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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 24.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDA., JANUARY 21, 1884.

PRICE - - · FIVE CENTS.

From The Scotsman, New York. THE CANADIAN HIGHLANDER.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

Thanks to my sires, I'm Highland born, And tred the moorland and the heather, Since childhood and this soul of mine First came into the world together! I've "paidled" barefoot in the burn, Roamed on the braes to pu' the gowan, Or clomb the granite cliffs to pluck The scarlet berries of the rowan.

And when the winds blew loud and shrill I've scaled the heavenward summits heavy, Of grey Ben Novis or his peers In all their olitary gleay,— And with the carajtured eyes of youth
Have seen hair Scotland spread before me,
And proudly thought with flashing eyes
How noble was the land that bore me.

Alas! the land denied me bread, Land of my sires in bygone ages, Land of the Wallace and the Bruce, Mand of the Walness heroes, bards and sages,
Mand countless heroes, bards and sages,
It had no place for me and mine,
No elbow-room to stand alive in,
Nor rood of kindly mother earth
For honest industry to thrive in.

Twos parcell'd out in wide domains, By cruel law's resistless fiat, So that the sacred herds of deer Might roam the wilderness in quiet, Untroubled by the foot of man On mountain side, or sheltering corrie, Lest sport should fail, and selfish wealth Be disappointed of its quarry.

The lords of acres deemed the clans The fords of acres deemed the clans
Were aliens at the best, or formen,
And that the grouse, the sheep, the beoves
Were worther animals than youmen;
And held that men might live or die
Where'er their fate or fancy led them,
Except among the Highland hills
Where noble mothers bore and bred them.

In agony of silent tears,

The partner of my soul beside me,
I crossed the seas to find a home That Scotland cruelly denied me,
And found it on Canadian soil,
Where man is man in Life's brave battle,
And not, as in my native glens, Of less importance than the cattle.

And love with steadfast faith in God, Strong with the strength I gained in sorrow I've looked the future in the face, Nor feared the hardships of the morrow; Assured that if I strove aright
Good end would follow brave beginning,
And that the bread, if not the gold,
Would never fail me in the winning.

And every day as years roll on And touch my brow with age's finger. I learn to cheish more and more
The land where love delights to linger.
In thoughts by day, and dreams by night, Fond memory recalls, and blesses Its heathery brace, its mountain peaks,

Its straths and glens and wildernesses.

And Hope revives at memory's touch,
That Scotland, crushed and landlord-ridden May yet find room for all her sons,

Nor treat the humblest as unbidden Room for the brave, the staunch, the true, As in the days of olden story, When men outvalued grouse and deer,

And lived their lives ;-their country's glory London, Eng., Dec. 12, 1884.

A VISIT TO THE CANADIAN GLENGARRY OVER FORTY YEARS AGO.

NO. IS FROM MY SCRAP BOOK.

Glengarry! Home of fair women and of brave men! Home of Canada's fairest and bravest! This is their memorial for all time. They may have been poor, so far as the world's wealth goes; but they were not wanting in that dignity of character which marks the Scotch Highlander, meet him where you may, no matter in what position of life. He is dignified and soldier-like in his bearing. He prides himself on belonging to a nation of soldiers, and that he can claim as his own those stern Scottish highlands, behind whose mountain barriers Roman cagles still found

unconquered foes. At the time of which we write the old martial feeling prevailed and predominated in Glengarry; both old and young took more delight in recounting or listening to the stories and the glories of past wars than in "venerating the plough," and many a young Norval then lived in those backwoods of Canada ready to follow to the field some warlike lord, but fortune or misfortune for-

It is now a little over forty years since our first visit. This happened a few years after the trouble of 1837 and 1838. We had seen a good deal of the Glengarry Highlanders before that visit, but we were ignorant of the homes in which they lived. To tell the truth, we had formed very curious notions of

The writer, as a boy, had ridden among the staff officers of the 1st Regiment (Colonel Fraser's) in February, 1838, on their entrance Log House to the writer! What spot on to Montreal, preparatory to their being sent earth could be more sacred? to the Frontier. That was a grand reception and entrance; there were over one hundred double sleighs conveying the regiment. It was a perfect jam all the way from the Tan-neries where Major—now Colonel—David met them with a guard of honor and escorted them down to their temporary barracks in

But, to our visit: It was early in the month of March. The winter roals were in good condition for sleighing. There were no railways in those early days in Canada, except that short line between Laprairie and St. Johns. Our conveyance was a single cutter and a smart horse. There were two of us; the distance was about eighty miles, which took two days to perform by easy stages, halting the first night at the old stage house at the Cedars.

In the early afternoon of the second day we reached the old inn at Lancaster, and informed the host that we were on a visit to Frascrickl, the residence of Colonel Frascr, and obtained from him all information as to the roads. The country was then new to us; we followed his directions and reached our destination, about three miles above Williamstown, a little after dusk.

We had often heard that Fraserfield was one of the finest country residences in Upper Canada, but, really, we had no idea that so grand a building was to be found in the wilds of Glengarry as the one before which we drew up. It was a large two-story cut-stone double louse, and on our arrival was all ablazelighted up from "top to bottom;" evidently a gay party was there assembled. We feared we might be looked upon as unvelcome guests as we had not announced our intended visit.

A large party had just scated themselves to dinner. We felt taken aback and wished our visit had been delayed a day later. A true Highland welcome greeted us, which soon made us feel at home. They were all Highlanders (including the ladies) scated around that festive board. Every one, although personally strangers, appeared to know of us and all about us, or, rather, they all know the Lower Canadian home whence we came, therefore, as the saying is, we were soon put at our ease.

The merry-making at the time of our visit was to do honor to the meeting of old friends
-North-Westers, Hudson Bay Company
traders and old military men. Glengarry could then boast of a goodly number of the latter-veterans of the war of 1812. There were, in fact, at that time nearly one hundred commissioned officers living in the county who had served in the two regiments during the rebellion-therefore the tone was military. There had been several dinner parties and balls previous to our arrival and a few fol-

lowed. Let us try to picture and repeople that old dining hall at Fraserfield as we entered and took our seats among that noted and dignified assemblage. There was the old colonel himself at the head of the table doing the honors as he well knew how. He was known far and near in Canada, even from Sarnia to Intyre, now sheriff at Cornwall; Colonel Car-michael, of the Regular Army, then co.n-manding on particular service at the Old Fort these two familes were present, and, if we mistake not, old Captain Cattanach was present, and several other gentlemen, not forgetting the ladies of the different families.

Every Glengarrian will recall and bring to mind those old names, and, if they were not personally known to him, still he will recognize them as landmarks of his native county of a past generation.

The ravages of forty years have left but few remaining of the old or even of the young who had joined in that merry-making! The writer can only call to mind three living besides himself, namely: -Sheriff McIntyre and his wife, and Mrs. Pringle, wife of Judge Pringle of Cornwall. These two were daughters of Colonel Fraser, being the only living members of his family. There may possibly be some of the younger members of the other families still living who were in that company,

but the writer is not aware of such.
We spent a few days with our kind friends and paid many visits to old friends of our family who had often visited our paternal home in Lower Canada. Among others we paid a visit to Father Mackenzie of the Kirk, at the Williamstown Manse, also to old St. Raphaels, to pay our respects to Father John Macdonald. By the way, all Glengarrians will remember that Colonel Fraser belonged to the Catholic Church.

There was a spot very dear to the writer, close by old St. Raphaels. It was the early childhood home of his mother. It was the spot on which his maternal grandfather had pitched his Canadian tent and erected his Glengarry Log House. This old Log House was raised close by the home and the church of that good old priest—the late Bishop Macdonnell, whose first charge, we believe, was at [St. Raphaels. Those dear old Log Houses of Canada! Those early homes of the fathers of an environment of the fathers. homes of the fathers of an empire yet to be! Few of them now remain! They, like their occupants, have vanished or have gone down to dust, but we trust that the spots on which they stood will be held sacred by suc-

ceeding generations of Canadians.

That dear old Glengarry Log House! The writer's maternal grandfather and grandmother and his mother once lived there! Pause, reader, old or young, you may drop or withhold the welling tear; just fancy yourself standing on or close by a spot so sacred and hallowed by the same kindred ties to you as was this dear old Glengarry

The old grandmother of that Glengarry Log House lived there till about her ninetieth year. We saw her old spinning wheel, one of those grand old spinning wheels of early Canadian days, and the knitting needles with which she had knitted pair after pair of warm stockings and woollen gloves for her two present Custom House. We again met the soldier boys while they were doing battle on National party, which only occurred a few the Niagara frontier for their King and their months before his death, and expatiate upon country during the war of 1812. The same the services which he rendered to the cause 1838. Therefore we knew a little of what

boys were laid I w on Queenston flei his, THE FIGHT FOR LIFE IN IRELAND, both here and in England has been called to THE ARCHDISHOP AND THE EDITOR. Lundy's Lane, Cappewa, and at the evicurtion of old Fort George and other I seer fights in 1812.

This short sketch of a visit may prove interesting to many young Glengarrians, who have come to the front within the past forty years, to read of a social gathering of a post generation in their native county, and they may recall the scenes which gladdened their young days.
Old Montrealers will remember the return

Glengarry Highlander" shoulder the caunon of the regiment and present arms with it while passing in review before Sir John Col-

UNCLE JOHN. Montreal, 16th January, 1885.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN

AN IMPROMPTU LUNCH IN HONOR OF THE MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE-A PLEASANT GATHERING AT THE CITY

A number of the friends of the Hon. John Costigan entertained that gentleman at an imprompte lunch last Wednesday. The event took place at the City Club, and a most agreeable time was passed by the repre-sentative gathering which had assembled at a moment's notice to welcome the Hou. Minister of Inland Revenue, and to tender him a cordial expression of their esteem and appreciation. Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., occupied the chair, and the vice-chair was filled by Mr. C. J. Doherty. On the right of the chairman was the guest of the after-noon, and on his left Hon. W. W. Lynch. commissioner of crown lands. Amongst those present were Messrs. Edward Murphy, W. Wilson, J. P. Whelan, M. J. F. Quinn, Richard McShame, Jas. Guest, H. J. Cioran, P. J. Coyle, D. E. Bowie, B. Tansey and others. The Hon, E. J. Flynn was unable to attend, owing to a previous engagement. Afterthelunch, which was quite recherche, had been done ample justice to, Mr. Curran rose and proposed the health of the Hon. Mr. Coatigan in a happy speech. The speaker alluded to the many great services the hon, minister nat rendered during his parliamentary coreer to the country and especially to the Irish element thereof. Mr. Costigan had never faltered when their interests or their rights were at stake, and had in consequence now the ap probation and support of all Irish-Canadians. He was a worthy representative in the Federal capital, and the speaker hoped that Mr. Costigan would long continue to hold that post of honor and trust. Mr. Curran's far and near in Canada, even from Sarnia to Gaspe. We shall try and give the names of the assembled gnests as correctly as we can.

There were the Hon. George McTavish, of the H. B. Co., and Miss Cameron, afterwards applauded. The hon. minister replied Mrs. McTavish; old Dr. Grant, father, we believe, of Dr. Grant, of Ottawa; Dr. McLavish and the speaker hoped that Mr. Curran's lord and tenant. Between the tiller and the lord of the soil, to whom the chief part of the produce gots, instead of a common interest and a meanty co-operation in making the land bear as much as possible, three is strick, eremities that the Duke seemed very much moved by what he heard. Mr. Pyne handed him a much as possible, three is strick, eremities that the Duke seemed very much moved by what he heard. Mr. Pyne handed him a much as possible, three is strick, eremities that the speaker hoped that Mr. Curran's lord and tenant. Between the tiller and the lord of the soil, to whom the chief part of the produce gots, instead of a common interest and a meanty co-operation in making the land bear as much as possible, three is no kindlinests. Mr. Pyne handed so the forther than the fast sensor. And so on forther the feets to the fast sensor. And so on forther than the fast sensor. And so on forth enthusiastic manner in which he had been so unexpectedly received, and was proud to know that his efforts had given satisfaction manding on particular service at the Old Fort know that his shorts had given satisfaction at the Cotean; old Hugh McGillis, of Williamstown, uncle of John McGillis, fellow-citizens. He alluded to the share of this city; old Mr. McGillis, he had taken in the fight over the New Brunswick school question, and McDonnells (Greenfield and Miles), we believe, were there, at least some members of the Dominion l'arliament in introducing and having the celebrated Irish Resolutions favoring Home Rule passed by almost an unanimous vote. He was happy to state that from this movement the most beneficial results had flown. All religious and national prejudices had faded away. Hurmony and union between the different creeds and nationalities now prevailed everywhere, and Canada was much benefited thereby. He concluded by assuring his hearers that in the future, as in the past, it would be his constant and faithful endeavor to see that no injustice be done to his own people, while taking care not to treapass on the rights of others. Mr. Costigan sat down amid prolonged applause. Next followed the health of the Hon. W. W. Lynch by the vice chair, who took occasion to state that the Irish people of this Province were proud of honoring such an able and talented representative in the Local Covernment as the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Mr. Lynch made an eloquent reply, and expressed his gratification at being made the recipient of so cordial a compliment. Mr. Lynch acknowledged that the Irish Catholics of this Province were entitled to more representation than they now had in the Local House, and promised that he would do all in his power to tives in the British House and expressed the hope that their efforts would be soon crowned | equity. The one essential condition necessary with success. Mr. Curran then proposed the Mr. W. Wilson, as the youngest member of the one heartily pronouncing themselves in the Junior Conservative club and the favor of the national interests, the other wedoldest Conservative present, spoke on bo Mr. Doherty would one day represent Montreal in the local legislature of Quebec, a sentiment that called forth the most enthusinstic applause, gave the vice-chairman an opportunity to make a telling speech. "Commerce" was proposed by Mr. P. J. Coyle and responded to by Mr. James Guest. Songs,

THE P. J. SMYTH FUND.

&c., completed the programme, and a most

enjoyable afternoon was spent. Hon. Mr. Costigan left for Ottawa last night by the

DUDLIN, Jan. 19 .- A meeting is to be held here next Wednesday to inaugurate a fund for the relief of the family of Mr. P. J. Smyth, late member of Parliament for Tipperary. In the call for the meeting the pro-moters ignore Mr. Smyth's desertion from the 1838. Therefore we knew a little of what might be said of hundreds of other Glen-manner of men they were.

| Many of those Glengarry and legislative labor | many of those Glengarry and legislative labor |

Singuriton in all Kinds of Industry—The Struggle with Mack Bents.

KILKENNY, Dec. 21.-What oppresses the country residents in Ireland, is the depression which weighs on the whole atmosphere of the country, like black thunder clouds in the of the Glengarries from the frontier in the intolerable sultriness of a Julysky. All values spring of 1838, and to have seen that "big are slowly but surely sinking. There is not an article which the farmer can grow or raise but is deliance tod. Hence the market price of band is a has falten considerably of late, and is steen and is steen and is a considerably of late, and is steen and is the scaling. All the local industries is beliand are either dead or in a should be remembered that the lifteen or most critical condition. Business is very dull, twenty years' rent at which most holdings, and call is socreely the proper word to de-sorble the transfer of all trade and the hope-in the judgment of such men as John Goorge less prospect is fore business men. Even the MacCarthy, so high that it will be impossible approach of the joyous Christmas season fails for the tenants to pay them. In the to make the near my in the trade barometer use use a single half inch. In Dabor tive years ago tarners accepted lin, as you pass in the first evening hours those rents and long leases inconsiderately, hermal Gration or Nassanor Sickeibestreet, and so the really beautiful shops filled, until them in plain English that their demands that der tree gasticht, with the most tempting were unfounded and preposterous, and that varieties of holiday waves and Christmas presents, with stuffs and furs, silks and jewels us magnificent as I have seen in the Galleria Victore enumanuele in Milan, or in eur most tore enumanuele in Milan, or in eur most the would men who had come to obtain famous Broadway establishments in New money under false pretences. Thereupon the York. There sould the numerous staff of idle Dublin Econing Mail applauded Mr. Currey. salesmen and salesammen, waiting in vain for and endorsed his action with comments that the stream of customers who, in former years, surged and struggled to approach the counters. Builliant and fashionable and wealthy Dublia feels the general depression as much as Kilkenny.

In this marasmic condition of commerce, trade, industry, and the money market, you would think that the great wealthy proand trade is disturbed or at a standstill. Such kindlings between the farming and landlogic electric also the rule in England, as

and one every country of Continental Europe that I im acquainted with the relations of things and men and classes and interests all strangely interverted or hippeled by displaced. There is no kindliness between land-

economic world. of the ordinary Irish tenant farmer on his holding was not more secure than the permission given by the old West India slaveholder to his negro slave to cultivate a patch of ground on the plantation. Nay, at this day, and with the eyes of the whole civilized world fixed on the struggle going on here between land and life, the Irish landlord has not the same care of the housing of his wretched tenantry that our former slavehold-

ers had of their hands. The traditional relation during centuries between the two great classes in the Irish community—the bwners and the tillers of the soil—instead of being, as in England, or on the Continent, one of mutual regard, kindliness, and interested co-operation, has been only that of the undying hatred of the man who has deeply wronged his brother and cannot forgive the wrong because inflicted by himself, the victim being forced to treasure up the rankling memory of perpetuated oppres-

It is felt that nothing under heaven but the united action of the Catholic bishops and priests standing firmly by the Irish parliamentary party, and demanding with one voice installment after installment of justice see that justice was done in that for their people, can prevent violence on the respect. He incidentally alluded to the great work that is being accomplished by that noble little hand of Irish representation a further adjournment of the desired era of order and progress founded on liberty and to secure the reign of law, of justice prosperity of The Post, and coupled of social pacification and religious toleration with the toast the names of Mr. in Ireland, is that the Irish Bishops J. P. Wholan and H. J. Cloran. should cease to form two camps. ded to, or afraid to separate from, the odious half of that organization, as also did Whiggery begotten of the Castle influence. Mr. D. Bowie. The health of the Vice-chairman, proposed by Mr. M. J. F. of exultation raised by the Cork Examiner in Quinn, in which he expressed the hope that publishing what the Sun of Nov. 23rd says about Cardinal Manning and A. M. Sullivan's joint memoir to the Holy Sec, tells how the Irish heart is moved by the knowledge that its Bishops are like one man on the side of

the people. Since I wrote about the Marquis of Water ford's bitter and unprovoked suit against his Wicklow tenants, these have been compelled, under pain of losing everything, of going on with a ruinous lawsuit before Judges prejudiced against them, and of subjecting them-selves to the powerful enmity of their landlord and his agents, to accept the compromisc offered them. They have yielded the right which even the old leases acknowledged to be theirs. There was no help for it. And while Lord Lifford, in Donegal, is surpassing his brother, the Marquis of Waterford, in his treatment of the tenantry on his mountain hogs, the Sheriff is preparing to carry into ex-

the distress on the Duke of Devonshire's estates around Lismore, the seat of one of the most glorious Christian schools that western Europe could boast of from the sixth to the tenth centuries. It is in connection with the agricultural distress at Lismore that I mind of an American traveller, as he examines wish to submit to the study of American the actual condition of both the city and readers some curious specimens of animals peculiar to Ireland-the genus agent or midlleman and the genus Orange journalist.

Some two weeks ago the tenants on the Duke's estate called on his agent, Mr. Currey, and represented to him that, owing to the fall in prices of every kind of farm money under false pretences. Thereupon the went to convey the idea that the petitioners were only acting up to the instructions of the Land League. The tenants supported and counselled in

their action by their parish priest, Father O'Callahan, and Mr. Pyne of Lisfinny Castle, resolved to go to England and appeal their case to the Duke of Devonshire himself, who prietary class would make extraordinary had always had the reputation of being an exertions and generous sacrifices to come to excellent landlord. Father O'Callaghan and exercises to come to the refiel of the producers, the tillers of the Mr. Payne headed the deputation, and were soil, and, since landlord and tenant should most kindly received at Chatsworth. Father have one common undivided interest, help O'Callaghan was the spokesman. It the tenant farmer and the farm laborer to was well known, he said, that the tide over the distressful season produced by Irish tenantry had to depend upon butter, a poor harvest and the fall in the price of agricultural produce. So do we in America producing factors. In all these, there reason and feel and act when business is bad was this year a striking defioit. Butter was a fourth less in quantity and twenty-five or thirty per cent. less in value than last year. Cattle, as was well known, were twenty-five per cent. lower in price, while some farmers were almost absolutely ruined by the fall in the price of stock. Bacon was about 18 or 20 per cent. lower than last sesason. And so on mity, and opposition of interests which number of documents and tabulated statis-strike the newcomer from America as one of ties, which the Duke promised to read carethe strongest phenomena in the moral and fully. He was sorry that he had not had timely notice of their visit, as he should How account for this anomaly and for all have invited his sons to be present at the the chronic miscry with which it is pregnant? interview. Meantime he would consult By the fact that the landlord class in Ireland them before returning an answer. The derive their possession and titles from might deputation was then invited to break-instead of right? From the days of Cromwell fast and shown over the magnificent to the land acts of 1870 and 1880, the right house and grounds. It will be the first time

> assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish. But while all Ireland is anxiously waiting to hear from Lord Harrington and his father, the great Orange paper in Dublin thus endeavors to poison their minds. Last night the editorial column bears the title, " the Lismore Whine." It says:
> "The Irish estates of the Duke of Devonshire

smarting from the deep wound caused by the

have been frequently cited as instances of low-rented and liberally managed properties. * Low or high, however, is nothing to the purpose, from the Irish tenants' point of view, if the landlord be gullible, and can be humbugged into furthur reductions. As long as the rents are anything at all, they are too much, and probably if His Grace were such a fool as to wipe them out altogether, a demand would be made upon him to assist his rentless tenants in stocking their farms, &c. * * The rights of the Duke of Devonshire and of all other Irish land-lords have long since been ex-hausted. The Duke's agent, Mr. Currey, is held up to popular odium to-day, *** He knows the tenants better than the Duke. *** And, apparently, he is not ufraid that a tenantry that has so much to lose will adopt the Kerry tactics and organize a murderous outrage on his house and

Such is the journalist, and he is worthy of the pitiless agent. But unhappily for these specimens of humanity, the Kerry outrage is in a fair way to be traced to agents in the pay of Government, even to the subordinates of Red Jim McDermott, so well known in New York and Brooklyn. — Bernaud O'Reilly, D. D., in the New York Sun.

PERHAPS A WAR.

ENGLAND TO REEP TURKEY IN HER PLACE OUTSIDE OF EGYPT.

LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The excitement caused by the unusual occurrence of a council at the war office on Sunday was greatly increased to-day by the report that the Government had decided to resist any attempt on the part of Turkey to occupy any portion of Egypt or land troops in that country. There is considerable bustle and excitement at the war office. Orders have been sent to Chatham. Portsmouth and Woolwich which have caused much activity at these naval stations. Other battalions of troops at Malta have been ordered to embark at once on the steamship "Poonah" for Alexandria, and other troops are under orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, Indications all point to stirring events in Egypt. There is no doubt ecution the sentence of extermination pronounced against the Islanders of Arranmore.

In the south of Ireland, meantime—in the county of Waterford itself—public attention,

Egypt.

Division of the Diocese of Three Rivers-Mgr. Taschereau publishes the fact in the Quelec papers.

The following correspondence from His Grace Archbishop Taschereau on the vexed question of the division of the diocesa of Three Rivers and of the opposition of a certain portion of the Prench Press thereto, will explain itself. It was first addressed to La Verite, which belied its name by not publishing it. His Grace then sent it to another paper which gave it immediate insertion :-

Ancumismorric of Quebec, Jan. 17, 1885. To the Editor of L'Evenement:

La Vérité, the following letter:—

Sin,-You are requested to publish the en-closed correspondence, which I forward from the Archbishop.

Yours, etc., C. A. Marois, Secretary.

Archershopric of Quines, Jan. 17, 1885.

To the Editor of L'Avenement: Sin, -- On the 7th inst., I addressed through my secretary to Mr. J. P. Pardivel, editor of

> Anomaismornic of Quebec. Jan. 7, 1885.

To Mr. J. P. Pardivel, Editor La Vérité: Sir,-On the third page of your issue of Saturday last, you say: "Mgr. Smeniclars also delivered the decision of the Holy Sec in the matter of the division of the Dioceso of Three Rivers, which is to the effect that this division is neither necessary nor urgent for the salvation of souls." And in the sixth page your correspondent "X" says that "the decision maintaining the integrity of the Diocese of Three Rivers has been premul-

I am charged by his Grace the Archbishop to inform you that a resolution of the Propa-ganda dated 30 Sept. ult., and approved by the Sovereign Pontiff, on the 5 Oct. expressly says: Standam pro divisions discess, that is to say, the principle of division already announced in the decree of 8 March, 1883, is maintained. By a misunderstanding this questi I was considered in Canada at a certain time as decided in another sense, whilst in reality it was yet pending, as telegraphed by His Eminence Cardinal Simooni on 31st May and as proved, moreover by the fact that judgment was rendered four months

Please publish this that your readers may not remain under a misapprehension. I have the honor to be, etc.,

C. A. MAROIS,

Secretary. Two numbers of your paper have been ssued without my demand having been attended to. More than this, in your issue of this day there is a repetition of former as-sertions, and my invitation to come to an understanding was met by a refusal.

I wish it to be understood that my protesting particularly against one assertion does not mean that I enderse the others. This is what Pope Leo XIII, said to the representatives of the press on 22nd Fub., 1879: "If the action of the press should tend to render the accomplishment of their duties more diffithat an unfavorable answer has come from cult to the Bishops; if the result was Chatsworth, if the tenant's petition is rejected. to be a weakening of the respect and The old man and his some, however, are still obedience due to them; if the hierarchical order established in the Church should thereby be disturbed, inferiors arrogating to themselves the right of judging the orthodoxy and conduct of their lawful pastors and doctors, then the work of the press would not only be sterile for good, but, in more than one way, it would be highly dangerous....These passionate discussion, these personal attacks, these incessant accusations and recriminations, by daily fomenting discord, render more and more difficult the task of pacification and fraternal concord.

I have the honor to be, etc., E. A ARCH. OF QUEEKS.

BRITONS STARTLED.

HENRY GROUGE'S SERMON IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE-ENGLISHMEN " DON'T LIKE IT." LONDON, Jan. 19 .- Henry George's meeting

n front of the Royal Exchange, with Agitator Miller as chairman, proved a great success. It was the workingmen confronting the Bank of England, the Mansien House and all the country's wealth, but peaceable and determined. In the course of an impassioned speech Mr. George said :- "I have been alluded to as a turbulent foreigner, but I face you as fellow citizens of the great Federation of the people. I say to you as Gracchus said to the Romans:—'They call you masters of the world, yet you do not own an inch of land. Look at the inscription on this Royal Exchange—'The carth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof!' How true to your prejudice is that. All the English earth belongs to the Lords in the peerage and the landlords out of it. I call on you to assert yourselves, to fight for your rights. Though you should lay this city in ashes it would be worth while." (Great sensation.) Several nonconformist parsons were on the platform. A city official said to your correspondent:— "This is the first agrarian meeting held here since the days of Burdett Wilkes, and I don't like it.

GEN. GRANT'S ACTION.

LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The financial difficulties of Gen. Grant and his action in connection with Vanderbilt's proposals are subjects of much editorial comment in the city and provincial papers. The Liverpool Post refers to the General as the modern Belisarius, and Bays:—"From fighting the enemies of his country he has turned to fight the Wall street beasts. Napoleon watching the sun set across the Atlantic was not half so painful a spectacle, or half so acute a sufferer as Grant receiving the banners and badges of conquest from the hands of the money king."



