

WELCOME HOME!

Mercier and His Colleagues Enthusiastically Received.

LAST NIGHT'S DEMONSTRATION.

The New Ministers Escorted in Triumph to the Bonsecours Hall.

Speeches on Behalf of the Popular Candidate, Mr. H. J. Cloran.

Full Report of the Meeting—Mr. Cloran's Address—Hon. Wilfred Laurier Arrangements for the Government at Ottawa—Hon. Mr. Mercier's Brilliant Speech—A Grand Rally.

The arrival of the Provincial Premier, accompanied by two of his colleagues, on Thursday last, was made the occasion of a popular demonstration. Long before the arrival of the train from Quebec the Canadian Pacific Railway station, Dalhousie Square, was crowded with citizens eager to welcome the great Liberal leader, the Hon. Honoré Mercier, and two of his cabinet, the Honorable James McShane and Geo. Duhamel. The train was about a half an hour late and the delay served to increase the crowd which thickly lined the pavement, overlooking the railway track. About nine o'clock the Canadian Snowshoe Club arrived with their band. The snowshoers were about 175 strong, in costume. Meanwhile the meeting in the interest of the popular young candidate in Montreal Centre, Mr. H. J. Cloran, was in progress, the old Bonsecours Hall being crowded with a large and representative gathering of the electors of the East and Centre Divisions, and other citizens of the division, which event kept many away from the depot who would otherwise have been present.

THE RECEPTION. The crowd assembled in the railway station in the meantime waited patiently the arrival of the train. Among those present our reporter noticed the following gentlemen:—The President of Le Canada, Mr. A. Dorion, I. A. Beauvais, Senator Thibault, W. H. Parent, T. Rougier, Thomas Gauthier, Ad. Malou, Dennis Barry, Myer Atkinson, Hugh McCready, J. K. Ward, William Rutherford, E. Brodeur, F. A. Quinn, M. Sternberg, J. E. Deslaurier, N. Larivie, Dr. E. Lalonde, Dr. Demers, Arthur Larivie, A. Palasio, A. Tremblay, H. Larin, C. E. Masson, Dr. J. E. Rotiot, H. Buisseau, A. Leblanc, A. Foisy, W. Chenier, Nap. Lalonde, Nap. Casson, A. Provost, Nap. Cardinal, G. O. Charlebois, E. Marquette, Dr. Jos. Leduc, A. Goyer, P. H. Valiquette, — Dufresne, M. Heelan, M. Nolan, Hugh Gallagher, Louis Proulx, P. Auley, John E. McShane, W. Darrach, Joseph Johnston, Leon Larivie, and dozens of others.

As the train steamed into the station the air was rent with cheers. An immense rocket shot suddenly skywards, which was the signal for a general display. The Hon. Mr. Mercier was the first to step on the platform, followed closely by the Hon. James McShane, Hon. Geo. Duhamel, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville, Messrs. Laviolette, Bernard, and several other prominent gentlemen. Cheers after cheers followed their appearance, while the band played "Vive la Canadiane." Mr. A. Dorion then approached and read an address of welcome, assuring him of the best wishes of the club whatever their political creed. Each of the new ministers was then presented with immense bouquets.

In response, the Hon. Mr. Mercier delivered a short speech in which he expressed his thanks. The Ministers then entered sleighs, accompanied by Messrs. Robidoux, M.P.P., Laroque, M.P.P., Lafontaine, M.P.P., Boyer, M.P.P., and other prominent gentlemen. The display of fireworks now increased, and the snowshoers falling into line, headed by their band, started the procession, taking the route up Notre Dame street, to St. Lambert Hill to St. James street and around Place d'Armes Square by Notre Dame, Jacques Cartier and St. Paul streets to the Bonsecours Hall. A large crowd surged around the carriages containing the new ministers, who were repeatedly cheered en route. Special displays of fireworks were also made at different points. The carriage containing Mr. McShane was laden with enthusiastic friends.

THE BONSECOURS HALL. On arrival at the Bonsecours Hall the entrance of the distinguished party was the signal for an ovation. The hall was literally packed, and it was with difficulty that the hon. gentlemen could reach the stage. The enthusiasm knew no bounds when Hon. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues stepped on the platform, the cheering lasting for several minutes.

