Shirt Safer in the Shirt

SEXTON'S GREAT SPEECH:

(Continued from Srd pag.)

land (loud cheers and laughter). He had mever said that the hon, gentleman had boasted that he would indulge in the specific luxury of kicking the Queen's Crown into the Boyne. He did say that he had repeatedly declared that he would line every ditch from Belfast to the Boyne with rifles. Mr. Johnston-Bear, hear (loud laughter

and ironical cheers.) Mr. Sexton, continuing, said be could not then see the practical point of the hon, gentleman's contradiction. It rather appeared to him to be based on a fine distinction, like those points of Calvinistic doctrines which cause very violent discussions inside the fold. but the meaning of which is not very clear to outsiders (laughter and Irish cheers). It was very sad to find these early tokens of disunion springing up in the ranks of the "Loyal minority" (great laughter from the Liberal and Iriah benches). The right non. gentleman, the member for Bristol, was well aware that if he were to propose the small-est and most contemptible measure of reform he and his Government would immediately die of an "internal disorder." (Great laugh-ter and ironical Irish cheers). On the other hand, he believed that he could not propose coercion, for the common sense of the country would reject it. He had not a shadow of a case to show for it.

In the Queen's Speech reference was made to the absence of serious crime in Ireland. The grand juries, the constitutional pilots of coercion, had been silent; not one word had fallen from the judicial bench to intimate or hint that juries were unwilling to convict. The right hon, gentleman in his speech conclusively proved that the ordinary law was amply sufficient to meet crime (cheers). Only a few days ago two judges in Ireland refused to change the venue in a certain case, and stated that their knowledge of the verdicts found by the juries in that and other counties did not entitle them to do what they were asked (loud Irish cheers). The only claim for coercion rested upon the charge of boycotting. He would solemnly tell the House that boycotting, though it had its grave and contemptible aspects, was, in fact, a safety valve against outrage (cheers). He would prove it in a few words. The condition of things in Ireland was this that the small occupiers had the bulk of cleared themselves of their last penny -sometimes selling their stock, sometimes their very farniture—two or three years ago to gain the advantage of the Arrears Act. They robbed themselves of the last penny they had in the world in order to ten in which altogether they only procure a clean slate, but in the years which polled a little over 1,000 votes. Well, had elapsed since then the value of every staple article of produce had gone down upon the average all round about 40 per cent. He could assure the House that the small farmer in treland was not able at the present moment to get for his produce all round within 40 after this ridiculous result, after this proof per cent of what he could have got when the that the anti-National party of Ireland had judicial rents began to be fixed (hear, hear). no appreciable existence, how came it to pass

year—it was impossible.

English gentlemen who listened to him knew the truth of what he said. They had reason to know the gravity and reality of the which each side had at least some chance agricultural depression. They knew that of winning, Now, was it expected they themselves had out down their house that people at sham contests would holds and retrenched their expenses; that have behaved as they would at real contests? some of them have parted with their town | Many National voters were old and feeble houses, and in various ways had practiced a and were very poor, and the magistrates rigid economy in order to give a suitable and the Government in Ireland took good abatement to their tenants. It was very strange that English gentlemen who had thus shown a generous regard to the in- and yet, though the proportion of the votterest of their tenants should unite themselves for the purpose of denying similar gested by an hon. gentleman opposite that rights to Ireland with a body of hard driven there had been abstentions. He knew of and unscrupilous Irish landlords (cheers), poor men in his division of Sligo badly authority necessary for the supremacy of the wet trust, encourage our people to second buke of Devonshire had given an abatement most inclement day of the week for over of 20 per cent, to his Irish tenants, and and twenty mises in order to record their votes, other great English landlord in Ireland had given a similar abatement; but in these cases the Irish tenants had the good fortune to be under landlords whose instincts were guided and whose conduct was governed by the usages of English life. But what was very strange to him was this, that the Duke of Devonshire, having given this abatement of 20 per cent., and thereby admitted the urgent one of which he was defeated by 35 votes. pressure of the Irish agricultural origin. He knew of a large number of cases that should have accepted association with the proved beyond a doubt the eagerness of the landlords who were refusing abatement, and had placed himself at the head of the extermination association, and given countenance to the deputations which waited on Lord Salisbury to urge either that the Irish tenants should be compelled this winter to pay unreduced rents while parting with every shilling they had for food, (cheers) or for dealing with their land this year, or else that they should progress of reform the transition of the party be turned out of their holdings, and the of tyranny was generally from brute force to landlords enabled to break the tenancy. lies (cheers from the Irish party). When (Cheers)

