IS PUBLISHED BY

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

Embaription per annum (in alvance)...31.50 Emby men, teachers & Post-Mast-rs...31.00 Clines of 5 or more (per annum each)....31.00 market:

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY......JAN. 24, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1883. THURSDAY, 25 -Conversion of St. Paul. FREMAY, 26-St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr. Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

SCHDAY, 28-Sergesima Sunday. Epist. 2 Uor. ni, 19-xii. 9; Gosp. Luke viii. 4-15. MCNDAY, 29-St. Francis of Sales, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Abp. Marechal, Baltimore, died, 1828.

Penson, 30—St Martins, Virgin and Martyr. Webersday, 31—St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor. TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to 34, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE Wirman must realise that it can only suc ceed by their assistance, and we shall conmider the non-payment of subscriptions now due as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its presperity. We have made several appeals the present will prove absolutely effectual, and conce.

THE Academy of Medicine of Paris, offers a raise of 25,000f., to any one who will discover an effective remedy against dyphtheria. A ense for this fatal disease would be invaluable to suffering humanity, and would not only make the fortune of the discoverer, but would make him a benefactor of the human race.

Commeans are rather numerous in England. One class alone, the thieves and robbers, manusbered according to the judicial statistics for 1881 some 71,637 as known to the police. Al this number 40,476 were supported in jail at the public expense, while 31,161 preved mpon honest people and carried on their depredations without falling into the meshes of the law. The police and prisons in 1881 in England alone, cost the taxpayers close on twenty million dollars.

Tus ridicule which is being heaped upon Prince Napoleon's manifesto, declaring the French Republic a failure and at an end and himself the Emperor of France, was the proper way to receive and deal with it. The Chamber of Daputies was the only nody that displayed unnecessary slarm over a document which is silly and ludicrous all through. The Jamniest part of this manifesto is where Plon-Plon professes his solicitude for religion and the Church. Plon Plon is either a joker or a knave: to have the Church under his Imperial wing would be an illustration of how extremes meet.

Two young divinity students actually herrified the congregation of the Anglican Cathedral in Quebec by making the sign of the cross during Divine service. These young | with regard to the clergy of St. Patrick's, not men are, it appears, advanced High Church- because those reverend gentlemen have taken men, while the rest of the congregation are objection to it, (Indeed, we have not even Low. The incident, it is said, has almost exested a revolution, but what kind of a revo- | ject is and already has been spoken of in Irish Intien we are not told. It is to be hoped the circles." govelation will not go any further than the horror experienced, and that the sign of man's xedemption will not be the cause of any blood spilling among our Christian friends of the ancient capital.

The Local Legislature inaugurated its second session yesterday afternoon in Quebec The occasion was availed of for another inimi- Home Industries." They are acting up to his manifesto and an army on paper, but with a to our Gracious Sovereign, through whose and then asks why not extend to others the table and nonsensical display of tomicolary advice in admirable spirit, which cannot but flig, a general and an army in the field. The wisdom the prestige of England has been in-There was booming of cannon, shouldering of result in considerable material benefit to Ire- four de lis heads the movement; Baron creased, and a long peace and withat its atmuskets, marching of volunteers, rogal coaches land. In fact this policy of self imand departsoned steeds, postilions and police | posed protection opened up such bright 1,000 men each back it up. Windsor uniforms and feathers and three- prospects that a company in Dublin is being cornered hats, there was a brilliant array of started with a capital of five million dol- a well concerted one, and starts from the reference to this paragraph, that the Egyptian beauty and fashion, all surrounded by a glit. lars to build and push several manufac- memorable stronghold of royalty, La Vendee, campaign marked the friumph of the bold stering military staff. This pageantry is a tures. This movement of boycotting foreign Baron de Charette has in Paris fifteen hundred Imperial policy inaugurated by Beaconsfield

bankrupt Province. The Lieut.-Governor for we find that the English insurwould have displayed more common sense ance companies, which have up to the and secured more popular respect if he had present carried on an enormous and taken a caleche and paid twenty-five cents to | profitable | business in Ireland, are being left be driven to the Parliament House. All this severely alone. Especially is this to be repomp and show are more befitting a circus | marked in the insurance of local government entree into the ring. It is a pity we are not | property and buildings. The following Poor favored with Governors who could rise supe. Law Unions have transferred their fire insurrior to this despicable estentation and ances from English and Scotch offices to Irish snobocracy.