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Sardinian....4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R.
Polynesian...4,100 Capt R Brown. Sarmatian3,600 Capt John Graham. Circassian ...4,000 Capt R H Hughes. Peruvian....3,400 Capt Joseph Ritchie. Nova Scotian...3,300 Capt Hugh Wylie. Caspian....3,200 Lt R Barrett, R N R. Hanoverian...4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R Carthagenian... 4,600 Capt A Maencol.
Siberian... 4,600 Capt R P Moore,
Norwegian... 3,531 Capt J G Stephen.
Hibernian... 3,440 Capt J Barclay.
Austrian... 2,700 Capt JJ Ambury.
Nestorian... 2,700 Capt DJ James.
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The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched, FROM HALIFAX:

Ulrcassian	Saturday.	Jan. 10
Caspian		" 17
Sardinian		46 2
Parisian	Saturday.	** 31
Sarmatian	Saturday.	
Polynesian		14
Circassian	Saturday	" <u>2</u> j
Caspian	Saturday.	11 28
Sardinian	Saturday.	Mch. 7
At TWO o'cl	ock P.M.	
At TWO o'cl or on the arrival of the train from	Intercolonial l	Railway

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL,

. AI	A HALIFAX,
At ON	VE o'clock P.M.,
Sardinian	Thursday, Jan. 22
Danisian	
Sarmatian	Thursday, Feb.
Polynesian	Thursday, " 12
Circassian	Thursday, Feb. , Thursday, 12 Thursday, 19 Thursday, 2
Camian	Thursday, ' 2
Sardinian	Thursday, Mch.
or on the arrival	of the Grand Trunk Railway from the West.
27.007.0	DATHERDDE.

FROM BALTIMORE: Oaspian..... Fresday, Jan. 13

Rates of Passage	from Montreal via Halifax:
Cabin(According	\$62.65, \$78.00 and \$88.00
Intermediate.	
Steerage	S40 At lowest rates.
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Nova Scotian......Monday, Jan 12 Sardiniau......Monday, " 24 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20.00 | Intermediate...\$15.00 Steerage......\$6.00

GLASGOW LINE. - During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct as follows :--

FROM BOSTON: Siberianabout Jan. 6 Scandinavian. "18 Carthagenian. "Feb. 3 FROM PORTLAND. Hanoverianabout Jan. 17

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be iespatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow—

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Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Radway Co. via Portland. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading

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dislodge it and expel it from your system.
For constitutional or a of blous Catarrh,
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numberless cases. It will stop the nauscous
catarrhal dis harges, and rer we the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications
of scrofulous origin. of scrofulous origin.

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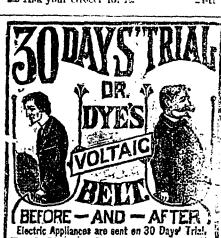
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'Ladies' Journal" Bible Competi-tion, No. 9.

During the year ending with September last, the proprietor of the LADIES' JOURNAL has given a very large and valuable lot of rewards to his subscribers, aggregating an immense amount of money. We are sure that the Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Books, etc., etc., have given great satisfaction. A good deal of excitement has been caused by the advent of some of these costly prizes into the towns and villages of Canada and the United States. They have been sent to all parts almost of the two countries, quite a number even going to England and other distant places. Full lists of the winners are always published in the Ladder, Journal, immediately at places. Full lists of the winners are always published in the Ladies' Journal immediately at the close of each competition, names are given in full, together with the street and number, where possible, so inquiry can readily be made by those who are doubtful. There can be, therefore, no fraud We can positively testify to the fairness of the matter ourselves, and we know everything is carried out exactly as promised. everything is carried out exactly as promised For the benefit of those of our readers who de

sire to compete, we give the plan in detail.

To the fifteen hundred persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be given, without exera charge, except for freight and packing of goods, beyond the regular half-dollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and costly rewards named below. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered

THE DIBLE QUESTIONS.

1. Where are HORNES first mentioned in the Bible 2. Where are CATTLE first mentioned in the Bible? They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up. So don't delay; the sooner you answer them the better. Here you have the list of the first rewards. Number one in this list will be given to the sender of the first correct answer to these two Bible questions. Number two to the sender of second correct answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given out.

THE FIRST REWARDS. Six Hundred Pollars in Gold Coin....\$ 600
 One Grand Square Piano, by a celebrat-1,000 and 6-Two fine Toned, 10 Stop Cabi-Silver Tea Services—six pieces and One Five o'clock Tea Service..... 10 to 15-Six Gentlemen's Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem-setting Genuine

winding and stem-setting Genuino Elgin Watches. 21 to 30—Ten renowned Williams' Singer Sewing Machines.
31 to 40—Ten Gentlemen's Solid Huntingcase or Opened faced, Coin silver Watches.

41 to 50—Ten Solid Quadruple Silver Plate Cake Baskets, elegant designs.

Cake Baskets, elegant designs.....
51 to 100—Fifty Dozen Sets of Heavy
Silver Piated Tea Spoons....
101 to 310—One Hundred and Thirty Elegantly Bound Volumes of Tennyson's Poems.....
311 to 500—One Hundred and Nincty well
bound volumes of World's Cyclopedia a library in itself.

dia, a library in itself..... Then follows a series of middle rewards which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons, when to the sender of the middle correct answer (of the whole list) will be given number one of these middle rewards. To the next correct answer following the middle one will be given number two, the next correct one number three, and so on till all these middle rewards as enumerated below are given away. Here is the list of

MIDDLE REWARDS. 1. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in 5, 6 and 7.—Three fine-toned Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker....
S, 9, 10 and 11.—Four Ladies' Solid Gold

Stands. 90 to 257.—One hundred and sixty-seven 300 Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches.....
258 to 600.—Three hundred and forty-

three beautifully bound volumes, After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when, to the sender of the very last correct answer received in this competition will be given number one of these Consolation Rewards named below. To the next to the last correct

one will be given number two, and so on till all these are given away. THE CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1-Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin., \$ 500 2, 3 and 4.—Three Fine Grand Square

Pianos 1,500 5,6 and 7—Three elegant Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker.....

8 to 10.—Three Fine Quadruple Plate Tea Services. 11 to 18.—Eight Ladies' Solid Gold Hunt-

ing-case genuine stem-winding and stem-cetting genuine Elgin Watches 19 to 29.—Eleven Heavy Black Silk Dress

Patterns.
30 to 90.—Forty-one Fine Black Cashmere Tea Spoons.

151 to 290.—One hundred and forty elegant rolled gold brooches.

291 to 400.—One hundred and ten fine sil-

ver-plated butter knives or sugar

spoons This altogether forms one of the most attractive and reasonable plans we have ever seen. The aim of the proprietor of the Ludics' Journal is of course to iner ase his circulation. In fact, he says so, but adds that he also hopes to encourage the study of the Bible, but frankly states that this part of the plan is not his sole aim, and goes on to explain that he has lost so much money by dishonest agents, and has spent so much in valuable premiums to encourage them to send large lists, that hereafter he has decided to give all these things direct to subscribers, for answering those Bible questions. Aside from the rewards offered you are sure to be pleased with your half dollar investment, as the Ladies' Journal consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains the sum and substance of many of the high-priced fushion papers and magazines published in the States, and all for the low price of half a dollar, or one year's subscription. It also contains two pages of the newest music, short and serial stories, household hints, fashion articles by the best authorities, finely illustrated. In short, it is about the best monthly oublication we know of anywhere for monthly publication we know of anywhere for Be sure to remember that everyone competing must send with their answers fifty cents by post-office order, scrip, or small coin. They, therefore, pay nothing extra for the privilege of

either on the day of closing, (15th February), or any time between non and then, it will be in time and eligible to compete. You answer this promptly now, and you may doubtless secure one of the first rewards. If you answer an time between now and fifteenth of l'ebruary, you may secure one of the middle rewards, and were if you answer on the last day you may secure one or the middle rewards, and even if you answer on the last day (15th Feb.) and you live a good distance from Toronto, fifteen days being allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the office from dis tant points, you are almost certain to secure one of the consolation rewards. At all events we most heartily recommend it, and trust many of our readers will avail themselves of this excel lent opportunity of securing at once an excel-lent publication and a possibility of a piano, or-gan, gold watch, silver tea set, or some other of the many rewards offered. The address is Edi-tor of the Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada. Don't delay attending to this, but do it now, and you will not regret it, you may depend.

-OR-

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XXIV .-- Continued.

How could we dress and entertain, or enjoy small social pleasures? Pish! not to be thought of! No man, I assure you, can live like a gentleman on less, if he be a married man, than three thousand a year, with occasional helps—at least, I could not;

for in my bachelor days, even, I ways lived up to a thousand a year support my station. Now, I'm sorry to say that the family I have added with do not understand this. Why should they? I cannot blame them. It is their misfortune, not their fault, if they are too immature, too young, if I may so express it, in our sphere, to appreciate the requirements of elegant allluence and luxury; and with the prestige of commonplace life, the aroma of the fac-tory, and the hoarding habits of the shop yet elinging to him, I am not surprised that my father-in-law considers an income of two thousand a year a good subsidy, while I regard it as a pauper's dole, and protest aloud it will never do—never?"

"I think it's a very good income. Can't you retrench?" cried matter-of-fact Miss Gubbins.

"Retrench!—retrench what!" indignantly remonstrated Colandisk. "You women are all the same in money matters—no mind for calculating arithmetic. What can I retrench?-Carry must have her maid and her car, and a box at the theatre; I must have my valet, and my horse, and see a few friends now and then, and---'

"Certainly, Guildford, certainly," ex-claimed Lady Alicia, rising to take leave; "you cannot do without these common ne-cessaries of life. Old people are apt to be stingy; but you and Caroline should represent this to your father and mother. Meanwhile, take my advice, don't stint yourselves; live upon your credit; and, when a son and heir comes, depend on it, the good courle will give you a carte blanche on the funds in the exuberance of their dotage. Farewell! dayday! Come see me soon; I shell be glad to hear good news!" And away sailed Lady Alicia, having comforted her friends, and to meet the due recompense of virtuous action, by encountering O'Driscoll, whom she had not seen for some days, coming along, strange to say, in company with a priest, and so deep in tête-atête, that though her carriage stood by the pathway, he had not noticed it among others ining the street, till her voice rang shrilly in

"Maurice!-Mr. O'Driscoll, were you passing me by?"
"A thousand pardons, Lady Alicia?" apo-

"Oh, you needn't explain; 1 saw you were so engrossed by the individual with you-he looked more like a priest than a parson-you 300 did not observe anyone else. Why do you never come near me? It is an age since I've

"Only three days!" smiled Maurice. "Only three days!" reiterated the lady, with pouting lip and reproachful eye. "I'm sorry," she added, plaintively, "that I hold so slight a place in your regard, that you think of no account a space that scens to me so interminable; - and your mother, Lady O'Driscoll, too, is so reserved and distant I really fear sometimes I must have inadvertently done something

dreadful to make you hate me."
"Oh, sie, Ludy Alicia," said O'Driscoll;
"why entertain such delusion? You know my time, as I have often explained to you, is not all my own; and my mother, who is in delicate health, is a bad visitor in general.

Not much appeased by this evasive justification on the part of O Driscoll, who, she knew quite well, had Isisure sufficient to bestow his devotion at whatever shrine to which his heart inclined him, Lady Alicia continued: "Whither are you now going?will you take a seat in my carriage, and let me have a chat with you?" " I should with pleasure, but my friend is

waiting for me."
"Oh, indeed! Well, come over this evening, will you?"
"Thanks !-- if I can."

412 "I'll have no 'ifs,' sir : I shall expect you ; I have some wonderful news to tell you. You remember that poor thing, Alphonse Fitzpatrick, whom the Misses liedgens took in out of charity, when the horridold aunts turned her out, and that I've been taking blighted land, they turned their weary feet music lessons from out of pure compassion?" -He nodded assent .- "Well, would you believe, some rich old uncle has turned up from somewhere, and she has left Miss Hodgens to go live with him."

"Yes, I've heard it all," said Maurice, and I am very, very glad of it." "Bless us, how news flies! From whom did you hear it, Mr. O'Driscoll?" demanded Miss Gubbins.

"From her brother," returned he, curtly. "That man you were with just now ?" returned Lady Alicia, inquiringly, and remembering to have seen him three or four hours since at Miss Hodgens. "The same," concisely replied Maurice.

Lady Alicia's brow for a moment expressed the chagrin of her soul; but, unconscious that O'Driscoll's scarching eye was upon her, she stifled the bitter passion struggling for vent, and affecting an innocent gaiety and a nonchalance of air she was far from feeling: sion of the false preacher, and enabled "Now, tell me seriously, dear"—ahem!—the priest to perform his ghostly functions "Now, tell me seriously, dear"—ahem !-she blushed violently and littered with ner-

vous confusion-"do you really think Al phonse Fitzpatrick pretty?" Smilingly he made answer: "'Tis said that every eye forms its own beauty, and with truth, I think. Now, tell me what is your

For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers netting out clovewood, and all sorth of log-cutting—it is marked on these costly rewards, as lifty conserved, and all sorth of log-cutting—it is marked on these costly rewards, as lifty conserved, beyond the costly rewards, as lifty conserved, by the conserved of the regular yearly subscription price cents is the regular yearly subscription price to the Journal. The competition remains obtilisantly illuminated poster in colors, and freeded ways—Thady as a good carpenter, the girls as committees, and his sons clever at garden. "God blass us "sinculated average."

Well, I'm not; I heard it last to people, but they enjoyed, moreover, the favor plain as I hear you now, aric."

"Well, I'm not; I heard it last to people, but they enjoyed, moreover, the favor plain as I hear you now, aric."

"Well, I'l tell you my opinion, gentry, to whom they were useful in many, ed the pale woman, with bated breat open only till viteenth February next, and as condidly, without foregoing my desire for ways—Thady as a good carpenter, the girls as long as the letter is post marked where mailed long as the letter is post marked where mailed long as the letter is post marked average."

great personal attraction."
"Psha! who cares for public opinion."

persisted Lady Alicia, crossly;-"tell me what you think yourself."

"I think her beautiful!" he responded.

with straightforward carnestness.

Struck by the thunderbolt of the lightning she had courted, in her anxiety to probe the heart of O'Driscoll and divine his real sentiments, Lady Alicia, stunned into silence, sat

back in the carriage.

Miss Gubbins, hastening to administer her timely cordial, observed insidiously: "The girl, certainly, is a proficient in the art of setting off a very meagre physiognomy by her skill in the use of cosmetics, ronge and pearl-powder dazzling unsophisticated eyes.

Up sprung Alicia, revived, and, with a giggling simper, she exclaimed: "I ought to know that. Had you seen her at Miss Hodgens, where such things are not allowed, and she had not the means of self-embellishment, you'd have thought her face was that of an old gipsy. I daresay Guildford Colandisk made the discovery that she was not all she seemed; for I'm sure it's not merely for a pecuniary disappointment he would have illted her. Tell me, where did you meet that brother of hers? Have you known him long? He's a dark, ugly looking man, and she bears a great resemblance to him."

the parsons is goin in their onchristian thratement of the people, an' the country won't stan' it no longer. It's risin' fast by all I hear, an' maybe they'll find yet thim that sows the wind 'il rape the whirlwind, imagh?' a great resemblance to him."

"Throth, I dunno, Peggy, avourneen,' re-

O'Driscoll, pondering in his heart, and ignorantly amazed at the perversity of jealous enmity which goaded these feminine bosoms to discharge themselves in such a flood of virulent slauder to defame and asperse one whom, in happier days, he had beheld the cynosure of many an admiring eye, whose un merited reverse had challenged general regret, whose restored fortune would be hailed with joy by all, and who for him stood alone in the world a paragon of faultless excellence, drily answered: "I met him some time here tofore, on one or two occasions accidentally; but to day I renewed acquaintance with him where he happens to be lodging, in the same house with my friend, Hugh O'Byrne. He seems to be a good young man, and I've taken rather a fancy to him."

"Do you know he's a priest—very likely a Jesuit?" said Miss Gubbins.

" What of that?" returned Maurice. "Take care you be not priest-ridden." "Explain what you mean, Miss Gub-

bins. "Of course, that you be not deluded, hoodwinked, trepanned over to Rome. What a Moses you are! You know well enough what I mean. I'd like to see you gulled into buying green spectacles," angrily retorted the

Maurice laughed derisively. "If I'm wary enough not to be taken in for buying green spectacles, I shall be clever enough to keep outside the gates of Rome; and 'twill be time enough when I find the priest as black within as the world has painted him without to bid him good-morrow. I think I'll advise him to try some of those cosmetics his sister finds officacious, and see if it will improve him in the eyes of the discerning public."

"Come, a truce with raillery, sir," cried Lady Alicia, whose ingenious wit had, during this brief dialogue, conceived and matured a new play of action. Playfully she proceeded: "Bring your friend the priest with you this evening. I will call myself upon Alphonse; for I intend that she and I shall be very great friends, even though I don't think her so pretty as you do. And that uncle of hers she must introduce me to. If that other colossal ish by raison o' fright an' throuble to the friend of yours, Hugh O'Byrne, will accompany you he shall be welcome. I'm not so bad as I appear, and I daresay we shall all give them that's the cause o' it!"

den merit?

CHAPTER XXV. THE BANSHEE .- THE INTERMENT AT SLIEVE GADOE.

"With slow step, sad burden, and wild-uttere wail, Maid, matron and cottier wind up from the valo Maid, matron and cotter wind up from the same And Jond lamentations salute the gray hill, Where their fathers are sleeping, the cilent and still Wild, wildly, that wail ringeth back on the air, From the lone place of tombs, as if spirits were there O'er the silent, the still, and the cold they deplore.

They weep for the tearless, whose sorrows are o'er.

The bright noontide sun went down upon weeping and wailing on that May day when the Rev. Nathaniel Lamb, the new rector, achieved his tithe victory, and bore away his blood stained spoil from the poverty-stricken village and famishing peasantry of Tubber. Consternation spread far and wide. Pale dismay and dull dispair marked every countenance, while deeper furrows, plouged by She and I would be sorry to treat you with feelings outraged to madness, and discourtesy." fell passions ignited and raging in a desperate bosom, might reamany dily be traced in some; for in many a wretched hovel a corpse was waking, or a wounded man was lying, while the lond caoine of sorrow wafted on the night breeze from shelling to sheiling, blended and cohoes with the dirgoof homeless wanderers in clustered groups bidding mournful farewell to the charred wrecks of mud cabins that for generations had sheltered their heads from the winter's inclement blast, and the rude walls within the sanctuary of whose enclosure, in joy and in affliction, in distress and in want, domestic sympathies had been kindly fostered, and many a virtue expanded into blooming flower. Ere parting from the beloved sod, the last of their poor earthly possessions, the sole remaining tie that had linked them to a to swell the tide of pauperism flowing from countless other sources towards the metropolis, bringing in their equalid train to the dens and purlious of vice and prolligacy to which they were crowding, fatal seed to germinate in these fertile hotbeds, and at no distant day, in just but awful retribution, to scatter broadcast on every empoisoned gale and wind of heaven the taint of pestilence, the breath of the Angel of Death, whom no bolts could bar out of garret chamber or palace hall, and whose dire visitation, irrespective of person, and defying opposition, struck down alike rich and poor, the heir of estates, and the labourer on his field. One humble homestead, and one alone, was as yet exempt from the ruin that had befallen so many others, but over which not the less surely the stroke of doom was impending; for since the day he had interposed his manly aid to protect the dying woman from the intruin aid of the departing soul, Johnny Doyle and his family were marked out victims to Thug vengcance, only not in-stantly wreaked, because the Doyles were not only far and near known and respected as industrious, peaceful, obliging, well-to-do

"That just corresponds with what I have | ing, and in many other capacities handy and "That just corresponds with what I have advanced," said O'Driscoll; "but if not insisting on my opinion, as I may not be quite a connoisseur, or an impartial discriminator on a subject so nice, I will give you that of general consent, which admits her claim to whole family, with a few neighbors from whole family, with a few neighbors from whole family, with a few neighbors from a remoter locality, as yet unscathed, discussing the events of the day. The carpenter, amoking a pipe, sat upon a three-legged stool by the hearth, his wife spinning at her wheel opposite; Johnny, with forder arms, sat cross legged upon a corner of the deal sat cross-legged upon a corner of the deal table; Larry, with a tattered Latin grammar in his hand, which he was not studying, hung over his mother's chair, dreamily watching the evolution of the whire. ing wheel; the two eldergirls were lolling at each end of the dresser; Euphemia and Nellie sat, with their feet tucked under them, on the closed settle bed; while a couple of men smoked at the open easement, and two or three women squatted on their heels upon the hearth round Kitty Burke, who was knitting a yarn stocking.

"Musha, ne'er a word o' lie in it, Molly, it was a bid day's work; an', mind me, yez won't see the ind o' it in a hurry," said one of these women, a course-featured, withal shrewd, good countenanced matron, addressing Mrs. Doyle, in answer to some observation of the latter. "It's from bad to worse the parsons is goin' in their ouch ristian thrate.

"Throth, I duno, Peggy, avourneen," returned, in a-low, plaintive accent, a mild, pale-faced young woman beside her; "I'm afeard it's the cross is upon us, and we must lie down an' be thrampled out undher it, Welcome be the will o' God!"

"In coorse; an we do nothin' to help our. selves," responded a stout, comely woman, serves," responded a stout, comery woman, resting her chin upon the palm of a broad, bony hand, "we can't expect angels "I be sent down from heaven wid souds to fight for us, laugh! Now, it's my notion that if the neighbors down at Dum'avin an' round about just gave the cead mille failthe o' the pike ind to every sodger billetted on 'em to perseente, an' rob, an' insult 'em, they'd have canished the varmint purty soon, an' be none the worse off nor they are, begorra!"

"Sorra a lie in it, begorra!" chimed in Thady Doyle, blowing a cloud from the pipe with the brief remark.

"I dunno, Thady," returned his wife, thoughtfully, "what good did the pikes do to-day? -- Seven corpses wakin' below at the village. Och hone, ferriergare! sure 'twould melt the heart o' a stone—an' poor Mick Mooney among 'em!"

"Ay, would it, sooner nor the heart o' a parson," hercely broke in one of the men at the casement, knocking the ashes out of his pipe. "Two out o' wan family, och!"
"God look down on the widdy, poor Esther,

an' the fatherless childhre, this night!"
groaned Kitty Burke. "I wondher what
Neil More, an' Lacy, an' Donough O'Brien is
goin' to do next. Have ye any noticn. Johnny ?" "Ay, have I, ma'am," said Johnny, roused

from a fit of abstraction by the question: ' they've gone afther O'Dwyer to the hills." "See that now," cried the first woman who had spoken. "I tell yez ye'll hear more o' it afore long. God help the crathurs that's put to the road out o' their little sheds, an' God bless Sally Malone, that took Neil Mores habby to nurse wid her own dauny one. But

Donough didn't go wid 'em sure ?" "I dhred that child 'll grow up a natral, if it lives. There's lots o' childhre born fool-

get on famously. Adieu, un reroir."

"Badcess to em, an my heavy curse on She ordered the carriage forward, and as it rolled off, O'Driscoll, replacing his hat, the raison we see throuble an ruin follyin walked on to rejoin Father Fitzpatrick, partly families that was rich an mighty in their gratified, partly puzzled, and thinking to him-day, an' so many that get a footin' self could Lady Alicia, after all, be really in the land die out, stock an' crop, logised the young man, making a sign to his companion to walk on, that he would over prejudice only that blinded him to her hid-betther, bekase they've withered undher the prejudice only that blinded him to her hid- betther, bekase they've withered undher the scorchin' curses o' the poor, an' them they have plundhered an' made desolate. Oh, ay ! I'll curse 'em wid all the veins o' my heart, that neither their seed nor breed may thrive. nor know length o' days, nor honour, nor glory in the land !" returned Peggy Connor, with hearty eloquence; - "arrah, why

wouldn't I?" "Curses, like crows, go out to feed an' come home to roost, so I wouldn't curse anyone, but lave 'em to God," said Kitty.

Peggy uttered a snort of dissent ; "Lave 'em to God, indeed! Maybe it's forget 'em He would or not think they were so bad, onless we let him know it, agra."
"Dls, dls, God help yer wit. As if He

didn't know the number of hairs on our head !" sighed Mrs. Doyle.

Yes, in course, ma'am, I know; but Ho has such a power to do an' see afther, maybe He doesn't be mindin' everything at onet, barrin' his attention is called to 'em, else d'yed think He'd see such villanies done an' not out wid his fist to wollop 'em an' give the divil short notice?" was the logical rejoinder of sagacious Peggy; not more ignorant conculusion for her, nor less exalted idea of the Deity, than many theories entertained by her superiors in scholastic erudition of a later day. Her auditory not being in humor to enter upon theological debate, lapsed into silence, till Thady Doyle again broke the spell, saying to one of the men near him.

"Is there anything more about the wreck at Newcastle, Prendergast? I hear there was no one saved but the one Mr. Miles O'Byrne caught hould of."

"Oh, sorra know I know," returned Prendergast, pulling away vigorously between each word; "what dead bodies was thrown in was burrid decently, an' lots o' goods was thrown in along the coast. The peddlers is busy down among the people buyin' 'em up."
"Musha, God help us, but there's a sight

o' throuble everywhere!" again sighed Mrs. Doyle, disentangling a skein of flax. "So there is, alanna," said the pale-faced young woman, drearily; "but we may always count on it whin the banshee gives warnin'. "Ay, in troth, aroon; an', by the same token, the weird woman has been these three nights runnin' kecnin' all round about the counthry," exclaimed the buxom matron, with

animation, excited by the evident interest inspired by her information.
"Wisha, now?" cried Mrs. Doyle, resting on her wheel.

"Did you see her?" shouted Nelly, with a cold chill running through her bosom. "No, nehorra, but I heerd her," replied leggy, solemnly. "Och, it 'ud make the hair on your head stan' on ind to hear that cry, for all the world like a dirge over a

"No, faith, did ye, now?' demanded Johnny, brave as a lion to face the mortal foe, but with a tremor like palsy shaking every limb, while a morbid pleasure in the superhuman thrilled through his heart and inspired the interrogation of mingled dread and delight: "Yer only jokin!."

"Troth, I'm not; I heard it last night as plain as I hear you now, aric." "Well, I'll tell you what's more," whisper-

ed the pale woman, with bated breath and

"God bless us !" ejaculated everyone, with

to look out, an' sure there it was, fornint my eyes, sittin' in the pourin' rain, up at the very oor, cryin' as if its heart 'ud break. Wid that I gave a screech, an clap the door, an' when Brian cooms wid the dog he found me lying in a faint on the flure, an' no sign good had of the banshee about the place, though he sarched it over."

