

CORRESPONDENCE

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR.—The Irish Parliament of Montreal cannot be in earnest on the Home Rule question. The pithy sums which are fixed opposite to the names on the subscription books for the Irish Parliamentary Fund prove that their hearts are not in the cause. What does their \$10 or their \$25 amount to when some of them can count their dollars by the half million. What is a blade of grass taken from a clover field; a straw from a hay rack? The laborer who gives his 25 cents or 50 cents from the scanty labor of a week, the girl who gives her mite from the pittance of her wages, does, in proportion to his or her means, a thousand times more than the Irishman of wealth, who, with stinging hesitation, drops a few small bills to help a nation's cause. Here is Ireland struggling as perhaps she never struggled before. In that struggle a nation's life may be at stake. To stifle her in the sinews of war may be to strangle her forever. She has men but she wants the money, not for a mere party warfare, but for a National Cause, and yet there are Irishmen in this city, wealthy Irishmen, who dole out their \$10 and \$25 as if they were giving something to the call of a beggar for charity. Ask them for money for the Conservative or Reform candidate at election time here and these same men will dive into their pocket and write a cheque for hundreds—thousands if necessary. Tell them that Sir John A. Macdonald or Mr. Blake will carry the next elections if they are well provided with means. Let party be the cry, and then, when these same gentlemen will do all that party demands. But ask them for Ireland, and that too at a time when money is all, yes, all that is required to restore this land to its legitimate position in the world, and they give a pauper's mite and think that they have done their duty. There are a few Irishmen in this city who could easily give \$1,000 each to the Irish Parliamentary Fund; there are a dozen that could give \$500; there are scores who could give \$100; and when Senators who are vacant and offices are fought for, it will be well for the Irish people to remember the men who give according to their means and those who do not.

AN IRISHMAN.

FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

SIR: I congratulate you. Go on; do what you can to bring the French Canadians and the Irish together. Heal up the differences and help them to go hand in hand all over the Dominion. They have a common enemy, Orangism—to fight. It is to their interests to meet it and put it down, as it can be put down only by combination and power. Go on, Sir, go on. If the French Canadians and the Irish misunderstood each other in the past, that is all the more reason that they should understand and agree now. We do not want another falling out, as we had in '37. The majority of our people were on the wrong side then. Let us not repeat that error. Times have changed. A new generation has sprung up. Events have been for years tending to unite the two peoples. Whatever happened in '37 is the dead past. Let it be buried for ever. Let us not forget what the French-Canadians did for us in '77 and '78. Let us remember how they flooded the streets of Montreal with men who were with us and against our enemies. The French-Canadians now see that Orangism is their enemy as well as ours. They see as we see, that Orangism is still rampant. They have felt its power as we told them they would feel it some day. We cautioned them about it and they have found that we spoke truly. We told them that Orangism would bring tears to their eyes, their people and their children on the banks of the Red River at the truth of all we said. Their eyes have been opened in time. The cause of the struggle which took place in the city still exists. The scene of conflict has been removed—that is all. There is no use in closing our eyes to it, for come it must in some shape. One day we had to put Orangism down in our streets, the next we may have to put its influence down in the House of Commons. The French-Canadians and the Irish Catholics of Ontario now number over 300,000 souls. United they become a power. They are strong enough already to teach Orangism a lesson in many of its strongholds. In a few years they will, if they pull together, be able to politically annihilate it. Orangism may live, for fanaticism dies hard in all lands, but preach the policy Union and it cannot be long before the French-Canadians and Irish will bury the day.

B. M. R.

CITIZENSHIP IN CANADA.

