The dust of ages on it glitters, Where blood of heroes darkly litters,

The hope of exiles o'er it flickers,

Then, let the old flag float at will. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

OUR NEGLECTED GRAVES.

No. 13-From my Scrap Book.

Having read several articles lately in the city papers on our "Neglected Dead," the writer was induced, last Sunday afternoon, to pay a visit to the Old Protestant burying ground, on the Papineau road, the last restng place of many of the Protestant dead of

Montreal of a past generation.
On entering that old home of Montreal's almost forgotten ones, the words of the poet came forcibly and appropriately to mind :-

Perhaps in this neglected spot iz laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire, Hands that the rod of empire might have

swayed''' Or waked to ecetacy the living lyre."

This place, doubtless, sixty years ago, was a spot of beauty, a well-attended to home of the dead, having flower-decorated graves, carefully looked after by living loving relatives, with handsome headstones and costly tablets erected to perpetuate their memories, and neat iron railings enclosing many of the graves.
What a sickening sight now presents it

self! It has the appearance of an "Earthquake's spoil," as if it had been the scene, on some past day, of a battle field! Tablets displaced! Headstones and railings broken and scattered here, there and everywhere around, reminding one of the ravages of hostile artillery ! Opened and still unfilled graves, from which the remains have been taken and removed to Mount Royal Cemetery, presenting a ghastly sight. -

This old spot is dear to many of the present generation, particularly to Scotchmen. Two-thirds of the sleepers there bear Scotch names. Many of them have no relatives now in Montreal, and many others of them never only to yourself, but to society to remove this had relatives here, being young men who came over at that early day to seek their fortunes in Canada, lie buried there! No kind eye to look after them! Their friends in Scotland holding certificates that such of their friends are buried in the Protestant burying ground, on the Papineau road, in the city of Montreal, Canada. But were such relatives to visit Montreal they would witness a sorrowful sight in the desecration there. They might as well seek the burial place of Moses on Mount Nebo's Slope, as to find the spot of earth covering their dead here?

The writer's family was early connected with the destinies of Canada, and while searching amid the surrounding desolation on, to be recited by them, publicly or shooting excursion two years later he was and desceration, he came across the headstone wately, in her name, from day to day, in deprived of his sight, but this loss, which erected over the last resting place of his palalf of her children: "O Lord God would have sank many ordinary men in deternal grandfather and three members of his

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF HUGH FRASER,

native of Inverness-shire, Scotland, and for many years a resident at Lachine, who departed this life, 6th February, 1823. Aged 70 years. AND OF

ISABELLA FRASER. his wife, who departed this life, 4th November, 1831. Aged 72 years. ALSO OF

ALEXANDER FRASER, his son, who departed this life, 24th October; 1816. Aged 25 years. AND OF

JANNET FRASER. his daughter, who departed this life, 24th August, 1-18. Aged 15 years and 9 months.

This headstone records the death of four of the family, but of this family, PATERNAL and MATERNAL, it may truly be said of them that:—"Their graves are severed far and "wide apart." Some of them are sleeping on battle-fields in far India; several fell during the American Revolutionary War; one died around the lost (but re-captured) cannon on LUNDY'S LANE; another, a West India planter, fills a grave never seen by his family; and, still another, a Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, lies buried on some Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains! The whistle of the Railway may now be heard near his last resting place, but he heeds not! The head of the family, as recorded on this

headstone, visited Canada one hundred and ten years ago (in 1774), than quite a youth. This was while the United States were British colonies. He was in Boaton harbor the next year, 1775, on board a British man-of-war, during the bettle of Bunker's Hill, and was an eye-witness of that battle. Twenty-five the week ending November 8, with compariyears later he became a permanent settler in

. Hugh Fraser, the sleeper in that lone grave, far away from his native hills, was born about the year 1750; in Inverness, Scotland. This was a few years after the Scotch rebellion of .45. His father and all bis relatives were in the Fraser Regiment on fatal Culloden, fighting for Royal Prince Charlie! His mother, with hundreds of other Scotch women, was in the Fraser camp, following the fortunes of the clan. The dread echoes of Culloden sounded in her ears ! She was an eye-witness of the sweep and the tramp of Cumberland's proud horse, as they pursued and unmerci-fully cut down the broken and scattered

We may here note that a relative of his was the standard bearer of the Freser flag on Culloden. He saved his banier by leaving a dyke, which a pursuing Cumber and horse could not clear! That same man, 13 years later, carried that same banner, under Sir Simon Fraser, in Wolfe's army, and planted it on the plains of Ahraham, at Quebec, on the 13th day of September, 1759.

UNCLE JOHN: Montreal, 4th November, 1884.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION! LONDON, "Nov. 7 .- The address of the Queen being agreed to, Mr. Gladstone will Rev. Father Cam now turn his attention to the Franchise bill. College.

The Irish vote will be likely divided on the second reading in This will mullify the Home Rule votes and will deave the struggle between English Liberals and the Conservatives, and the result must be a large vote in favor of the bill. The Irish members, however, are an unit of the Maamtrasna question; and they will keep Miles Joyce before the Minis-try like a nightmare. There is always a sec-tion of the public prepared to go to extremes where there is even a shadow of a suspicion that innocent men area falsely condemned, and the four men now, in prison are ghosts who will not down. A report has been in-dustriously spread that Mr. George Errington

is endeavoring to obtain a letter from the Pope condemning the agitation in Ireland, and the Independence Belge says Mr. Glad-stone has proffered the Vatican certain reforms in the education laws of Ireland, which would put the schools in the hands of the bishops, in return for the influence of the Pope against Mr. Parnell. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the new Secretary for Ireland, will not be opposed in his election for Stirling district; but as soon as he takes his seat, it is intended to ply him with incessant questions regarding the working of the Irish executive. A determined effort will be made to have the Crimes Act repealed, notwithstanding that the Saturday Review says that "Ireland will not be at peace till it has been kept in discipline and quiet by the Crimes Act for a good fifty years.'

As a purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly. A single bottle will prove its merits. Many thousands of people are yearly saved from dangerous fevers by the exercise of a little timely care in properly cleansing the system by the use of this reme-

SKYE CROFTERS IN REBELLION. London, Nov. 6 .- There is virtual rebel lion in Skye. The crofters threaten to resist the police.