THE MEETING. The meeting had been opened about eight o'clock, Ald. Perrault being called upon to preside. Among those on the platform were: Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Mr. J. K. Ward, H. J. Cloran, Alderman Hamelin, Messrs. George Horne, James Stewart, J. B. Lane, P. M. Saville, Carrol Ryan, of Ottawa; William Rutherford, L. A. W. Proulx (President), and Messrs. J. C. Dubrenil and H. C. St. Pierre, of the Letellier Club, and several others.

While the meeting was awaiting the arrival of the distinguished visitors, Ald. Perrault, the chairman, called upon Mr. H. J. Cloran, the popular candidate, to address the electors. Mr. Cloran, upon coming forward, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and applause. He was suffering from a severe cold, but nevertheless managed to speak at great length, first in French and then in English. After thanking the meeting for the reception accorded him, he expressed the honor he felt in being selected the standard bearer of the Opposition in the Centre Division, and with their assistance he would do all in his power to secure a grand victory on the 22nd for the cause of good and honest government, represented in the person of the Hon. Edward Blake (cheers) and the Opposition. The ovation now undertaken by the Opposition in the Commons and out of it had the hearty sanction of all nationalities who were desirous of seeing an eminent statesman like Mr. Blake, a man of principle, actually

By pure motives, replace at the helm of the political triad, Mr. Blake was a man of honor, and would not conduct a government as Sir John did, "to please the boys," as he put it. The time had now come when the "boodle brigade" and Macdonald's "must vanish, and the time and place to sacrifice both was at the polls on the 22nd inst." (Applause.) Sir John had shown that he had lost the public confidence, and that he did not merit it any longer. This was why he (the speaker) was now in the fight, and why he started into the light on the 18th of November, 1886. (Applause.) He would remain the downfall of Sir John. He would give him greater pleasure than to be able to give his vote against Sir John on the floor of the House. (Hear, hear.) The present was not a movement against any particular race or creed, or the interests of any race or creed; the movement was perfectly constitutional and based upon justice, in so far as it was a movement which was waged against a Government which had done wrong. Mr. Cloran then gave some figures, showing the expenditure made by the present Government, and said that he condemned such extravagance, because a great deal of the money had gone into the pockets of the boodle brigade. The duty of all the electors present was to condemn the present system of corruption, and this they could help to do by signing against Mr. Curran, ("Oul! Oul!") a man who had sacrificed the interests of his own countrymen to please a party such as that of Sir John. (Shame.) The speaker then referred to the recent articles in *The Mail*, and said it was all very well for Sir John to repudiate any responsibility for them, but the people had their opinions. It was now time to teach a lesson to these fanatic spirits, and to strike a blow as had done Ontario province when the "No Empery" cry was raised, and this teach assaulatory lesson to the present Government. (Hear, hear.) If they did not do this they would be wanting in courage and in respect for their Province. All along in line they must condemn the Government. (Applause.) If elected, he would have every reason to believe he would, he would give Mr. Blake a fair and loyal support. Mr. Blake had said at the Queen's Hall that he was in favor of Reform of the Senate and Labor Reform, and if he came into power, as he would (cheers), he would remove all obstructions to the interest of the workmen in this country. Convict labor must not come in contact with honest labor. (Hear, hear.) Immigration agents and their tactics in getting the Government to spend millions and millions of dollars for pamphlets which were of no use and brought no benefit to the country, must be looked after. He (the speaker) was in favor of the principle to allow labor to organize, and not like Sir John had done in 1872, when he discharged engineers because they wanted to organize. (Hear, hear.) He would see that the protective tariff was maintained; that injustices of all kinds were removed; that the affairs of the North-West and the country generally were properly administered; that the people's money was not used to assist outsiders to enter the country to compete with the workmen, and that invested capital was protected. He strongly condemned the tactics of his opponent in attempting to induce employers of labor to co-operate their employees to vote for him. There must be no coercion of the employer over the employe. In conclusion, Mr. Cloran stated that Mr. Curran had been invited to meet him in public meeting, but had declined. (Groans, and cries of he's afraid.) If he (the speaker) asked for the public confidence he did so like a man, and had no need to go into factories to get proprietors to force their employes to support him as Curran had done (honte—shame.) Men must be free no matter what they were. He had no need to go to factories to make men vote for him. When he wanted the popular vote he went before the people. (Applause.) He would be ready to annul all previous engagements to gratify Mr. Curran if he was asked to meet him on a public platform, but he had no desire to follow him around through back lanes and alleys and into factories to hear what he had to say. (Hear, hear.) The speaker then quoted two cases of attempted intimidation on the part of Mr. Curran's friends and showed how such acts were only doing him good. The speaker said he was not ashamed of the principles he upheld, and he had no doubt but what they would triumph on election day. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

