ARTHUR OCONNOR, M.P.

Mis Parting Address in Montreal A Hope-ful View of the Bettleman Question at an Early Dute—The Distinguished Home Baler Salls for England

There was a large and enthusiastic gather ing 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'Conner, M.P. Among those present were noticed Mesers. B. Connaughton, treasurer rish National League; W. D. Burns secretary; W. J. Rafferty, C. J. Doherty, Q.C., Denis Barry, Alderman Tansey, P. Kehoe, Henry Stafford, T. Bowes, Jno. McLean, Jno. Foley, P. O'Neill, M. Foley, J. Rigmingham Thom Price D. McTatary J. Birmingham. Thos. Price, D. McIntyre, Wm. Rawley, M. Donovan, T. H. Reynolds, T. J. Quinlan, Frank Stafford, Martin Harts, Michael Kelly, Thos. Galvin, T. Davis, Frank Langan, D. Murney, Bernard Tansey, J. B. Line, Jno. Hatchette, Jno. Cleary, Jno. Cox, M. Fitzgibbon and numerous others whose names could not be ascertained.

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 Grattan Esmonde, M. P. When Mr. H. J. Cloran entered the hall, followed by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the audience rose to their feet and the distinguished visitor was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Mr. Cloran 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 Esmonde 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. Unfortunately, under the circumstances in which we find ourselves in Ireland we are not over manned, and it might well be that the absence of a single member may be felt. I do not say that is precisely the situation, but at any rate there is work to be done on the other side as well as on this side, and I must leave for home.

A voice—"Yen are well able to do it."

Mr. O'Congor—Much as I would like to have completed with Sir Thomas Esmonde the circuit which as soon as his health is restored he will resume, I think it is probably better and more useful that he should go alone and that I should return. At any rate, I am obliged to hurry away so as to keep an appointment in New York before I get on oard the boat. I am glad to know that, in the doctor's opinion, Sir Thomas Esmonde's ailment, though one which, if neglected, might prove serious, yet under the skilful treatment he has been fortunate enough to secure, he will, in a couple of days, be able to resume his work. Therefore, our friends in Montreal will not be disappointed in their meeting. I am perfectly certain, from my knowledge of Sir Thomas and my apprecia-tion of myself that you will have just as good a meeting as if I were there also. I sincerely hope my friends in Montreal will do all they can to make that meeting a success, and by their enthusiasm and their numbers supplement the efforts of Sir Thomas, and make the Montreal meeting worthy of record a subject of pride. Such a meeting as that is more valuable to us on the other side than you gentlemen probably imagine. Any expression of

STRONG CONVICTION OF FREEMEN,

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. (Applause.). Everything you can do, however There was but little time for hand-shaking as formal it may appear to you, is a real and the great Home Ruler had to board the train substantial advantage to the cause of Home Rule at home.

A voice—"We are with you to the last!"

Mr. O'Connon-I urge you, therefore, to make your meeting in Montreal a great success, worthy of your great city. I go back to meet a state of things somewhat different from what I left. The situation has developed a good deal for the past three months, but it has developed in precisely the direction what we foresaw. The Government has exercised its power. It has abused the re-sources placed in its hands in a manner we foretold while the operation act was under discussion, and when we said those powers would be abused. We told them then also, that no matter to what length they went, they would not be able to repress or paralyze the spirit of the people or the authority of our national organization. (Cheers.) Toe result is as we predicted. At this moment there are over

200 GOOD MEN IN PRISON just as if they were criminals, and many of those, as you are aware, some of the most trusted leaders of the people-having the complete confidence of their neighbors. Probably more trishmen will yet be sentenced and treated as criminals, but the more will he ready to follow where those 200 lead. (Cheers.) No matter how many he proseouted there will be no practical cessation of the work of the national organization-no practical silencing of the expression of public opinion. (Cheers) In the meantime the Government have despised and revolted public opinion in England, and they have, moreover shaken the consciences and weakened the anxieties of many of their own followers. Several well known and respected men among them have not only expressed their disapprobation, but have intimated their intention of opposing the present Government and the present system of administration. (Cheers.) Not only that, but as you always find in a losing cause—sepecially if it is not a good

