BAJQUET TO MR. A. M. SULLIYAN

Speech by Mr. Parnell.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY MR. SULLIVAN.

What the Itish in America Think of the Cause.

On Saturday night the leading Irishmen of London entertained Mr. A. M. Sullivan at a public banquet at the Westminster Palace Hotel to celebrate his recent return from America. Mr. W. J. Doherty, proposed the tonet of the "Irlsh Parliamentary Party," which was enthuriastically received, and Mr.

Mr. J. Kenny, M.P., responded.
Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., proposed the toast of the "Irish race at home and abroad," the O'Gorman Mahon, who was warmly received, responded in a brief speech.

Mr. Parnell, on proposing the toast of the evening, said - We owe to Mr. Sullivan a deep debt of gratitude for the way in which he has kept the mind of the Irish people, above, beyond all other things and all other interests, however great, upon the goal of National Self-Government for Ireland (loud applause). We all remember how when issue Butt formed an independent Irish Parliamentary Party, and strove, and successfully strove, to wrest many of the Irish constituencies from the grasp of Whig and Tory, how A. M. Sullivan stood by his side and defeated in the county Louth the then Mr. Chichester Sullivan, from his seat in Parliament (applause), but he has, since his retirement from Parliament, found opportunities for doing stelwart services for his country (cheers). He has crossed the stormy Atlantic, and has carried the tale of our struggles and demands from State to State of the American Union. and we welcome him back again amongst us, and trust that the day may come when A. M. Sullivan will take his place in an Irish House of Commons upon Irish soil, and may devote those splendld abilities which be possesses, and which he uses, for the benefit of his country, in the cause of his native land, again (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Sollivan, on rising to respond was course of his speech he said-For some years it had been a settled purpose of my life to re-vielt America. This fact was known to Mr. Parnell, to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Egan, and the other leaders of this public movement in Ireland, and they at once made clear to me that my own idea of going privately through America without speaking was one generosity and a kindly personal induigence towards me which Mr. Parnell often memorably displayed, he said to me, "Your speaking is unavoidable. We shall write to your friends in America. Let it be done in an orderly way, and we shall ask them to hear from you your honest and independent testimony as to Ireland of the present day." Now, gentlemen, I would that this simple statement could reach those public critics who represent Charles Stewart Parnell as an ironhanded despot, who wishes no man to be heard but some man who will speak as his own speaking trumpet. I am ashamed to say in his presence, but I am disclosing no mysteric is secret when I state to-night that, at the council table of the Irish party, again and age in I have differed before his face with think and wonder why I have been chosen as my friend, and I saw in his face no less welcome ; in of my honest dissidence than the and I must also say that I hever can make sign to at greeted those who praised and ap- out why I ever should have been called the niches have yet been filled and these have and that in the Cabinet of the Sovereign of own notion at out leaders of the Irlan peo. Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise—the this country to-day there sits no mar, whether chief or subordinate, more ready to will have a leader, because they receive from his colleagues honest differences possess such a keen instinct with regard to of opinion, and more anxious to collect the public matters and political movements that views of all, than the captain of the Irieh they certainly don't require a leader. It's party in Parliament (loud applause). I should rather the prople lead the leader instead of windows will contain also medallions like on this first public occasion to utter the leader leading the people. I have al- on ornamental panels, perpetuating the memacross the Atlantic my thanks, my grateful ways studied this in my short Parliamentappreciation of thousands and thousands of any and public life, and up to the pre-Irishmen in that country to whom my politic sent I have always been very careful in not cal opinions and statements must have seem. preventing the people from obtaining as ed very tame and very backward indeed, men | much as they could obtain (hear, hear). The of more far-reaching purpose and more carn- public situation at present I look upon as est (I might almost say more desperate) re- a very hopeful one. It is exceedingly proba- other illustrious personages connected with solves, who greeted my views and myself ble we will not make as much progress during with a generous teleration for which I was the next few years as we have during the not prepared, and who extended, moreover, to past iew years. The Irish nation has been in me the still further favor of having heard what I had to say, arsuring me, and begging that I might assure the Irish national leaders at home that, although they had arrived at tensive during the existence of the Coercion different conclusions—although their study of Act, still I feel confident that we different conclusions—although their study of England's refusal of Ireland's demand had shall continue to make progress which will This portion of the structure is to be dedidriven them upon other courses—that they give satisfaction and hope to our people at prayed God's blessing upon the efforts of the | home and abroad (loud applause). I see no men at home, and would heartily hall the accomplishment of their desire (loud applause). The Irish in that greater Iroland, numbering ten or twelve millions, if you take the second or third generations into account, are now a power in the world that must be taken into account by anyone who has to deal with the Irish question (applause). Within the past few years the statesmen of this country, rising to a little more of wisdom and sagacity than used to prevail, have begun to perceive that it is not with the Irish left at home they have now to reckon (applause). They have but removed, as it were, to the further end of the fulcrum the weight that they thought they had destroyed by displacing it, and the Itish who were thus driven forth have a much more powerful leverage on the public opinion of the world to-day than even the Irish here at home (applance). One all dominant, nil-consuming anxiety prevaded those Irish millions—" Is there disunion among the men at home?" One passion has seized upon the Irish race in America-one thought prevades them. They have read aright at length the chequered history of their native land, and they have profited by the lessons which it teaches. They have now arrived at this conclusion—this deepsested determination; they will not have division (loud applause). We have, they say, the adverse views as to how to accomplish the regeneration of Ireland, but no longer are we pulling at cross purposes, and it is our earnest desire to see the Irish people at home acting unitedly under the leader-