HON. MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH. Loud cries were now made for Hon. Mr. Laurier, and when the silver-tongued orator stepped to the front he met with quite an ovation. His eloquent address had great effect, and his telling remarks against the Macdonald administration were frequently interrupted by applause. He opened by stating that he did not forget that but a few weeks ago he had the honor of addressing the citizens of Montreal in the same hall, and he was grateful for the very enthusiastic reception which was given him then and now. When he had addressed them it was on the morrow of the great triumph scored by Mr. Mercier and the friends of honest government in Quebec. (Cheers.) Then it was that the Government had elected 27 of its supporters and the Opposition 38; then it was supposed that the administration would have had the decency to submit to the popular verdict, but the people were mistaken. Little did they imagine that for three whole months would the beaten Ministry cling to power, and by its friends put into play the most barefaced attempts of bribery and corruption ever carried on in a free country (shame) to induce the representatives of the people to forget their duties to the electors. (Cheers.) The Ministerial organs persisted in claiming a majority when everybody was aware that the contrary was the fact. Mr. Jules Tessier, the popular young representative from Portneuf, and Mr. Gagnon, the staunch Liberal member from Kamouraska, were both slandered in the most indecent manner. (Shame.) The Ross-Tailon ministry had temptors at every door, and when they knocked at Mr. Larocelle's they were admitted. He was given \$2,000 to betray the trust placed in him. And what did he do? Why, he returned half to his would-be bribers and punished them by keeping the remainder as a slight compensation for the insult they had inflicted upon him by considering him capable of such treason as they desired him to commit. (Laughter and cheers.) So all their attempts had failed, and they waited until the moment when they were constitutionally driven from power. (Cheers.) Now the people of the Province had the Government of their choice, and the Hon. Mr. Mercier had formed a Cabinet which was an eminently representative one. (Applause.) He (Mr. Laurier) was glad to see that faith had been kept with the National Conservatives and that they were given a fair representation. (Cheers.) Now that the dishonest Government of Quebec had been removed another