LEADERS OF THE COERCION GOVERNMENT are divided one against the other. The personal rivalries and the bitter animosities which exist find private expression among them. Anyone conversant with the real facts of the case must see that it is perfectly impossible for the present administration to carry on as they are at present for any considerable period of time. (Cheers.) They must end in dissater from the effects of the disintegration of forces which are now operating in their ranks. That is, of course, satisfactory, but it is not enough. We have a pretty sure confidence that, in spite of the personal animosities which prevail among the Conservative leaders, there are a number of questions which must arise, some of them in the immediate future which the Conservative party cannot tackle with any reasonable prospect of being able to secure a majority in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, and so any of those inestions is equally welcome to us. (Applause.) If it is the question of foreign policy or, the question of finance, or the ques-tion of cohorob, disestablishment, or the question of Home Rule or the Coercion Act, it is all the same. We shall fight this Coercion Government in England on any 00 anion and on every occasion that present?

itself to us-(obeers)-and as soon as they are) bee and Ottawa, and which was published | gersoll and Christianity," with other literary a minority on any question the end of that | yesterday :-Government will have come. When the end of the Government comes it is difficult to see what is beyond, which can furnish substantial opposition to the principle of home rule as embodied in some measure or other. No doubt men will endeavor to raise difficulties and objections, but they will not be able to secure a majority in the House of Commons. We view with equanimity the prospects of such opposition, knowing perfectly well that our opponents will not agree among themselves.

THE IRISH MEMBERS ARE COMPACE.

We know our own minds, we know our own object and we are going atraight for it. (Cheers) The Conservative party want to retain office. They have always been ready, for the sake of office, to rise to popular opinion; they are always ready to keep in power for the sake of "the unfortunate country" and adopt they commenced to exist at the time when opinions no matter how they denounced them Francois de Montmorency Laval, the first before. So they accepted Catholic emancipation, so they accepted the repeal of the Corn his pactoral zeal and his energy in uniting laws, so they accepted Disraell's Reform Bill closely the Church in Canada with the of 1866, and so if it suits them they will throw Apostolic Sec. over the landlords of Ireland and grant home rule. (Cheers.) Of course we have no objection to obtain home rule from the hands of gloricus heritage which you have received the Conservatives, as our predecessors have from those who first worked in the field of obtained other acts of parliament favorable to our Lord, and we are persuaded that you Ireland. We regard the two parties in Eng. have the heart always to defend it with courland as it were the right and left hand of age, for on that depends the prosperity of the Eagland. While we would rather have home Church in Canada, and it will be a salutary rule presented by the right hand in a friendly example for the faithful confided to your way, yet we are perfectly prepared to anatchi care. our rights from the left hand. (Cheers and Your pastoral zeal not only rejoices and applause.) England is holding out her two consoles us, but also convinces us that you hands because she knows perfectly well it will work with manimity and constancy for we are patiently waiting until she gets tired great service to Catholic education.

of the position of hesitancy. I believe that On account of the love and other for THE SAKE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALER,

on account of the many pressing questions ment will never be wanting, which are deferred because of the Home In the meantime, we pray God with ardor Rule question, the Irish question must be settled and settled early. (Cheers.) The interests of the United Kingdom are dependent on the Irish question, and when we get Home give to the Holy See touching proofs of their Rule we shall be quite willing to allow Eaglish, Scotch and Welsh questions proceed in the usual way. (Cheers.) We are perfectly prepared to meet whatever little trials are in store for us in Ireland. (Cheers.) It is small now when we consider what men have suffered in other countries and other times for the people. How many thousands of the heat men of every country have given up their lives for the cause of liberty and justice on the battle field? (Cheers.) A pitiful three menths in prison is small beside this. I don't think you will have any difficulty in which contains a very good map of Havana, getting thousands of men ready to go to jail if they think it good for the cause of Ireland. | visitors of Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles. It (Cheers.) Without egotism, I may say that I will willingly undergo six months' im-prisonment or more if I think it would serve Ireland. (Loud cheera.) I predict, knowing the circumstances, that a measure of home rule will coon be introduced into the British House of Commons either by the Government itself or because it will be forced upon them from another quarter. If you hear that the House of Lords has rejected the its typographical neatness. The matter is Home Rule bill, let that not disquiet well asserted and properly disposed, the you for a single moment. Depend upon it the House of Lords will, within twelve months, give their essent to save themselves from the indignation of the people. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then returned his hearty

thanks for the reception he had met with, wished his audience the compliments of the season, and resumed his seat amid vigorous applaces. The president ther announced that the train would leave at 4.30 p.m., and requested all who could to be present and see their distinguished visitor off. At the hour stated there was a large gathering at the depot, there being especially noticeable an enchusiastic contingent from the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association,