A dead silence ensu d, in which everyone looked aghastupon hisneighbor. Euphemia and Larry alone, half incredulous, sought in each other's eyes the expression of their opinion on doubted the genuine existence of so wellanthenticated a personage; but that the mysterious teing should have been brought

"I dunna, Thady, but it's time to be going down to poor Mooney's wake; I daresny the neighbors is all gathered by this. Ochone, ochone, acuishlah machree, but it's yerself was the quiet, dacent man, that never riz a hand but for to help a neighbor, or to make a spree at fair or patthern; an' it's could an' dead ver lyin' this night avouchal, wid the salt ars o' them that loved ye well fallin' like the rain upon yer bier, och, orra, orra! on

"Louersha hene,"murmured the pale woman standing up to go, "but it'll be the sorrow-ul herrin' the day the seven coffins goes into ald Slieve Gadoe churchyard; there won't e a dhry eye in all the county. An' to think fnoor Rose O Brien that I seen this morn a hale hearty woman, standin' on her own flure, ivin' a noggin o' butthermilk an' a male o raties to the little lame boccagh Shaun arouca. Virra strua! wirra strua! God look down n the poor souls, the widdy an' orphans left solute this night; may the Mother o' God omfort'em. Good-evenin' ma'am, an' God need yes all. Coome on, Brian, a hayar," dressing her husband, who, assenting, ced his dudeen in his waistcoat pocket,

'Ay, sore it's time we wor in it; an' I we to be down early the morrow wid the ishes an' pony for a load of turf to Naas, an' call at Kilcullen au' Ballymoreustace on the

Good-evenin', alanna, an' sure we'd have laze God, we'll go over to poor Rose that princess, but a Christian of mortal mould, asn't left the warrant behind her of a finer though where she came from, or who she was oman or a betther neighbor, wife, an' romained as yet a dark enigma.

other, ferriergare, aroon m'anima," ro- "Can't you speak English, arned Mrs. Doyle, launching out into earnest are of the couple who set off in that di-ction; then turning to Peggy Cullan, also reparing to go with her husband, Andy, you say! I don't know your language." ie said: "Ye might as well, alanna, lave in to poor Kevin Kelly's corpse house till head, yet seemed as if with greedy ear she strove to take in every word of the speaker who, ord, anve us ! what's that ?'

and, and met only panic-stricken faces, as gentle rapping with knuckles was heard the door; for in the gregarious community, which Mrs. Doyle formed a member, it was derstood that the door, ever on the latch, ve free ingress to every visitor, and disused with the ceremony of craving adission any hour before bedtime.

But invensified in its agony was the dismay every bosom, when a low, moaning cry of tress, accompanied by unknown words, tered in some strange, unearthly accent. upon their alarmed ears; added to this, up a furious clamor of yelp and bark; old gray cat jumped upon the le and looked towards the door; and cocks and hens, roosting among the raft fluttered unessily, and showed signs of turbed rest, all of which portents seemed betoken evil at hand. Stouter than the ers. Johnny Doyle, after some hesitation. ned the little casement to peep cautiously ; but swiftly drawing in his head again, ejaculated: "Good Lord! it's the ban-"This was the climax : no one swooned fainted; but some faces grew ashy and ne purple, while all seem d threatened asphyxia from tightened breath. The all, tiny voice without meanwhile wailed arnfully on for some moments-ages of ror-and then, slowly retreating, waxed ter and fainter, and died away. There is a minating point, beyond which human emois of joy, sorrow, pain or fear, may not in: then with the ebb of the tide comes thy or reaction : so here, out of despera-, sprang courage to confront the worst; Thady Doyle, being the first to ragain mess, opened the door to look est, despite warning caution of his friends. A balmy ath of night air and silvery stream of nlight fluoded the obscurity of the ling, bringing out in more distinct of the shadowy forms grouped in flickering glow of the turf fire, but

ign of living thing without met the eye; trees waved with a gentle motion in the mid breeze, and the stars shone brightly ie unclouded heavens above. Mother of God! what is it, at all at all?" Mrs. Doyle, with faltering speech. Sorra sight o' anything I see," retarned husband. "Johnny, avic, ye only took be out of us; ye seen nothin' barrin' the

ore, an' gosh raheenie, wavin' their beads ng the heath. Begorn, I did; I seen it standin' moonlight as plain as I see yerself,
" persisted Johnny; "a weeny

"a weeny glike what Brian Cormac's wife tould vid a red cloak an' hood, an' black hair eamin' over her face. Achierna, it bates

tistied that disaster was now looming them in some form, with looks and th expressive of submission to the divine mingled with interjections of sorrow, resigned pensantry expedited their de. ure to the wake, trooping all together for ection, and soon the sheiling of Thady e was deserted by all, save Euphemia, a Miles had prohibited from going to for fars, much to her regret. Nelly, d. and Larry, too, had offered to stay to her company, as had also Kitty : but Enin, whose most prominent virtue was unseles, while her most pro-eminent feature was ge and fearless spirit, rejected an offer she well knew would have debarred of much pleasure. Se saying she would bed, she saw them off, and stood lookafter them till they were out light; then she turned to rake her the embers of the fire, and g herself, lapsed into a train of , and to the door. The banshee disd her imagination only to set her with rk, and give motive to her energy; rould like to see it with her own eyes,

it with her own ears; she would even

and The

hair standing on end, and icy perspusation breaking in drops on every forehead.

"Ye seen it!"—"What was she like?"—
"How was she dressed?"—"Where did you taking the dog, she set off in quest of the banshee, arguing to herself: "It must have gone to some other cabin;—not, of course, anywhere there's a wake, but where she has to warn someone else." And away to embody itself. weeny child, an' dhressed in a blood red cloak and hood. Whin I first heerd the cry, I wint her, as she took her way towards a remote hut, nestled among mountain paths. The reader may smile incredulous, for it is seldom, indeed, that such pursuit has been crowned with success. Nevertheless, Euphemia's quest was successful beyond her most sanguine expectations, since she had not traversed a hundred yards when, arrested by the dog springing away and barking vociferously at some object concealed in a thick clump of

brushwood, she turned towards it, and there with awe beheld the identical banshee cowerthe subject; not that they by any means ing in terror from the animal, and looking the very picture of suffering and misery. As lost in astonishment, Euphemia stood still, gazing upon the eyes that peered so wistapocryphal; and so each, busy with secret cogitation, maintained profound stillness, and made a demonstration of approaching. That was enough—all Euphemia's courage evaporated Mrs. Doyle, rising from her wheel, orated, and, without asking any questions she close to their own door they held fully into hers, the mysterious being rose, meditated a hasty scamper, and had actually made some swift paces, when a shrick of terror attracted a hasty backward glance, and she beheld the object which had evidently followed her rapid flight pinioned

prostrate under the grip of the dog. This brought her to a standstill; her sense told her that if the thing were indeed a banshee or supernatural visitant the animal could not take hold of it. Reassured, she returned, called off her canine champion, assisted the afirighted stranger to arise, and briefly addressed her: "What are you?" Syllables, strange and unknown, fell upon her ear, and taking hold of her hand, with piteous eyes looking into her face, the little one cried bitterly. Euphemia felt her heart moved to fortune she'll bring to the house; the Lord compassion; though still not quite sure of purtect us!" the terrestrial nature of the unknown, who, however, seemed to be in trouble she could not explain. Tales of fairy and genii, which ed princess, like the White Cat, or some visitant escaped from fairyland, but yot under fairy spell to be broken by talisman applied by mortal hand. Quick as thought her swift | given him at the wake. intelligence suggested a test: she drew from her bosom a crucifix, and, blessing herself, held it up to the stranger, who, as instantly comprehending the suggestion, took from her own neck a corresponding symbol in gold, and, presenting it, she smiled and laughed and blessed herself en wid ye, only we're promised to go to in turn. Euphemia perceived that the object looney's wake to-night; but to-morrow, was neither banshee, fairy, nor enchanted

> "Can't you speak English, or French, or Irish, and say where you come from and whatit

at length disappointed, set off homeward, the Arrested in her sentence, Mrs. Doyle, with stranger, to her amazement and ananyance, llen jaw and dilated eye stared wildly keeping close beside her. Together they ar rived at the threshold; Euphemia entered, and the stranger, uninvited, followed. With concentrated attention she appeared, halfshily, half-inquisitively to scan the interior, till spying a plece of griddle cake upon the shelf, she made eager sign to have it, and Euphemia, giving it to her with a mug of milk, she ate with the avidity of one who had been long fasting, after which, with the hand of Euphemia, which she had repeatedly kissed, locked in hers, she sat down upon the hearth before the roused up fire, leaned her head upon her | milk. off into a deep ropred an. and Returning at dawn from the wake, the Doyle family, pioneered by Kitty Burk in advance, stood still upon the threshold at sight of Ruphemia fast asleep in the carpenter's armchair, and the banshee reposing along with the dog at her feet.

Roused by their entrance, the children wakened up, and the stranger, shrinking be-hind Euphemia, appeared to shun the prying eyes, all centred upon her with acute scru-

"Gra machree a colleen ogue! is it a banshee, or what is it, at all?" exclaimed Kitty Burke, staring hard at the paradoxical yold young face before her, while the others took note of the silk stockings and red maracco boets in which the feet were cased, and the blue velvet frock. and dark crimson mantle of fine Spanish cloth that arrayed the small figure, and the black silky hair that clustered in tangled tresses round the clear, elive semplexioned cheeks, and the lustrous brown eyes shining beneath heavy, arching lashes. "Arrah, musha, it ain't a baushee, but some child that's sthrayed, an' belonging to rich people. too," said Kitty, fearlessly taking in arras. "Spake, s.anna machree, sure yer ould enough to tell yer stery, barrin' yer dumb, poor thing, for ye must be eight years ould, anyway, an' a cute little one. I warrant.

Musha, Miss 'Phemia, how did she come in?" "I went to look for her, and found her in the bramble clump under the hawthorn hedge, and she followed me home," said Euphemia.

"Glory be to God, alanna!" exclaimed Mrs. Doyle, whose apprehensious were not dissipated by this account; "ye had best not have meddled with the crathur, Mise Phemia. What if her own people -that's the good people (fairies) -be lookin' for her, and find her here, sure it's murthered we'll be."

"Sorra fear, Molly," returned Kitty, whose long town residence had not by any means weakened her faith in the lore of fairy; but she had spied, and now held up to view, the little crucifix suspended round the child's neck. "No loprechaun or sluashie iver dared face the like o' that. No, achorra, she's a Christian child, an' one of our persuasion, too, an' no heretic, by the same token, howsomever she comes here."

Satisfied by this assurance, and no longer gazing on the uncanny thing with scared vision, Moll Doyle leading the example, all crowded round the little stranger soated peacefully and confidingly on Kitty's lap, and looking with eyes of yearning trust into

"Queen o' glory, but it bates Banagher !" ejaculated Mrs. Doyle, emboldened to take trumpet shall call them once again to put on the crucifix in her fingers, but for the prudent the cast-off garment, and stand living purpose, entertained in secret, to make sure men in the flesh once more, face to face with that no delusion had been practised upon their friends and foes. But far away-

penter, who had been lavishly sprinkling the rabbit and hare disported, and the plover himself and family with holy water, to secure them from the spell of witchcraft and other evil, till sight of the holy symbol, backed by streams; over tangled copse and wastes of

dread from his bosom.
"She's a purty little colleen anyway, observed Mary Doyle. "Take off her cloak and let's have a good look at her. Musha, but she's a rale little princess. Look at the darlint lace frill an' ouffs thrimmin' the neck to it if she met it, and learn whatso an sleeves o' her beautiful velvet freek," contidings of which it was the bearer. tinued the carpenter's eldest daughter, as the

hair standing on end, and icy perspiration The idea, conceived in thought, was not untied and threw off the hooded muntle which | zephyr's wing, scattering cool freshness enveloped the child's figure "Lord bless us? where's she from, at all at all?"

"Spake, acuishla. If ye've got a tongue in yer head, say somethin'," cried Kate, coaxingly, and sagaciously she added:
"Sare if it's from any foreign parts she is,
Miss Phemia knows enough o' Frinch to discoorse her."

"Or Larry, there, that's illigant at the Latin," said Johnny, fired with as much curiosity us the rest, looking at his brother standing by, also immersed in wonder.

"Complying with the general appeal of all, Larry propounded some interrogation in latin. The child stared hard, evidently straining with eager attention to catch the sense of the words, but in vain, and she shook her head hopelessly.

"That ain't a good sign, I'm afeard," observed Winnie Daly, a crone who had accompanied the Doyles from the wake, 'Shure if she wor a Christian she'd know somethin' o' the blessed Latin."

"Arrah musha! how nuch do ye know it yeaself, that goes the round of all the stations, let alone a weeny bit of a colleen,' retorted Thady Doyle with scorn, "You talk to her, Miss 'Phemia, aroon."

"Tisn't any use, Thady," cried Euphemia, standing by Nelly, more practically employed lighting the fire and washing a pot of potatoes to put down to boil for the breakfast; "I spoke to her in every language could think of, and it's all Greek to her." At that momen the weary child, either becoming impatient or frightened, began to cry and whimper cabalistic words in an unknown

tongue. "I tell ye she isn't lucky - she's undher charm," exclaimed the crone, blessing herself vehemently. "Did ever any one hear the like o' such spache, for all the world like the voice o' the wind upon a fairy clearseach, or the pipes of the coelshie by the haunted rath? Put her out, I tell yez, or there's no end to the soith o' mis

"Go long wid yerself an' yer prate," grily cried Thady Doyle, observing the effect of the speech upon the simple auditors, and she had been lately reading, came to her taking the child in his arms. "There, deel-mind. What if this should be some enchant ish? Wist, machree! don't cry. See what I've got here," See what I've got here," and he extracted from his pocket a piece of sugarstick some hawking vendor of sweets had

> " Very well, Mr. Doyle, have it yer own way," said Winnie Daly, as bitterly offended at her opinion being discountenanced as the most scientific propounder of a new theory or his argument rebutted or cavilled at by if you spake to the herb woman, Stacie Muldoon, maybe ye'd heed her, acic. or the fairy man, Shamus Beg Darig, that found out the witches that used to milk Nano Casey's cows in the night, an' thin escape before morn, in the shape o' hares up to the Anyhow, as I haven't no wish to be hill. fairy-sthruck, I bid yez good-morn', an' Molly, asthore, keep an eye to yer milk an' butther, I bid ye."

"Go along wid yerself for an ould blatherumscate," said Thady, sitting down with the child on his kues, and stroking her head. "I niver knew harm cum o' doing a good turn yet to man or baste; an' shure, colleen, if ye belong to the good people itself it ain't an evil turn agin thim as befriends ye ye'd do? Maybe its a creck o' goold instead ye'd be lavin wid us, avourneese. An' coeme, Molly, stir yerself woman, an' hurry the breakfast, an' let's get off in time for the berriu'."

"What burying, Thady! Sure they're not going to the churchyard before to-morrow?" cried Euphemia, who was busy skimming milk at the dresser and filling the noggin, while Kitty Burke was feeding the fowl at the door, and Johnny was, with his sisters Mary and Kate, setting off with the pails to

Av. are they, dil machree ?" respo Doyle, taking the bellows out of the Mrs. hand of Nelly, who now, supinely sitting on her heels, was intently surveying the strange child reclining quietly upon her father's bosom. "Father Murphy, God bless him! coome down to the wake, an' tould us that, as he had to go down to day to Ferns and Enniscorthy, an' there wer signs o' throuble by new regiments of soldiers comin' down
—Lord Roden's Fox-hunters to the Curragh, an' Beresford's Bloodhounds, an' the Aucient Britons, an' lots o' Hessians au' foreign soldiers billetin' on every cabin-it was best get the bodies decently interred in time. Lord save us! I dhread but there'll be massucre!" and she gave the pipe of the bellows a thrust into the fire, and vigorously blew up a strong blaze under the bubbling boiler suspended upon a book above it.

"And so they're all to go out to-day, murmured Euphemia, in tone of disappoint-"I thought I could have got over ou the pony to Miles, and asked him go to-morrow. I hate Miles, he's so cross and proud : and if Hugh were here, and gave

me leave. I'd go in spits of him, and ____"
"Huest, darlint," said Kitty, coming in. wouldn't vex him by stubbornness an' disobedieuce, afther he forgave what ye done before. Stay at home, alunna, an' read yer story books, an' play wid this little one, an' muse her.

"An' I'll lave ve sugar an' currents, for a cake or puddin', au' ye have eggs au' crame, gulore, acuishla," said Mrs. Doyle, poking the potatoes with a stick, to find if they were done.

Euphemia yielded sullen submission to fate, envying the happier destiny of Nelly and Larry, who were at that moment engaged in driving back a couple of restive pigs which had broken from their sty and made resolute demonstration of inviting themselves to breakfast with the family, and, in a fit of heroic sulks, observed: "I don't want any cake or pudding, and I wouldn't be bothered with that little leprechaun; so you may take her with you," to neither of which gracious as surances Kitty or Her foster-mother paid the

least attention. The meridian sun, like a shield of gold, was blazing in the blue dome of heaven, unflecked by a single vapour, when a long funerul train, composed of many hundred persons, wound up the wild, zig zag read leading to the rained mountain cemetery of Slieve Gadoe. No passing bell announced that the earthly tenements of souls gone home were being conveyed to commingle dust with dust, until the sounding of the Archangel's optical sense.

"An' is it dumb the little crathur is, or clad hills, over the desolate moor, can she spake at all?" cried the honest carand hittern screamed : over lonely plains traversed by devious footpaths and meandering ry musing, but not for long, of mind Kitty's shrewd speech quite banished all yellow furze, browsed by goats; over solitary ctive for repose. She was on, her feet dread from his bosom. hamlet and dark, waving woodland, floated upon every breeze, redolent with the perfumed breath of spring, the fragrance of her garland of violets, hawthorn, meadowsweet, woodbine, dogrose, daffodil, cowslip, and primrose, with countless balsamic herbs.

around, and sprinkling, as with unction, every brow. Upon every such breeze was borne a wild, weird, melancholy strain of music, which, heard blending its symphonies beams of moonlight, had been supernaturally awful; but heard even now, in the full bloom of nature, and the open of day, the vibrating pulsations of the mournful chaunt, the Celtic caoine the wild ulla lulla, the choral refrain of the Irish death song, now swelling in sublime pathos aloft, now dying in weeping numbers; now wailing fitfully broken upon the ear, now gushing like a tuneful rill, plaintive and low, it thrilled every nerve with sympathetic emotion. to the infection of sorrow gliding into the land has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, bosom, an unwonted sadress, at least, should conquer natures that could not dissolve in tears. Amid such requiem dirge, waiting the prayer of intercession to heaven's gates for the deported souls, the corpses of their murdened neighbours were laid to rest benearn the walls of the old. abbey, and then, Father Murphy, standing upon a little eminence, waving his hand to impose silence, addressed the people, who thronged and presselaround to hear him: " My children, sad has been the office im-

pose I upon us this day, even that of laying I

who yestermorn were like yourselves, in the flesh, Some have treated it for aliver complaint, owners of wetting the clay above them for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the with our tears, and wearying heaven with various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such with success, because the remedy should be such cries for their spirits' pardon and rest in glory. But, my children' (his voice faltered), "while I weep with you, ay, burning tears of sorrow and indignation, shall I not, your father, guide and friend, also reprove the impulsive ardor which led you to disregard my earnest entreaties, my solemn warning, even while I lament the persecution that goaded you to resistance—that resistance to law and authority which I have never ceased to deprecate, Carried away by passion you forgot, some of you, my counsel, nay, my command; and when the oppressor smote you in his tyranny, instead of committing your cause to Divine vindication, you must neede vindicate yourselves. So, behold the result What availed your strong hands, and your sharp pikes, and your pitiful numbers, but to give that pretext to the enemy for which he hungered, to slaughter you and your wives and children without mercy, to wreck your little homes, and send you forth naked upon the world. O children! I have not time to say to you now all that my heart yearns to non forth, for business calls me hence; but, once for dictator of a new creed could be at finding all, I pray, I conjure you, hear my voice, and obey my injunction. Let this hour of hurri an audacious sceptic. "All I've to say is, cauc and dark disaster blow over in peace Brave not the wrath of evil men, armed both with the will and the power to afflict you, Strive by submission and patience to court at least a respite, till his angry passions cool down and better feelings animate his breast. Should it be God's will to permit them still to wield the scourge, bend in acquiescence to each stroke. Remember the early Christans, your forefathers, what things they suffered to enter into that glory which no man can take from them, and where, sitting upon eternal thrones, crowned with sunleams and clothed in the hues of the rainbow, with every tear they shed shining like a gem upon their garments, they look down upon you waging your earthly strife with the demon, exulting in your victory, and impatient to receive you into their bliss. Come, every man, pledge me once more that, whate'er betide, he will not madly rush upon destruction by being his own avenger; but commit himself to the care of the Almighty, whose blessing I here invoke upon every head."

Slowly, reluctantly, dubiously the congregated peasantry yielded to the prayer of their pastor, who fervently called down benedictions upon them. Many, incleed, impatient of his exhortations, murmured among them-

selves. Terry O'Pools, beside him: "Augh, what's the good o' the pikes to us now? It's just foolishness his riverence is talkin'. Is a man he mane ?"

"Faix, I'll hould my grip o' the pike, any way, come what will, grunted Terry, whose brother was among the slain.

"Och, musha, his reverence is too hard, observed Moll Doyle, much dissatisfied, to "Shure a poor-spirited hen fight for her chickens, if they were attacked by a cur; an' it's a mane baste wouldn't defend its you g in danger. I know if I seen my childhre in jeopardy, it 'ud go hard wid me to atay quiet-an' I weuldn't.

"Treth I dunno ; he must mane it only in raisen," suggested Kitty, puzzled a good deal.
"I'd be sorry, if a fellow hit my Ned, to see him take it like a poltroon; I'd be ashamed of his father's son, so I would."

" All I know is," said O'Brien the ploughman, stalking away, 'I'll meddle wid no man that doesn't wid me or mine; and any that does I'll hit him a lick of my cloyh alpsen, if it wor the colonel o' the regiment.

"I've made ten score stout pikes," growled Meoney the blacksmith, "an', by Jahers, I'll not stut the lorn of 'em nor the use of 'em neither, if so an' they be wantin'.

"Lord send we'll have no need for 'em said Thady Doyle, "but sure if we have, it's well to have 'em to the fore, anyway. Johnny has got five stowed away in the havrick Coome home, Thady, you an' the gossoons, an' have a bit o' baron an' cabbage; I've axed poor Terry an' two or three more, an we'll take a sup at Cavanagh's to keep up our hearts while the wife, wid the girls an' Kitty, goes on afore to have the dinner agin we get home."

Mooney, being agreeable, they adjourned to a sheleen on the way, while his helpmate, with her sons and daughters, Kitty, and a few female friends, discussing the events of the times, trudged before, to arrange the domestic concerns, and inveigh to their hearts' content against the pacific disposition of their pastor.

(To be continued.)

Young Men!-Read This.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-VOLTAG BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIAN. ces 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 thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

The name of N. H. Downs still lives, al though he has been dead many years. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public.

All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty five cents per bottle.

In case of hard cold nothing will relieve almost oppressive in their surfeit of fragrance the breathing so quickly as to rub Arnica & but for the light, airy flush of the frequent Oil Liniment on the chest. | SEE A BREAD BEE A BREAD BY EA BREAD BY WHAT'S THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una wares. Many persons have pains about the chest with the hues of twilight, or the mystic hand sides, and sometimes in the back. They beams of moonlight, had been supernaturally feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of scicky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation the pit of the stomach which food does not tisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet

become cold and feel claumy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is fre quently attended with palpitation of the heart ; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its the green sod over the cold remains of those varied forms. It has been found that medical who yestermorn' were like yourselves, and men have mistaken the nature of this disease. as to act harmoniously upon each one of thes organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf-fering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I

have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it. J. S. Metcalfe 55, Highgate, Kendal;—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never knewn a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:-I have always taken a great interest in your i rines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases.—I sell more of your medicine than any other kind. N. Darroll, Clun, Salop :- All who buy it are

pleased, and recommend it. Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value. A. Armstead, Market Street, Dallon-in-Fur

zess:—It is needless for me to say that your raluable medicines have great sale in this district -greater than any other I know of, giving great satisfaction.

Robt. Laine, Molksham: I can well recom-mend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept, 23, 1882 Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recom monding Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as a great de-mand as when I first began to sell the medicine, The oures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and genera

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constinution, finds that Mothe Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction foolishness his riverence is talkin'. Is a man which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills if he's attacked not to defend himself, does do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir, -I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for nowards of four years, and took no end of doctor's nedicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

fe.
Yours truly,
(Signed) N. Wobb,
Chemist Calne.
Tames Stree Mr. White. Chemist Colne.
A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street,

Maggie Mitchell "called" on Maud S. in Do not suffer from Sick Headache a moment

longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. All druggists sell them.

Mr. Cleveland's hand shakes are estimated at 3,000 a week.

* * Delicate diseases in either sex, however induced, speedily cured. Book three (3 ct.) stamps. Address in confidence, World's Disp msary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Colorado women tramp around in cotton stockings with the thermometer at 40 degrees below zero. Their feet don't get warmed up until about the last of July.

Holloway's Pills. -The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health, and most particular in their diets. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperiest Pills are the best remedy for all defective actions of the digestive organs; they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and its incapacity of doing harm.

A Kalamazoo saloonkeeper announces " All drinks for 5 cents for the next thirty days. A good time to procure a sum ner's supply.

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 these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly ob structs the perspiration as sudden tran sitions from heat to cold. Hea rarifies the blood, quickens the circula tion 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 ommonly goes by the name of catching cold. I rauch ceaca use Bickle's Anti-Consumptiv. Syrap.

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Curo The symptoms are moisture, the perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Salt Kheum, Scald Head, Erystpens, Darbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Bavaria has enacted a law forbidding the marriage of couples who do not possess sufficient means to maintain themselves.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable runedy for the speedy and permanent ours 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 oases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering 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 Wrench or English with full direcin German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow

The largest room in the world wader one roof and unbroken by pillars is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can completely maneuver in it. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, and it exhibits remarkable en-gineering skill in the architect.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An econsional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stoumch and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage staints.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

It has just transpired that the children originals of "Heleu's Babies" had been dead a year before their amusing pranks were written up and published for the world to augh at

The Signs of Worms are wellknown, but theremedy is not always so well determined. Worm Powders will destroy them.

Pere Hyacinth has fallen upon evil days since his return to France. He is, indeed, a voice crying in the wilderness, as religious bodies of all denominations refuse him their pulpits. The other day he proposed to de-liver a discourse at Neuilly, in the neighborhood of Paris, but could find admission nowhere. At last, in desperation, he besought the English rector of a little Anglican church, re-cently erected, to grant him admission, and at first the English minister was as obdurate as the rest. Finally Pere Hyacinth won him by promising to pronounce a panegyric on Luther, which he did, comparing him to himself. The congregation amounted to seven.

For The Complexion —For Pimples, Blotches, Tan, and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prot. Lows Magic Sulphur Soap.

The city expenses of New York are now \$33,000,000 a year. Those of the general government are about \$265,000,000. With a population of one million and a-half, or onefortieth of the entire population of the country, the city expenses of New York are oneeighth as large as the expenses of the general government.

Worms often cause serious illness. The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It destroys and expels Worms effectually.

At Westport, Conn., Mr. James Hart and his son William thought they would do some cooking, Mrs. Hart being away. They were a little tired of the old woman's culinary work, anyhow, so they bought some smelts and thought they would have something good. The little fishes were carefully cleaned and rolled in what was supposed to be flour, but which proved to be 'rough on rate."

Good The Year Round.—National Pills are a good blood purifier, liver regulator and mild purgative for all seasons.

When Lloyd's Register was established in its present form, fifty years ago, the largest vessel on its books was the George IV., of 1.384 tons burden. Now there are 195 vessels of over 3,000 tons, one of them—the City of Rome-being more than six times es large as the George IV.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting
—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy dectors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to rosist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette, Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th and 1th) by grounds, labelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homesopathic Chemists, London, Englan

It is rumored that Prince William of Prussia, son of the Crown Prince, will be appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine and that it is possible an autonomy of the provinces will be proclaimed afterwards.

Wisely adopted by Dairymen.