Ask a Professor of any Medical College, what on the whole is the best remedy for kidney difficulties, and his answer will be—the newest and best Diuretic. Ask him, what is the best remedy for a Torpid and other Liver troubles, and he will name the newest and best Alterative

known to and used by the Faculty. Ask him again, what, on the whole, is the safest, surest and best remedy for Stomachic and Bowel complaints, and he will mention the most approved Tonic and Laxative known to the Profession. Kidney-Wort is a combination of these scientifically prepared, and never fails to do its work successfully on any of above diseases, come they in single file or in battalion.

MOVEMENTS OF MANITOBA WHEAT. From October 1st to October 21st, 239,468 bushels of wheat were shipped from Manitoba over the C. P. R. It is evident that only a small proportion of the wheat crop has been moved yet. The farmers, as a rule, are holding back for better prices in the spring. The prices at the principal points are as follows:—

Ct	e.	•	Cts.
Morden	54	Elkhorn	. 49
High Bluff	53	Alexander	. 50
Gretna		Wolseley	. 47
Portage la Prairie	54	Douglas	. 51
Emerson	56	Thornhill	
	54	Whitewood	
Morris	54	Regina	. 47
Maniton		Carman	. 52
Brandon	51	Minnedosa	. 51
Carberry		Moosomin	
Stonewall 5		Wlnnipeg	
Virden 4		Oak Lake	
Macdonald 5			
		-bask hans and a	

There is some dirty wheat here, and some that, having been cut while it was on the green side, is shrunken; but taking it all round, the samples are excellent. In Minnesota and Dakota, on the other hand, a great deal of wheat was struck by smut. Hundreds of car-loads of it are lying side-tracked in the yards at Chicago and Milwaukee, the millers and elevator men not caring to handle it just now. Oats are selling in Manitoba all the way cents, which is considerably higher than last year.—Mail.

"One Nail Drives Out Another,"

is a French saying that finds exemplification in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and graver one, in very many cases. Liver disease for instance will soon induce blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless indeed, it be treated in its incipiency and early progress by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" which acts as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alterative action upon the great organs of the body.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORT

THE LARGEST SHIPMENTS OF CHEESE ON RECORD AND MORE BUTTER SENT THAN LAST YEAR.

According to the estimate of a local shipper the enormous total of 1,051,742 boxes of cheese has left Montreal this year, but the Board of Trade returns are even higher and give a total of 1,087,745 boxes. The exports of butter were 98,298 packages or 5,000 more than last year but the shipments are poor as compared with 1879, when 180,104 packages of butter were exported. The quality of Canadian butter has not kept up to the improved taste of consumers, and until there is a change for the better there will be no European demand for it to speak of, and thus thousands of dollars are lost to the country. The value of the exports of Canadian cheese and butter are between two and three millions of dollars for the season, so the produce trade is worth looking after.

Mr. J. O. Neviste compiles the following

BOTTO !	•	
48.32	Butter,	Cheese,
Per To	pkgs.	bxs.
Sarmatian Liverpoo	1 3,070	9,702
Sarnia	2.939	7,442
Lake Manitoba "		1;686
Corean Glasgow	802	
Erl King London.	\mathcal{A}^{T}	3,815
I share the factor of a finished a contract	·	1 2 2 5 5 1 1
Total Last week Cor. week 1883	6.811	26,503
Last week.	7.268	32,297 20,776
Cor. week 1883	7.949	20,776
Cor. week 1882	. 5.757	34,332
Cor. week 1881	7.851	18,230
Cor. week 1880		12.674
5 Cor week 1879	Ω Ω88	15.988
Total to date	96.298 1	:021.742
To same date 1883.	. 91.127	845,809
To same date 1882	56.003	662,033
" To same date 1881.".	. 125.556	511.705
To gaine date 1880.	181.523.	515.112
To same date 1879	.180.104	489,525
The week's shipments		
follows :-	"OLO GIBELLI	DIESOR MG
To	Butter,"	Cheese.
Livernool	6.009	18.830

Liverpool. 6,009
Glasgow 802
London 802

The Rev. Father S. Charrier succeeds the Rev. Father Campeau as burner of the Montreal

HALL'S VEGETABLE

Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HAIR'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of 1 color to tae hair, and vigorous health to the

scalp, are innumerable.
Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. "Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress iking what ever form they wish. Thus it is the favorate of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DVE is the את תמתצכונות

R.P. Hall L. Co., Bashga, K.H. Sold by all Drugolero

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Evelyn Charlotte Samuels, wife of Ascher Ansell, cigar dealer, both of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action, this day, en separation de biens against her said

usband.
CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL,
& NICOLLS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 14th October, 1884.
11 4

WANTED.—Two female school teachers holding elementary diplomas, with good references; duties to commence as soon as possible. For further particulars, apply at once to WILLIAM HART, Sec. Treas., St. Columban, County Two Mountains, P.Q. 11 4

NEW STREETS IN LONDON. LONDON, Nov. 7.—Seven Dials presents one of the seamier sides of London life. It is the abode of bird fanciers. Every variety of pigeon, fowl and rabbit can be found there, together with hawks, owls, parrots, love birds and other species, native and foreign. There the dog fanciers dwell, who receive the animals stolen from the contiguous west end. There poverty is to be seen in some of its most painful aspects. The shops sell nothing but second or third-hand articles of dress. The streets swarm with children over whom no School Board holds its terror. Public houses abound, and vice and abject

misery contend. But the modern hand of improvement is making itself felt. A thoroughfare is being constructed from Oxford street to Piccadilly circus, which will cut through some of the worst of the Seven Dials labyrinths. Last year £292,350 was paid to owners of house property for buildings required for this important street, and it will cost half a million more before it is handed over to the public. Among other street improvements under contemplation are the one from Tottenham Court Road to Charing Cross, the widening of Upper street, Islington, and the widening of Walworth Road, near the far famed Elephant and

FASHION NOTES.

Castle.

Brown furs of all kinds are in favor. Buttons are things of fine art now-a-days. All shades of gray are again in high favor. Satin is the favorite material for evening dress.

Cordurov and ribbed materials of all sorts Red squirrel bids fair to rival gray for

cloak linings. It is fashionable once more to trim basques

around the edge. Silk serge is the fashionable stuff for children's fall dresses.

Close-fitting jackets are made either double

or single breasted. A new fancy is to wear a handsome brooch

at the back of the neck. The newest and most desirable shade of

rown is the Lombard. Embroidery appears on every kind of fab

ric and all sorts of garments. School girls' hats are smaller than those

worn by their older sisters in society.

