THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

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UNEARINESS AND ALARM-CHAPLEAU BURNED IN EFFIGY-SCHEMES OF WHOLESALE BRIBERY-WILL THE "MONTONS" GO BACK -THE CABINET SECRET-INDIGNATION AT SIR JOHN'S TREACHERY.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.-Those accustomed to the ways of the Government departments can easily tell after a stroll through the buildings what the temper of the Ministry is. There is a sure barometer for a politician in the attitude of certain functionaries, and in the prevailing air of the offices a certain indication either of reof the offices a certain indication either of re-pose, satisfaction, doubt, uneasiness, slarm, consternation or panic. When every-bling is lovely and the goose hangs high, the departmental machinery runs as smooth as an oyster on the ball shell. But when a storm is no ing in the political atmembran transien in is brewing in the political atmosphere tension in some of the parts is soon exhibited. Messengers move about with less deliberation, theosengers clerks show signs of relaxation, higher officials become more absorbed and the number of callers upon Ministers perceptibly increases. All these signs deepen and broaden as the barometer I have endeavored to describe falls from point to point or vice versa. At present the barometer is falling and may now be said to waver be-

tween "UNKASINESS" AND "ALARM."

The indications are not to be mistaken. Min isterial affability even to the humblest visitors is something more than condescension, as if everybody was a political factor of high impor-tance. There is also much running to and fro, especially between Ottawa and Quibec, while less prominent emissaries are also on the wing. In fact, the soi-disant leaders of French Cana ia in the Cabinet look and evidently feel themselves on the ragged eige of a coming catasprophs. Charlesu got a painful reminder of it is the other night whilst he was addressing a relitical club in lower town the other night a cry of fire was raised and from the window he had the doubtfal pleasure of sceing his own effigy.

EANGED AND BUBNED

on the street near which he was speaking. This expression of mouth reprodution in Ot-tawa is significant when it is borne in mind tawa is significant when it is borne in hind that a very large portion of the population is either directly or indirectly depend to the Governm at for daily bread. Of lat i system to farming out public work has come i vogue. Therefore ladies who are by no means in neces-sitous circumstances who get "copying" to do at their bones. The work is latter done by

SMALL PAY

and the "farmers" pocket the difference. \mathbf{Th} same system is carried out in a hundled and one trades connected with the build age and it is rare indeed to find a family that h., not one or more members employed in this w.y. There may be nothing very wrong in giving out the work, but the effect is to destroy all public spirit in $\frac{1}{2} I_{aj}$ ge section of the people.

THE CABINET SECRET.

POST was eagerly sought and by persons of all classes. To Irish Satr', perose. Cathe revelations made in your columns wei have ang coased to have any confidence in Sir John Macdonald. His trickery and falsehood have passed into a proverb. He can deceive them no longer. He has sail that he has no confidence in "the breed" to which they belong, and they return the compliment. This is shown by the fact that the Liberal association of Ottaw. counts the Irish vote of the city as a most a unit against the pres-ent Tory Government. Of course, there are a few interested haugers on to ministerial skirts here as elsewhere, but they do not count for much, as their motives are transparent. The "Cabinot Secret," however, has greatly intensified the feeling of disgust at the Premier's double dealing and strengthened the determination to punish him. At the same time there is a very decided sentiment among Irishmen against the right of any set of persons among their number assuming to bargain for their re-presentation. If Sir John Macdonald desired to conciluate the Irish, the proper, mauly, statesmanlike way was to have openly taken the best organization is completely under his control in matters of this kind. If the Hon. Mr. John O'Donohoe could stomach the Hon. Mr. Mac-kenzie Bowell, the latter would not take his shout out of the ministerial trough on account of the new association. The "ex-Supreme Grand Sovereign of the Univer e" has found his position in the Cabinet too profitable in many ways to surrender it lightly, especially when are other ex G. S. U. a ready and eager to jump into the vacancy. But the trick exposed by The Post is only mother specimen of the reck-lessness by which Sir John pursues his objects. He gained his point. That was all be cared. But let him look out for the result next lection, which cannot be far off. From visitors to Ottawa from all quarters, as well as from local leaders, I hear but one expression of con-demnation of Sir John's conduct towards the Irish, and the determination to make him feel to the utmost the might of Irish resentment.