The adoption by most of the prominent dairymen and formers of the United States, of the Improved Butter Color made by Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., of their wisdom in a business point of view. Nearly all winter butter is colored in order to make it marketable, and this color is the best. in regard to purity, strength, permanence and perfection of tint.

Payne is said to have stolen the music of " Home, Sweet Home."

Regulars.

One of the strongest proofs of the value o Kidney. Wort as a remedy for all diseases on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is the fact that it is used and prescribed by "regular" physicians. Philip C. Ballon, M.D., of Monkton, Vt., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used."

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1885

According to a recent official report on Irish Industries, free trade is having a most damaging effect upon the agricultural industry of the country, and is proving fatal to the growing of cereals. The statistics show that altogether there were during the past year 91.678 acres less under tillage than in

THE HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, Minister of Inland Revenue, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of his birthday on the 1st of February next. The Ottawa Citizen, alluding to English-Irish point of view. It will be disposed the fact, says :- " We understand a number of the hon, member's friends will not allow the occasion to pass by without offering a tribute of good feeling and warm admiration of an apright and honorable career."

A LONDON despatch says the Canadian voyageurs, who evlisted for six months to aid Wolseley's expedition up the Nile, are about to be mustered out of service, and will embark at Alexandria on their homeward voyage in two or three weeks' time. The voyageurs were very successful in handling the Nile crafts, as out of the three hundred boats landed in Egypt no less than two hundred and eighty are still fit for use on the river.

An effort is being made to induce the Irish National and Social Clubs of the English land that is provocative of Irish resentment Metropolis to unite incelebrating St. Patrick's and resistance." Day, this year, by a gigantic demonstration at the Orystal Palace. The political significance which would attach to so colossal a gathering of the Irish people in London would be great, and the national cause would be much benefited thereby. The suggestion has been favorably received, and its anthors are confident that it will be adopted by all the clubs. A demonstration on such a broad basis in the heart of England would indeed be a pleasing and moral feature of the national festival.

An influential deputation of merchants, manufacturers, and artisans waited upon the Lord Mayor of London and asked permission for the use of the Guildhall for a meeting to be composed of representatives of all the industries of England and Scotland, to discuss the business depression which exists throughout the United Kingdom. The Lord Mayor refused to grant the request and gave as his principal reason that Henry George was to hold an open air meeting in front of the toria, Mr. Robert Murray Smith, said Royal Exchange at the same time as the Guildhall meeting. The Lord Mayor thought that this would identify the latter the Privy Council was impracticable. It assemblage with George's agitation in favor would be a little Parliament in itself, and of land nationalization and thus lead to disturbance and mischief.

An American capitalist, of the name of Winans, is making for himself a very unsavoury reputation in Scotland. He rented a deer forest from one of the Scotch nobles and set out to bulldoze and tyranize the poor cottars, as if he were to the manor born. The estate is of immense proportions covering some three or four hundred square miles. Winans cut off all the rights and privileges of the few cottars who happen to live upon this great tract of land. One poor Scotchman who had a net lamb allowed it to wander within the sacred enclosure and nibble the grass to which it had been accustomed before Mr. Winans landed in Scotland. Winans felt aggrieved over the intrusion of the lamb and sued the cottar for trespass. In vain did the owner of the property explain that the land around the cottage was of no use to the deer forest and that the idea of the lamb doing any damage or interfering with his comfort, was absurd. Winans would listen to nothing. He wanted damages or the cottar removed off the estate. The cottar refused to pay or stir, and the case was pushed through all the courts which have finally decided in favor of the lamb and its owner, condemning Winans to pay the costs, which amount to some fifty few blades of grass. Winans action has in their cidicule, vituperation and mis. England. He also advocated a radical roll crament were merely the servants of parlia-large section of the gathering.

encourages such atrocities against the welfare of a civilized community.

THE American Bureau of Agriculture has gathered statistics regarding the cereal crops of the country for the year 1884, which place the production of corn at 1,795,000,000 bushels. and that of wheat at nearly 513,000,000. These are the largest aggregates ever recorded in The New York Herald, commenting on these figures, says: "A large surplus will in either case remain above the wants of the home market. France has raised the duties on American grain and Germany threatens to do the same, for the agricultural depression in both countries is very marked. No doubt a similar movement will be agitated in Great Britain, where the question of "Shall we grow wheat?" is already being discussed. Meantime our farmers are almost forced to sell at the prevailing low prices, or find it cheaper to use their corn as fuel or to convert it into hogs. Whether the low prices now ruling will so extend the consumption of cereals as to make a market for the surplus remains to be seen. Such an extension would be equivalent to raising the standard of living, and this, if maintained, would be of lasting benefit to mankind. Good food can never be too cheap."

The London press have joined in giving expression to a rather offensive sentiment ever the Phelan-Short affair in saying that the murderous onslaught "is viewed by Englishmen with grim satisfaction. It is rather a peculiar gladness to experience because a man brutally stabbed, and because an American city has been made the scene of a deed of violence and bloodshed. They entertain the idea that new local and Federal laws and a change of policy of an anti-Irish character will be the consequence; but these London newspapers are mistaken in the matter, for a New York contemporary commenting on the "grim satisfaction" aspect of the case says :- "The Phelan-Short affair will be treated in this city from a police and judicial, not a legislative, national, international, sentimental or of in a court of justice without regard to questions of antagonism between England and Ireland. American sentiment as to oppressed Ireland will undergo no change. The popular feeling in regard to the principle of political freedom will remain the same. The English newspapers are wrong if they imagine that they are serving a spirit of retaliation in regard to offences against the peace of our communities with grim satisfaction. Our people have not rejoiced when auch offences have been committed England. Our newspapers have expressed no satisfaction at the shedding of British blood, or the demolition of British structures. On the contrary, the American sentiment has been one of sorrow that such things should be, and consequently of deprecation of the tyrannic policy of Eng-

THE PROPOSED COLONIAL COUNCIL

Another effort has been made to consolidate the scheme of Imperial Federation and give it some definite shape or form. The Marquis of Lorne and Earl Grey, formerly Secretary of State for the colonies, have proposed to create a Federal Council to be composed of the High Commissioners and Agents-General of the British colonies, and to be attached to the colonial department. This proposal has been submitted to the Imperial Government, and the scheme is said to meet with the approval of both Earl Granville, the Foreign Secretary, and of Earl Derby, the Colonial Secretary. Of course the wants or wishes of the colonies count for nothing with these gentlemen. An enterprising correspondent has obtained the views of several of the agents-general of the colonies on the subject, and we find that most of them are strongly opposed to the plan drawn up by Lord Grey and the Marquis of Lorne. The agent-general for the colony of Victhat the proposition to have an amalgamated body of colonial envoys to act with when it came to the discussion of colonial matters, the interests and needs of the various cotonne would be so divergent that nothing Till would result. He had noticed that the Mannais of Lorre approved the scheme. but with the respect: to the late Governor-General of Canada, he thought his Lordship's views on colonial affairs were bounded by the limits of that Dominion.

Our own High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, on being questioned regarding the matter pronounced the scheme chimerical, and one that would result in loading up the home government with a lot of petty jealousies which had better be ignored or left to cure themselves. The only ones who seemed to regard the project with favor and to have a good word for it were the agents of small dependencies. who imagine that the proposed council would give them additional importance. The most positive objections came from the representatives of the larger colonies, which in an emergency are quite capable of taking care of of land, and compensation for disturbance in themselves.

LANDLORDS. Our readers will well remember with what Ireland was denounced and condemned by all the kingdom, the cost to be met from the lative abuses and grievances will crop up and demnation by Sir John A. Macdonald "lovers of order" and friends of landlordism Junds of the dis-established Church of Scot- old ones become more firmly established. Sir was received in respectful but significant in and outside the Island. The Scotch and land, which he considered to be near at hand, John also gave as another reason for not tak- silence, while a hint at its possible realization thousand dollars. Rather a nice sum for a English press were almost unanimous and also of the disestablished Church of ing up the insolvency question, that "gov- was sufficient to draw forth he plaudits of a even a bolder attitude than he does, on

done much to precipitate the land wer in representation, noth of the people and of Scotland and to embitter the struggle of the their representatives. When distress and people against a system of landlordism that starvation came upon the tenants, they were laughed at for "passing around the hat." Times have changed, however, and the scene of war has been shifted nearer home. The land agitation in Scotland has assumed immense proportions and its flames are pretty well fanned into a conflagration by the growing distress and misery among people. The Scotch crofters, the their turn, are now forced to appeal to the charity of the world for help against the rapacity and greed of their landlords. An address signed by a number of Scotch noblemen and landlords has been not tamely to endure these evils resulting correspondent in our esteemed con temporary the Daily Witness takes an original view of that document and treats the Scotch landlords to some fine sar. casm. The Wilness writer says :--So long as the rocky island could be made

to yield only enough for the existence of these toiling crofters, it is certain that the 'landlords' did not collect rent, although they may have chartered a man-of-war to present their little account, but when, by their labor, the crofters could make something more than they needed for their bare existence, the surplus or a part of it was claimed by and paid to the "landlords." The letter which you publish states not only that the crofters are "the most Christian" but also that they are "the most loval people in Her Majest's dominions." From this we may suppose that the crofters have always paid "Scot and lot" and borne their share of the expenso of Government. Now comes a succession of bad harvests and the yielding power of the Island of Skye is for a time reduced so that it can perhaps barely support its toiling inhabitants. The landlords, however, have been accustomed, more or less regularly, to receive the rents which they imposed, and now that there is not any surplus with which they are to be that they may toil to pay rent. the country in so poor a condition that the inhabitants could not exist, then I am sure Canadians would open their purse strings for the Skye crofters, but so long as one pound of rent is paid to the rich Scotch landlords we shall not be subscribing to the crosters, but to the "landlords." Under existing land laws we cannot blame the landlords for trying to collect their rent, but we have not any special interest in paying it. I think that it may be taken as axiomatic that so long as these unfortunate crofters are tenants under existing land laws, we may be able to pity them, or invite them to cultivate our barren lands but we cannot help them to live in Skye. Were we to provide every crofter family with "meals at all hours," served by gentlemanly waiters free of charge, the only result would be that Skye would be so pleasant and easy a place to live in that the "land-lords" would put up the rent.

ELECTIVE GRAND JURIES.

Our evening contemporary, the Daily Star, does not approve of Mr. Parnell's proposal to make the Irish grand juries elective. Mr. Parnell in a speech at Clonmel referred to the unrepresentative character of the grand juries as at present constituted, and said that their powers must go to elected bedies who shall represent the ratepayers. This declaration of the Irish leader has caused the Daily Star to feel uneasy: but its uneasiness springs from pure ignerance of the question at issue.

"It is to be feared that an elective grand jury would be as unsatisfactory as an elective judiciary. On the whole grand juries do not need reforming so much as the petty juries, the duties of which are ifanything even more important."

This six-line paragraph shows a rather dense ignorance of Irish affairs on the part of our twinkling confrore. The error the Daily Star falls into is in assuming the grand jury which rules over the Irish people to be a body similar to our Canadian grand jury which is called together at every criminal term to find "true bills" or no bills" as the case may be, and to visit the juil and government asylums to report their condition. The Irish grand jury is an administrative body, with almost unlimited powers over the local affairs of a county while the Canadian grand jury is purely a judicial body with very limited powers over the criminal calendar; so that the difference between the Irish and Canadian grand juries is as great as that between our local Legislature and our grand juries. Besides, the Irish grand jury is a species of oligarchy; it is a oody composed of men antagonistic to the popular interests, and who are selected for that very reason by the Deputy Lieutenant of the county. They are given complete control over public affairs, and the ratepayers have not a word to say in their administra. tion or their selection for office. And still the Daily Star is shocked at Mr. Parnell domanding a reform in this offensive and tyrannical method of ruling a people. Our contemporary evidently did not know what it was talking about. It was badly posted.

THE DEMOCRATIC WAVE IN ENG-LAND.

THE Democratic element is rapidly coming to the front in aristocratic England. Sir Charles Dilke and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who are at present the recognized leaders of the democracy, will be strengthened by the addition of Professor Stuart to their party. He is the newly elected successor in Parliament of the late Postmaster-General Fawcett. In a speech delivered at Bolton, near Manchester, Professor Stuart advocated the abolition of the law of entail, the casy transfer the case of improvements on the conclusion

constitution regarding form in the the House of Lords, which could not exist, as at present constituted, beyond another great crisis. This speech has startled the Tories and annoys the moneyed Whigs, who are quick in denouncing it as revolutionary. It was, however, received with great enthusiasm by the large concourse which listened to it. A mass meeting of the people of London, held in front of the Royal Exchange on Saturday, has improved on this declaration. A resolution was passed declaring that the "depression in trade, chronic poverty and difficulty of finding work are intolerable, and that those who suffer them ought issued asking aid for the Skye crofters. A from a denial of the equal rights of man in the elements which the Creator has provided. The meeting pledged itself to demand restitution to the whole people of their birthright in the land. There is evidently no easy time in store for British legislators. If they do not keep a careful lookout their domestic affairs will give them infinitely more trouble and anxiety than the most complicated of their foreign policies.

> THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IN-SOLVENCY QUESTION.

The present state of the law in the Dominion in relation to bankruptcy and insolvency is most unsatisfactory and is calculated to work serious injury to the business interests of the country. Insolvency is a difficult subject to regulate and legislate upon, but the difficulties which surround a question should from doing their duty in regard to it. The Insolvent Act of 1875 was open to grave objections, and it was its manifest imperfection paid, we are asked to help to provide for the sented by the several Boards of people, not that they may toil to live, but Trade throughout the Provinces, expected the Government to find and adopt a substitute which would be more acceptable to the community. The Government, however, have done nothing in the matser. A policy of procrastination and evasion has been followed, and at present there is no Insolvency law whatever. There is no check, no safeguard whatever against trickery, roguery and positive injustice. A trader can continue business to the very last minute, long after he is aware that he is hopelessly insolvent, and just as the crash becomes imminent, he can assign to some irresponsible friend, who will have no scruple in letting the insolvent manipulate the estate to further his own designs, to prefer the claims of chosen creditors and let the others whistle for their pay. A fair distribution under such circumstances is absolutely out of the question. This state of affairs is paralyzing to trade and cannot but operate adversely to our business interests. Delegation after delegation from the Canadian Boards of Trade, and even foreign merchants have approached members of the Dominion Government and implored take some measure which would render the chances of creditors fair and even. Profiting by the presence of the leader of

> bers of the council of the Montreul Board of applause, what there was of it that people, we find ourselves in an absolute state Trade waited upon Sir John A. Macdonald to greeted his anti-national declaration, was of political servitude. arge upon him the pressing necessity of affording some sort of relief and protection to the the Premier, after kneeling at the the commercial situation by passing an Insolvent feet of Her Majorty but a few weeks ago to Act in the coming Session of Parliament. receive an additional knightly honor, could the intention is to break from the parent na-The chairman of the delegation, not well put up a bulletin that would indi-Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, explained that cate the true beating of the national pulse. a bill for the equitable distribution of To play out his part in full, Sir John of the estates of insolvent traders of the Dominion, applicable to the whole Dominion, had been carefully prepared and entrusted to the knighthood, but of nationhood. hands of Mr. J. J. Curran, member for Montreal Centre. That bill was the joint production of the beards of trade of Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal, and had also been endorsed by the Winnipeg board. They had approached the Premier for the adoption of that measure-The Curran Bill-in the belief that unless it had the sanction and support of the Government there dictation of any one man. In proposing the would be no chance of its passage, and as a result no relief to the trade of the country. They asked this sanction and support as a matter of justice, for trade and commerce would undoubtedly be largely benefited by the enactment of the law in

Sir John Macdonald in his reply to the delegation, was exceedingly non-committal and indefinite. He said the question had receiv ed the consideration of the government, but what might be finally done he could not say until Parliament met. This would seem to indicate that Parliament is more independent on certain questions than on others, or that when Sir John is unwilling to act, so is the majority of the House. The Premier gave expression to a doctrine which does not suggest a very disinterested question of the future of this country in an motive, or a very elevated idea of the duty and responsibility of a watchful government, when he said that "the only object of mak- cut with rapt attention. But perhaps the "ing a particular bill a government measure most eloquent passage of the speech was "was that the government had power to " press it on the attention of the House."

According to this, no government should measures, if there was a possibility of not the progress and the importance of this councommanding a majority in the division. Sir John would then make the maintenance of it- derations, and will force it to its ultimate take of the duty of a government. The first to the echo. object of a government should be to sanction and support honestly and fearlessly all needed of short leases. This is pretty much the and wise legislation. The country's benefit ings and tone of the occasion, it would THE CROFTERS AND THEIR SCOTCH | whole doctrine of the Land League, which | and not their own temporary security should | not have been surprising to have heard was scouted out of the British Parliament | be the motive of all governmental action. | the sentiment of national Independence three years ago. Professor Stuart demands If the opposite principle is admitted soundly hissed and squelched, but such was vigor and persistency the land agitation in that education should be free throughout and put in practice, nothing but legis | not the case. On the contrary, its con-

ment." The government are more than that; MR. BLAKE'S POLITICAL PLATFORM. they are the chief stewards of the people, and it is to the people that they ultimately look adverse verdict of parliament.

The only hope that the Premier held out was that the subject would be discussed in parliament at the approaching session. What that discussion will result in is not difficult to anticipate. In the meantime the system Blake's address to the Young Libof voluntary assignments and power of preference will go on increasing, leaving creditors at the mercy of every dishonest insolvent in the country.

INDEPENDENCE DISCUSSED AT THE BANQUET.

In point of numbers and of enthusiasm the banquet tendered last evening to Sir John A. Macdonald, as the culminating expression of Conservative attachment and admiration for their leader was, without doubt, a brilliant success. The banquet hall could hold no more and the banqueters could manifest no more exuberant jubilation and delight than characterized the proceedings of last night. The intellectual portion of the bill was scarcely up to the standard, in fact, the great majority of the speeches were rather light. There were no weighty utterances, except in a few instances, although the speakers were the shining lights of the party and the prominent statesmen of the country, both Federal and Provincial. The eloquence of the night not prevent Parliament or the Government geemed to have resolved itself into one continued stream of adulation and one perpetual vow of devotion to the honored guest of the occasion. No new questions of policy were that caused the House to abrogate it in 1880; introduced, no principles were discussed. It but the business men of the country, repre- was the old abuse of political opponents, and absent ones at that.

The most conspicuous sinner in that respect was Sir John A. Macdonald himself. His personal attack on Sir Richard Cartwright was as ill-advised as it was bitter. Many of the Premier's admirers and friends regretted the exhibition, and it is noteworthy that the denunciations of Sir Richard's character was received in almost perfect silence. Sir Leonard Tilley was more judicious and dealt with the ex-Minister of Finance's policy condition of Canada, delivered a few weeks age in the Queen's Hall. Sir Leonard indignantly denied that there was any foundation for what he termed the defamatory statements of Sir Richard against the good name and credit of the country. To many present his arguments proving the falsity of Sir Richard's position were not very clear or conclusive. The only other making power. It points out that as a colony point of importance touched upon was the question of the Independence of Canada. It was broached by Sir John. The Premier once more declared his firm conviction that the position of a colony was a good enough one for Canada to hold for all score Sir John did not have his audience enquite conventional. It was felt that course had to abuse those Canadians who deem their country worthy not only of

The only other speakers who had the inclination or perhaps the courage to touch upon the question of independence were Mr. R. D. McGibbon and the Hon J. A. Chap. leau, fit representatives of Young Canada and its aspirations. The former discussed it as an open question and one not to be arbitrarily settled at the toast of the Army, Navy and Volunteers, Mr. McGibbon said : "Let me say, however, "that no matter what our views may be as to the future of our country, "whether we expect and hope to see " the connection with the mother land maintained unbroken, or whether the political horoscope seems to reveal to us a severance. imore or less complete, of those ties which ' now bind us to Great Britain so long as we ' remain subjects of the Crown, so long, at least, must the fortunes of the army and navy be regarded with loyal and affection. ate interest by all true Canadians. (Ap-' plause, ''

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who met with an ovation which was not even eclipsed by that accorded to the Premier, dealt with the open manner. His speech, which was the effort of the evening, was listened to throughwhen the Secretary of State in a passionate outburst, exclaimed that "Whother we will it or whether we will it not, introduce or father any wise and beneficial the time must come when the development. try will make it superior to all outside consi-

> Considering the men and their associations with the general surround-

The one great weakness of the Liberal party in the Dominion, up to the present, has for an approval of their conduct, and, when been its lack of a definite and positive politoccasion arises, for an endorsation against an ical platform. Hon. Edward Blake, whose honesty and ability as a statesman are unquestioned, has come before the people with a declaration of principles, which he submits to them for careful consideration and impartial judgment. Mr. erals of Toronto on the same evening that Sir John delivered his humourous and antinational speech to the young Conservatives of Montreal, was admittedly a magnificent effort, eloquent in tone, fair in criticism, wise in appreciation, and eminently patriotic in

sentiment.

The platform enunciated by Mr. Blake breathes the genuine spirit of Young Canada. and combines in a large measure the aspirations of those who favor the national sovereignty of their country. The three distinguishing planks of that platform are : First. the power to revise our own constitution with out any reference to Downing street; secondly, the right to make our own commercial treaties without the permission or interference of Imperial nincompopos, and finally, an elective Senate, which will represent and he responsible to the people and not to the First Minister of the day. The Toronto Mail says that Mr. Blake has disappointed his party in presenting a platform which is but a "lot of old planks, some of which mean nothing, and nearly all of which have been condemned by the people." The Mail is scarcely serious, but its utterance is proof of the blindness and un. fairness with which a party organ considers teelf bound to deal with the programme of its opponents. The planks which we have enumerated above are by no means old; the Confederation is quite young and they can not be a bit clder. Our nominative Senate has just had about sufficient time to be tried. and it has been found a complete failure. The want of power to make treaties has of late been more severely felt by the country than when it was in its struggling babyhood. The right to revise the constitution would be a progressive step towards independence. As must be plain to all, none of those planks are very old, and the and especially his recent speech regarding the | Mail's objection to them on the score of antiquity is not very sound or serious. They have never been placed before the country for approval or disapproval, but that fact does not prevent the Tory organ from jubilantly exclaiming that they have nearly all been condemned by the people.

> The question that gives the Mail the most uneasiness is the one relating to the treatywe cannot enter into negotiations with a foreign country, and that to make a treaty of our own accord for our especial benefit, without consulting England, would be to assume our independence.

Precisely ! that is what the country is prethem to make a move in the matter and to time to come. He declared emphatically paring to do. Sir John tells us we are the against National Independence, and gave some freest people on earth, and that we cannot very weak reasons for so doing. On this have any more inependence than we possess: but here, in regard to a fundamental right. the Government in town yesterday, the mem- tirely and enthusiastically with him. The and a first function of a free government and

> 'The treaty-making power," says the Mail " is the first attribute of an independent state and cannot be assumed by a colony unless tion forthwith." That is the intention of the present, and we have no doubt will be the realization of the near future.

It is a point of extreme importance that our foreign markets should be enlarged. There can be no question about that. At present the markets seem to be parrowing rather than enlarging, owing to our apronstring-connection. As Mr. Blake pointed out, business affairs are best managed by those who know most and best about the business. "The commercial and fiscal policy of Eng. land differs widely from ours; their lives are different, their views are different. It is necesary only to look to their public despatches upon analogous questions to observe. We have found it stated in parliament that we just missad a most advantageous convention with France by twenty hours, because our then Agent-General at Paris had to refer it to the Foreign Office in London. Before the answer came the happy moment was lost, and the treaty was lost, too. That has been stated by the First Minister at Ottawa, yet he says it would be a great harm for Canada to have power to no. gotiate treaties direct. In that case it would not have been harsly. It has been said to me, How do you expect you will be able to enforce your treaties by war unless you negotiate it through the medium of the British ambassador? Well, I never should propose to enforce a commercial treaty that way. I am rather a man of peace myself, at any rate, but the idea of insisting that if a commercial convention is broken you will go to war about it. seems to me perfectly absurd. It is said that we are too small to engage in commercial treaties advantageously. It depends upon the advantages of a treaty whether we will negotiate it or not. It does not depend upon our size, which is respectable, our numbers which are considerable, or our trade which is not to be despised. but upon the question whether the other self in power the first object and aim of a destiny." Sir John looked very solemn at | party thinks it is a good bargain to enter into government. This is a very falso view to this declaration, but the gathering cheered it or not. It seems to me the arguments against our position are entirely fallacious, and that common sense and experience alike indicate that a step in advance would be taken if Canada had the power to make her own commercial treaties."

This declaration by Mr. Blake will meet with almost unanimous endorsation from the Canadian people, whose interest it is that Canada should take her proper position among treatymaking nations. The Montreal Herald says it would like to see Mr. Blake take this important question, and would have been

epared to endorse the demand that ada's rights in this connection should acknowledged fully and immeately. The Revald expresses its conction that in taking such a position Blake would not lack for backing, but ould have the support of the entire commeral element and would be enthusiastically sheld by public opinion throughout the minion. Canada is evidently growing out ita colonial petticoats, and with pleasing pidity at that.

HOW QUEBEC IS ROBBED.

rovince of Quebec has been earning a very nenviable reputation for the loose and cooked manuer in which its business, both unicipal and provincial, has been transacted. enality has come to be looked upon as one the distinctive traits of its public men. ntegrity and honesty seem to be at a terrible count among them. Every day the people given some new evidence of gross abuse office, some new cause to distrust eir public officials. But it is seldom that community is called upon to digest such piece of flagrant corruption as that to hich we alluded in our local columns of esterday and which Le Nouvelliste of Quehas unearthed and given to the world. ie facts are these: The Lake St. John ailway Company wanted a subsidy of a half iose name is Charles Langelier. This geneman soon made his availability and useful. second-hand goods, who immediately cons known to the Railroad Company harles was well greased, and he set about ercising his influence over the Aldermen t outsiders do not know exactly how much that helf million remained with Charles d the Corporation; but it was a decent nount. The beauty of the whole trans- issied, they hit upon a bold though bazardous tion is the brazen-faced defence which scheme for meeting their ends. Mr. Langelier makes of his nging it about, and goes on to explain and a syndicate of corruptionists had been nief of Police, as treasurer. Charles thus o. A sum of money, the amount of which never definitely learned, was placed in the ads of Chevalier Vincelette, of Beauport ylum, President of the Cercle Catholique, be remitted to Mr. Trudel when the byrespecting the city's subscription had tepayers. Mr. Trudel subsequently got s money, called upon each of the members the syndicate, of whom the majority were nsorvatives, for a subscription to roward Vincelette, gave an account of his exsesand pretended expenses, and distributed balance among the syndicate.

nd in safe keeping. It is a peculiar coinciong the syndicate, Trudel commenced the astruction of five new houses to ornament e of Quebec's principal thoroughfares.

Another charge of shameless corruption is at in relation to the famous water works in ancient capital. Poor Quebec is really ng skinned alive. The city was in need improved water works. Tenders were ad. tised for. A contractor who was more tions and eager than the others to have his der accepted was Mr. Beemer, Matters re so fixed that the contractor was given inderstand that it would be worth his while go into some preliminary expenditure. hint was sufficient. The past ord and the close relationship of Mr. arles Langelier to the Mayor left Mr. emer no alternative but to secure his seres. This he did by the intervention of C. O. Perrault, Vice Consul for France this city. Mr. Perrault paid a visit to ebec, saw Mr. Langelier, told him he was erested in Mr. Beemer obtaining the conct and offered to fully indemnify him his services if he would use his influence that end. Mr. Langelier did use his inance as paid for, and Mr. Beemer got the

ach dealings as these are robbery pure and ple and ought to be punished with a term years in the penitentiary like any other suries can be thus plundered with the utst impunity.