Hat and bonnet crowns grow taller, larger, and more comical as the season advances. The peaked, gable-brimmed poke is the coming bonnet, and the destined rival of the

Fanchon, A special novelty in lace is the Persian lace, in a mixture of soft India shawl tints on

Gold, silver and steel threads are combined admirably with silk and wool in new embroidery, braids and cords.

Military jackets of cloth jersey webbing, and velvet are braided in a variety of military styles with gold, silver and steel braid.

The pelisse of plaided woolen goods, or crimson stockinette with satin ribbon trimmings, is the favourite wrap for children this

Visiting, driving, walking and evening wraps have each a distinct character this season, but there is a huge variety of each A novelty in buttons that is very peculiar

forms at the same time a button and a hook and eye and does away with the use of button-Little girls' hate and bonnets are not so large as those of last winter. The pointed

fish-wife poke and the turban are the favorite Originality, inequality, and variety, no two

things in dresses, wraps, bonnets or stuffs alike, are the dogmas of dress this fall and . A rough braid, tuited like Astrakhan cloth, and about two inches in width, is used for

trimming the new rough-surfaced suitings this Many draperies of autumn costumes are joined to the front of the overskirts with a

band of ribbon, others with a fan plaiting, and others still crossed like a braid. Narrow braids, black and in dark cloth

colors, come with bright effects secured by metallic threads shot in, and these braids trim numbers of 'cloth costumes, jackets and jerseya.

REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH EL

London, Nov. 6.—The latest report which comes to complicate affairs in the Youdan is a statement made on the authority of a Catholic clergyman, who accompanied the Canadian voyageurs as a chaplain. This gentleman states that Gen. Lord Wolseley is now engaged in negotiating with the Mehdi, and that this circumstance explains the delays of the Nile expedition, which have been variously accounted for.



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DYSPEPSIA, Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habituai Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Billiousness. Price, 95. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Best External Remedy for

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

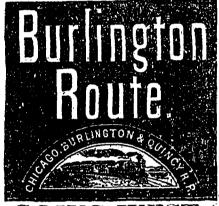
DOWNS' ELIXIR MELECULO N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSANIC

YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure or Consumption, Coughs, X Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Circassian	Saturday.		11
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Sores and Ulcers!

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

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Hano	verian	.	. 	1	londay	Sept.	22
Caspis		.			Monday.	, Oct.	6
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The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows vice are intended to be despat

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FROM BOSTON:		
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The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry FROM PHILADELPHIA:

The Steamers of the London and Montreal

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 1621.
Dame Cezilia Newman, of the City of Montreal, wife of Isaac Davis, of the same place, trader, duly authorized a ester en justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against

ner said husband. Montreal, 2nd October, 1884.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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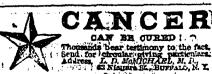
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Peruvian	Saturday,	Sept.	13
Sarmatian	Saturday,		20
Sarmatian	Saturday,	16	27
Parisian	Saturday,	Oct.	-1
Circassian	Saturday,	**	11
Polynesian	Saturday,	**	18
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;	FRO	M	COST	on:			
Austrian				.	about	.Sept.	13
Scandinavia Prussian	•-••					"	20
Hibernian					6.6	Oct.	1
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and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow-Phonician.....about Sept. 17

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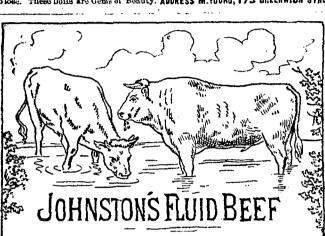
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DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF (IDNEY DISEASES AND IVER COMPLAINTS,

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

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* * * * IS A POSITIVE CURE * * * *

For all of those Painful Complaints and * * Wesknesses so common to our best * *

* * * * FEMALE POPULATION. * * * * IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FAILING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT STINAT. WEAK-MESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE. # # # # # * IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE

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*THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN,

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RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

THE SIOUX INDIANS INITIATE A NEW мемвет. (Denver News.)

The pages of fiction scarcely contain so strange and thrilling a story as that narrated last evening by Sebastian Bock. He is a plain, honest-looking German, probably 50 years of age, and lays a claim to being considerable of a linguist and capable of speaking seven languages in addition to Siony Indian which he makes with agent to Sioux Indian, which he speaks with great fluency, apparently. During nearly ten years Beck was a member of the Sioux tribe. His story of how he ran the gauntlet is thus told:
"We did not know what fate awaited us. But we had scarcely arrived at the Indian camp than we were given to understand that we would have to run the gauntlet: This consisted in running between two lines of braves, five hundred in each line, and

TAKING ALL THE BLOWS that these could give us while we made the run, which was twice up and twice down the line. The lines were just far enough apart the line. The lines were just far enough apart to give us room to run, a line of guns being placed, along each side, between us and the Indians, which could not be crossed by either us or the Indians. We were compelled to keep within this line, and the Indians were not allowed to leave their positions in the line, but could inflict all the punishment possi-ble while we were within reach of each of them in turn. The Indians were armed with sticks, moccasins, and everything that could e used to strike with of a nature that would uffict pain without doing great bodily injury, but chiefly with a cut-o-nine tails used by the Indians in riding their ponies. This is a terrible weapon, having a large number of strings, on the end of each of which is a chunk of lead. There were a large number

SQUAWS IN THE LINE in addition to the braves, who appeared to take as strong an interest in the matter as the latter. We were stripped naked with the exception of breech-courts, which were given us. I was placed first in the line of twenty-five, the run being made by all together in single file. This was a decided advantage to me, as I could go as fast as I liked, not having to depend upon the speed of others. A friendly Indian, the one who had encouraged me at first, signalled me, giving me to understand that I was to run as fast as I could. I did not need the advice after I got well started, but it served me unil I got past the first dozen, as I started while they were chatting among themselves. But the rest of the way I got it, I tell you. I just ran for dear life, taking the blows as they came. I could not repress some excla-

mations of pain as THE WHIPS CUT INTO MY FLESH, but I managed to keep from disgracing myself in the minds of the Indians, although suffering terribly at every blow received."

"Did many of them miss you?" "After the first dozen none that I know of. They laid on the blows as hard as they could, but conformed strictly to their law, which is not to leave their place in the line to inflict further punishment. When I reached the end of the line the first time I was covered with blood and thoroughly winded, being scarcely able to stand. We managed to get through with our lives, not one of the twenty-one falling or giving up. We were then admitted to membership in the tribe."

