How he set the Half-Breeds Against Church and Clergy.

STORY OF A CLERGYMAN OF THE REBEL'S PLANE-PLUNDER AND MURDER AD-VISED AND FOLLOWED-DEATH OF ONE OF RIEL'S COUNCILLORS-NO FURTHER NEWS OF BIG BEAR.

WINNIFEG, June 3.—A despatch from the West to-day announces the death at Saskatoon of Jodoin, one of Riel's Councillors, who was wounded in the battle of Batoche. Captain Mason, Royal Grenadiers, and Private Canniff, 90th Battalion, wounded at Batoche, are now convalescent and left Saskatoon hospital to-day for home.

Rev. Father Leduc, of St. Albert, near Edmonton, and Vicar-General to Bishop Grondin, has arrived in the city and is the guest of Archbishop Tache at the pulace, St. Boniface. He left Edmonton two weeks ago, and the day he left the Indians of the district were assembling to a large thirst-dance on the Riviere Quibarre reserve, and gave premonition of trouble. The arrival of General Strange and the news of the capture of Riel and the collapse of Poundmaker had a salutary effect. It prevented a general Indian and half-breed rising, for the Blackfeet would have also joined in had Riel been successful. Father Leduc says Big Bear was sending scouts from his reserve to the different reserves around the neighborhood. The message he gave them was to this effect:—
We are doomed and will be killed one after another by the whites, but before we die, or disappear altogether, we must enjoy our selves as much as we possibly can, and therefore we must plunder stores and kill as many white people as we can."

He confirms the report of the plundering of the Hudson's Bay Company's store at Lac la Biche by some of Big Bear's men and the Indians of Beaver Lake. The Sisters of Charity at the Roman Catholic mission had sought refuge on an island at Lac la Biche and had been there for three weeks. Big Bear promised he would return and plunder the Roman Catholic mission, and the Hudson's Bay store at Cold Lake was plundered. The half-breeds endeavored to take Rev Father Legoff, the priest stationed here, prisoner, but they did not succeed, he being protected by Chippewa In dians. At Victoria, Lac la Biche, Coleman's store, I. G. Baker's at St. Thomas du Hamon, and a store at White Fish Lake. have also been plundered. Father Leduc says Big Bear has 500 armed braves under him and will stand but a poor chance against the 1,500 loyal troops now operating against him. He says that last fall Riel tried his best to get the support of the Roman Catholic clergy, and he went to them saying he wished nothing but the good of the country and to work for the welfare of his brethren, the halfbreeds, to get their rights from the Government, to get schools and religious institutions them, and when he saw the Roman for them, and which he catholic clergy would not joim him in his actions and were openly opposed and against him and his intended rebellion, he turned against us and went to work abusing us. He said to the half-breeds: "You must submit to the direction of your bishop and priests only when it is right for you to do so, " and in this way he insinuated that it was left to themselves to judge whether we were right or not. Now, in order to keep the help of the Indians he sent this to the reserves, in which it was stated that the Indians were not to hear the priests, because the latter had put a rag over their eyes, and had joined the a rag over their eyes, and had joined the Hudson's Bay Company to sell them and their land to the Government. Riel said to his followers:—" Do not ask for the support of land to the meantime the attack from La Popa was the clergy, for we will never receive it. It is maintained, and had a vigorous attack been no use to ask for it now. We have our civil made while the troops were engaged in repelling the assault on the other side of the city, no church to interfere with. We have to judge church to interfere with. We have to judge for ourselves and must not ask for either support or advice of the clergy." There were some scouts Riel had engaged taking his letters to the different half-breed settlements and they were under oath not to deliver these letters except to such persons whom they could trust, and above all he warned the scouts to be careful that these letters should never he seen by any priest of the Catholic Church. Father Leduc got hold of one of the letters, and in it it was stated that Riel and his followers were bound in justice to fight for their rights, and they were asking the half-breeds who had not already joined them to fall into line and not to spare the

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as dry goods dealer, bought the famous Benwythese changes cannot fail to increase or dimi- vis deer forest for \$750,000, at which price it nish the perspiration, they must of course affeet the health. Nothing so suddenly ob- fare in the market looking at Scotch properstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions | ties, but no very important sales to them have from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, yet been announced. quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

LETTER FROM JUDGE RYAN

IN REPLY TO AN ARTICLE IN THE TORONTO "TELEGRAM."

