

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, M.P.

His address in Montreal. A Hopeful View of the settlement of the Irish Question as an Early Date.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of Irish citizens and members of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League in the St. Patrick's Hall, Sunday afternoon, in anticipation of seeing Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P.

The president did not arrive until a few minutes after three o'clock, and meanwhile the meeting informally discussed the coming lecture in the Queen's Hall and the banquet to Sir Thomas Esmond.

Mr. O'Connor lost no time in introducing Mr. O'Connor, at the same time explaining that he could only remain a few minutes, as he had to look after his baggage and confer with Sir Thomas Esmond preparatory to starting for New York to take the steamer for home.

Mr. O'Connor upon rising was greeted with great cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs. When this outburst of enthusiasm had subsided he said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—It appears to me that there is scarcely more than sufficient time to express to you my thanks for your courtesy and the kind expression of welcome which you have given me.

Such as you are in Canada, has a great moral effect upon public opinion in England. And public opinion in England is rapidly veering round to the point of the compass from which we have been working for a long time.

A voice—"We are with you to the last!" Mr. O'Connor—I urge you, therefore, to make your meeting in Montreal a great success, worthy of your great city.

200 GOOD MEN IN PRISON. If they were original, and many of those, as you are aware, some of the most trusted leaders of the people—having the complete confidence of their neighbors.

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self to us—(cheers)—and as soon as they are in a minority on any question the end of that Government will have come.

THE IRISH MEMBERS ARE COMPACT. We know our own minds, we know our own object and we are going straight for it.

THE SAKE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES, on account of the many pressing questions which are deferred because of the Home Rule question, the Irish question must be settled and settled early.

A voice—"You are well able to do it." Mr. O'Connor—Much as I would like to have completed with Sir Thomas Esmond the circuit which is soon as his health is restored he will resume, I think it is probably better and more useful that he should go home and that I should return.

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and Ottawa, and which was published yesterday. To our dear son Cardinal Taschereau, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Quebec, and to our venerable brethren the Archbishops of the Province of Quebec.

Dear son and venerable brethren, salutation and apostolic benediction. We have received with a very great joy the letter that, with a common accord, you have addressed on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of our sacerdotal ordination.

We congratulate you with all our heart on your having preserved entire and intact the glorious heritage which you have received from those who first worked in the field of our Lord, and we are persuaded that you have the heart always to defend it with courage, for on that depends the prosperity of the Church in Canada, and it will be a salutary example for the faithful confided to your care.

Your pastoral zeal not only rejoices and consoles us, but also convinces us that you will work with unanimity and constancy for the cause of religion and the prosperity of Laval University, which has already rendered great service to Catholic education.

On account of the love and esteem we bear for you, we take a deep interest in all that affects your dignity and usefulness, and we promise you that the proofs of our attachment will never be wanting.

In the meantime, we pray God with ardor to heap upon you His heavenly blessings, and the faithful confided to your pastoral care, who have never lost an opportunity to give to the Holy See touching proofs of their attachment.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's the 23rd November, 1887, the tenth year of our Pontificate. LEO XIII., Pope.

LITERARY REVIEW. We have before us a handy Pocket Guide Book of Havana, published by P. M. Castro & Co., proprietors of the Grand Hotel Paez, which contains a very good map of Havana, and a vast amount of useful information for visitors of Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles.

Messrs. Hoffman Bros., of Milwaukee and Chicago, are issuing the first number for 1888 of the "Catholic Directory and Clergy List Quarterly." The volume is substantial in appearance and is prepossessing because of its typographical neatness.

The Catholic World for January has been received. It contains the usual amount of entertaining and instructive reading matter. The opening article is preached from the text, as it were, of the Apocryphal: "Heartless, Headless and Godless," by Rev. P. F. McSweeney, D.D.

Wherefore, the undersigned, Archbishops of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa and Bishops of the Province of Quebec, give, with all our heart, thanks to God, who has not only given to the Church a pontiff whose learning is the light of the world, whose prudence preserves it from the imminent dangers which it encounters, whose piety serves as an example to all, but who has further permitted that for half a century "he was established for mankind with regard to the worship of God, and made offerings and sacrifices for their sins (Hebrews I).

Most humble and devoted servants, E. A. CARDINAL TASCHEREAU, Archbishop of Quebec. + E. O. Archbishop of Montreal. + J. THOMAS, Archbishop of Ottawa. + J. B. Bishop of Sherbrooke. + J. L. Bishop of Rimouski. + ANTOINE, Bishop of Sherbrooke. + L. Z. Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. + DOM, Bishop of Chicoutimi. + F. Bishop of Nicolet. + N. Z. Vic. Apostolic of Pontiac. + F. X. Bossé, Pref. Apost. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

SPHINX ECHOES. The Brompton Hospital for consumptives, in London, reports that ever fifty people out of every hundred consumptives, are victims of constipated or inactive kidneys.

