Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 25.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1886.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS.

CANADA TO LEO XIII.

The Catholics of the Dominion to Present an Address to His Holiness

ON THE OCCASION OF THE IMMORTALE DEI ENCYCLICAL.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec takes the Project Under His Patronage.

The Secretary's Circular—A Copy of the Address—A Committee of Distinguished Citizens,

A committee of prominent and influential Catholic citizens of Quebec has been formed, ander the auspices and patronage of His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, to present an address of thanks from the Catholic people of the Dominion of Canada to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., testifying to their sincere and open obadience to the grand pronouncement he has just delivered to the Christian world on the Christian constitution of States—the Immortale Dei Encyclical.

The following are the gentlemen composing the committee, which is charged with the preparation of the address and with obtaining the

President—Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, lata Prime President—Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, lata Prime Minister, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Secretary—L. H. Huot, Esq., advocate, late director of Le Canadien, clerk of the Crown in

Hon. A. B. Routhier, Judge of the Superior Hon. L. B. Caron, Judge of the Superior

Jacques Malouin, Esq., late Deputy Queen's

Jacques Malouin, Esq., late Deputy Queen's Counsel.
M. Hearn, Esq., Queen's Counsel
D. J. Montambault, Queen's Counsel.
H. Cyprias Pelletier, Esq., Queen's Counsel.
C. N. Hamel, Esq., Advocate, General Presdent of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.
Owen Murphy, Esq., late Mayor of Quebec.
J. A. Charlebois, Esq., Notary.
Ph. Sirois, Esq., Notary.
The Secretary of the Committee has issued the following circular setting forth the object of the Address:—

the Address:—
The Encyclical Letter Immortale Det is The Encyclical Letter Immortate Det is looked upon by the enemies of the Catholic Church, as well as by her faithful children, as one of the greatest events of this century, one of the most momentous acts performed by the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome in modern times.

Sovereign Pontiff of Rome in modern times.

Everywhere the ruling powers have abundantly manifested their secret admiration, states men could not dissimulate their astonishment coupled with dismay. Unfortunately, however, in this day of false political and social theories, few or none among them would formulate by a public act their adhesion and gratitude.

Consider thank Hayan is one of the form

Canada, thank Heaven, is one of the few countries in which stasesmen and citizens of the leading classes will believe themselves honored in giving on this occasion a public manifestation of their love, veneration and gratitude to the Great Pontiff whose magisterial voice has for an instant arrested the materialistic tendencies of the men of our day, and shown them the true foundations of society and Christian civili-

A committee has been established in our religious metropolis, the capital of the Province of Quebec, to realize the noble idea which originated with His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec. His Grace has condescended to make known to us that the Holy Pather would be happy to receive from our public men and leading citizens an address worded in the spirit of this I now have the honor to send you herein enclosed, which His Grace has graciously endorsed.

In the name of the committee of management. I have the honor of asking you to affix your name to this enclosed copy of the address to the name to this enclosed copy of the address to the Holy Father, subjoining your personal titles and natications of your public or professional functions past and present, and please transmit the same to me at the first opportunity. As it is impossible for every public man or influential citizen in the Province to sign this one and only address, a copy thereof is to be transmitted to each, which will serve as authentic testimony in regard to the lithographed signatures on the address which is to be forwarded to the Holy Father, after said signatures shall have been duly after said signatures shall have been duly authenticated by the Chancellor of the Archiepiscopal Palace.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

I. H. Huor,

Secretary of Committee. N.B.—This present circular, together with the address, is sent to all the Catholic members of the Queen's Privy Council in Canada, to all Judges, to all present and past Provincial Ministers, to all Senators and Members of the Ministers, to all Senators and Members of the Legislative Council, to all Members of the House of Commons and Legislative Assembly, to high official dignitaries—heads of departments—to all the principal lay Professors in establishments of higher education, to the directors of newspingers, to vary many of the lineselectors of newspingers, to vary many of the lineselectors of newspingers. ters of newspapers, to very many of the liberal professions, to the leaders of Guilds and the most influential merchants of the Province, to

the Mayors and Aldermen of our cities, to the Presidents, Directors and Cashiers of Banks, &c., &c.
This is a copy of the address that is to be for

warded: To His Holiness Leo XIII., Sovereign Pon

MOST HOLY FATHER, Your devoted Canadian children humbly re-

Your devoted Canadian children humbly request permission to express to Your Holiness the sentiments of sincere submission and deep gratitude they feel in reading the Encyclical Letter issued by Your Holmess on the Christian Cons itution of States.

Doubtless, as history clearly attests, every pronouncement emanating from the Holy See has been a hoor to society. Annu houses

has been a boon to society. Anon, however, when society is shaken by violent revolutions and a victim to every false doctrine, it needs particularly the remedy induced by an authoritative, a solemn, an infallible declaration, which would indicate the fundamental cause of its errors and after convincing them that they could in while indicating simultaneously the remedy of a short time largely increase their wealth, its evils. This declaration has been made by induced them to invest their all in what Y are Holiness and heard by all. Heaven proved to be a mythical silver mine in Nevada.

lightened by divine light, can measure the ills of our times and award efficacious remedy therefor. You alone, possessing that precision and breadth of view, reheaven-inspired accurately define the nature both of Church and State, mark their respective limits, explain their mutual relations and assign to Catholics in every country a firm and prudent line of action which will be eminently conducive in leading men to appreciate and admire in a higher degree that

but also powerfully considered to temporal happiness.

Appointed by our confiding fellow-citizens to take part in the direction of the public affairs of our country, we feel we cannot sufficiently thank Your Holiness for the momentous teachings you and for the numberless good results afford us and for the numberless good results society will thencefrom derive. Again enlightened by this luminous doctrine, we shall better understand our duties and endeavor, according

to the exigencies of circumstances, and in our own sphere of action, to forward more and more the interests of religion, which are also the real interests of civil society.

The accomplishment of this duty, Most Holy Father, derives great facility from the circum-stance that the Church, whose august chief you are, being a distinct society, perfect in itself, superior and universal, adapts itself most ad-

superior and universal, adapts itself most admirably to every political institution, to the different forms of government, and respects, nay, protects all true liberties.

The doctrines propounded in the admirable Encyclical issued by Your Holiness are so beautiful and fecund, that the statesmen of every Christian nation should hail them with gratitude and joy. As regards ourselves, our minds were prepared for the magnificent utterances of Your wisdom. Right years of an administration characterized by moderation and ability, eight years of a Pontiticate niled with glory, which commands the admiration of the enemies of religion, which even induces the greatest statesman of our time to invoke Your sovereign mediation, all these circumstances have ever shown us that Your Holiness is the Man of God, providentially elected to point out to nations the way they must follow if they would escape the ever increasing dangers by

which they are threatened on every side. Thus then with joy, Most Holy Father, do we unreservedly adhere to the teachings of Your Encyclical Letter Immortale Dei. Our ances-Encyclical Letter Inmortate Dei. Our ancestors, whom we may style the Fathers of our Country, have long struggled for the preservation of their faith and the integrity of their religious rights. Proud to follow in their footsteps, enlightened and encouraged by Your all powerful exhortations, we shall imitate the noble example of our predecessors in courageously defending the sacred interests of the Church, whose submissive and devoted shiften Church, whose submissive and devoted children we always wish to remain, while maintaining that spirit of tolerance which is absolutely necessitated by the social and political status of

our country.

Deign, Most Holy Father, to receive this respectful homage of our sentiments, and abundantly bestow your paternal blessing on them who most happily remain, of Your Holiness the most humble, devoted and obedient children.

January, 1886.

WHAT IRISH LEAGUERS IN AMERICA THINK OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21. - Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League, was interviewed this afternoon regarding that portion of the Queen's Speech which touches upon the Irish question. "Pronouncements of that kind," he said, "mean nothing. Her Majesty says nothing new. We all know of her dislike to Home Rule movements. The situation is such that no matter what she may say Parliament will be compelled to deal with the Home Rule question and grant it to Ireland. Her reference to coercion is also brute force which left him defeated on the vague, and will not lead to any material results in Ireland From experience we know that pronouncements of that kind precede surrender. We know that this, our national movement, upholds the key of the position, and we are all quite confident as to the

result,
"Under the menace," said ex-Congress man Finerty, after he had read the Queen's speech, "the Irish people must make up their minds to meet the crisis with a courage displayed by the American colonists in deal ing with the Queen's grandfather, George III. The speech seals the fate of the Salisbury Ministry, and then should Mr. Gladstone upon returning to power refuse to meet the frish demand in a fair spirit, no resource will be left to Ireland to obtain her rights but to resort to first principles; in other words, she will be compelled to make sacrifices that have been made by all other people's similarly circumstanced."

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST NURSES. Paris, Jan. 23.—The clamor against hired nurses replacing the Sisters of Charity in the hospitals has been renewed. The nurses are accused of inebriety and of causing the death of patients. It is alleged that the nurses at the Hospital Saint Ierrese, while carousing, administered oxalate potassium to a woman by mistake. The patient was thrown into convulsions, whereupon the

SEVEN INSANE BROTHERS.

down her throat.

nurses held her head and forced the poison

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24.—Seven brothers, all raving maniacs, en route for the Jacksonville, Ill., asylum, passed through this city yesterday. The commissioner, in charge of the lunatics, states that prior to the war a wealthy farmer, by the name of Anson Arnold, settled in Hickory county, Md., with a large family. The acquirement of money seemed to be their highest aim in life, and the whole family of seven sons and five daughters deprived themselves of the necessities of life in order to gain it. About three years ago a stranger visited their home, proved to be a mythical silver mine in Nevada After months of anxiety they learned that are ready ear, and show a submissive will to the solomn voice which reading the principles of Ohristian order; by them alone can be secured peace and salvation.

Most Holy Father, You alone, from the name of the holy mount, which is ever encountered to be a mythical silver mine in Nevada. Since 1867, he would speak incidentally of that incidentally of the tried of sampthical silver mine in Nevada. Since 1867, he would speak incidentally of the tried of sampthical silver mine in Nevada. Since 1867, he would speak incidentally of the process of the country since learned that the Riel question which had been the cause of their property and been imposed to that Riel question which had been the cause of their months of anxiety they learned that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading the Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of their property and later the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of their property and later the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had been the cause of the reading that Riel question which had b

A Waterloo for the Secretary of State.

religion, which, according to the spirit of its Divine Founder, not only leads men to eternal but also powerfully contributes to the obtaining AN INFAMOUS COUP DE THEATEE.

How the Minister Failed to Precipitate a Fight.

The Meeting Rejects Resolutions Framed and Read by Mr. Chapleau.