becoming relaxed. His first plan was to divide the French. For this purpose he brought Chapleau into the Cabinet with a view to off setting Langevin, for he had not forgotten how Sir George Cartier had kept him under because of his united following from Quebec. For some reason this game did not work satisfactorily. Sir John next cast about him for means where by, should the *Blcus* rebel, he might set them at definitions. To do this effectu-ally the Liberals of Outario had to be crippled. Hence the gerymander and fran-chise act by which it was hoped he could secure a solid following from Ontario which, with his contingents from the continues would a sond ionowing from Ontario which, with his contingents from the outlying provinces, would enable him to hold on to power. The French members when they voted for these measures did not see that they were cutting a stick for their own backs. That they see their error now, or will very soon, there can be no doubt. But the Premium was not without hous of effecting

the Premier was not without hope of effecting his object of DIVIDING THE BLEUS

on other grounds. For this he cultivated the hierarchy of Quebec, and but recently he boast-ed that he had the priests on his side, let Rouges, disaffected Bleus and Castors kick 88 they liked. This is what, I suppose, Sir John's friends would call "tactics," for which they profess to admire him so much. There are indications, however, that he is reckoning without his host. It would certainly be an extraordinary spectacle in politics to see the priests of Quebec meekly pulling in harness with the Orangemen under the banner of the bloody shirt now so frantically flaunted by the Mail for the reconquest of French Canadians. It is evident from all this that the Tornes are in a bad fix. An entente cordiale has been theroughly established between the revolted Blcus and the Liberals, which will be cenented as soon as Parliament meets. It will then be decided what course will be best to pursue. Of course Sir John is anxious not to have an adverse vote and consequent dissolution betore his Franchise Act comes into force. He will therefore play a desperate card should such contingency arise in order to gain time. It is admitted on all sides that a crisis is impending, and the anxiety with which those having unsettled claims against Ministers advertuse the fact by their more than evident anxiety to have a

settlement. CTTAWA, Feb. 18.—That it was Orange influence alone, which comwell known here. Whi e the Metis leader's life was, as it were, trembling in the balance, the Orange members in the Gabinet received intima-tion from certain of the head men of the order in Ontario that there was an intense feeling among the brethern against clemency, and that a reprieve would amount to the loss of the Orange vote and secure the active bostility of

all Orangemen to the government. Still, hesi tating to rouse opposition in Quebec, for the ministry had all along inclined to mercy, cautions inquiry was instituted in various quar-ters which resulted in establishing the truth of the representations made. It is also sail, and the *Mail* confirmed the report, that petitions were likewise sent in demanding the infliction

THE DEATH PENALTY

THE DEATH PENALTY on Riel. This decided the question. Of the two evils Sir John had to choose the least, and he decided to run the risk of offending the French Canadians by hanging Riel than face the fury of his Orange supporters. The French members of the Calimet had to swallow the same bitter pill or leave the Ministry. They accepted the former alternative believing, no doubt, that they could manage their country men by showing up Riel to have been a merce nary self-seeker, a coward, and an apostate. The desperate game was played and Riel was hanged, not for treason, but because to hang him was thought by ministers was more to their advantage than to let him cff.

OBANGE FANATICISM was gorged and pacified with the blood of Riel, and now comes the time for reckoning with the French Gauadians. But what a terrible thing to contemplate ! All the considerations of jun-tice, the recommendation to mercy, the fact that executions for treason are unknown under British law for many years, the dictates of hunanity, every consideration, in fact, which usually sway governments in dealing with political offences wars set aside for a pairry party advantage in future elections. Such being the facts, is it not high time that the men who representative Irishmen he could find into the could so busely pervert their power were driven cabinet. Weallknow wellen ugh thatth. Orange from a position they have disgraced? And is it organization is completely under his control in In then year wha heli e that governmen should be above the influence of factions in matters of life and death to drive Sir John and his cabinet of Orange puppets out of place and power forever.

A FORMAL DEMONSTRATION

TO BE MADE AGAINST GREECE BY THE UNITED POWERS

LONDON, Feb. 17.-The Daily News says We understand that upon the arrival of two men of war, sent to reinforce the British Mediterranean fleet, forward operations will be taken with a view of disabling the Greek fleet. In the present temper of the Greek nation there is little doubt the Greek admiral will forcibly resist the contemplated attack.

