HON. LOWARD BLAKE, M.P. :

Sin,-Forty to sixty years ago, a number of Irishmen from various counties in Ireland immigrated to Canada, when the "Eastern Townships" were almost a trackless wilderness, settled in the counties of Richmond and Drummond, P.Q., but chiefly in the first named county, where they now constitute a considerable colony. Many of the old settiers are now grandaires 80, 85 and 90 years old with their sone and grandsone living around them. These venerable pioneers are able to trace the genealogy of the "Blake" family in Ireland for three generations back; some of them having known your grand parenty. They often take pleasure in recounting the virtues and qualities of your ancestors, invariably concluding with the significant remark: "Edward Blake couldn't help being both great and good, for ' blood will always tell, as he came honcelly by these good qualities from both his grand parents."

This colony of Irish immigrants, in whom the flame of Irish patriotism and love of liberty still ardently burns, have long felt the need of a leader who would unite their political efforts in their adopted country, and at the same time encourage their Irish national aspirations. In 1882 we began to hope that the long-looked-for leader had appeared in the person of John Costigan, M.P.; but how vainly we had hoped, our present disappointment but too keenly attests. However, actuated by that hope, a few of us made known to him our sympathy and gratitude. But, since then, our budding hope has passed into the "sere and yellow leaf," and we are but too well convinced that the evidence of our confidence and approval has been perverted to personal and selfish aims, as well as to the more sordid political purposes of the federal prime minister and his canal of secret oath-bound associates.

Therefore, our esteem and confidence are hereby withdrawn from a self defiled and discredited idol, and we have chosen and installed another, who stands unrivalled in this Dominion as the one man, who by deeds of self-sacrifice, genuine patriotism, untarnished honor and matchless ability has proved his well earned claim to the title of the "Ca adian Parnell," and that man is (1703) the appeal of Maurice Annealcy was the Hon. Edward Blake.

We accordingly extend to you our cordial approval and sincere thanks for your deep sympathy with Ireland and generous appreciation of Irishmen on the following memorable occasions :-

lat. In support of the Costigan Irish Home Rule resolutions in the Ottawa House of Commons in 1882.

2ad. In opposition to Orange demands, subsequently, in the Dominion Parliament. 3rd. By your plea in favor of Irish home rule, with Gladstone and Lord Roseberry, in Scotland, last summer.

4th. And finally, in the Ottawa Parliament. on May 6th, 1886, in support of Ireland's present great struggle for legislative independence; while at the same time we reprobate and condemn the conduct of the Hop. John Costigan in refusing to introduce resolutions, during the recent session, in approval of Gladstone's present home rule policy; as we likewise condemn the conduct of the said Costigan and J. J. Curran, M.P., under pretence of party exigency, but really under dread of Orange displeasure, in supporting the passage of a resolution which is not only a rebuke to Gladstone, but an insult to

genuine Irish feeling.

Actuated by a sincero desire for your personal acquaintance, we hereby cordially invite you to address us on political questions of the secution. day at a meeting which we will be happy to arrange for that purpose, some time before question or claims had been discussed at the next federal election, at Richmond, Que.

Your decision and appointment, in this regard, at your early convenience, is anxiously awaited, by the undersigned, your humble servanta:

Jos. P. Scarry, John Scarry, Tim Scarry, Michael Scarry, Jas. Hannan, Jas. Hannan, Jr., J. W. Kennedy, John Linahen, Ed. Cooney, J. McQuillon, P. Walsh, J. F. Sinnott, L. Linahen, J. Crowe, J. Crowe, Jr., P Riley, sr., P. Riley, jr., Bernard Riley, Jno. Riley, Wm. Costello, Thos. Costello, Michael Ling, Mathew McCormick, Thos. McCormick, Michael Cassidy, Mulcahy Crowe, John Cooney, L. A. Lane, Jno. O'Mara, Patrick O'Mara, Michael Coughlin, L. Coughlia, Patrick Coughlir, Ed. Flynn, B. McCanna, Chs. Cummickey, Jos. Buteau, H. Buteau, R. Whelan, Chs. Costigan, and 100 others. June, 1886.

MR. BLAKE'S REPLY.