The Electors Declare Against the Minister and the Government, Notwithstanding the Organized Gaugs Imported From Montreal and

Eisew bere

The meeting called by Hon Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, at St. Jerome, turned against him with a vengeance. Notwithstanding his refusal to admit adversaries to discuss the questions of the day, the Minister had to yield in the end and had to send for the men whom he refused a half hour before to admit to the hall. A widespread organization existed to pack the meeting with Chapleauites. Montreal was ransacked for bullies and others, as well as the neighboring towrs and villages. Special trains were run from the city, of which nobody knew anything but the friends of Chapleau. Ticket sellers on the railroad refused to sell tickets to people whom they considered would be adverse to the Government. Great complaints were made of this official abuse of power by tha residents or travellers from St. Therese to St. Jerome. In fact everything was done to make the meeting purely Chapleauite; but the effor twas abortive. The popular feeling was too strong to be thus crushed out, and the manhood of Terrebonne turned in numbers and force to spoil the desperate and discreditable game of the Ministers and the Government.

A COUP DE THEATRE.

At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Chapleau, seeing his dog was dead, attempted an
infamous coup de theatre. He got four of
the many of them were sorry that they
there is appointed to instruct the from the faith of Christ and the teaching of
followers of Christ on carth in all things his Divinely appointed Church, are in a worse
that many of them were sorry that they
relating to their spiritual and eternal welfare. | condition than the pagans. They retrograde his hired supporters, among whom were had joined the movement. He defied his The state or secular power is constituted by into the lowest forms of paganism without Deputy High Constable Contant and Joe They were in their own end of the hall, when suddenly the Secretary of State fell back as if in a faint, and carrying his hand to his head, whispered to his hearers,

"I AM STRUCK."

It was an infamous and criminal dodge to raise a row, perhaps a riot. Mr. Chapleau was not struck, and no harm was done him. Fortunately it was only his friends who were around him, so that they had nobody to strike to start the fight. If there had been a fight Mr. Chapleau would have been able to maintain that he was assailed and that it was political field at St. Jerome. But the fates willed it otherwise. The coup de theatre was a deserved failure, and nothing but discredit and dishonor attach to the Minister of the Crown who attempted it.

OPENING THE MEETING. At one o'clock, the time appointed for the

opening of the meeting, the hall was densely orowded, and all seemed greatly interested in what was about to take place.

The Hon, Mr. Chapleau arrived at the Hall escorted by the Montreal contingent, and was received in silence. The two parties met on the platform, and Mr. Chapleau suggested that he or his friends be allowed to speak for an bour and a half, the next hour and a half to be taken up by the opposition, and he himself to wind up the proceedings in a half hour's speech. Dr. DeMartigny (Con-servative) and Warden Prevost were appointed chairmen, and Mr. L. Labelle, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corporation, acted as secre-

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU'S ADDRESS.

forward to address the meeting, and was given a greeting. He spuke for an hour, and was repeatedly interrupted with applause by his friends, and groans, hisses and interruptions by his non-sympathiaers. His speech was listened to with considerable attention on the whole. He said he had requested his constituents to meet him in public meeting, so that he might give them explanations which he might deem necessary. He had hoped that he would have occupied the whole time of the meeting himself or by his friends. but since his opponents had been so desirous of being heard he had concluded to consent to allow them to speak, though he would have to greatly curtail his address because of this fact. During the nineteen years that he had had the honor of representing the county in Parliament he had always done his utmost

TO HONOR HIS CONSTITUENTS, and prove himself worthy of their confidence. Terrebonne had been represented by eminent men in the course of its history, and he had always striven to imitate their patriotism, and he felt some satisfaction in the fact that as Premier of Quebec or Secretary of State for Canada he had brought no dishonor to his country. (Applause, and cries of no, no.) After referring to the progress of the country since 1867, he would speak incidentally of that Riel question which had been the CHURE

no country in the world, circum- narvon,

stances and size considered, had made such marvellous strides as Canada made. This was due largely to the Conservative policy which had prevailed, to the good will and harmony which had existed among all classes, which he hoped would continue in spite of efforts of certain politicians who are seeking to create discord. Mr. Chapleau then related

THE IMPROVEMENTS HE RAD SECURED for the county of Terrebonne, such as the construction of the railroads from Ste. Therese to St. Jerome, and to New Glasgow, St Eustache and St. Lin. This was the truly National Party, and he intended following it out if the electors continued to honor him with their confidence. He hoped that at the coming elections he would be able to visit St. Agathe and other parishes in the north of the country by railroad. The projected line to these places had long been spoken of, and he was now enabled to promise them that this would be done shortly. The increase in business which would accrue to St. Jerome thereby would enable it to claim the construction of public buildings for public purposes.
(Applause.) If the electors honored him with their confidence they could expect to see all these improvements made. He then said he would speak of

THE NORTH-WEST INSURRECTION and the Riel question. In connection with

this he had been accused of being a traitor, a renegade, a coward (cries of true, true.) To those who shouted "true" he could say the blood which flows in his veins is as pure as theirs, and that his hands were not stained with blood (great uproar.) His hand were as white as those of any of his opponents, and none of them had refused to extend theirs to his. He was a son of Canada, and boasting of that quality he was proud to say that he had not been a traitor to his country or his race. (Applause and groans.) His present opponents had asked him to resign when Riel's fate bad been sealed, and they would and temporal welfare but he considered his duty was not to accept it and place the prestige of his countrymen in danger. (Applause and cries of "you were afraid to resign!") He denied he had been afraid to resign, and said he would have done so at once if a principle had been at stake. He hoped there would never come such a moment, and now he was satisfied it had not yet come. Now men, who had slurred and stigmatized themselves with every imaginable epithet, were rallying together in a union which had been warmed into life by a revolt of the halfbreeds against the whites. The Metis had never been the friends of the whites. (Cries of "oh, oh!" and "shame!") The Rielites had been made aware by Mr. Blake of the false opponents to say that the rebellion was justian Englishman no more than Regnier, Riel's other secretary. Both had been allowed to go. Riel, an American citizen, was not justified in coming into Canada to raise a rebellion. It had been said that Riel was insanc. If such had been the case the Métis would not have cont for him. He was guilty of a great crime in raising a rebellion and causing the death of many persons. His greatest and most unpardonable crime was the inciting of the Indians. Those who said that the police had commenced the rebellion told a falsahood. Riel was hostile long before the police fired on the Métis. Riel's crimes had cost the country \$10,000,000, and they were called upon to pay this for a man who had never done them any good but had always worked mischief. (Groans and hisses.) The trial he had had was a most legal one and nobody denies this. In concluding the speaker said that although Riel had been guilty of great crimes, he (the speaker) had pleaded to the last to save his life. (Cries of "That's false.") He reiterated the same statement and said he had been met with the majesty of the law, and the necessity which existed to protect the lives of the people of the Northwest.

(Continued on sixth page.)

ORANGE ROWDYISM IN LISNASKEA On Saturday last a number of Orange bands from the surrounding viltages gathered into Lisnaskes, and after parading the streets for some time, collected in the Town Hall-or, more properly, the Orange Hall. A National ist party from Clones soon after arrived on a brake and several cars, accompanied by a The Hon. Mr. Chapleau now came making a band with the intention of holiday here. Seeing that the Orange men had been before them, and well knowing that nothing would please the Loyalists better than an excuse to repeat their late exhibition of rowdyism both in Clones and here, they determined to keep by themselves for the short time they intended to remain in town. When the hour approached that they were to leave for home they were assured by Dr. Creighton, J. P., who had charge of the police, that he would keep the Orange party inside the Town Hall until the Nationalists had passed through. The latter atterwards marched up the street headed by their band, but on passing the hall they received volley of stones and bottles, fired at then through the windows by the Orange party, who immediately afterwards broke through the gates in spite of the police, and continued the stone throwing until the Clones party had gone out of sight. In the evening when returning home, the Orange mob smashed the windows of the Roman Catholic inhabitants, including those of the parish priest. This is the second time within the last month that our town has been made the scene of cowardly Orange ruffianism, and the authorities seem to take the matter very easy, not having made a single arrest on either occasion .- Dublin

ARCHBISHOP

Admirable Pastoral Letter to His Flock.

THE CHURCH AND STATE

Oppression Can be Met by Rebellon,

PROGRESS, LI BERTY AND JUSTICE.

THE JUBILEE FOR 1886.

PASTORAL LETTER.

OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHPISHOP OF TORONTO, PUBLISHING THE ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND ALSO OF THE SECULAR POWER.

John Joseph Lynch, by the Grace of God and appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc., etc.

To the cenerable clergy, religious communitie and beloved laity of our diocese, health and benediction in our Lord:

Our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII in the dis charge of his divinely instituted apostolic duty, continues to instruct the whole world

on matters most important to their eternal accept him as their leader. (Applause.)

A tempting offer had been made him,
out to the weary pilgrims of earth the harbor of salvation, as well as the rocks and shoals of shipwreck and ruin. The words "Go teach all nations and confirm thy brethren' are particularly addressed to St. Peter and his successors, the vicars of Christ. Our Holy Father's last encyclical letter, if the parents and bringing up of their offspring, but if the parents are unable to give them an edupublish, instructs all men on the rights and duties of the Church of Christ, and them to become good members of society, then also on those of the secular power. Both have their origin from the Supreme Being and Master of the Universe, God having tion without any religion has proven a failure confided the Government of the earth to both morally and socially. It has failed sigthese two powers. The Church, which represents the Kingdom of Christ on earth, their own best authorities. A people who proved from the words "He that hears you were once Christian but who have apostatized Vincent, to carry him on their shoulders. fable. (A voice-"Why did you let Jack of the people contiled to its care, that they son go?") Jackson has been allowed to go may enjoy rational liberty and a protection because he was insane. Jackson was not of their persons and property from the state. Hence the office of the state is earthly, the mission of the Church of Christ is heavenly, having for its object the eternal welfare of immortal souls made to the image and like. ness of God and redcemed by the blood of His Son Jesus Christ. Both, however, derive their authority from God; otherwise the secular power could not take the life of any one, no matter how great his crime may have been, except it had the power of life and death given to it by Almighty God himself, who holds both in his hands. Such authority could not emanate from the people. The people are not therefore the source of power as has often been erroncously asserted. Yet they are the instruments by which a man is elected to the chief administration of a government, and thus elected he becomes the depository of supreme earthly power and should exercise it with justice and mercy according to the constitution of the country. Hence we must obey, in

all things that are just and right, the secular power, for this is the will of God, "Render unto Casar the things that belong to Casar,

and to God the things that belong to Gol." If

however, the secular power should exceed its

faculties and command anything against the

natural or divine law, then obedience is not a

duty, but on the contrary would be sinful, for

an unjust law is no law, but as St. Thomas says is simply a "perversion of law." The apostles when commanded not to preach Christ answered, "We must obey God rather than man. Hence the millions of martyrs in the Church of Christ even up to the present day. Witness the thousands of martyred people, priests and nuns in the Anammite Kingdom. Witness the hundreds of Catholics who suffered death, and tens of thousands who suffered the confiscation of their property in the British Empire rather than defile their conscience by obeying the laws of Henry VIII, commanding them to take an oath declaring him to be the supreme head of the Church in both spirituals and temporals. Christ did not appoint kings or emperors to be heads of His Church. "The Church," as our Holy Father says, "is a perfect society in itself, having all the faculties necessary for the good government of its members in spiritual things. With respect to its doctrine, teaching, administration of the sacraments and in all its other spiritual functions she is independent of secular power. Christ has made her so. The spostles did not ask permission from the Clesars to preach the gospel or administer eacraments, nor did the illustrious Bishops of Germany yield to the wicked " May Laws" which presumed to usurp ecclesiastical authority. The state authorities too frequently exact from the Church the tribute of zervitude as a price of its protection. The Church was constituted free by Christ himself, but alas the stronger in worldly resources oppressed the weaker. The only arms which the Church uses are purely spiritual, viz : Excummunication and interdict. Most frequently she bears in silence her wrongs and persecutions, expecting better times. The secular clergyman as