NIME years ago an article was inserted in the constitution of Switzerland, by which the right was indiscriminately given to every citizen to trade in what he pleased, and without hindrance in any part of the Confederation. This article has been availed of in the most disastrous and alarming manner by the liquor sellers, especially since the Supreme | Union. They have secured an immense Court has construed it as a guaranty of unrestricted traffic in spirite, as well as in other merchandise. The result is now that one out of every 130 persons throughout the Confederation keeps a saloon or tavern. In Geneva things are decidedly worse as there is a wine shop in every large tenement house In this canton each inhabitant spends on an average fifty dollars a year in drink. The amount of intoxication is in consequence simply dreadful, a fact which further explains itself when it is stated that brandy is the of the State were only to receive subordinate popular drink, as it is bought for eightpence a bottle. A vigilance committee would evidently be of some use in Switzerland.

Duning the past week the papers have besu teeming with the horrors of hotel fires, Sarunday, 27-St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, and as a result we have had a superabundance of advice as to the means which should be furnished to the occupants of these and other large establishments, to escape in case of disaster. Fire escapes are all well enough in their way, but in discussing this question of protection to life people seem to lose sight of the fact that the only effective course and true policy to pursue is not so much to secure expedients to escape fire, but to take and enlarge the precautions against it. If hotels and other large establishments were built less like labyrinths, but with large corridors and unmistakable exits, the great majority of the occupants would always have at hand the best and most reliable fire escape. Besides, in these places of popular resort, there should be a system of watchman, who would constantly patrol the building and who would be ever ready to make intelligent use of all fire extinguishing appliances in case of accident. These are the best safeguards against fire, and excel by far all the expedients to es-

THE French people have evidently not yet learned how to love their neighbors across the channel, and if the press of France reflect the popular sentiment there is certainly but little friendly feeling between England and France. It takes but the slightest before this to our subscribers; but we hope cause to awaken that indestructible hatred and animosity which the French we confidently expect to receive the amount | bear towards le perfide Albien. The other day due in all cases, without being put to the the Prince of Wales was invited to unveil trouble and expense of enforcing collections, a statue erected in honor of the Prince Im-Money can be safely forwarded to this office | perial, who so foolishly went to fight against by Post Office order or registered letter. We the sable natives of Africa, and lost the life at hope that none will fail in remitting at | their hands. The unveiling of this statue by the English Prince was roundly denounced by the French newspapers; the comments were intensely bitter and one organ went so far as to stigmatize " the English nation as a herd of cattle, and the English army as an army of women." This is by no means a high opinion of a nation which claims to be a first-class power in Europe. The Irish are clearly not alone in thinking ill of England, but on no occasion have they expressed such a low opinion of her, although she gives them more reason and cause to do so in the space of twenty-four hours than she has given France, since the days of Casar.

> HIS HONOR LIEUT-GOVERNOR ROBITALLE gave a State dinner at Spencer Wood the other evening. In the list of invitations were the names of several clergymen of various congregations in the capital, but the names of the rector or of any of the other reverend gentlemen connected with the St. Patrick's congregation were very conspicuous by their absence. The fact has received the aitention of our esteemed contemporary, the Quebec Telegraph, which, it would sprear, has had sufficleat reason to pronounce it "A slight to the Irish Catholics." It says, in reference to this piece of ostracism, that "This omission would not attract attention but for the fact that it has persistently occurred since Confederation, thus giving the Irish Catholic element some ground to suspect that, while their votes are highly appreclated at election times, they are considered at a discount oven in the persons of their most trusted representatives when social matters are in question. We note the emission seen them), but because we know that the sub-

Evidences are cropping up every day that the Irish people are determined to amelierate material condition. Since the National Exsteadily heeded the watchword given by Parcompanies :- Cork, Tulia, Wexford, Gorey, Clogheen, Enniscorthy, Galway, Loughrea and Waterford. In time the banks which are in the hands of the landlords or English capitalits, will doubtlessly have also to shut up shop in Ireland.

