KNICHTS OF LABOR.

Society's Strongest Safeguard.

THE FOES OF SOCIALISM, ANARCHISM AND COMMUNISM.

An Enemy to Intemperance.

THE PROTECTOR OF THE WIDOW AND THE ORPHAN.

The True Friend of Capital as well as of Labor.

An Instructive Lecture by Mr. O'Donoghue in Northelmer's Hall.

A large and intelligent audience assembled in the Nordheimer's Hall last evening to listen to a lecture on the great question of the day, viz. : "Labor, its rights and the necessity of the representatives of the numerous assemblies of the Knights of Labor, also had seats on the platform. The lecturer put before the public, in plain and unequivocal terms, what the Knights of Labor, as an organization, were founded for and what they were doing for the capitalist and society as well as for the workingman.

The chairman enumerated the objects of the Knights, who, he said, meant no antagonism to necessary capital, but they did mean to rescue the toiler from the grasp of the selfish, to abolish child labor, and to improve the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the working classes, so that if an epidemic visited the city again the working classes would not be the sufferers. They meant to abolish the statute labor tax, to wipe out the system of open voting, and to return men to the Legislature, so that if a factory act was again introduced the men who opposed it would be elected to stop at home. He further stated that the Knights of Labor organization had nothing to do with the reported interviews which appeared in some of the city newspapers.

Mr. O'Donohue, in the course of a speech of two and a half hours' duration, said he apologized for any shortcomings there might be in the style of his address, on the grounds that a man who worked from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 or later at night had no time for studying elocution or philosophy. The number of people present proved conclusively that there was a light bursting through the cloud which so long had hung over the city of Montreal, and that the workingmen were awaking to the necessity for organization. He reviewed the history of trades unions, which, he said, although good in their own way, were not so effective as a general orway, were not so effective as a general organization such as the Knights of Labor was general organization such as the Knights of Labor organization was founded fourteen years ago by Urish Skevens, of Philadelphia. The man who seeds all his life without having a cent in the bank was a slave, and something worked all his life without having a cent in the bank was a slave, and something the bank was a slave, and something the knights of course, not understood by these who heard the heavy of Philadelphia. The lawyes lived on litigation and the knights in the workingmen were actually afraid to active the world and the workingmen were actually afraid to active the world and the workingmen were actually afraid to active the world and the lecture, but that slavish fear no longer existed. He would not, however, deal with the grisvances of the past, but would attempt to remedy the evils of the Prance of the workingmen were actually afraid to active the working the working the working the working the workingmen were actually afraid to active the working the property of the past and the state of the childer Eyra and what active the working the worki ganization such as the Knights of Labor was. complete harmony, cohesion and determination to attain the object. They should not be accompanied by any display of violence or interference with the rights of others. (Applause). The lecturer then quoted the Declaration of Principles of the Knights of

Labor, which ran as follows:-The alarming development and aggressiveness of great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses.

It is imperative, if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, that a check be put upon unjust accumulation, and the power for evil of aggregated wealth.

who obey the divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

Kuights of Labor, for the purpose of organiz rance or malice of those who say ac. (Cheers.) ing and directing the power of the industrial The end aimed at by the revolution of the masses, not as a political party, for it is more on it are crystalized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people, but The lecturer proceeded to read from a the right of suffrage, that must of the objects anarchy, and the "quick taking herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation, and that it is The Knights, he said, were hated the duty of all to assist in nominating and supporting with their votes only such candidates as will pledge their support to could not be bought at elections, and there those measures, regardless of party. But no was a cry that the Knights were had because one shall, however, be compelled to vote with they kept their secrets from the politician. the majority, and calling upon all who be-lieve in securing "the greatest good to the greatest number," to join and assist us, we the party of honesty and justice. They declare to the world that our aims are :-

national greatness.

recreations and pleasures of associations: in they should have a fair proportion of the a word, to enable them to share in the gains profit from labor. They wanted to rub out and honors of advancing civilization. -

In order to secure these results we demand at the hands of the State,
III. The establishment of Bureaus of

Labor Statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring

IV. That the public land, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers; not another acre for railroads or speculators, and that all lands now held for speculative

purposes be taxed to their full value.

V. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of jus

for the health and safety of those engaged in to join the order. He denounced the Assomining, manufacturing and building indus clated press as an enemy to the cause, and tries, and for indemnification to those engaged | cautioned the workingmen not to believe the therein for injuries received through lack of

necessary safeguards.
VII. The recognition by incorporation of trades' unions, orders, and such other associations as may be organized by the working

And Annual Control of the Control of

on national, state and municipal works. X. The enactment of laws providing for and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators. XI. The prohibition by law of the employment of children under 15 years of age in workshops, mines and factories.

XII. To prohibit the hiring out of convict XIII. That a graduated income tax be

levied. XIV. To establish co-operative institutions, such as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of co-operative industrial avatems.

XVL That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited. And while making the foregoing demands upon the State and national Govern

ment, we will endeavor to associate our own Labors: XX. To secure for both sexes equal pay for

equal work. XXI. To shorten the hours of labor by a

general refusal to work for more than eight hours. XXII. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened, and that strikes may be

rendered unnecessary. (Loud applause).

The lecturer said these objects were founded on the principles of justice. The order would organization," by the veteran labor reformer, only be responsible for what was done by the Mr. O'Donohue, of Toronto. Mr. Gec. Clarke occupied the chair; Msyor Beaugrand, with principles were not worthy the concern of only be responsible for what was done by the order itself. Who could say that those every man in the community? The man who was not willing to be a subscriber to those rules wanted to be a sleve owner. No man living to-day could perform any kind of labor that would not him in a lifetime 200 million dollars, and the man who had such wealth, in plain Saxon words, must have robbed somebody. Corporations had no souls or no charity, and they were only just when they were compelled to be just (cheers). No one in the hall knew of a corperation whose mutto was "Do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you."
"Rob when you can" would suit them better (laughter). He showed how men lost their manhood and identity by the slave system, adopted in many factories, of numbering the men and actually making them a part of the machinery.

The lecturer then named the classes o people who were refused admittance to the Knights of Labor. First on the list were whickey manufacturers and sellers. These could not become members of the order, and rightly so; because he who were the cause of so much human misery, both to soul and body; men who were the cause of suicides, of barefooted children, abused wives and of desolate homes, were not fit to mingle with honest workingmen. (Loud cheers.) He denounced salour-keepers as stumbling blocks to humanity during six days of the week, and pictured them walking up the centre sisle of the church on Sunday with a prayer book as big as a city directory under their arm, as if the bishop and clergy should come down and show him to his pew (loud

laughter). The order, he said, had done more to preach temperance than any other. The order would not allow a lawyer into it,

Those who condemn the Knights of Labor do so without knowing what they condemn. (Applause.)

The greatest enemy modern socialism, anarchism and communism had were the Kuights of Labor. The socialists dreaded the order because this latter was based on right and justice, and would protect the rights of society against all comers (tremend-ous cheering). The order had unfortunately not only to light the hostility of the socialists but had to contend against the hostility of those who considered themselves the guardians of society. He said that there was a powder magazine under the base of society and the only thing that stood between the magazine This much desired object can be accom-plished only by the united efforts of those and kill the Knights and Socialism would he obey the divine injunction, "In the sweat that society up by the roots Moud applause.) And yet we are told that mercage dangerous Therefore we have formed the Order of to society, but we will live down the igno-

leolare to the world that our aims are:— recognized neither creed, color, nor nation—I. To make industrial moral worth, not ality, and no honest man had an wealth, the true standard of individual and excuse for being outside of the order. They did not deal with the question of national greatness.

II. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, the wage system by co-operative associations.
In the matter of working for themselves rather than for others, the order held out a bright future for the Knights of Labor, He also spoke warmly and most appropriately on the subject of female labor, stating that if the women got paid for their work to the extent men did they would be in their proper place, "at home," and their places supplied by the unemployed workmen. Child labor must be abolished and female labor restricted. Female virtue, modesty and health were sacrificed in the unhealthy atmosphere of factories (cheers). He spoke of joint stock insurance companies who

paid big salaries to cashiers as "fleecing companies," and he appealed to the Knights VI. The adoption of measures providing In conclusion, he appealed to all workingmen news about the Knights which was circulated.

(Loud applause,) A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered

o she lecturer. At the close of the address there were loud

corporations to pay their employes weekly in lawful money, for labor of the preceding week, after listering for a few minutes, he and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien was convinced that he had much to upon the product of their laber to the full learn about the ains and methods of their wages.