Christ, who said to His disciples, "When you are persecuted in one city fly to another." These noble confessors of the faith preached the Gospel in foreign countries, and have reaped and are still reaping a most fruitful harvest of souls, so that the vineyard of our Lord has always been and is still cultivated by zealous and efficient husbandmen, and thus the number of the elect will be always filled. Churchmen are subject to the just laws of the country in which they reside, for when they are just they do not interfere with the spiritual functions of the clergy, otherwise than protecting their rights and favoring the spread of the Gospel of our Divino Redeemer. A difficulty cometimes will arise concerning mixed questions of spirituals and temporals, such as marriage and the education of children. The peace and well being of the state require laws respecting marriage dowries, contracts, and succession to property, etc. But it cannot touch the essence of the marriage contract, which among Christians is a sacrament instituted by Christ. Much less can the state break the marriage bond, for Christ has said, Those whom God has joined let no man put asunder." The state as well as the Church for very grave reasons permits temporary separation of man and wife, and the state may RIS HOLINESS FORE LEO XIII, ON THE regulate questions respecting their worldly goods, but as we have said, it can not unloose the marriage tie. Secular authorities have arranged Concordats with the Holy See, relative to those mixed questions, wherein the Church occasionally yields to the state in certain matters by which many inconveniences are avoided. Secular powers are bound in conscience and in honor to keep faith with the Church. Alas ! some concordats were shamefully broken, as if no faith were to be kept with the Church of Christ, and as a consequence of such dishonest and dishonorable actions, the people and religion suffered greatly. But where the Church and the state mutually agree, there the greatest good of the people arise. Respecting children, the state cannot claim the exclusive right of educating them. Children belong primarily to God, who gave them being and life. Next, to their parents, who brought them into the world, and only in a certain sense to the state whose subjects they are in matters relating alone to temporal affairs. To parents belong the care, the state may and should assist the parents in the education of their children. State education without any religion has proven a failure

> In the 16th century the secular power usurped in many places of Europe the spiritual authority, and hence the government of the Church and the preaching of the true Gospel were sacrilegiously impeded. A host of errors, hurtful both to true religion and the well-being and peace of the State, devastated the land. The modern Gospel has poorly benefited the people, for, notwithstanding an open bible, the number of paupers in one of the richest countries of the world. viz. : England, is astounding ; and no wender that drunkenness is on the increase, for since that deplorable defection from the Church of Christ, civil society has gone on from bad to worse; wars, contentions, standing armies, enormous taxation, are brutalizing and impoverishing the people. Rich landlords have oppressed the poor by unjust and exorbitant rents. Men of huge capital often pay their employés wages not sufficient to provide themselves and families. with nourishing food, proper clothing, and their children with a fair education, Hence the deep dissatisfaction exhibited from time to time in strikes and riots, which have not always served either the employes or their masters. Then again among large corporations themselves, there are rivalries injurious to trade and profitable commerce. The root of all this evil is avarice and a desire to become rich too quickly, even though the poor should unjustly suffer. Any day a civil war may be the resultant of this state of things. The preventive remedy for this not distant ovil is to let justice and mercy prevail. The rich have not starvation staring them in the face, but the poor have it almost continually. Let each treat the other as he would wish to be treated himself. The observance of this golden rule would bring peace and contentment to rich and poor. There must be inequalities in society, some poor, some rich, some more talented and thrifty than others. All, however, are children of God destined, after spending all their allotted time on this earth to be transported to Heaven, there to enjoy its delights for all eternity. Among the powerful weapons used against the Church calumny may be ranked as the most injurious and hurtful, and let calumny be repudiated a hundred times over it will be still repeated.

any redeeming trait of honor or honorty.

(Continued on fifth Page)

THE ACT OF UNION.

A PRECEDENT FOR THE DISTURBANCE OF ITS FUNDAMENTAL LAW ALREADY MADE.

Dublin, Jan. 23.—The Queen's words, I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law of the union," are much diminished by the publication in the Freeman's Journal to day of the fifth article of the set of union, which said :- "The preservation of the united Church as the established church of England and Ireland shall be taken as an essential and fundamental part of the union." Yet the Queen has laid a precedent for "the disturbance of the fundamental law of the union" by signing the bill of 1869 disestablishing this "fundamental' Church portion of the union. Her resolute opposition," therefore, has proved the precepts and councils of our Divine Lord | irresolute. Parliament and she have made a These holy men obeyed the injunctions of disturbance in the union already. 1800 muj

And Recommends Parliament to Bevise any inadequate Laws relative thereto-A Reform in the County Government of Ireland under Preparation—Great Britain's International Relations.

London, Jan. 21.—The weather to day was inauspicious for the reappearance of the Queen in public. It was a dull, heavy day, and the streets were covered with snow and slush. Promptly a 1.30 p.m. the royal party left Buckingham Palace for the House of Lords. The route of the royal pageant had been covered with gravel. This prevented the horses from falling and enabled a more rapid progress to be made. Her Majesty rode in an open carriage drawn by eight horses. The household cavalry acted as escort to the Queen, and large crowds lined the streets through which the reyal procession passed. Her Majesty was greeted with hearty cheers all along the route. The scene in the House of Lords was very brilliant. The peers and peeresses, judges, ministers and bishops were present in large numbers in full court dress, and gaslight was used in the Chambers, owing to the absence of sun. This enhanced the beauty of the scene, as it showed wrath and passion in discussing Ireland. The more fully the brilliancy of the jewels and splendor of the dresses worn by those present. The Queen looked as if she was suffering from culty. "Whatever," he continued, "it

PARLIAMENT OPENED. F Parliament was formally opened to day by the Queen in person. There was a brilliant assemblagain the House of Lords when the Queen's speech was read. Her Majesty, in her speech, said her relations with other powers continue friendly. The differences with Russis regarding the Afghanistan boundary have been satisfactorily adjusted. She trusted the work of the Russo-English frontier demarkation commission already advanced, may tend to secure a continuance of peace in Central Asia. Referring to the rising in Eastern Roumelia, Her Majesty says her object in the negotiations which followed the outbreak was to bring the inhabitants of that country, according to their wish, under the Prince of Bulgaria's rule, while maintaining the unimpaired essential rights of the Sultan. The Queen regrets she had been compelled to declare war against King Thebaw, of Burmah, owing to acts of hostility by himself and subjects. The gallantry of the forces under Gen. Pendergast had rapidly overthrown the Burmese forces, and she had decided that the most certain method of ensuring peace was to be found in the permanent incorporation of

Eurmah with her empire. Negotiations respecting the rights of the French on the coast of Newfoundland had been satisfactorily concluded. With Spain also the agreement had been reached giving the British the same commercial rights as the Germans in the Caroline Islands. Parliament would be asked to adopt certain measures rendered necessary in the convention relative to inter-national copyright, to which the Queen has agreed. Turning from international affairs, the Queen said:

THE FEELING IN IRELAND ON LEGISLATIVE UNION.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN :-

I regret to say that no material improvement can be noted in the condition of trade or agri-culture. Ifeel the deepest sympathy for the great number of persons in many avocations of life who are suffering under a pressure which I trust will prove transient. I have seen with deep sorrow a renewal, since I last addressed you, of an attempt to excite the people of Ireland to hostility against the legislative union between that country and Great Britain. I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law, and, insisting on it, I am convinced that I shall be heartily supported by my Parliament and my people. The social no less than the material condition of that country engages my anxious attention. Although there has been during the year no marked increase of serious crime, there is in many places a concerted resistance to the enforcement of legal obligaized intimidation continues to exist. I have caused every exertion to be used for the detection and punishment of these crimes, and no effort will be spared on the part of my Govern-ment to protect my Irish subjects in the exercise of their legal rights and the enjoyment of individual liberty. If, as my information leads me to apprehend, the existing provisions of the law should prove to be inadequate to cope with these growing ovils, I shall look with confidence to your willingness to invest my government with all necessary powers. Bills will be submitted for the transferring the representative councils in the countries of Great Britain local business which is now transacted by the courts of quarter sessions and other authorities. A measure of reform of

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND

is also in preparation. These measures will involve a consideration of the present incidence of local burdens. A bill facilitating the sale of glebe lands in a manner adapted to the wants of the rural population will also be submitted to you, as well also as bills removing the difficulties which prevent an easy and cheap transfer of land; for mitiand cheap transfer of land; for miti-gring the distressed condition of the poorer classes in the western highlands and the islands of Scotland : for a more effectual prevention of accidents in mines; for extending of railways, in regard to the regulation of rates, and for the codification of the criminal law. I tract that results beneficial to the cause of education in cy issue from the Royal Commission which I have appointed to enquire into the working of the education acts.