THE Irish Americans have been quietly but steadily, coming to the front all over the share of the elective offices by the will and choice of the people, such as Governors, Senators, Representatives, Mayors, Aldermen, Judges, etc., and they are now engaged in successfull pressing their claims to official appointments. Even in the very exclusive and genteel State of Massachusetts a new order of things has set in under the auspices of Governor Butler. The Boston Pilot remarks that heretofore the belief was carefully cherished that the Irish Americans places, but that is now all going to be changed. They are going to be recognized in future in all the important offices, for it is time to quietly, but firmly, take the position they are entitled to. They have been excluded as a class; they must have full recognition; also, as a class. The same obstacles which impeded the advancement of Irlsh Americans in Massachusetts and kept them in subordinate places, are met with by Irish Canadians in this Dominion. What the Irish have been able to live down in one place, they will, no doubt, be able to live down in another: but we would, in the meantime, express a hope that the official exclusiveness which is practised towards Irish Canadians will soon give way to a fairer and more just order of things, and that they will be enabled to take the position they are entitled to. All we want is fair play, no favors are asked.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M.P., ON

IRELAND. "I sincerely trust that the people of Engaland and Scotland will not allow the affairs of Ireland to depart from their minds. I agree with what Mr. Chamberlain said the other day-that there was time in every session to attend to the wants of Ireland together with the wants of England and " Scotland. The form of government in Ireland is as bad as it can be. In my opinion it is one of the worst forms of govern-ment to be found in Europe. Contralization is the curse of the country. Every man in Ireland looks to the Govern-"ment and the Government alone for what they want. They have not had the political education necessary for a local government, but I think that " the system of government in Ireland, being "so bad, should be before long radically "reformed, and the main object which any government should have before it in regard to Ireland should be to induce the people to think they have friends and not enemies in the government of the country. and not only to create sympathy between landlord and tenant, but to win sympathy " for themselves (cheera). I think they "should adopt the principles that are " adopted in Scotland, and allow the people, as far as possible, to manage their own affairs, consistent with the supremacy of the Sovereign and Imperial Parliament (hear, hear)."

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., and son of the Premier, has not yet been arrested for delivering the above speech on Ireland, although it is as seditious as any of those for which several of the representatives of the Irish people are now held for trial. It is strange if an Englishman can declare the Government of Ireland to be the worst that can be found in Europe, in fact that it is as bad as bad can be, and still go unpunished, while an Irishman is cast into jail for less revolutionary utterances. When an Irishman undertakes to tell the world that the Irish people are worse governed than the Turk and the serf of Russia, he is at once pounced upon by the minions of the law, but let a member of the Cabinet, as Mr. Chamberlain, or let the son of the Premier utter the same truth and we see no arbitrary or tyrannical interference with the rights of free speech. In the meantime it is satisfactory to note that the young statesmen of England are arriving at a conclusion, which their abcestors should have reached seven hundred years ago.

THE LEGITIMIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

EVIDENTLY every citizen in France is neither an admirer nor a supporter of the Bepublic. On the contrary, there appears to be no inconsiderable number them who are totally opposed and who are ready on every favorable occade Charette leads it, and thirty-two legions of

the head of a beggared and almost articles is spreading, even to financial circles, chased six hundred horses as a nucleus fo his successor Mr. Gladstone. He ashis cavalry, and has stationed them at the serted that that success had an imdifferent chaican in the west and centre of portant bearing upon the material interests the country. And as for the real sinews of of Canada, in fact, that it was our own success. war, it is stated that he has at his command some fifteen million francs in bank at London. The Republic having falled to win the affection and support of a large portion of the French people by wantonly tramping on their liberties and rights and insulting them in their dearest associations, will now have to a fair and unprejudical expression of opinion contend with their efforts at revenge, and can be given in relation to other portions of their armed opposition, for which the Re- | that policy which directly affect a large numpublic has nobody to thank but itself. A | ber of the Canadian popululation. If we Government that seeks stability and strength in religious persecution is on the Egyptian question, which is so far off, we wrong road to immutability; and if the Re- cannot be denied the right to express public had dealt fairly by all, it would be in disapproval of the Irish question, which no danger to-day.