Mr. Cloran arrived with Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Denis Barry only at the last moment and the crowd greeted them with lusty cheers. immediately, the gathering singing, "He's a Jolly Good Follow," and "God Save Ireland." The train steamed out amid the cheers of the crowd and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Mr. O'Connor spent yesterday (Monday) in New York and sailed last evening for England.

ADDRESS TO THE POPE.

FROM THE BISHOPS AND ARCHBISHOPS OF MONT-REAL, OTTAWA AND QUEBEC.

The following address to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. on the occasion of his sacredotal jubilee has been perpared by the archbishops and bishors of the dioceses of Montreal, Quebec

MOST HOLY FATHER,-Under the old law the Lord seeing his people becoming a prey to the greatest evils gave them for High Priest Simon, son of Onise, "who during his lifetime Simon, son of Onias, "who during his lifetime upheld the House of God and fortried the temple. He shone in the temple like a sun resplendent with light. He appeared like the rainbow that breaks through luminous clouds, like budding rosebushes whose flowers bloom in spring, like the lives which grow on the water's edge, like the incense that gives forth its fragrance, like a marive golden vase orna-mented with all sorts of precious stones."

Under the new law the Sovereign Pontiff should not be invested with less splendor and strength, since he enjoys even a higher dignity, and because a much more sublime and universal power has been given him, especially in those most unfortunate times, when the temple of God is so much disturbed, when the Church is exposed to so many dangers, when all truths are doubted and when all laws are ignored and trampled under foot.

Wherefore, the undersigned, Archbishops of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa and Bishops of the Province of Quebrc, give, with all our beart, 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 plety serves as an example to all, but who has further permitted that for half a ceutury "the was established for mankind with regard to the worship of God, and made offerings and sacrifices for their sins (Hebrew I.) We pray that Your Holiness may be pleased

We pray that Your Holiness may be pleased to accept with our congratulations and those of our clergy and of all the souls confided to our care, our hope that you may be for many years the support of the house, that your light may shine in the temple as that of the sun and the rainbow, for the greater glory of God and the salvation of souls. "May the Lord arise and his enemies be scattered." (Ps. LXVII.)

Deign to grant your Anostolic Renediction to Deign to grant your Apostolic Benediction to

us and to all the Province.
Your Holiness' Most humble and devoted servants,

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU, Archbishop of Quebec. + E. C. Archbishop of Montreal. J. THOMAS, Arcubishop of Ottawa, L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers, JEAN, Bishop of Rimouski. ARTOINE, Bishop of Sherbrooke. L. Z., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. Don., Bishop of Chicoutimi.

Кирн., Bishop of Nicoles. Vic. Apostolic of Pontisc. X. Bosse, Pref. Apost. of the Guli of St. Lawrence.

To our dear son Cardinal Taschereau, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archishop of Quebec, and to our venerable brethren the Archbishops of the Province of Quebec.

LEO XIII., POPE. Dear son and venerable brethren, saluta-

tion 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. It is a testimony of your sincere attachment and of your submission to the apostolic chair on which Christ has established the sure foundation of His Church.

This is not the first time that these sentiments have been manifested among you, for

We congratulate you with all our heart on your having preserved entire and intact the

for you, we take a deep interest in all that affects your dignity and usefulness, and we promise you that the proofs of our attach-

to heap upon you His heavenly blessings, you and the faithful confided to your pastoral

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

LITERARY REVIEW.

LEO XIII., Pope.

We have before us a handy Pocket Guide Book of Havana, published by P. M. Castro & Co., proprietors of the Grand Hotel Passie, and a vast amount of useful information for copies upon application to any address.