CHAMBERLAIN OPPOSES COERCION.

LONDON, Feb. 17. -- Mr. Chamberlain has quarrelled with Mr. Gladetone on the Greek policy of the Government., If the British fleet coerce the Greek fleet Mr. Chamberlain will resign his seat in the Cabinet. Two German, one French, one Italian and one Austrian man of war have joined the British sqadron in Sada Bay. The Dake of Edin-burgh commands the fleet. The Greek admiral will not fight if they meet, but will merely exchange shots and then haul down his flag. The commander of the French. Italian and Austrian men-of-war have received orders to limit their action to a formal demonstration. Two American men-of-war are expected to arrive soon at the Pirmus.

RUSSIA'S CONDITIONAL APPROVAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17 .- The Russian Government has sent a note to the Porte signifying its adhesion to the agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey, excepting the article concerning the military convention.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17 .--- The Porte maintains the Sultan's right to make a military treaty with a vassal prince as it claims to have done in the arrangement with Prince Alexander, and claims that the Treaty of Berlin was not broken by the firman appointing Alexander ruler of Eastern Roumelia because its effectiveness was made dependent on the ratification of the powers who are parties to the Treaty of Berlin.

MEANING OF GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

LONDON, F.b. 18 -The Netos says that the British Government's Greek policy is founded on the belief that war between lurkey and Greece would postpone rather than accelerate the settlement of the Greek claims. Greece, the Necos declares, must trust Mr. Gladstone and yield.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

THE GOVERNMENT WARNED AGAINST SHELVING

THE ISSUE.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—The Freeman's Journal declares that the letters between Mr. Gladstone and Lord de Vesci on the Irish question must be regarded with suspicion. While the correspondence was ostensibly inaugurated by the Premier for the purpose of obtaining further light on the needs of Ireland, the answers look as if justification was being sought for an evasion of the home rule issue. The Journal warns the Government to refrain from attempting to shelve the home rule question.

LONDON, Feb. 17. - Mr. Gladstone has taken the office of the privy seal in addition to that of premier. This is unusual, and would indicate that the Premier is experiencing difficulty in securing suitable colleagues.

SALISBURY DEFENDS HIS POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- Lord Salisbury, speaking at a hanquet at the Hotel Metropole this evening, said that recent events had cast a grave responsibility upon the Peers. He feared that Mr. Gladstone would not yield home rule to Ireland all at once, but by instalments. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was destroying the power of the landlords, and was not creating anything capable of promoting peace and prosperity. The Tory Irish policy was plain and right, namely, that of restoring and upholding the law and preserving order.

SOCIALISTS IN COURT.

THE COLLERS OF QUEBEC.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : SIR,-It may relieve the anxious mind of the

the letter of "Independent," 1 need call no better witness than yourself as, according to a statement in the Irish Canadian, the letter was

sant first to you for publication, but declined. I might question the good tasks of allowing THE FOST and TRUE WINNESS, both of which were avowedly founded in the interests of the Irish Oatholic population at large to be made the medium of wreaking vengance for a private quarrel on the part of any "crank" who may succeed in plying the owner of a ready pan; but that I leave to the readers of your papers. As to the more serious charge made against my bether the first me a term of asrvice of over

my brother-the first in a term of service of over thirty years—during more than half of which he has held his present responsible position of Cashier of the Cullers' office in Quebec—I dare say that at the proper time and place he will vindicate his hitherto unimpeachable character for honor and honsety. After that long lapse of time it fell to the turn of an Irish Catholic pen in an Irish Catholic organ to attempt to blacken Requesting that you will publish the present

letter.

Your obedient servant, MATTHEW WALSH.

Ottawa, Feb. 15, 1886.

[Now, as Mr. Walsh has had his say, we shall have ours. In the first place, let us settle the "culling" question. Well then, in a recent issue of The Posr, we complained that there were \$38,327 due to the Supervisor of Cullers' office at Quebec. We made that statement on the strength of the official report, dated 27th April, 1885. In order to be accurate, here it is, tatement and all:

THURSDAY, 28th May, 1885. Sessional Papers No. 14. ME. DE ST. GROBGES RETURN.