SIR.—There is no citizenship in this country. That is, there is no citizenship as understood in the republic to the south of us. Outside of the French you can hardly find a man in the Dominion who can, without some reserve, say "I am a Canadian." He and his father may have been born here. All his commercial interests may be bound up in the success or failure of whatever trade policy the country may adopt, he may take an active part in political affairs, and yet ask him what is his nationality, and he will say "I am a Canadian," that is, I am an Irish-Canadian or an English-Canadian, or a Scotch-Canadian, always answering with a reservation. Few men in this country, no matter how long their people have lived here, can honestly say: "Yes, Canada has my first allegiance." Would the Irish fight to put the red above the green? No. Would the English rebel against the Crown? No. Would the Scotch trail the thistle in the dust and place the Maple Leaf or the Beaver on their summer? No. Would the Germans strike at the fatherland for Canada? Not at all. Would even the French-Canadians say that they were loyal to the Dominion first and their province afterwards? You know they would not, and none of those nationalities ever will become "Canadians" in its broader sense until this country becomes a nation; when no power on earth will have the right to veto laws passed by the Commons and the Senate of the people. In the United States the immigrant of yesterday becomes the citizen of today, and the Stars and Stripes becomes to him the symbol of freedom and prosperity. In Canada the immigrant of yesterday never becomes a citizen so proud of his adopted land as to be willing to face the hostility of an angry world in upholding the dignity and honor of her name. Of course this will be denied, but of course we know what the denial amounts to—nothing. To make citizens, that is citizens who will stand by the country in its sorrow as well as its joy, you must order your "High Commissioners" home from London and send an "Ambassador," if necessary, in his place. You must abolish the power of veto by the Crown. You must give Canada the right of making her own commercial treaties, and let her own flag utter in the breeze. That, or annexation, is

the way, and the only way, by which you can ever make the people of this country one in national sentiment, and make the immigrants and their descendants citizens in that broad sense which its honored name implies.

THE SON OF AN IRISH IMMIGRANT.
Montreal, Dec. 29th, 1885.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

CHURCHILL ORDERING A DISSOLUTION ON THE CRY THAT THE EMPIRE IS IN DANGER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Times' London special says: In Irish affairs and in the affairs of Parliament in general big things are on foot. Lord Randolph Churchill is in Dublin with Lord Justice Fitzgibbon consulting with the Orange Tories, whom six months ago he was denouncing as obstacles to the party. He has persuaded Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and some others to agree to a dissolution immediately if they cannot carry a vote of confidence on non possumus to home rule. Lord Salisbury has not decided to dissolve, but he is drifting that way, the more he considers Lord Randolph Churchill's argument that with the cry "The Empire is in danger," and with the disorganized state of the Liberals, he could this time get a majority. Moreover as a partisan argument, perhaps the threat of dissolution will be enough to frighten lots of Liberals, who are indisposed to go to the strain and expense of another election. A strong point with Lord Salisbury in all this is the safety of the House of Lords as looked at from this point of view of mere politics. If Mr. Gladstone should be allowed to take office, consolidate his party and send a home rule bill up to the Lords, and if it were rejected, the immediate merits of the bill would be obscured by the Liberals in their protests against an hereditary chamber, particularly if the bill were rejected more than once, and this is just what Salisbury is anxious to avert. The Irish have decided upon nothing in regard to their course. It is not known whether they will move an amendment on the address. Until a caucus is held, a day or two before the session, all reports of their intentions are rubbish. Lord Randolph Churchill has notified Mr. Gladstone that when his home rule scheme is introduced he will go to Ulster and raise the Orangemen in arms against it. Among the few in Dublin who know it, this threat is treated as a bomb, but it serves to illustrate Churchill's methods. The fact that he will be in command of Tory strategy insures lively work.

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Edwin Stanhope, vice president of the council, in a speech to day said: "Englishmen will not allow Irishmen to dictate what policy is best for the welfare and interests of the nation. Many persons are anxious to promote the discussion of the Irish question with the view of securing an alteration of the constitution, root and branch, but it is to be hoped that the wisdom of the members of the House of Commons will prevent their designs from being accomplished."

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Geo. O. Trevelyan, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech at Stratford this evening, said that there could be no half way between complete separation of Ireland and absolute royal control, unless it was intended to keep the case of law and order in the hands of the Central Government it would be better to repeal the Union Act. He condemned the position to give Ireland a parliament, and at the same time allow the Irish members in the English Parliament. Mr. Trevelyan said he was willing that a fairly elected Irish council be given the control of education, public works and the poor laws, and that additional money be raised by taxation, if more than the exchequer supplies should be required.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has imparted to the bishops of the Church of England a scheme for church reforms. Lord Salisbury will approve the measure if the bishops approve it after considering it in private sittings. The Archbishop will then be authorized to introduce the measure in Parliament.