He was glad the right honorable member was their last card in the pack.

for Midlothian (Mr. Gladstone) was present to hear him, and he would tell the right timidation (though there was no petition) honorable gentleman that the real object of one-third of the voters outside Ulster did and flagrantly evade the responsibility and of the law (renewed cheers). These parblind landlords talked about the legislative union. Why, it had ruined them (cheers). It took them away from their own country into competition with the landlords of England. It had sent them out upon a wild goose chase of competition in the cost and expense of life with a far wealthier set of nien than themselves. After 85 years the country saw the consequences. It saw this set of poor extravagant Irish landlords with two-thirds of the fee-simple value of their land in the hands of English money-lenders. Was it because three generations of these spendthrifts found themselves in the hands of those who were generically termed the Jews, that when they had got to this desperate pass they were to be enabled to extract their unabated rents for the purpose of endeavoring to meet engagements contracted by their own folly and their own vice? This was the real case for coercion in Ireland, and in regard to boycotting, he would only say that if it were not for the opportunity it gave of vindicating public opinion (cheers) against those which the people of Ireland considered to be public enemies it would not be within the skill of the law or the power of man to prevent crime (loud cheers). When a landlord heaped law costs upon indignant tenantic when he threw out tenants for rent which they could not pay in order to break their tenancy and obtain once more the arbitrary mons always overborne and often moulted,

sciences stand in the place of law (oh).

making their public opinion and their con-

position of growing influence and of gathering strength (cheers). Attempts had been they had a real contest the poll was 80 per made to minimize the National success of the general election in Ireland, but he crown the argument, he would point out thought that the gentlemen who listened that in the four Ulster contests, where they not doubted in the House of Commons (cheers). They were five sixths of the memsixths of the population (cheers, and cries of 'no"). Unquestionably (no). An hon. gentlemen opposite, who looked studious, (laughter), but who was not well informed, said "no." He invited that hon member to go to any record he liked and add up the population in the 85 seats they had won, and he would find that the total generally represented five sixths of the population. He invited him further to add up the electors of these 85 constituencies, and he would find that those electors generally represented five-sixths of the electors of Iraland. Another fact was one that English gentlemen who knew how few seats were uncontested in Great Britain would hear with interest. Out of the 101 seats (counties and boroughs) in Ireland 20 fell into the Nationalists' possession without contest (cheers). The House would perceive the significancce of that. All the contests against the Nationalists were managed by a central bureau-the silk mercers, he understood, gave £1,000-and it had ample funds. They had the authority of Viscount de Verci, one of the leaders of the so-called Loyal and Patriotic League, that those contests were inaugurated and carried on for the purpose of giving every man in favor of upholding the legislative union between Ireland and Great Britain an opportunity of voting. Why did they not give this opportunity in these twenty seats? It was, he presumed, because there were no men there who wanted to record their votes in favor of the legislative union (cheers). They fought 63 contests with the anti-Nationalists. Well, in the four divisions of the County Tipperary the Nationalists polled 16,000 votes, the upholders of the legislative union polled in four divisions S00 (laughter and cheers). In South West-meath they polled 200, in South Cork 195, in South Galway 164—
Mr. Broderick—East Antrim (cries

Mr. Sexton-Viscount de Vesci was confident that every man who was in favor of upholding the legislative union would come forward and vote. In East Galway 133 voted, in North Kildare 174, and in the great division of South Mayo 75. Out of eighteen contests which they fought there were as many as the average vote for a successful National candidate was in every case 4,000 or 5,000 votes, and when he heard talk of intimidation and illegal acts connected with the elections, he asked how came it to pass that The tenants could not pay judicial rents this that not a single election had been questioned by an election petition. Well, he would ask hon, gentleman opposite what was the definition of a real contest? It was a contest in of winning, Now, was it expected that people at sham contests would care not to extend facilities for polling in proportion to the extent of the franchise; ing was so great as it was, it had been sugand that, of course, was a sham contest where he received 5,000 and the other man got 500, and everybody knew from the beginning that the seat was wor. He never saw anything like the eagerness of the voters to exercise the franchise (hear, hear, and cheers). He knew what he was talking of, for he was a candidate in two elections, in people to exercise their votes. Rven the police admitted to him at the booths that at other elections the difficulty was to bring up voters; but in this case it was impossible to hold them back; but he noticed in the depubrute force fails they resort to faisehood. It