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 prepostessing because of cannot conscientieusly be said to add to its attractions while not detracting from its merits, the well-known and kindly face of the Sovereign Pentiff of Catholicity, appearing to advantage in an excellent lithograph, furnishes a propitious omen of what is to fol-low. Then succeeds a beautiful and appropriate Latin poem by the Very Rev. Joseph Rainer, addressed "Leoni XIII., Sacerdoti Inbilato," the last line of the closing stanza of which contains the cardinal sentiment of Catholics of this continent tawards their spiritual Father :-

" Quare et melodum pangite canticum Americanis quod reptoe plagie Unaque voce concinamus fospitet usque Deus Leonem."

In perusing the volume the eye is met by a striking portrait of the late Right Rev. Charles John Seghers, D.D., Archbishop of Vancouver Island, whose cruel death in the bleak region of the North is still tory is won when all reasonable men are on fresh in our memories. On the whole the the side of justice for Ireland, which would volume needs no recommendation from us, it is its own advertisement. Its cheapness (four numbers in one year for 50 cents) enthe other day in Washington, "that there is sures a large sale. Published by Hoffman nothing so dangerous and unprofitable as in-Bros., 413 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wie.

The Catholic World for January has been received. It contains the usual amount of entertaing and instructive reading matter. The opening article is preached from the text, as it were, of the Apothegm: " Heartless, Headless and Godless," by Rev. P. F. McSweeny, D.D. The article is a terse and pointed arraignment of the public schools of the United States in their present condition, ending with an appeal to make the schools "more American." Mr. C. E. Hodson in the next article, which is a graphic portrayal of a type of the best class of Mexican towns. easily sustains the interest in "Saltillo." Meruru Mario Suelt critically reviews, in

a reverent spirit, the religious systems of Parseeism and Buddhism. The Rev. Augustins F. Hewit contributes an article upon the "Coming International Scientific Congress of Catholics," outlining in anticipation the course of the learned congress which will be in session at Paris during the week beginning April S, 1888. The Right Rev. John J. Keans has condensed the history of the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium, a college maintained since the first quarter of the fifteenth century by the Society of Jesus. Lovers of art, and even casual readers also, will read with enjoyment and profit Mr. Wm. H. Goodyear's second paper upon the collection of Cg-priote Sculpture. "Dolores" is a Christmas story by Agues Power, Other aubjects are treated of : "Street Preaching," by Rev. Alfred Young; "A Summer in the Carpathians," by Dorotby King; What Shall Be the Treatment of Converted Propagandists?" by Rev. John R. Slattery; "A Chat About New Books," by Maurice Francis Egan, There is also "Ronain on His Island," a poem, by Katherine Tynan, and the continuation of "John Van Aletyne's Factory, by Lewis R, Dorsey. The usual critical and literary notices are appended. Price, 35c.; \$4 per year. For sale by Mesers, Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The January number of this, the leading monthly periodical of America, is deeply interesting all through. Toe articles are numerons and more than usually varied. The North Americanis one of the best periodicals published. It is largely devoted to the discussions of questions, having more than ordinary interest for the time being. The chief articles of the January number are: "Two Messages," "John Ball Abroad," by Max O'Rell; another letter to Dr. Field by Ingersoil ; "Anglo-American Copyright,"

notices and discussions.

The LEBRARY MAGAZINE.

The issue for December 10th contains the following important articles:—The Catholic Reviewal of the Sixteenth Century, from the Guarterly Review. Science and the Bishops, by Prof. T. H. Huxley. The Theosophic Movement in India, by Herr Ernst Von Weber. Rural France, from the Edinburgh Review. Also brief articles from the Saturday Review on The Future of Canada, American and Indian Wheat. Queries for Journalists and Debts of Honor. Single sopies 3 cents; \$1 per year. John B. Alden, publisher, New York. The Library Magazine is supplied in connection with this paper. Address this office. THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

IT CRIES TO HEAVEN FOR VEN-GEANCE.

Archbishop Lynch on 1rish Misrale.