M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE The following subscriptions have been re-

ved for the National Tribute to the i he late A. M. Sullivan:—	ami	il y
ward Murp'ry	10	00
nes O'Bilea	10	00
Lough man	10	00
G. Shui gh iessy		00
nard Tins y	5	00
erman Far ell		00
J. Curran, Q.C., M.P.	Б	00
en McGarvey	10	00
liam S. Murphy	1.	
Pyright "	' 5ີ	00
is O'Connor, Drummond, Perth.	7	00
ak Stationd	10	00
Bennett, North Onslow, P.Q.	1.	00
fogarty, Montreal	_	25
L.J. McCarthy Sorel PO	10	20.

TARRII.—A new treatment has been disred whereby this hitherto incurable disease adicated in from one to three applications, latter whether standing one year or forty s. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on relative to stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 enlogize his past services to the cause, but attent west. Toronto, Canada, \$25.38 tf deplore his backsliding.

UNAUTHENTIC RELICS.

LETTER FROM MOR. FABRE ON THE SUB-JECT-THE REV. CURE OF LACHINE TELLS HIS FLOCK WHY THE BODIES OF CERTAIN SAINTS WERE BEMOVED.

> EPISCOPAL PALACE, MONTREAL. January 20th, 1835.

To the Editor of THE POST: His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal in order to put a stop to all comments or fulse information that might occur concerning a delicate question, charges me to communicate as at present. The agitation conducted by Mr. to von what follows:—Some doubts having Parnell had done a grand work for good, and arisen at Rome concerning the authenticity of certain bodies of saints sent to different that they could live at home on their own lands For some years past this unfortunate parts of the Catholic world since 1874, the vicar-cardinal has requested the bishops to return the letters of authenticity which accompanied the relica. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, to comply with this order, remitted to His Eminence the documents regarding the authenticness of a few bodies of saints brought into the diocese since 1874.

The result is that a letter received recently from His Eminence informed Mgr. the Bishop that these letters are forged, and consequently his Lordship has given orders to the interested parties to make the relics, the authenticity of which is suspected, disappear from the churches and chapels. I have the honor to remain

Your most opedient servant, T. HAREL, Pr., CHANCELLOR.

THE RELICS AT LACHINE. The Rev. Father Piche, parish priest at Lachine, g ve the following explanations regarding the relies which had found their way illion from the City of Quebec. The city garding the renes which are 1871, when the Piedmonpuncil was at first unwilling to grant tene army extered Rome with Victor Em-How to get around the mem | manuel at their head, several Roman Catholic ers of the council was the next churches were desecrated, the holy sanctuaries nestion. The mayor had a brother thrown out into the streets. These were broken down and many bodies of martyrs were taken possession of by Jewish dealers in veyed them to their shops, where they were secreted. The church authorities, however, were not long in discovering the hidingplaces of the holy bodies, and at once set d Councillors. The effect was surprising, about reclaiming the treasured remains at Corporation granted the subsidy of any cost. The Jews, of course, made the best 09,000 demanded by the Railroad Company, exorbitant sums in payment for the bodies, which were readily forthcoming. Elated by their wonderful success, and fearful lest the supply should be exhausted be-Knowing that the only way the authorities had of renduct in the matter. He makes a clean cognizing the bodies of saints was by means east of it, and holds that he had a with much trouble to substitute for the ffect right to be paid for his services in original bodies stolen from the cemeteries and appropriately dressed, to which they attached forged letters. Thus they med for the purpose, with Benj. Trudel, little fear of detection. The plan worked successfully for several years, but, finally, the ls how this syndicate manipulated the fraud was discovered about two years ago. Naturally, great consternation ensued among he cardinals and other ecclesiastics when it was found that they had been duped so shamefully and that their people all over the world had for years been holding solemn communion with relics which they had supposed to be those of departed saints. An investigation was at once ordered to be sed the council and been ratified by the instituted, and all the churches which had been made resting-places for bodies since 1874 were asked to send the letters accompanying their treasures to Rome for examination. Those which had come with the relics of St. Claudius and St. Juliana, the latter of which was also brought to Lachine and consigned to the sacred precincts of the convent, were returned to the Holy See along with the rest, and last The only thing that seems to have given week the intelligence was received from the Pope that the supposed remains of St. arles any dissatisfaction throughout the Claudius and St. Juliana had no authenticity ole infamous business was the fact that whatever; and Father Piche was instructed Trudel charged for pretended as well as to do away with them at once. The alleged actual expenses in holding the corruption relics of St. Claudius and St. Juliana were brought to Lachine from Rome in 1880. The consternation of the people on hearing the ace that as soon as the spoils were divided announcement from the Rev. cure's lips can be better imagined than described.

THE ANNUAL DINNER AT THE GREY

NUNNERY, MONTREAL. On Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock the annual dinner to the inmates of the Grey Nunnery at the corner of Guy and Dorchester streets, by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, took place. Monsigneur Fabre presided. More than two hundred were present, among whom we noticed Rev. M. Colin, Superior of the Seminary; Rev. M. Del'uire, Director of the Montreal College; and Revds. Mesers. Tranchemontagne, College; and Revds. Messrs. Tranchemontague, Bonnissont, Guihot, Brasseur and Bedard from the Seminary; the curé of St. Joseph, Rev. Mr. Leclerc, and Rev. Father Hétu, Vicar. The Rev. Fathers Schmidt and Desjardins, S.J., accompanied by a number of scholars; Fathers Ed. of chyre and Durochers, Oblats; Father Daley from Nova Scotia, and Father Cutulle, Redemptorist. There were also present Mr. Latour, of the St. Vincent de Paul Society; Messrs. Belmaire, Devins, Hon. Mr. Desjarding and Dr. Jacques. The poor were nearly two hundred in number: there being one hundred children, reventy one aged persons, and about twenty blind people. They were all as-sembled in one large hall, the blind being placed near the entrance, the old persons on one side of the table, and the children opposite. One of the children read an address to Monseigneur Fabre, and His Lordship answered in the kindest and most encouraging terms. The poor were attended to by Mon-seigneur Fabre and the priests and gentlemen above named, and the bishop gave his blessing to all present. The dinner was followed by the benediction of the Holy Sacrament in the chapel of the congregation, which was beautifully illuminated. We cannot but admire the great charity of those who devote their lives to the relief of the poor's sufferings, who help them to my. It is a crying shame that public support their miseries, and make them feel that they also, like all men, may sometimes meet with joy and happiness in the hard pathway of

REV. CURÉ PEPIN.

We are informed that the Rev. Curé Pepin, of St. Antoine Abbée, is lying dangerously ill from an attack of inflammation of the brain The rev. gentleman has been confined to his bed for the past few weeks.

THE LATE P. J. SMYTH'S FAMILY. DUBLIN, Jan. 15.-Mr. Patrick James Smyth, the former member of Parliament for Tipperary, who died on Sunday evening, leaves a wife and family in destitute circumstances. Although he had sat in Parliament for fourteen years, and had been an industrious lawyer and author nearly all his life, he was always a poor man. He was lately offered a small office under the Home Secretary. The salary was \$1,500 a year, and his acceptance involved defection from the Par-Colorthy, Sorel, P.Q...... 10 00 nellite party, with which he had been affiliated ever since its organization. He knew that he would be called a renegade, but the burden of supporting his family made the salary an object to him, and he accepted the office, at the same time resigning the seat for

AN IRISH SERMON.

Bev. W. J. McKeogh preaches in St. Mary's-Something about Ireland to-day-Home Ruie in Five Years.

On Sunday evening Rev. W. J. McKeogh, P. P., Ballinahinch, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, preached in St. Mary's Church, Craig street, before a large congregation. The rev. gentleman, in the course of an eloquent sermon, took occasion to refer to the religious and political state of Ireland at the present day. There never was, he said, since King Henry first landed on the shores of Ireland, a time so full of hope and bright prospects for the future of the dearold land the farmers were now placed in such a position without fear of persecution from the landlords. The Parnell agitation was one grand union of bishops, priests and people, and before the power of such a combination injustice and tyranny must fade away, and justice and a healthy fellow-feeling must take their place. He knew he was addressing many of the descendants and rewas addressing many of the descendants and re-latives of Irish farmers, who were obliged to seek refuge from landlord tyranny in this New-World, and he was glad to be able to inform them that their friends in the old land were now in a good position. The rents had been reduced 20 per cent, by the land courts, but even this was only piecement justice, and he believed that next session of Parliament would see further much needed improvements in the Land Act. much needed improvements in the Land Act. Speaking of the great question of Home Rule for Ireland, and the ne'er despairing hope of every Irish heart to see Irishmen ruling Ireland from the old congress halls in College Green, the speaker expressed his firm conviction that before five years had passed away the English governors of the Green Isle would, through this powerful and constitutional agitation, he compell d to grant a full measure of homegovernment for Ireland and to place her on the same footing as the great Dominion of Canada, where paternal laws and paternal government were causing the country to progress in prosperity and peace. The education question, too, in Ireland was gradually being settled in a manner satisfactory to the Catholic popu-lation of the country. The godless oclleges and godless schools given by the English Government to a thoroughly religious and thoroughly Catholic people were turning out a failure, and the Government would have to supplant them with Catholic schools for Catholic people. The rev. gentleman expre sed his great sense of joy to find that the Irish people of America had everywhere opportunities for practising their faith and their holy religion, the love for which had gained for Ireland the pre-eminent title of the Island of Saints. Everywhere in America were beautiful churches raised to the honor of God, and good and zealous bishops and pastors, whose only object was the good of their flock and the salvation of their sonls. It was well for the Irish people to be national; it was well for them to love the land that boro them; but what was all this if they were not true to their holy religion, true to its commands, true to the examples and teachings set them by St. Patrick and St. Bridget and the numerous other holy saints who adorned holy Ireland. The speaker regretted to find

that in many cases in this country the chi'deen of Irish parents con-tracted mixed marriages—married Protest-ants and others outside the Church. He earnestly counselled young Irishmen and young Irishwomen to discountenance all such marriages, which generally resulted in so much evil and so much unhappiness. In conclusion, he earnestly prayed that Irishmen and Irish-women should give up intoxicating drink. He described drink as the fountain-head of all misfortunes. Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance, had said that Ireland sober was Ireland free," and he would say that Irish America sober and the Irish people of the country would rise to a position of influence, which their intel-

ligence and their energy entitled them to.

The sermon was listened to with great attention and made a marked impression on the con gregation.

A collection was then taken up to help to pay off the debt on the Ballinahinch church, of which Father McKeogh is pastor. Rev. Curé Lonergan officiated at Benediction.

READ THIS

equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory

CUINESE GORDON'S MISSION.

LORD WOLSELEY'S ERRORS. LONDON, Jan. 20.—A special cable despatch says:—One year ago yesterday Chinese Gor-don started for Khartoum. He was given full powers and was the first man sent out of England carrying the full powers of the State. He went to take possession of Khartoum. He agreed to "smash" the Mahdi and was instructed to restore order in the entire Soudan region. He departed as if upon a triumphal tour. He took no legions along. He was armed with a cane. He reached Khartoum without hindrance. Then he issued a Christian proclamation. He has been there ever since fighting night and day for his life. England has been several months trying to rescue him, and the end of the year witnesses the greatest living English general at the head of the flower of the empire's army engaged in the most costly and hazardons march of the present generation in the effort to rescue alive from Khartoum the Christian gentleman who took the town with a stick. But Lord Gen. Wolseley is not yet at the Soudan capital. Every one of the British newspapers is taunting the Government with the very small progress made by the expedition, and with the present disgraceful position of the entire Egyptian question. The opinion gains ground that the Government will find it absolutely impossible to abandon Khartoum after Gordon's relief. The old and once abandoned suggestion that it be p'aced under the jurisdiction of the Mudir of Dongola is being revived. Gen. Gordon himself originally proposed this, but the idea was abandoned because of the belief entertained by the majority of the Cabinet that the Mudir was a secret ally of El Mahdi and engaged in a conspiracy to secure the capital for the prophet. But the Mudir of Dongois since the start of Gen. Wolseley's expedition has over and over proved himself the most valuable ally England has in Upper Egypt, and perhaps the only real friend of consequence she has along the Upper Nile.

ERRORS BY WOLSELEY. It is learned upon trustworthy authority that despite of Wolseley's attempt to avoid criticism upon his masagement of the Khartoum expedition he really deserves serious censure. The sufferings of the troops in the terrible desert march to Gakdul are described as horrible, and it is declared that these sufferings are almost entirely attributable to the extremely bad management of the water sup ply. A large number of the troopers are said to have been kept in a state of semi-insanity half the time from thirst. This was owing to the waste of the water carried, and this was caused by the poor quality of the skins composing the water tanks and the de-fective way in which they were put together. Plenty of water ground was found at stated places, but it was impossible to reach it in most instances because of some such criminal negligence on the part of the commissary as that, for instance, of leaving the portable pumps behind, which was done at Korti. These pumps were useful in the Abyssinian campaign, and are indispensable in hurried desert marches where the water is far below the surface and the wells must be driven.

BUYING A CONTRACT.

THE FAMOUS QUEBEC AQUEDUCT.

. Quebec Paper Makes Some Astonishing Revelations-An Editor, a Vice-Consuland a Major's Brother Mixed up in the Matter.

The Nouvelliste, of Quebec, has unearthed grave scandal in connection with the Beemer contract for the construction of the now famous aqueduct in the ancient capital. Our contemporary affirms and holds itself ready to prove that the contract was obtained by flagrant corruption of the most venal character. It charges that Mr. Charles Langelier, the brother of Francois Langelier, mayor of Quebec, sold himself body and bones, as Senecal's pigs only know how to sell them-selves, to Mr. Beemer, in the aqueduct affair, for a fixed sum which was to be paid to him by Mr. C. O. Perrault, the vice-consul of France, as soon as the city council of Quebec, presided over by Langelier's brother would award the contract to M. Beemer. Both Mr. Perrault and Charles Langelier are charged with having signed their names to this bill of sale.

After making this specific charge against these gentlemen, the Nouvelliste introduces a journalist on the scene, and accuses Mr. Ernest Pacaud, editor of L'Electeur, whom it portion of the above corrupt bargain at the residence of Mr. Durocher, in Montreal, in the month of May, 1883. Mr. Pacand is, moreover, charged with having sold his paper to Mr. Becmer, and with playing a conspienous part in the whole rotten transaction. The plum to be divided among these gents was altogether \$15,000, payable in instal ments at certain epochs and on certain conditions. The document upon which our contemporary bases its charges has fallen into its hands, and in its Saturday's issue it publishes a verbatim copy of the letter. A perusal of this precious document will suffice to show that the scandal is not without a

THE LETTER.

With reference to the contract to be given on the 15th May, 1883, of the Quebec water supply: We, the undersigned, agree to the follow

Upon the award of the said contract to Mr. Beemer, contractor of Montreal, Mr. C. O. Perrault, of Montreal, binds himself to pay over to Mr. Charles Langelier, of Quebec, advocate, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) in the following manner, viz. : Two thousand dollars (\$2,000) within two weeks after said contract is signed and acknowledged by all parties interested, the balance, viz. : Thirteen thousand dollars (\$13,000) to be paid to said Chas. Langelier on a pro rata scale, as the work progresses and out of sum received upon duly approved estimates.

It is specially stipulated that this sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) will cover Mr. Langelier's services and all other contingencies from beginning of contract to its completion, including all extras which may

be decided upon. C O. PERRAULT. (Signed) C O. PERRAULT. (Signed) CHARLES LANGELIER. Quebec, May 10th, 1883.

Made in duplicate a copy remaining with Mr. C. O. Perrault and another with C. Lau-

A CLERICAL FRAUD.

PRETENDED METHODIST MINISTER CHEATING THE LONDONERS.

LONDON, Jan. 19 .- A man, pretending to be a late minister of the Bible Christian church, has been getting money here on false pretenses. He gave his name as Robinson, said he came from near Napanee, in the Bay of Quinte district, and was sadly in need of noney. Early lust week he called on Rev. Mr. Carson and asked for a loan of \$4. He said he had urgent business in a neighboring town, but would be back on Wednesday or Thursday and return the money. Mr. Carson accommodated him. He subsequently called on other clergymen and was successful in obtaining small sums from Rev. Dr. Goldsmith and Rev. Messrs. J. Vanwyck and D. P. Fletcher. So far as is known he secured \$10 altogether. When he called on Rev. Mr. Stewart on Saturday he gave strong evidence of having been seeking to drown his troubles in the flowing bowl, and his visit was unsuccessful. The man is unvisit was unsuccessful. The man is undoubtedly a fraud. He is of medium height, cleanly shaven, with fresh complexion and brown hair and wears a light colored overcoat.

BAZAAR IN AID OF HOLY CROSS

CHURCH AT KEMPTVILLE. The Kemptville bazaar held for the purpose of raising funds to rebuild the Church of the Holy Cross, was successfully terminated on the 8th inst., and the sum of \$2,500 was realized. The esteemed pastor, Rev. Michael McDonald, attended daily and by his energetic zeal contributed greatly to the result attained. The occasion will be happily remembered by those engaged in the good work, occurring us it did at the festive season when friends and relatives residing beyond the parish had assembled around the family board to enjoy the holidays and was the means of prolonging their stay. The drawing for prizes in the Grand Lottery took place on the closing night and was conducted under the supervision of Father McDonald, Jas. Corley, he reeve, and other prominent gentlemen. A list of the winning numbers is given for the benefit of those holding tickets or numbers. A concert was given by the ladies and gentlemen of the parish on the 7th and proved pleasing attraction.

This is the second bazaar that has been held to collect funds for the object stated, and the reverend pastor is very hopeful that the time is not for distant when he can begin to erect a larger and more commodious church on the site of the present edifice, an undertaking that has the cordial sympathy of his parishioners.

The drawing of prizes took place on Thursday evening, January 8th. The winning

imbers are:	:	•	
3873	5719	10095	8690
10686	6090	10729	9841
5553	5355	3599	10342
8776	10162	10106	9639
9569	3934	5523	2951
10165	<i>5</i> 795	8358	10120
9160	3071	5664	1306
7402	8531	10671	11065
10243	5487	7167	3506
7764			

ANOTHER VOYAGEUR DROWNED. A letter has been received by Mr. J. J. Allard, of Ottawa, from his son with the Nile

which he never rose

ANOTHER ASYLUM HORROR.

KANLALRE, Ill., January 17 .- The south

Seventeen Patients Burned to Death at Mankakee-The State's Criminal Neglect-No Appliances for Extinguishing Fire or Saving Life.

infirmary of the Illinois eastern hospital for insane was burned this morning at 4.25. The fire originated in the furnace room and had obtained a strong headway before it was discovered. The floors and stairways being of southern pine burned rapidly, The build ing was occupied by forty five patients, six attendants and one night watchman. Seven-teen patients in all are missing. Twelvo bodies have already been recovered, burned beyond recognition. All of the patients were The bedridden ones infirm and curable. were rescued first and those who were able to help themselves did not realize the danger in time and were the ones who perished. The attendants lost all their pereffects and many parrowly caped with their lives, one having to tie clothes together to escape from a window. There were no facilities for putting out the fire, the state not having made an appropria tion for the purpose. The building, which was new and cost \$16,000, is a total loss. It The building, which was a two storey stone and brick structure, with 45 insane inmutes, 23 on the first floor calls the "Little Archangel of Purity," with and 22 on the second. Attendants Brown, having received and pocketed \$2,000, as a Rose and the latter's wife were sleeping on the second floor. Attendants Reid and Williams and fireman Laberge slept on the first floor. The building was heated by hot air } furnaces. IT WAS 12 BELOW ZERO

when the watchman discovered smoke issu ing from the floor immediately above the furnaces. He at once awoke the attendants The smoke was drawn through the hot air flues and along the halls and stairways to all parts of the building. The fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the building, in the absence of a fire alarm and for want of facilities to quench the flames, were found to be in vain. Attendant Reid began dragging and carrying out the nationts, many of whom, clad in their night clothes only, rushed from the bitter cold air back into the building. Real, at the risk of his own life, struggled until twenty-one of the twenty-three patients were secured, when he became exhausted and was carried away. The second floor attendant, Rose, and his wife, heard the alarm and escaped down the stairway just before it fell. The attendant Brown, sleeping on the same floor, was awakened by the smoke and attempted to save a ber bed expecting to die. She tried every patient in an adjoining room, but failed, and sliding down by the aid of a sheet from his window, jumped to the ground. Superintendent Dewey reached the secue, and with ladders climbed to the second story window and was able to rescue some patients. Almost all the patients refused to co-operate in the efforts being made to save them, and were only rescued by being dragged from the flames and held from returning. A marvel-lous escape was that of an inmate who fell with the second floor, striking the burning debris above the turnace and bounding to the ground uninjured. The remains taken from prisoned state of the blood produced by that the ruins are burned to fragments, and can only be identified by the locations in which they were found.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST

was held this afternoon. Superintendent Dewey testified that he had asked the legislature two years ago to protect the detached wards from fire, and that \$1,000 was allowed which was insufficient. There was only four inches between the outside and ten inches between the inside of the furnaces and the pine joints of the floor. He attributed the great loss of life to the fact that the patients were almost all suffocated by the smoke before they could be reached and the inability or unwillingness of the insane patients to try and help themselves. The remains, with one exion, were represented by simply a handful of charred ashes. The entire remains of | trict Water Trust shows that on the 23d inst, ten victims were spread on a table two feet there were in the different reservoirs alto square. Friends are arriving in search of the gether 1,992,280 gallons of water, being an lost ones. The scenes on their arrival and increase of 373,502,000 gallons on the quantity viewing the charred remains are heartrending. Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the State from parties asking as to the safety of their friends among the 1,500 in-mates of the hospital. The coroner's jury are investigating as to whether the furnaces were defective. The fact that there is

NO GENERAL FIRE ALARM between the various buildings of the hospital or any system of waterworks to protect life and property accounts in a great measure for the very large loss of life. H. W. Belden, aged 50, of Galesburg, Ind., one of the victims, and the only one whose remains resemble those of a human being, was a prominent man in his business. He was on the second floor, was an invalid and was unable to help himself. Superintendent Dewey, aided by an attendant, placed a ladder to his window and ascending it broke the glass with his hands, but being unable to break the sash descended for an implement with which to break it. Meantime, Belden's shrieks for help were loud and agonizing, but as Dewey re-ascended his cries died away. Smoke and flames poured from the windows, so that no help could be given him. Dewey, hearing calls for help from another window, hurried to the rescue, and though a man of light build dragged a 180 pound patient through the window and bore

him safely to the ground. THE ONLY CHANCE

for obtaining water was from the small wash stand faucets, not even fire buckets or barrels being on hand. Night Watchman Goff registered a report of his calls every half-hour. The register showed that he visited the furnace room at 3.40 and found it all right. At 4.10 he discovered the fire. The floor immediately over the furnaces had frequently been noticed by attendants sleeping there to be uncomfortably hot. The alarm of fire was sounded in the city, but Kankakee has no gation into an alleged outbreak of lawlessness fire department and the hospital is half a mile in that island. From Benbecula another care away, so no aid reached the scene. The furnaces in other recently completed hospital Reginald and Lady Gordon Catheart, in a detached words are built in the same style letter addressed to their tenantry on there is and at the same distance from the pine timbers as in the building burned.

KANKAKEE, Ill., January 19.—The bodies of five other victims of the hospital fire were recovered to-day, They were, Alfred Runyard, aged 50, of Winnebago; C. M. Tyler, aged 45, of Sheldon; C. Stotz, of Chicago, aged 65; John Nathan, of Chicago, aged 42; Orlando Ellis, of Pontiac, aged 42. The remains of Runyard and Stotz would each fill a collar box. The inquest is progressing.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

FORT WAYNE, January 19.—The railroad brakemen's strike terminated last evening. expedition, conveying intelligence of the The railroad company is permitted to run death by drowning of Wm. Doyle, of Ottawa, double-header freight trains on condition one of the voyageurs. While ascending a that the strikers who choose to work shall be rapid the boat which Doyle was steering was reinstated and not be discharged for particidouble-header freight trains on condition that the strikers who choose to work shall be tossed about violently and he was thrown pating in the strike. The chairman of the out into a whirlpool, out of the depths of strikers committee says the strike was given. up because the members of organized lodges of conductors and engineers, who had urged Richard Worthington, publisher, New the brakemen to strike, and who gave them a York, has assigned; liabilities \$300,000; promise of moral and financial support; had nominal assets \$400,000. TWO PLUCKY WOMEN.

WHO TOOK MATTERS INTO THEIR OWN HANDS AND CAME OUT AHEAD.

Cooley's (Norwich, Conn.) Weekly. "If there were any gentlemen in this car, exclaimed a natty little woman with black eyes and of ludy-like appearance, in a street car the other day, "they would not allow this brute of a drunkard to annoy me. I'd like to be his wife for half an hour, I'd dress him down!" Cowed by her justifiable anger, the genteel,

well-dressed debauchee went out upon the platform. The little lady quickly sprang to the door, braced herself against it, and cried out: "Now come in if you can?" And he did not come in!

The habit of independence should be cultivated whenever possible, and exercised whenever necessary for the maintenance of nersonal rights. It requires a deal of pluck for a weman to do this, but it pays every time. We were forcibly impressed with this fact by a conversation had last week with Mrs. S. A. Clark of East Granby, Conn.
Many a man, pursued by a revengeful foe,

will appreciate what she says. For overten years on every possible occasion, and chiefly when she was least on her guard, a mysterious enemy made covert as-

saults upon her. An open foe she says, she could meet; but an ambushed enemy was horribly exasperating. She called to her aid the wisest and most discreet friends she had.

She expended all the money she could spare to detect and disarm him. But she could not succeed and was worried to distraction. A daughter residing in Iowa, was sent for to comfort her in her anxiety. When she learned what her mother had suited, with true Western pluck, she told her she must take courage, do as she told her, and she would triumph over her fee. For tenling years sho had been annoyed, and at last beek sche, headache, irritability, spinal weakness, hot head, cold hands and feet told her that the effect was getting fatal. Her health and spirits finally broke down under the strain, and in 1875 she suffered unutterable tor-tures for several months from inflammation of the bladder. In 1878, renal hemorrhage and gravel, with frequent attacks of chills and fever, overcame her. Her suffering she says surpassed description. Finally her stomach refused all solid food, and for a month she lived on a teacupful of milk three

that she had a combination of desperate diseases common to woman in middle life. While treating one the others grew worse. Six weeks from the time she took her daughter's advice and dismissed her expansive and useless professional attendants, sho resumed her place at the table and from that day to this has been in sound and satisfactory health, which she attributes entirely to the use of warner's safe cure. All her ailments were caused by inaction of the kidneys and a

times a day. Nervous prostration ensued. Sleep was impossible. Walking was out of

the question, and in despair of relief she took

reputable school of physicians, who agreed

inaction. This was her secret enemy.
"If I were rich," she exclaimed to the reporter, "I would give that preparation to every suffering woman, for I am certain from my own bitter experience, that renal disorders and poisoned blood are the source of the many constitutional complaints to which

women are subject." Mrs. Clark is a very estimable lidy, who is to be congratulated on having so effectually routed an enemy which for so many years implaceably and pitilessly pursued her. If other ladies would take the same course they would not be subject to these secret foes.

SCOTCH NEWS.