ship of Charles Stewart Parnell, which leader-

ship we mean not in the sense of hero

worship, not in the sense of the old Celtic

principle—not so, but in the sense of re-cognizing that he has shown himself fit to

be, and that he is, the captain of the Irish

nation; in the sense they have made a test

pole to pole, from the rising to the setting of

Stewart Parnell (loud cheers) 1 have met

American statesmen; I have met members

of the American Benate: I have met Gover-

to the solution of the Irish question, failed to understand, and the day will come when America, speaking through her established Government, will give to this thought that she falls to understand why this international, trouble which is disturbing her peace as well as the peace of England, could not be settled upon the reasonable plan of giving to Treland the rights and liberties that a State in the American Union possesses under that system (applause) That is American public opinion; and, in view of the recent elections there, and of others that are soon to follow, I think it not a far-fetched idea that, following the example of England, who a few years ago carried her advice to Continental rulers as to how they ought to govern, some day Uncle Sam may come to what is called the mother country, and say, "This Irish question bas now become an American question, and we invite you in diplomatic language to meet us in a friendly conference to determine how it is to be settled" ("pplause). Ab, gentlemen, what of these millions across the way'? You cannot know, you cannot measure the intensity of their devotion. The gaze of those millions are now daily upon your be also the most commanding, embellished, every movement. Something was said a and striking portion of the whole structure, moment ago, and I desire to speak with all Like the rest of the beautiful and costly ediif any man by defection or spathy could wreck this organization. I tell you that never ngain in your generation will any Irish movement, constitutional or unconstitutional, armed or unarmed, so largely enlist the active sympathy and support of the millions of the have done, that it is not likely that the Irish end of the harbor, and the Island of millions in America would again give them. Orleans. In the centre the facade selves to this extent in purse, in pocket, in will be divided by a pavilion surmounted heart, and deed to the movements at home, by a lofty campanile, with ornamental seeing how many of them have come to iron work of beautiful and delicate design at nought, realizing the fact that-if their hopes its apex. Slight and elegant, this tower, Fortescue, now Lord Carlingtord. We have in this movement and this leadership be though quadrilateral, will present no harshall regretted the disappearance of Mr. A. M. wrecked, your generation will see effort from ness to the eye, groups or clusters of small them no more-I have felt that the man had better never been born who by any act or word should take from the confidence of the | the four corners. Standing out in bold relief

National independence (cheers). Every day some sneers are raised at the Parlimentary party as parliamentarians, as if in our day not in exile, but at home in Ireland once the billside in Ireland as to physireceived with enthusiastic cheering. In the history of the Irish race for two hundred other. Immediately underneath these groups years have the movements of so many men been watched with such throbbing hearts and streaming eyes as are the movements of these men by the Irish millions in America. They see the conflict passing, as it were, before that was impracticable (laughter); with a smoke of battle hides the scene for a moment statue of Champlain with his right hand restthe Irish flag is still flying in the air (cheers).