task was at hand, and

must be driven away. (Loud applause.) The time had now arrived and he strongly

appended to the National Conservatives and the Conservative who were still in ministerial ranks to rise superior to party ties and rescue the country while it was still at the crisis of "we'll do it." He would ask the honest Conservatives to rescue their flag from the pirates who had disgraced it, and the Centre Division could not do this better than by voting for Mr. Cloran, a Conservative like himself. (Cheers.) Greater joy would be brought to the Liberal party by the conversion of one island than by the perjury of 99. (Laughter.) The leaders of the Conservative party, Sir Hector, Sir Adolph and Mr. O'Brien, were unworthy of the confidence and support of honest, right thinking, patriotic Conservatives. (Tremendous applause.) They had violated all their promises, and had sacrificed all the convictions and principles of Conservatives worthy of the name. (Applause.) Mr. Laurier held that the Quebec ministers were mere tools in the hands of Sir John, and instanced the fact that in 1878 they had promised the people to do away with the Supreme Court, and when they came into power they had submitted to Sir John, who was in favor of maintaining it. (Applause.) He then stated that as he already had addressed them on the leading questions of the day, he would merely refer to them now. Concerning the public expenditure, a crime had been made to the Macdonald administration because it had increased it by \$44,000,000, for which, however, they were only responsible to the extent of \$9,000,000. The Conservatives had promised to reduce it, and had increased it by \$100,000,000. Last year alone an increase of \$12,000,000 had been made independent of \$3,000,000 expenditures caused by the rebellion. Referring to the Franchise Act, Mr. Laurier said that the Government were really ashamed to own up the expenditure involved by this litigious legislation. (Shame.) Already they had appointed 633 new electors under its provisions and had expended \$300,000 for printing the lists. (Cries of shame.) He charged the Government with having maintained itself in power since 1878 for the sole purpose of benefiting themselves and their friends. Many of the members of the House had been corrupted and were now mere slaves in the Government's hands. (Shame.) These members had been bought over by concessions of Crown lands, ranch lines, timber limits, and mining rights. They were no longer free to do their duty. Several of those who had promised to vote down the Government had been unable to do so because they were bound down. (Shame.) Among those who had received concessions and grants of different kinds were Mr. Montplaisir, the ex-M.P. for Champlain, who was now forced to retire. (Cheers.) J. B. Daoust, ex-M.P. for Two Mountains, who would be defeated. (Cheers.) L. H. Massie, M.P. for Richelieu, who had been driven away from public life. (Applause.) F. Vanasse, ex-M.P. for Yamaque (groans and hisses), who after promising to vote against the Government had turned over for printing obtained for his newspaper, *Le Monde*. (Groans.) Hon. J. H. Pope, who, apart from receiving a large bonus for his International Railway, had speculated extensively in the North-West. Sir A. P. Caron (groans and hisses), who had received concessions. Vallin, who, he was sorry to state, represented a county not far away from the patriotic City of Quebec (applause), and El. Farrar, the editor of *The Mail*, who received his salary from the Conservative Association to insult the Catholics of Canada. (Groans.) Mr. Laurier concluded an eloquent address by sneering at the idea that the *Mail's* campaign had the hearty support of Sir John and the Tories of Ontario, and it had been repudiated only for the *Mail*, in its issue of the 6th of January last, published a bust of Sir John, stating that it should be found in the households of all Conservatives. (Jeers.) That showed whether the *Mail* was in sympathy with Sir John or not. (Applause.) The time had come for the electors of Quebec to drive the Boodle Brigade from power, and he hoped that on the 22nd of February Mr. Cloran would be elected by a handsome majority. (Great applause.)

MR. CARROLL RYAN. Mr. Carroll Ryan, of Ottawa, was then called upon to speak, and said he liked to be a bearer of good news and could tell them that the Liberal cause in Ottawa, supported by the English, Irish, French and Scotch, would go victory on the 22nd. On that day the political capital will send to you a word that will lift high hearts, and these will be words of triumph. From here, the commercial capital, the answer will be sent back, he felt assured, that Mr. Blake would obtain three supporters in Montreal. He was very much pleased to be able to speak in favor of Mr. Cloran. It had been said that the popular candidate was a young man. He was a believer in young men. The young men were the men of the future. In Mr. Cloran they had a young man belonging to and brought up in their city. He was a man of unsullied character and in every way a representative of the people. (Applause.) By returning him they would enter a protest against those who had done things on the floor of the House contrary to what Mr. Cloran would have done were he in their places. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the working classes, he might say that the workingman did not want work only. He looked for what his labor produced. In western Canada the workingmen had given an answer to Sir John by nominating three labor candidates, and Mr. Blake—now from East Toronto, another from Hamilton and a third from London. This was the answer of the workmen to Sir John, and their determination to see labor established on a broader and fairer basis under Liberal auspices. It was a peculiarity of Sir John, said the speaker, that he did not take us all into his confidence. He worked on us by sections and divisions and on the principle of factions. His was not a Government of the people, it was one that appealed only to our prejudices. Neither Hon. Mr. Blake nor Hon. Mr. Laurier addressed themselves to the passions or prejudices of the people. (Applause.) To the French he gave leaders of his own choosing; for the Irish he selected a pliable representative; blindishes secured the Orange distaste, and so on. If they looked at the records placed before Parliament, they could see that the Government used their power simply to amass wealth, while they taxed the electors unmercifully. The necessities of the poor, in fact, were now taxed more than the luxuries of the rich. They were now on the eve of a great change, and the country must be purified of boodlers and Macdonaldism. In conclusion, he made another appeal to those present to support Mr. Cloran's candidature, and resumed his seat amid applause.

MR. P. M. SAVILLE also made a stirring and eloquent address, endorsing all that had been said in favor of Mr. Cloran, and urging the electors to organize and work for the downfall of the Ottawa Government. As he was about to conclude, Mr. Mercier entered amid great cheering and waving of hats and sticks.