OTTAWA, June 2nd, 1886. Jos. P. SCARRY, Esq., Richmand Station, Que.

DEAR SIR :- Allow me to thank you, and the co-signatories of the paper which Mr. Laurier has just handed me, for the kindness of your expressions. It has always been my wish, as far as I

could, to secure full justice and equal rights to all classes of my fellow-countrymen, and I am very glad to receive such a mark of appreciation from yourself and your neighbors.

As to your request that I should speak in Richmond, it will give me great pleasure, if it be possible some time before the next federal elections, to address a meeting of the electors of that district, but having regard to the numerous calls upon me, I am sorry to be unable to make any positive pledge at this

> I am, dear sir, Yours faithfully,
> EDWARD BLAKE.

SHAM PATRIOTISM. To the Editor of the Irish Canadian:

Sir, -In a recent issue of your paper I notice a letter under the caption "Hon John Costigan" and signed "Irish Priest." Now, sir, we have no assurance that your correspondent is an Irish Priest. He may be an Irish Parson and Chaplain to the Orange order, for all we know. But granting that he is an Irish Priest, that fact does not scoure bim immunity from criticism of his views on public questions. But it matters not as to who or what he is, Mr. Costigan is not to be envied for having a friend who lacks the courage to come out and defend his course as a public man over his proper name and

Your correspondent says the Irish people are proverbially grateful and shall never forget the services rendered by the Hon. John Costigan. Yes, they are proverbially grate-tul to those who continue faithful unto them to the end. Mr. Costigan has forgotten his services to his race (which, by the way, are not much to boast of), and has proved himself to be more of a party man than an Irish-

Home Rule in the House of Commone Home Rule in the House of Commons in Hay, 1886, for his record on that score is there and will remain ferever. Now let us examine his record on that question, beginning with the year 1832. His anonymous subgist says that in that year he mailed his Home Rule colors to the mast. But I say that he most dishonarshy hauled them down in 1886, and nailed them in the dust. But the mid colors is a the Home Rule resoluthe said colors, i.e., the Home Rule resolutions of 1832, were not of his design or con-ception. He never wrote a word of them,

ception. He never wrote a word of them, neither did the idea of framing them and prosenting them in the House originate with him. His part in them has been simply to move them in the House, which he did, after they had been much impaired. And on being requested by the St. Patrick's society of Ottawa to hoist them still higher on the flagstaff he refused to do so, and when Hon. Elward Blake and other members of the House, including Hon. Mr. T. Courblan. sensyed to do so, he. Hon. Mr. T. Coughian, escayed to do so, he, of point ng out to those most concerned the Costigan, then came forward at the bidding of his master, and followed by Curran and other so-called Irish Catholic representatives, as or an industry and tollowed by Carred and other so-called Irish Catholic representatives, as well as by true representatives of the Orange order, took hold of the line; they pulled to-gether, hauled down the true Home Rule banper and ignominously trailed it in the dust.

Let us have a sample from history of what Ireland owes to the Scotch and English Societies of the plantation of Ulster which have developed into Orangelam after the usurpa-tion of William III., on whose behalf Mr. Costigan brought in his edious resolution.

In 1683 a petition and appeal was lodged with the House of Lords of England from the English society of the new plantation of Uster complaining of the Irish House of Lords, which had decided in a case between them and the Bishop of Durry. Upon this the English House of Lords passed an order declaring that this appeal was coram now judice. The Irish House of Lords then asserted their rights and passed resolutions and protested against the English proceedings. Thus matters stood until 1703, when came on the case of the Earl and Countess of Meath (against Lord Ward), who were dispossessed of their hads by a pretended order of the House of Lords of England, on which the Irish House of Peers adopted the tormer resolutions, asserted their rights and restored possession to the Earl and Counters. In the same year entertained in England, and the decree of the Irish House of Peers was reversed.
The English House of Lords had recourse to the authority of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland to enforce their high-handed order. The sheriff retused to act under such an order, and the Irish House of Lords protected their sheriff and agreed to a representation to the King on the subject. The King betrayed them, baying received counter representations from the society of the New Plantation of Uister, which representations produced the arbi trary Act VI. of George the First, which declared that Ireland was a subpresinate and dependent kingdom; that the King, Lords and Commons of England had power to make laws to bind Ireland; that the House of Lords of Ireland had no jurisdiction-and that all proceedings before that court were void." That is when the decisions of that court would not be in favor of the aforesaid society, however glaringly unjust their case might be. It is a worder that Costigan and Company did not instruct Tupper to suggest to the English Government to give Ireland a Parliament based upon the 6th of George the First for the better protec tion of the Protestant minority in Ireland, particularly in Ulater, as they are so anxious about their future security from l'opish per-