Beck is now travelling among the Indians looking for his wife and children, whom he lost when captured years ago.

CONTROL OF FRENCH RAILWAYS. Paris, Nov. 5 .- The question of the control of railways by the State is again attract ing attention. It is contended that the work could be done more effectively and at loss expense if placed under the management of a government department than it can be now done with all the expensive machinery of boards of directors and managers with fancy salaries. There is no doubt but the tariffs, especially for freight, are in many tariffs, especially for freight, are in many cases excessive. M. Brialon, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, is extreme in his views of State control. He says that the high charges are killing commerce and agriculture, whereas even if the State lost 200, 000,000f. or 300,000,000f. a year by lowering the rates, the country would gain ten times that amount in the renewed impetus given to business. It is safe, however, to say that this important question will not be dealt with this important question will not be dealt with at present. The country is too near a general election for the Cabinet to adopt such a de-batable project.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

TOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Government Bond. SSUR OF 1864.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY.

until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw one of the following premiums, as there ire NO BLANKS. 450,000 60,000 30,000 30,000 12,000 7,750 40) - 48,000 7,750 200 - 1,660,000 Together 7,000 premiums, amounting to 2,18),

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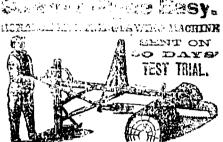
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FIRST OF DECEMBER,
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Ist of December is entitled to the whole premium
that may be drawn thereon on that date. Outof-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and
inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the
next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other
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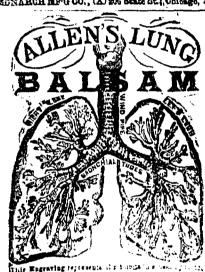
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SOLE AGENTS,





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Sick Readache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dis-siness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who enfer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a desc. They are attictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle; action please all who use them. In vials at 25 conts; five for \$1 Bold by druggists everywhere, or seat by mail.

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BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills

Regulate the Stomach and Liver. MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bei

Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY

TROY, N. Y. THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON Conn., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name out or 10 cents.

"Ladies' Journal" Bible Competition, No. 9.

During the year ending with September last, the proprietor of the Lavies' Journal has given a very large and valuable lot of rewards to his a very large and valuable lot of rewards to his subscribers, aggregating an immense amount of money. We are sure that the Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Ton Sets, Books, etc., etc., have given great satisfaction. A good deal of excitement has been caused by the advent of some of these costly prizes into the towns and villages of Canada and the United States. They have been sent to all parts almost of the two countries, quite a number even going to England and other distant places. Full lists of the winners are always published in the Ladies' Journal immediately at the closs of each competition, names are given the closs of each competition, names are given in full, together with the street and number, where possible, so inquiry can readily be made by those who are doubtful. There can be, therefore, no fraud. We can positively testify to the

fore, no fraud We can positively testify to the fairness of the matter ourselves, and we know everything is carried out exactly as promised. For the benefit of those of our readers who desire to compete, we give the plan in detail. To the fifteen hundred persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be given, without extra charge, except for freight and packing of goods, beyond the regular half-dollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and coatly rewards named below. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered first:— THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

Where are HORSES first mentioned in the Bible? Where are CATTLE first mentioned in the Bible? They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up. So don't delay; the sooner you answer them the better. Here you have the list of the first rewards. Number one in this list will be given to the sender of the first correct answer to these two Bible questions. Number two to the sender of second correct answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given out.

THE FIRST REWARDS. 1. Six Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin ... \$ 600

Silver Tea Services—six pieces and
One Five o'clock Tea Service

10 to 15—Six G. Itlemen's Solid Gold Stemwind — d Stem-setting Genuine
Elgi — ches.

16 to 20— Ladies' Solid Gold stem-300

wir ing and stem-setting Genuine Ellein Watches. 21 to 30—Ten renowned Williams' Singer Sewing Machines.
31 to 40—Ten Gentlemen's Solid Hunting-

case or Opened faced, Coin silver Watches.

11 to 50 - Ten Solid Quadruple Silver Plate Cake Baskets, elegant designs. 2

51 to 100—Fifty Dozen Sets of Heavy Silver Plated Tea Spoons. 4

101 to 310—One Hundred and Thirty Ele-

gantly Bound Volumes of Tennyson's Poems... 311 to 500—One Hundred and Ninety well bound volumes of World's Cyclope-

dia, a library in itself..... Then follows a series of middle rewards which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons, when to the sender of the middle correct answer (of the whole list) will be given number one of these widdle rewards. To the next correct answer tellowing the middle one will be given number two, the next correct one number three, and so on till all these middle rewards as enumerated below are given away. Here is the list of

MIDDLE REWARDS. 1. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in Square Pianos, by a celebrated

Organs, by a celebrated maker.... 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Four Ladies' Solid Gold stem winding and stem setting

stem winding and stem setting
Watches
12 to 17.—Six elegant quadruple plate Hot
Water or Tea Urns.
18 to 30.—Thirteen elegant, Heavy Black
Silk Dress Patterns
21 to 50.—Pwenty elegant Black Cashmere Dress Patterns
51 to 60.—Ten pairs fine Lace Curtains.
61 to 90.—Thirty Quadruple Plate Cruet
Stands. Stands.

90 to 257.—One hundred and sixty-seven

Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches.... 258 to 600.—Three hundred and forty-three beautifully bound volumes, Shakespeare's poems.....

After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when, to the sender of the very last correct ensurer received in this competition will be given number one of these Consolation Rewards named below. To the next to the last correct one will be given number two, and so on till all these are given away.