HELP FOR IRELAND'S CAUSE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A private carriage rattled up to the entrance of the Hoffman House last night, and two Irish-Americans stepped up and helped out a totally blind man, who was bundled up in a great coat and muller. The wealthy Irish-Americans who belong to the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association applauded with great enthusiasm when the blind man was led into the private parlor where they were in session.

"Here's Daniel Murphy," said Committee-man Joseph J. O'Donoghue, slapping the blind man on the back. "He was a Hancock elector, and he put up a great monument in Calvary Cemetery, which he said was to outlast the British Empire."

The blind visitor was led up to Blunker Eugene Kelly. "God bless you, sir," he cried, "and prosper the good cause of Ireland." Then he laid a check for \$200 on the table, and was led away to his carriage again.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, Lincoln, Nebraska, Dec., 1885.

To the officers and members of branches:—In compliance with the instructions of the National Committee of the League, held in Chicago in August last, the Executive, after full consultation with Mr. Parnell, fixed the 20th January, 1886, for the holding of the National Convention of the League, as the time most suitable to the convenience of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. It is now ascertained that owing to the momentous result of the general election just completed, which places the balance of power between the two English parties in the hands of the National representatives of Ireland, and which has brought, at one bound, the question of the restoration of our native Parliament directly within the range of practical politics, it will not be possible for Mr. Parnell to absent himself from the post of duty at home for a sufficient long time to enable him to attend the convention. Mr. Harrington, M.P., Secretary of the National League in Ireland, writing on this subject, on behalf of Mr. Parnell, says, "I am inclined to think it best to postpone the convention until after the meeting of Parliament in February." Taking into consideration this suggestion, the unfavorable time of the year for persons obliged to travel long distances, and the disappointment that would be occasioned to delegates by the absence from the convention of the man whom we are all so anxious to greet—the great and gifted leader of our race—we deem it our duty to postpone the convention to a time to be hereafter determined upon between the Executive and Mr. Parnell.

The Executive will call a meeting of the National Committee of the League (consisting of one delegate from each state and territory and from Canada), to assemble in Chicago on 20th January next, and by that time we hope to have information from Ireland that will

enable the committee to definitely fix a time for the convention.

We have to congratulate you most heartily on the splendid success which has already crowned the efforts of our brother in Ireland. At the last general election they returned eighty-five Nationalists out of one hundred and three members from Ireland, and thus manifested unmistakably to the world the unquenchable desire of the people of Ireland for home government. Mr. Parnell himself has stated that this important result was largely owing to the aid which the League, through your generous co-operation, was enabled to send him during the past three months.

The critical time in this mighty struggle has now arrived. The coming year, or two years at most, will give us, once again, to Parliament in College Green. We appeal to you, then, to relax not your labors in support of the men who are carrying on this gallant fight for freedom. Emulate our brothers at home in unity, in harmony, and in devoted perseverance in the holy cause of our motherland. Let each Branch redouble its exertions. Let every man and woman of Irish birth or blood enroll himself or herself under the banner of the League, and let us determine that nothing shall be left undone on our part to hasten the long looked for day, which now seems so close at hand, the day of Ireland's national legislative independence.

PATRICK EGAN, President.
CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer.
ROGER WALSH, Secretary.

IMPURE BLOOD.—Boils, blotches, pimples and teething sores are indications of impure blood that should never be neglected, or ill health and perhaps incurable disease may result. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood by acting on the cardinal points of health—the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Blood.

BETHRIER'S VERDICT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

ANOTHER GREAT MASS MEETING ADOPTS THE CHAMP DE MARS RESOLUTIONS AND A STRONG PRONOUNCEMENT BY MR. CUTHBERT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

(Special to the Post.)