IN The about the ains and methods of the Knight's organization, which he did to the full of their wages. IX. The abolition of the contract system not know before; although he was free to as the true remady, carries on its face the on national, state and municipal works. journalist in the United States he had learned arbitration between employers and employed, they were peaceable men, trying to better their condition by association and mutual grounds of general usefulness and benevolence. After what he had heard from Mr. O'Donoghue he had discovered that they had a great moral purpose, beside maintaining a good standard of wages. It was a grand idea to teach each other to carry home the dollars for the benefit of wives and children, and to provide for the widows and orphans by an insurance fund. It was a great step foward o persuade each other that our interests were identical, without regard to creed, nationality or color. He was sorry their aims were not better understood, and hoped every employer of labor would get better posted in the organization of the Knights of Labor. He wished them success, and resumed his seat

amid hearty cheers. Mr. Keys was also loudly called on to speak. He protested against the misrepresentations by a certain press of the aims and workings of the Knights of Labor. He de naunced the actions of the politicians in attempting to compass the ruin of the order, but they would not succeed (cheers). He warned the public to put no faith in what appeared in public print against the Knights. Their objects were laudable and they meant no injustice to anyone, simply protection for the working classes against unjust aggression.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, IN "SCHOLASTIC ANNUAL.

What the land question was to the agricultural population of Ireland, the labor question is to the toiling masses of this countrywho, in one or another form of manufacturing industry-in mines or shops, or public employment-are honestly striving to "earn their bread by the aweat of their brow."

In the case of the Irish people, the question was one of life and death, or, what was practically the same, starvation or exile. An alternative so monstrous and so pitiful is not presented in America to those who toil; but the conditions and prospects presented to them are often hersh and bitter.

It does not require that one should be either a philosopher or a communist to see the prevailing condition of the labor element in the United States, that something is seriously out of gcar. With capital everywhere concentrating in the form of mono-polies, - whether it be in the consolidation of railroads and telegraphs, or in mills or mines where products are "pooled," or yet in the colossal stores and factories; on every hand is seen the strengthening and solidifying of capital in the hands of the few. And this consolidation, it is plain, is only effected by sweeping out, or swallowing up smaller enterprises. This is the logical, and, perhaps, inevitable result our modern social system-in which wealth and "greed of gain" are held to be the chief end of life. But with this visible agglomeration of wealth in the hands of the comparatively few, what is to be said of the conditions and prospects of the laboring masses: If, happily, in the acquisition and ditions of our or any other known civilization. It can and may be realized, but in a form and fashion outside the ken of the modern "philosopher,"—and that will be modern "philosopher,"—and that will be by the universal acceptance of Divine law and the general practice of the Divine community and white as now:

And all those years you were tolling to soothe the sorrowful and the general practice of the Divine community and bringing the peace of God to the suffering and dying.

mands.
The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount contain the solution of all the problems with which we are concerned in the discussion of this question. When capital recognizes and acts up to the duties involved in, and implied by, the possession of wealth, labor will recognize and respect the rights of capital.

The philosophy of the question turns upon these two simple words "RIGHTS" and DUTIES."

Adam Smith says :- "The property which every man has in his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and inviolable. The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most secred preparty."

A distinguished Catholic authority—Cardinal Manning-gives a more concise definition-"The honest exertion of the powers of our minds and of our body for our own good, and for the good of our neighbors." The rights of the workman to dispose of

disputed, nor can his right to combine and units with other toilers for purposes of mutual protection be seriously questioned, Indeed, such unions and combinations may be said to be a necessity in the existing order. How is it possible, except through such union and combination, to resist the power of great corporations and exacting monopolies, which, as a rule, little regard the rights of the day-laborer. Capital is protected by its own innate power, by its in-fluence over legislation and legislative bodies, and by the readiness with which "pools" and "combinations" are formed to its bidding; but in its control over labor it is more powerful still by reason of the helplessness of the working

corporation will sometimes reduce the wages of tens of thousands of employes from ten to twenty per cent in one swoop. And the tens of thousands have no redress or alternative unless to "strike." And here lies the difficulty. The public, as a rule, do not sympathize with "strikes" and "strikers." Strikes are always incon-

masses, who must work in order to live. An

autocratic order from the chief of some great

cannot be disputed, the equal rights of the employers to fix the terms and price to be paid is no less certain. Between these, often which heal the sores and expel their cause. irreconcilable, conditions lie only submission, In the very worst cases the Cintment has

The second secon

masses to improve their condition and protect and repeated calls for "Beaugrand." The tical sympathy with his operatives, and for their rights.

