I write This as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop

Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any

Good ! ! ! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope

"You may have abundant success" "In this great and"

Valuable medicine : Anyone! * * wishing to know more about my cure?

Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Wash., D. C.

I consider

Your
Remedy the best remedy in existence
For Indigestion, kidney
-Complaint

"And nervous debility. I have just" Retarned From the south in fruitless search for health, and find that your bitters are doing

Good! Than anything else.

A month ago I was extremely Emsoiated !!!" And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and "Flesh!" And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance,

and it is all due to Hep Bitters! J. Wickliffe Johnson, Wilmington, Del.

23" None contine without a bunch of gross Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hept" in their name

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

It was not Won by Irish Protestants

To the Editor of THE POST:

Sir.—The Orange party in Ireland are constantly vaporing about the buttle of the Boyne; Lord Derby, expatiating on the merits and claims of the Irish Protestants, once said:—

"These are the men who, at the battle of the Boyne, vindicated the freedom of Ireland and the rights of the Protestant religion." Let us see, then, what share the Irish Protostants really had in this famous battle. The army by which it was won is thus described by Lord Macaulay in his most characteristic

"William had under his command near 30,000 men born in many lands, and speaking many tongues. Scarcely one Protestant church, scarcely one Protestant nation, was unrepresented in the army which a strange series of events had brought to fight for the Protestant religion in the remotest island of the west. About half the troops were natives of England. Ormond was there with the Life Guarde, and Oxford with the Blues. Sir John Lanier, an officer who had acquired military experience on the Continent, and whose prudence was held in high esteem, was at the head of the Queen's Regiment of Horse, now the 1st Dragoon Guards. There crankie, maintained the military reputation begin on the following morning a long career of glory. Two fine English regiments, which had been in the service of the States General, and had often looked death in the face under that if the fleas in a place where he slept had in the fleas in the fleas in a place where he slept had in the fleas in the f paign, not only as their General, but as their fifth and sixth of the line. The former was led by an officer who had no skill in the higher part of military science, but whom the whole army allowed to be the bravest of all the bravest of all the bravest of all the bravest of sciences. Scotch footguards marched under the command of their countryman, James Douglas. Conspicuous among the Dutch troops were Portland's and Ginkell's Horse, and Solmes' Blue Regiment, consisting of 2,000 of the finest infantry in Europe. Germany had sent to the infantry in Europe. Germany had sent to the have to settle upon a well defined and simple field some warriors sprung from her noblest houses. Prince George of Hesse Darmstadt, a gallant youth, who was serving his apprendicts of favor petitions for subsidiary case have aroused intense indicates matters. gallant youth, who was serving his appron-ticeship in the military art, rode near the king. A strong brigade of Danish mercena-ries was commanded by Duke Charles Frederic of Wartemberg. It was reported that of all the soldiers of William these were most dreaded by the Irish. For centuries of Saxon domination had not effaced the recollections of the violence and cruelty of the Scandinavian sea kings; and an ancient prophecy that the Danes would one day destroy the children of the soil was still repeuted with superstitious horror. Among foreign auxiliaries were a Brandenberg regi-

querable colony had repaired to William's camp. Mitchelburne was there, with the stubborn defenders of Londonderry and Wolseley, with the warriors who had raised the unanimous shout of "Advance!" on the day of Newton Butler. Sir Albert Conyngham, the ancester of the noble family whose seat now overlooks the field of battle, had brought from the neighborhood of Lough Erne a regiment of dragoons, which still glories in the name of Enniskillen, and which has proved on the shores of the Euxine that it has not degenerated since the day of the Boyne."—Macaulay's Works, Vol. 3, p. 289. In round numbers, less than one eighth of the victorious army was composed of Irish Protestants. But it may be said they were foremost in the decisive battle for the cause which was preeminently their own. Unluckily, they were not. William crossed the river with the English troops not far from Drogheda. The Irish Protestants formed part of the centre | fix their eyes on Congress. Let them demand, under Schomberg, who were to dover the pas-

ment and a Finland regiment. But in

that great array so variously composed were two bodies of men animated by a spirit pe-culiarly fierce and implacable, the Huguenots

of France, thirsting for the blood of the French, and the Englishry of Ireland, im-

. . . All the bold spirits of the uncon-

patient to trample down the Irish.