22.—SUICIDE IN ESCAPE. "Let me out!" the captive cries, "For I hold a great surprise. Open windows prison cell, For I have a tale to tell. Let you out! Poor foolish thing! Know you not, when on the wing, Just as quickly as you fly Just as speedily you die? When your burning tale is ended When your life is all expended.

23.—OUR CHRISTMAS DINNER. Our spread was made, especially for the readers of "Sphinx Echoes." Though some may have been unable to partake of the dinner, perhaps none will fail to give the usual names of the few articles on the table included in the following list:

1. Where Charles XII. went after the battle of Poltava. 2. A representative of a race that saved an ancient city. 3. Timber, and the herald of the morning. 4. One-third of Caesar's celebrated letter, and a male descendant. 5. The employment of some women, and the dread of all. 6. A lean wife. 7. Whom Pope calls the wisest, brightest, meekest of mankind. 8. A world of iniquity. 9. One of the Argonauts. 10. Lot's wife. 11. A cave, and a nest of a bird of prey. 12. Part of a cap, a vowel and a flower. 13. A quarrel, and four-fifths of the name of one with a hundred eyes. 14. An iron vessel and eight ciphers. 15. The plural of a Dutch prince. 16. What the prophet Jeremiah saw in a vision. MARY RIDOUT.

25.—AN UNWISE CHANGE. If four and five should be headed, Would five and five the head replace? Not so, do not dare, I pray you, beware! For see what would come in such case: Emancipator, Deceiver, Betrayer, Heavener, And Bringer of dreadful disgrace. JANE WRIGHT.

25.—BIOGRAPHICAL DOUBLE ACROSTIC. ENIGMALIC WORDS. 1. A distinguished English patriot. 2. A distinguished French astronomer. 3. A famous French engraver. 4. An English poet. 5. An Italian antiquary. 6. A distinguished geologist. My initials read downwards will give the name of an illustrious German musician, and my initials read downwards the place where he died. VIRGIL, Montreal.

25.—A CHARADE. Attention sore or trial keen Is what the first may sometimes mean, And second often fills the station Of a useful termination. Whole carries powder, torch and brand, And next is seen upon dry land. Once in a calamity befell The second and the whole as well; Whole was a first and on first, too; Of second this is also true. A.d., what may seem a little droll, First was in second and in whole. NELSONIAN.

27.—A MAGIC SQUARE. Bennis Brown was left after school by his teacher, and to'd that he could go home when he had accomplished the following task: The numbers in the diagram below were written on his slate, and he was required to so arrange the figures that the horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines would sum up 20, with no figure repeated in any one line. He finished his task in thirty minutes. How did he arrange the figures, and how long would it have taken you, dear reader, to do it?

25.—SURPRISE IN A PUZZLE. There's something in a puzzle That gives me much surprise, It also gives me trouble— With you the secret lies. Sometimes itself it doubles, And then it comes in view, But always 'tis found in couples, Is singly clings to you. It lives in suffering, humbled, 'Tis but, in truth, a mite, With refuse crushed and crumbled, 'Tis ever out of sight. But you it calls in question— The ever in a fuss, Not backward in suggestion Or taking lead of us. On you unclaimed it borders It never reached to me, Though it has standing orders To come in after tea. OLIVIAN.

21. A-muse-me (a)at. 22. V I P E R N S H I V E S A T M O R E B R U Y V I O R A V I S T A D E G S

23.—1. Car. pet. 2. Pictures (piked awers). 3. Cur-tains (sens). 4. Outoman. 5. So far (ch). 6. Furn-(ern)-acc. 7. Tables (Thy bells). 8. Organ. 9. Chairs. 10. Mantle (book-tells). 11. Beds. 12. Mat-tresses. 13. Book. 14. Bureaus. 15. Hat-tree. 24.—Anona. 25.—8, of which an arithmetical half is 4, a half made by a perpendicular line is 3, and by a horizontal line, 0. 26.—Para-mar-ibo. 27.—Play, play, ay, ay.

OBITUARY. Another old land mark has been removed by the death of Mr. John Kilmartin, who departed this life in peace on the 2nd of December instant, at Knowlton, P.O. The deceased was born in the Glen of Aherlow, County Tipperary, in May, 1809, and emigrated to this country in the year 1847, when he settled at Shefford, where he resided until 1879, when he removed to Knowlton, Bromo Co. He leaves five daughters and two sons to mourn his loss, and their grief is shared by all his neighbors by whom the deceased gentleman was highly esteemed. R.L.P.