EDINBURGH WATER SUPPLY .- The fortnightly statement of the Edinburgh and Die a fortnight ago. The average delivery per day was 14,203,000 gallons-equal to 41.77 gallons per head of the population supplied.

Her Majesty the Queen has presented to the Aberdeen Free Public Library a copy of each of Her Majesty's works.:—"Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands from 1848 to 1851," and "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands from 1852 to 1882." Both volumes, which are sent through Sir II. F. Ponsonby, the Queen's Secretary, bear Her Majesty's autograph.

DEATH OF DR. W. LINESAY ALEXANDER.—The Rev. Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander, F.R.S. E., dien at Musselburgh on Saturday, at the age of 76. Dr. Alexander was born at Leith, and educated at Leith High School and at the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He held several charges in connection with the Congregational body in England and Scotland, and was latterly Principal of the Scottish Congregational Hall.

A VALUABLE SEAM OF COAL STRUCK IN FIFESHIRE.—Sinking operations have been recently going on at the Lindsay Pit, belonging to the Fife Coal Company, with a view to reach the lowest or best seam in Fifeshire—the "Dunfermline splint." The operations have been prosecuted most successfully, and the coal has just been struck at the denth of 130 fathoms. The scam is five feet in thickness, and was found to be superior in quality to anything hitherto wrought by the com pany. The field under lease to the company is about 1000 acres in extent, and contains an aggregate thickness of 39 feet of workable

The crofter agitation, both on the islands and on the mainland, is apparently as active as ever. The Sheriff of Argy I is about to of scizure of grazings is reported; and Sir lands, comment strengly on the ingustitude shown by the crofters and cortain line all the benefits that have been conferred upon them since the estates came into Lady Catheart's possession. While promising to continue kindly and indulgent treatment towards the needy and struggling among their tenants, Sir Reginald and Lady Catheart intimate to them that the consuquence of persistence in their lawless proceedings would be the employment of force to compel them to do their duty. In Sutherlandshire the memorandum sent by the Duke, in reply to the petitions presented to him by his crofters for more land, is being discussed. and dissatisfaction and disappointment expressed at its terms. At Lairga meeting was hold on Friday night, at which the memorandum was characterised in strong language, and a committee was appointed to draw up a reply in which their dissatisfaction with the proprietor's offers should be clearly ex-

The Winning Commercial says collections are improving and the circulat n of money in the province is on the increase.

SIR JOHN.

THE CREAT BANQUET

ADDRESS OF THE PREMIER AND SPEECHES BY OTHER MINISTERS -ADDRESSES FROM THE CON-STITUENCIES.

Sir John A. Macdonald was, last week, the lion of the hour in Montreal, and from morning mutal night was receiving the homage of our citizens. On the Tuesday addresses were presented from St. Johns, P.Q., Pictou, N.S., Lunemberg, N. S., Halifax, N.S., Rapid City, Man., Huntingdon, P. Q., and Quebec

The Quebec deputation was composed of the following gentlemen: -Thos. McGreevy, M.P., H. M. Price, J. J. Foote, Quebec Chronicle, Rubert McGreevy, S. X. Cimon, G. J. Charlton, Hon. A. P. Caron, Sir Hector Langevin, A. L. Light, Hon. J. G. Blanchet, provincial secretary, Hon. John Henrn, E. N. Chinie, J. G. Bosso, M.P., P. Valliere, J. A. Charlebois, A. Charlebois, T. Chapais, J. Hamel, B. Venet, C. McGreevy, R. H. Mc-Greevy, C. W. Carrier, Levis, James Adams, Ph. O'Regan, D. J. Power, J. R. Clancy, T. Chase Casgrain and F. E. Roy, M.P.

Addresses were also presented from Queen's county (P.E.I) liberal-conservative association; Cumberland county (N.S.) association. by Mr. R. J. Leckie; county of Pontisc, by Mr. Bryson, M.P., the town of Fraserville, hy Dr. Grandbois, M.P., and the county of Richelieu, by their member, Mr. A. H. Massne, and by the county of Temissousta.

The Pontiac deputation comprised Messrs. W. J. Ponpore, M.P.P., S. McNally (warden), R. C. MacRitchie, G. H. Perry, C.E., John A. Cowan and John Bryson.

Bir John A. Macdonald made brief responses to each of the addresses. The reception in the afternoon at the Windsor was largely attended. Messrs. Geo. A. Drummond, R. D. McGibbon and D. Macmaster, Q.C., M.P., performed the duty of presentation. At the request of Lady Macdonald, Mrs. G. A. Drummond remained with her during the afternoon. The pro-occdings were enlivened by an excellent selection of music, which was performed during the afternoon by Mr. Herbert Patten's

THE BANQUET.

orehestra.

The Junior Conservative Club have every banquet in the evening. Although over a all this, and had something to do with it. hundred more seats had been provided in the When he first went into Parliment, grand dining room of the Windsor Hotel he saw slaughtering in the streets, and than ever before, many were unable to gain people killing each other, or try-even a glimpse of the interior, and had to ing to kill each other. He saw the troops hanquet hall were very pretty and appropriate. were two peoples opposed to each other, civil All around the room and in front of the balcony were arranged banners and bannerets, if there was a union between these two races, which produced a very pretty effect. In if all the old omnities vanished it was because rear of the place occupied by the guest of the by the joint action of men like Sir George evening was a very effective combination of Cartier, representing the French-Canadians, solored material, flags and streamers surrounding a portruit of Sir John, the whole being surmounted by the Premier's coat-of-

arms, and the dates 1844-1884. vening, the Right Hon, Sir John Macdonald Minister of Inland Revenue : Hon. John Car-Quebec; Hon. John Hamilton, Mr. George of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; Hon. Senator Carvel, Hon. J. G. Blanchet, Pro-vincial Secretary of Quebec; Hon. F. X. A. Trudel, Hon. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Railways; Mr. Thos. White, M.P., Mr. C. C. John Bearn, Mr. F. X. Cimon, M.P., Hon, the liberal premier of England, who know George B. Baker, M.P., Mr. M. H. Gault, that he (Sir John) was a conservative, know-M. P., and Mr. J. A. Ouimet, Q. C., M. P., and on his left were Sir Hector Langeviu, Minister of Public Works : Sir David L. Macphemon, Minister of the Interior; Hon. A. W. McLelan, Minister of Marine and addressed a letter which was placed in his Fisherine; Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary (Sir John's) hand and which stated that "in of State; Hon. J. J. Ross, Premier of the acknowledgment of long and distinguished Province of Quebec: Hon. Thos. Ryan, services Her Majesty has graciously authorof crown lands, Quebec; Mr. J. G. H. Ber- sneer at such bonors, yet they inconsistently geren, M.P., Mr. George Stephen, Hon. Thus, M. Greevy, M.P., Mr. L. H. Massue, M.P., Mr. A. Desjardins, M.P., Mr. D. Sir R. Cartwright. And yet he was scarcely Gircuard, M.P., Mr. P. B. Vanasse, M.P., a chivalrous man, and a knight should be a Hop. Louis Beaubien, Dr. Desaulniers, M.P., chivalrous man, true in allegiance and loyal Mr. A. W. Wright, secretary of the Manutohis party. The duty of the knighthood, facturers' Association of Ontario; Mr. D. B. Woodworth, M. P., Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M. P., Hon. Bound A. Smith and Mr. D. to fight in defence of that crown. But Sir Macmaster, Q. C. M. P. Thevice-chairmen Richard Cartweight set himself up as the WIT Messis. C. J. Duherty, James Guest, P. | champion of independence; he was set up to J. Coyle, William Wilson, David Henderson,

The menu was then discussed and it was well up to the customary standard of excel- the man who is a privy councillor of Canada, lence provided at the Windsor. Letters and telegrams of regret at absence were read from her heirs and successors-only think of it, Kir Alexander Campbell, Hon. Frank Smith, the man who has accepted the order of Hon. M. Bowell, Mr. W. Meradith, Mr. knighthood at her band, who is supposed Convol. M.P., Mr. Amyot, M.P. A enlogis tic telegram was read from Count Premio

C. P. Davidson, Q. C., R. D. McGibbon, J. L. Archambault, J. Phillip Withers, B. Tansey, Henry Starnes, jr., and D. E.

of posite the principal table. Lady Macdon maintain, and still flaunting the title of the faced her hasbend and was accompanied K.C.M.G. When reading of this he thought Ly Lady Tilley. Mrs. Ryan, Madame Caron of the language put into the mouth of Lady and Mrs. McLehn. An address from the Constance by Shakspeare to the Archduke of lady triends of the Junior Conservative Club, of Montreal, was then read congratulating be killed. "Thou cold-blooded slave, didst Sir John on his recently acquired honors and thou not speak like thunder on my side, been

along the streets of this magnificent city to show that, even if they could not give him their political confidence, they appreciated the honest and earnest exertions of a public man, was gratifying to bimself and to all the lovers of their country when they see that public service, well-meant service, was so greeted. On the 11th inst. he was three score and ten years old, and forty years ago he commenced his political life in Montreal, where he entered parliament and made a first attempt at a speech. Here too he first took office under the Crown: Reference had been made to the honor recently conferred on him by Her Majesy. Great as the honor was in itself, he felt that it was increased when Her Most Gracious Majesty, with gracious words, invested him personally, with her own hands, threw the ribbon over his shoulder with her own hands not upon the Premier of anada, but upon the man who for years had represented the mawas three score and ten, strong for his years, strong in health, and thanks to a kind Providence and thanks to the care of a good wife (loud and enthusiastic cheering, the whole audience rising), he felt, as old Adam said, like a lusty winter, frosty but kindly. Recently he had to review in I oronto the whole of his own political career and the develop-ment and progress of Canada during that life; the formation of the Dominion and its progress ever since. He was glad to see that the Globe, although painting him in somewhat doubly shadowed lines, had proved itself an unwilling witness to the important share he had had in the political events of Canada for the last forty years. Whether for good or evil, for right or wrong, one thing was clear .- that this country has grown, it has developed; it has grown from four small, isolated provinces without credit, with small population, without much hope, without cohesion, and without ambition, to one Dominion. During his time, during the time he had been in the government, they have seen the races -- the French and the English races-formally drawn up in hostile array each against the other, ready to fly at each other's throats-they have seen them here tonight, as they have seen them before during the time that he was a public man, going side by side as fellow subjects and as friends, as constitutional supporters of the British sysreason to feel gratified at the success of the tem introduced anto Canada. He had seen be disappointed. The decorations of the called out to seep the peace, because there war, in fact. And he was proud to say that and by the co-operative action of men of the British race, like himself that they found themselves one happy, contented, united people, united on political questions with-When Mr. J. S. Hall, the president of the lout reference to race and without referclub, entered the hall, accompanied by the ence to religion, independent opinions. distinguished guest of the evening, Sir John Both had had to bear the torrent of party A. Macdonald, followed by the other invited abuse, but were satisfied to be unpopular for guests, everyone in the vast gathering rose to a time, as they knew they were right, as time their ket. Cheer after cheer arose, handker had proved. In a few days he would have chiefs were waved, and Sir John, howing his acknowlgements, passed to his sent veiling in Ottawa by the quanimous voice amid a perfect ovation. The chair of the parliament and the people of Canada, was occupied by Mr. John S. Hall, jr., and with the unanimous assent of the president of the Junior Conservative club, people of Outario, of unveiling the statue and on his right sat the honored guest of the raised to the memory of Sir Jeorge Cartier. G.C.B., Sir Leonard Tilley, Minister of Finance; Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence; Hon. John Costigan, public position, to look back on the career of have attempted to divert immigration to have attempted to divert immigration. Sir George Cartier and himself. He did other countries than Canada. I have been, Ninister of Inland Revenue; Hon. John Car. Sir George Cartier and Ininself. He did other countries than Camada. I not seem ling, Postmaster General; Hon. J. Norquay, not intend to repeat the review of and those connected with me have been oblication of the Province of Nanitoba; Hon. Theo. Robitaille, his career for forty years. His speech in Jets of obloquy for years. But when I find exclientement Governor of the Province of Toronto will be published at a small cost. That the opposition, not satisfied with the loss of office, not satisfied with Referring to certain sneers made by opposi-A Drummond, Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, Speaker | tion organs at the time of his reception of the abusing us, goes so far as to abuse our coun-Grand Cross of the Bath, which implied that he sought such houors, he said that he had never done so, and that all the honors conferred upon him -the K.C.B., the post of Privy Councillor and the Grand Cross-had Colby, M.P., Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P., been conferred on him unsolicited; and without flon. R. Ruggles Church, Mr. R. N. Hall, his knowing of the intention of the Crown. In G. M.P., Mr. Henry N. Paint, M.P., Hon. the latter case, the first intimation he reLet Forein, M.P., Mr. Bourbeau, M.P., Hon. coived of it was a note from Mr. Gladstone,

ing that he was a supporter of the national policy, not a free trader; knowing that all the charges that had been brought of corruption, and scandals, and all the rest of it, yet he L. O. Taillon, Attorney-Gen ized me to offer you the honor Quebec: Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, and rank of G. C. B." It was W. W. Lynch, Commissioner the fashion for some to affect to asked similar honors for their own friends like Sir W. Howland and Sir A. Smith and when occasion calls for it, was to surround the sovereign and the crown, and if necessary to fight in defence of that crown. But Sir see how such a thing would be received by the people of this country. Mr. Blake will not commit himself to the policy yet: he will wait to see how

the cat will jump. And so they tried it the otherday, and gentlemen, only think of it, who has sworn allegiance to Her Majesty, to have knelt at her feet, kissed her hand and received the accolade on both shoulders, Real consultaneous of Spain. Also from saying, "Rise, Sir Richard Cartwright, true, M.P., on behalf of the Lower St. Lawrence.

Lawrence.

Lawrence the cuttered the room and took seats casting aside the loyalty he has sworn to casting aside the loyalty he has sworn to casting and still fleunting the title of asking his acceptance of four banners. sworn my soldier, bidding me depend upon. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts by the thy star, thy fortune and thy strength, and sworn my soldier, bidding me depend upon

day and the previous one. To see der if it ever crossed his mind that he would struction there has been nothing at all to as it were the population without cease to be a gentleman with a star on his equal it. In the original contract of distinction of race, or of politics, surging breast and honor on his brow. Gentleernment that casts on ourselves the responsibilities as well as the privileges of self-government. We may govern ourselves as we please; we may misgovern ourselves as we We put a tax on the products of the industries of our fellow-subjects in England, Ireland and Scotland. If we are attacked, if our shores are assailed, the mighty powers of England on land and sea are used in our defence. What thing more can we have? Aye, we can have one thing more. We can upset the conservative party, we can have an adorned him with the star, (Loud and enthu- army and navy of our own, commanded by a siastic cheering). Great as the gratification was to him personally, that gratification was to him personally, that gratification was shared by the majority of the people of Canada. They felt that this distinguishing mark of Her Majesty's approbation was conferred not upon John A. Macdonald, that we shall want no armies and no navies, not upon the Premier of anally but upon the series of Sir Richard Cartwrights, but I don't Look round the werld, gentlemen, and what do we see to-day? We see the nations of the jority of the people of Canada. (Cheers.)
Her Majesty was conferring a distinction upon Canada by conferring an honor upon him. Referring to his years Sir John said he that war is the natural state of man, and that peace is but the sickly exhibition of an exhausted civilization." Look at Europe at this moment. Look at the smaller countries with a diminutive popula-tion. Look at Belgium with her army although her neutrality is guaranteed by the other powers. Look at Holland with hers. Look at little Switzerland with her army although her neutrality is also guaranteed. And gentleman, in our case we should be compelled to have an army a navy, a diplomacy; we should have the enormous cost of walking alone, independent, and yet we never could be certain but that at any moment a convulsion or fit of emotion in the neighboring republic might absorb us into the great republican net. Where would then be our country, our independence, the glorious state of order and prosperity we have now? Here we are free from all the complications of European history. If England -and England will never go to war unless she is obliged to in defence of her own honor-if England goes to war we can defend our own shores, and, as experience has proved, the young men of this country and the pirliament of this country, the representatives of the people, will vie with the chole of our people in coming to the support of the mother land. The history of Europe has shown that by slow degrees the nations are growing larger and England is circumscribed, notwithstanding her great power and wealth by the territorial limits of the British isles. With her enormons energy, with her healthful climate and healthful people, that population, if there was only standing room enough, would keep its roads there, occause they used to go down to race with any nation in the world. But the Lowisuds—and not steal, gentlemen, but Great Britain cannot hold the people she has | walk away with their neighbor's cattle-they now, and she must send her surplus population to other lands. She desires now, she has found out at last that colonies are not mere sources of weary vexation and danger, At this moment the different parties in England are contending with each other as to who shall have the greater merit of encouraging emigration to the colonies, and we may look forwardnotwithstanding the opposition of our own friends at home -to the people of England still sending their surplus population to Australia and Canada, and if Eugland by her territorial limits is bounded, she will receive expansion and strength enough from her colonies to equal, to match and overmatch any nation in the world. We have enemies in our camp: it is not an enemy that has done such dishonor, but it is her own familiar friends, those with whom we have taken counsel, those of our own lineage, those living in this country, these are the foes of Canada who have offered the insult, maligned her climate, the friend of every

> poured in their shot on the flag, she cried in inguage which I envy:—
> "Shoot if you must this old gray head, But spare our country's flag, she said " Referring to the fact that since 1867 the conservative party had governed the country and introduced the National Policy, the right hon, gentleman said it was no new policy, but had been announced years previously by Sir Alexander Galt and waited on by the party, but not introduced until the time had come for it. At that time infant manufactures were being crushed, population was going to the United States, farmers were shut out from the American market, and the country was liable to be swamped at any moment by bad crop. Under these circumstances the national policy was announced years ago. with the result known. And it was shocking toobserve the fiendish glee with which the opposition papers chronicle every failure that now takes place. If a tradesman's wife mismanages things, if a shop shuts down a week in order to clean the machinery, it is published in all the papers as another stoppage under the N. P. There was a time of depres sion, but protectionists in the United States suffered still more, and the number of insolvencies was greater than amongst ourselves. In England a degree of misery existed among the working and industrial classes to-day, a severe depression with which the United States cannot compare. But what was actually the case with Canada to-day? It was suffering actually from too much plenty. We have got more wheat and flour than was wanted, and therefore the price was low. They had more cotton goods than there are backs to make shirts for, and therefore the price of cotton was low. They had more woollen goods for the time than the people can consume. But that was a happy kind of

try, I feel inclined to use the language put

into the mouth of that grand old American

lady who, when the union slag was pulled

down, raised it up in the presence of the

Southern army, and as the Southern soldiery

m tery.
Sir John then continued. But there is one other thing-one other item in our policy to which I have not alluded; that is the carrying out of the Canadian Pacific railway. I fell in 1873, an advocate to the advancement of that great railway for uniting all the provinces of the Dominion. I rose in 1878 without a change of mind and without a change of principle. Like the Bourbons I had forgot-ten nothing and I had learned nothing. I had not forgotten that in 1873 we had promised a national policy; I had not forgotten that in 1873 we had promised to complete a Provident, Mr. Hall, Mr. R. D. GcGibbon dost thou now pass over to my foe? that in 1873 we had promised to complete a farmy and may) and duly honored.

The chairman then proposed the toast of the evening, "Our Guest," in complimentary thy recreant limb." Sir John continued: Gamaliel Cartwright or Gamaliel Mackenzie. And graceful terms.

Sir John Macdonald on rising was greeted with prolonged cheering and applause, which the first from the bottom of his heart he appreciated the honor paid to him that

men, we want no independence in this and now hardly the ten years have expired. country except the independence that The road is to be finished in 1886. The we have at this moment. What councillations are Canadian gentlemen, men try in the world is more independent who had made their money in Canthan we are? We have a perfect independada, and men who are principally Montence, we have a sovereign that allows us to do as we please. We have an Imperial gov- more money than they know what to do with; men who might have pleased themselves in going to Europe as some Americans go, for they say that Paris is the heaven to which all good Americans go, men who might have gone to spend their lives in domestic or foreign felicity as others have done, they ventured their all, they ventured their fortunes, their ability, their credit and all they had to this grand line of railway. They have been successful, gentlemen; but why were they successful? I will tell you, because they are Canadians to the core. They were resolved not to rest or to let their minds rest until they took hold of this great enterprise. And among the many things that I, perhaps, in my idle vanity may pride my-self on, I pride myself on none more than in this-that I was able to exhibit some kind of thought reading (and there are some thought readers here, for I am looking at one this moment) when I put my eye upon the men in Montreal that would be most likely to complete the Grand railway. And long after we are gone to our graves; in the history of the development of Canada; in the history of the progress of Canada; in the history of this mighty empire -the mighty empire is going to grow in our day or in the day of our immediate descendants—the names of these men will be regarded as men and as patriots deserving of all the credit and of all the honor that their earnestness, their devotion and ability and perseverance entitles them to. Pointing to a map, Sir John said: Here, gentlemen, is a small town called Montreal, and running your eye along the diagram you will see how far the road is finished. There you have an idea of the Canadian Pacific railway. You will see the very few spots that remain to be finished, and if you take good care of your health, if u don't go to too many banquets houer of Sir John Macdonald (lond you laughter), if you go to bed early and rise early, and obey your wives' injunctions, every one of you, old and young, may hope to travel over-personally to travel over-that great Gentlemen, it is not a vision. have almost a physical view of its completion remedies in the department of medicine for now. We have taken possession of the the cure of Consumption, Scrojula, and all land of that railway now; everyone of you can next year travel over that road, and you will bless your stars that you are belonging to a country where we have men so strong and so able and so player in New Haven. caergetic as to be able to build thousands of miles of railway in six short years. In my Highland country, in days before the rebellion of 1745, there were very few roads, My countrymen then did not want many

> " If you'd seen those roads before they wore made, You would lift up your hands and bless Gen-

> did not want to leave any tracks behind them to the Highlands. Sir Charles Wade

went up there and made a military road,

and somebody said :-

eral Wade." Gentlemen, I have to return you again my sincere, my ardent, my respectful and my heartfelt thanks for this crowning honor. I shall remember it as long as I live-as long as memory hold its sway-and I hope, gentlemen, and I believe that in future years you will look back with some degree of pleasure on this assemblage as one in which you have taken part, in which you, gentlemen, have met to do honor to a man who, with all his follies and sins of omission and commission, loved his country with a passionate love, and you will forgive him, as the Divine Master would for-

Mr. C. J. Doherty, of the Junior Conservative Club, proposed the health of "The Cabinet of the Dominion." Sir Hector Langevin replied, referring to the great services of the hero of the evening, and specially eulogizing his services in connection with the railway development of the country. His services to the French Canadians had also been great and considerate. They had cause to be thankful to Sir John Macdonald, for their laws and nationality had been granted by him. He had also

done much to allay race prejudices and of fun scaring echool girls with dead cats. his policy had enabled many of his countrymen to return from the neighboring republic where they had gone. He felt a tinge of sorrow that Sir George Cartier was not present, and felt sure that if he had been he would thank them for this honor done to his great colloague, and would urge them to follow in his steps and the traditions of the Conservative party. Sir Leonard Tilley sald he was sure that it

was not necessary for him to add anything to the high mark of approval given to the guest of the evening. He proceeded to reply to certain statements made by an ex-minister of finance in Monteal recently. After briefly criticising them he sain he would meet those statements with figures and proofs of their incorrectness in Parliament as the time was short. He felt sure that Sir R. Cartwright knew that his calculations were incorrect, and it was a crying shame that any public man should make such assertions without foundation in order to damage the country's credit.

Sir David Macpherson and Mr. Chapleau replied to the toast, "The Parliament of Canada. Hon. J. Costigan also responded and took

advantage of the opportunity to deny that any difference existed between himself and Mr. Curran, as stated in a certain paper. Mr. Curran, M. P., also made some felicitons remarks and endorsed the statement of

Mr. Costigan.
Hons. J. J. Ross, W. W. Lynch and J. Norquay. (Manitoba) responded for the Local Legislatures, and Mr. D. A. Macmaster, M. P., H. McLennan for Agriculture and Commerce. The assembly did not disperse until three o'clock.

MR. BLAKE'S POLICY.

AN ELECTIVE SENATE, POWER TO MAKE TREATIES AND FREE TRADE.

TORONTO, Ont., January 13 .- How Edward Blake addressed the members of the Young Men's Liberal club to-night in Shartesbury ball. It was expected he would say some thing on the question of independence, but he did not touch upon it. He advocated, amongst other things, an elective senate, the power to make our own treaties, and the power to alter our constitution without reference to the imperial parliament. He vigorously attacked the protective policy of the present government and its results, charging that it had been a failure and that it discriminated in favor of the rich as against the poor. He said that it had taken away from

DRIVE IT AWAY.

Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrotula or some chronic form of disease. Burdock Blood Bitters will do it.

Gentlemen of fashion now sport from three to seven finger rings in addition to the gold. or silver hangles now so frequently worn by them. This is very clearly usurping women's

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says : "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ngo, and was induced by a friend, who witnessed the occurence, to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds.' See that you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, as there are imitations on the murket

The total number of vessels built on the Wear in 1884 was seventy, with a total tonnage of 99,424, being a decrease of fiftysix vessels and 112,937 tons as compared with

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, N.S., writes: "I was afflicted with rhoumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. l'homas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four hottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave round to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

The British colonial secretary has sent a circular to Australian colonies reassuring them that the imperial government is taking action to prevent the extension of the annexation of foreign powers in the Southern Pacific.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the first blood medicine to prove a real success, still holds its place as first in public estimation, both at home and abroad, as shown by its miraculous cures, and immensely increased sales.

A social scientist has discovered that Joe Smith, the founder of Mormonism, was a Vermonter. Brigham Young, too, was a Vermonter. John H. Noyles, father of the Oneida Community, was a Vermonter.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is composed of two of the most valuable remedies in the department of medicine for wasting conditions of the body.

Celestial Yan Foo Lee, who carried off the sophemore class prize for English composition in Yale College, turns up as the best chess

A HALF OR WHOLE BOTTLE OF MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER mixed with the water of the bath is of great use to invalids and all delicate or nervous persons, as it revives and braces up the failing strength, and soothes the most irritable nervous system.

The Army and Navy Journal acknow lodges that drunkenness is common in the army, but it feels bound to say that "the worst soldiers are not always those who drink.

For Bronchial and Throat Afflictions Allan' Lung Balsam is unequalled .- See adv.

"I will give you my head," exclaimed a person to Montesquien, "if every word of the story I have related be not true." "I accept the offer," replied the philosopher, "presente of small value strengthen the bonds of friendship, and should never be refused.'

The decided beneficial effect of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion in the treatment of female weakness and nervous prostration, has given it a widespread reputation, and in every case the story is the same: "My health is so much improved since using it," "I feel like a new woman," that we do not hesitate to recommend it to everyoue is need of a health renewer.

The outlook for business in Boston and other prominent places in New England dur- of life is the blood. From it the system reing the present year appears to be encourag- | ceives all its material of growth and repair, ing, says the New York Herald. Eminent New York bankers say that 1885 will be a better year for business than 1884.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a vorm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Mark Twain and his wife are said to have jointly more than a million dollars, and yet Mark insists on going about the country telling how Huckleberry Finn had dead loads

For the prompt and certain care of erysipelas, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is the specific endorsed by the most eminent medical authorities.

AN EARL DEAD IN TEXAS.

Big Springs, Tex., Jan. 14.—The Earl of Aylesford died here last evening of inflammation of the howels. The remains will be sent to England. He was a large property owner

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any rain.