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS. 1-Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin. . \$ 500 2, 3 and 4.—Three Fine Grand Square

ing-case genuine stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin Watches 19 to 29.—Eleven Heavy Black Silk Dress 442

Patterns.
30 to 90.—Forty-one Fine Black Cashmere
Dress Patterns.
41 to 150.—Sixty dozen sets silver-plated

ver-plated butter knives or sugar spoons

This altogether forms one of the most attractive and reasonable plans we have ever seen. The aim of the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal The aim of the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal' is of course to increase his circulation. In fact, he says so, but adds that he also hopes to encourage the study of the Bible, but frankly states that this part of the plan is not his sole aim, and goes on to explain that he has lost so much money by dishonest agents, and has spent so much in valuable premiums to encourage them to send large lists, that hereafter he has decided to give all these things direct to subscribers, for answering those Bible questions. Aside from the rewards effered you are sure to be pleased with your saffed you are sure to be pleased with your half colum investment, as the Ladies' Journal of The Cornel of the Cornel of the Ladies' Journal of The Cornel o affered you are sure to be pleased with your half dollar investment, as the Ladics' Journal

or any time between now and then, it will be in time and eligible to compete. You answer this promptly now, and you may doubtless secure one of the first rewards. If you answer any time between now and fitteenth of February, you may secure one of the middle rewards, and even if you answer on the last day (15th Feb.) and you live a good distance from Toroto, fifteen days being allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the office from distant points, you are almost certain to secure one of the consolation rewards. At all events we most heartily recommend it, and trust many of our readers will avail the many of our readers will avail them. most heartily recommend it, and trust many of our readers will avail thomselves of this excellent opportunity of securing at once an excel-lent publication and a possibility of a piano, organ, gold watch, silver tea set, or some other of the many rewards offered. The address is Edi-tor of the Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada. Don't delay attending to this, but do it now, and you will not regret it, you may depend.

The state of the s

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PITY" FOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sir,-I was surprised to find so much of your editorial space allotted to an editorial riticism of a poor crank like Goldwin Smith. What is the use of abusing a poor fellow-creature so afflicted? Goldwin Smith is not a bad fellow on most questious, but when you speak of Ireland or Catholicity, you irritate the cerebral soft spot, and he gets excited. The fact that we had a full moon recently might have led you to expect a violent ebullition of poor Smith's Hiberno-phobia, and ought to have excused the poor man's rabid

What harm would it do the Irish cause if this educated English "omedhaun" published a hundred volumes in the propagation of his insane idea that Ireland and the Irish are the "alpha" and the "omega" of incarnate de-viltry? Who, outside of a lunatic asylum or the editorial chair of the Montreal religious "Daily," could read such insane rant without pity for the poor, daft author?

Let us be charitable. Who knows how soon a disordered liver may not develop a bee in one's bonnet, like that now buzzing in the skull of poor Goldwin Smith? Yours truly,

John P. Surion Quebec, 9th Nov., 1884.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL Cousols were unchanged in the London

market at 100 3-16 money; 100 7-16 account; Erie 139; Illinois Central 1177; Canada Paci-fic 45½; N.Y.C. 88%. The New York stock market was in a fiiful and uncertain state all morning. The fluctuations either way were inconsiderable.

The market for local stocks has not improved but seems heavier and duller than ever. This morning only 125 shares were sold. The official half-yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal was published on the Stock Exchange this morning, and the figures are said to be \$63,000 over and above the dividend of 5 per cent. The money market is steady and dull at old rates.

Stock Sales.—25 Montreal 1894, 25 Commerce 1164, 50 do ex div, 1127, 25 Richelieu 561. New York, 1 p. m., Nov. 11.—Stocks irre-

New York, 1 p. m., Nov. 11.—Stocks irregular. Am Ex, 92½; C S, 30; D & H, 83½; D & L, 102½; Erie, 12½; pfd, 26½; L S, 65; M C, 53; Mo Pac, 91½; N P, 17½; pfd 42; N Y C, 85½; P M, 49½; Rdg, 33½; R I, 109½; St P, 73½; pfd, 104; St P M & M, 80½; U P, 48½; Wab, 4½; pfd, 11; W II 575

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

goods to interior points, but fresh orders are not numerous, and in this matter as well as in that of payment there is nothing new as compared with last week. Merchants have cut down imports without stint, the value for October being more than \$600,000 less than during the summer months last year. Concerning the winter trade there are many apprehensions as the number in business in cities, towns and large villages is excessive, and the farming community have not shown much readiness in selling produce and placing themselves in a position to liqui-date their debts, because of the prevailing low prices of farm stuff. There will be a good deal of grain wintered, and sold in the spring, and the early spring trade ought to be the largest in volume we have seen for some years. The record of failures has kept light, and no houses of any consequence have succumbed up to date. In the States the election excitement has been dying out, and more attention was paid to business matters at the opening of the week. In the afternoon of Monday a spurt in grain and provisions relieved the monotony of the Chicago markets. Corn was run up 5 cents on November and wheat advanced a half cent; pork and lard also went up, but re-action subsequently set in all round. The New York stock market was fitful and excited, prices going up only to come down again as promptly. The decrease in railway earnings for October, as compared with October has been sent to be supported to the compared to t with October last year, is very marked. GROCERIES. -The advance in sugar has been

sustained and prices are now ic per lb. higher.
We quote:—Granulated 6ic to 6ic, and
yellows 4ic to 5ic as to quality. Syrup has
ruled quiet and unchanged at 30c to 50c per gallon, as to quality. In molasses there is nothing beyond a jobbing trade of the ordinary character. Small lots of Porto Rico have changed hands at 28c. We quote: Barbadoes 32c to 334c; Porto Rico and Trinidad, 26c to 28c; Cienfuegos, Cuba, and sugar house nominally 25c. Customers in want of tea find holders firm, although the demand is far from urgent, and there are few buyers willing to pay full prices unless necessity compels. Low grade Japans continue scarce and wanted. In coffee a moderate jobbing business has been done at unchanged prices. Cheap grades, which are the most wanted, are scarce. We quote:—Mocha, 23c to 264c; Java, 18c to 22c, and Jamaica, 14c to 18c. Fruit.—The feature in the fruit market this week was the auction sale held yesterday, on account of which there was little private business executed. About 3,000 boxes valencia raisins sold at 7%c to 7%c, and we quote the market firm at 7%c to 8c. A few lots of Ma-

to \$2.75. Tin-plates have been moderately active and about steady at \$4.50 for charcoals and \$4 for cokes. Canada plates continue firm and in light supply at \$2.90 to \$3: Ingot tin remains at 20c for Straits, and 21c for Lamb & Flag, ingot copper at 15c, both being dull. Lead is quoted at \$3.25 to \$3 50. LUMBER - Wholesale business in lumber

nas been of a very limited character, and the fall trade has proven less satisfactory than was anticipated. Dealers have got most of their winter stock laid in, but they have shown marked circumspection in buying. As a whole stocks are less than this time last year. Deal freights remain at about 50s to 52s 6d. The following are the prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower: yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—
Pine, lst quality, per M, \$35 to
\$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24;
do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16;
do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$10 to \$12;
do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$9; apruce, per
M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$9 to \$10;
ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$18;
bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$15 to \$20;
oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100;
cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$95 to cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths, \$1.75; shingles, \$2.00 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$3.00.