VIII. The enactment of laws to compel intending to stay about ten minutes, as he Col. William P. Rend, of Chicago—has lately

It is not necessary to seggest details. The fundamental idea is that all differences may and ought to be reconciled by frank and help, and he was in sympathy with them on | honest arbitration. Where employers will meet operatives on this half-way neutral ground, an adjustment may be confidently looked for in most cases. The art; of the demagague and the threats of the socialists will no longer be effective with the laboring masses. Where arbitration by mutual agree meut is not practicable, legislative "Boards of Arbitration" could be appealed to; and these should be provided for by law in every State.

Win a corporations and individual employers shall—as very many, to their honor be it claring Socialistic tendencies or on any one said, undoubtedly do—show due regard and providing rooms for meetings of Socialists. consideration for the rights and necessities of working and operatives, there need be no to hold sessions on their premises will be fear of the sceptre of communistic disorder deprived of their licenses. in the United States. Our mechanics and workingmen are instinctively conservative, and cannot be led away permanently into dangerous societies and combinations, if only capital will join in promoting the adoption of "arbitration" as the true solution of the labor problem.

FIFTY YEARS A PRIEST.

To the VERY REV. P. O'CONNELL, P.P., Richmond, Co. Carleton, Ont., on the occasion of his golden jubilee:

We wish you joy, we wish you joy, our Rev. Father With truthful tongues we wish you joy in this your blessed year. And we will praise our Lord, to-day, for, indeed, right And we'll may be be mindful of the promises made of at all in shops or factories. The telegram

The fair blue hills of the saintly land, the land of the Shannock green.

Where first you lisped at a mother's knee, a mother so meek and mild.

The name of a Mother, more loving still, and NAME of her Holly Cirlle.

And heard of fathers who shed their blood because of that holy name.

And prayed in the fire of your youthful heart that you might enfer the same.

Where, kazing long on the sacred rains and the ivied tower in relief.

You heard the rush of the massing mensather uniform and then coolly threw a letter toward M. You heard the rush of the massing men as they gathered

JUBILER.
The green old isle will ever be dear to every faithful O'Conneil fought for his mother land, and fighting fell, but won;
Yet glancing afar at the Promised Land, the bright and the lasting home,
It's bones tievy lie 'neath the native so i, his heart he bequaration to Rome.
And worthy the name of that chieftain bold, another has been his choice;
Though loving the land of his birth as well, he'd list to the Savieur's voice.

Erm's sons were roaming star in sorrow, and want and carrie.

Where the forest pine in the blizzard lands, the home of the northern bear.

And the verdant value and the home so sweet to never revisit again;
Leaving, in love of the Great High Prices, you chose to be shepherd of men.

And who will recken the breaking hearts, the souls you healed, and the tears

You have whele away from the exile's brow through all those fifty years?

betrayers of Metz. The excitement caused by the shooting lasted a long time and affected the deputies as much as it did the occupants of the galleries. When the man who fired the shots was first seized he exclaimed, "I have written to Clementers when the large through all the shooting lasted a long time and the occupants of the galleries. When the man who fired the shots was first seized he exclaimed, "I have written to Clementers when the carries was the case. He knows what it means." This was, of course, not understood by these who heard

and dying.
For this you bid adieu to the land you ever will count

awoot Stradene;
And many a diadom lost and won, and many a throne gave way.
Before the shock of the living tides that you have seen in your day!
And God has spared to His altar still, His pastor zealous

and trong;
And fervent prayers we lift to-day that your years be happy and long!
And, when the "veni serac bono" is issued by our dear Lord,
Ohi high the throne, and bright the crown, for ever your just reward! BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The Rev. Father O'Connell, parish priest of Richmond, in the County of Carleton, Ont., is probably the oldest priest in active service to-day in the Dominion of Canada. He was born in the year 1803, in Ireland, where he passed the first twenty-nine years of his life. In 1832 he came to Canada and pursued his classical and theological studies. first at the college in the historic town of Chambly, then at the old St. James Seminary that used to exist in the East End of the city. Four years after his arrival in Montreal he was raised to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lartigue, the first Bishop of Montreal, his own toil on his own terms cannot be on the 29th of February, 1836. Father O'Connell was assigned to the parish church of Notre Dame in this city, and passed ten tions. In 1846 he was called to take charge of the mission of Richmond, which covered an immense tract of territory, and which is to day divided into six large parishes, viz. : Huntley, Ramsey, Almonte, Packingham, Fitzroy and Nepean. Since 1851 he has been parish priest of Richmond, where he is greatly

esteemed and respected by all classes and creeds. Father O'Connell, besides being a zealous and staunch Irishman, and has always stood by the cause and the old land. Notwithnext century.

and is a guest of the Rev. Father Dowd's, bay tree eversince,

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers. - Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for thirty years-viz., that and "strikers." Strikes are always inconvenient. They upset the existing order, disturb business, and sometimes lead to destruction of property.