BETHRIER, Dec. 30.—There has been no evidence up to date that the movement inaugurated to smash Orangism in Canada, and overthrow its government at Ottawa would be a mere flash in the pan. County after county is placing itself on record against Sir John and his government. Yesterday it was the turn of the great and flourishing county of Bethrier which had the floor. It spoke out in no uncertain tone. Over 2,000 of its well-to-do and intelligent farmers assembled on the market square of the town of Bethrier to hear the charges and the evidence that was brought against the Orange Tory administration to pass judgment upon it. Their verdict was a unanimous one of "guilty," and their two representatives, Mr. Cuthbert, M.P., and Mr. Robillard, M.P., accepted the verdict and made a public declaration that they would oppose the Government to the end. Mr. Cuthbert, who saw and felt the force of public opinion and gracefully yielding to the wishes of his constituents, publicly declared and promised that he would vote against the government on every vote of want of confidence. This announcement was received amid loud cheers. The meeting was a grand success in every way. It opened at noon sharp and the speeches continued until dark. The prefect of the county, Mr. Beausoleil, president, and was assisted by Mr. Chenevert, secretary of the committee. The speakers were in the following order: Mr. Cuthbert, M.P., Mr. Robillard, M.P., Mr. Cuthbert, Senator, Mr. Bergeron, M.P., Hon. Louis Beausoleil, Senator, Guermont, Mr. H. J. Chenevert, M.P., Mr. Allard. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and warm receptions were accorded to the several speakers. The resolutions of the Champ de Mars and resolutions bearing on the Orange influence in the government were unanimously adopted, and the meeting dispersed with the firm purpose of making short work of the ministerial candidates at the next elections.

REGULARITY is the main spring of life, and regularity of the bowels is one of the most essential laws of health. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the bowels in a natural manner, curing Constipation and preventing serious disease.

THE GRAND BAZAAR FOR 1886.

A circular has been issued to the members of the clergy and religious communities interested in the grand bazaar, in aid of St. Peter's cathedral, requesting them to lend their aid to render the bazaar a success. All the parishes are invited to form committees of ladies with a president, secretary and treasurer. Besides these committees there will be county committees, composed of a priest and the presidents of the different parish committees. The cards and presidents will form together with the county committee a general committee, which will hold a meeting at the bishop's palace under the presidency of Mgr. Fabre, in order to form an executive committee and different sub-committees. The parish committees, immediately after their formation, will immediately commence to procure articles for raffle, and all articles of a greater value than 5 cents will be received. The general committee will meet the executive committee in June, in order to inform that body of the number and value of the articles which each parish has donated and to decide upon the distribution of articles in the bazaar. The list of all these articles will be conserved in a record which will remain as a memorial of the bazaar. All articles should bear the name of the parish from which they are sent, and the executive committee will look after the assorting of them. The parish committees will be notified as to how the articles are disposed of, and will be furnished with lottery or raffle tickets, which they are requested to sell as quickly as possible. The receipts of each parish will be kept separately. The bazaar will be opened on Aug. 23, 1886, and will remain open, Sundays excepted, till September 11th. The parish committees will be permitted to continue filling up their raffle lists after the bazaar has commenced, but to do so must notify the executive committee.

WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy worms, and expel them from the system.

General J. H. Van Allen lives in the same house with his horses. He lives in a very fine house, the stables being under the roof of the mansion in Flemish fashion.

CAUTION.

Any liniment or other medicine that cannot be taken internally is unsafe for ordinary use. Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the prompt pain reliever, is safe and reliable for all aches and pains, and can be swallowed as well as applied.

DR. O'REILLY'S LETTER.

IRELAND IN ITALY—THE MISSIONARY WORK OF FATHER O'REILLY IN ROME AND AMONG THE ITALIANS.

ROME, Dec. 14.—It is hard for most men here in Rome, who have not thoroughly studied the Irish question, to be made to understand that the end pursued by Parnell and the Nationalist party is one totally distinct and widely different from that sought to be attained by the founders of the Fenian organization. I am endeavoring to make influential persons here see that neither the Irish clergy nor the Parliamentary party, nor the great body of Irish Catholics who are banded together under their joint leadership, mean, in demanding home rule, to sever all political connection with Great Britain, or to set up either an independent monarchy or a republic. They are astonished to learn that the home rule sought for is simply the restoration of the Constitution abolished by the Act of Union.

One, better read and more fully informed on Irish matters than the others, pointed out to me extracts from speeches delivered in the United States by representative Irishmen, in which the speakers and the audience in sympathy with them declared that Ireland would be satisfied with nothing less than a republican form of government, such as obtained in our own country. I explained that such declarations were often merely uttered to gratify the popular sentiment, but that no enlightened American who understood the possibilities of the nation either that England would allow Ireland to establish at her very door an independent nationality, or that sane Irishmen dreamed of attempting to do so in the face of England.