sage of the fords of Oldbridge. The historian adds: "Schomberg gave the word. Solmes' Blues (Dutch) were the first to move. They marched gallantly with drums beating amendments or by adroit delays, cause land to the bank of the Boyne. Then the drums bills to tail which have been or may be passed stopped, and the men, ten abreast, descended into the water; next plunged Londonderry and Enniskillen."

and was killed in the act of calling on them to behave like men. The EnnirBitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a clustes declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

"And of Uties, N.Y. the historian, "among the Protestants of Ulster that in the midst of the tumult William rade to the head of the Enniskilleners, What will you do for me?' he cried." This, by the way, sounds as if they had not yet done much. "He way not immediately recognized," adds Lord Macaulay, "and one trooper, taking him for an enemy, was about to

fire. William gently put aside the carbine, "What," said he, 'do you not know your friend?' 'It is His Majesty,' said the Colonel. The ranks of sturdy Protestant yeomen set up a shout of joy. 'Gentlemen,' yeomen set up a shout of joy. 'Gentlemen,' said William, 'you shall be my guards to day. I have heard much of you. Let me see something of you.' He did see something of them which turned cut to be rather different from what he had heard. If The I rich causes made their he had heard. "The Irish cavalry made their last stand at a house called Plottin Castle, about a mile and a half south of Oldbridge. There the Enniskilleners were repulsed with the loss of fifty men, and were hotly pursued, till William rallied them and turned the chare back." This was the sole check or repulse sustained by the victorious army after the passage of the river, so that, all things considered, the Irish Protestants have about as much claim or title to the battle of the Boyne as les braves Belges to the battle

of Waterloo. Your very obedient servant. Anglicanus.

THE KNIGHTS AND THE LAND.

A Chance for Organized Labor to Grapple with Capital in Preserving the Public Domain-Favors to Land Grabbers.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1886.—The Knighta of Labor are using quite freely the right of petition by sending to Congress petitions for or against the passage of bills of various kinds. Such petitions come to daily, sometimes a dozen or thirty orforty in a day. In one day seventy eight such papers were received in the Senate, duplicates going also to the House. Recently Senstor Cameron offered 130 such petitions and memorials within three days from Knights of Labor assemblies in Pennsylvania alone. The objects petitioned for are various. There have been, for instance, netitions against the use of convict late: on government works, for the prohibition of Chinese emigration, for the enforce-ment of the Eight Hour law in every department of the government, for the passage of the Hennepin Canal bill, for the increase of wages at the Government Printing Office, for the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, against the passage of the Free Ship bill and against the repeal of the Compulsory Pilot

The movements and wishes of the Knights of Libor are attentively studied by Representatives and Senators, who are perfectly conscious that a great organization of labor is an irresistible power, if these associated know what they want and are just and precise in their demands. Every Knight of Labor has a vote. If they unite on a policy, and if this policy is reasonable and just, Congressmen know very well that the demands of such an organization must have their attention.

COMBINED ACTION ESSENTIAL. The hope of many Representatives and In peace and in war alike these eight Senators is that the labor movement will million acres have been hung up, and so "blow over ;" that it will spend its strength in sacred are the rights of even imaginary and trifles, and when these see how various and speculative corporations against the people incongruous are the objects petitioned for by that Congress has been repeatedly importuned, were Beaumont's foot, who had, in defence of the manuate of James, refused to admit well founded. "These labor organizations the public domain." Irish Papists among them, and Hastings' don't know what they want, said a lifthe Knights of Labor want to show their foot, who had on the disastrons day of Killi-grankie, maintained the military reputation can see by their petitions that they are guesto bear on this shameless business, and of the Saxon race. There were two simply used by men who have influence show the Senate that there is an organized Tangier battalions, hitherto known only by with the labor leaders, and who get a public opinion which demands land reform deeds of violence and rapine, but destined to petition circulated from headquarters to the and will not be denied.

> mark, and it deserves the attention of the Knights of Labor assemblies. They lose influence by their petitions for numerous and crusade. The charges against the prisoner sometimes discordant objects. If they wish, as are of having procured since last December,

WHAT THE KNIGHTS CAN EFFECT. There is one reform, of the greatest and his vistins most immediate importance to all Americans wage workers, which can be carried at this session it the Knights of Labor will demand it with the united voice of their whole organization, and which is likely to be defeated, or at least delayed, unless the organized lubor force of the country sternly calls for it. This been for many years shamefully wasted for of many kinds.