Prompt and efficient despatch of important business which, in an ever-growing proportion, falls to you to transact, will occupy your attention. It these, and in all other matters portaining to your high functions, I carnestly commend you to the keeping and guidance of Al-

GLADSTONE ASKS FOR A PATIENT HEARING OF THE NATIONALISTS, BUT RESERVES HIS OPINION ON THE LEGISLATIVE AND SUCIAL POSITION OF IBELAND.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Abercorn moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Turone. He spoke of the grave responsibility of those who directed the affairs of Government, and said that one cloud hung over the empire, and that was the state of Ireland. He mentioned a number of duties which the Government must perform in relatich to that country, among which were the maintenance of the Union, the suppression of persecutions, of which, he said, the National Lengue was guilty, and the defence of the loyal leish minority. He said no statesman, whatever he might be, would sacrifice the interests of his country. The Earl of Scarborough seconded the motion of the Duke of Abercorn. Earl Granville congratulated Lord Salisbury on his possession of two such eloquent supporters.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech outlining the policy of the Government, said that Germany had given assurances that she did not intend to annex Samoa. With regard to Burmah. he said it would be better to await the arrival of papers from Lord Dufferin before making way statement. The Government was using randuence to prevent any important breach of a tegnational laws. On this point Lord Side they said he felt strongly because it had icen reported that he had given encourage-.... to Greece. This statement he emphatidenounced as untrue, and declared that all England desired peace in the East.

Referring to Ireland the Prime Minister said the Government had refrained from renewing the Crimes Act because there had been s prospect of returning order in that country. The experiment, however, had failed, although every chance had been given to make it succeed. Nothing, he said, could exceed the patience of the Earl of Carnarvon in carrying out his mission of peace. The dis-case, said Lord Salisbury, existed in Westminster and not in Ireland and the Government must try to stamp it out here. The words of Mr. Gladstone, he declared, were answerable for many Irish evils. Mr. Gladstone had not spoken, he said, with sufficient firmness concerning the integrity of the Empire. The Prime Minister's speech was

received with cheers. MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said the conduct of Lord Salisbury in the Roumelian matter was honorable to him and worthy of his name, and was a credit to Lugland. The opposition would render Lord Salisbury every assistance and grant him every indulgence in connection with the settlement of the Roumelian and Burmese questions. In regard to Ireland Mr. Gladstone said he wished the Queen's speech had been more explicit. He was convinced that only a gentle and conciliatory handling of the Irish question would te effectual. He had always striven to eliminate the elements of culty. "Whatever," he continued, "it may be necessary to do for Ireland should be

done promptly. In the name of heaven, let us maintain the union. We have been maintaining it for eighty-five-yes! six hundred -vears. Let us not deviate from the path of good temper and self-command, but, forgetful of every prejudice, let us strive to do justice to the great, the gigantic interests committed to our charge." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, and was greatly applauded through out.

MICKS-REACH APPEALS TO PATRIOTISH. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, thanked Mr. Gladstone for his kindly words. He challenged the Opposition to come to a decision in regard to their atti-tude toward the unity of the Empire. If they disagreed with their Government, "let them," he said, " move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech." they agreed with the Government they should declare so. If the majority of the house so wished the present Government would remain in office. He humbly and earnestly acked all the members, to whatever party they be-longed, to support the Government in order to enable it to conduct the affairs of the country.

GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH QUESTION. Mr. Gladstone said that in seeking re-election he was mainly guided by a wish to proceed with proposals in regard to both the legislative and the social position of Ireland. Unly the government, however, was able to act in such a matter. He, believing it would be mischievous to do so, did not intend to introduce proposals of his own, but he would reserve his opinion. He could also reserve his decision, whether to alter or to add to the proposals embodied in his election manifesto. He pleaded for a patient hearing of the

opinions of the Irish Nationalists. BOYCOTTING TO BE SUPPRESSED. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that it was boycotting, not agrarian crime, that had increased in Ireland. The new Chief Secretary for Ireland would consider the question whether the ordinary powers were sufficient or whether special powers would be needed to suppress boycotting.

PARNELL'S VIEWS. Mr. Parnell said that he had always believed that if the principle were admitted that Ireland was entitled to some form of self-Empire against separation. He himself, although a Protestant, teared no danger to the minority in Ireland from the Catholics. The had so far recovered his strength in Cuba, that whole question was one of reasonable or exorbitant rents.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SANCTION AN

IRISH CHAMBER. Neither Liberals nor Parnellites or pearing o be inclined to challenge the Government, Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of state for India, proposed that the debate be adjourned. He wished the House to clearly understand, however, that it would be impossible for the present Government to same tion an Irish Parliament. He added that the Government would be prepared, when the proper time arrived, with a scheme to improve local government in Ireland.

RESULT OF THE DEBATE.

The debate left the impression that both parties are anxious to conciliate the Paruellites, and have no desire to enforce strong coercive measures. At the same time it is believed that there is no chance of either Conservatives or Liberals proposing at this session any home rule measures likely to satisfy the Irish. The tenor of Mr. Parnell's speech gave evidence of a rapprochement with Mr. Gladstone and of the abandonment of the hope of an alliance with the Conservatives. It is expected that the debate will continue all next week.

AMENDMENT OF THE IRISH LAND ACT. In the House of Commons, Mr. Connelly, Nationalist member for Longford, gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a hill to amend the Irish Land Act. This announcement was received by loud cheers from the Home Rulers.

TOPACCO GROWING IN IRELAND. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, Nationalist, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for the cultivation of tobacco in Ire-

AN ULSTER PARTY.

Lord Claud Hamilton has called upon the Ulster members to meet at the Carlton club on Monday next, to form an independent party in the House of Commons.

TO ABOLISH THE LORD LIEUTENANCY. Lord Kilmorey in the House of Lords, and Mr. Heneage in the Commons, will move that the lord-licutenancy of Ireland be abolished.

PROPOSAL TO SUSPEND EVICTIONS. LIMERICK, Jan. 21 .- The board of guardians of the poor law union has resolved to ask Mr. Parnell to demand of the Government a suspension for six months of the law relating to evictions in order to allow time for a settlement of the dispute respecting rents. The board claims that such action of the Government is vital to the peace of the

country. " BREAKERS ABEAD."

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 .- United Ireland, in an article entitled "Breakers Ahead," says the suppression of the National league will inevitably lead to conspiracy, invinciblism and dynamite will replace the league's open methods, for which the Government will be answerable. United Ireland warns Lord Salisbury to beware, and exhorts the Nationalists to prepare for action.

The restaurant privilege of the National House of Representatives pays a profit of \$6,000 a year.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

An American Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"Une other fact I will tell you. A handsome mulatto woman attracted my wife's attention when she was visiting a family at the South. She was attentive to her mistress, but so sad that my wife's sympathy was excited, and she inquired if she had recently lost a relative. 'Not a relative, but a comrade,' was the reply. The mistress of her comrade was a high-tempered, indolent woman, who had no control over her violent passions. The slave had offended her by an act of trifling disobedience. In a frenzy of anger, her mistress ordered a negro to tie her by this thumbs to the door-knobs of her mistress's room, and lash her on her bare back till she cried out for mercy. The woman was mute, but fainted and, died that night. No notice was taken of the event. It was only the

death of a slave?"
"I believe it," said Mr. Courtney. "The South is doomed to suffer here or hereafter for the loss of every drop of blood. The sconer slavery is wiped out from our land the

better." "Every sign of the times," said Mr. Livingstone, "tends to show the necessity and near approach of such an event,"

"If you heard the heart-cries of the slaves in their religious meetings, and the promises the old folks make to the young ones of the 'good time a-coming,' you would have to be-lieve that, as true as there is a God in heaven, He will deliver them," said Mr. Courtney, looking at his watch. "What night hawks we are!" he added. "It is two o'clock. I must not allow you to remain longer out of

your bed." "What hour do you usually go to your room?" asked Mr. Livingstone.

"Not often earlier than this," was the nights."
"That is slow murder, Courtney." "I have the bad habit of sleepless

The next day, at eleven a.m., a barouche and four magniticent horses were at the door. The two friends were soon seated in the carriage, and started for a drive to visit the plantations. They were models, surely, of what estates can be, where master and laborers work together in accordance with the Divine laws of kindness and obedience laid down for both. And these were not the only plantations South where slaves were kindly cared for, and where they worked faithfully, loving their masters. The cases of extreme cruelty were often among masters of Northern blood, who had not been long accustomed to the authority given to the owners of slaves. Their brutal natures abused the power. The man Patterson, who is not deserving of the name of man, was a Northerner, who had only been at the South a few years. There is a very large class of the human family that cannot be trusted with absolute power over others. The history of the past and the present is a witness of the truth of this asser-

During the visit of Edward Livingstone at the Hall it was crowded with gentlemen paying homage to both Mr. Courtney and his guest. Daniel was obliged to seem to drown his cares in the "genial bowl" of pleasure; while, like many others, the bitter dregs of sorrow at the bottom left his thirst unsatisfied.

It was remarked often, by those most intimate with him, that of late he was often dejected. When a pause occurred in conversation he was absent-minded. In the office Riggs and Blunt observed that he took but little notice of their accounts, and of the government the statement of the details would | statements they made of purchases and sales. not be found a formidable task, and that there | Casual observers attributed this indifference tions, and I regret that the practice of organ- would be no great difficulty in securing the to his superabundant wealth, and to the confidence he had in his clerks.

News came in due time that Mr. Harper Mrs. Harper advised and insisted they should buy a sugar plantation, and remain there so long as Mr. Harper found it more bene-ficial to his health than Louisiana. The loss of the companionship of these valuable friends was an additional sacrifice to Mr. Courtney. It seemed to him now that everything he loved had been taken from him, and that he stood "in the world alone," though surrounded by riches. Alas! they could not satisfy his heart, and to friends he could only give the outward form of friendship. Coming home from Florence, two years after Mr. Ellis had taken Pura, Mr. Courtney confided to Riggs and Blunt the fatal secret of the existence of the child Pura with Mr. Ellis. He had found her well and happy, a beautiful child, and loving her adopted parents. Of the mother he had as yet no tidings. It was a belief in his mind that all hope of seeing Angelina must die out of his life, a life that every day became darker to him. The duty left to accomplish appeared to be that of securing to his child Pura her birthright; and he must, without delay, make all the legal documents, to save her from having to contest her legitimacy.

Folios of documents, descriptions of property, deeds and mortgages, were prepared and recorded by the best and most careful lawyers of the day, in which his immense estates seemed almost of incredible value. And to these were added Daniel Courtney's will, in which, with the exception of legacies to Riggs and Blunt, and to some dear friends, the entire possessions were left to his lawful and only child Pura, whom he declared he Having everything preloved devotedly. pared to his satisfaction, he took his clerks into his library, and with them read over the documents and the will. Lubin, his well-tried servant, was present. A large tin box had been made in which to lock up these valuable papers. When the reading of them was finished, he ordered Lubin to put them into the box with care, in the presence of Riggs and Blunt and himself, and to come with them and deposit the box on a shelf at the foot of Mr. Courtney's bed, where it would remain during his life.