"But would not the United States help Ireland to achieve such independence?" I was asked. "Is not this the meaning of the threats so often uttered by the Irish-American press and even by prominent American statesmen?"

I replied that the only help demanded for Ireland by her leaders at home and her noblest sons abroad in the present struggle was that of a sympathetic public opinion, and the general sympathy of the world. I explained that to enable Mr. Parnell and his associates to carry their electioneering campaign to a successful issue, and then to make the new and increased Parliamentary party independent during the momentous struggle in Westminster. No man in his senses, I said, thought or talked of taking up arms against England to recover for Ireland the rights to self-government. Self-government, in a fuller or less measure, was sure to be granted by the next Parliament. The first concession was equally sure to be followed in succession by others till Ireland was really able to legislate for herself and take care of her own affairs.

In conversation this very morning with one of the most eminent personages in Rome it was asked if the Lord Lieutenant was not going to be abolished and a resident member of the royal family to be substituted as Viceroy in permanence. To this I could only answer that both Liberals and Tories seemed to agree on the necessity of doing away with Dublin Castle, which had been, with landlordism, the chronic curse of Ireland. As to a permanent residence for a junior member of the royal family, that was now out of the question. Sixty years ago, when the Dublin rabble could unharness the horses from George IV.'s carriage and drag the royal robe in triumph through the streets, some such idea would have been palatable. Not so now. The Irish people mean to govern themselves. And their representatives in the next Parliament will have a preponderant voice in determining what shall be the form of the executive department in the government of the kingdom. A House of Irish peers will have no room in that arrangement. An elective Senate will take its place. It will be the business of both the Irish Government and the imperial Ministry to select a statesman for the executive chair. The Irish are sick of vicereignty and princelings. All this I said, judging from what I had heard and seen, from my own study of the nature of things, and from my way of reviving the signs of the times.

To explain still further the position and tendency of parties in Ireland, I laid a copy of my letter of October 20 before one of the best friends of Ireland in Italy. So you see, that we need not the light of your admirable paper. We need it not only on things relating to Ireland, but on American affairs. This painful, pitiful to see how little intelligence an American can get about his own country in columns of the most liberal and advanced Italian newspapers such, for instance, as *La Gazzetta d'Italia*, which merely serves its readers with the details of some murder, outrage, or railroad disaster as the current staple of American social life.

The financial straits to which the Italian Government is reduced to support a great standing army and to create and increase an ironclad navy able to compete on the Mediterranean and Adriatic with any adversary are beginning to be manifest in the lassitude and despair of the people and in the resistance of their representatives in Parliament. The Chamber of Deputies is now formally divided into two sections, representing respectively northern and southern Italy, which hold separate sittings, deliberate on the interests of their constituents, and then communicate to each other their views on all sectional matters. Yesterday the Ministry, for the first time, were made to feel, in voting for a Vice President of the Chamber and for chairman of committee, that a new power, exceedingly like separation, had made its appearance in Italian politics and the Italian legislature.

It would be very hard to exaggerate the dire distress to which the agricultural, industrial, and laboring classes are reduced in Italy by the enormous taxation, the death of industry and commerce, and the exorbitant prices one has to pay for all the necessities of life. Rome and Milan are the only two cities where there seems to be anything doing. In Rome they are building enormously, and building with almost as little regard to safety and solidity as in New York itself. So masons, bricklayers, carpenters and house painters would seem to have a golden season of it. But they have not. They can barely live, so dear are all the necessities of life. Bread, milk, butter and cheese cost nearly double what they do in Dublin. There is but little variety in vegetables to choose from, and all are dear, very dear.

The Radicals just now are appealing to the country proprietors against the payment of the war taxes which are still levied long after war has ceased, and in violation of the promises often repeated by the Ministry. The Government reproach the Radicals with appealing to socialist passions. But it is the very men who are in the Government who, by a wholesale system of confiscation and by a reckless change in the laws regulating the holding and transmission of property, opened the way to the worst of theories and practices of socialism. At any rate, between the upper and the nether grindstones, the Italian

people see their wheat so well ground that little of the flour is brought home in their sacks.