Sir,—It does not surprise me that reports from, and of, the North-West in this unhappy time often mislead more than they enlighten, such is the natural product of the period, but I was not prepared for the series of statements in your number of Saturday last to the effect that disaffection prevails exclusively among the French half-breeds, and that the Scottish portion are loyal because "French Jesuits are not at their side whispering in their ears." The Scotch half breeds probably deserve your compliments foracting as you say "with their usual caution," although such names as Ross, Bremner, and others, which we meet with on the Riel-Dumont muster-roll, might lead to the suspicion that once again in history Scottish "caution" partially yielded to pride, patriot-ism and whatever other elements rebullion is made up of. Be this as it may, however, I respectfully take leave to object to the disparaging distinction you desire to establish. It is only calculated to engender bad feeling between men who must live together in the same land long after the present outbreak and its more direct effects will have ceased to vex us. But more emphatically still must I protent against the attempt to make the Catholic lergy responsible for the rebellion. I only know what common rumor tells of the im-mediate cause of the arming of the half-breeds, I have already intimated what I believe as to the remote cause, but it can be boldly affirmed that the clergy are blameless in the promises. L know them well whave with nessed their labors, sheard their instructions! and therefore bolieve nand love to

there is not a body of clerics more devoted to duty. "French Jesuits!" There is not one in the territory of the North-West, and if there were I am satisfied he would be found as guiltless of wrong-doing as his order was of the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers, an enormity charged against them in apocryphal history, notwithstanding that it occurred just one hundred years before their founder, St. Ignatius, was born. You say that "Riel is being freely repudiated now by Archbishop Tache and the priests." Is there a word of evidence that Riel's rebellious pro-ceedings were ever countenanced by His Grace or any of his clergy?" The contrary would seem to be the fact from the statements of Bishop Grondin, given in the Mail of Saturday. According to the Montreal Gazette, quoting from La Minerve, as far back as September last, "Riel protested against the coldness and opposition of the clergy to the half-breeds' claims and movements, to which the venerable prelate in reply said that, 'if for some time past had taken place appeared cold and unsympathetic, that reserve on the part of the clergy did not argue any diminution of affection or charity, but simply actuated by the extreme prudence which the actual circumstance demanded on account of the mystery in which they (the half-breeds) had thought proper to

envelope their proceedings up to that day.'

hid their plans in a mystery from the clergy.'

Dominion where the trouble prevails which I

am sure we alike deplore, and I would ven-

hands of the Catholic clergy, who, properly

respected, can do so much in conjunction

with the civil government. MATTHEW RYAN.

Every bottle of Arnica and Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded.

Survival of the fitest. Downs' Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the best.

More people, adults and children, are troubled with costiveness than with any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Man drake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

BLOODY WORK AT CARTHAGENA.

PANAMA, June 3 .- Later accounts of the attack on Carthagena say that when the rebel General Gaitan learned of the approach of the Government reinforcements, which ex posed him to danger of attack from the rear. he resolved on making a general attack or the city. Procuring a number of scaling ladders, he sent a force by sea to approach as silently as possible the walls of the city, and to cover the movement he began a most turious attack along the whole line of siege works. The assailants from the scalede succeeded in climbing many of their ladders, and a number of men scaled the walls. Had a sufficient number of them done so before making a demonstration to attract the attention of a small number of besieged, their triumph would have been sure. But, believing their success certain, when only about sixty men had reached the walls, they began their usual "vivas," which brought upon them the main force of the besieged. The attack by sea was thus repulsed with frightful loss, bayonet, machete and knife doing their deadly work in hand-to-hand conflict. Every man tan gave the order to retire and two opportunities to secure the city in one day were lost. The defence was conducted with great bravery and intelligence. Gaitan's loss was 600 killed aud wounded, and that of the loyalists fourteen wounded and nine killed.

THE SCOTCH LAND MARKET.

LONDON, June 3.—The desperate condition of the Scotch land market is shown by the surprising number of Scotch estates now offered for sale. Some of the oldest and reputedly richest families are really poor on account of the concessions they have had to make to tenants, troubles with Crofters, and other complications which have decreased their incomes while increasing their expenses. One auctioneer alone advertised to sell to-day Scotch estates valued at \$2,500,-000. James Schoolbred, the extensive city is considered a bargain. Many Americans

THAT MANITORA LAW.