> very warmly, proposed the toast of "Ire-land a Nation," which was enthusiastically drunk. Mr. G. Byrne, M.P., proposed the health of the "Patriotic Clergy of Ireland," which was responded to by the Fev. Father

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., was received

McKenty. Mr. A. M. Sullivan then rose to propose the health of their distinguished president, the chairman of the evening (applause.) The toast having been drunk with enthu-

sinem. Mr. Parnell, in responding, said-I often chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, leader (the Irish becule (laughter.) ple is this, that they never had, and never advancing by leaps and bounds during the duration of this Parliament (applause), and the leaps and bounds may not be so exreason to fear that we shall not continue to gain advantages for Ireland, and to etrengthen and consolidate the influence of the people at home, and I feel sure that those of my countrymen who live in England, and who may be listening to me to night will not slacken in the valuable assistance which they have given in the past, and so long as they believe us honest, so long as they consider we are actuated by a desire to benefit mais, Malechites, Algonquins, and Micmacs. Ireland and her people, and are determined to remain aloof from all English parties who refuse to concede to the just rights of Ireland -in other words, we should remain in independent opposition until we gain those rights, refusing to accept place, office, pension or situation for ourselves or any one else from the English Government, and so long as we continue on those tuly of the Commissioner of Crown Lauds, unlines, so long, I believe, we shall continue to | doubtedly reflect the highest credit upon the have your confidence and your help in maintaining union, activity, and energy in all our | man, and have been pronounced by eminent ranks. We shall also continue to receive, as we have received in the past, the confidence and support of our countrymen abroad (long

and continued applause).

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., who was loudly cheered, proposed the toast of the National League in an eloquent speech. The toast was duly honored.

Mr. Preddie, an Englishman, responded. Letters of apology from Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Molloy, M. P., having been read.

The proceedings terminated.

THE IBISH EMIGBATION QUESTION.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 .- The Secretary of Tuke's emigration fund has issued an appeal for aid clanship of loving the man more than the to enable the distressed people of Ireland to emigrate to Canada and the United States. He says, so well are the emigrants, already sent throne a panel of large size has out, prospering, that some of them have begun to send home money to assist their relaquestion at all their meetings that there shall tions to emigrate, and thus a beginning has be-an unbroken rally of the Irish race from been made in the poorest districts in the West towards starting a natural flow of emithe sun, under the guidance of Charles gration. The local government board has applied to Tuke's committee for co-operation in furthering the Government's emigration scheme. The districts already entrusted to nors of the American States, who, whatever I the committee, contain a population of over opinion they held or hold about Ireland as 30,000

THE NEW OUEBEC PAR-LIAMENT.

A Truly National Build'ng-Minute Descrip ion of a Proposed Princely Structure:

The tenders for the new Quebec Parliament buildings were opened yesterday at the Ancient Uspital. In the view of their early construction, the following minute description, supplied to the Globe by its Quebec correspondent, will be read with interest :--

The Quebec Public Buildings is a large quadrilateral, enclosing a quadrangle, and each facade, 300 feet long, being directed to one of the cardinal points of the compass. Of this quadrilateral the two sides, and what may be termed the rear, are actually built, fluished and occupied, the eastern side or tront being the one for the construction of which tenders have now been called. It is this front which is to be the Parliament House, and, as may be expected, it is the most important, as it will solemnity on this subject of what might beiail fice, it will be constructed of cut and dressed grey limestone from Deschambault—a very pretty stone, and one also well suited to the climate. It will be five storeys in height, including the basement and attic, and will command an unrivalted field of view, including the chain of the Laurentain Mountains, the Irish race in America; and realizing, as I Valley of the St. Charles, the eastern ness to the eye, groups or clusters of small columns, with polished shafts and graceful capitals, supporting it and rounding it off at Irish people in the movement now leading to on its front will appear the Imperial crown, with the cypher "O. E." and the royal coat of arms, separated by a frieze in resework from the large clock dial placed between two smokaccepting a seat in that assembly brought ing torches, crosswise, and bound with a with it aught but toil and drudgery, and pain banderole showing the single, but expressive and physical exertion (applaus) 10 days word, "Fugit" But, properly speaking, the are gone when the life of an Irish National campanile will belong to Jacques Cartier, the member of Parliament was that of easy or joy- / discoverer of Canada, whose life-size statue ment in London. The men around me know | will proudly occupy its topmost niche, supthat they had better be toiling on ported on either side on the wings of the pavilion by allegorical groups of statuary, cal endurance than going through the duties representing History and Poetry on the of that assembly, and yet never in the one hand and Religion and Country on the are placed on the one side the Cost of Arms of the city of Montreal, and on the other that of the city of Quebec-the former surmounting a statue of Maisonnenve, who is represented with his sword by his side, them. They know the disparity of numbers | the short clock of the period carelessly hangwhere fifty men fought against 500. They ing from his shoulder, bare-headed, and with see, as it were, the shock of the conflict, the one hand on his breact : and the latter a from their view, and with palpitating hearts ing on the trunk of a 1 and raising with they wait until it has cleared away to see if the other his cross-bi- blade towards heaven. Between these two and in the front of the base of the camps: e are placed statues of the two next Frenc : Governors of New France-Montmagny and Daillebout. The niches along the third storey will be devoted to statues of religious celebrities, inoluding Laval, Bretcent, Marquette, Olior.