IT CRIES TO HEAVEN FOR VENGEANCE. Archbishop Lynch on Irish Marauds. At the Toronto demonstration in honor of Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Sir Thomas Esmond, Hon. Mr. A. S. Hardy, of the Ontario Government, occupied the chair. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The following letter was read from His Grace Archbishop Lynch:—

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE, TORONTO, Dec. 29, 1887. To Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and Sir Thomas Grattan Esmond, Irish delegates: Gentlemen,—I regret very much that the state of my health and incessant occupation at this time prevent me from attending your meeting, but you have my earnest sympathy in your work of mercy towards the poor and oppressed people of Ireland. I beg to enclose a trifling sum (\$25 for our calls are very numerous) towards the relief of the poor, evicted tenants from homes (though miserable, still they had a shelter) where they were born and lived, and made a home by their own sweat and industry. I wish to define my position, and that of the clergy in the present Irish crisis. It is too well known and acknowledged by the most reasonable men, even Englishmen themselves, that for centuries back Ireland has been governed in the interest of England, and for the ruin of Ireland. Its sad condition only proves this; her trade has gone, and the poor tenants were obliged to pay unjust and exorbitant rents leaving them half starved and poorly clad. This has been acknowledged by the English Government of the present day when it instituted a Land Court to reduce rents, but as the Court could not reach the immense majority of cases for many years, the tenants imitated the Land Court and REDUCED THEIR RENTS THEMSELVES.

This was termed "Plan of Campaign." By an unaccountable and unjust procedure the Government employs both police and soldiers to evict tenants that could not pay rents that were declared unjust and exorbitant. No man is obliged if he can help it to pay more than he owes. The Catholic clergy are blamed for encouraging the people to resist injustice. They have a perfect right to do so. Many great saints in the calendar of the Church have been persecuted and even put to death for standing between the oppressor and the oppressed. On the other hand, the clergy have been often accused of favoring tyranny, when they employed all their power to bring down Romanism which meant a forcible resistance to tyranny, which would only end in useless bloodshed. For no people, no matter how much oppressed, are justified to revolt if they have not a moral certainty of success, for failure would bring on greater evils than those from which they suffered. But at present the struggle for justice is constitutional and impelling; and we consider that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Wm. O'Brien and other noble gentlemen, the peasants, boys and girls in gaols in Ireland by the injustice of Coercion Acts, are

MARTYRS OF PATRIOTISM and to be honored and respected; their condition in the constitutional struggle is far preferable than to be carried off the battle field, dead or wounded, in a struggle for justice with an overwhelming army. The moral victory is won when all reasonable men are on the side of justice for Ireland, which would not be thought of if there were no resistance. I may quote the saying of Senator Ingalls the other day in Washington, "that there is nothing so dangerous and unprofitable as injustice." I may add, retribution will come sooner or later. God is slow but sure, and it is not impossible in the providence of God to see England yet as poor as the made Ireland. Neither the clergy nor any true lover of Ireland want political separation from England. We want to be at Canada in the Irish Home Rule would not be demanded so persistently if the Irish could exert from England just laws for the general good of Ireland, but over eighty years of trial and of broken promises and unjust and coercive laws left them no hope.

When the Parliament left Dublin it carried with it the strength of the nation. The aristocracy left, absenteeism began, trade languished, rents were transferred to England, and commerce followed. All this will be brought back by Home Rule. The rule left was that of absurdity. Gentlemen, you have seen the prosperity of the Irish in this new country; they came impoverished from misgovernment and landlordism, but rich blood, talent, industry and honesty raised them up, and now the influence of over ten millions of prolific Irish and their descendants exercise an extraordinary influence in the election of the President of the United States and the majority of the Senators. It is their province to ratify treaties, and the Fishery question between Anglo-Canada and the United States WILL BE LEFT IN THEIR HANDS.

We don't want war, but the American revolt years ago was the first dawn of freedom for Ireland. I am sure, gentlemen, that you rejoiced to find so hearty a welcome in the American capacity of Irish delegates from the American and Irish-American people, and how the Governors of States and the most influential gentlemen greeted your platform. How blind England is to crush the people of Ireland at home and drive them abroad with most unfriendly spirit. We do not want war, but we wish rather to save England from the fate that she has all oppressors of the poor, for the oppression of the poor cries to Heaven for vengeance, says the sacred Scripture. Ireland to-day is one of the most oppressed countries of Europe.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the highest consideration, your obliged friend, + JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

Cast an eye into the gay world; what see we, for the most part, but a set of querulous, emaciated, fluttering, fantastical beings, worn out in keen pursuit of pleasure—creatures that know, own, condemn, deplore, yet still pursue their own infelicity—the degraded monuments of error, the thin remain of what is called delight.—Young.