"ACCUSING SPIRITS." The coming trial of Mr. William O'Brien

editor of United Ireland, promises to be a

notable one. Mr. O'Brien was arrested, and his paper, which is the organ of the National League, was suppressed for having published an article headed "Accusing Spirits," in which Earl Spencer and his Castle associates were frankly and deliberately charged with having sent innocent men to the gallows in the recent trials that have force. Mr. O'Brien, conscious that he had utterpacking, corruption and partizanship of the responsibility of the accusations. but accepted the challenge of the Government and offered to prove that a Government who entertained the guration of such wise and good concessions slightest consciousness of its innocence of the terrible and damaging accusations made | Ireland from their chronic state of poverty against it, would accept the position taken by and misfortune"(Great applause). the accuser and thus meet the issue in the only henorable way. To shrink from the defiance of one who is summoned to its bar, and to refuse to accept the challenge to prove | free institutions, peace, prosperity and liberty what is alleged to be false and libellous, is which an honest, wise and impartial Governfounded on fact and truth would simply ment can bestow upon a people, and which give room for terrible suspicions of foul play on the part of the Government. To pursue this course would be tantamount to a confes- in Ireland. The Empire can never sion or a conviction, that Spencer and his law be at peace so long as England officers have knowingly sent innocent men to | will refuse to deal with death, as is charged in the article complained of. This is the chameful position, however, which the Irish authorities are bent on as- anomaly will be allowed to exist it would be suming, and the Castle lawyers and judges foolish and idle to expect complete security sing in chorus:-"He must not be allowed | and entire satisfaction, for it cannot but conto produce evidence and prove his charges; it is enough that we assert that what he has written is untrue." This decision has been arrived at by the Queen's Bench, before which an application was made for a mandamus to compel the stipendiary magistrate to hear the defence. One can judge of the fairness and justice of this decision when he considers the personnel of this high tribunal, which consists of Lawson, May, Barry, reinforced by Mr. W. M. Johnson who, as one of Lord Spencer's advisers on the Privy Council, directed the arrest of Mr. O'Brien | rightly complains that, thrust aside as a conand the seizers of United Ireland, and who in sequence of their very inferiority, they enhis recent legal capacity as Attorney-General

initiated the prosecution against it. Thus we have on the Bench, waich gives a decision against the defendant, two judges who are the real accused, and who are charged with crimes by the man who appears before them to demand justice-they are Judge Lawson and Judge Johnson,-the former having presided over the first of the special commissions, when Hynes and the Walshes were sentenced to death, and the latter having acted as prosecuting counsel thereat. This is truly a hideous burlesque on justice. Political passion, antipathy to the people and partiality to the Crown are the characteristics of this tribunal. What wonder is it, therefore, that hatred should follow the disgrace of the administration. A Government which is unable or refuses to disprove the allegations laid against it, of having sent innocent men to the gallows, cannot have the respect of the people, but must meet with their determined opposition.

THE IRISH AND EGYPTIAN QUES-TIONS DISCUSSED IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The policy of the English Government was made the subject of debate at the opening session of the Quobec Legislature. We had begun to think that our Canadian Parliaments would leave things British severely alone after what had happened in connection with addering the douf mutes in their social the famous Costigan resolutions, which were en emphatic expression of opinion from the tests against another general mis-Federal Government in regard to the condition and treatment of the unfortunate people of Ireland.

The Issen we received on that occasion, it appears, has not sufficed to prevent us from this respect is less the result of his poking our nose into Imperial matters. The infirmity than of the isolation to to the existing form of government, Lieut.-Governor in his Speech from the which he is doomed by the indiffer-Throne devoted a whole paragraph to the sion to give it its death blow. Yesterday the fact that "The British army which has so often not only their political and social, but their Jerome faction of the Bonapartists made a covered with glory the flag under which bid for its destruction; to-day we have the our rights and libertles are fostered, has hibition, held last year in Dublin, they have Legitimists dealing a more determined gained new laurels in Egypt." His Honor and intelligent blow at the Republic, thereupon calls upon the people and their nell, "Encourage Home Manufacture and They have come to the surface, not with a representatives to "offer their congratulations tendant prosperity secured for the Empire." When Mr. Leblanc, a French Canadian, rose The rising of the Legitimists, it appears, is to move the adoption of the speech, he said in

We are not disposed to argue the point of how closely the Egyptian war affected us on this side of the Atlantic, but we maintain that if favorable and flattering criticisms can be made and officially uttered relative to certain portions of the Imperial policy are allowed to express approval of the is so near home. If we are invited to felicitate the British Government for having conferred so many blessings upon Egypt, we cannot be prevented from blaming the same Government for the present deplorable condition of Ireland, and for the ornelties which it inflicts upon that unfortunate country. If England would but remove the many disabilities under which Ireland is wrongly forced to labor. it would do more to strengthen the position of the Empire and enhance its prestige in the eyes of all civilization than would a huntaken place since the crimes act went into | dred petty wars against the natives of India or Africa. We are glad to see that ed nothing but the truth and laid bare the Mr. Carbray, the Irish representative in the scandalous facts concerning the recent jury | House, availed himself of the opportunity in seconding the adoption of the speech to call the Bench, made no attempt to shirk upon the British Government to remedy the state of Ireland. In an eloquent speech Mr. Carbray warmly expressed "the hope that England would return the at the trial by hundreds of witnesses that great debt she owed her Irish generals, diploevery charge made in the article incriminated | mats and soldiers by the granting of a fair was absolutely true. One would imagine measure of Irish home rule, and by the inau as would lift up the long-suffering people of

Mr. Carbray, in his speech has voiced the undubitable sentiments of millions of his ex iled fellow-countrymen who enjoy all the they ardently desire and hope will soon be extended to the unhappy victims of misrule Irish people as equals, or will continue to treat them as slaves. As long as this grievous stitute a source of ever impending danger to England in particular, and of uneasiness and dissatisfaction to the Empire at large.