this cry for coercion was to enable the land not vote. Now, could they have common lords to break the tenancies created by the patience with this? Could statements such Act of 1881, to enable these rack-renting and as these be listened to with patience when anscrupulous landlords with a milistone of he said that in Ulster, Leinster and Condebt round their necks (cheers) to immorally | naught, with 51 contests, the total number of votes in the three provinces reached 300,duties pressed upon them by the solemn flat | 000? Striking out the constituencies where there were no contested elections, and where there could be no appeal, and which, therefore should be thrown out of account, the proportion of electors who actually came up to poll in the contested divisions in three provinces was 75 per cent., not including spoiled votes. Would any one say that there was intimidation in London? Yet, in the London boroughs the proportion of voters was 74 per cent., while the percentage all over Ireland was 75. Now, would any one have the hardihood-though he knew that was the chief stock-in-trade of some gentlemen opposite—would any one get up and say, after that conclusive proof that Ireland went to the pell more numerously than London, that intimidation kept any number away! There were six contests in Dublin, four of which were shams, two were real. That is, there were two contests in which the anti-Nationalists might have been supposed to have a chance, but four were places in which his honorable friends could not be beaten. But in the two cases where there were contests the voting was 80 per cent, and that in a place where, if they wished to intimidate, and could have done so, they would, doubtless, have been supposed to perform the operation. Out of 68 contests they were only beaten in four, and discussed. The question required the wisdom when he told them that one of these seats of counsel, the moderation of thought, and was taken from them by a majority of 27 out of nearly 4,000. and in his own case that he was beaten by 35 out of 8,000, he thought tenancy and obtain once more the arbitrary in the was beaten by 35 out of 8,000, he thought and he (Mr. Sexual) was also minutually ownership of the land, he said that the people of the country having no power to make ble gentlemen opposite were not safe in as Ireland would be mindful of the position (cheers and laughter); and he believed that England as well ble gentlemen opposite were not safe in as Ireland would be mindful of the properties of the course and states manning their representatives in the House of Course and states manning might quote for their comfort the words of of the course and example set by the right more really instified as for a far as the resulted. Macbeth, "To be thus is nothing, but to be hon member for Cork. For his part he had represented to confine himself to arguments were really justified so far as they could in safely thus" (great laughter). If they drew endeavored to confine himself to arguments a line around Antrim and around two-thirds relevent to the question, and he thought of Down, they would have brought the he could say with some confidence, both

erate and satisfactory (loud cheers.) The had no interest, the total poll was 78 per Nationalist members felt that they had a cent of the register. Where, then, was the cent.; and now, to cap the climax and would agree with him that wherever that were beaten and where they had supreme National success might be questioned, it was reason for intimidation if they could, and were it lawful, in these four, so full and free was the election that the voters numbered 90 bers for Ireland, and they represented five. per cent. of the register. Well, if that was not a conclusive case he did not know what war. He had proved that where the fight was real the voting went up, and that the vote was lower when they were not concerned. Never was a verdict on a national cause so final as that given in the manner prescribed in the constitution by the people of Ireland.