Riggs and Blunt went away from the Hall, not a little surprised and discomforted. They had calculated on falling heirs to these estates, and were utterly confounded at the result. But they were too wise to betray their disappointment. Together, they were contriving, and of one intention. There was time left to take advantage of the opportunity that Mr. Courtney's confidence in them gave them; and then a great point in their favour was the secret which they were bound to keep during the life of Daniel—the marriage, and the birth of Pura.
"We are fools," said Blunt, "it we can't

feather our nest yet."

CHAPTER XII.

Angelina has been two years devoted to Isabelle. The future of the former still looks dark and dangerous; that of the latter is bright, and full of promises of enjoyment. Mr. Beauvais is happy. His child's health is restored, it is believed, by the unis restored, it is believed, by the unremitting patience and sacrificing care
of her companion and governess, to
whom she is much attached. The life of
Angelina in the family of Mr. Beauvais is

"Isabelle cannot speak of her without shuddering, even now that she is well. Her
cruelty has left its impression upon her mind,
which she finds every day new sources of
enjoyment. It is peopled with angels, for
she has as yet known nothing that would mar
her ideal conception of the good and the
Mrs. Ellis was joining in the litany, and paid
beautiful. She loves life from the simple

what suits the peculiar circumstances in great a blessing her recovery has been to you, which she is placed. It is retired; and Mr. Beauvais!"

"Yes, I am favored, Miss Raymond, at disposal during the past year, since Isabelle has been able to study with masters, and Angelina has become fond of reading, and improving herself in music and the languages.

Her talent for the latter is extraordinary. At all times she was reserve I in her intercourse with Mr. Beauvais; and, under no circumstances, ever remained in conversation alone with him. It was easy for her to avoid greater. it without making it appear that she did so tor a special motive.

Miss Raymond visited the good Captain

and his wife occasionally, and always found the same welcome, that taught her that these

were friends to prize.

The Captain could not give up the idea that Angelina would be happier in their quiet and comfortable little nest, away from danger and care, than leading the life of subjection she had chosen for the sake of independence. So he was persistent in his desires that Mrs. Hart should do more to urge her to give up her present laborious engagement. "Wait a bit, dear John," said Mrs. Hart.

looked a little more contented, and who knows? Who knows ?" inquired the Captain. "Who knows but she may be Madame

"The last time the child came home, she

Beauvais, by-and-by a bit?" "I don't know that it would be sure to better her condition, Bess, dear. It is not always riches that give us what we like most. I've an idea there is something weighing on her that will kill her yet, if she can't get it

can't marry, and be happier for it!" "Angelina has not told me if Mr. Beauvais has a wife living or dead," said Mrs. Hart. But I have my thoughts that she is dead." One morning Angelina and Isabelle were taking their accustomed walk in the garden that surrounded three sides of the house, and it was like a delightfully shaded bower, so

shut out from the sun. Mr. Beauvais looked unnaturally grave when he came towards them. Greeting Isahelle first affectionately, he turned to Angelina, and said:

"Miss Raymond, I wish to speak to you on an important business matter. May I ask the favor of seeing you alone, for that purpose, a few moments?

Angelina bowed her head in assent. "Shall w. go into this summer house now, or do you prefer the library?" he asked.

"As you please, Mr. Beauvais," she answered, without showing the slightest agitation or objection. She supposed it was a aubject respecting Isabelle upon which he wished to consult her.
"Then I shall walk back with you and

Isabelle to the library," he said. At the door Isabelle left them, and ran to the greenhouse to cut some flowers. Mr. Beauvais and Angelina went to the library.

Mr. Beauvais closed the door and placed a chair by the side of the table for Angelina. and sat down on one not far off, by the same table. With a trembling voice he said :

"Miss Raymond, for sometime past I have felt that it is my duty to express to you my gratitude for your noble conduct. In your painful position in my family t was my mirfortune to be obliged to require that you should make no inquiries respecting my private family. I have been deeply sen sible of how much I owe to your self-sacrific ing generosity, in yielding to this painful life imposed upon you. I have been in admiration of your tact and tender patience with my daughter's infirmity; but I hope, Miss Raymond, that her sincere love for you has been a smull recompense to you; and the good you have done must be a greater and never ending source of happiness to you.'

Mr. Beauvais looked into Angelina's face, and waited for a reply

"I beg, Mr. Beauvais, that you will feel under no debt of gratitude to me," she answered. "My life of labor was self-imposed. I have only done my duty. I am grateful for your daughter's love, and still more so for her recovery.'

"It is not right. Miss Raymond," said Mr. Beauvais, "that I should keep from you longer a knowledge of the deep shadows that fell upon my married life during the childhood of Isabelle. They will account to you for what otherwise would seem a strange mystery, perhaps tyranny, in my domestic arrangements.

The poor man's mind was flooded with dark memories of his past troubles, and he became much affected. Half bewildered. he scarcely knew how or where to begin: and yet he wished to make Augelina acquainted with the entire history.

began :

'I loved my wife ; our home was a beautiful one. Our Maison de Campagne was delightful; and we were, for two or three years, very, very happy. There was nothing that I could do to please her that I was not glad to do. Isabella was our only child. When she was three years old I introduced Count —— to my wife. I cannot name him. He visited my house seldom; but carried on a secret correspondence with Madame Beauvais. Miss Raymond, can you believe it, that she left me and her child for the base love of this villain?"

Angelina covered her face, and could not look at poor Mr. Beauvais, he was so agitated ; but she said, in a low tone: "Pity her, and, if you can, forgive her!

I am sure she has been more wretched than you have. Oh, pity her !" "Miss Raymond, she is gone. I hope God pitied and forgave her. After her decease, I learned that she had died in abject poverty, and deserted by the wretch who misled her.

"I have long since forgiven her I" "I left my ancestral home and come to Havre to live among strangers. Isabelle was under no maternal control, and, at times, she was irritable and self-willed. She became restless and dissatisfied with every house I I could provide for us. When about fourteen years of age, she had such moods of ill-humor and jealousy, that she pained me very much. These increased in violence to such a degree, that it occurred to me that it might be sickness. I then changed my residence to this house, to please Isabelle, and I consulted Dr. Fleury on the subject of her mind. He examined her case, and pronounced it insanity. As you may suppose, I was overwhelmed with grief. The Doctor ordered strict discip-

liue, and confinement to a suite of apartments. This occasioned, at first, a violent opposition on the part of Isabelle. We found, if we asked for a nurse, it was impossible to find one who would be, in every respect, satisfactory. Her mind was at times calm, and this justified me in advertising for a governess. Before you came, there seemed scarcely a hope that the poor child would recover her reason. Those who had charge of her were impatient, and grew weary of the restraint necessarily imposed by the Doctor. Miss Nanny was constantly quarrelling with her, and represented to me that she was obliged to use force with her, in self-defence. My impression now is, that she terrified my poor girl, and that such unkindness was increasing the

violence of the disease," "I believe it was," said Angelina: "Isabelle cannot speak of her without shud-

having this one tie left to me. It has made me thank God for a longer existence." "Even one tie will make life sweet," was Angelina's reply. "I have not even one tie, but have broken all?"

"Are you so desolate?" asked Mr. Beauvais, almost losing sight, for the instant, of his own loneliness in hers, which was the

"I am indeed slone in the world, and must always remain so," she answered sorrow-

fully.
"I dare not ask for your confidence, Miss Raymond, but when you wish to grant me the privilege, it will be held sacred," said Mr.

Beauvais. "It is not in my power to give it to you. thank you, Mr. Beauvais, for the kindness and respect you have paid to me while I have been with you. I know that my silence on the subject of my family has appeared strange to you. I only ask you to believe that I am not an unworthy companion for your daughter. I have been, but not in the same way, a child of misfortune like yourself."

"Strange and incomprehensible, but merciful and just are the ways of Providence, in His immutable laws that govern the moral world," said Mr. Beauvais. "Had we both not suffered. I believe we could not have benefitted one another as we have done. I do not believe that out of evil good can come, but I know that evil sometimes gives an opportunity to do good. The man who was robbed, beaten, and lefton the roadside nearly ont of her mind; and, sure a woman like that dying, gave an opportunity to all who passed can't marry, and be happier for it!"

dying, gave an opportunity to all who passed by him to do a work of charity; out of the many who saw him, only one accepted the opportunity. The good, in this instance, as in all others, came from out the charity of the Samaritan, and not from the evil that befell the traveller.'

"I never thought of the subject in this light; it is often said that for good evil may be done. I shall not believe it in future, said Angelina.

"To return to ourselves, Miss Raymond. Dr. Fleury advises a change of residence on Isabelle's account. Her health is re-established, and we hope permanently, but the Doctor thinks she needs new associations, and a good deal of young company, to avoid any return of mental difficulty. We have thought of Florence. I doubt if we can select a more desirable place, in every respect. She will need a wise and an agreeable companion; one whose guidance will be necessary in matters I cannot understand as well as her own sex can do ;-and dare we hope that you will go with us? I do not know how Isabelle could part with you. She is very dependent upon your companionship. This is the subject upon which I wished to consult you, Miss Raymond."

"I see the necessity of giving Isabelle her own way in this matter, particularly at the critical time of making the experiment of a change of residence, and greater excitement in her life. I shall accept your kind offer to go with you to Florence, and thank you."
Angelina said nothing of the pain it would give her to part with Isabelia after two years' attachment to her, because she placed herself only in the position of a governess, to be engaged or dismissed at the will of Mr. Beauvais. She desired that he should under stand, also, that towards him it was her wish to continue the reserve of manner she had preserved from their first acquaintance.

Angelina rose to leave the library. Mr Beauvais expressed his gratitude to her for consenting to go to Florence, and hoped it would be an agreeable change to her as to the

The new project was told to Isabelle. She was, child-like, wild with joy.

All that night the sad story of Isabelle's mother haunted Angelina. She wondered if the former ever thought of the misery to herself and Mr. Beauvais her wicked love of that villain had caused. She pictured the desertion and the death of its victim in expiation! And then came a searching of her little more patience, and might not both their lives have been otherwise than the tortures they suffered. Was not her own life a bendage? And his? If she had driven him to a life of degradation? Had she acted the part of a good wife? Would this resentment of hers not bring upon Pura lifelong misfortune? What had Mrs. Harper thought of such conduct on her part? She wondered what Daniel had done when he found she had gone? Was it possible that he would marry miss Crawford? This thought half induced her to think of going back to him. What would she do if he had really married Miss Crawford? Would he deny the marriage with her? Most likely!