TORONTO, Ont., June 3.—At a special meetng of the Board of Trade this afternoon the mg or the hoard of Traue this atternoon the Manitoba Exemption act was thoroughly discussed. The majority favored a prompt appeal to the Federal Government for disallowance, and finally the following resolution was passed: -That the Board of Trade, having had under consideration the act recently passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, initialed "An act for the better administration of justice," and more especially the sub-sections of section 117 referring to exemptions from seizure, records its unqualified condemnation of such legislation, as being an unjust and unwarrantable inter-ference with existing contracts and the rights of parties; as being legislation of such a character as under the present circumstances of the province, in justice to all parties, should not apply to any contract in existence at the time of the passing of the act, and also should only be brought into operation after a reasonable time, so that parties likely to be affected thereby may govern themselves accordingly; as being certain in its immediate results seriously to embarass business transactions of every kind within the province, and ultimately to restrict inter-provincial commerce—wherefore, the council of this board is requested to prepare an humble address for presentation to the Governor-General-Council praying for its disallowance. The following were appointed a deputation to wait on the Rederal Government:—D. R. Wilkie, W. H. Beatty, Wm. Ince and W. H. Darling,

Young Men!-Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Aich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANdes on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thir ty days trial is allowed. Write them at in for illustrated pamphlet free.

Mobile, Ala., was founded by the French in 1711 and New Orleans by the same peorle cherich the belief that in the Universal Church ! in 1741.

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

SAVE!

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical peration lately performed by Professor Biliroth, if Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only The disease for which this operation was performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky The eyes are sunken, tinged with yel--a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and the relations between the clergy and the irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-half-breed population with regard to what bodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a pulpitation of the "C byiously," says the Mail, referring to Bishop Grondin's utterances, "the half-breeds heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in intestines becomes closed, or nearly I am about to return, sir, to that part of the Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine ture to say as a parting word, that it is not cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspensia, a disease easily removed if treated in the interest of peace to disparage the character, and by that means weaken the in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

> November 29th, 1881. Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspensia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Brent. September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup stendily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one cus tomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." Ialways recommend it with confidence

Faithfully yours, ned) Vincent A. Wills,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil,
To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Sorgel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these oottles I am sending fifteen miles away riend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."
The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis action so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker To A. J. White, Esq. Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1882

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complete the suffered from liver c plaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather scoptical, having tried so many reputed infallib determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accor-dance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited

testimonial.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very gratefully,
(Signod) Carey B. Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary.
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882
Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some
time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give
Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I
am how happy to state that it has restored me
to complete health.—I remain, yours respectto complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal
For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White

(L'd.), 67 St. James street. City.

A new profession has made its appearance, namely, that of "floral adornist." ladies who have graduated in the art will, for a fee of \$5, adorn the table for the dinner to be given, also the house for an evening reception.

VOLUMES OF BOMBAST have been published about the multifarious and irreconcilable effects of many proprietary remedies. The proprietors of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery content themselves with facts susceptible of proof. They state their Purifier to be what it has proved itself to be, an eradicator of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney troubles, and a fine general alterna-

It is said, on the authority of a druggist, that half a cent's worth of aloes makes 25 cents' worth of pills.

A FOURFOLD WORK.

Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time npon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded.

Abraham Lincoln, just before he died, was measured, and found to be six feet four inches in height.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Ca. tarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured-

It Can Do No Harm to try Freeman's Worm Powders when your child is ailing, feverish or fretful.

The appropriations to be raised by general taxation in the State of New York this year National Pills will not gripe or are \$1,544,504 2) greater than in 1881, and sicken, yet are a thorough cathar-\$948,043 37 more than in 1883.

MR. COWEN, M.P.,

ON THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

Writing from London to his own paper (the Newcastle Chronicle), Mr. Cowen says: -The most benighted partisan -if he has given even a cursory condition to affairs in Ireland where they like; but in Ireland meetings can only be held by the permission of the magistracy and they police. Here we have the fullest liberty of the Press; in Ire-land they have a censorship. Here if a man commits an offence he is accused of it openly in court. He cannot be intimidated into criminating himself : any attempt tolextract information from a suspected person without giving him warning that the state ment may be used against him on his trial is censurable if not punishable. When a man is put on his trial with us the jury is fairly selected, and he has an equal right of challenge with his prosecutor. All this is differ ent in Ireland. They have there

A STAR CHAMBER.

where accused persons and their witnesses are coerced and threatened into confession to their injury. Inspector French, who is undergoing imprisonment for an unmentionable offence, is a specimen of persons who apply this legalscrew to unfortunate political offenders. The law which was passed at the instance of the late Lord O'Hagan for abolishing jury-packing has been abrogated, and juries are now packed at the instance of Castle authorities as shunelessly as they were in the time of Castlereagh. Roman Catholic peasants from Munster can be taken to Belfast and tried by Orange jury men. Any man who knows what Irish history is knows that this means certain condemnation.