It was for the right hon, gentleman who would doubtless soon have the responsibility of power in this country to consider whether he would make himself a participator in the folly of the present Government, which in the Queen's speech had pointed out that a rising to arms of an Eastern land was to be treated with consideration while a great constitutional effort was to be despised and treated with contempt. The Irish party were not called upon at this stage to define the amount of the demand of the Irish people. It was for them to state their grievances, tor them to urge their case on the Government which had the resource and knowledge and statesmunship. For lia bears so close a resemblance as eighty-five years of English rule the popu- that of the United States. The children lation of Ireland had decayed and fallen away, while the population of every other country advanced. The land had fallen and was falling out of cultivation, poverty had increased, and famine had become more frequent. The discontent of the people and the convulsion of society were steadily on the increase, and when the Irish party had proved all that, their function was discharged, their duty was done. Those Ministers who had the responsibility of power knew that within the bounds of the British Empire were a score or so of Parliaments. They were aware of the securities of these Parliaments, that they should not exceed their proper bounds. They had their agents. They were familiar with the case of Austria and Hungary, of Norway and Sweden, and their agents could report how it was with the great federation of the German Empire and the minature one of Switzerland. It was for this or any other Government to cull and select these various precedents and examples, and establish a check and countercheck, a balance and counterpoise, upon which the freedom of Ireland might be granted while the integrity of the Empire was pre-served. It was false and delusive to contend that either the integrity of the Empire or the supremacy of the Crown was imperilled or called in question by the wishes or necessities of the Irish people. The supremacy of the Crown was never called in question. It remained unaffected in the Irish Parliament that previously existed. The supremacy the Crown was outside the scope the satisfaction of the people. Let them only consider the effect of arbitrary coercion. Nothing but discontent and opposition could be telt towards the insulting rule of atien officials. Let them contrast that with the state of affairs which would ensue if the laws for Ireland were made by Irishmen; and if the Irish people were sensible that the law deserved their respect and obedience because it was framed with a view to their wishes and necessities (Irish cheers). where, then, would be the danger to the integrity of the Empire? As to the authority cess of your colleges, now happily of this Parliament, had they not all the crowned by your national university, is a Parliament in 1800—it must be obvious that

any moment. He called upon them to believe him when he said that if they looked around, if they considered the numbers of the Irish race, if they considered their growth and power in other lands; their growing influence in England, in the colonies and dependencies, of this country and in other countries; if they took into account and into their minds the persistent and unquenchable determination of that race to procure the freedom of their country; it they also remembered the growing complications of British interests in various parts of the world; and the ease with which such complications may be affected and disturbed, the growth of military spirit in Europe and other parts of the world, they would, he thought, agree with him that the danger to the integrity of the British Empire would, as far as Ireland was concerned, lie in doors a discontented country and a convulsed society, and that so far as Ireland was concerned the permanent, and sole permanent safety, both for the integrity of the empire and the supremacy of the Crown lies in boldly, courageously and frankly approaching the question, and once for all giving a safe and rational measure of freedom to the Irish people (prolonged Irish cheers). He would not be drawn for a moment from those grave questions before them, by any speeches that had been made on the other side of the house, into any idle or bitter discussion. He would only say bitter discussion. He would only say that the peculiar qualities of the hon. and gallant gentleman opposite (Major Saunderson) were rather thrown away on this house. This house liked to hear a little argument. The house was patient and attentive whenever it heard a speech such as reasonable men might be expected to offer, or reasonable men to hear with patience, but as far as the hon and gallant gentleman was concerned his eloquence was rather thrown away-he would be more at home in a ditch lining region (laughter and Irish cheers). From what he had seen of the gallant gentleman he would say that he would probably have made an exceedingly presentable der

if at any future time they found the conces-

danger to the Empire, they could repeal it at ations, be fruitful in countless blessings for

vish (laughter). He would conclude by saying that he had taken from the right hon, gentleman the member for Midlothian, with all the respect that was due from one of his inexperience to one of his great ability and experience, the advice he had given with regard to the spirit in which the Irish National cause should be of counsel, the moderation of thought, and the forbearance of language which had proceeded from the right hon, gentleman, and he (Mr. Sexton) was also mindful, He would tell the House once for all that there was only one way of ending boycotting in Ireland. It was by confiding the power and responsibility of Irish laws to the and sands of Irishmen, and thereby giving the laws to the contests between from doing any act, or from saying any word

best security that the law should be consid. Liberals and Tories where the Nationalists by which they might compete with others in the evil system of exciting passion. They should say nothing which could projudice, or hamper, or delay that calm, wise, peaceful, and he hoped friendly settlement of the great international question in which their thoughts and affections were engaged (prolonged Irish

> THE FIRST PLEWARY COUNCIL. THE PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN ADS-TRALIA -- INTERESTING LETTER TO AMBRICAN FRIENDS FROM CARDINAL MORAN.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10 -Cardinal Archbishop Patrick F. Moran, of Sydney, Australia, delegate apostolic to the first plenary council of the Roman Catholic Church of Australia, has sent a letter from that body to Archbishop Gibbons, of this city. It is as follows:—

TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES. MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND FATHERS :- The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Australia avail themselves of the occasion of their being assembled for the holding of their first plenary council to send their congratulations to the illustrious Episcopate of the United Scates. The youngest daughter of the Church cannot allow this occasion of so much joy to her to pass without communicating her gladness to her elder sister. Of all the national Churches in communion with the Holy See there is none to which the Church of Austraof both churches are the offspring of the same races. They speak a common language. Their laws and customs and manners are akin. They are stread over regions of vast extent, abounding in every form of material prosperity, the full development of whose unlimited resources must raise both peoples to the foremost place amongst the nations of the earth. The density of the population widely differs, but their territorial extension is nearly the same. A full century has not yet elapsed since its first bishop, Dr. Carroll, was commissioned by the Holy See to take charge of the infant church of America. In this very year we celebrate the semi-centenary of the first arrival of a vicar apostolic on our shores -- John Bede Polding, in 1835. In both countries the foundations of the taith were laid amid many and grave difficulties. The causes from which serious dangers to the faith have sprung and may continue to apring for some time longer were common to both, the faithful of both countries have had to contend against an anti-Catholic tradition in literature, in political and social life, against deep seated prejudices, sometimes breaking out into open violence, against systems of education, against governments which, if not hostile, give but little encouragement to the spread of our holy faith. () ur children to be the only true blood purifier, is because it yet both have laid the foundations of the faith deep and solid. As in America, so here in Australasia, the grains of mustard seed, the labors of which we are now engaged, request the Holy See to earich our church with three new metropolitan sees, with six new suffragan sees, with four additional bishops, some vicars apostolic for the native races, and with a national seminary, which will be a means of developing the Cardinal Archbishop, one procurator of a metropolitan see, fifteen bishops, one vicar apostolic, with fifty-two of our clergy, constitute our first national synod. The suc-Church for its members and the extent of its sion of a native autonomy to Ireland to be a territory and for the importance of its deliber-

THE GALWAY ELECTION.

the extirpation of error, for the diffusion of

truth, for the happiness of your flocks, for

the normal action of the Church

PARNELL PERSUADES CAPTAIN O'SHEA'S OPPONENT TO BETIRE-HNALY'S DE PRIOR OF PARNELL! Said those :

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.-Messrs. Healy and Big. gar have arrived at Galway to support Mr. Lynch against Captain O'Shea, Mr., Parnell's nominee, in the parliamentary contest there. M. Healy in a speech last night said the Nationalist party had not been consulted in a dogged perseverance in the fatal—the now regard to the nomination of Captain O'Shea, anachronistic—fallacy of keeping at their and that almost every member of the party will lose a hand rather than support an odious Whig intriguist. Mr. Healy's speech is considered by some persons as a threat to depose Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Irish party. Great interest was telt here as to the outcome of the split.

When Messrs. Parnell, O'Connor and O'Brien arrived at Galway they were met by mob whe jostled the Irish leaders and cried 'To hell with O'Shea and Parnell." Mr. Healy, who had arrived some time previously, hurried to the scene and, pushing his way through the crowd, said he would break the read of any man who dared to insult Mr. Parnell. This restored order for the time.

LYNCH PERSUADED TO BETIRE. During a general meeting held to take action in the canvass Mr. Lynch made a speech in which he said that Mr. Parnell had acted like a traitor to Galway in importing Captain O'Shea as the parliamentary candidate for the city, when it had plenty of good native Nationalists. Mr. Lynch said that although Mr. Parnell was a great man Ireland had made him. These remarks stirred the factions into wild excitement. Mr. Parnell then invited Mr. Lynch to a quiet talk, and the conversation was not long over before Mr. Lynch announced that he had decided at Mr. Parnell's request to withdraw from the contest.

HAROURT RE-ELECTED. LONDON, Feb. 9 .- Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, has been re-elected to Parliament at Derby. In an address thanking his constituents for returning him, he said that the responsibility involved in ruling England to day was beavier than ever before.

RAISED TO THE PREELOR, Sir F. Herschell, the lord high chancellors has been raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Herschell.

Scotts Em 118, 74 of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. For Wasting Children. Dr. S. W. COREN, of Wado, Texas, says I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting, with good results. It not only re-

stores wasted tissue, but gives strength, and

by atrophy.

WHAT WARNER'S SAFE CURE **CURES AND WHY.**

Congestion of the Kidneys. Back Ache

INPLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. BLADDER OR URINARY ORGANS.