Bills are now before the House awaiting its hold hereafter all the public domain for home-steads for the homeless—free homes for those who are tired of working for wages and prefer independence on the land for themselves and their children.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND CAPITAL. The Knights of Lator should know that against the passage of these necessary and just measures hundreds of millions of organized capital are arrayed. Skilful lawyers, in and out of Congress, are alert to devise means to defeat this series of bills by delay, by amend-ments making them inoperative, by all manner of adroit and cumning devices and appeals. If it is true that "organized labor" wants a tussle with organized capital, here is the place, and the time is ripe, for this struggle. Let the Knights of Labor all over the country as a body, with one voice, and that a voice as menacing as they choose to make it, that Congress shall not trifle with this land question: that the Senate shall not. by curning bills to tail which have been or may be passed

by the House. into the water; next plunged Londonderry and Enniskillen."

If the Kuights of Labor "mean business" TORONTO, May 14.—A deputation waited they have their opportunity at hand. The passage of the Laud Grant Forfeiture bills, now after too cold or the fire too hot, for Old Walker, their new bishor, rushed the right to suimate his townsment domain now arrongfully defined by corners. If the Knights of Labor "mean business" into the river to animate his townsmen, domain, now wrongfully claimed by corpora. How, Mr. Mowat replied that the Government

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful among the first

gersoil, Ontario, writes: "While

produced hair a foot long.

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tions and out of which honest settlers have been kept for years. If they choose to make this battle, the Knights of Labor can gain a victory of the greatest importance to the wage workers of this country and a victory which will conspicuously show their strength and make them therexiter respected by the politicians and feared by that organized capital which has long had too much influence over Congress,

and particularly in the Sonate. EIGHT MILLION ACRES. the press has for some months exposed the gross abuses of the land system, growing in large part out of bad laws, some of them tramed by land grabbers, and in large part out of the neglect or refusal of Congress to hold corporations to the fulfilment of their

agreements. Here is a case now before the Senate which will show by only a single instance out of a great many how great and almost incredible these abuses are and how strongly intrenched they are in Congress, and particularly in the Senate. It is the story of eight million acres of land in the heart of the Southern States locked up from settlement for thirty years to favor defunct corporations and not yet re-

deemed. In the year 1856 Congress granted to sev eral Southern States for the construction of eight railroads eight million acres of land, That is thirty years ago. Not one of the roads has been built. Only one of them has ever had even a spade stuck in the ground, and that only within the last two years. Yet these eight million acres of land have been religiously "reserved" ever since 1856 by and denied to settlers for homesteads,

There are lessons in all this for Canadian as well as American Knights of Labor.

A FIEND IN HUMAN FORM. A LONDON "GENTLEMAN" CHARGED WITH A

LONDON, May 11.-Thos. Gibney, whose name appears in the London directory under the description of "gentleman," was to-day arraigned in the Clerkenwell Police Court for violations of the criminal law amendments. act, resulting from the Pall Mall Gazette the prisoner from the fary of the parents of

JOE CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, May 12,-Mr. Gladstone's address in the House of Commons last night has already been printed in pamphlet form, and is being distributed without charge to all applicants, is the thorough reform of long existing abuses in the public land system, by which the public domain, the heritage of the people, has been for many years shamefully wasted for litical centres nothing else is talked about. The the benefit of corporations and land grabbers shrewd argument and compact logic. It has made one thing very clear—namely, that Mr. Gladstone will eventually consent to some mode action which, if they can all become laws at this session, will reclaim to the public domain form of joint commission or some other device more than a hundred million acres of land, to be added to the small remnant of fifty millions of srable acres which remain after years of rampant and unchecked land grabbing.

These measures will also repeal iniquitious laws favoring land grabbing, and effectually hold hereafter all the public domain for home-steads for the homeless—free homes for these berlain's followers without once referring to the discrowned king of the caucus. Mr. Chamberlain is, it is stated, maturing a new scheme of opposition to the bill. It is said that he proposes setstion to the bil. It is said that he proposes setting up a little Parliament for Ulster, which shall have no allegiance to the general Irish Parliament. If Mr. Chamberlain puts himself forward now as the champion of Ulsterit is doubtful if he would be accepted by the Ulster men. He will, at all events, be looked upon as an eleventh hour recruit in comparison with the men who have for weeks been furnishing rifles, accourrements and drill masters to prepare the Northmen for civil war.

CABLE NOIES.