These Latin races, in trying to copy our system of self-government, forget that our republicanism is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The expenses of M. Gravy's yearly administration in France are 88,000,000 francs in excess of that of Napoleon III. at his most extravagant period. What they are here I do not dare to say.

The fact is that constitutional government in the south of Europe is only feudalism transformed, and retaining many of its most oppressive features.

BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D.

in N.Y. Sun.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FAVORS RECIPROcity AND A JOINT FISHERY COMMISSION.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following resolutions favoring the appointment of commissioners for a settlement of the fishery question and for the purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada:—

Whereas, the President in his message to Congress has recommended the appointment of commissioners charged with the consideration and settlement of the fisheries question and other questions dependent upon continuity and intercourse; and

Whereas, the volume and profits of the trade with the Dominion of Canada and province of Newfoundland have been decreased and hampered by the duties on food products exacted by either country;

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce earnestly favors the appointment of such commissioners, both for the settlement of the fishing rights and for the negotiation of an equitable treaty of reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada and the province of Newfoundland, to the end that profitable relations with our nearest neighbors may be established, and for the general advantage of the commercial interests of the country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the senators and representatives to Congress from this state, requesting them to use their influence to promote the appointment of the commissioners, as recommended by the President.

MIDNIGHT MASS AT ST. ANICET'S.

The Christmas festival was ushered in with great solemnity and pomp at St. Anicet's. At an early hour a large concourse of people had assembled in the parish church, which had been artistically decorated by the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph. Much praise is due to these good ladies for the exquisite taste exhibited in the choice of the inscriptions which ornamented the walls of the sacred edifice. The High Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father Kelly, who has lately been appointed curate of St. Anicet's. The choir, under the able direction of Rev. Father Beaubien, pastored, executed some very grand selections suitable to the sublime feast of Christmas. After the gospel, the reverend pastor ascended the pulpit and announced the nomination of Rev. Father Kelly as assistant. Then, taking his text from the gospel of the day, he delivered a scholarly sermon in both languages on the birth of Christ.—Com.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

THE AWFUL PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON A BRUTAL NEGRO FOR KILLING A WHITE GIRL—HIS CRIES FOR MERCY UNHEEDED BY HIS STERN EXECUTIONERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30, 1885.—On the morning of December 17 Miss Carrie Boyer, a charming young lady of Galvestone, Ala., went down to the river to take the boat for Mobile, to spend the holidays with her relatives. On arriving at the steamboat landing she discovered that she had forgotten something, and started to return home, which was about a mile distant. While on her way she was brutally assaulted by a powerful and repulsive looking negro who found himself thwarted by the bravery of the young lady, who stoutly resisted the attack. The scoundrel, unable to effect his purpose, pulled out a pistol and shot his victim through the head and then ran off. She lived only two hours after the shot.

The intelligence of the outrage and murder spread rapidly. In a short time nearly all the men in Clarke county were out searching for the ruffian who had committed the deed. The excitement was intense, and from the threats of the pursuers it was certain that if the negro was caught he would be summarily and terribly dealt with. The young lady did not recognize her assailant and could give no particulars likely to lead to his identification. This rendered her capture extremely difficult. After a day was allowed, but each ended in failure. The search, however, was not relaxed, but proved unavailing for several days.

CAPTURED.

On Sunday a negro named Dick Reed was arrested on suspicion by a white man and two negroes. At the time of his arrest Reed, who was many miles away from the scene of the crime, carried with him a gun, from which the deed was missing. This led to his arrest, as near the dead body of Miss Boyer a gun lock had been picked up. The captors carried Reed back to Galvestone, where the lock was fitted to the gun and was found to match it perfectly. Confronted with this evidence of his guilt, and charged with the crime, the scoundrel admitted that he had attempted to outrage Miss Boyer and then murdered her.