There is, and can be, of course, no justification for lawlessness. If the rights of the workman to fix a price for his labor, and other conditions as to the hours of his service, and other conditions as to the hours of the skin and the disturbed the sense of the skin is broken. The ready means are known equal to Holloway's first brought out. The actors call this "try first brought out. The actors call this "try

SEXTON AND CHURCHILL

LONDON, Feb. 25. - In the House of Commons to-day the Home Secretary said that he was unable to consider Lord Churchill's speeches in Ireland. Mr. Sexton, Nationalist, gave notice that he would move a resolution to the effect that the House condemned the action of a privy counciller in making speeches in Ireland tending to incite rehellion. Lord Churchill, against whom Mr. Sexton's resolution was directed, stated that he would ask that an early day be set for discussion of the resolution.

AN AUSTRIAN ANTI-SOCIALITS' BILL.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—A committee of the Hungarian Diet has given its approval to a bill for the suppression of Socialism. Under the provisions of this measure summary dealings with all Socialists are authorized and severe punishment will be visited upon any persons having letters in his possession de-Keepers of public houses allowing Socialists

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORKING-MEN.

Paris, Fob. 25.—The Socialist members of

the Chamber of Deputies have taken active interest in the case of the Socialist leaders who incited the London riots, and to-day these deputies joined in sending a telegram to the British workmen in the House of Commons proposing a joint international movement in the interest of the laboring men. The main object of the proposed movement are to be the securing of a reduction in the hours of labor, improvement in the sanitary condition of the workshops, proper limits to work obtained of women and minors, and For the mas kept this servant strong to see his happiest absolute prohibition against allowing children When, by the voice of His prophets, the will of the Lord suggests that the British workman join those was talet: When, by the voice of His prophets, the will of the Lord Was tol-1:

The first shall be renewed in youth, noble as esgle wild:

And long in the land and happy will be the life of the loving child."

And fresh and hale you can count to-day your four score years and three, And fifty years the priest of God, your Goldens Jubiles! We bid you refolce the more, because your youthful eyes have seen.

The fair blue hills of the saintly land, the land of the Shannock green.

and then coolly threw a letter toward M. round the chief:
And the woodlands hushed in their native song to echo
the voice of man—
A shout for O'CONRELL, the king uncrowned, the shout
for immortal DAN!

Through him to-day, your name and kin, old Ireland's
Faith is free;
and on this day our hearts are gay, on your Golden.

The man was quickly seized
and hurried out by the police. When the excitement had subsided a flattened bullet was
found at the feet of the president of the
chamber. The president said he was a
soldier, who had, been so ill-treated by his soldier, who had been so ill-treated by his superiors and ignored by the officers of justice that he resorted to the desperate expedient of creating a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies to secure attention to his grievances. He gave his name as Poirier and said he was an officer in the French army. He asserted that the letter which he threw toward Clemenceau contained an offer to the Savetur's voice.
Erin's sons were roaming afar in sorrow, and want and give the Government the names of the

LORD RANDOLPH'S LATE ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The reports that the Parnellites possess compromising letters from Lord Randolph Churchill pledging himself in favor of home rule are declared to be untrue. Lord Churchill, it is asserted, never committed his offers to writing. The Parnellites assert that Lord Churchill had a personal interview with the Irish leaders and offered them home rule.

Thirteen weeks ago Charles Albright, of Therefore the commence of the many relief.

Sir.—I take great pleasure in interming you that have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constitution of the blowed, vomiting food and bille from the stop being, to you can easily see that I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I commenced to take your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and them home rule.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints. The plains of Cavan, the church of Lara, the friends of sweet Stradenes.

And many a diadom lost and won, and many a throne gave way.

Thirteen weeks ago Charles Albright, of Cincinnati, picked up a big stray cat that was wandering around his atore. The cat bit him in the right hand. A few weeks ago blotches broke out on his right arm, and now they nearly cover his body, and the doctors say that he is suffering from blood poisoning and will die.