UNPARALLELED DESPOTISM.

It is no exaggeration to say that the coercion code now in force in Ireland has never been in operation in Europe in modern times. Mr. Gladstone got a lot of cheap popularity because he wrote a letter to Lord Aberdeen in favor of Neapolitan political prisoners, but the code of old Bomba was weak and mild in comparison with that which Mr. Gladstone himself has carried out in Ireland. In a despotic country it is quite possible to maintain a system o rule such as that by which Lord Spencer now governs. Lord Melbourne, Lord Rus-sell, Sir Robert Peel, and other English Prime Ministers have passed coercion bills for Ireland, and kept them for longer or shorter periods in operation; but the circumstances under which they acted were very different to what they are now. Next Parliament the Irish members will be doubled. and it will be impossible for Liberals and Conservatives to carry a Coercion bill in the face of a body whose interests and instincts, whose passions and whose feelings will be arrayed against it. It is a knowledge of what is coming that makes the government tremulous.

BRITISH SLANDER,

A foreigner running his eye down the columns of an English newspaper might be pardoned if he thought that the Irish members were a set of political reptiles, which both sides shunned for fear of getting stung. Nothing too severe can be written against their character as men, and no motive is too mean and dastardly to be imputed to them, if you trust the party newspapers and believe the party spokesmen. That is what is seen on the outside.

BEGGING FOR IRISH VOTES. But there are some people who know what goes on inside of our Parliamentary mechanife of the House of Commons during this Parliament were written, the negotiationsformal and informal, direct and indirectthat both Conservatives and Liberals have carried on with those despised Home Rulers would astonish the English public. What-ever English leaders may say, and whatever English journals may write, Irish votes have been courted by both sides of the House on many a critical division, and on some not critical divisions. In the next Parliament the canvassing will be keener than ever. The terms on which that support is given will be the abrogation of all exceptional laws between England and Ireland. It may be possible to bargain with the Home Rulers about the land or local government; but it will never be possible to bargain with them about coercion. It is the one subject that touches their sympathies and rouses their sense of dignity and national pride. No Government will be able to maintain that does not equalize the office law between the two countries. The idea of the two parties combining against the Irishmen is chimerical, and would not hold for a month. It is the knowledge of this that makes the Ministers so anxious. Some-I fear the majority—are going upon the old lines; and I suppose Liberals throughout the country would support them, whatever they decide on. But if the decision is in favor of continuing coercion, it will certainly be reversed. The Irish voters will not be without influence even in England, and the one question in presence of which they will sink all their differences is that of coer cion. The Irishman who votes for or countenances the election of anyone who is in favor of coercion, will be, and justly so, regarded by his countrymen as a traitor.

BETTER THAN GOLD

A good name, good health, a good com-panion and a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil are among the first requisites for human happiness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Lameness, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Croup, Sore Throat, and all Pain and Inflammation.

The banana crop this year is very large. The best qualities come from Cuba and Mexico.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India ng had placed in his hands by an East India-ruissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-The heaviest locomotive of which there is any record is a passenger tank engine of the Pennsylvania Road; its weight is stated to be 120,000 pounds, but the driving wheel is only sixty inches in diameter.

In as felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Norss, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow

> A New York State dairymaid has succeeded in milking nine cows in twenty-eight minntes.

"National Pills will not gripe or tic.

THE UNION.

IRELAND'S LOST PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from first page.)