DRY GOODS.—The October sales have been materially below the amount calculated on, and this week the general market is positively dull. The trade is certainly not so good as last year. Travellers are doing but poorly. The universal complaint is that country dealers' stocks are practically unbroken, which is clear from the character of the orders being sent in, which are all for small amounts. These, with a few repeat orders by mail, constitute the principal business. There are many complaints that prices are being cut in the country and in many cases goods have been sold considerably below the cost of production. Several lots of Canadian flannels have been placed in this 17c to 18c for selected. Cheese-The market

scarce and firm at \$5.75 to \$6 per case of four parties to the transaction were not desirous dozen. Mackerel are slow of sale at \$4.25 to of giving it any publicity. The public cable \$4.50 per case. Sardines are firm at \$11.25 per case. Salmon is quoted at \$1.40 to 1.50, and finnan haddies at \$1.55 per dozen. Tomatoes have been dealt in in a small way at \$1 to 1.10 per dozen, and peaches are quoted at \$2.80 to 3. Canned meats are quiet and unchanged. Corned beef in 2-lb. tins sells at \$3.50 per dozen; roast beef in at \$17.50. Jobbing parcels brought up to 2-lb tins at \$4.25 to 4.50 per dozen; dried \$18.25. Lard was quiet and unchanged. rsome sales being made at 10% for Western. Mess pork, western, & brl, \$17.50 to 18.25; hams, city cured, & lb, 14 to 14%; lard, western, in pails & lb, 13%; lard, Canadian, in pails & lb, 10%; bacon & lb, beef in 1 lb tins at \$2.80 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2 lb tins at \$6.60 per dozen. LEATHER-BOOTS AND SHOES. - A moderate business has been done in leather, without attracting special attention or developing positively new feature in the market. Sole leather has ruled quiet, choice lots of selected Spanish B. A. selling at 27c. Receipts of black leather have continued light, and the general supply is kept fairly well under con-trol. Prices are unchanged. Boots and shoes. -- Several western buyers in quest of spring goods have arrived, which has caused some little stir among manufacturers. A few orders have been placed, and the outlook for thetrade is generally described as satisfactory. Payments have been fair.

HIDES AND SKINS.—A good many dryhides are arriving from the Northwest territory ranches, a fact which is of considerable importance, as it promises to develop into quite is a shade easier. Hamilton are lower at 91c for No. 1, and 8 c for No. 2. No. 1 Toronto are at 9½c to 9½c, and No. 2 at 9c. Western buff hides are about steady—No. 1 at 9½c; B at 83c to 9c, and No. 2 at 8c to 84c. There are no dry hides in the market. Green butchers' hides are unchanged at 81c, 71c and 61c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS. -- The movement in chemicals has been chiefly of a jobbing nature, but the general market is steady, with bleaching powder firm. We quote ex-store :-Bleaching powder, \$2.35 to 2.45; bicarb soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to 1.15; caustic soda, \$2.25 to 2.35; soda ash, \$1.50 to 1.66; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; sulphate of copper, \$4.75 to 5.00 for American and \$5.50 to 5.75 for English. Drugs.—Cable advices announce the formation of a new combination of iodine and iodide potas, manufacturers, who have determined to control the market, and who will not sell at present at any price. Iodide potas here is nominal at \$1.75 to \$1.80. The demand for general drugs has been satisfactory and the distribution fairly active, only payments continue slow. A decline in quinine is expected. but prices in the meantime remain at \$1-25 to \$1.75 for Howard's and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for German in bulk : opium is at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and morphine at \$2.20 to \$2.30,

Fight.—The fish trade has been moderately active and prices in some cases lower. Green cod is weak and declining, sales having been made at \$4 for No. 1. Labrador herrings have sold at \$6 to \$6.50, while Cape Breton are easier at \$5 to 5 25. Dry cod is quoted at \$4 25 to 4 50. Newfoundland salmon have sold at \$13 per tierce. Trout are quoted \$4 371

to 4 50 per half brl. Fors-The fur trade has been quiet and featureless, except for a fair enquiry for beaver, bear and otter. There is no change in prices. We quote—Beaver, per lb., \$3; bear, per skin, \$8 to 10; bear cub, per skin, \$4 to 7; fisher, per skin, \$4 to 6; red fox, per skin, \$1; cross fox, per line \$2 to 3; marked \$1.00 to \$1.00 skin, \$2 to 5; lynx, perskin, \$2 to 3; marten, per skin, 90c to \$1; mink per skin, 75c to \$1; muskrat, per skin, 8c to 10c; otter, per skin, \$8 to \$10; raccoon, per skin, 50c; skunk, per

skin, 50c. Wood.—The demand for wool is neither active nor general, and is confined to small orders at steady prices. Sales of a few lots

ever, has developed increased strength and is now held higher at 60c to 62½. Linseed oil is easy at 57c to 58c for raw, and 60c to 61c for boiled. Steam seal is steady at 60c to 62½c; pale at 55c to 57c, and straw at 52½c to 55c. Cod liver is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. Petroleum.—Petroleum. troleum has a firm market, with a fairly active volume of business in progress. We quete:—Car lots, 17kc; broken lots, 17kc, and single barrels, 18c to 18kc.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. There is scarcely any movement in grain.

In the flour market sales occurred of 125 brls spring extra at \$3.75; 100 brts superfine at \$3.50; 00 brts medium bakers at \$4.00, 120 bris do. at \$4.01\frac{1}{2}. Wheat-is i ve and dull. We quote: Red winter, N ..., 83c to 85c; white winter, No. 2. 83c to 85c; spring, No. 2, 84c to 86c per bush of 60 li Corn—Quiet at unchanged values. We quote 70c to 72c per bush of 56 lbs. Peas-Are dull at 72c to 74c per bush of 66 lbs. Oats—Are in demand and firm at 31c to 32c per bushel of 32 lbs. Barley—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote: 55c to 65c, duct and unchanged. We duote: 55c to 55c for feeding, per bushel of 48 lbs. Rye—Nominal at 60c to 62tc per bushel of 56 lbs. Malt—Is unchanged at 70c to 80c (in bond), according to quality, per bushel of 36 lbs. Butter.—Creamery is well sold up, and there is little left to be disposed of, that little being held at about quotations. A bid of 221c was promptly refused for a line of 400 packages of choice Townships, and we now quote up to 23c, which is confirmed by the actual condition of the market. The market does not show any improvement for low grades. and stocks are accumulating. The supply of fancy grades, however, is not large, and for these the market is pretty firm. We quote:-Creamery, fall makes, 22c to 26c; summer do., 20c to 22c; Eastern Townships dairy, fall makes, 20c to 22c; summer do., 18c to 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 19c to 20c; western, 15c to 18c in straight lots, way.