OUR DEAF MUTES.

The annual report of the Catholic Male Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of the Province of Quebec, which has just been issued by the Director, Rev. Alf. Belanger. contains some very interesting data concerning those sollicted members of the community. The report, which is a touching and eloquent appeal on behalf of our deaf mutes gross very little of the attention of the public mind, and that they are illogically considered as useless, nay, even mischievous, or at best troublesome. There is not the slightest doubt that this low rating of the deaf mutes proceeds from an imperfect understanding of their capacities. To dispel this preconceived notion or prejudice the reverend writer discusses their merits from a triple standpoint of view-in their intellectual, social and moral capacities. There is nothing, he maintains, more perniciously incorrect and unfair than the common misapprehension that the deaf mute from birth is incapable of receiving instruction and that be is, in an intellectual point of view, inferior to one blest with speech and heating. Experience and competent authorities teach that deaf mutes are endowed at birth with the same faculties as children gifted with hearing; and their infirmity can in no way dwarf the intellect itself, for evidently the inate activity of the human soul cannot depend upon the elimination of a gense. The writer then pleads that these poor creatures, capable of instruction, be not allowed to remain isolated in the midst of their fellow-beings and to grope helplessly about in the gloom of mental chaos, but to have the bread of science broken for them, for have they not also an indefeasible right to a sufficiency of education. Concapacity, the report energetically proapprehension that they are not fit to share in social intercourse. The instinct of sociability is as sirong in the deaf mute as in the rest of mortals, and his relative inferiority in ence of his more fortunate fellow-men. Give the deaf-mute a proper and sufficient amount of instruction and he is by no means unqualified to mingle in social life. And in proof of this, the writer points to the fact that many educated deaf mutes have occupied and still occupy honorable positions in society,

The report then proceeds to show that deaf muter, endowed with an intelligent and sensitive soul, are as fit as others to receive advantageously moral and religious instruction, for their hearts are accessible to every varied sentiment. We cannot do better than repro-Ridianlous piece of business, and ill-becomes products in favor of home manufactured Pontificial Zousves fully armed. He has purland so successfully carried out by duce the language of the reverend writer on

blessings restricted so far to a few privileged

ones?

this point: "A deaf mute abandoned to itself passes its life in a state which exceeds the bounds of thought fully to realize. Equally in the dark with regard to its nature and its end. the poor little wretch can scarcely distinguish between good and evil, it can glean no clear notion of the Eternal Being, to whom it must render an account of its manner of life, its thoughts and actions. And, nevertheless, within that abject soul, where yawns that fearful void, lie latent all the elements which constitute a moral and a religious agenti Education would draw order from this chaos; religious instruction would light up in that dismal night a starbeaming with hope; it would kindle in the depth of these dense shadows the sacred beacon of faith and the flame of divine charity. Ah! it is here especially that the refusal of justice anent these poor creatures displays itself in all its inhumanity. To allow the intellect of the deaf mute to grow rank, or to grovel, while it is capable of culture: to close on it the barriers of social life, to cross whose threshold it has a right, is indeed cruel; but to refuse to impart to it the faintest notion of its creator; to stiffs in that heart, fashioned to love, the sweet accents of prayer and the promptings. of gratitude; to banish from the concourse of moral and religious beings the wretched pariab, whose brow bears the stamp of intellect, whose glance can take in the splendors of the starry vault, whose heart could throb with love or thrill with hope; here is barbarity, the very thought of which should cause a sensitive soul to shudder! And it is of such unspeakable good, of such transcendent advantages, we would deprive a whole category of human beings, created by God to love and serve him! And, let it be said with a blush that it is for mere want of space that these poor wretches writhe in the thross of moral agony. which fatally ends in the most appalling of all mistortunes, the death of the soul. Stretch forth a helping hand to these our unfortunate brothers; burst their bonds and make room for them around the hearthstone of religion, whose grateful glow will bring warmth to their benumbed souls. Shall we allow, in this prosperous Dominion, so blest by God because it is so profoundly religious, shall we allow a multitude of souls to perish of spiritual want and misery? Oh! no, such a supposition would be revolting to our patriotism and to our faith. We must then rear a vast edifice wherein these outcasts may, like their more favored brothers, seek shelter under the maternal wing of religion, and God, who rewards even a cup of water given in His name, will compensate a hundredfold the excritices made in favor of his most afflicted children."