various times in the Irish Parliament, and the words of the courter, Cordinal Cullen, also in the English Parliament, February 20, 1786; February 22, 1793: May 13, 1805; May 25, 1808; May 31, 1811; April 23, 1812; February 25, 1813; March 2, 1813; March 9, 1813; May 11, 1813; May 24, 1813; May 21, 1816; May 9, 1817; May 3, 1819, etc. The object of such discussions was to restore the Catholics to common law rights of eligibility, to the provisions of that law of which they were unjustly deprived at the instance of the society of the old as well as the new Protestant plantation of Ulster. In May, 1886, the case of the Protestant minority in Ireland, laboring under no species of persecution whatever, was discussed in the British Parliament and also in the Canadian Parliament. The Catholics prayed to be relieved from the most odious yoke that ever oppressed a people; the Protestants, or, rather the Orangemen, prayed that they might be protected against their Catholic fellow countrymen lest they would persecute them at some future time, should Home Rule

be granted to Ireland,
Mr. Orton and other Protestant members of the Commous of Canada declared that they had no fears for the Protestant minority in ireland in the event of Home Rule being granted. Mr. Costigan, an Irish Catholic and a member of the Cabinet, (in effect) declared he had fears for that minority, and hence embodied his fears in a slavish and uncalled for resolution which he put on record to the great dishonor of his race and creed and got it carried by a large majority, including the Irish Catholic members on the floor of the House—but a day of reckoning is before them. Well, sir, this record of Mr. Costigan is there, and will remain forever to be used against us by the Colliers, the Froudes and other anti Catholic, anti-Irish historians. How does your soi disant Irish Priest like that record of his friend. Will he further presist incharacterizing his hero as the sterling, whole-souled and patriotic John Costigan? Will he further protest against any one calling him a traitor? Should he so persist let him do so over his proper name and address, and I will discuss the subject with him over mine to his heart's content. As Mr. Costigan has already proved himself to be more of a party man than an Irishman, I, in common with tens of thousands of my fellow-countrymen, do energetically protest against any one, priest or layman, calling him patriotic Irishman.

More anon; meanwhile I remain yours truly,

Granton, Ont., June 7th, 1886.

DECLARED INCURABLE.

E. C. McGovern, of Syracuse, N. Y., who is a well-known resident of that place, was declared incurable by his physician, the disease being a complication of kidney and liver complaint. In two days he found relief in in Burdock Blood Bitters, and in one menta he entirely recovered.

A FAIR PROPOSITION. There could be no offer more fair than that

Catholic Conservatives Must Go.

Editor Toronto World: It is as rlain as the need on fir John Macdonald's face that racial and religious prejudice are to play prominent parts in the electoral struggle for which the politicisms of Canada are busily preparing. The fact may be deplored but it cannot be denied. A struggle for place, pay and power is not a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," under ordinary circumstances, but such a struggle aggravated by the fanaticism of the secs is a spectacle over which angels might weep without showing superhe note on Sir John Macdonali's face that sensitiveness.

It has been for some time a matter of sur-

prise that no representative Catholic of Conservative ant codents has taken the trouble merely for the sake of those of their fellow Catholics who have followed their fertones and helped to make them what they are-met merely in the interests of their perty. the Having done that he substituted a dark stained rag which proved highly acceptable to the Orange representatives in the House, and had it sent to the man to whom, of all other regards as of the first importance. It is no new thing for these representatives to be silent canadian officials, such a dirty bunting when silence oesses to be golden. It may be that in this case they are not dumb from fear or from a lish metives, but through failure to realize the delicary and gravity of the situa-tion. Accepting the more charithin, as the more probable, inference, I will cell their attaction to a few facts worthy of their dist'n-