At the Toronto demonstration in honor of Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Sir Thomas Esmonde, Hon. Mr. A. S. Hardy, of the Untario Government, occupied the chair.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The following letter was read from His Grace Archbishop Lynch :--

To Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and Sir Thomas

Grattan Esmonde, Irish delegates: Gentle-

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE, TORONTO, Dec. 29, 1887.

men,-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 trifle, \$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 lrish crisis. It is too well known and acknowledged by the most reasonable men, even Englishmen thomselves, that for centuries back Ireland has been gov erned in the interest of England, and for the ruin of Ireland. Its sad condition only proves this; her trade has gone, and the poor enantry 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 tenaute imitated the Land Court and

REDUCED THEIR RENTS THEMSELVES, will be of interest to some of our readers to Tois was termed "Plan of Campaign." By learn that the publishers offer to send free 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 put down F-nianism 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 fallure would bring on greater evils than those from which they suffered. But at present the struggle for justice is constitutional and imploring; and we consider that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, T. D. Sallivan, Mr. Wm. O'Brien and other honorable gentlemen, the peasants, boys and girls figures, and how long would it have taken you, in garls in Ireland by the injustice of Coercion dear reader, to do it? Acts, are

MARTYRS OF PATRIOTISM and to be honored and respected; their condition in the contitutional struggle is far pre ferable than to be carried off the battle field dead or wounded, in a struggle for justice with an overwhelming army. The moral vicnot be thought of if there were no resistance. I may quote the saying of Senator Inglia justice." I may add, retribution will come sooner or later. God is slow but sure, and it is not impossible in the proivdence of God to see England yet as poor as she made Ireland. Neither the clergy nor any true lover of Ireland wants political separation from Eoglond. We want to be as Canada is. Irish Home Rule would not be demanded so persistently if the Irish could extert from Eng. land 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 aristogracy left, absenteeism began, trade lan-guished, 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 your capacity of Irian delegates from the American and Irish-American people, and how the Governors of States and the most influential gentlemen graced your platforms.

How blind England is to crush the people of Ireland at home and drive them abroad with most unfriendly spirit! We do not want retribution, but we wish

rather to save England from the fate that waits all oppressors of the poor, for the oppression of the poor cries to Heaven for vengeance, says the sacred Scripture. Iroland 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 Lynca, Archbishop of Toronto.

Cast an eve into the gay world: what see we, for the most part, but a set of quernlous, emaciated, muttering, fantastical beings, worn out in keen pursuit of pleasure-creatures St. Lewrence by R. R. Smith with comments by Glad-that know, own, condemn, deplore, y tone, I following is the reply of His Hollness tone, I follows, Whittier, Egglestone and Pope Leo XIII to the address sent to him by many others; The Disease of Inchrity," monuments of error, the thin remains the Arbishops and Blahops of Montreal Que the Field Ingersoll correspondence; is called delight— I cangain to the contemporary of the Field Ingersoll correspondence; that know, own, condemn, deplore, yet at il' purine their own infelicity—the decoyed

SPHINX ECHOES.

[Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Muine, U. E.]

22.—SUICIDE'IN ESCAPE. " Let me out!" the captive cries, " For I hold a great surprise. Open wide my prison cell, For I have a tale to tell." Let you out! Poor foolish thing! Kaow 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 tew articles on the table included in the following list:

1. Where Charles XII. went after the battle of Pultowa. 2. A representative of a race that saved an

ancient city. 3. Timber, and the herald of the morning.
4. One-third of Cœsar's celebrated letter, and a male descendant,

6. A lean wife.
7. Whom Pope calls the wisest, brightest,

meanest of mankind.

S. A world of iniquity. 9. One of the Argonauts.

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. 15. What the prophet Jeremish saw in

MARY KIDOUT.

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

25.—BIOGRAPHICAL DOUBLE ACROS

ENEQUAL WORDS. A celebrated English patriot.
 A distinguished French astronomer. A famous French engraver. An English poet.
 An Italian antiquary.

6. A distinguished geologist. My initials read downwards will give the name of an illustrious German musician, and my finals read downwards the place where he

VIRGIL. Montreal.

26.-A CHARADE. Addiction sore or trial keen Is what the first may sometimes mean, And second often fills the station Of a useful tennination. Whole carries powder, torch and brand, And ne'er 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; ()f second this is also true. And, what may seem a little droll, First was in second and in whole. NELSONIAN.