In the January of 1800 an Irish Parliament met for the last time for nearly a century. Its assembling found the Government party confident of victory, the Opposition desperate and despairing. It would seem that for a moment the Opposition dreamed of making that appeal to arms which they had regarded with such horror when it was made by the United Irishmen. But they made no such attempt. The Government was far too well prepared, and any effort of the kind would have been hopeless. Nothing was to be done but to discuss the merits of the bill which was to deprive Ireland of her representative assembly, and to hope against hope that they might be able to defeat it. The tactics of the Government were ingenious. The address from the Crown contained no allusion to the threatened and dreaded Union. The very emission alarmed the Opposition, and a debate immediately sprang up on a motion directly asserting the independence which had been obtained for the Parliament by the Volunteers in 1782. It was curiously appropriate that in the very middle of this debate the man who had done more than any other to obtain the independence of the Irish Parliament should make his appearance, coming from his sick bed fight once more for the liberties which were themselves in the throns of death. Grattan had faded for some time out of public view. He had no sympathy for the movement which Wolfe Tone had be gun, and which ended with Wolfe Tone's death in a Dublin prison. But when the independence of that Parliament of which he was the parent was threatened, he came out of his self-chosen obscurity to fight one last fight in its favor. He came too late. The silver voice which had so proudly hailed the regenerated assembly, and wished it a perpetual existence, had no power to touch the hardened hearts or charm the deafened ears of the purchased Senate of Cornwall's and Castlereagh. Grattan himself was in some degree the cause of the disaster which was now about to fall upon his country. Animated by a too generous belief in the fidelity of his opponents' pledges, he had counselled the disarinament of the Volunteers, and his counsels had conquered the more prudent advice and the more far-sceing states manship of Flood. It was too late now to redress the mischief caused by this misplaced confidence.

Hussey Burgh's fine simile, taken from the legend of Jason, in which he compared the laws of England to the dragon's teeth which brought forth armed men, had, unfortunately, been completed into a more perfect parallel with the antique story. The armed men who sprang from the crop shown by Juson were compelled by subtle euchant ments to turn their arms against themselves, and to destroy each other. The enchantments of Grattan's persuasive elequence had destroyed the armed strength of Ireland and had dissipated the legions which might have preserved their independence, and left her helpless and defenceless to the menaces of a

triumphant Government. Scenre although the Government believed themselves to be, and confident as they were of victory, Grattan's appearance was none the less disquieting and even alarming. The Castle turned Corry, one of the ablest of their tools, and one of the bitterest enemics of Grattan, against the returned Tribune. Corry had once played the part of a patriot and had afterwards transferred himself and his services to the Government, for which which Parnell had been driven. Corry might have believed that advencing years and illhe was a match for the brutality of his attack would discredit had once before assailed Flood in terms of almost unsurpassable bitterness. That speech against Flood might have be n regarded as almost the high-water mark of triumphant Parliamentary vituperation; but if no one save Grattan could have surpassed that effort, it was in Grattan's own power to sur-pass Grattar. The savage vehemence of the assault upon Flood pales almost into compliment and courtesy when contrasted with the merciless invective which he now launched against Corry. Even through the thick-skin and deadened conscience of the Castle placemen the insults of Grattan's speech burned and eat like a corrosive acid. The speech is short, but it is a masterpiece of its kind. Every blow stings like the blow of a whin; every sentence draws blood. "The limited talents of some men," said Grattan, in flerce scorn of his antagonist's clumsy at-tack, "rendering it impossible for them to be severe without being unparliamentary." But Grattan promised Corry, and he kept his word, that he would show him how to be severe and parliamentary at the same time. The charge of treason which Corry had levelled against Grattan he treated with defiant scorp. It would have been in no sense dishonorable, but only honor-able for Grattan to have been guilty eighty years, she has mourned without ces-of treason in the sense that Wolfe sation. The Parliament which is destined Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and Arthur speedily to take the place of the lost Parlia-O'Connor were guilty of treason. The sting of the accusation lay in the suggestion that Gratian was a traitor who had saved himself discreetly from the consequences of his treachery. It was perfectly well known that Grattan never had any sympathy what-ever with the movement of the United Irishmen, and it was perfectly easy for him its liberties. It will be a free Parliament in to disprove the clumsy falsehoods of Corry
"I despise the falsenood," said Grattan. "If such a charge were made by an honest man I should answer it in the manner I shall do before I sit down; but I shall first orstor who hails the inauguration of this Parreply to it when not made by an honest man." Then came a succession of sentances glowing like living lava. The fool had awak-ened the sleeping volcane, and it answered him with annihilation. The speech is familiar to every student of Irish history, and yet there are sentences of it which bear incessant quotation when he declares that he scorns to answer any wizard of the Castle, throwing himself into fantastical airs;" when he describes him as "deserting the occu-pation of a barrister for that of a parasite and pander;" when he declares, "I will not call him villain, because it would be unparliamentary, and he is a Privy Councillor; I will not call him fool, because he hap-pens to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer;" when he declared "that the treason of the Minister against the liberties of the people

was infinitely worse than the rebellion of the

people against the Minister," he conferred on

Corry a kind of infamous immortality. The

Castle parasite sent a challenge to Grattan.

The opponents met next morning in the Pho-

nix Park, Grattan was as roady with his

pistol as with his tongue, and he wounded Corry in the arm. The physical injury to

Corry was slight; morally, he was pulverized.