HON. MR. MERCIER'S SPEECH. When this outburst of popular enthusiasm ceased Mr. Mercier began an eloquent address. He said that it was with no small degree of emotion that he had entered the

arena on his return from Quebec, when he remembered that only eight days ago he had left it with his colleagues, then members of the Opposition. He considered that the demonstration both here and in Quebec was not addressed to him personally, but to the National cause. When he had reached Quebec he had received most enthusiastically by the patriotic citizens, of the Ancient Capital. (Bravo, Quebec and three cheers.) The Opposition phalanx had solemnly entered the halls of the Legislature when thirty-six patriots rose from their seats and voted the overthrow of the guilty Government. (Loud applause.) It was a great spectacle to witness, they who had been in a minority for many years becoming a majority and voting the deathblow to the usurpers then in power. In spite of the rules of the House the citizens who crowded the galleries cheered the downfall of the Government. It had afforded him infinite pleasure to have been enabled, together with his colleagues, to place in the Speaker's chair an eminent citizen of the Province, a man of letters and loyal friend, the Hon. Felix Marcand. (Applause.) As he (Mr. Mercier) had been given *carte blanche* by his colleagues, he rose and enquired of Mr. Taillon if the Province had a Government or not. That gentleman refused to answer, and the Opposition proclaimed that it had no Government. It was comical, if not sorrowful, to see the condition of these men. They had been invited to go to Spencer Wood for dinner, and they couldn't adjourn the House unless we let them. (Prolonged applause and laughter.) To give the Government another emphatic condemnation, he had proposed the adjournment of the House, which was asked by Mr. Taillon. On a point of order raised by Mr. Gagnon, he (Mr. Mercier) had moved the adjournment of the House. (Applause.) In the evening he had gone to Spencer Wood, and though one of the ministers had told him that they would stay in power as long as they could, he was entrusted by the Lieutenant-Governor with the honorable task of forming a ministry. (Applause.) On Thursday morning he set to work, and on Saturday the task was accomplished.

A CONSERVATIVE CONSPIRACY. Mr. Mercier then stated he was sorry to say that he had been obliged to contend with a conspiracy among the Protestant Conservatives, who did all in their power to prevent him assuming a Protestant representative in the ministry. (Cries of "Shame.") Had he formed a cabinet without a Protestant they would be the very first men to blame him. The fair-minded Protestant citizens of Quebec were aware of the conspiracy, and condemned it as a shameful. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Mercier) was bound to form a cabinet representative of all nationalities and creeds, and he thought he had succeeded. (Cheers.) In the critical position in which he had placed he remembered a gentleman who had written to him congratulating him on his success and offering assistance when it was needed. He called on that gentleman and said to him, "I have no portfolio to offer you, nor have I a seat in the Legislature for you, but I can find you one in the Legislative Council." "That will do, he answered, I am with you." That gentleman is one of the most liberal-minded Protestant citizens in the province—the Hon. David Ross. (Great applause.) It was not for him to eulogize his Cabinet, but he could say that he had surmounted all obstacles, and that the new Cabinet was an honor to the province. With regard to his allies, the National Conservatives, he thought he had kept his word. (Applause.) He had not forgotten three of the most prominent among them, Messrs. Pellecier, Dahamel and Gagnon. Mr. Dahamel had been defeated by fanaticism; the Liberals of Iberville elected him as their representative. (Applause.) The Hon. Mr. Remillard, the only Liberal in the Legislative Council, has resigned his seat to make room for the Hon. Mr. Garneau. (Loud applause.) An hour after Mr. Garneau was sworn as a member of the Cabinet Council, he had offered a portfolio to Mr. Pellecier, but that gentleman had generously made way so as not to embarrass him. (Applause.) He would ask the Liberals of Montreal if they approved his action. (Great cheering.) Mr. Gagnon was loyal and a hard worker, and had been taken in to represent his district. The Treasury had been given to Mr. Shehyn, one of the best men for the position in the Province. (Applause.) And the Irish representative was Mr. McShane. (Tremendous applause and cheers for Mr. McShane.) Mr. McShane had always been a staunch friend in the darkest days. (Cheers.) With characteristic generosity Mr. McShane had offered to make way for another, but he would not allow him to do so. (Applause.) The Irish people were entitled to a representative and he had been given an important portfolio. (Applause.) The Hon. Mr. Tarocette had been taken in to represent the district. (Applause.) The task was now completed and the Cabinet would now set to work to meet the House and he had no doubt but that it would meet with the approval of the people and the majority of both Houses. (Applause.) Now that the national honor was avenged at Quebec it must be avenged at Ottawa. (Cheers.) The guilty ones who had been punished at Quebec; those of Ottawa must come next. He hoped the Centre Division would elect Mr. Cloran by a large majority. (Cheers.) For his part he would come and cast his ballot for Mr. Cloran, and he hoped all right thinking men would do the same. (Tremendous cheers.)