The news of his capture had spread, and at this time over two hundred men had assembled in the hamlet. Reed's confession sealed his fate. It was decided that he should die at once. The majority insisted that he should be burned at the stake. The decision was carried into effect without delay. The wretch was firmly bound to a post near by. Large hands brought wood and shavings well saturated with kerosene. A blazing fire was soon kindled around the trembling negro, whose screams for mercy produced no effect upon the stern men surrounding him. After he had roared a while the fire was scattered and he was allowed to feel the full agony of burning. Then a new fire was built, and this in turn after burning some time, was taken away. This process was repeated three times. Reed made no outcry but his contortions showed that he suffered terribly. His judges and executioners were determined to avenge his crime, and the fuel was heaped on the fire and the forked flames played around Reed's body until it was entirely consumed, nothing remaining but a few charred fragments, which will, it is hoped, serve as a terrible warning to others.

This is the second case of the kind at the same place within the last ten years. The other victim was a negro preacher who murdered an old lady and a boy and then outraged a young girl. He was arrested in a church preaching to his congregation, and his congregation helped to roast him.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—Cleanse the Scalp with Prof. Lewis' Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the Toilet.

"It is absolutely impossible," said Lord Roseberry in a recent address in Scotland, "that in the future war could ever take place between the United States and England."

One Experience of Many.

Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble!" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my life!

My trouble always came after eating any food—

However light and digestible,

For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most

Excruciating pains,

"And the only way I ever got"

"Relief!"

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained!! No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until

"At last!"

I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and

Could eat nothing!!

My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain.

Their efforts were no good to me.

At last I heard a good deal

"About your Good Bitters."

Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of

One!!!!

Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen a

"Sick!"

Hour, from the same cause, since.

I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such

"Advocate as I am."

GEO. KENDALL, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Downtight Cruelty.

To permit yourself and family to

"Suffer!"

With sickness when it can be prevented

and cured so easily

With Hop Bitters!!!!

None genuine unless a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

FOUND IN THE DISSECTING ROOM.

HOW AN OLD SOLDIER'S BODY WAS SOLD FOR DISSECTION.

About the commencement of last summer a soldier named William Hamilton was engaged for active service in the West Indies. Having done duty for some time he received leave of absence and decided to come to Montreal and seek employment. His actions and future motives were all unknown to his family, who still believed him to be in the ranks. On his journey higher he remained over for a few days at Pondicherry, and while stopping there he was struck by a severe attack of cholera, which was unattended. Since that period until two months ago, during which time he arrived in the city, he was subject to attacks of insanity. He was finally arrested and brought before the Recorder. His Honor committed him to the House of Correction, and in the meantime he was removed to the common jail. While confined in the jail he had a severe attack of cholera, which gradually degenerated into consumption of the lungs, from the effects of which he succumbed. Mr. Payette, of the jail, made every effort to find out the family of deceased, and not succeeding, notified Mr. Lamerande, of St. Gabriel street, agent of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the Province of Quebec, of Hamilton's death, together with the details of the case. Mr. Lamerande retained the body for the specified period of forty-eight hours, and as it still remained unclaimed or unidentified, it was sold to the Victoria University for dissection. However, Mr. Hamilton's brother, who lives in Ontario, heard of his sad demise and immediately came to Montreal to claim his body. After a long search he succeeded in finding the body yesterday in the Victoria dissecting rooms half dissected, and through the influence of Dr. Mignault succeeded in regaining possession of it. The body was afterwards interred in Mount Royal Cemetery.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Is Remarkable as a Flesh Producer.

The increase of flesh and strength is perceptible immediately after commencing to use the Emulsion. The Cod Liver Oil emulsified with the Hypophosphites is most remarkable for its healing, strengthening and flesh producing qualities.

THE JESUITS ADHERE.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The Rev. Father Anderley, acting general of the Jesuits, has given his official adherence to the principles embodied in the recent encyclical of the Pope.

Holloway's Pills.—Epidemic Diseases.—The alarming increase of death from cholera and diarrhoea should be a warning to every one to subdue at once any irregularity tending towards disease. Holloway's Pills should now be in every household to rectify all impure states of the blood, to remedy weakness, and to overcome impaired general health. Nothing can be simpler than the instruction for taking this corrective medicine, nothing more effective than its cleansing powers, nothing more harmless than its vegetable ingredients. Holloway's is the best physic during the summer season, when decaying fruits and unwholesome vegetables are frequently deranging the bowels, and daily exposing thousands, through their negligence in permitting disordered action, to the dangers of diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera.

A BOYCOTTED FARMER SHOT.