

BANQUET TO MR. A. M. SULLIVAN.

Speech by Mr. Parnell.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY MR. SULLIVAN.

What the Irish 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 toast of the "Irish Parliamentary Party," which was enthusiastically received, and 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 Isaac 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 Earl of Chichester Fortescue, now Lord Carrington. We have all regretted the disappearance of Mr. A. M. Sullivan from his seat in Parliament (applause), but he has, since his retirement from Parliament, found opportunities for doing stalwart 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 splendid abilities which he possesses, and which he uses for the benefit of his country, in the cause of his native land, not in exile, but at home in Ireland once again (loud and prolonged cheers). Mr. Sullivan, on rising to respond was received with enthusiastic cheering. In the course of his speech he said—For some years it had been a settled purpose of my life to re-visit 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 that was impracticable (laughter); with a generosity and a kindly personal indulgence towards me which Mr. Parnell, often memorably displayed, he said to me, "Your speaking in America 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 iron-handed 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 mysterious secret when I state to-night that, at the annual table of the Irish party, again and again I have differed before his face with my friends, and I saw in his face no less welcome sign of my honest difference than the sign that greeted those who praised and approved the course that he had recommended, and that in the Cabinet of the Sovereign of this country to-day there sits no man, whether chief or subordinate, more ready to receive from his colleagues honest differences of opinion, and more anxious to collect the views of all, than the captain of the Irish party in Parliament (loud applause). I should like on this first public occasion to utter across the Atlantic my thanks, my grateful appreciation of thousands and thousands of Irishmen in that country to whom my political opinions and statements must have come of very late and very backward indeed, men of more far-reaching purpose and more earnest rest (I might arrested my views and myself with a generous toleration for which I am not prepared, and who extended, moreover, to me the still further favor of having heard what I had to say, arranging me, and bagging that I might assure the Irish national leaders at home that, although they had arrived at different conclusions—although their study of England's refusal of Ireland's demand had driven them upon other courses—that they prayed God's blessing upon the efforts of the men at home, and would heartily hail the accomplishment of their desire (loud applause). The Irish in that greater Ireland, 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 Irish who were thus driven forth have a much more powerful leverage in the public opinion of the world to-day than even the Irish held at home (applause). One all dominant all-consuming anxiety prevailed through the Irish millions—"Is there disunion among the men at home?" One passion has seized upon the Irish race in America—one thought prevails 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 deep-seated determination; they will not have disunion (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 leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, which leadership we mean not in the sense of hero worship, not in the sense of the old Celtic clanship of loving the man more than the principle—not so, but in the sense of recognizing 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 question at all their meetings that there shall be an unbroken rally of the Irish race from pole to pole, from the rising of the sun, under the guidance of Charles Stewart Parnell (loud cheers). I have met American statesmen; I have met members of the American Senate; I have met Governors of the American States, who, whatever opinion they held or hold about Ireland as

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 Ireland the rights and liberties that a State in the American Union possesses under that system (applause). That is the recent election opinion; and in view of the recent election 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 has 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" (applause). Ah, 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 every movement. Something was said a moment ago, and I desire to speak with all solemnity on this subject of what might befall if any man by defection or spathy could wreck this organization. I tell you that never again 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 Irish race in America; and realizing, as I have done, that it is not likely that the Irish millions in America would again give themselves to this extent in any pocket, in heart, and in mind, to the movements at home, seeing how many of them have come to this movement and this leadership, and how they are realizing the fact that—if their hopes in this movement and this leadership be wrecked, your generation will see effort from 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 Irish people in the movement now leading to National Independence (cheers). Every day some sneers are raised at the Parliamentary party as parliamentarians, as if in the day accepting a seat in that assembly brought with it aught but toil and drudgery, and pain and physical exertion (applause). To-day are gone when the life of an Irish National member of Parliament was that of easy enjoyment in London. The men around me know that they had better be toiling on the hillsides in Ireland as to physical endurance than going through the duties of that assembly, and yet never in the history of the Irish race for two hundred years have we watched with such throbbing hearts and streaming eyes as the movements of these men by the Irish millions in America. They see the conflict passing, as it were, before them. They know the disparity of numbers where fifty men fought against fifty. They see, as it were, the shock of the conflict, the smoke of battle hides the soldier for a moment from their view, and with palpitating hearts from wall to wall it has cleared away to see the Irish flag flying in the air (cheers). Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., was received very warmly, proposed the toast of "Ireland 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 Rev. Father 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 enthusiasm, Mr. Parnell, in responding, said—I often think and wonder why I have been chosen as chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and I must also say that I never can make out why I ever should have been called the leader of the Irish people (laughter). My own notion at our leaders of the Irish people is this, that they never had, and never will have a leader, because they possess such a keen instinct with regard to public matters and political movements that they certainly don't require a leader. It's rather the people lead the leader instead of the leader leading the people. I have always studied this in my short Parliamentary and public life, and up to the present I have always been very careful in preventing the people from obtaining as much as they could obtain (hear, hear). The public situation at present I look upon as a very hopeful one. It is exceedingly probable we will not make as much progress during the next few years as we have during the past few years. The Irish nation has been advancing by leaps and bounds during the duration of this Parliament (applause), and the leaps and bounds may not be so extensive during the existence of the Coercion Act, still I feel confident that we shall continue to make progress which will give satisfaction and hope to our people at home and abroad (loud applause). I see no reason to fear that we shall not continue to gain advantages for Ireland, and to strengthen 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 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 lines, so long, I believe, we shall continue to have your confidence and your help in maintaining union, activity, and energy in all our 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. Freddie, an Englishman, responded. Letters of apology from Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Molloy, M.P., having been read. The proceedings terminated.