HON. MR. McSHANE. Hon. Mr. McShane, on coming forward in response to loud cries, received an ovation. He thanked the meeting for their kind reception, expressing his satisfaction that the same feeling existed at Montreal as at Quebec. The province now had at its head a man who was a credit to the French Canadians and to the country at large. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) felt that the Irish Catholics were honored in having a representative in the Cabinet, especially as the portfolio placed at their disposal was one of the most important ones. (Cheers.) Although he intended watching their interest the people could rest assured that he would do his duty to all classes. In a few days more the boodle press, which had done so much to defeat the popular will, would be attended to (applause). Though he would stand by his countrymen on all occasions, he would not forget he was the representative of all classes. (Cheers.)

Owing to illness, Hon. Mr. Duhamel left the hall early, not being able to speak. After a short address from Mr. Lemoine, of *La Patrie*, the meeting closed with cheers for Hon. Messrs. Laurier, Mercier and the popular candidate, Mr. H. J. Cloran.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are particularly recommended to persons who have to pass their lives in confined and crowded places; hundreds of thousands of our fellow creatures toil from morning until evening in factories and workshops to the detriment of their health, and the deterioration of their strength. They suffer in consequence from indigestion, flatulency, and want of appetite, and these complaints, if neglected, bring about nervousness and failure of the vital powers. Holloway's remedies can be used by such sufferers to their very great advantage, as they are mild in action, and certain in their effects. No one need therefore lose a day's work when using them; a matter of consequence to those whose daily bread depends on daily toil.

BE-POLICED IRELAND. The *Pail Mall Gazette*, in an editorial comment, says:—"The word 'policed-iridden' is not unfrequently applied to Ireland. Would not 'police-ridden' be a more appropriate one to a country where the proportion of the Roman Catholic clergy is as 1,178 of the Roman Catholic laity, where the proportion of police is 1 to 236 inhabitants of that denomination. The law of the land would appear mathematically to be better enforced than the law of God. Yet the people are more firmly attached to their faith and its ministers than any other race on the face of the globe. In 1881, the proportion of police-men to the population of Ireland was 1 to 308. As members of the army and navy are expected to assist the civil force in any emergency, contingents having special duties to perform in securing compliance with the law, we find that the civil, military and naval forces combined give a proportion of 1 to over 298 residents in Ireland. On the other hand, there is but one minister of religion (without distinction of creed) to every 735 inhabitants. However, the most practical way of illustrating the abnormal activity of the law in Ireland is to confine our figures to the total number of males between fifteen and seventy years of age, on the principles that it is only between those ages and among that sex we may look for effective law-breakers. We then find that there is one policeman to every eighty-nine possible offenders, or taking the united service into consideration, 1 to 811. Surely a happy exposition of the mutual relationship between the governing and the governed."

OBITUARY. Drummondville has just lost one of its most respectable citizens in the death of Mr. James Meagher, at the age of 68. This excellent gentleman was during his life a real representative of that race of men rapidly becoming extinct, viz., a true Irish Catholic. Long will the remembrance of his sterling virtues and qualities as a citizen be cherished in Drummondville. Mr. Meagher was brother-in-law to the Messrs. McCaffrey, the great lumber merchants of Nicolet. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. One of the latter is Dr. Hugh Meagher, of Windsor Mills, and another Mr. J. C. Meagher, of Sherbrooke. —Com.

A FAIR PROPOSITION. There could be no offer more fair than that of the proprietors of Hazard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy if it fails to give satisfaction on a fair trial for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and all painful complaints.