An order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1885, for a return showing : 1. The detailed amounts actually due to the

Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec for culling and n easuring. 2. The names of all parties indebted and the

date of incurring each hability. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State, Department of Secretary of State,

Ottawa, 33rd May, 1885.		,
04/51	15575	

OTTAWA, May 19th, 1e85. G. POWELL, Esq., Under Secretary of State, Otlawa SIE, -I herewith enclose statement of balances due on account of culling, as called for in the

accompanying order of the House of Commons. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obdt. servt. WM. HIMSWOBTH, per Com.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS OFFICE, } Quebec, 7th May, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Ottawa: SIR,--You will please tind enclosed statement of outstanding accounts due at my office on the 5th May, inst. I may state for your informa-mation that all the outstanding for the past mation that are the outstanding for the past year, 1884, will be collected during the present year, as also a large portion of the previous year. The number of outstanding for the year in question remaining unsold, the specifications remain in my possession.

I remain, sır. Your obedient servant, JAMES PATTON.

(Signed) JAMES PATTON. See book of outstanding accounts for particuars furnished Inland Revenue Department.

After this introduction there is a list of There are in all 162 names on that list and the total indebtedness is \$38,327.98. Among those whose names appear on that list as being in debt to the Government we find that of one James Patton & Co., whose total indebtedness amounts to about \$1500. The

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH ! nothing definite in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down

REGARDING THE FUNCTIONS OF AN IMPORTANT ORGAN. Of Which the Public Knows but Little.

Worthy Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientific American : Will you permit us to make known to the

public the facts we have learned during the past S years, concerning disorders of the human Kidneys and the organs which diseased Kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a Scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favor of TRUTH. It so needless to say, no medical journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.

> H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors of " Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. . It ordinarily weighs in the adult male about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ ! you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers, as they may be called, many times a day, as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily, night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from 65 gallons of blood an hour. or about 49 barrels each day, or 9,125 hoga heads a year ! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are ! We slice this delicate organ open length-

wise with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior.

We find it to be of a reddish brown color. soft and easily torn ; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to turther undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the kidney first begins.

Doing the vast amount of work which they ere obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result ? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated ; iuflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally, unable to do their work. The peivio sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering names which covers nine pages of foolscap. | the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible, disgusting pus, for it cannot take any other route !

U City and District of Montreal, has insti-tured, on this Ninetcenth day of January, 1886 as action for separation as to property against her hus-band, Louis Charles Leopold Goulhoud, of the same Stop and tLink of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, may the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order ? Can you expect when they are diseased or nublic will be naturally interested in knowing obstructed, no matter how little, that you

FEB. 24, 1886.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent, as shown by after death axaminations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition, and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go by if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessiog.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES. MAY, 1886. Prospectus on Application to Very Rev. W. Ring, Provincial, O.M.I.,

LOURDES HOUSE (OBLATE'S NOVITIATE).

Stillorgan, Dublin,

IRELAND.

27-tf

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 2475. The First day of Pebruary, 1886. Freent: The Hon. Mr. Justice Caron. Joseph Mennier, formerly lan-keeper, and now clerk, of the City and District of Montreal, Fluintiff, vs. Ludger David, former-ly of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, and of the Dis-trict of Montreal, and Aphonase David, Esquire, of the City and District of Montreal, advocate, *Tiers State*. On the motion of Measrs. Downle & Lanctol, Attor-pear within two months.

By the Court, GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.C.

27-2 27-2 GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.C. **PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF** MONTREAL. In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal. No. 8216. William Stewart Cunningham, of the City and District of Montreal, pattern-maker, Plaintiff, vs. Harry Ansell Benjamin, formerly of the same place, now of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, gentleman, Defendant. On motion of Messrs. Downie & Lanctot, Attorneys for Plaintiff, the Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

27-10

27-10 Attorneys for Petitioner. Attorneys for Petitioner. Attorneys for Petitioner. A N APPI ICATION WILL BE MADE at the next session of the Quebec Legisla-ture by the town of Salate Cunconde, for an Act amending its Chartor, 47 Victoria, Chap. 90, ingregard to the qualification of its counciliors and Yoters, the mode and time of its elections, taxation and other ob-ieets

Montreal, 26 January, 1886. <u>LONGPBE & DAVID,</u> <u>25-5</u> <u>Attornoys for said town.</u> <u>D</u>AME SAKAH ANNIE BAKER, OF THE City and District of Montreal, has insti-

place.