Housekeeping in Japan has few trials, according to a lady writing from that country. She says: "I do not visit my kitchen ence a month, never give an order outside of a spoken wish, yet the domestic machinery moves with an ease and perfection unattainable at home by almost any effort on the part of the mistress. The manners of the servants are amusing, not to say startling. Every night at bedtime our five retainers appear, prostrate themselves in succession to the earth, and retire. This is to wish me good night and to renew their testimony of proyears in the exercise of his sacerdotal func- found respect and pleasure over the privilege of serving me."

Speaking of superstitions a writer says the old notion that there is luck in a horseshoe finds support in one case at least. When did her first really fast mile in Maud S. Cleveland in 2.101, Captain Stone, of Cincinnati, who owned her, pulled off her shoes and stored them in his desk, and sold the mare to worker in the vineyard of the Lord, is a true | Vanderbilt for a snug price. He has been making money ever since, and capturing the by the cause and the old land. Notwithbest things of life. The Captain kept only standing the weight of his four score and one of the shoes. He gave one to Mrs. Swain, three years, he is still hale and hearty, with and she gave it to her larger brother. He solid prospects of assisting at the birth of the hadn't had it a week before he was married to one of the most charming ladies in New Father O'Connell is at present in the city, York. He has been prospering like a green

> Kingston on the Hudson is a well-known town to theatrical people, for it is very often selected as the place where new plays are

or an attempt at murder in France.

1.00 - 21 4 3

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the ches and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sucky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are snaken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, glocmy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up swidenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is fresometimes with a sweetish taste; this is fro quently attended with palpitation of the heart the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-thir of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medica. men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated for a liver complaint, others or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Segel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held. [Branch office, 67 St. James street, Montreal.

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886.

Dear Sir. —I wish to inform you the good you seigel's syrup has done me.

I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanaes and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it mail mow I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Everybody here speaks well of it.

JOSEPH WARD,

Joseph Ward. Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGPIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1455. A. J. Whire, Limited,

Gents - Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction whereever used. One case in particular (where the cure
of Dyspepsia scenned almost a miracle) was greatly
benefited by your medicine.

r medicine. Yours respectfully, 180. G. Monusos

STEVERSVILLE, WELLAND CO., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884. i. J. White, I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then selficted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gaining my health; my neighbors are also assonished at the results of your medicine.

edicine, Yours, to., Manassen E. Bran.

FREDERICTON, N. I.

A. J. Witte, Limited, i medicino has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours truly, Patrick McLeset,

TROUT LABE, ONT., May 12, 1885;

A. J. Writts, Limited. A. J. Whire, Limited,
Gentlemen—Your medicine is just what is needed here for disordered liver. When I was in Landon the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came across Seigel's Syrup, which cared me entirely by continued

stomach complaints.
I can give you the names of several others if you

wish.
You may print this if you wish, as it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.
LEWIS M. WALBANE

outh Bay, Ontario. Branch office, 67 St. James street, Mon-

THE QUEEN AT A CIRCUS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.-Yesterday was the first birthday of the late Duke of Albany's son, and Hengler's circus was commanded to appear at Windsor castle for a performance at the Royal riding school. A special train of horse boxes and saloon carriages took the company and equipment from London. On its arrival, by the Queen's invitation, conveyed through Sir Henry Ponsonby, the entire company lunched in the castle. The Queen's health was proposed by Mr. Albert

Hengler. The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and family, the Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Christian and family, Princess Beatrice, Prince Battenberg and the court circle were present. After the performance the Queen. who looked ill and worn, inspected the circus stud in the royal mews. Miss May Villion, the bicycle rider, aged four years and a half, the Queen ordered to be presented to her. The child made a curtsey, and the Queen spoke German to her. The child was cool and collected, and the Queen was astonished at her precocity and cleverness. The Queen is to be at the Albert hall concert to morrow. The general query is, does this mean the return of the monarch to social life in England, and the end of her nunlike seclusion?

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

SHAW-LEFEBVRE'S PLAN.

Mr. Shaw-Lefebvre, ex-postmaster general, in an article in the Nineteenth Century, advocates the federal principle for Ireland, with large powers of autonomy, retaining representation in the Imperial Parliament, He indicates that this is Mr. Gladstone's

strikes, or arbitration. The former is often succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, after expedient, the second sometimes necessary, the last is always wise. A leading mine the last is always wise. A leading mine owner, widely known for his uniform practices.

In the very worst cases the Cintment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, after The Paris Patrie, which calls the month of January, 1886, "the red month," shows that on every day of January there was a murder or an attempt at murder in France. do good.