guished consider t on.
The Mail's part in the Riel centrow by was not altogether discreet, but it unroubtedly had the list of the argument. The part was overiene, but it was a more henorable and ligical part than the utterly insensistant and in telepolity unperfiction rile played by the Globe. In that case the Mail's fault was in newering tools according to their felly, but so far as the true issue was ecunerand its post tion was inmanifolis. Mercover, the Rich mestion was of notive growth and ant rest. It was foreed upon public att ation by the gulty men's apologists, and it was naturell. discussed in a temper legett in of the menner in which it was brusched. Not so the Home Rulequetten A Can dian may on i- I beleve -ought to have his sympatites in the great on roversy which at present convulsos the mother countries, but he is under no obligation to make a fool of himself in that he helf. I cannot un lecatand how people who profess to noner the memories of the men who gave t' mala a home government can cast their infla-use against the men who see the deaver ng to secure a similar boen ter Ird and. This is a poor v t rn for all that O'Connell dud and said for Canada in her day of most. But, while I carn it inderstand such incensistency and injustitude, I am free t and uttrance which I claim for myacl', whether upon this er upon any other subject. In the exercise of that 1 berty I do not feel free t misrepresent and melian, and to proclaim an onh ly wer again t those who differ from me, This the Mail feels called upon to do, end fee no reason appreciable by any retional mind It applieded Gladst no fer throwing Parnell into jul without justification and keep ng him there without trial. It denounces Gladet ne bacanso ho confesses his mistake and offers to make reparation. For years it has exaggerested every crime committed in the south and west of Irelandwhich are at least quite as free from crime as our own country-but it applieds the Orangemen who drill in Armagh and who murder and burn in Beliast Last week it regarded the proposition to withdraw the Irish members from Westmin tor as a menace to the integrity of the empire, but to-day it characterizes Arch-bishop Walsh's argument for their ret ntien as the outcome of a l'or were revived to show that Home Rule would involve injury to the Church in Ireland, but to-day the soft answers of the Cardinal's patriotic successor are quoted to prove that Home Rule would result in the aggrandize-

ment of the Church in Ireland.

These tergiversations have been generally attributed to the fanaticism of the Mail management, but that is a mistake. A funatio is an honest mon-trosity. In private life the leading spirits of the Mail display no bigotry. In that capacity they will be found innocent of prejudice. But they are playing a big game, and one which they don't un lerstand. Gentlemen who have appealed to the Mail, by every hope of the party's success, not to drive all the Catholics out of the ranks, have been teld that we Catholics were gone already, and that the proper policy now is to win over the Presbyt-rian Grets. That is to say, "having driven out the most of the Catholics since 1882, we propose to drive out the rest of them before 1887." The Mail geteits inspiraton and its facts from within the narrow limits of the Toronto lodges and the Albany Clab. It Ishurs under the delusion that the hills where its own anteswarm are the only mountains in Canada. It knows nothing of the sturdy Catholics of the western and eastern counties who followed Sir John in his darkest days, after some of the Muil's marlpots had sold out and taken office under the new Grit Government of that day. Those who were faithful when nearly all were false are now coolly told to go. "We have read you out of the party," says the Mail, "and are merely abusing you for being read out. We have simply knocked you down and are only kicking you for falling." A self-respecting Catholic can find no better answer to this includes that the mails which the who were faithful when nearly all were false insolence than the words which Shakespoure puts into Shylock's mouth when taunted by his persecutors.

It would be most unfair to hold Sir John A. Macdenald responsible for everything that appears in the Mail, but that journal is the officially accredited organ and exponent of the Conservative party's policy—declared to be such by resolution of convention—and the party is therefore bound by its line of conduct. Its present line is to drive every Cathelic out of the party, in order to strengthen it. A general who should make ready for hattle by decimating his own ranks, or, we so still, by ordering one of his regiment to go and fight upon the other side, would be reckoned something worse than a fool. This is precisely what the Mail has done and is doing, and before it has secured its Presbyterian converts, too. One convert has written from Learnington, I b lieve, to state that he has read and he is now a Tory. Any man who has had that sort of a training will make a Tory "as is a Tory." But the Mail welcomes this solitary white crow as offusively as if he were a whole