Catarrh of the Biader, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy Enlarged Prostrate Gland, Impotency or General Debility, Bright's Disease.

WHY? Because it is the only remedy known that has power to expel the uric acid and urea, of which there are some 500 grains accreted each day as the result of muscular action, and sufficient, if retained in the blood, to kill six men It is the direct cause of all the above diseases, as well as of Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, and Death.

This great specific relieves the kidneys of too much blood, frees them from all arritants, restores them to healthy action by its certain and soothing power.

IT CURES ALSO Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Abscess, and Catarrh of he Bile Dasts, Bili usness, Headache, Farred Tongue, Sleeplessness, Languer, Debility, Constipation, Gall Stones, and every unpleasant symp om which results from liver complaint.

WHY? Because it has a specific and positive action on the liver as well as on the kidneys, increasing the secretion and flow of bile, regulates its elaborating function, removes unhealthful formations, and, in a word, restores it to natural activity, without which health is an impossibility.

ITCURES ALSO Female Complaints, Leucorrhæs, Displacements, Eulargements, Ulcerations, Paintul Menstruation, makes Pregnancy saie, prevents Convulsions and Child-Bed Fever and aids nature by restoring functional activity.

WHY? All these troubles, as is well known by every physician of education arise from concestion and impaired kidney action, causing stagnation of the blood vessers and breaking down, and this is the beginning and the direct cause of all the ail-

were not among the most favored, the acts upon scientific principles, striking at the wealthiest, or the most learned of the land, very root of the disorder by its action on the very root of the disorder by its action on the kidneys and liver. For, if these organs were kept in Health all the morbid waste matter so deadly of the question. The supremacy of planted in a grateful soil, have grown into a this Parliament required no guarantee goodly tree, and for both, in the providence (cheers), and he would tell them that the only permanent guarantee rests in rejoice to learn that our plenary council, in blood, decomposing it and carrying death to

the most remote part of the body. WHY 93 per cent. of all diseases which afflict humanity, arise from impaired kidneys, shown by medical authorities. Warner's Safe Cure, by its direct action, positively restores them to health and full working caary, which will be a means of developing the pacity, nature curing all the above manifest vocations of our native youth. The diseases herself when the cause is re moved, and we guarantee that Warner's Safe Cure is a positive preventive if taken in time.

As you value health take it to avoid sickness, as it will at all times and under all circumstances keep all the vital functions up to par.

We also Guarantee a Cure and beneficial effect for each of the foregoing diseases, ilso that every case of Liver at council, among the first in the history of the trouble can be cured where degeneration has Not taken place, and even then Benefit will Surely be Derived. In every instance it has

established its claim.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER, particularly in the Spring, it is unequalled, for you cannot have pure blood when the the salvation of souls, by giving increased for you cannot have pure blood energy to apostolic zeal, greater uniformity kidneys or liver are out of order.

Look to your condition

Look to your condition at once. Do not postpone treatment for a day nor an hour. The doctors cannot compare records with us. Give yourself thorough constitutional treatment with Warner's Safe Cure, and there are yet many years of life and health assured you!

The word Shenandoah means "the daughter of the stars."

Holloway's Pills .- No Mystery .- When ever the blood is impure or the general health is impaired the human body is predisposed to attacks of any prevailing epidemic. The first indications of faulty action, the first sensations of deranged or eiminished power, should be rectified by these purifying Pills, which will cleanse all corrupt and reduce all erring animal or vegetable matter, and remove, all tendency to bowel complaints, biliousness, and the host of annoying symp-toms arising from foul stomachs. The fauit season is especially prone to produce irritation of the bowels and disorders of the digestive organs; both of which dangerous conditions can be completely removed by Holloway's corrective medicines.

The greatest depth of the ocean is said to be 7,706 fathoms.

The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The Mexican Government supports 10,000 public schools, with facilities equal to many of our colleges.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate As a Nerve Food.

Dr. J. W. SMITH, Wellington, O., says; 'In impaired supply I have used it to advantage.'

The land of "big stories," as Georgia is occasionally called, now puts forth a man who avers that he can drink three gallons of buttermilk at one time, and have no uncom

fortable feeling in consequence.

HOUSTON CITY, TEXAS, HAS A LITTLE BONANZA.

At the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, on January 12th, Houston struck a bonanza. No. 70.658 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$10,000, and two afths of the ticket were sold here. () of fifthwas held by J. C. Kleinfielder & C . and the other so Mr.