THE NEW QUEBEC PARLIAMENT. A Truly National Building—Minute Description of a Proposed Principally Francophone. The tenders for the new Quebec Parliament buildings were opened yesterday at the Ancient Hospital. 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 side, 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, finished and occupied, the eastern side or front 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 be also the most commanding, embellished, and striking portion of the whole structure. Like the rest of the beautiful and costly edifice, 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 stories in height, including the basement and attic, and will command an unrivalled field of view, including the chain of the Laurentian Mountains, the Valley of the St. Charles, the eastern end of the harbor, and the Island of Orleans. In the centre the facade will be divided by a pavilion surmounted by a lofty campanile, with ornamental iron work of beautiful and delicate design at its apex. Slight and elegant, this tower, though quadrilateral, will present no harshness to the eye, groups or outcrops of small columns, with polished shafts and graceful capitals, supporting it and rounding it off at the four corners. Standing out in bold relief on its front will appear the Imperial crown, with the cypher "O. E." and the royal coat of arms, separated by a frieze in rosework from the large clock dial placed between two smoking chimneys, crosswise, and bound with a handsome showing the single, but expressive word, "Fugit." But, properly speaking, the campanile will belong to Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, whose life-size statue will proudly occupy its topmost niche, supported on either side on the wings of the pavilion by allegorical groups of statuary, representing History and Poetry on the one hand and Religion and Poetry on the other. Immediately underneath these groups are placed on the one side the Coat of Arms of the city of Montreal, and on the other that of the city of Quebec—the former surmounting a statue of Malesherbes, who is represented with his sword by his side, the short cloak of the period carelessly hanging from his shoulder, bare-headed, and with one hand on his breast; and the latter a statue of Champlain with his right hand resting on the trunk of a tree, and his left towards heaven. Between these two and in the front of the base of the campanile are placed statues of the two next French Governors of New France—Montmagny and Daullebourg. The niches along the third storey will be devoted to statues of religious celebrities, including Laval, Breton, Marquette, Olier, etc., and those along the second to the heroes 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 glorious defeat; and the Chevalier de Lewis with both hands resting on his bare breast with its point in the earth. On the ground storey only two of the niches have yet been filled and these have been set apart for statues of the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise—the latter being represented in the character of one of the Muses, tablets and stylus in hand. The frieze dividing this storey from the one above will bear the legend, "Je me Souviens" (I remember). The spaces between the windows will contain also medallions on ornamental panels, perpetuating the memory of the principal French and English Governors of the country, such as Talon, de Callieres, de Vaudreuil, La Galissoniere, General Murray, Lord Dufferin, General Frenet, St. Charles Bagot, Lord Elgin, Lord Dufferin, etc., besides the names of many other illustrious personages connected with Canadian history. Over the main entrance to the building, which is placed in the centre of the pavilion, is placed the Provincial Coat of Arms, and this entrance is reached by a grade or enclosed plane encircling a handsome fountain and deep basin to be constructed of Stanstead granite. This portion of the structure is to be dedicated to the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. On the reverse wall of the basin, and immediately fronting the main entrance of the legislative hall, is to be placed a group of statuary, 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, Montagnais, Maliches, Algonquins, and Micmacs. 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, arabesques, frieze, medallions and statues. The plans and designs in question, which are the work of M. E. Tache, son of the late Sir Edouard P. Tache, and present Deputy of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, undoubtedly reflect the highest credit upon the architectural taste and skill of that gentleman, and have been pronounced by eminent judges in such matters, including Her Royal Highness 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 throne a panel of large size has been set apart for an oil painting representing the apotheosis of Jacques Cartier. Altogether the appointments of the two houses will be of a sumptuous as well as of a most sumptuous character—paint, gilding, and black walnut not being spared to produce magnificent coup d'oeil. As for the library of the Legislature, the plans provide for its being located in an admirably lighted and spacious apartment with decorations in keeping 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 NEWFOUNDLAND. TWENTY-TWO VESSELS WRECKED IN GREEN BAY—DESTRUCTIVE GALE IN TWILIGHT HARBOR. Br. Joan'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 times increasing to a perfect hurricane. Twenty-two vessels of different sizes were totally wrecked in Green Bay. At Little Harbor, the schooner "Barnum" was wrecked; it is not known whether wholly or partially. Waves, swags and flukes were driven 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 fury 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," "Penula," "Rescue," "Ransom," and "Banger." The last two are total wrecks, the others partial. At the Arm, "Wild Dove" and "Dalleys" water-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 seriously wounded two other persons. Mrs. Jackson, an aged colored woman, resided on Buff 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. To-night he stealthily approached the house, discharged a double-barreled shot-gun through the window, killing Hicks and severely wounding Celestial. The murderer next cut Mrs. Jackson's throat from ear to ear, causing her death, and after severely cutting Annie in the breast, escaped. A CURE FOR DYPHTHERIA. A gentleman residing in the northern part of the city, whose two little daughters were dying last Thursday, saw in the Record of that day a communication commending the use of sulphur in the case of diphtheria. As a last resort he made a trial of it, using washed flowers of sulphur and applying it directly to the membranous growths in the throats of the children by means of a common clay pipe. The effect was almost magical. Within two hours there was a complete relief, and within two days the children, who had been given up by their physician, had completely recovered. While it is not reasonable to rely entirely upon sulphur in the case of diphtheria, it is doubtful if there has ever been a proper recognition of its value as a destroyer of morbid or fungus membranous growths in cases of a diphtheritic type. Dissolved or sublimed sulphur, known as flowers of sulphur, should be used, not the powdered crude sulphur.