Grattan had not taken his life, but he had

HAVE YO

Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching Joins?
Oramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the

Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fittul rheumatic pains and neuof appetite, flesh Loss strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Droweiness by day, wakefulness Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fover? Burning patches
of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsious ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other com-

plaint.

Plaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.

Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Thre has cured thousands of eases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

ment to draw upon themselves the destruction of Grattan's oloquence.

But the eloquence of Grattan could not save the constitution or the country. The resolutions in favor of the Union of the two tingdoms were carried by successive majoritics, and on the 21st May Lord Castlercagh's bill, based on the resolutions, was carried on its first reading by the majority which the Government had calculated upon—a majority of sixty. On May 26 the second reading of the bill was carried, after the House had listened to the last of Grattan's anti-Union speeches, There need be no apology for quoting here again the immortal peroration of that final speech. Like the passage from Shakespeare which it enshrines, as a relic is enshrined in a frame scarcely less precious than the sacred enclosure, it is eternally fresh and eternally

"Yet, I do not give up the country: I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead; though in her tomb she lies helpless and motionless, still there is on her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheeks a glow of beauty-

I'Thou art not conquered, beauty's susign y t is crimson in thy lips, and in thy cheeks, And death's pale slag is not advanced there.'

While a plank of the vessel sticks together I will not leave her. Let the courtier present his flimsy sail, and carry the light bark of his faith with every new breath of wind; I will remain anchored here with fidelity to my country, faithful to her freedom, faithful to her fall." It was fitting that Grattan should pro-

nounce the funeral elegy for the liberties whose birth he had hailed. That liberty which he had hoped might be perpetual enthe had been but lately rewarded by the dured exactly eighteen years. Grattan had Chancellorship of the Exchequer, from traced the career in Ireland from injuries to dured exactly eighteen years. Grattan had arms, and from arms to liberty. He had l now in his old age to witness the reverse health had weakened the powers of Grattan's process—to watch the progress from liberty ism; and I assert that if the inner political mind. He might for the moment have fondly to arms and from arms to injuries. Sir orator, and that the ficrceness and the unexpected elequence beyond his wont, and worthy of the solemn occasion, the scene and possibly discomit his adversary, inside the House of Commons when the Corry was grievously mistaken. Grattan fatal moment came which deprived Ireland fatal moment came which deprived Ireland for nearly a century of her constitutional liberty. The scene outside the House when all was over was even more impressive. The Speaker of the House, followed by a small body of the faithful and honorable Opposition, passed out into the crowded streets. The people uncovered as people uncover in the presence of the dead, and followed in august silence the Speaker and his companions to the Speaker's house in Molesworth street. There the Speaker faced about to the still silent people, the death of whose liberty he had so unwillingly witnessed, and passed without a word into his

dwelling
So ended the Parliament of the Volunteers! As a legislative body it was not an ideal assembly. Is had many faults, many weaknesses, and it perished in the end through its own unworthiness. But it still was, however insufficiently, the representative body of the nation. In time it would have grown more liberal; in time Catholics would have been admitted to its deliberations; in time it would have proved the true head of a free state. Such as it was, with all its imperfections, it preserved for Ireland that proud privilege of legislament will be a very different body from that which Grattan welcomed into existence and lamented over in its fall. It will be a body worthy of the Irish nation which, in the long lapse of years since the beginning of this century, had been steadily forming itself and training itself for the restoration of the sense that Grattan's never was; for in it for the first time the representatives of the national faith will find their rightful place. It is to be hoped, it is to be believed, that the liament may say, addressing it with a greater confidence even than that of Grattan—
"Esto perpetua."

Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap is a delightful toilet luxury as well as a good curative for skin disease.

CANADIAN SEMINARY AT ROME. Some time ago the Roman Catholic bishops of the Province forwarded a petition to the Pope asking permission to establish a Canadian seminary in the Holy City. An answer has just been received from the head of the church giving his approval of the scheme and stops are to be immediately taken to have the project carried into effect. It is understood that the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Montreal, will defray all the expenses nocessary both for the construction and maintenance of the institution. His Holiness is reported as having been delighted at the idea put forth by the Canadian prelates and has promised to give the institution his most energetic support.

THE BEST YET. The best blood cleanser known, to medical science is Burdock Blood Blood Bitters It ruined his reputation. No further attempt was made by any creatures of the Govern purific, the blood of foul humors and gives through to the weak.

a strongth to the weak.