26-5

THE SESSION

which opens on the 25th inst. is looked forward to with almost painful interest. It is conceded on all hands that the Government has "a hard Sir John will find a way to coux the moutons back to their allegiance. From what I can gather, however, in conversation with some of these moutons, they are not likely to be coaxed. Considerable bribes are said to have been offered, and it is even asserted that some have been accepted, but it is conceded that the constituencies of Quebcehave gone for good against the Government, and that those members who embark their fortunes for whatever reason with those of the Tory ministry are doomed beyond hope of political salvation. Meantime, as if in anticiation of a speedy end to their lease of power, bere is a furious game of grab going on, and it nay safely be anticipated that when the Tories just office they will leave nothing behind them

that they can carry off. OTLAWA, Feb. 16.—The Government organ here has not a word to say in the way of com-ment or reply to THE POST'S '. Cabinet Secret." The Free Press quoted the article in full in its yesterday's issue, and alluded to it editorially. But, though the *Citizen* is ever ready to take up the culgels ir defence of its masters, it is silent on a subject which is certainly foremost in public attention at the moment. The organ certainly deserves a certain about of com-miseration under the circumstances For a long time past it has had nothing else to do but defend Ministers from the charges that have rained upon them from all sides. In this particular instance the task of defence would be rather onerous. The Citizen is strongly Orange in its sympathies, its chief, Mr. Mackintosh, M.P., being a fervid advocate of Orange incorporation. It may, advocate of Oran e incorporation. It may, however, refrain from defending Sir John Macdonald for his treachery to the Irish on the score that the Tory party, having determined to raise

THE PROTESTANT OBY

and down with the French, can afford to treat the Irish Catholics with contempt, No better indication of the disintegration of the Tory Darty, and no better proof of its weakness, could ba required than we have now in its assump-tion of the role which ruined the old Grit party under the late Hon. George Brown. That politician rode the Pro-t-tant horse in the Globe as Sir John is now the ing it in the Mail, and what were the results? Il evast body of the French-Canadian people The restranged, as likewise were the Irish Catholics, and the Tories profiting by the folly of their opponent, obtained office, and held on to it with slight interruptions ever since. Now we see Sir John committing the same blunder to every income weat he same blunder to experience, we may be sure, the same results. It may be questioned, however, whether Sir John deliberately chose this issue or whether he has been forced by circumstances to play

A DESPERATE GAME. It has been an open secret now for the last few sessions that his hold on the Bleu element was

BOBILLARD CONDEMNED.

French Canatians in Russell county are very different from those of their compatricts in this city, who, being dependent for their bread and butter on the Government, can always be ccmmanded to turn out and cheer for mini tars. At a meeting of the electors of St. Joseph's village, Russell county, which took place on the 14th instant the following resolution was passed :

instant the following resolution was passed : Whereas, considering the attlinite taken by Mr. Temoro Robilard, M.P.P., in his unopportune speech delivered on the 2nd inst. in the Ontario legislature on the Biel agitation. Whereas this action was in direct opposition to the rational sentiment, imputing without justification to the French-Canadians of Quebee province the fitle of "fanatical revolutionists," and other similar domuncli-tions, evidently with the object of gaining additional popularity with the Tory party; Resolved, that this meeting unanimously protests against the opithets: "demagogues," "frantical re-volutionist," "traitors to their country" and 'traitors to their nutronality" which Mr. Rob Bards aw fit to use officially in his speech concerning bis comparitoes. ADDITUG LAFLEUR, Pres. FRANCIS GAUTHIER, Sec. F

THE WELLAND CONTRACTS.