etc., and those along the second to the herces of Canadian history-Frontenac, haughtily leaning on his sword; Wolfe, with his imperious profile, with one hand stretched forward in the act of commanding, and the other holding a British standard; Montcalm, in a pensive attitude, looking forward to his plorious defeat; and the Chevalier de Levis

with its point in the earth. On the ground storey only two of the tributes news. peen set apart for statues of the Maronia latter being represented in the character of one of the Muses, tablets and stylet in hand, The frieze dividing this storey from the one above will bear the legend, "Je me Souvieus" (I remember.) The spaces between the ory of the principal French and English Governors of the country, such as Talon, de Callieres, de Vaudreuil, La Galissonniere. General Murray, Lord Dorchester, General Prevost, Sir Charles Bagot, Lord Elgin, Lord Dufferin, etc., besides the names of many Canadian history. Over the main entrance

the building, which is pierced the centre of the pavillon, is placed the Provincial Coat of Arms, this entrance is reached by and grade or enclosed plane encircling a handsome fountain and deep basin to be constructed of Stanstead granite. cated to the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. On the reve ment wall of the basin, and immediately fronting the main entrance of the legislative balls, is to be placed a group of statuery, representing an Indian mother and her family looking down upon the husband and father in the act of spearing fish in the waters beneath, while handsome shields on either side of the group commemorate the names of the friendly tribes, such as the Hurons, Abenakis, Montag-Altogether the facade of the edifice presents, according to the plans and designs, an exceedingly rich, striking and animated appearance with its wealth of sculpture, tracery, columns, entablatures, triezas, medallions, and statues. The plans and designs in question, which are the work of Mr. E. E. Tache, son of the late Sir Etienne P. Tache, and present Dearchitectural taste and skill of that gentle. judges in such matters, including Her Royal Highners the Princess Louise, as providing for a building which will surpass in beauty not only anything of the sort on this Continent, but even in Europe, not excepting any of the boasted structures of Florence, Rome, or Paris. As for the interior, it must suffice to briefly state that it will be fully in keeping with the richness and beauty of the exterior, and that provision is amply made for all that can conduce to the health and comfort of the representatives of the people, the officers of both Houses, and the accommodation of the public. Both the Legislative Council and Assembly Chambers will measure 85 by 52 feet each, and will be most richly decorated and upholstered, the Speakers' chairs being marvels of taste and beauty. In the Council Chamber and immediately above the been set apart for an oil painting representing the spotheosis of Jacques Cartler. Alto-

gether the appointments of the two houses

will be of a classical as well as of a most

sumptuous character-paint, gilding, and

black walnut not being spared to produce magnificent coups d'ail. As for the library of

the Legislature, the plans provide for its being located in an admirably lighted and

spacious apartment with decorations in keep-

ng with the rest, and supplied with all that

can contribute to the ease and convenience of those who will have occasion to resort to it. The estimated cost is \$300,000.

STORMY WEATHER OFF NEWFOUD-LAND. TWENTY-TWO VESSELS WRECKED IN ORSEN BAY-

DESTRUCTIVE GALE IN TWILLINGATE HARBOR. Sr. Joun's, Nfld., Dec. 19.-The schooner "Mary Jane," which arrived this morning from Twillingate, reports that the greatest storm of 50 years was experienced there on Tuesday last. Monday was delightfully fine, but that night the wind began to blow with great violence, accompanied by heavy snow drifts, which continued over 48 hours, at at times increasing to a perfect hurricane. Twenty-two vessels of different sizes were totally wrecked in Green Bay. At Little Harbor, the schooner "Ramusant" was wrecked; it is not known whether wholly or partially. Wharves, stages and flukes were swept away in every direction. The schooner Island Home," owned by Mr. Garland, of Island Cove, was lost during the gale at Kettle Cove, Conception Bay. The vessel was insured. The storm raged with such jury that it was scarcely possible to do anything to prevent vessels from drifting upon the rocks. The names of those driven ashore in Twillingate harbor, are "Lucy," "Ripple," Erebus," "Abyssinia," "Penin ula," "Restless," "Ransom" and "Banger." The last two are total wrecks, the others partial. At the Arm, "Wild Bover" and "Dalleys" went ashore, and another craft belonging to Waterman & Co., at Back Harbor.