Poor Angelina turned from side to side in her bed to try to check these questions that were nearly maddening her, and then she tried to find consolution in self defence. What she did, she thought right at the time. It was too late now to regret what was past and could not be remedied. Daniel would only east her off, and why not continue her life among friends who loved and respected hor. But the terrible mystery—the concealment of it! Could she live long under such a burthen? Poor mistaken Angelina. Alas! Had she remembered the udvice of Mrs. Harper to Daniel, that it is never too late to remedy a wrong act, so long as life lasts-and had she acted upon it at this period of her troubled life, before she went to Florence, it would have been better.

She did not, and darkness deepened in Daniel's home.

Very soon after this interview. Mr. Beauvais was in Florence with his family. On the hill of San Miniato, renowned for its beauty, and bordering the outskirts of Florence, Mr. Beauvais purchased a grand villa. Everything in and around it made it a paradise to thing in and around it made it a paradise to thou be the Son of God, come down Isabelle. From the balconies they looked out from the cross!" Poor Angelina, she upon villa after villa, and their gardens were of such dream-like beauty, they thought it Fairy-land.

Beneath this mountain home lay Florence, "La Bellissima," from which poets and painters have for generations drawn their inspiration. Its extensive gardens and palaces, hedged in by vinecovered walls, and trees and roses, give these places the appearance of ideal pictures of the abodes of the blest. Through Florence flows the Arno, reflecting in its waters the buildings of ages, sacred from historic memories. The Cathedral and Tower of Giotto—the latter more beautiful than words can describe-rise high above the city against the clear blue sky. One is never tired of looking at these masterpieces of architecture. In bold relief are other buildings in sight; Sta. Uroce, the Pitti Palace, the Bobolo Gardens, and the city towers. Look as long as they will, there is always something more to admire from the balconies. Angelina and Isabelle are half brain-weary the first days!

In her Florence home Isabelle becomes gay, demonstrative, hopeful, hnd songful as the birds in the trees that embowered the villa.

happiness imparted to her by the earth, the akv. and the air she breathes.

Angelina, who knows no such childhood, trembles for Isabelle when the awakening from this sweet dream will come, but she asks herself would it not be cruel to with. draw the veil from so enchanting an illu-

sion. The "Beauvais Villa" soon became known to the nobles of Florence, and the young daughter of the owner was received with kind welcome into their circle. Mr. Beauvats was, on account of his connection with the old nobility of France, entitled to their highest

consideration. To those who visited at the Villa Angelina was always introduced, but no persuasion could inques her to accept an invitation from them to visit outside. Mr. Beauvais and his daughter urged in vain that she would accompany them when invited to visit. She knew that duty to herself obliged her to use the severest discretion so long as she was, in the eye of the law, the wife of Daniel Courtney, and that any other course would only plunge her, as it did him, into deeper difficulties. She was right. Discretion of the severest kind was her only safeguard. The mystery of her love of seclusion excited the curiosity of some gossips in Florence, but Angelina's affability disarmed their uncharitableness. It must be confessed, however, that her beauty was not so easily forgiven by the envious of her sex! In spite of her reserve, Angelina captivated more than one admirer, who sought in vain

for an opportunity to pay his homage. Mr. Beauvais accompanied Angelina and his daughter in their visits to the galleries of

art, the palaces, and churches.

The study of the Old Masters was a new education to Angelina. The supernatural exaltation of joy or hope or sorrow, as depicted in the faces of the saints and martyrs, was something she had not dreamed of, and it opened to her mind conjectures of another world, into which they seemed to be gazing with faith and ecstatic joy.

One day, contemplating a painting of St. Francis of Assisi, in prayer, she said to Mr.

Beauvais. "Surely, St. Francis must have known more of heavenly visions than is granted to What an expression of ecstacy there is in his face!'

"It must be believed by those who study such paintings, that these old masters were inspired to catch the light of the souls of these holy men!"

"It is not earthly," redlied Angelina.
"And Raphael's St. Cecilia at Bologna,

listening to the music of angels," said Mr. Beauvais, "is something really divine, like Murillo's Immaculate Conception in Seville, and Luini's holy faces in Milan. "We must see them all, paps," said

Isabelle. When they were tired of the galleries they would drive to the Cascine, the grand park outside the city, through groves of grand old trees, ilex and pine, and through meadows of velvety green sward, more like a fairy scene than anything they had yet visited. Numberless carriages of the nobility, filled with ladies and gentlemen, passed or drove side by side with them going the whole length around this enchanting ground. Women with flowers were stationed here and there, that tempted Isabelle to fill the carriage with roses; "Just for the sake of the poor woman, one more bunch, papa," she would plead, and toss a silver piece to the delighted flower

Days and weeks passed like single hours, there was so much each day to delight them, and still they had not seen one quarter of the art that Florence had stored up for ages. It would only weary the reader to follow them day by day.

Faith in the Divine, which Angelina learned in her childhood, had become buried in the ills of her material existence. The only sign of its faint life within her was the natural craving she showed for knowledge of a something beyond what she had found in this world, and a growing wonder in her mind of squalid want! What retribution! What the marvellous beauties of nature and its adaptation to the wants and happiness of the own conscience. Had she been too hasty in leaving Daniel and Pura? A little longer, a so well as in Florence, could this craving be satisfied, and the marvels of nature's prodigality of beauty so enchant her. So the grew fond of sitting for hours in the picture galleries before these sacred paintings to be instructed by them, and they warmed her soul, as one who is chilled is warmed by sunlight. It was a new education to her, this study of holiness and divine love, which are found portrayed in the faces of the saints and martyrs. There was something so exalted and triumphant in the expression of the eyes of St. Sebastian, and such ecstatic joy in the face of St. Francis of Assisi, and such deep tenderness and love in the Divine Infant, that Angelina longed to understand what they foresaw in the victory gained over suffering and death, and she wished that she could feel that love and faith that must be a foretaste of heaven, if heaven there was. And after Isabelle had fairly drugged her away from the contemplation of these masterpieces of art, the memory of the divine in them would haunt her like a good angel. Then she would weep when alone, and wonder why the was so cold and of little faith. if God loved her as Mrs. Hart had said; and if she were created for another and a better existence than this in which she had found so much unkindness and misery.

> The cathedral and the many other churches of Florence were treasuries of art most beautiful, and here in them, as indeed everywhere in Italy, Angelina read the history of the redemption of men of good will, by the coming, death, and resurrection of our Lord. "Ah! it was said that the glad tidings were for men of good-will, and I cannot be of that number," said Angelina. "I stand alouf from those worshippers and look on, as did those among the crowd at the crucifixion who wagged their heads and doubted, saying: from the cross!" Poor Angelina, she was standing with a crowd of all classes in the beautiful and solemn church of the Annunziata, where many strangers of different creeds came in and out to visit the church. from curiosity to see the marvels that faith and inspiration had left here for ages as witnesses of the truth of the religion of the apostles.

While she was listening with tearful eyes to a solemn and plaintiff litany that was being chanted by a pious crowd around the altar of a side chapel, a feeling of desolation came over her, as if she saw these people at the gate of the blessed abode, and that it was closed for ever against her! No one remarked her; though her closely veiled face and figure in any other place would have attracted attention. The solemn litany, with the chorus of "Pray for us," went on, sinking deeper and deeper into her heart, "Ora Pro Nobis," Angelina answered, joining involuntarily in the response. Just then Mrs. Ellis, a maid, and Pura passed Angelina and knelt in front of her. The child was beautifully dressed in white, and held the hand of the maid, who was enveloped in black. Pura moved a little around, and saw Angelina, who lifted her veil Her world now is a great paradise, in to look at the child. Fura's large dark eyes which she finds every day new sources of were turned upward to look at the young lady enjoyment. It is peopled with angels, for who was looking at her. In a few moments the to look at the child. Fura's large dark eyes

ura to her mind, and she would have given wthing in her power to know at this moment child was cared for kindly.

"Are we going to remain longer, wel dear?" whispered Isabelle, wonering what Angeline found so attrac in this Church of the Annunziata, hat it was always difficult to induce her to eave it in a reasonable time. "I am ready now, Isabelle. Did you see

hat beautiful child that stood before me

while they were chanting the litany?"
"No," replied Isabelle. "I was looking
to woman and her children who came in nd knelt before the altar that has so many magnificent lamps and vases, and all those otive offerings for prayers answered hung he mountains, I know by her costume; it van poor, but pretty and clean. She and her hildren, though very poor looking, were andsome enough to be models for artists. They all prayed so recollectedly and earnestly. grand lady and her husband, who was ecorated, knelt close by this woman, and not ne of the children looked up at them, nor id the lady seem to remember that they were n one side of her, and a beggarman on the

"Such faith as we see here, Isabelle, can ake this life what it is said to be, only a ourney homeward." Angelina instructed

sabelle religiously,
"These people, I think, believe it is so," nawered Isabelle. "Well, it is a beautiful ourney, is it not, my Angel?"

"If we make it such. mydear. You know wo people will travel the same road someimes, and one will tell you how pleasant it , and the other will complain how disagreeble and uncomfortable it has been.

"Yes, I know it. You and I think it is nost beautiful, do we not. Angel?' "The carriage is at the church door," said ngelina. Mr. Beauvais had come for them nd they were in a few moments seated side side enjoying the drive in the balmy air, nd watching the glorious Italian evening sky a long twilight till they reached Villa eau**vais**.

They found visitors on the grounds waiting or their return. \ Beauvais had become istinguished for his hospitality, and the city and affable Miss Beauvais was an ataction that drew a host of friends around er. There was only one among them whom belle favoured in her heart, and that one, t even Angelina, knew the little rogue's ret He was the oldest son of a nobleman ho lived in the neighbouring villa. He was nandsome Italian, of a dignified and quiet anner, liberty-loving in its best sense, and pping to be one of the brave deliverers of his untry from its incessant warefare. He had ptivated the inexperienced young girl, not ke Othello in narrating his deeds and haireadth escapes, but in describing dangers it he would love to meet and overcome.

When the maid went home she told Mrs. ilis that a beautiful young lady noticed ara in the Church of the Annunziata, and at the little one was all the time turning ound to look at the lady. Mrs. Ellis was oud of the attention that the child received, d related the circumstance to Mr. Ellis. "I've told you, Alice," he answered, "that must keep this child in the shade. We

n't afford to stumble on any of our American mends yet a while. Florence is a centre-like place, more like Rome, where all the world

child!"
"I love the child as if she were my own!"
"I love the child as if she were my own!" azing truthful, and so open-mouthed!"
'Well, Jeseph, there is no untruth, I sup-, in saying she is my own."

Good God, Alice! How stupid you are! your own sons?"

Never mind my stupidity, Joe. I'll rember what you say, only do not swear and so angry with me !"