The extraordinary delay in the announcement of the names of the successful tenderers for the proposed new works on the Welland Canal cause a great deal of comment. hen it is emembered how often and with what brazan impudence contracts have been monpulated by this Government for party purposes, this delay is easily explained. Indeed, he contractors now here do not expect that any considerations, except such as have a party complexion, will weigh with the Minister of Public Works in disposing of the work. There is, however, a very disturbing element in this business, that is the precarious position of the Ministry. Should a change of Government take place, as is very likely, before the work will have been completed, the contractors may find themselves in the parlous position of not having to deal with the Minis-ter on a secret understanding made ter on a secret with his predecessor.

PARLIAMENT.

Everything is ready for the opening of Par-liament. It is said that Sir John is desirous of having a short session, and that no allusion to Riel will be made in the speech from the throne. Of course a general remark on the suppression of the rebellion will find utterance in His Excellency's formal address; but that will be sufficient to set the ball rolling from the very begin ning of the session. It will be impossible for the Opportion or the revolted Conservatives of Quebec to allow a congratulatory paragraph to appear in the reply to the speech from the throne regarding the rebellion without as strong a protest as possible. It is therefore likely that there will be an amendment to the address, or, perhaps, two or three amendments, which will perhaps, two or three amendments, which which test the strength of parties and place on record the feeling of Parlament in relation to the blackest chapter in Canadian history. RIDEAU.

PER CENT. Lieut. Josiah Chance, of the 17th Inf. U.S.A., died suddenly at Tremont, O. Taken sick while shopping, he died on the way home of heart disease. He was a brother of the Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio; Capt. Jesse Chance, of the 13th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Stanley Huntley, widow of the late Brooklyn Eagle humorist. He drew \$30,000 in the Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery on July 10th, 1883, and invested it in land in Dakota Territory, where stationed. At his death his estate was worth over \$100, 000. He put his money where he got a return

THE LONDON LEADERS ON TRIAL FOR INCITIN TO RIOT.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .--- The hearing in the case of the Socialist leaders Hyndmann, Burns, Champion and Williams, who are charged with inciding to riot, contempt of law, etc., in connection with the recent demonstrations in London, began in Bow street police court this morning. The court room was well filled with spectators, but not crowded. Mr. Poland, solicitor for the treasury, in presenting the case of the Government, guoted from speeches made by the detendants at the time of the riots. Several newspaper reporters were called as witnesses and gave testimony regarding the action of the prisoners previous to and during the disorders. Mr. Poland asked that all the prisoners be committeed for trial. He said the prosecution had nothing of a political nature in it, and urged that the men be prosecuted for mirdemeanor. This, he continued, consisted of the utterance by the different detendants of expressions and sentiments with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The utterances were made at the meeting held at Trafalgar square and Hyde park, on Monday of last week. Mr. Burns at the Trafalgar equare meeting said to the as:emblage, "Unless we get bread they will as emblage, "Unless we get bread they will gct lead, and the next time we will sack the bakers' shops." It was Burns who suggested to the mob to march through the west end. When the mob arrived at Hyde park Burns again addressed the crowd and said, "We have shown what stones can do. We will try powder and shot if they don't accede, and there will be a revolution." Champion, in his speeches to the rioters on the same day, urged his hearers to influence the police and army to join the people. Williams, in his speech, urged the people to organize, saying he was unwilling to have starving men confront the soldiery upless the former organized. Hyndmann said : " Let us show a firm front. If peace able means fail, I will be the first to summon you to arms." The case was adjourned for week, the prisoners being allowed to give

ail. 1. . ANOTHER SOCIALIST MEETING. A meeting of Socialists in Bermondsey last evening was addressed by Hyndmann, Williams, Burns and Champion, who spoke in favor of a social resolution.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dosc.

A rice pudding was received among the AN INVESTMENT THAT PAID 50,000 third-class mail matter at the Brooklyn Postoffice.

> It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectorial is the best cough medicine ever used.