27.—A MAGIC SQUARE. Bennie Brown was left after school by his

teacher, and to'd that he could go home when hn 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

2	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	2
5	ı	3	ī	6	Ī	4	Ī	4
3	1	6	1	2	1	S	Ī	3
4	Ī	6	ī	6	١	5	Ī	5
2	ī	5	ī	3	ī	4	ī	2

CYPRESS.

2S -SURPRISE IN A PUZZLE. There's something in a puzzle That gives me much surprise, It also gives me troub's— With you the secret less

Sometimes itself it doubles, And then it comes in view, But although 'tis found in couples, It 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-Tis ever in a fuss, Not backwald 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.

CLAMOR.

ANSWERS. 21. A-muse-me(a)at. viPen BUKNE RUMOR BERRY FLORA VISTA DREGS

23.-1. Car. pets. 2. Pictures (picked ewers) 3. Cur-tains (tens). 4. Ottoman. 5. So fa(r). 6. Furn-(fern)-ace. 7. Tables (Tay bells). 5. Organ. 9. Chairs. 10. Mantles (man-tells). Organ. 9. Chairs. 10. Mantles (man-tells).
11. Beds. 12. Mattresses. 13. Book. 14.
Bureaus. 15. Hat-tree.
24.—Anons.

25.—8, of which an arithmetical half is 4, a half made by a perpendicular line is 8, and by a horizontal line, 0.

26.-Para-mar-ibo. 27.—Splay, play, lay, 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 Decomber instant, at Knowlton, P.Q. 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 un til 1879, when he removed to Knowlton, sons to mourn his loss, and their, grief is shared by all his neighbors by whom the de-

Shun idieness; remember that time is passing, never to return, that you have but one monuments of error, the thin remains of what soul, and if it be lost all is lost . [St. Leonard of Port Maurice.

ocased gentleman was highly esteemed,-

CAN IT BE AVERTED!

THE DANGER WHICH MENACES AN USSUBPECT-ING PUBLIC.

The Brompton Hospital for consumptives, in London, reports therever fifty people out of every hundred consumptives, are victims of constinuted or inactive hidneys.

Consumption is one of our national diseases,

Consumption is one of our maximal electric, and the above report goes to prove what has often been said in our colamns during the last eight years, that kidney wouldes me not only the cause of more than half of the cases of consumption, but of ninety eat of every handred other common diseases. They who 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 asid poison; that this uric 5. The employment of some women, and the 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 imactive kidneys must have upon the system.

If this poison is not removed, it ruins every organ. If the bowels, stomach or liver become inactive, we know it at once, but other organs help them out. If the kidneys become constipated and dormant, the warning comes later on, and often when it is too late, because the effects are remote from the kidneys and those organs are not suspected to be out of order.

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, when in reality 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 treating

of local effects. They dose the patient with quinine, morphine, or with salts and other physics, hoping that thus nature may cure the disease, while the kidneys continue to waste array with inflammation, ulceration and decay, and the victim eventually perishes.

The same quantity of blood that passes through the heart, passes through the hidneys. If the kidneys are discussed, 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 allments, because it, and it alone, is able to maintain the natural activity of the kidneys, and to neutralize and remove tho uric acid, or kidney poison, as fast as it is formed.

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

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 more disguised.

If it were possible for us to see into the kidneys, and how quickly the blood passing through them goes to the heart and lungs and other parts of the system, carrying this leadly 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

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, imfact, 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 PAVORABLE AWARD EXPECTED BY THE UNITED STATES,

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 31.—The Englit fishery negotiators have telegraphed for quarters at the Arlington next week. The detective corps will also be housed close to Mr. Chamberiain, as usual. Two reports have been current to-day. One has it that Chamberiain has succeeded in convincing Tupper, and Tupper-in turn the Canadians, that they will be no 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 quastions at issue—namely: First, whether Canada aball 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 desided in our favor by any arbitrators that might be selected. It is understood the State Department is auxious for arbitration in order to cover up the collapse effits joint com-mission. 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 Admisistration seems to be "anything for delay."

Every paid up subscribet to THE DAILY POST of TRUE WITNESS will receive Brome Co. He leaves five daughters and two one of our splendid Litho. Pic tures, 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 detence against all enimics