CANNED Goods.—The demand for canned goods has lacked energy, and the market is altogether unchanged. Lobsters continue was made at the end of last week, but the reports the Liverpool market unchanged at 50s 6d. We quote the market here 11c to 111c for fancy full makes, and 5c to 9c, according to quality and condition, for summer makes.

13 to 14c; shoulders, 10 to 11c; tallow, common refined, \$\psi\$ ib, 7 to 8c. Dressed hogs— Such few lots of hogs as are arriving have a slow sale, and prices are likely to rule low for some time. We quote nominally \$6 to 6.50 per 100 lbs. Ashes-There was very little enquiry for ashes and the market was unchanged at \$4 to 4.15 for pots and \$5 for 45c to 50c; rye, 70c; dressed hogs, per cwt, pearls. Eggs—The general appearance of the spearls. Eggs—The general appearance of the market remains as before. Demand takes 16; hams, per lb, 15c to 16c; smoked bacon, enough stock to keep the supply well cleaned up at steady prices. We quote 20c to 22c per

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. Export cattle were quite and unchanged, branded, however, it will detract somewhat day the supplies were heavy and the from their value. Prices are quoted at 14 to market weak, the ton figure for prime steers are quoted at 14 to market weak. from their value. Prices are quoted at 14 to 17c as to quality, a car load heing offered at 16c. During the past week business has been quiet and solely in small lots, but the feeling 14c, against 14 c a week ago, and 13 c two weeks ago. Fair to choice grades were quoted at 13 c; poor to media a shade easier. Hamilton are lower at 9 c in in the cheep trade owing to excessive sion in the sheep trade owing to excessive supplies and a slow trade. The offerings at the principal markets to-day met with a tallow, rendered, 6c; honey, per lb, 12c. the principal markets to-day met with a very slow sale, the trade being weak and values 1c per lb lower. At Liverpool to-day best sheep sold at 14c against 15c last week. Secondary qualities at 12c to 134c; Merinoes at 114c to 124c; and superior and rams at 9c to 10 c. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled higher at 51d.

The following were the shipments during the week ending November 8, with compar-

	isons :—			
	Per To	Cattle.	Sheep.	:
	Lake ManitobaLiverpool	264	1,480	!
i	Corean Glangow.	487		Ľ
į	Dacona London	92	496	١,
ļ	_			
ĺ	Total	834	1,994	1
	Last week	833	2,353	١.
į	Cor. week 1883		1,446	•
	Cor. week 1882		1,765	٤
ĺ	Cor. week 1881		600	١.
ı	Total to date		53,220]
i	To same date 1883		96,847	4
	To same date 1882		72,518	J
,	To same date 1881		65,313	1
į	The week's shipments we	re distril	outed as	t
İ	follows :		1.	8
	To	Cattle.	Sheep.	
ļ	Liverpool	264	1,498	1
J	Clargon	407	•	١.

Glasgow...... 487 Loudon.... The Lake Manitoba took out 819 quarters superficial devices to supply a becoming sembeef, making the total shipments to date blance of her former beauty. It is health 15,132 quarters.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The British live stock trade is depressed.

Cattle have declined half a cent and sheep one cent per pound. The value of goods entered for consumption

during October shows a decrease of \$609,657 as compared with October, 1883

The following is a statement of flour inspected for week ending 8th November,

1004 :						
						Brls
Superior Extra	 			. .		7,383
Extra Superfine.	 			. .		59
Fancy Superfine.						
Spring Extra						
Superfine	 					21:
Fine	 	.				220
Middlings	 					- 50
Pollards	 					2
Rejected	 					
Sour	 		• • • •		• • •	14
					-	
(T) / 3						~



ANTED. Two Female School Teachers. holding elementary diplomas, with good ences. Duties to commence as soon as references. Duties to commence as soon as possible. For further particulars apply at once to JOHN F. SCALLON, Secretary-Treasurer of the School, Municipality of East Leeds, County Megantic, P.Q.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bushel, 73c to 77c; wheat spring, do, 73c to 77c; wheat, goose, do, 58c to 61c; barley, do, 53c to 70c; oats, do, 34c; peas, do, 58c to 60c; rye, do, 60c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; chickens, per pair, 40c to 55c; ducks, do, 55c to 75c; geese, each, 60c to 80c; turkeys, each, 75c to \$1.50; butter, pound rolls, 21c to 23c; butter, tub dairy, 17c to 20c; eggs, fresh, per doz, 21c to 23c; potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; apples, per bbl, 75c to \$175; onions, green, per bag \$1 to \$125; cabbage, do, 25c to 30s; cauliflower, do, 40c to \$1 25; celery, do, 30c to 70c; turnips, per bag, 40c to 50c; carrets, do, 40c to 50c; tomatoes, per peck, 12c to 15c; beets, per doz, 12c to 15c; parsnips, do, 15c to 20c; hay, per ton, \$9 to \$15; straw, per ton, \$7

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.20 to \$1.25; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.20 to 1.30; Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, 1.20 to 1.25; Wheat, Clawsondo 1.20 to 1.25; Wheat, Red, do 1.20 to 1.25. Oats, do 85c to 87; Corn, do 1.05 to 1.25; Peas, 1.00 to 1.05; Barley do 90 to 1.27; Rye, do 90c to 1.00; Clover seed, per bush, 6.00 to 7.00; Timothy seed, 1.75 to 2.25; wool, 16c to 18c; Pastry flour per cwt, 2.50 to 2.50; Roller flour, do 2.25 to 2.50; cwt, 2.50 to 2.50; Roller flour, do 2.25 to 2.75; Family flour, \$2.00 to 2.00; Oatmeal, fine, do 2.00 to 2.25; Oatmeal, granulated 2.25 to 2.40; cornneal \$2 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$18 to 20; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$9 to 11; eggs, retail, 22c to 24c; eggs, basket, 20c to 22; butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; do crock, 18c to 22c; do tubs, 15c to 20c; cheese, pound, 11½c to 12½; lard, 11c to 12; Turnips, 20c to 25c: Turkeys, 75c to \$1.50; Chickens, per pair, 50c to 70c: Ducks, per pair, 60c to 75c; Potatoes, per bag, 35c to 40c; Apples, per hag, 35c to 40c; Onions, per bushel, 60c to 80c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$5.50 to 6.50; beef, per cwt, \$4.00 to \$6.00; mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c; lamb, per lb., 8c. to 9c. hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 20c; wood per cord, \$4.75 to \$5; veal, per 1b, 5c to 7c.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