Brostzman, who remains a solic contains at the Gambrinus saloon, each afth drawing \$2,000. Another gentleman held a fifth that drew \$1,000 .- Houston (Texas) Post, Jan: W.

Henry Bergh, jr., has written to the New York Aldermen asking that a more humane I heartily recommend it for diseases attended method of killing dogs at the pound be substituted for the one now in use we will appear to the one now in use we will appear to the one now in use we will appear to the one now in use we will appear to the one now in use we will appear to the one now in use we will be a comment.

PILCRIMAGE TO LOURDES.

MAY, 1886.

Prospectus on Application to Very Rev. W. King, Provincial, C.M.I.,

LOURDES HOUSE (OBLATE'S NOVITIATE)

Stillorgan, Dublir, IRELAND.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 2475. The Pirst day of Pebruary, 1886. Fresent: The Hon. Mr. Justice Caron. Joseph Meunder, formerly line-keeper, and now clerk, of the City and District of Montreal, Plantiff, vs. Ludger David, formerly for the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, and of the District of Montreal, and now absent from this Province of Quebec, Defendant, and Alphonse David, Esquire, of the City and District of Montreal, advocate, Trera Sais.

On the motion of Messrs. Downle & Lanctof, Attonoys for the Plaintiff, the Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

By the Court,

27-2 GEO. II. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT Of MONTREAL. In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal. No. 8216. William Ftewart Cunningham, of the City and District of Montreal, puttern-maker, Plaintiff, vs. Harry Anse'll 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 M. sers. Downie & Lanctot, Attorneys for Plaintiff, the Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

nonths.

Montreal, 29th January, 1886.

27-2 CHS. BONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court.
No. 581. Dame Corline Collin, wife of Charles Normandin, hotel-keeper, of the Town of Longueuit, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized, Plaintiff, and the said Charles Normandin, Defoudant.
An action en separation de biens has been, this day, instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 1st Pebruary, 1886.

JODOIN AJODOIN,
27-5

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Exparte Joseph Vincent, Railway employee, of the Parish of Vandreuli, Petitioner for enterior possession. The petitioner aeroby notifies that he has this day petitioned to have possession of the estate of his into wife, Dame Auna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vaudreuli, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carroll, are summoned to exercise said claims within two motifies from date.

Montreal, February 5th, 1886.

Alchambault & St. Jouis,

Alchambault & St. Jouis,

AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE.

at the next session of the Quebec Legislature by the town of Sainte Canegonde, for an Act amending its Charter, 47 Victoria, Chap. 90, ingregard to the qualification of its Counciliors and Voters, the mode and time of its elections, taxation and other objects

Montreal, 26 January, ISS6.

LONGPRE & DAVID. Attorneys for said town

DAME SARAHANNIE BAKER, OF THE City and Districtof Montreal, has insti-tuted, on this Kineteenth day of January, 1886 an action for separation as to property against her hus-band, Louis Charles Leopold Goulhoud, of the same

26-8

CALIXTE LEBEUF. Attorney for Plaintiff.

DAME MARIE GEORGIANA DEMEUL, of the Village of St. Gabriel, District of Montreal, has instituted, on this Ninctoenth day of January, 1886, an action for separation as to property, assainst her husband, Cyprical Turcot, of the same place. against her husband, Cyprion Turcot, of the sam CALIXTE LEBEUP,

DAME JEANNE MELANIE RAYNAL. of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted on this 21st December, 1885, an action for separation as to property against her husband, Jean Fertrand Sanszan, of the same place. CallXTE 1.2. BEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff. 24-6

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Edwidge Joubert, of the parish of St. Enfant Jesus (Cotean St. Louis), District of Montreal, wife of Isale A. Gauthier, dealer, of the same place, and duly authorized to exter en justice, Plunitifi, and the said Isale Gauther, Defendant. An action en separation de Viens has been instituted this day spainst the Defendant. EDMOND LAREAU, Attornay for Figuriti. Montreal, 19th January, 1836.

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

WANTED.—A Governess or Elementary School Teacher, capable of teaching Prench and English, for a private family. Address stating salary expected, to STANISLAUS LAVIGNE, Caston, R. var Joseph, P. Q., Ottawa Co., Que. 26-3

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PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. O. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide 23-13

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