A. M. SULLIVAN RELIEF FUND. DUBLIN, Jan. 15. -The contributions in Ireland to the fund for the relief of A. M. Sullivan's widow and family now amount to \$25,500. The English contribution makes the present total about \$36,000, and the promoters of the fund hope to bring it up to \$50, 0CO.

THE POPE ON THE COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—A special from Rome says the Pope is preparing a special letter in which he will congratulate Archbishop Gibbons, as well as all the bishops in the recent assembly of the Plenary Council mon the issue of their deliberations, and upon the harmony and unity with which the conclusions of the council were reached. It is believed Mgr. Gibbons will be created a cardinal in May.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS HONORED. NEW YORK Jan. 13 .- A special from Rome says the Pope is preparing a special letter in which he will congrutulate Archbishop Gibbons, as well as all the hishops of the recent assembly in plenary council, upon the issue of their deliberations and upon the harmony and unity with which the conclusions of the council were reached. It is believed Arch-bahop Gibbons will be created a cardinal in May.

HONORING THE SOUTHERN CHIEF BALTIMORE, Jan. 15 .- The society of the army and navy of the Confederate States has elected Jefferson Davis an honorary member. In a letter notifying Davis of his election the society says its members entertain for him the profoundest respect for his devotion to the cause of the South and for his honorable career and character. They are happy in the PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. this prejudice is removed. It is so thorough. ly disguised that you cannot detect the Cod Liver Oil. One physician writes us that it is used almost as a beverage in his family; another person informs us that he had to hide the bottle from his children. For Cough and Colds, broken down constitutions, and all

Two hundred thousand Americans have wintered in Europe.

Alaska is larger than all of the United States east of the Mississippi.

Lung Diseases, it has no equal.

DOES THIS REFER TO YOU!

Are you troubled with hiliousness, dyspep sia, liver or kidney complaints, or law blood? If so you will find a certain cure in Burdock Blood Bitters.

Boston sends to Africa annually 600,000 gallons of New England rum.

A SETTLED FACT.

It is a significant fact that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy for internal and external use in case of pain, sore-ness, lameness and inflammatory complaints.

Buffalo has a saloonkeeper who does not smoke, drink or chew.

A WIDE SPREAD EVIL.

The great source of consumption and of ugly sores is scrofula in the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the entire system and cure scrofula, as well as the more common blood humora.

A conductor in Massachusetts put a tramp off his train and threw him a bundle which he supposed was his baggage. The tramp threw it back, and it was afterward found to be a package of bills containing \$4,500.

WELL SPOKEN OF.

R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured him of inflammation of the lungs and an obstinate cough. It loosens the phlegm and heals the lungs.

One of Mrs. Langtry's new dresses for her fortacoming engagement at the Princess' Theatre, London, is of lilac velvet embroidered with silver. Another is of rose pink velvet stamped with gold flowers.

A TOTAL WRECK.

Many a strong trame has been totally wrecked by rhenmatism. D. McCrimmon, of Lancaster, was cured of chronic rheumatism by Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all blood impurities.

Col. King-Harman addressing meeting of Oraugemen at Blackpool last night said that if the Redistribution bill passed two fifths of Ireland would be completely handed over to the Parnellites and the remaining three-fifths be virtually given into their possession.

-Last year's fashions are out of date, but last years friends are still our own. This is why Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound never loses tavor; every lady who knows its worth (and who does not?) feels that the kindly face of M-s. Finkham is that of an honored friend

The total amount of authorized street railroad capital in England is \$91,250,000, and the length of line opened for traffic 752 miles. The number of passengers carried last year was nearly 331,000,000.

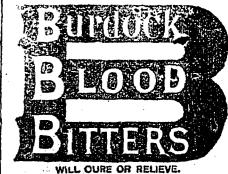
THE RUDDY RIVER

It bathes every tissue of the body. How necessary, then, that the blood should be kept pure and rich. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great blood food and blood purifier. It is a sovereign remedy for all diseases due to impoverished blood. consumption, bronchitis, weak lungs, scrofula, influenza, and kindred diseases.

A huge lemon has recently been picked at Panasofikee, Fla. It measured twenty-four inches in circumference one way, twenty-two inches the other and weighed four pounds

A LUCKY "MEMPHIS LEDGER AND APPEAL" CARRIER

The \$50,000, the Second Grand Prize in The Louisiana State Lottery, drawn yesterday at New Orleans, was partly held here, and partly in Cincinnati and San Francisco. Among the lucky men is Mr. Gas Phillips, a route carrier on the Ledger and Appeal. He has one tenth of the ticket and is entitled to \$5,000. He will visit the New Orleans Exposition and present it to M. A. Dauphin, in New Orleans, to be cashed in person. - Memphie (Tenn.) Ledger, Dec. 17.



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN,

DIZZINESS, DROPSY. FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. AP'DITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS

HEADACHE, OF THE JKIN,
And every species of diseases susing from
disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH,
BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MULBURY & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.



FREEMAN'S FORM POWDERS.

are pleasant to take. Contain their own Empative. Is a sale, sure, and effectual

Contest the none party

depot, Montreal, under the management of

Mr. W. H. Turner, to whom all letters should be addressed. This will enable dealers in this

Province to get their machines more promptly and conveniently. The company are de-

sirous of establishing agencies in every county

in the Province, where they are not already, and solicit correspondence from responsible

parties. During Carnival week, one of the

Messrs. Harney Bros. will be here to meet

dealers, and all will be welcome at 1437 Notre

Dame street. Best wishes for the success of the Royal "A." 23-4f

(For THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

THE INDIAN'S GRAVE.

And starting many a hasty tear;
Homeward in fancy the voyageurs turned
To friends, to sweetheart, to kindred dear,
And hearts that danger had known and spurned

Over the deck of the Ocean King, Death had fluttered its plumage drear,

Shadowing all with sombre wing

Quailed at a silent figure near.

With dusky face upturned to the sky,

Soon would the solemn rites be o'er. And then entombed by stormy wave

Not for him the quiet repost,

Not for him the forest dim.

And quiet hands on the patient breast, Rocked to the ocean's lullaby, The Indian boatman lay at rest;

Hidden, till mystery is no more, Unmarked, unknown—the Indian's grave.

The peace of some far distant g ade. Where wanton strayed the clinging rose, And light and shadow beauty node;

Soothed by weird metodoms so and a Where breezy fiewers a omed to win Skill from the happy-hunding-grounds.

By wood and stream the wild beast strays, And startles many a braky nook On Canada's shore, where sunlight plays, On warriors' grave by hill and brook:

The Indian's grave where billows chase.

IRELAND'S SAXON RULERS.

At last the dark mists that for ages kept

thick'ning Concoaling the Castle's abominable deeds,

Have lifted, disclosing such horrors-so sick-

Incarceration, fraud, threats, subornation,

At the mere thought, the heart of humanity

Perjury, packed juries and judges fore

Such, such the vile agents that rule now our

To crush out what free loss there's left her to

Not elsewhere could monsters like Cornwall

Ghouls seen to greed for and glost in the

Of innocent people, whose sile fault's to nour-

Because of this love, just like sheep to the

Their trial a farce-to the slaughter they're

The viceregal rabble with CHURCH at their

No, not from thy mem'ry can all Shannon's

waters.
The blood of thy victims, foul Spencer!

For Erin will voice her dead sons and her daugh-

ters,
And still cry for vengeance on thee and thy

'Twas thy tyrant sires (but for this we're most

grateful), Who gave to America Washington's fame; And would that to rid her of tyrants as hate-

ful, Old Ireland were blest with just such a

And, who so by party or prejudice blinded, As not to discern in Erin's dark skies, Those streaks faint, but cheering, by which we're reminded,

That her sun, so long set, is about soon to

And soon may it rise to its full, pristine glory— This sun of her liberties! no'er more to

WHERE MARTYRS DIED.

AN HISTORICAL SITE IN MONTGOMERY

COUNTY, NEW YORK.

identification of an historical site has recently been made by General John Clark, of Auburn, already well known in his successful re-

searches in the Indian topography of the state. This is Auriesville station, Montgom-

ery County, near which was the Mohawk

village where Rene Goupil, in 1612, and Father Jogues, in 1646, were put to a cruel death by the savages. They were both missionaries of the Society of Jesus, and a

flourishing mission was afterwards founded there. The Jesuit Fathers of St. Joseph's

Church, Troy, having obtained possession of the property, have all about the erection of a pilgrim shrine under the title of our Lady of

Martyrs, as their old residence was called

the Mission of the Martyrs. The Rev. J.

NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN.

CALL FOR RECIPROCITY OR PROTECTION

OF THE INSHORE FISHERIES.

Loyzance is in charge.

against it.

AUBURN, N.Y., Jan. 14 .- An interesting

W. O. FARMER.

wane—
Bright as reflected in famed song and story,
Aye, bright as in Malachi's glorious reign!

Montreal, Jan. 13 1885.

led, While o'er their poor corses to Crown favors

Love of country-a sentiment priz'd the world

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

Lower him under the Union Jack. Away from his fathers' resting-pince; Not for mortal feet to track

'ning-

bleeds!

nation.

mourn!

flourish-

scrambles,



DYSPUPSIA, Loss of appetite, Indigestion. Sour Stomach, Habituai Costiveness. Sick Headache and Billiousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction, Price 25 cts. & 60 cts. per Bottle.

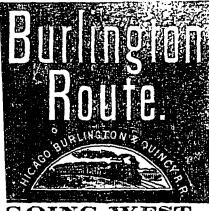
DOWNS' ELIXIR COLLEGE N. H. DOWNS VEGETABLE BALCAMO

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Battle.

HE LINE SELECTED BY TRY U. C. COV'S TO CARRY THE PASK MALL

DOWNS' ELIXIR



GOING WEST. LY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM UCAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, of Pacific Junction or Omaha to

DENVER,

a Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, conng in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison,
as and Denver with through trains for

SAN FRANCISCO, All points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY,

RISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS d not forget the fact that Round Trip thesets at a rates can be purchased via this Great ugh Line, to all the fiestlth and Pleasure is of the West and South-West, including muntains of COLORADO, the Valley of the lite, the

CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic.
HOME-SEEKERS also remember that this line leads direct to at of the Government and Rallroad Lands in ika, Kuusas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-

known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE rice, and is universally admitted to be the t Equipped Railroad in the World for uil classes of Travel. Igh Tickets via this time for sale at all Rail-mpou Ticket Offices in the United States and

OTTER, ce-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
PERCEVAL LOWELL.
Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago.
NO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't,
517 Broadway, New York, and
306 Washington St., Boston.



FIVE DOLLARS AN SECURE A WHOLE 5 PER CENT. AUSTRIAN 100-0. GOVERNMENT BOND.

ISSUE OF 1860. onds are shares in an Austrian Govern-, and are guaranteed by the Imperial nt and redeemed in drawings Twice until each bond is redeemed with at r cent. over its face value. A part of it on the whole lean is distributed in ranging from 130 florins to 60,000 mg the holders of bonds redeemed in The bonds also bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-Every bond is ontitled to

O DRAWINGS ANNUALLY, nd every bond is redeemed with a naller premium. Every bond MUST f the following premiums, as there

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	1,000		30,000
	200		12,000
	120		570,000
900	premiums.	amoun	ting to 776

The next Redemption takes

place on the

OND OF FEBRUARY, ond bought of us on or before the ary is entitled to the whole pramium drawn thereon on that date. Out-is sent in Registered Letters, and vill secure one of these bonds for the Balance payable in monthly inor orders, circulars, or any other

ATIONAL BANKING CO.,

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Peck's Patent cushioned ventilated Eur-drams cure deafness. The only Government incorrect appliance in purpose. Recommended by Physicians and thousands who have use I them. Also THE NEWLY INVENTED. EXPANSIBLE BEABLIM TI WE. Not seen when in use. Send for circular and testimonials free. H. P. K. PECK, 853 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Because of base Initiations.

ACENTS WANTED FOR "CONQUERING THE WILDERNESS" or, "New Pictoris Illstory of the Life and "Times of the Pictoris Illstory of the Life and "Times of the Pionee's Illstory of the Life and "Times of the Pionee's Illstory of the Life and Illstory of the Pionee's Illstory

CHANGE TO MAKE \$1,000 ON A ONE DOLLAR INVESTMENT.

No Subscriber Will Receive Less

Than 25 Cents in Cash. The following list of Prizes will be awarded to the persons who subscribe for our paper between this date and the 30th day of March:

FOR ONE DOLLAR We will enter your name on our subscription books, and mail you regularly twice a month for One Year the Farm, Field and Stockman (24 pages), and send you immediately by scaled mail three numbered resisting speed for three of the following research:

ceipts good for three of the following presents:				
The List of Presents	to	Be Given Our Subscribers:		
10 U S Government Bonds of \$500 each	S5600	0 100 Solid Silver Table Spoons		
20 Uli Greenbacks of \$100 each	2000	0 100 Solid Silver Desert Sycons.		
1 US Government Bond	1000	0 1 100 Sets Silver Forks (6 to the set)		
20 U S Greenbacks of \$50 each	1000	0 100 Sets Silver Plated Dinner Knives 16 to set		
50 U S Greenbacks of \$20 each	1000	100 Silver Supar Shells		
100 U S Greenbacks of \$10 each	1000	0 50 Silver Ice Pitchers		
100 US Greenbacks of \$5 each	500	0 1000 Photograph Albunis, \$2 each		
5 Grand Parlor Organs	1000	0 1000 Pocket Silver Fruit Knives		
3 Grand Pianos	900	0 1000 Gentlemen's Pocket Knives		
1 Twenty-Foot Sloop Sail-Boat.	307	20 Gentlemen's Gold Watches		
1 Hob Roy Fifteen Foot Canon	100	0 20 Ladies' Gold Watches		
1 Four-Oared Row-boat	100	0 20 Boys' Watches		
1 Columbia Bicycle	100	3 Solitaire Diamond Finger Rings		
2 Phretons	500	2700 Souvenir Art Portfolios		
5 Top Burgies	1000	0 500 Ladies' Gold Lockets.		
5 Elegant Black Silk Dress Patterns	200	500 Gold Finger Rings		
2 Village Carts.	200	0 400 Ladies' Breast Pins.		
5 Best Singer Sewing Machines	25.0	200 Gent's Scarf Pins and Watch Chains		
2 Raw Silk Parlor Suits	400	2000 Fine Mounted Gold Toothpicks		
2 Plush Silk Parlor Suits	600	500 Beautiful Nickel Clocks.		
5 Silver Dinner Services		2500 Gold Toothpicks.		
A Black Walnut Marble Top Chamber Suit	100	2060 Gold Pencils		
100 Sets Solid Silver Tenspoons-6 to the set	COU) 104 Telescopes		
Every subscriber who does not get one of the	io abo	ove valuable prizes will receive a present of Twe		

Every subscriber who does not get one of the above valuable prizes will receive a present of TwentyFive Cents in cash. Remember everyone who subscribes for one year will receive our twenty-four page
clegant illustrated paper for one year and Three Receipts good for three? It is above presents
ranging from 25 cents in cash to One Thousand Dollars in Cash. Our paper has now a bona-fide circulation of 150,000 subscribers. Has been established eight years. All of the above presents will be awarded
March 30th, in a fair and impartial manner. A full list of the award will be traineded abscribers free. Fersons living at a distance will have presents sent them by mail, express or freight, as may be required by the
tricle awarded. Positively no postpournent.

March 38th, in a fair and impartial manner. A full list of the award will be furnished emiscribers free. Fersons living at a distance will have presents sent them by mail, express or freight, as may be required by the article awarded. Positively no postponement.

THER OFFE ONE POST ARE which you send us is the regular subscription price for a yearly subscription, and therefore we charge nothing for the presents. Do not let this opportunity go by. We believe you will like our paper so well that you will remain a regular subscriber, and say with others that you would not be without it for five times the cast. YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FRIE. Get five of your friends to join you by entiting this out and showing it to them. Send as \$5 and we will send you the paper for one year, and three numbered receipts for each of your subscribers and two extra for your trouble.

SEND TEN SUBSCRIBERS with \$10 and we will send 12 unpers one year and 36 numbered receipts good for thirty-six presents, and in addition we will send you at once a solid limiting cused gold Aluminum Watch free. This watch is a fine time keeper and cannot be told from a genuine gold watch. You can trade this watch for from twenty to fifty dollars. You can have the paper sent to you friends and we will make the receipts all out in your name. We could not make this watch offer did we not control the entire product of the factory.

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DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 268. Dame Célina Chillé, of the City and Pistrict of Montreal, wife of Jean alias Jean-Baptiste Maranda, carter, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, is, the said Jean Maranda, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause

Montreal, 13th Decombor, 1884, ETHIER & PELLETIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

tipumanum or cases of the worst thin and of long's anding, have been cured. Indeed, so around is my faith in the efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FUEL, together with a VAL-UABLE THEATISK on this disease, to any sufferer. Circum-press & P. O. address. Dit. T. A. ELOCUM, ist Pearlet, M. Y.

20-L

8500 REWARD! WE will pay the above reward for any case of Live. Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constitution or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly

complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Conted. Large boxes, containing 30 Fills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and initations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., SI and &3 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

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Great Medical Work on Manhood, A Great Medical Work on Manhood,
Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is insaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician, 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

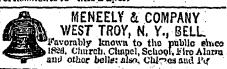
This book should be read by the young for nstruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

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Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physheal iciams a specialty. Such treated success HEAL fully without an instance of failure, THYSELF 34 G

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Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY, N. Y.





Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bano of so many lives that here is where we make our great bonst. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One of two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do Los gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

Dyspeptics.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

the best of all purgatives for family use.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

391 2 BUSHELS OF PER ACRE, raisolof our new GREEN MOUNTAIN, POTATO, Send for history; description and full particulars. A Wonderful Variety Enormously Productive, Perfect in Form, Color and Table Qualities. FIT WILL PAY TOU!

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Headoche, jet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York City.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an opposition at the stonneh, nausca, flatulency, water-brash, heart-buln, vomiting, loss of appared and constitution. Dispeptic patients select untold miseries, bodily and mental. Char stimulate the digestion, and scence togains daily action of the beautiful the

Ayer's Pills.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely

vegetable - a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are PREPARED BY

Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Luwell, Mass. Sold by all Pruggists.

BRISTOL'S SANSAPARILLA in 193 Action.

OUR SUPERB SEED CATALOGUE mbraces all kinds of seeds. Each raticty! "lly reported, educed prices, Inducements to gardener. "From A. E. V. E. P. T. C.O. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box. on Eu. Box. on Eu. Box 42, Watson, a. P. C. Box 42, Watson

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The manufacturers of the Royal "A" Sewing Machine have opened a general wholesale office at 1437 Notre Dame street, near C.P.R.

are unequalled in exacting service.
Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral Commanding in the U. S.
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STRICTLY PURE.

HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

In Consumptive Cases

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complicat with.

There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal. It contains no OPIUM in any form. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED.) SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

AHealth and Happiness. How Z ED AS UNIERS

Are your Kidneys dicordered?
"Kidney Vort tought no fren nog grave, at it, were never fred declared performed from the new grave, the first declared performed in the first of the first performed from the first performance for Are your nerves weak? "Richary Work caped mades of nervous scalines are inter I was not expected to live." I lim. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Fination Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease? "Melney We regard me when my Satter was just like chalk and then like blood," Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass. Suffering from Diabetes?

"Ridney-Worth the means access of remedy the ve-wer used. Gives almost themediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. Have you Liver Complaint?
"Ridney-Wortcurd in out the child liver Biseaks after I prayet to the "Berry Ward, late C. L. Child Mat. Guard, N. T. is your Back lame and aching? "Main yayort at b "te) cored me when I was a lame I had to roll out of bod." C. M. Tallinege, Mawadree, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease? I after your macame sour lister an Hidney after years of unsuccessful, what was not but well as a construction of the con Are you Constipated? "Ridney-Work causes easy evacual case and cured no after 15 years up of a her trade act." Naison Fairefuld, an Albans, Wh

Have you Malaria?

"Ridner-Vort has done to the total any other semely I have ever used in a procedure."

Dr. E. K. Clark, Found Hero, Va. Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Worthas done me in regood then any other remedy I have ever taken."
It Z. T. Calloway, Elk Flat, Oregon. Are you tormented with Piles?

"Kliney-Wort permanently cured most fill housing piles, Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashler M. Bauk, Kyentown, Pa Are you Rheumatism racked?

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Eldney-Work erred no of pacific troubles or several years stunding. Hand friends use and praise for the H. Lamoreaux, bale L. More Vt. If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEYSWORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND * * , * , * IS A POSITIVE CURE * , * , *

For all of these Painful Complaints and * Weaknesses so common to our best * * * * * * FEMALE POPULATION. * * * *

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FU-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLANMATION AND ULCULATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT BUILD. WHATE-NESS, AND IS PARTYCHARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE. # # # # # # # IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUNORS FROM THE UTERIS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCERCUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDLY BY ITS USE. # # # # IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTING IS *IT REMOVES PAINTNESS, PLATULENCY, DESTRIC VARIANCE OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, ILLADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDICESTION. # # # # # THAT FEELING OF BRARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN,

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14.—A meeting of those interested in the fishery interest to consider the subject of reciprocity with the United States was held in Barrington Passage this afternoon. A large number of leading residents of the township attended, among those present being Mr. Thos. Robertson, M.P. The following resolution was moved by Captain Josiah Hopkins:—"That in the EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSCREASED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAP'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six hottles for \$5. Soid by all druggists. Sent by mall, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkhan's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. opinion of this meeting it is advisable that the Dominion government and parliament be revuested to take immediate steps to secure * No faculty should be without LYDIA E. PINEHAIPS LIVER PHIS. They cure Constitution, Billousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada upon terms mutually ad-vantageous to both countries, and that in the



A PERFECTLY RELABEE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD IST

BAKING 25 WIHR

It is a preparation of PURIFIED and HEALTHY ingredients used for the purpose of RAPSING and SHORTENING, calculated colorible BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, line, nor other doleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retact its virtues for a one needed.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on ackage. 5 G

THUE NUTMEG CARD CO., CONTOR Com., send 50 sice Chromo Cards with name on o

LI EALTH FOR ALL LOLLOWAYN PILLS,

Gran Stop a halo Methelne Ranks A contiget they limited Processes. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIV STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Gi tone energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF Life E. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a Gen-

eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed. **□**⊖LL⊖WAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties: Known Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Ead Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been been been been foil.

been kn * u to fail. Both rais and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 523 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. R.-Advice gratis, at the aboveaddress, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

MCAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 TO

Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we say review the arrange-needs for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Iranings of the Louisiann State Lattery Company, and in per-son menage and control the Disarings themselves, and that the same are considered with himsely, finitions and in good faith found all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with two similes of our signatures attached, in ds adverticaments."

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a receive fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its tranchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Leftery ever total on and enduries by the people of any state.

It never scales or reader on.

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PARCEMORIES.

A SPLENDED OPPORTANTY TO TAKE A FORTENE, SECOND GRAND LEAWING, CLASSE, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, DEW ORDERS, TUESDAY, February 19th, 1972-17th Monday Demains. CAPITAL PRIZE, STERCE.

100,000 Tickets at Five Bollars co. i. Line tions, in fifths in proporties. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE..... 1 CAPITAL PRIZE 75.40
1 do do 24.60
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2 PRIZES OF 6000. 1.400
5 do 1000. 1.410
20 do 500 10,410
00 do 200. \$2.40
00 do 100. 32.40
00 do 50. 25.40
00 do 50. 25.40 do do do do do 50. 25.(0 25. 25,(0.0 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 do do 250.....
9 do do 250.....

1,967 Prizes, amounting to Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Caders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of 65 and upwards at our expense) addressed

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or H. A. DAUPHEN, St., Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
23 4 Now Orleans, L

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CABLE NEWS.

Belested from the Despatches of the Week.

PARIS, Jan. 14 .- In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon Ferry made an official declaration of the Government's intention in regard to Tonquin. The declaration was partly in answer to an interrogatory by the opposition respecting the retirement of General Campenon from the ministry of war. Campen in contended that the Tonquin invasion was unprofitable and unworthy of the republic, in view of the European situation and the pressing necessity of a more perfect mobilization of the French army. Ferry went bluntly to the point. He announced that the Government intended immediately to increase its energies in Tonquin and that it would not stop until it occupied the entire country up to the frontier of the Chinese empire. This declaration produced a pro-found sensation and was received with cheers and considerable disapproval. Ferry contiming said the operations necessary to the proposed conquest of Tonquin would in no wise compromise the French military strength at home or interfere with the necessary general mobilization. There were three millions of men in the republic, the best soldiers in the world, ready to march at a moment's notice in the cause of France. It was impossible to longer keep the army in Tonquin, cronching idly, like hunters with their eyes fixed upon a single point. That was unworthy of the French army. That army must be occupied. The task was not difficult. It would require but an insignificant mobilization. The order of the day was then adopted by 294 to 234. Ferry's speech, besides producing a great sensation in the chambers, has astounded the Parisians generally, and made them quite serious. The general impression made may be described as bad. People discuss it as if they disliked to be forced to contemplate the pro-bability of trouble. It is asserted that Admiral Peyron has ordered the chartering of six more steamers to transport troops and war materials to Caine. Each vessel costs the country \$2,000 daily. Gen. Briero del'Islehaving ur gently desam le 11.000 cavalry, the Burgundia, a new as oner, evertered at Murseilles, will a il as soon as possible with two squideons of Spidas d'Afrique, 600 sabres - General Lewal has been given curte b'anche to do as he pleases without being constantly hampered as Admird Peyron was, by instructions and interference from the council of ministers. The North German Gusette was many retired army officers have gone to China to instruct the Chinese army in European tactics. The government is powerless to prevent this. It prohibits officers in the army of the reserve from going. LONDON, Jan. 14.—Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, in an ad-

dress lest night said he was not in favor of state aided emigration. He believed it was possible to flu I employee at for all at home. He was convinced that protection would not improve the position of the farmers. The condition of the farmers was never so honeless and the condition of the laborers never so abject as when corn was dearest. The creation of a peasant proprietary and permanence of occupation were the only remedies for agricultural stagnation. The present system was based on robbery and the community was entitled to restitution and redress.

LONDON, January 14 .- A conference of Highland landlords yesterday unanimously resolved to increase the size of the crofters' holdings, to grant leases for twenty years when reats are not in arrears and to permit a revision of rents as compensation for permanent improvements : also to urge the governmen to aid in the development of the fishing industry and assist the crofters who desire to emi cate.

L. etpox, Jan. 11 .- Col. King-Harman, addressage meeting of Oran semen at Blackpool direc, said if the redistribution bill passed we fifths of Ireland would be comlet dy han led over to the Parnellites and I the empiring three fifths would be virtually time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, given into their possession. Sir Chas. Dilke addressed a meeting of liberals at Kingston last evening. He said the redistribution bill would lestroy the old-fashioned conservative party, which would develop into a rival democratic purty, and histen the solution of the land pro dem.

London, Jan. 15. - Prince Albert Victor. the chiest son of the Prince of Wales, has written a reply to a letter of congratulation which he received from Mr. Gladstone on the occ son of his twenty-first birthday. The Prince says: "Please accept many thanks for your very kind letter, which admirably describes much that demands my carnest thought and which I will prize among my degrest treasures."

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The proposal of Earl Grey, formerly secretary of state for the colonies, and the Marquis of Lorne, late governor general of Canada, to create a council composed of the high commissioners and agents-g neral of the British colonies, to be nitial od to the colonial department, have been unnitted to the government. It is reported tast Eurl Granville, the foreign sceretary, and Earl Derby, the colonial secretary, approve the scheme.