FLOUR.-No. 1 brand per barrel, \$4.25 stsong bakers', per brl, \$5; patent, per brl, \$6; oatmeal, per brl, \$4.50; cracked wheat, per brl, \$5; provender, per cwt, \$1; bran, per cwt, 80c; canaille, per cwt, 90c; spring wheat per bus., 70c to 80c; Scotch do, \$1 \$1.25; cats, 30c to 35c; peas, 80c; beans, \$1.75 to \$2; buckwheat, 45c to 50c; barley, per lb., 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bush, 35c butter, in pails, per lb, 21c to 24c; do firkins per lb, 20c to 21c; do fresh print, per lb, 24c to 28c; cheese, 13 to 14c; eggs, per doz, 22c to 23c; apples, per brl, \$2.25 to \$3; apples, choice, per brl, \$2.75 to 3.25; cap apples, per bush, 15c to 20c. Meat-Beef, per cwt \$6.50 to \$8; beefsteak, per lb, 10c to 15c; roast beef, per lb, 12½c; boiling beef, per lb, mutton and lamb, per lb., 121c; veal, 6c to 61c; fleece, per lb, 22c to 221c; rough hides, per lb, 5c to 6c; inspected hides, No 1, \$5.50 to \$3; do do No 2, \$6.40 to \$7; do do No. 3, \$6; harness leather, 30c to 31c; French kip,

The Hudson's Bay company have obtained the supplemental charter for which they applied in July last. The meeting for the elec-tion of directors will be held in December instead of November as previously, and it is expected that a return of £1 per share of the capital will then be made to the proprietors.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, and adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, exterternal injuries, corns, bunions, piles and other maladies.

The German emperor will deliver an address of welcome on the assembly of the Congo conference.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites— Is especially valuable for Children. Dr. J. R. Frayser, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I regard Scott's Emulsion as a valuable medicine for the diseases of adults, for infants teething and sickly children."

The Argentine government has suspended the bishop of Salta for issning a curiously worded pastoral. ---No lady of refinement likes to resort to

alone that lights the countenance and brings back fresh tints to the taded cheek. If anything on earth will do this, it is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which has already brought health to multitudes with whom all other means had failed.

An injunction has been granted restraining Miss Devey from publishing the late Lord Lytton's letters to his wife.

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ont., writes: "I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have over sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure." Un-

CHEAP AND HANDSOMELY. BOUND BOOKS

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Children of the Abbey.
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Willy Reilly; Life of Curran.
'48 and '49; History of Ireland.
Burns and Moore's Poems.
Advice to Irish Girls, by the Nun of
Kanmara; Rob Roy.

Kenmare; Rob Roy.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.
Ireland and Land League.
The above books will be sent free, by mail, or eccipt of one dollar each. Address, J. McARAN, Bookseller,

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Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM HNABE & CQ.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Proces
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenus, N. v.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Marie Ophra Hermine Lebrice de Keroack, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Albert the City and District of Montreal, wife of Albert Joseph Corriveau, of the same place, manufacturer, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Albert Joseph Corriveau, Defendant. Action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, October 27th, 1884.

Secretary-Treasurer, Almonto Ont.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW!

That S. CARSLEY keeps the largest and reshest stock of CHENILE FRINGES and CHEN-ILLE RUCHINGS.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW: That S. CARSLEY keeps the newest patterns

in Passementeries and Gimps. IMPORTANT TO KNOW: That S. CARSLEY keeps a full range of colors in Feather Trimmings and Swanspowns.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW! That S. CARSLEY keeps a splendid assortment of the best Fur Trimmings at bottom

IMPORTANT TO KNOW! That S. CARSLEY keeps an unequalled supply of Chenille Mantle Ornaments, Chenille Dress Ornaments, Beaded Mantle and Driss ORNAMENTS, DRESS MEDALLIONS, and all kinds

of Mantle and Dress Trimmings. **WOOL YARNS!** The house to buy
WOOL YARNS.

WOOL YARSS. S. CARSLEY'S.

LINED KID GLOVES! The house to buy LINED KID GLOVES.

LINED KID GLOVE:
S. CARSLEY'S

The house to buy
LINED KID MITTS.
LINED KID MITTS.
S. CARSLEY'S

WADDINGS AND BATTINGS!

WADDINGS
The house to buy
WADDINGS AND BATTINGS.
WADDINGS AND BATTINGS.
S. CARSLEY'S. LADIES' JERSEYS!

The house to buy Ladies' Jerseys. Ladies' Jerseys. S. CARSLEY'S.

LADIES' CARDIGAN VESTS! The house to buy LADIES' CARDIGAN VESTS.

LADIES' CARDIGAN VESTS. S. CARSLEY'S. S. CARSLEY.

Our new street numbers are

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL.

DIED

GORMAN.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., James, beloved son of Lawrence Gorman, aged 8 years and 2 months.

KERWIN.—In this city, on Sunday, November 2nd, Elizabeth Cunningham, widow of the late Edward Kirwin, formerly of Quebec. [Quebec and English papers please copy.] 109-1 McGARRITY .-- On the 5th inst., James, aged 2 years, 6 months and 12 days, youngest son of James McGarrity.

NORMANDIN.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Mr. John B. Normandin, aged 90 years. FULLER .- In this city, on the 29th of October last, Frederick Mathias, aged 5 years and 9 months; also, Elizabeth Ann, on the 4th November, aged 2 years, 7 months and 14 days, children of William Fuller, and grandchildren of the late Mathias Johns. [Quebec and English papers please copy.]

prease copy.] 109-2
ENRIGHT.—At 135 Champlain street,
Quebec, on Tuesday, November 4th, Maurice
Patrick, beloved and only son of Thomas and
Susan Enright, aged three years, one month and
twenty-six days.

RANSOM - I