THE WORK OF A CATHOLIC ARCH-BISHOP. Some time ago we remarked that more was accomplished for the liberties of English speaking peoples by Archbishop Stephen de Langton and the Catholic Bishops and nobles who wrested the Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede than by any subsequent revolution. How dear to the hearts of once Catholic England were the principles embodied in this precious document may be seen by the following article, taken from Monday's *Daily News*, entitled, "Modern Charter Breakers":—"The generation in which the principles of the Magna Charta were held in England is well illustrated by certain ceremonies which were annually observed in the days before the Reformation. Twice a year, as history informs us, in the great Hall of Westminster, in the presence of British nobility and nobility, the Bishops in their pontifical robes, by the light of the burning tapers, pronounced the greater excommunication against those who infringed the provisions of that instrument. The phraseology of the curse was, 'By the authority of the Almighty God, and the blessed Apostles and Martyrs, and all the saints in Heaven, all those who violate the English liberties, and, secretly or openly, by deed, word or counsel, do make statutes or observe them being made, against said liberties, are accursed and sequestered from the company of Heaven and the Sacrament of the Holy Ghost.' 'Such a curse to-day probably would not inspire the terror it did six hundred years ago. Yet it is interesting, as showing the sanctity with which, even in middle ages, the barter of liberties was regarded. It was with regard to this curse of the Charter-breakers that the gentle William Penn said: 'I am no Roman Catholic, and little value I put on their curses; but I would not for the world incur this curse, as every man deserves who offers violence to the fundamental freedom thereby repeated and confirmed.' 'Centuries have rolled away since that curse was first pronounced, yet the principles of that document have survived the ages, and inspired the civilization of a new world, and ever little or great weight may be attached to ecclesiastical anathemas, the spirit that invoked Omnipotent wrath upon all who dared to infringe popular liberties is as inspiring to-day as it was in the thirteenth century.' —Portland Catholic Sentinel.

AN OBSTINATE CASE. "In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knew. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Purifier cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson, of Gorrie, Ont.

PLEASED WITH PARNELL. LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Liberals are pleased with the Parnell amendment to the address, considering it moderate in tone and skillfully worded. The Chamberlain group will hold aloof from the division on the amendment.

QUICK RELIEF. "One bottle of Hagar's Pectoral Balsam cured me of a sore throat and loss of voice. One trial relieved me when all other medicine failed." Miss J. McLeod, Belfountain, Ont.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Beware of imitations. Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

Just not at those that are simple, but remember how much thou art bound to God who hath made the wiser.—Sir W. Raleigh.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands, cold feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion. Its

So our lives glide on; the river ends we do not know where, and the sea begins, and then there is no more jumping ashore. M. Sheehan, of Osooda, Mich., writes: I have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you advertised. It has done justice to me every time, and it is the best oil for horses I ever used.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, etc. in the Stomach. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

ACHE. Is the bone of so many ills that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills twice a day. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action and their ability to neutralize the acids, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. They are only cured

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease: it is a thousand times more efficacious than any other remedy. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy. It is a cure for the disease, and it is a cure for the disease. Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto



HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and trench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF PRESERVATION. Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Doctores more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopoeia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, as Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid, sealed in plain wrapper. ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men; for the next twenty days. Send now or order this work, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Belknap St., Boston, Mass. 49-G

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets by Grocers, Retailers, etc. JAMES EPPS & CO., HOLLOWAY'S CHAMBERS, LONDON, ENGLAND

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF! The only preparation of the kind containing entire nutritious constituents of the Beef. —ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR— Johnston's Fluid Beef And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A beautiful Illustrated Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the name of the baby, the name of the father, the date of the parents' wedding, and their names. We will send you a beautiful Birthday Card to the mother and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE —IS THE— COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on the package.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the 1st of March next, by the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, for a bill of divorce from her husband, William O'Brien, of the County of Ontario, in the State of Massachusetts, having obtained a divorce from the said Susan Ash before the Superior Court for the State of Massachusetts, on the 1st day of August, 1886. The said O'Brien has contracted a second marriage. Montreal, 1st December, 1886. D'YANVILLE, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, for the said Susan Ash.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the 1st of March next, by the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, for a bill of divorce from her husband, William O'Brien, of the County of Ontario, in the State of Massachusetts, having obtained a divorce from the said Susan Ash before the Superior Court for the State of Massachusetts, on the 1st day of August, 1886. The said O'Brien has contracted a second marriage. Montreal, 1st December, 1886. D'YANVILLE, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, for the said Susan Ash.