OBITUARY.

Wolfgang Goethe grandson of the poet, is

Alfred Brady, one of the largest iron founders in the United States, is dead

James B. Scott. fish and commission mer-chant. Halifax, N.S., died in that city on Janu-

Anna Elizabeth Bray, the distinguished authorers; General Sir Richard England and Lord Castletown are dead. The funeral of the late James Michie, of Toronto, took place on January 16th The cortege was the largest ever seen in that city for

a private citizen. Geo. W. C. Pendleton, formerly Chief of Avillery in the Confederate army in Northern Virginia, and rector of Grace Church, died at Lexington, Va., on January 15th.

Mr. Joseph A. Simmers, of Toronto, German Consul for the Province of Ontario, died on January 17th. He had only been alling ten days, his complaint being inflammation of the stomach.

stomach.

Mr. Finlay McNeil, an old and respected resident of Palsley, Ont., about 70 years old, was on January 16th found dead lying on the floor in his house. His danghter in-law, who has been living with him for some time past, went away on the previous Friday for a short time, leaving him alone. His friends missing him, went to the house and found him dead. It is supposed he has been dead since stunday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stuart, chief clerk Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stuars, chief clerk of the Governor-General's office, died on Sunday, January 21st, at Otlawa, of dyphtheria. He served in the 71st regiment in the Crimes, retiring with the rank of captain. He was secretary to the Adjutant-General of Militia for many years, and also secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association from its establishment until about a year see He was transferred to the Governora year ago. He was transferred to the Governor-Genetal's office on the resignation of Captain Kidd, three years ago. He leaves a widow and

12 children. The funeral of Mr. Archibald Foreman, Grand Trunk conductor, whose death on Saturday, January 13th, from injuries received by falling from a a train a few days previously, took place at half-past two on fuesday afternoon from his residence, corner of Favard and Magdalene streats, Point St. Charles, to Mount Royal Cemetery. The employees of the Grand Trunk locomotive works will his brother conductors in the city and along the dines either way for a considerable distance, that could be spared, besides not a few of the higher officials of the Grand Trunk were present, and took part in the last sad rites over one they had known so long and honored. Many citizens also took part in the procession, which was one of the largest that had left Point St. Charies in some years The funeral of Mr. Archibald Foreman, Grand

The funeral of Miss Clara Caroline Taschereau left the residence of the Hon Justice Taschereau, Quebec, on the morning of January 16th, and was followed to the fasility by a ary 16th, and was followed to the fasilics by a lar e concourse of citizens, including members of the Cabinet, Bench and the learned professions. Rev. Mr. Auclair officiated at the libera, being assisted by Rev. Mes. rs. Laflamme and Marois, as deacon and sub-deacon. The Archbellop was on the archiept-coral throne, His Grace being assisted by the Very Revd. Cyr Legare, Vicar-Genoral, and Rev. Cet. Andet. All the city clergy, the Seminary, the Normal School stadents, and orphans of the Sisters of Charity were present. The attendance was Charity were present. The attendance was very large in the church, including many citizens of other denominations. The remains zens of other denominations. The remains were carried down to the Levis ferry, and proceeded yesterday afternoon to St. Ma Beauce, by the Quebec Central Railway. Marie de

THE LATE FATHER GRAHAM.

TORONTO, Jan. 18 .- The funeral of the late Rev. J. M. J. Graham, who died at his mother's residence, No. 192 Parliament street, on Friday last, took place yesterday morning. High Mass was sung at St. Paui's Church, Power street, which was draped in mourning, and the funeral service was conducted by the Roy, Father Sneehan. Deceased, who was 44 years of age, belonged to the Kingston diocese, and had been in the city for the past five weeks, during which time he has been ill. The pallbearers were Messie. Patrick McQueen, Patrick Kearney, John Bond, P. Sheedy, P. Sullivan and J. J.-Mallon, most of whom are members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The remains were interred in St. Michael's Cemetery.

JO Chalut, of Berthler, is appointed a Justice of Peace, with jurisdiction throughout the Pro-