Dunglin, Jan. 18 -Statistics relative to the

agricultural industry in to I and for 1881 show that free trade is proving in all to the growing or cereals. The forming of crass lands has lesea found less disastron a rice ground use l in the cultivation of cabbigs is half as great as the under wheat cuit ration. Altogether these are 91,678 acres less under tillage than PARTS Jan. 19. -A meeting of the league

organized to prevent a rise in the price of lost washed yesterday. Lean Say presided. D . . . were present from all the principal France. The meeting was addressed by event senators and members of the charge of deputies. A resolution was accord protesting against the proposed inor rese of duties on corn and cattle. Land N. Jan. 19. A Prieste despatch re-

hand to the avalanche at Klagenfurt says considents of that place are still missing. . no level they are butied under the snow, frien to the tw aty dwady known to we. killed by the cyal mehe. Three or men have been set at work in the of he city covered by the avalanche one through the snow to recover the i the dead, and in the hope of finding or the sufferers still alive. Churches cher public buildings have been thrown . Exchilter the victims. Whole houses

· destroyed. Lection, January 19. -The anniversary of we to rday. The Emperor signalized the .. miking Prince Louis of Baden and Von Schachtmover Knights of the Black Count Von Moltke, Baron Von Mentonifel, Gen. Von. Blum: athal and many princes and other generals were present at the The annual ordensfest was colowith the customary reception at the

.. and the usual state banquet, at which musual guests were present. Actions, Jan. 19.—The king has sent an locamp to apologize to Mr. Nicolson, the middle charge d'affairs, who was assaultco in Stunday by a gendarme. The British will be played on the occasion. The

g worm will be degraded and imprisoned

to bed with a severe attack of herneal trouble, which afflicted him for many years. Physicians are extremely uneasy about his

MINOR CABLES. Admiral Peyron, the French miniater of marine, resign on January 27th.

It is reported that China is about to arm er troops will with Berdan rifles. Russia intends to occupy Quelpart island,

south of Corca, as a naval station. The Victoria woolen mills at Batelly, Yorkshire, have been burned; loss \$150,000. Sir Win. Armstrong, the inventor of the Armstrong gun, is about to start a large steel works near Naples.

Fears are entertained that the steamer Charlestown, from Saigon for Hong Kong, is lost with 250 souls.

Mr. Gladstone did not leave Hawarden yesterday as was expected. It is uncertain when he will return to London.

The German and French governments have settled upon the boundary between their respective African possessions. An incendiary fire has destroyed the town

of Hunghoa, near Hong Kong. No details. It is believed many lives have been lost. At Glasgow a number of street fights occurred on Sunday between Orangemen and

Catholies. Several Orangemen were arrested. The Skye crofters held a meeting at Portree vesterday. A resolution was adopted declaring that the recent encessions offered

by the landlords were inadequate. At the funeral of Edmund About, the distinguished Parisian author, yesterday, a deputation of the Academic Français appointed to act as pallbearers refused to serve because there was no religious ceremony.

> Loss and Gain. CHAPTER 1.

"I was taken sick a year ago With bilions fever.'

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick attin, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Const not move!

I shruck! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctor ing for my liver, but it did me no good. 1 did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as a und as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6, '81. CHAPTER H

"Malden, Mars., Feb. 1, 18r0. Gentlemen-I suffered with attacks of sick headache," Neuralgia, female trouble for years in the nost terrible and exeruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief

or cure, until I used Hop Bitters. " The first bottle Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as then a child,

"And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint, "Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—

"Incurable !" Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and

know of the "Laves of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been saved

by your bitters, And many more are using them with great

enetit. "They almost Do miracles?" -Mrs. E. D. Slack.

How to that Sick. -Expose yourself day work too hard without rest; doctor all the and then you will want to know how to get well, whi i is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters!

22 None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops' in their name

From the Capital.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17 .- The unrevised statement of inland revenue receipts for December is as

 Spirits
 37,065

 Malt
 81,323

 Tobacco
 17,505
 14,391 Total. \$515,796 The revenue for December, 1883, was \$501, 753, showing an increase of \$14,043, which is

mostly in spirits and tobacco.

The sixtement of circulation and specie for The statement of circulation and specie for becomber shows the amount of currency outstanding on 31st. December to have been \$16,393,194, being an increase of \$240,500 over November. The increase is in notes of the denominations of fivehundred and one thousand dollars, which are nearly half a million more than last month. Ones and two show a docrease of \$242,000, and fours a decrease of \$37,050, and hundreds a decrease of \$58,000. The spacer on hand is \$2,524,177, and the excess of spacer and guaranteed debentures

His Excellency has declined to exercise the executive elemency in the case of the convict Rogers, sentenced to be hanged at New Westminster penitontiary on the 23th inst.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

81.344.379.

The old-style pills! Who does not know What agony they caused-what wos? You walked the floor, you groaned, you sighed,

And felt such awful pain inside, And the next day you felt so weak You didn't want to move or speak. Now Pierce's "Pellets" are so mild They are not dreaded by a child. They do their work in painless way And leave no weakness for next day, Thus proving what is oft confest That gentle means are always best.

PHELAN AND THE FENIANS.

Duetts, Jan. 17 -5 A. M.—Very little is known here of Captain Phelan, and the affair seems not to excite the slightest interest in Fenian circles, who regard it with indifference. The general notion is that he was a correction of the Emperer was celebrat- traitor and has only received punishment, and that the attack was premeditated. Phelan, while here a year and a half ago, went among the heads of the Fenian organization, suggesting that the principles of the dynamite organization might be introduced here, but so far from meeting with any support Phelan was ordered by these heads to leave Ireland within twelve hours or take the consequences of their displeasure, wherefore he left. More-over, they regarded him as a friend and apy of Mr. Jenkinson's crime department.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove BERLIN, Jan. 19 .- The Emperor is confined nervousness and give strength and rest," tts

THE FARM.

The water for farmers' families is quite as apt to be bad as that in cities where boards of health step in and enforce sanitary regulations. The best way to insure pure water is to use that from the house roof, passing it through a filter.

Snow is quite as important for the protection of clover as for winter grain, and this s easily given when the stubble is left long. Six or eight inches of snow will prevent much freezing of the surface, which would take

place if it wore bare.

An experienced blacksmith says that more horses' feet are ruined by rasping the hoof than by any other cause. This outside coating is impervious to water and does not evaporate. When broken into by rasping the moisture of the foot evaporates, leaving the

noof dry and brittle. The marked advance in wheat will be good news for the farmers at the commencement of the new year. Everything indicates an improvement in general business.

Individual reputation in the production of some special farm product, though the work of years in attainment, is worth its cost. The best butter, fruit, vegetables, eggs and poultry always command remunerative prices, while inferior lots are neglected.

It is true that parsnips will remain in the ground all winter without injury if dug beore growth has commenced in the spring. But that is not the best way to keep them, especially for use during the winter. If a few are dug and covered with earth in the cellar they will be quite as good, and much more convenient, than by the old method of keep-

ing where grown. The craving for salt by all animals is not result of feeding under the care of man. While this country was all a forest every salt spring was frequented by deer, and this fact was taken advantage of by hunters for their capture. Near the ocean it is true that plants contain more salt, but we have never found the most liberal dressing of salt as a fertilizer would obviate the necessity of giving salt to animals fed on the crops tims manured.

In the very coldest weather there is no feed like corn or corn meal to maintain animal heat. It should be given as late at night as possible, as during the night the temperature is apt to be lower thad in the day time. Poultry, especially, should have whole corn just before going to roost and as soon as possible in the morning. It will make hens "prate" more quickly than any other grain. Corn slightly burned is nearly as good for egg production as wheat, and better when the

weather is very cold. The barrel is the most inconvenient possible package for apples. It is too large, occupies more room than it should in shipping, and, finally, in the cellar is the most inconvenient possible receptacle for examining the fruit. Apples will probably continue for a time to be sold in barrels, but farmers putting them in their own cellars will prefer to keep apples on shelves or in shallow boxes, where they can be easily examined and the decayed fruit be removed.

Good feeding at all times is better for fowls or other farm animals than occasional stimulation. I et it does seem worth while to start fowls into laying a little before they naturally would and while eggs are dear. A good condition powder is cheaply made as follows :-One pound each of ground bones, dried meat, linsced meal and fenugreck; an ounce each of sulphur, ginger, pepper and copperas. Give a small quantity once a day mixed with soft feed. Bran, well sprinkled with pepper and mixed with milk, is excellent food for laying fowls.

In preparing wheat ground last fall, we saw a farmer practise a novel and useful remony. He was rolling and harrowing the field, and the two operations required two teams. Heattached both to the roller and fastened the harrow behind, thus saving the services of one man. It evened the work also, the two teams doing the and night; cut too much without exercise; work more easily combined than they could There was a fur vantage in having the field dragged immediately after it had been rolled. On some ploughs an attachment has been rigged to drag the surface of the furrow as soon as it

There are many farmers who are short of good hay, and, in fact, there are always likely to be, since the conviction is fast spreading that hay is really one of the most expensive foods on which to winter stock. Good striw cut up fine and mixed with corn meal, wheat bran and middlings, makes an excellent feed for all kinds of stock. One of the feeds each day may be cut cornstalks. With these a farmer can winter a large amount of stock with very little hay. Horses in the early part of winter may be fed mainly with cut straw and ground feed. As the time for spring work approaches increase the amount of hay and the horses will be in better condition for use than if stuffed with hay all winter, according to the old fashioned methods.

THE UBIQUITOUS BLANKET SUITS.

Spread of the Fashion in Canada-How H Affects the Frade.

It would be supposed by many that the blanket trade was rapidly on the increase, judging from the number of gay toboggan and snowshoe suits that are to be seen in all parts of the city. These are now becoming ubiquitous, and the ladies and little ones are met with everywhere wearing the gray colors in blankets, which represent the snowshoe and toboggan clubs of their husbands, fathers and brothers. clubs of their husbands, fathers and brothers. The retail men are doing a good trade, selling many ready-made suits, and making lots to order. In conversation with a reporter of The Post, one of these, in rather a small way of business, said that since the opening of the present season he had sold over three hundred suits. But notwithstanding this closely grades makeled are goods merchant and a leading wholesale dry goods merchant and manufacturer stated to a representative of this paper, that the increase in the blanket trade paper, that the increase in the blanket trade can only be represented by four or five thousand dollars. A thousand blankets will go a long way, and an ordinary sized one will cut into about three juvenile suits. The blanket clothing business up to the present time is mostly confined to Montreal, but no doubt before long will be grore universally adopted over the will be more universally adopted over the whole of Canada. Quebec, Three Rivers, and many other places of importance in the Pro-vince of Quebec are now following the example of Montrealors, and for winter sports and during the severe weather which may be expected

at this season of the year in Canada, no clothing could be more suitable. The trade does not confine itself to the cities and towns, for the miners of British Columbia and the North-Vest supply themselves with these warm and comfortable with They have your do not snort the gay suits. They, however, do not sport the gay colors of the Tuque Bleue or Les Trappeurs, or the many prettily blended tints of the different local clubs, but content themselves with the more serviceable dark, dingy brown, with their red and black edging, and are mostly of an extra thickness. The Indians of the North-West, like their brothers all over the States, have their annual supply of blankets from their dif-ferent governments. Unlike the miners, they are fond of gay colors, being particularly partial to a bright red. During the winter they wear their blankets wrapped around them entire, but in summer the squaws cut them up for pants, etc. The blanket trade in Canada is a large one, and the winter sports and Montreal Carnival if they do not greatly increase it at present will certainly be the means of making the

THE HOME.

LEEK SOUP.

Brown some leeks in fresh butter; when a good color put them into your stock and boil for half an hour; when ready pour into your soup tureen over slices of bread.

SAVORY DISH.

A pint of tomatoes pulped, one pound of best macaroni boiled, one pound of minced game, fowl, or veal; season well, add a tablespoonful of grated cheese and four ounces of outter; add a little mace, if liked; mix well and put into a pie dish; cover with bread-crumbs and cook in the oven till browned. ONION SOUP.

Boil some onions in water until nearly tender, strain off the water, and finish cooking them in milk, or in milk and water. When quite tender pass them through a sieve and add to them sufficient well flavored stock to make the soup of the right consistency. Make the soup quite hot, add pepper and salt to taste, and just at the last stir in a small piece of fresh butter, and serve with small dice of bread fried in butter. This is very suitable for very cold weather.

OX TONGEE.

Soak for several hours, pat it into cold water with a bunch of savory herbs, bring it gradually to the boil, and then simmer for two or three hours till quite tender. Peel and straighten it on a board, when cold glaze it and put a paper frill round the root.

ROAST HAUNCH OF VENISON.

Trim the joint neatly, wipe it well with a cloth, rub it over with butter and sprinkle it with salt; then wrap it up in a sheet of buttered kitchen paper. Make a paste with flour and water, roll it out to the thickness of half an inch, wrap the joint in this, and close up the openings carefully by wetting the edges of the sheet of paste; lastly, pack up the haunch in a final sheet of well-buttered paper; put it to roast at a good fire for about three hours, basting it occasionally ; then remove the paste and paper cover ings, bastethe haunch plentifully with butter, and when nearly done dredge some flour over it and some salt. Serve on a hot water dish

SWEETBREADS, SPANISH SAUCE. Drain and blanch your sweetbreads and let them cool, lard them, line a saucepan with slices of veal and bacon, and pieces of onion and carrot, lay the sweethreads on this, without pressing them, and moisten with stock; cover with buttered paper and place on the fire; when cooked put the dressings in another saucepan and reduce to a glaze ; replace the sweetbreads and reduce again; when browned, put in a dish; loose the glaze from the saucepan by adding a little browning, which you must thin with some stock, and pour over the sweetbreads.

MAKING SAUSAGE.

To ten pounds of meat take four ounces of dry salt, one half ounce of pepper, and one ounce of finely ground sage. Cut the meat in strips and then grind all together. Some people like them with less sage. When sugar situation has a stronger look. Foreign ground, the easiest way to keep them is to put in long bags made of old cleth, so that it will tear down easily when using the sausages. A convenient size for the bags is three inches in diameter, which makes proper slices for

CHAUDFROID OF GAME.

Roast two birds, and when cold divide them into joints: trim each joint neatly, removing the skin from it : dip them in some chaudfroid sauce, made hot for the purpose, and if when cooled the pieces are not well covered over with it, repeat the operation. Arrange the pieces pyramidally on a dish, with a border of chopped up aspic jelly around them. The wings and breasts cut from the birds used to make the sauce can be served in various ways in the form of fillets, and the legs can also be utilized, either to make a stew or for the stock pot.

two uncooked birds, pound the carcasses in a flour is firm. There seems to be a fair demand. mortar, put them in a saucepan, with a piece of ham and bacon chopped up, an ouion, a tra, \$4.15; extra superfine, \$4.00 to \$4.05; carrot, an ounce of butter, a bundle of sweet fancy, \$3.80 to \$3.85; spring extra, \$3.75 to herbs and spices, pepper and salt to taste, \$3.80; superfine, 3.45 to \$3.55; Canadian Put the saucepan on the fire, and when the strong bakers', \$4.00 to \$4.25; American contents are quite hot add a small cupful of strong bakers', \$4.50 to \$5.00; fine, \$3.15 to white wine (sherry or marsala), and a few \$3.25; Middlings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; minutes after add rather more than a pint of Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.80; Ontario good ordinary stock; let the whole gently bags—Medium \$1.95 to \$2.00; spring immer over an hour, then strain and carefully remove all fat: mix a little butter and flour in a saucepan and stir them on the fire till the mixture browns, then gradually add the liquor and a capful of unclarified aspic jelly. If at hand, a cupful of well made Spanish sauce may be used instead of the thickening of butter and flour

IMITATION PATE DE FOIE GEAS.

Boil a calf's liver till very tender in water that has been slightly salted, and in another vessel a calf's tongue. They should be done the day before to be quite firm. Cut the liver into small pieces, and rub these gradually to a smooth paste in a mortar, moistening as you go with oiled butter. Work into this paste, which should be quite soft, a quarter of a teaspoonful of cayenne or twice the quantity of black or white pepper, half a nutmeg grated, a few cloves, a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce, salt to taste, a teaspoonful of made mustard and a tablespoonful of boiling water in which a minced onion has been steeped to extract the flavor. Work alto Brockville, 15c to 181; Western, 13c to 161e gether thoroughly, and pack into jelly pots There are few desirable lots of cheese remain with air-tight covers. Pack the pate very hard, inserting here and there square and tri- late make has been offered at 12c. We quote: angular pieces of the tongue, which must be | -Fine to finest fall make, 12c to 124c; fair pared and cut up for this purpose. When full and smooth on the surface cover with oiled butter; let this harden, put on the lid and set away in a cool place. In winter it will keep for weeks.

THE SCOTT ACT BOOM.

Returns From Lennox and Addington—In Toronto and Carleton. NAPANEE, Ont., Jan. 16.—Further returns of

oting on the Scott act in Lennox and Addingon give a majority of 44 for the act with Denbigh and Vennachar to hear from. TORONTO, Jan. 16.—The temperance people here are jubilant over the four Scott act

victories yesterday. They are now determined to submit the act to the vote of the citizens at as early a date as possible, being confident it will be carried by a large majority.

OTRAWA, Jan. 16.—The saloon keepers in the county of Carleton held a meeting yesterday to make arrangements for opposing the Scott act on the 29th, when the election takes place.

THE MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

A CANADIAN CONSPIRACY.

Chicago, Jan. 16 .- C. F. Campbell, claiming to be a nephew of the Canadian Minister of Justice, has been arrested here on a charge of robbing the Dominion mails to a heavy amount. Campbell held a respectable position in the mail service at Winnipeg, and gambled and speculated on a large scale. He had \$18,000 in his possession when arrested. It is alleged he obtained a large amount of money here on old Canadian bank notes which he doctored by a chemical process. He is said to have made a confession disclosing an blanket clothing popular and fashionable, not only here but in the colder climates of the conwill probably be made.

THE NEW YORK FAILURE.

Little excitement on the street—Estimating NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-The Cisco failure has

not had the serious effect in financial circles, which might have been feared. Naturally there has been rather an unsettled feeling in the street during the day, but there have been no signs of excitement and no other suspensions are reported. The assignee says the liabilities are about two millions, mainly due to depositors. It is understood however, that these figures refer to unsccured liabilities. For according to bankers who should know the firm owes to the banks and other money-lenders from one to one and a ha'f million which is secured by pledge of collateral. This would make the total liabilities over three millions. The bank loans will probably take care of themselves and as for the amount due depositors, it is believed to have been loaned in the street, most likely largely on time, or the firm would have called it in the present emergency. It is stafed that up to a day or two ago the firm was lending from \$400,0.00 to \$600,000. The trouble with the firm, said a banker conversant with its affairs, seems to have been that it tried to do business when there was no business to do. It business when there was no business to do. It is generally believed that the firm can in time pay all it owes. The late General Dix was one of the customers of the firm, and it is thought the business of the estate had been transacted through the firm. Capitalists interested in the Louisville and Nashville Railtand have been customers of the house, and road have been customers of the house, and the concern has been identified with that pro-perty. The list of depositors must be a very easy one, and includes many wealthy and fashionable people. The firm has also been the New York correspondent of a good many country banks. Later-The accepted reason for Cisco's as

signment now is that the daughters of the late John J. Cisco, co-heirs with their brother, insist upon having the estate liquidated and with-drawing their funds from the concern. Under these circumstance and the unsettled state of affairs generally, it was deemed best to make an

ENGLISH TRADE-MARKS.

Mr. Edward Waters, Patent and Trademarks office, 87 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Australia, writes: "One of my hous hold suffered with toothache and rheum. wism and after trying numerous other remedies without relief, tried Jacobs Oil. It was rubbed on the cheek and plugged in the tooth, and well rubbed in for rhoumatism. In both cases the cure was immediate and complete, and in neither case has the pain returned.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE TRADE.

There have been no essential changes in the city trade since last report. In the States the railway war of rates is the only weak point, as the iron and other trades are improving and factories are resuming work. The sugar market here is firmer and the demand has enabled refiners to establish an admarkets are higher, and the fact that all our refineries are practically closed down, makes it appear as if higher prices would prevail before operations are resumed. There is certainly no pressure to sell, but the demand is not urgent. In yellows the low grades are scarce, which may also be said of the upper grades as well. Medium qualities, however, are in good supply, and not wanted, while the grades on each side are in fair request. Prices range from 41c to 51c as to quality. Other branches of trade remain quiet with no eventful features.

MONTREAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The same features are prominent in the grain market and holders remain tirm. On spot we quote :- Canada ned winter wheat, 89c to 90c; white winter, 88c to 89c; CHAUDFROID SAUCE.

CHAUDFROID SAUCE.

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Canada spring, 88c to 89c; peas, 70c to 73c; oats, 32c; rye, 60c to 62c; barley, 50c to 60c; and corn, 53c to 56c. The market for Flour-Patents, \$4.20 to \$4.80; superior exextra, \$1.85 to \$1.90; superfine, \$1.65 to \$1.75; city bags (delivered), \$2.25 to \$2.30. There is plenty of hogs here and in the country, and the indications favor lower prices choice lots were sold to-day at \$6.35, which is about the top figure for buyers. We quote: \$3.30 to \$6.40 per 100 lbs.; jobbing lots high er. Pot ashes remain unchanged with light dealings' We quote:-Pots, \$3.40 to \$3.45 per 100 lbs. There has been a fair demand for partridges at 40c per brace. Venison is slow at 4c forcaccasses, and 7 to 8c for saddle Although the supply of poultry is light it is ample for the demand; prices are unchanged We quote: - Turkeys, 10c; ducks, 8c to 10c; geese and chickens 6c to 7c per lh. Limed eggs are dull and weaker, with a small demand. Fresh stock is steady. We quote:-Fresh 21c to 22c, and limed 19c per dozen. The butter market remains quiet. There is not much demand from any quarter We quote:-Creamery, good to choice, 21c to 22c; Townships, choice, 20c; do, fair to good, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 15c to 19; Brockville, 15c to 181; Western, 13c to 164e. ing unsold. A lot of about 2,000 boxes of a to good grades, 9c to 114c; and medium, 7c

CORDWOOD

There has been only a moderate trade in cordwood, the market for which shows no change. Good long wood, delivered ex-yard, is quoted as follows:—Maple, \$7; birch, \$6.50; beech, \$6; tamarac, \$5.50; and soft wood, \$4.50. Short wood is 50c less than these quotations.

HAY AND STRAW.

There have been fair receipts of hay and sellers maintain values with difficulty. The general top price is \$8.50, but some loads of prime timethy sold at \$9. We quote \$6 to S9 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw is steady at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles.

The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles since Monday last were: -750 head cattle; 616 sheep; 128 hogs and 23 calves. The Toronto, which sailed from Portland on the 15th, took 321 head cattle and 243 sheep. The exports from Boston last week were 817 head cattle and 608 sheep. Freights from Boston were weaker at £2 10s. The market for shipping cattle has been quiet and unchanged, a few transactions being made at 50 per lb live weght. Live hogs were dull and weaker at 51c per lb. for good lots. Some sales were made at 5c. At Viger market the receipts of cattle were 270 head Shippers bought a few of the best at 5c, and he range for fair to choice was 4c to 5c per lb live weight, with a moderate demand. Poor to medium grades were slow at 3e to 3fc. About 150 sheep and lambs were offered, and prices Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. No.

ranged from 183 to 85 each, as to quality There was a good demand for calves, som fourteen head selling at \$6 to \$15 each, as to quality.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened for this morning. Coassels sold in London at 11-16 money, 90 13-16 account, Eric 13 Canada Pacific 417, Illinois Central 1921 New York Central 885. The local stock market opened s roug The following were the sales this morning:—39 Montreal IS81, do 1883, 5 Peoples 57, 50 Telegraph 1161, Richclieu 581, 25 do 581, 500 Gas 182 Montreal Cotton 521. The local stock market closed very

Sales as follows :- 10 Merchants, 1107: 5 Pacific, 40; 50 Canada Cotton, 30. Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co., stock and Grain brokers, report the closing prices of New York stocks this afternoon as follows: Canada Pacific, — : Lake Shere 606 : Pacific Mail, 551; Eric, 13 : Second 535; North-West, 891; do preferred, 1251; St. Paul, 731; ditte preferred, 1045; Michi St. Paul, 75g; dute preferred, 104g; Mehigan Central, —; Jersey Central, 34g; New York Central 85g; Del. & Lac., 85g; Del. & Hud., 68g; R.I., 107g; 111. Central, 120g; C., B. & Q., 117g; C. C. & I. C., —; Wabash, —; pref'd, 13; Union Pacific, 48g; Reading 16. Kan & Tex. 16; Can. Southern Kan. & Tex., 16 ; Can. Southern, 16; St. Paul & O., 25; pref d, 851; N. P., 161 pref d, 38; Lou. & Nash., 24; Tex. Pac. 12; Gen. Pac. 33; St. P. & Manitoba 82; Pullman Car —; Or. Trans., West. S. bonds, 344; Missouri Pacific, 110 Ohio Central, 12; Ohio & Miss, -; Roch, Pitts, 1071; West. Union, 574; Money 1.

MARRIED.

KELLY-FOLEY.—On the 12th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Revd. Father Mc. Cart y, C.S.R., Henry Pierce Kelly, to Agus Foley, both of Quebac.

RYAN.—On the 13th inst., Annie, aged I months, only daughter of Francis Ryan. GORDON.—In this city, on 13th January, 1885, Alexander Gordon, Scale Manufacturer, eldest son of John Gordon, aged 54 years and 9 months.

BUCKLEY -In this city, on the 14th inst. Sarah, aged 11 months, youngest daughter of Tunothy Buckley.

PATTERSON.-In this city, on the 13th inst., James Alphonse, twin son of Alexander Patterson, aged 1 month and 7 days. [Ontario and Newfoundland papers please

RICHARDSON .- in this city, on the 130 nst., P. trick Richardson, aged 67 years. GILLIGAN-In this city, on Thursday, 15th inst., Matthew Gilligan, agod 40, a native County Sligo, Ireland. O'MEARA.-At Watford, January 9, Mai

O'Mears, in her 84th year, wife of Timot)
James O'Mears. KENNEDY .- On the 14th inst., at 301 Patrick street, Ottawa, John Kennedy, aged 7

O'CONNORS .- On the 18th inst., Arthur James, youngest son of Thomas O'Connors, aged

S. CARSLEY'S GREAT WINTER SALE

Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jacket

GREAT REDUCTIONS. Broche Velvet Mantles. SPECIALLI Broche Silk Mantles. REDUCED Fur Trimmed Silk Mantles. S. CARSLET'S Fur Lined Silk Mantles. Fur Trimmed Plush Mantles, SALES.

Special Reductions.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

GREAT BARGAINS.

A lot of Black Coth Jackets reduced to \$1.5 from \$3.00 and upwards. A lot of Black Beaver Mantles reduced to \$4.25 from \$9.00 and upwards, A lot of Drab Beaver Jackets reduced to \$1.50 from \$4.50 and upwards. A lot of Drab Beaver Dolmans, reduced to \$5.50 from \$10.75 and upwards.

S. Carsley's

GREAT WINTER SALE OF LADIES' COSTUMES AND ROBES.

Great Reductions in

Black Silk Costumes, Colored Silk Costumes. Black Satin Costumes. Colored Satin Costumes.
Silk and Satin Combinations.
Satin and Ottoman Combinations.
Silk and Broche Combinations. Satin and Broche Combinations.
Silk and Broche Velvet Combinations.

S. CARSLEY,

Satin and Broche Velvat Combinations.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 177

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