DOUBLE MURDER IN BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 21 .- Alexander Jefferson, a negro, committed a double murder to-night and sectously wounded two other persons. Mrs. Jackson, an aged colored woman, resided on Buff lo Avenue with her daughter Annie. Henry Hicks (colored) and Celestial Jefferson, brother of the murderer Alexander, who loved annie, was jealous of his brother and Hicks. Several times he threatened to kill the entire family. Tonight he stealthily approached the house, of life. discharged a double - barreled shot - gun through the window, killing Hicks and seversly wounding Celestial. The murderer next cut Mrs. Jackson's throat from ear to ear, causing her death, and after severely cut-

ting Annie in the breast, escaped.

A CURE FOR DYPHTHERIA. A gentlemen residing in the northern part of the city, whose two littledaughters were dying resort he made a trial of, it, using washed the children by means of a common clay pipe. on last year's price, will, it is to be hoped, The effect was almost magical. Within two compensate the merchants who risked thouhours there was a complete relief, and within two days the children, who had been given up by their physician, had completely re-covered. While it is not reasonable to rely entirely upon sulphur in the ills that beset childhood, it is doubtful if there has ever been a proper recognition of its value as a destroyer of morbld or fungus membraneous growths in cases of a dyphtheritic type. Distilled er sublimed sulphur, known as flowers of sulphur, should be used, not the powdered crud saulphur .- Philadelphia Record.

ALLEGED IMPET OF TELEGRAMS. London, Dec. 21 .- A writ has been issued by the Central News Agency against the Eastern Telegraph Company, of which Mr. John Pender is chairman and Sir James Anderson managing cirector, claiming heavy damages for uslog telegrams from Egipt sent with both hands reating on his bared blade by a correspondent of the Contral News. Anderson is also chairman of the Exchange T-legraph Company Agency, which dis-

> According to the existing Russian law, apostasy from the State Eligion entall severer penalties than theft or murder. A Russian subject who abandons the orthodox faith for any other whatever is deprived of his children, his estate is handed over to guardians appointed by the State, and he nimself is liable to prosecution by the Holy Synod until he abjures. The Golos remarks that this severity defeats its own object, and advises that this antiquated legislation should be abolished in favor of full religious tolerance and liberty of conscience, after the example of Western Europe. According to the existing Russian law, apos

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK POOR FUND.

The City and District Savings Bank has just distributed \$10,800 among the following charltable societies, being the interest on the Swurs Grises......\$1,000

for l'Asile St. Joseph . . . for la Saile de d'Asile St.

Bornes Grices for la Salle de l'Asilo Nazareth..... cours Grises, and Rev. Cure of the parish of St. Joseph for the poor of

1.000 St. Bridger's House of Beinge for aged and infirm destitute persons.....

St. Bridget's House of Refuge for night refuse for destitute poor........ St. Bridget's House of Refuge for the poor of St. Patrick's Church.... St. Bridget's House of Refuge for the poor of St. Ann's Church...... St. Bridget's House of Refugo for the

200

165

400

500

100

500

500

385

poor of St. Mary's Church...... ents de la Providence Sourdes-Muettes..... Scents de la Providence, Visitation

street, and the Boy. Cure of the parish of St. Bridget's for the poor of the street, kev. Cure of the parish Sacre-Cour, for the poor of the parish

cours de la Providence, Asile du Sacre-Cour, Fallum street, Rev. Cure of the parish of St. Vincent de Paul, for the poor of the parish..... Score de la Misericorde..... Scents du Bon Pasteur.....

Orphelius Catholique, St. Catherine street Asile des Sourd-Muets, Cote St. Louis. St. Vincent de Paul Hospital...... Notre Dame Hospital......
Montreal General Rospital.....

Protestant House of Industry and Refage Montreal Dipensary Ladies' Benevolent Society Protestant Orphan Asylum.....

Infants' Home.....

Industrial Booms.....

University Lying-in Respital..... Hervey Institute..... Protestant Church Home..... Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes....

Women's Hospital..... Hebrew Young Men's Benevolent SoTHE JAMAICA FIRE.