A LETTER TO THE WORLD." Pretut unt who lamet already a Tery be made one by the driving out of the Catholu Con-erretives. The Mail's taction are designed to make the purty entirely Orange. It is easy to foreson what effect that will have at

Philippi.
No Catholic Conservative will demeen himself by pleading past services as entitling him to stay, but he is at liberty before going to show the more reasonable among his former ellies that the Mail's course is, upon every ground, high or low, impolitic and unjust Even temporary success, were such a thing possible, would not justify it from a party point of view, inasmuch as one general clastion will not close the account. Tor, nto, June 12.

THE SILENCE OF A CERTAIN PRESS ON THE BARBAROUS DUINGS OF ORANGEMEN.

To the Editor of THE POST. SIR,-Is it not very noticeable how very allent almost all our English newspapers are respecting the barbarous doings of the Orange savages of Belfast? The Chronicle or Mercury, of this city, has not a single line of comment one way or the other—even the Telegraph sings dumb, and I telleve the Gazette and Star, of Montreal, are equally silent. We all can well remember the almost increasant Acid which these same newspapers used to keep up against the Laud Lague for the simplest medeed in its efforts

to protect the poor Irish farmers from the grapping rapacity of their heartless landlords. If only some eld empty building happened to be blown up by socident or the emergency men, a landlord's whiskers singed, or a little dynamite found on the premises of a land leaguer, even though placed there by the police, no name was bad enough for the whole trish Catholic people, and the tirades against. "Irish outrages" by the whole English and Canadian Orange press were unccaring. Can any fair-minded man say that the very worst outrage charged against the very worst characters of Land League sympathizers—even the "Phunix Park outrage"-is at all compared in hellishness and depravity to the proceedings of the vile ruffians of Belfast ? Yet how mildly the corrupt Tory press of Canada refers to this outrageous terrorie ag and massecreing of Catholics by a blood-thirsty Orange rabble. Aye, and these are the lambe that our Tory Irish Catholics of the Dominion Parliament were so solicitious about that they could only recommend such a Home Rule measure for Ireland as would protect this rabble from being persecuted by a native parliament.

The manner is which these Belfast outrages are being treated by the bigoted press of Canada should teach Catholics of all nationalities what might be expected even here if Orangeism ever gets a strong footbold in Canada. The Belfast horrors would be reproduced in our streets if they dare, as the savage attacks on peaceable men and women, some time ago in the streets of Toronto, and very recently in Newfoundland, can testify.

I trust tie Catholic press of Canada will

never cease to expose and denounce this really depraved organization. How any man can pretend to be respectable, or to be a Christian and at the same time be a member of the Orange order, is hard to comprehend.

Yours very truly, An Irisuman and Home Rules. Quebec, June 14, 1886.

THE AFFAIRS OF RAWDON. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE

WITNESS: Sir,-I regret exceedingly that my few scattered remarks some short time ago in THE Post, headed "Notes from Rawdon," on education, and other matters could have called forth such sentillous approbation and unmarring remarks as those referred to some short time ago in a letter in THE POST, signed Home Rule" in your issue of the 25th inst.,

and a former letter.
I believe that "Home Rule," or some one, took exception to that part of my letter that omitting the name of that good man, the late James Skelly, of Montreal, in relation to \$1,000 towards the erection of the church in Rawdon. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to say that I was not aware of Mr. Skelly having given anything by his will till I seen it in the letter of "Home Rule," and referred to later in a letter in The Post signed "Observer," about interest. The only thing I did know was that \$5,000 was forthcoming from the Tiffin firm—I did not know whether through interest, or otherwise-towards the building. There were other donations towards the building to which I might have referred in my letter, one from the Rev. Canon Plamanda, of the cathedral, by his last will, for which it is to be hoped that he, with Mr. Titlin and Mr. Skelly, are reaping their reward in a happy eternity for their well known charity

in this life. " Home Rule," in his letter of the 21st ult. said that the school question is the whole har rier of contention through jealousy. True, Mr. Editor, and it is strange that an advocate for wrongdoings can be found (even under an assumed name) to defend such a cause, and that the ratepayers and others in authority tolerate such a state of things to exist res pecting school matters in Rawdon, which out from the convent and the Protestant schools are in a deplorable state, even through arrogance.