Editor Morgan, of the Chase County (Kan.) Leader, having received a note from an irate subscriber, saying, "Stop your paper and send reasonable bill and I will pay it," sent a bill for \$5,000, saying that he could not afford press it would be better for the country our command. Even an analysis of the water, to suspend publication for less.

whether this same James Pation & Co., who owes \$1500 to the Government since 1880, is the same James Patton, the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, or whether be is interested in that firm or not? We have been told that the Supervisor and James Patton & Co. are one, but are not in a position to say so ourselves. In any case, if the officials in this department had performed their duty, this \$38.327 would not be outstanding. In all cases the money due for culling is paid, or should be paid, before the specifications leave the office, and nothing but neglect, or worse, could have allowed the enormous sum of \$35,327 to accumulate on the books. So much for the culling. Now, as for Mr. Walsh's denial about

writing to the papers, we shall take that next in order, and we tell Mr. Walsh that the papers have been pauseated with letters from himself, his brother and other interested employés. We know of many papers that have received dozens of communications from the Walshes and their friends, and this fact we can prove. With respect to his statement that we refused to publish a letter signed "Independent," we beg to tell him that he is mis-taken. We did not refuse to publish it.

What we did was to request the writer to place his name under the document and if he did we were prepared to publish it. This request on our part was not answered. We know well that "Independent" was influenced by interested parties and that he wrote

contrary to his own convictions. Otherwise why did he not sign the document like a man if he believed in the principles enunciated in his communication? Again Mr. Walsh says : "I might question the good taste of allowing THE POST AND

TRUE WITNESS, both of which were avowedly founded in the interest of the Irish Catholic population at large, to be made the medium of wreaking vengance for a private quarrel on the part of any "crank" who may succeed in plying the owner of a ready pen, but that I leave to the readers of your paper." THE POST, it is true, was founded in the interest of the Irish Catholics of this Domi-

nion, but it was not founded in the interest ot a few self-seeking so-called Irish politicians, whose whole stock in-trade consists in being Irish in name only. These men have been living and fattoning on their so called Irish

"principles." They think that "they" are the Irish people. They fancy that "they" represent Irish pational sentiment in this county. They are under the impression that the sun of Irish nationality in this Dominion shines for them alone, and that if "they"

are satisfied so should every Irishman in clique, the inner history of whose past career may yet be the duty of THE POST to write it,

and, God ! what a history ! If Mr. Walsh considers, himself wronged, he knows the course to take. The facts are these: According to the letter we here publish, Mr. Walsh's brother has been "fifteen how does he explain the accumulation of so large an amount of arrears as \$38,327.

We repeat now what we said before, that if those gentlemen attended to their business sent a and wrote less sycophantic letters for the

can have pure blood and escape disease? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, an escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your very feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption, in weak lungs, dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker, until one day it suddenly stops, and death from apparent "heart disease" he verdict

But the medical profession, learned and aignified, call these diseases by high sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die for the arteries are carrying slow death to the affected part, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus laden kidneys which here in our wash bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do ; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter.

But you say, "my kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man People die of kidney disease of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never there had a pain nor an ache!

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerves of feeling to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know.

When you consider their great work, the Canada sing hallelajah. But THE POST delicacy of their structure, the ease with fights the battles of the people, not those of a which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health of our men and women in the country has yet to be written, and it Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerating. Don't you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping this machinery in working order? Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work, without years" Treasurer of the Cullers' Department attention from the engineer? Don't you at Quebeo, and if not derelict in duty see how dangerous this hidden disease is ? It is lurking about us constantly, without giving any indication of its presence. The most skillful physicians cannot detect

it at times, for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined by any means which we have at ohemically and microscopically, reveals

D AME MARIE GEORGIANA DEMEUL, of the Village of St. Gabriel, District of January, 1886, an action for separation as to property, syainst her husband, Cyprien Turcot, of the same place. CALINTE LEIBEUF, 28-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

CALIXTE LEBEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Ritchief for Frankler Ritchief for Frankler ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIFT OF MONTREAL. SUPFRIOR COURT. Jame Edwidge Joubert, of the parish of 5t. Enfont Jesus (Cotean St. Louis), District of Montreal, wife of Issie A. Gauther, deduct, of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Pleintiff, and tho said Isaie Gauther, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been Instituted this day egainst the De-fendant. EDMOND LARRAU, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 10th January, 188%. 24-61

TNFORMATION WANTED- OF ELZEAR GUIMONT, who left Kaunourasks, P.Q., four years ago for Manifold. When last heard from was on his way to New Orleans. Any information con-cerning him will be thankfully received by his father, JOSEPH GUIMONT, St. JANUE Lapocaterie, Kamouraska, P.Q. 27-2

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