THE DANGER WHICH MENACES AN UNDESIRABLE RESULT. The Brompton Hospital for consumptives, in London, reports that ever fifty people out of every hundred consumptives, are victims of constipated or inactive kidneys.

Consumption is one of our national diseases, and the above report goes to prove what has often been said in our columns during the last few years, that kidney troubles are not only the cause of more than half of the cases of consumption, but of ninety out of every hundred other common diseases. They who have taken this position made their claims after elaborate investigation, and their proof that they have discovered a specific for the terrible and stealthy kidney diseases, which have become so prevalent among us, is wise and convincing.

We have recently received from them a fresh supply of their wonderful advertising. They have challenged the medical profession and science to investigate. They have investigated, and these who are frank have admitted the truth of their statements. They claim that ninety per cent. of diseases come originally from inactive kidneys; that these inactive kidneys allow the blood to become filled with uric acid poison; that this uric acid poison in the blood carries disease through every organ.

There is enough uric acid developed in the system within twenty-four hours to kill half a dozen men. This being a scientific fact, it requires only ordinary wisdom to see the effect inactive kidneys must have upon the system. If this poison is not removed, it ruins every organ. If the poison is not removed, it ruins every organ. If the poison is not removed, it ruins every organ.

Organs that are weak and diseased are unable to resist the attacks of this poison, and the disease often takes the form of and is treated as a local affection, wherein really the real cause of the trouble was inactive kidneys. Too many medical men of the present day hold what was a fact twenty years ago, that kidney disease is incurable, according to the medicines authorized by their code. Hence, they ignore the original cause of disease itself, and give their attention to useless tracing of local effects.

They dose the patient with opium, morphine, or with salts and other physics, hoping that such nature may cure the disease, while the kidneys continue to waste away with inflammation, ulceration and decay, and the victim eventually perishes. The same quantity of blood that passes through the heart, passes through the kidneys. If the kidneys are diseased, the blood soaks up this disease and takes it all through the system. Hence it is, that the claim is made that Warner's safe cure, the only known specific for kidney disease, cures 90 per cent. of human ailments, because it, and it alone, is able to maintain the natural activity of the kidneys, and to neutralize and remove the uric acid, or kidney poison, as fast as it is formed.

If this acid is not removed, there is inactivity of the kidneys, and there will be produced in the system paralysis, apoplexy, dyspepsia, consumption, heart disease, headaches, rheumatism, pneumonia, impotency, and all the nameless diseases of delicate women. If the poisonous matter is separated from the blood, as fast as it is formed, these diseases, in a majority of cases, would not exist.

It only requires a particle of small pox virus to produce that vile disease, and the poisonous matter from the kidneys, passing all through the system and becoming lodged at different weak points, is equally destructive, although undiagnosed. If it were possible for the blood passing through them goes to the heart and lungs and other parts of the system, carrying this deadly virus with it, all would believe without hesitation what has so often been stated in advertisements in these columns, that the kidneys are the most important organs in the body.

They may regard this article as an advertisement and refuse to believe it, but that is a matter over which we have no control. Careful investigation and science itself are proving beyond a doubt that this organ is, in fact, more important than any other in the system as a health regulator, and as such should be closely watched, for the least sign of disordered action.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION. A FAVORABLE AWARD EXPECTED IN THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 31.—The English fishery negotiators have telegraphed the quarters at the Arlington next week. The negotiators will also be heard close to Mr. Chamberlain, as usual. Two reports have been current to-day. One has it that Chamberlain has succeeded in convincing Tupper, and Tupper in turn the Canadians, that they will have to give up their contention for free fish. But those who met with the Canadian attaches of the commission have no idea that this will be done. As a partial let-down, it is said, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper will come back from Ottawa empowered to accept the proposition made by the United States representatives during the conference to refer to arbitration the two main questions at issue—namely, First, whether Canada shall give our fishing vessels the commercial rights which we accord to their fishing vessels; and, secondly, whether the three-mile limit shall follow the indentations of the shore. It is believed by Secretary Bayard and the other American negotiators that these questions would certainly be decided in our favor by any arbitrators that might be selected. It is understood the State Department is anxious for arbitration in order to cover up the collapse of the joint commission. As the Halifax award was by arbitration, and as the United States usually gets the worst of arbitration, the value of Mr. Bayard's three years diplomacy can be readily estimated. The New England fishermen have right along claimed that there was nothing to arbitrate and that the only thing for the United States to do was to assert the rights of its citizens. But the motto of the Administration seems to be "anything for delay."

Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST or TRUE WITNESS will receive one of our splendid Litho. Pictures, grouping Gladstone, Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt.

The devil strives his utmost to trouble the soul and disgust her with prayer; because prayer is her armor of defence against all enemies.