Truth is not best to be told at all times, if justice can be obtained otherwise. Hoping this may close the matter,

I reman, etc.,
ALEX. F. DALY.
Montreal, June 12, 1886.

MONTREAL'S GOOD WISHES.

THE CIVIC ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE CAR-

QUEBEC, June 16.—The Montreal civic deputation named to wait upon Cardinal l'aschereau and present him with the congratulatory address adopted by the City Council, arrived this morning and presented themselves at the Archiepiscopal Palice. The deputation was composed of Mayor Beaugrand, City Clark Glackmeyer, and Aldermen Gray, Grenier, Jeannotte, Prefenting, Helland, Donovan, Beausoleil, Laurentand Dubuc. and was accompanied by Mayor Langelier of Quebec, who introduced them to His Eminence, and by Hon. Messra. Mercier, Taillon and Laviolette, and Messra. McShana sal G. W. Stephens, M.P.P.'s. The new Cordinal received them most kindly and courtequely and Mayor Beaugrand prefaced the presentation of the address with a short and happy little speech. His Eminence replied in an equally happy manner, expressing the lively pleasure it gave believed the Globe for thirty years, but that him to receive the deputation and such a

EXPELLED FROM THE ORDER. WO PROMINENT ORANGEMEN DRIVEN OUT-THEY SAID GRANGEISM WAS PROSTITUTED

TO POLITICS, Kingsron, June 16.—Mr. R. Mentgomery, late County Master, and Mr. Callagnen withlate County Master, and Mr. Callaghan with-drew from the Orange order some time ago, because, as they contended, it was being used and prost total for political pusposes. Mr. Montgomery lately placed his views in print. The gentlamen named, though not active, were regarded as good Orangemen, and only awaited its political purification in order to return to it. At a meeting on Spharday they were expelled from the order extrely after the matter had here are warmly discounted. the matter had been very warmly discussed. A third was thought to mer.t expulsion, but he had good Comervative friends and they saved him Montgomery and Celfaghan are clearly the objects of political malice.

A LARGE DIVIDEND TO RAHLEOAD EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Chancoy Jl Stedwell, Train Master of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cian and Indianapolis Ry, was said to have held one-fifth of ticket No. 76/244 in the Louisiana State Lott ry, which on May 11th draw the capital prize of \$75,000. May 26th, he told a Plain Dealer reporter at his residence, 152 Lake street, Cleveland, O., that "it is true that the \$15,000 drawn by the fifth of this ticket was paid to me, but I only acted as collector for others. The fortunate holders were five employes of the C. C. & L. Ry., in my department, as follows: H. Johnson, brakeman, 461 Sterling ave. ; J. Lahifl, conductor, 35 Seymour ave. ; Thos. Murphy, conductor, 44 Bailey at. ;: F. Williams, conductor, 75 Delaware at. ;: R. Constant, brakeman, 1187 Loraiu at., who osme and urged me to attend to the collection of the money and divide it I forwarded the ticket to New Orleans, and it was promptly paid, and I paid each of them \$3,000.

At last we know why "unessy lies the head that wears a crown." A newly-arrived chiropodist from the old country announces himself as late corn-doctor to the court of Germany, and tells us that he has "removed corns from several of the crowned heads of Europe. — Lije.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carar's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Nevada has 1,500,000 acres of land for

"Shortness of breath Caused by death,'

is inscribed on a tembetone in an English grave-yard. In all probability it would never have been necessary, if only the poor unfortunity vict m of some disease of the respiratory organs had known of Dr. Pierces "Gulden Medical Discovery," which is a penacea for all diseases of the throat and lungs. For consumption it is believed to be the only real specific yet known. For all serefulous on thlood diseases it is unfailing.

A Michigan herse that died at the age of thirty, in the township of Columbia, gets a quarter of a column in the Jackson Patriot under the head of "In Memoriam."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Assists Mental Labor.