11th inst, started in a few bundles of shingles in Fentardo's lumber yerd. Had there been means at hand to extinguish it, the conflagration might have been prevented. The fire brigade arrived ten minutes after the alarm was given, and was slow in getting to work. The fiames ascended and caught a large savlogs bank building. Sparks from this fired eight buildings in various parts of the town, and the destroying element was soon beyond control. In an hour the conflagration was the greatest ever witnessed here. Places of worship, stores, public buildings, wharves, banks, private residences, shops and printing offices all succumbed. It will take years to repair the damage. Business is suspended the people are homeless, and wild over their losses, hundreds are lodging in the open air at the Park race-course. Five lives were lost. The shipping was drawn into the bey, thus escaping the destruction, but the sales and decks had to be kept wet. Boats were manued to take away the people, but the wind changed and this was unnecessiry. Heartrendering scenes were witnessed, many children being lost in the streets and crying for their parents. At a public meeting it was decided to appeal to England for help, and to establish soup kitchens.

people often are of the former-how covetous of the latter! Many suffer their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached, through ignorance of the facility afforded by these incomparable Pills of checking the first untowand symptoms of derangement, and reinstating order without interfering in the least with their pleasure or pursuits. To the young especially it is important to maintain the highest digestive efficiency, without which the growth is stunted, the muscles become lax, the frame feeble, and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy that none save the most thoughtless would permit it to sap the springs

NEWFOUNDLAND.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT independently and progressively, braving the on deck of the great ship-" The Dominion.

This year our Labrador flest returned not last Thursday, saw in the Record of that day so successful with negard to quantity of a communication commending the use of firsh taken as other years, but the marked sulphur in the case of dyphtheria. As a last improvement in curing, together with the increase in price, will do much to make up flowers of sulphur and applying it directly to the deficiency. Our shore fishery also will the membraneous growths in the threats of | fall short in catch, but \$1 per quintal advance sands of dollars, and enable the fishermen to secure what they can only hope for-the necessaries of life.

> sanguine hopes of all concerned. Tilt Cove may be truly changed in name and called Copper Mountain, whilst Betts Cove and Little Bay are doing well.

> general election, marked by peace and order throughout the several districts. Our merchants have given the Government a check for their past political misconduct and personal insuite, during last session especially, many new men are placed in power as legislators, men who have promised to sound the war cry of taxation or Confederation, it either course is attempted to be resorted to by Goyernment. The railway company, pliable to to the interests of the Shea and Whiteway party, permitted labor to be used as bribery, such districts as the same could command influence. In the meantime, the employment afforded many will doubtless help that through the com-paratively idle sease o, and we look upon the

> and hold a prominent place amongst her eister colonies; but economy must be the order of the day with the Government so as not to have to resort to increased taxation. We look forward to the great Fishery Ex-

hibition in England, from which we expect to derive many advantages, and hope we will be properly represented thereat.

The greatest evil we expect to have to deal with in the near future is that of landlordism in St. John's; pecusiary changes will undoubtedly take place which it is feared will muterially affect the interests of present tenants, if our statesmen are not alive to the necessity of immediate action, so as to deal justly towards all concerned and not permit advantage to be taken by lapse of time.

Newfoundland, Dec. 7th, 1882.

"When a man kums to me for advice," says Josh Billings, "I find out the kind of advice he wants, and I give it to him. This satisfies him that he and I are two as smart men

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1883.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past few

years made an immense atride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also ciaim a stride in general improvement.

and the Taus Witness will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart-after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly la public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enter. prises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS IS now what we may term an established fact, it is over 34 years in ex. latence.

But we want to extend its usofulness and its circulation still further, and we went its friends to assist us it they believe this journal to be worth \$1 50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and 150 knowing that to many people a reduction of 150 twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean 100 something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would de-fend their religion and their rights.

New York, Dec. 21.-Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, state that the great fire of the

Holloway's Pills .- Though good health is preferable to high honor, how regardless

Amid the vicissitude to which our fisheries are subject, despite the many drawbacks on our fishermon, we are still floating gently, battle and the breeze," as well as if we were

Our copper mines are exceeding the most

We have just passed through the heat of a

railway contract, if properly carried out by the company, as two means whereby New foundland may enter on a career of progress,

az there iz living."

FREE TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1882,

This is the age of general improvement

The Tave WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merts as a journal, and it is for the people to judge

whether they are right or wrong. But as we have stated we want our circula. tion doubled in 1883, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during

the coming year.
On receipt of \$1.50 the subscriber will be entitled to receive the True Witness for one Any one sending us the names of 5 new

subscribers, at one time, with the cash (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 16 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$3.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very libert inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITKESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application. We want active intelligent agents through-

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