The Greek ministerial crisis continues. The Greek fleet is effectually blocked. A royal decree has been promulgated in Spain authorizing the issue of a Cuban loan of EM.800,000 at 6 per cent.

The work of forming a new Greek ministry is almost completed. M. Delyannis has promised not to adopt an obstructive policy.

THE SCOTT ACT.

No More Bald Heads.

To produce a new growth of hair freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and on baid beads, in the case of persons luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses advanced in years, is not always posthe scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; sible. When the glands are decayed and is the most cleanly and effective and gone, no stimulant can restore them; preparation for the hair ever offered but, when they are only inactive, from to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, the need of some excitant, the applica-Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's tion of Ayer's Hair Vigor will renew Hair Vigor, used in my family for several their vitality, and a new growth will reyears, has no equal as a dressing, nor for suit. L. V. Templeton, Newbern, N. C., preventing the hair from falling out or writes: "After a protracted filness, with turning prematurely gray. It ranks fever, my hair all came out, leaving me entirely bald. I

house." Miss Kate Rose, Infore I had used all its contents, a

keeping my head clear of dandruff, and thick growth of hair, nearly two inches preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor long, covered my head." L. D. McJunkin, lms also caused my hair to grow luxuri- Perryville, Md., writes: "Baldness is antly, resulting in my now possessing hair hereditary in my family. Five years ago forty-two inches long, and as thick as the hair on the top of my head was becould be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. coming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad Hair Vigor, the application of which intetter sores upon her head, causing the vigorated the hair roots, and sent out a hair to fail out. Ayer's Hair Vigor healed new growth of young hair. To-day my the sores, and in less than twelve months hair is us thick and vigorous as ever. I still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition."

is enforcing the act, and asked whether the magistrates were not carrying out the law. The deputation, while dissatisfied with the way in which the law is being administered, did not care to mention names and there the matter

TWENTY YEARS MAKE A SKELETON. THORRE, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1884. -- Warner's safe cure restored me to health, from an emagisted condition gaused by chronic diarrhors. Had it twenty years and was reduced to a mere skeleton. I am well. Weigh 120.—JOHN L. GORMAN.

A few days ago an Ohio man refused \$50 for a nine-months old rooster, of fancy breed, had demands for all the eggs his fewl could produce at \$3 per "setting," and had to rent several hens at \$5 each for two months in order to keep up with the egg s.

THE depressed, anxious, tired, prostrated

ecling with disposition to chills and fever, neadache, malaria and nervous prostration indicate that the blood is full of uric acid, which can only be effectually remedied by that great blood purifier, Warner's safe cure. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL. Superior Court. Albina Charlebola, wife of Scraphin Brisshois, hotel-keeper, of the Village of St. Genevievo, District of Montreal, duly outhoused a seter of justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said Scraphin Brisebola, Defendant. Scraphin Brasebars, Defendant.
An action in separation of properties has been instituted this date
Montreal Cli May, 1886.
EDMOND LAREAU.
41-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court.
No. 495. Marte alias Mary Houle, of the filty and District of Montreat, has instituted in this case the action as asymmetric of binar against her husband, Charles Morin, of the same place, carter.

Montreaf, 4th May, 1886.
P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,
40.5 Attorney for Marle Houle.

NANTED-FOR A CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL (No. 8) in the Township of Lowe, a School Tencher holding a second-cast certifi-cate State salary. Apply to DENNIS MAILONEY, Stagsburn P. O., Ottawa County, P.Q. 40-2



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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the lowels. Even if they only cured the they would be almost priceless to those who

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; inch fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we

Is the bane of so many lives that leave is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

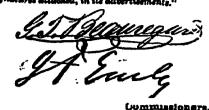
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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 Sardiniau Thursday, June 1
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 Parisian Thursday, June 2 "These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep. Rates of passage from Quebec:—Cabin \$60, \$70, and \$50 according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30 Steerage \$20.

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C.reassian Friday, June 18
Sarmatian Friday July 9 On their voyages from Quebec these steamers proceed direct to Liverpool, and carry Cabla passengers only. Rates of passage from Quebec: -- Cabin \$50 and \$60 (according to accommodation).

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lows :Norwegian about May 8
Carthaghian about May 10
Hibernian about May 23
Corean about May 27
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Are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows: Nesterian about May 13 Lucerne about May 30

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Scapdingvian about June 12

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