—Philadelphia Record. ALLIED 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 director, claiming heavy damages for using telegrams from Egypt sent by a correspondent of the Central News Agency as a correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company Agency, which distributes news. According to the existing Russian law, apostasy from the State Religion entails severe penalties than theft or murder. A Russian subject who abandoned 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 himself is liable to prosecution for the act. The Emperor, however, has decreed that this severity shall be relaxed, and that the law shall be amended so as to grant tolerance and liberty of conscience, after the example of Western Europe. CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK POOR FUND. The City and District Savings Bank has just distributed \$10,800 among the following charitable societies, being the interest on the Poor Fund:—Sœurs Grises.....\$1,000 " for l'Asile St. Joseph..... 250 " for la Salle de l'Asile St. Joseph..... 100 Sœurs Grises for l'Asile des Aveugles..... 250 Sœurs Grises for la Salle de l'Asile Nazareth..... 100 Sœurs Grises, and Rev. Cure of the parish of St. Joseph for the poor of the parish..... 100 St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum..... 1,000 St. Bridget's House of Refuge for aged and infirm destitute persons..... 500 St. Bridget's House of Refuge for night refuges for destitute poor..... 500 St. Bridget's House of Refuge for the poor of St. Patrick's Church..... 200 St. Bridget's House of Refuge for the poor of St. Mary's Church..... 100 Sœurs de la Providence..... 165 " for la Salle de l'Asile, Visitation street..... 165 Sœurs de la Providence for l'Asile des Sœurs-Muettes..... 400 Sœurs de la Providence, Visitation street, and the Rev. Cure of the parish of St. Bridget's for the poor of the parish..... 167 Sœurs de la Providence, St. Omer street, Rev. Cure of the parish Sacre-Coeur, for the poor of the parish..... 167 Sœurs de la Providence, Asile du Sacre-Coeur, Fallum street, Rev. Cure of the parish of St. Vincent de Paul, for the poor of the parish..... 168 Sœurs de la Misericorde..... 400 Sœurs de Bon Pasteur..... 500 Orphelins Catholiques, St. Catherine street..... 200 Asile des Sœurs-Muettes, Cote St. Louis..... 200 St. Vincent de Paul Hospital..... 100 Notre Dame Hospital..... 100 Montreal General Hospital..... 500 Protestant House of Industry and Refuge..... 500 Montreal Dispensary..... 200 Ladies' Benevolent Society..... 400 Protestant Orphan Asylum..... 100 " Industrial Home..... 385 " Industrial Home..... 150 University Lying-in Hospital..... 150 Hervey Institute..... 150 Protestant Orphan Home..... 100 Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes..... 100 Women's Hospital..... 100 Hebrew Young Men's Benevolent Society..... 50 Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society..... 50 \$10,800

THE JAMAICA FIRE. New York, Dec. 21.—Advice from Kingston, Jamaica, states that the great fire of the 11th inst., started in a few bundles of shingles in Fenters's lumber yard. Had there been a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong. But as we have stated we want our circulation 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 year. 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 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$3.50. Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the True Witness, and 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 throughout Canada and the Eastern, Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business. The True Witness will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Bats for clubs of five or more, \$1 per annum in advance. New subscribers for the True Witness between this date and the 31st December, 1882, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of The Post Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig Street, Montreal, Canada. Remittances may be sent by P. O. money order, bank draft, registered letter, or by express, at our risk. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amount due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once. "POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

THE JAMAICA FIRE. (Continued from page 6) The fire broke out at 11 o'clock on the 11th inst., started in a few bundles of shingles in Fenters's lumber yard. Had there been a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong. But as we have stated we want our circulation 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 year. 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 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$3.50. Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the True Witness, and 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 throughout Canada and the Eastern, Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business. The True Witness will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Bats for clubs of five or more, \$1 per annum in advance. New subscribers for the True Witness between this date and the 31st December, 1882, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of The Post Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig Street, Montreal, Canada. Remittances may be sent by P. O. money order, bank draft, registered letter, or by express, at our risk. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amount due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once. "POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

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