PROF. ADOLPH OTT, New York, says of the Acid Phosphate: "I have been enabled to devote myself to hard mental labor, from shortly after breakfast till a late hour in the evening without experiencing the slightest relaxation, and I would now at any rate dispense with it."

BIRTH.

WALSH,—At St. Henri, on the 10th inst., the wife of M. J. Walsh of a son. 138-1 KELLY. -On the 9th inst., at 101-St. Louis wile of Jas. H. Kelly of a daughter HEALY. -In this c tv, on the 15th instant at 53 St. Agnes street, the wife of J. E. Healy at a dauguter.

MARRIED.

FITZI'ATRICII.-WALSH --At St Ans's Church, on the 14th instant, by the Rew. Father Catulle, William Fizzpatrick to Johanna Walsh All of this city. TOUPIN-LANCTOT .- At St. Constant

County of Laprairie, on the 8th of June, C'emectine, only daughter of Hormisday Lanctot, Esq., to Dr. Arcade Toupin, of St. Chrysostome. 45.2

THOMAS—HAMILTON—On the 18th June institut, at St. Patrick's Church, (Insbec, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.S.R., James F. Thomas, eldert son of Mr. Philip Thomas, of this city, to Anxie, N. only daughter of the late Captain John Hamilton.

DIED.

CONWAY:-At Longuo Pointe, June 14th Thomas Co way, aged 49. LEARY—At St. Columban, Que., on June 8th, P. J. Leary, aged 46 years. McGRAIL.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Michael McGrail, aged 70 years, native of Westport, Ireland.

GALLAGHER.—At Quebec, June 14th William, youngest son of Mr. James Gallagher, aged 14 years and 2 months. 143 McLANE.—In this city, on the 15th instant, Thomas McLane, aged 37 years, a native of New Ross, County Wexford, father cf John McLane. GLASS - At Toronto, Ont., on the 10th inst., James M. Glass, advocate, son of the late Rev. C. G. Glass.

NASH-In this city, on the 11th inst., Mary Ann, aged 14 years and nine months, eldest daughter of the late David Nash.

BUTLER .- In this city, on the 12th inst. Thomas Butler, aged 83 years, a native of the County Limerick, Ireland. FLOOD.—In this city, on the 14th instant, Bridget Corrigan, relict of the late Thomas

KELLY—In this city, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., Mary Konnedy, aged 51 years, a native of Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, Ireland, beloved wife of Patrick Kelly.

CLANCY—In this city, on Thursday, the 10th inst., Catherine Mulcahy, aged 51 years, a native of Montreal, relict of the late Sorgeant John Clancy.

FULLERTON.—At Quebec, on the 12th instant, Bridget O'Regan, relict of the late Isaac Francis Fullerton, and a native of the County Cork, Ireland. 143
CORNEIL—At Quebec, on the 16th instant

Samuel Corneil, at the age of 72 years and ? month.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will be found the best friend to persons afflicted with ulcermark of respect from the great city of Mon ations, bad legs, stres, abscesses, fistulas, and treel, upon whose wonderful commercial and other paintil and complicated complicated religious development he commented in pleasing terms, alluding especially to the application of the Ontmest are wrapped rockery. If Sir John A. Macdenald's future crowning event of its religious history, the round each pet. Holloway's alterative Pills depends upon the number of Scotch Grits the great honor conferred upon it by the Pope in should betaken throughout the progress of the Mail can convert, he may as well throw up constituting it the seat of another archbishop-cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perthe sponge. A Scotch Grit may not admire the Pramier less, and he is an adept at choosing between evils then withdrew, well pleased with their when a party triumph is at stake. Sir John reception, and returned to Montreal this even already has the Orangemen, with the exception ing. The Mayor of Montreal afterwards patient to bed, or withdrawing from him or to face have been proved by the sponger. man and a patriot, hence he has no further of the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, of a few basewood brethren who have no conclaim to their gratitude. They certainly shall every center remember him, for they can never forget his actions relating to satisfaction on fair trial.

The mayor of monores are remember, win the exception of the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, of a few basewood brethren who have no concluded the Mayor of Quebec, the Fr. nether the nutritious diet and generous support trol in the lodges. He has nothing to gain in the St. Sir George Errington and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the man track and th QUINING AND UHILLE

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