So help me Jove-if it ever gets out that a is not our child, I'll hang myself! We st call her Cecilia-not Pura any longer. ill you remember it? Cecilia P. Ellis is

"We will do our duty by the child, Joe, if trust the rest to God." her marry, the devil will be in the pot! rant you to understand that the girl has right to marry. Daniel Courtney never ade her mother his wife, and the greatest adness we can do for such a child is to ep her from marrying anyone who will me way or somehow find out the taint in

I remember, Joe, that Mr. Courtney told that Pura ——" a look from Mr. Ellis rrected her—" that Cecilia was his lawful

"You remember——. You are to re-ember nothing, Mrs. Ellis," said her husband, a tone of command. "You do not underand that decency in your presence obliged Courtney to talk of Cecilia as his lawful ild. He knew very well that I, a man, buld not believe that a lawful mother would we him and her child! No man would lieve either that a man like Courtney would at a lawful wife as he treated this woman gelina—so stop that islea in your mind!' I suppose it was unnatural for a mother lo so. The poor child is not to plame for parents, conduct; but, Joe, I dont exactly to take a child of this kind as my own!"
Was there ever such folly! Why, don't know, Alice, that as long as we live we an independent fortune for ourselves this child, so long as we take care of her.

ere is your charity?" few weeks later Mr. Ellis received a ter from Mr. Courtney. When he and Mrs. were alone in the evening, he took it m his pocket and read it to her, and desir-

Mrs. Ellis to remember its contents. DEAR ELLIS-You will receive two Bank England notes from me this mail. Put money, with the 100,000 dollars, in bank Pura. Let it be a present from her father day she will be married. The interest this sum you can draw yearly for Mrs. is. It will be pin money for her. I have ed already at your disposal a liberal sum Pura's support and education, and I can time to time accommodate you whenyou let me know that you will need it.

n under heavy obligations to you, and
't thank me for what I offer: No news of ra's mother yet:makes it likely that I shall ver hear from her again; and in this sad te of things, Pura must not be told of her name unless it pleases Providence to call ent of this world. Then Trelylon you Mrs. Ellis to attend to it, that she is nowledged by the world as my lawful ld, and my sole heir, as I have described to be in my will. She will be the richest

My life is no blessing to me, Ellis. I g it out like a criminal counting, the ched days of his imprisonment, and I n't know that death will bring me any

elp crying; the child brought her own little have a gold chain and locket for Pura. In the locket is my picture; she will learn to know her godfather, and, I hope, to love him. Teach her to call me godfather. Oh, Elils, I am an unhappy man. My wife and child are dragged from my arms, and it tears my heart in pieces. Rut I have been the only one to blame. Never let anyone after my death say a word against Angelina in your presence. Is there a chance that you or Mrs. Ellis could meet her or hear of her in Florence? I suppose not. No doubt she has changed her name, and she is so young she could easily pass for an unmarried woman. My God! if she has lost herself in despair, what hope is there for me here or hereafter! My brain is on fire at the thought! If I could know that it is otive offerings for prayers answered hung well with her, I could lie down and ask to round it. Did you see her? She came from die in peace. This dreadful uncertainty is wasting my blood drop by drop. I feel that I cannot endure this pain long. Send me a letter often. Have Pura's picture on ivory painted by the best artist in Florence, and send it to me. Oh, guard my precious child! She is my only treasure, and God will bless you and Mrs. Ellis .- Yours,

"D. COURTNEY." Mr. Ellis did not read aloud the lines acknowledging Pura as his lawful child. Mrs. Ellis was weeping. She had a mother's tender heart, and she foresaw what Pura had to expect from Mr. Ellis, whose violent temper had made her own life wretched; and for the poor father of Pura

she felt a sincere sympathy. "What can make you cry?" asked Mr. Ellis, angrily. "You never had so much reason to rejoice in your life. Isn't it a blessing to the child that the mother has not gone back to Mr. Courtney? And to usfor then we would have to give her up; and wouldn't it be a relief if Courtney died? What good is such a life as his to him?"

"Oh, I hope he'll see happy days yet," said Mrs. Ellis. "I'd love to see the three together again, and reconciled to one an-"Well, all I can say is that you are s

deuced simpleton, and don't know when you are well off!" Mr. Ellis put the letter in his pocket, and added in a gruff voice, "I'm sorry

I read the letter to you!

Mrs. Ellis was still crying in spite of her efforts to control her feelings, for she knew her tears would only make her husband irritable. He had no love for the people the world called tender-hearted, he often told her so. In his mind they were fools, and no better than other people when the truth was known. And to such a man Daniel Courtney had confided the only treasure of his heart, left to him when Angelina departed! And could Angelina have known that little Pura had been entrusted to such a man, would she have blamed Daniel or herself more for the situation at this time of the father and child? We believe that for the child's sake she would have then gone from Florence back to her It is a tangled skein, and not likely to be easily unravelled. Would that it could now be done! "What God has joined let no man put asunder," is the plain, and in some cases, the severe rule; but it must be obeyed, except under extraordinary cases that are exceptions.

All that the world can offer to a rational heart, the household of Mr. Beauvais, at the Villa, offered to Angeliaa to make her happy. Mr. Beauvais was devoted to her wishes and comforts, but in the most respectful manner. mes. It is a mighty unsafe thing for you Isabella loved her like a dear elder sister. meet people, you are so foolish about this Visitors paid her the same homage they be-Isabella loved her like a dear elder sister. stowed on the father and daughter. She was allowed to enjoy, undisturbed, the seclusion "See here, Alice, I'll swear if you talk that she sought, and yet to accompany Mr. Beauay even to me, some day you'll let it slip off vais and leabella in their visits to places of tongue before strangers. You are so interest, and in the lovely drives around Florence, that make one realize the beauties of nature in their state of perfection. How they exhibarate the spirits, almost to intoxication, when the heart is free to enjoy them ! nat should make you say anything about But the heart of Angelina was not free. She Do you think of talking of Sam and Joe was like the Peri, who knelt at the gates of Eden, disconsolate. She had not that within which could open her soul to the delight that | [sabelle's innocent heart enjoyed,-or even to what she had once enjoyed, when her love

for Daniel made all things bright. Returning one day from the Boboli Gardens, where she had put a wreath of fresh flowers around Cecilia Ellis's head to please the child, while leabelle and Mrs. Ellis were talking, her spirits were more than usually depressed Had the new contact with her own child Nonsense, Alice! We have got to trust stirred the mother's love? "May it not be," ourselves, and keep the child and her she said to herself, "I have a liking to meet mey. We shall make her happy, but if I this child, because she is about the age Pura must be now-oh, my Pura! But I gave you to your father. He will be better to you

than I have been! Isabelle came into Angelina's room and

found her leaning her head down on the table and sobbing.
"Dear, dear Angel," said Bella, and putting aside her bonnet, she flung herself knees, and leaning on Angolina's lap, she looked up to her covered face and implored her to tell her what had happened to make her so unhappy.

"Do tell your own Bella why you cry so bitterly? How can I be happy, Angel dear,

if you cry and I can't help you?"

Angelina took one hand from her face and reached down to clasp Isabelle's. A warm

pressure was her only answer.
"Has anyone hurt you, Angel?" Angelina shook her head. "Are you unhappy?

Angelina pressed Isabelle's hand. "Oh, don't be unhappy! Papa and I love you so much, -better than anyone else !" Angelina stooped and kissed the young

"Do you love us, Angel ?" "I love you, dear," answered Angelina But,-but-" "Tell me-but you want to go home?

" No, child not that !" "You love someone who does not love

Angelina shook her head, and sighed. "May I tell you, something, Angel? Papa loves you as much as I do: and he told me to day that he hoped you will never leave

Angelina looked alarmed, and wiping her eyes, roused herself to interrupt the conversation. She answered the child, assuming an indifferent tone:

"Yes, I know how kind your father is and how dearly you love me, but I am not like you, darling. I have no home of my own, and I am an orphan, so you must let me cry sometimes, and you must not mind it. Will you? You see I am better now, and please do not tell anyone that I cried to-day. Then I'll try not to make you unhappy again. It was not kind in me to do so !"

Bella was glad to see Angelina smiling again, and began to sing, and to propose all kind of pleasures for the rest of the day and that night to see the brilliant fireworks that had been prepared in a neighboring villa, to delebrate the feast day of the eldest to enjoy the scene. A band of music would make them joyous, and the peasants would dance. The sky would be illumined by hun-

Home Items and Topics. —"All your own fault If you remain sick when you can Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

-The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good. -Old men tottering around from Rhen

matiam, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the uss of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.--Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth !!!

-Malarial fever, Ague aud Biliousness will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop hitters arrive.

-" My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun. Keep the kidneys healthy with hop

bitters and you need not fear sickness." -The vigor of youth for the aged and in firm in hop bitters !!!

-" At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident Thereto."

"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

-Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by timely use of hop bitters.

-Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist where hop bitters are used.

A timely * * * use of hop Bitters will keep a whole family In robust health a year at a little cost.

-To produce real genuine sleep and childlike repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

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

SOME INSANE UTTERANCES THE BIGOTED ENGLISH PRESS AGAINST PARNELL AND HIS GALLANT BAND OF FOL LOWERS.

New York, Jan. 20.—The Herald's London special says: Several morning papers, in com-menting on the visit of the Irish Loyalists to Lord Salisbury, write bitterly against the Nationalists.

The Morning Post says: The Priests are in many cases hounding on their flicks to outrages and openly showing their sympathy with crime. The Telegraph rejoices that the ample mean ures of local government which it was proposed to confer upon Ireland will now be withheld from the consideration of Parliament, or at least postponed until the executive is armed with swift powers for prevention and repression which enabled their predecessors to put down all forms of overturbulence until personal freedom and

tranquility is re-established.

The Chronicle contends that the idea of the government that Ireland is to be handed over to men who murdered Daniel Curtin and mobbed his daughters because they defended their house against a band of midnight assassins, is now seen to be sheer and absolute nonsense. The Times denominates the Parnellites and

Nationalists as "Jacobins and peasant dupes," and speaks of the deputation to Lord Salisbury as possibly having "only escaped from their cruel difficulties in plunging into a whirpool of

The Morning Advertiser speaks of Parnell as "arraying under his standard eighty-five men bound in slavish obedience to the iron rule of a despotic master.' The Standard contends for a peremptory re

fusal to listen to the demands which the Parnellite mob are trying to enforce with all the weapons of "anarchy."
The News tunts the Government with "a The News taunts the Government with "a strike in any branch of trade, in telegraph tendency of a proposal for coercion from the offices, mills and factories. very Ministers who ostentatiously declared they

would have no responsibility for anything Lord members congressmen, senators, assemblymen, Spencer had done. The correspondent says it mayors, and in some cities entire municipal is evident that an intense feeling against separation is being worked up.

RISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE-\$90,000 SENT TO PARNELL -- EGAN WITHDRAWS HIS RE-SIGNATION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The executive committee of the Irish National League of America had two sessions here to-day. There was a large attendance of delegates. A letter was read from Mr. Parnell thanking the members of the league for the exertions made in aid of the Parnell movement. In this letter Mr. Parnell says: " Had it not been for the prompt and most timely assistance which reached us almost daily from America during the progress of the election campaigu, I fear many of our nominations must have fallen through for want of funds. The continued growth of the movement throughout the Union and Canada affords us all on this side the greatest encouragement, and we feel assured that nothing will be left undone by America to enable us speedily and surely to win the legislative independence of Ireland."

Mr. Gannon, of Iowa, proposed a resolution that President Egan's resignation be not accepted. An amendment that the resignation be referred back to the President for his consideration was carried. The President then said he had determined on coming here to resign, but in consideration of the unanimous request of the committee he would reconsider it and give a reply within an hour. This was denied to him and he then acceded to the request of the meeting to hold office at least until next meeting. The treasurer reported that since the Boston convention over \$90,000 had been sent to Ireland and there was suffi cient on hand to make the amount \$100,000. To-night, notwithstanding a heavy snow storm, every seat in the Central Music hall was occupied, the occasion being a demonstra-tion, the door receipts of which were to be gathered into the National league treasury. The audience numbered 3,000.

LOOKING TO AMERICA FOR AID. THE HOPE OF THE FAMINE-STRICKEN IRISH OF THE WESTERN ISLANDS OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The famine stricken inhabitants of Achill, Innishboffin, and the other western Irish islands are still looking anxiously but hopefully toward America. More than a hundred families had decided some time ago: to enter the poorhouse, instead of attempting to prolong their hopeless struggle for exist-ence. Then they heard of the Cable News relief fund, and they hesitated. If there is anything that an Irish peasant loathes it is, going to a workhouse. If there is anything in which he thoroughly believes it is the evening. A growd of visitors were coming liberality of the Americans. When the fishermen beard that an effort was to be made in America to raise money to relieve their distress, they were like children in son: Masters and servants, old and young, their demonstrations of joy and gratitude. month, and even when a district has attained would gather on the lawn and in the balconies They took it for granted that is money such a membership as to warrant the salary would be raised galore, and they ing of its presiding officer, the dues are no invoked the bleasing of the Virgin higher than 25 or 40 cents, and all the sainti upon the prospective givers. When the work of looking out for the indreds of colored balloons; and splendid fire Mr. Bussy has feely distributed all the money rockets that would rise to an immense, height, intrusted to him and all of his own money an officer to continue at his work, and provide

that the money would not stay in his pocket. He is now becoming indurated to tales of wee, and as he has no more money to give away he takes a wider and more philosophical view of the situation. He writes that it is imperative that £5,000 be raised if the Irish Americans desire to permanently benefit the suffer-

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE MOST POWERFUL LABOR ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD.

The casual reader who has often seen in the newspapers mention of the Knights of Labor, witnessed their parades or approved their satisfactory arbitration of labor troubles, may entertain the idea that it is "some sort of labor organization," and then rest cortent upon this rather vague assumption. That the opinion has all the elements of vagueness, no one will admit after reading this article, which proposes to give a full and accurate history of the order and an expose of its im portance and high standing in the United States. The noble Order of the Knights ot Labor of America has a membership of about 500,000, as near as can be estimated, on account of the truth about the membership being shrouded in mystery. One of the chiefs, when questioned, replied that the number is never known, because when the returns come in at the end of the fiscal year in June or July, it is months before it is footed up for the annual session in October, and by that time the true number is widely different. The history of the Knights of Labor is as

workmen, established the present order. He was born in Cape May county, New Jersey, on August 3, 1821, of well-to-do parents, who desired him to embrace the ministry; he became a tailor, and in 1846 was working at his trade in Philadelphia. The ideas he developed and impressed upon his companions in the clothing and other trades caused them, with him, to conceive the idea of a National Labor Association for the protection of workingmen against combinations of capital. He presided over the organization-which was was not property organized as Local Assembly No. I until 1873 -in Philadelphia, largely composed of clothing cutters at first. The order spread from one body of workmen to the other until it combined nearly all the trades and a great proportion of the workingmen there. Thence it spread all over the country, and in Pitts.

follows: In 1869 Uriah S. Stevens, a clothing

cutter in Philadelphia, and a man of uncom-

mon intelligence and mastery over his fellow

burg it attained a vigorous growth. In 1878 a convention was called to form a general assembly of North America, and Mr. Stevens was chosen general master workman, and afterwards re-elected to this post, the supreme one in the order. He died in 1882, and his memory is venerated in the organiza tion.

James L. Wright, a tailor, and Fred Turner, a goldbeater, both of Philadelphia, were associated with Mr. Stevens in establishing the first lodge. The society was, at first, absolutely secret. It was known as "The Knights of Labor," and the meeting were announced in cabalistic signs, in chalk, upon the sidewalk. When it became known in Philadelphia that a few queer chalk marks on the sidewalk in front of old Independence Hall would bring 4,000 or 5,000 men together in a few hours, there was manifested great alarm, and the new order was assaulted from the pulpit in churches of all denominations but nothing hindered its wondrous growth Now. 150 to 175 local assemblies are formed every month, and estimating the average membership to be S5, the result is 13,000 month, or 150,000 a year. The power of the order is so great that it can issue a call for a

The Knights of Labor include among their nayors, and governments, clergymen, physicians, journalists, capitalists, and employes in every line of trade and manufacture. The Centennial Exposition was first made use to disseminate the news of its existence. One of the rules is to employ no missionaries, but to scatter broadcast millions of circulars containing the declaration of principles."

The qualifications for membership are: Members may be of either sex, and must be belong to the order even if the trade union of which he is a member is not a member of the greater order; though in a district where there is an organized lodge the individual must join the union first. If there is no such organization and he joins the K, of L he be-comes what is called a "sojourner." Any one who stands well in his trade, who is over 18 years of age, without regard to sex, color, creed, or nationality, is eligible to membership unless he belongs to the interdicted classes, which include lawyers, bankers, pro-fessional gamblers, street brokers, and any person engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks. Politicians are not considered desirable persons in the order, but in this country they are so numerous that they can't be kept out. Women are admitted on a par

with men. The order is composed of local assemblies. district assemblies, a general assembly and an executive board. The local assemblies send delegates and money and are amenable to the district assemblies, which, in turn, send delegates to the general assembly of North America, and are subject to the executive board elected by the general assembly. The general assembly meets annually in October. At the last election the following officers were elected : -General Master Workman, T. V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pa.; General Worthy Foreman, Richard Griffiths, Chicago Reneral Secretary-Treasurer, Fred. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa.; General Auditor, John G. Caville, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Secretary of Insurance Association, Homer L. McGaw, Pittsburg; Executive Board: T. V. Powderly, Fred Turner, John W. Hayes, New Bruns-wick, N.J.; W. H. Bailey, Shawnee, O.; T. B. Barry, East Saginaw, Mich. Co-operative Board: John J. McCartney, president, Bal-Samuel, St. Louis; Peter D. Cattanoch, Troy, N.Y.; Hugh Cammeron, Lawrence, Ks.; Henry Mentre, Ithaca, N.Y.

The smaller or lower bodies, called local assemblies, are composed of persons all following the same trade or calling as much as possible. There are 4,600 of those local assemblies. One great secret of the growth n popularity and members of the organization is seen in the cost of membership. The initiation fee may be as little as \$1 for men. or 50 cents for women, though there are assemblies that fix the fee at \$25, on account of the value given to membership by the existence of a great fund in the treasury and great strength of members. The dues at first are apt to be only ten cents a

terests of a large district is too great to permit te peace. God dielp us Nousand Mrs. rockets that would rise to an immense, height intrusted to him and all of his own money an officer to continue at his work, and provide the are good and happy. I envy you! Tell, would fall in showers of glittering stars of which he carried for expenses in He says he the means for the support of his family, he is could not help it, because the cases of distress allowed a salary, but that salary is hall sand some presents to her and Pura. I (To be continued.) could not help it, because the cases of distress allowed a salary, but that salary is tion, whose resources are \$152,000,000.

which he found were so urgent and genuine never higher than the sum he earns Twenty-seven of them are savings banks.

With the money by his trade. rolls in continually from the 500,000 pair of hands strikes are maintained, boycotting circulars are printed and distributed, organizers and officers are paid, hall rents met, etc. The salaries are modest, the predent receiving but \$1,500 a year and the accretary and treasurer \$1,200. The members of the executive board are paid like mechanics, \$3 a day and expenses, and only for the days on which they are actually at work. Delegates and organizers are paid when on

duty,
"An injury to one is the concern of all," and "organize, agitate, educate," such are the mottoes of the K. of L. Among the demands of the organization

are the following:-To establish co-operative institutions as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of a co-operative industrial aystem.

To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

To shorten the hours of labor by a general refusal to work for more than eight hours. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences between them and their em-ployes in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened, and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

The insurance branch of the order dates from 1882. Homer L. McGaw, a printer of Pittaburg, is at the head of it. The co-operative or mutual benefit system is followed. and the plan is to give \$1,000 on the death of a member by an assessment of twenty-five cents upon each of 5,000 members. Membership is not compulsory. Anyone between eighteen and fifty years of age can become a member by paying \$1.25. Mr. Stevens, the founder of the order,

simed to produce a vast educational institution, auxiliary, and yet superior to trade unions. The K of L was designed to elevate the character and broaden the intelligence of the laborer, teaching him what his rights were, and that it is best to obtain them

through arbitration. Striking—that is, quitting work as a means of wringing a concession from capital- is not lightly resorted to. A local assembly may order a strike when it pleases, but if it proposes or hopes to get aid from the district or higher assembly, or from the supreme assembly, it must have the strike legalized, after investigation. Two weeks' notice is given, and if within that time harmony has not been restored between workmen and bosses, the strike is legalized. The headquarters of the which the secretary is resident.

ORGANIZE!!!

Never before in the history of the world was the necessity for workingmen to organize and branch, out of the system. greater than at the present time. The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. the monopolization of land by capitalists, give them a power for evil which can only be successfully resisted by thorough organization of all those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

It has been stated that the great Trades Unions, the old guides of the past, failed to benefit humanity, and have ceased to exist, because with the advance of civilization arose circumstances such as the introduction of labor saving machinery, over which they had no control, and against which their organizations proved powerless. Yet these same Trades Unions answered their purpose at their time very well, and if they failed to confer any lasting benefit upon the human race, it was that, like Trades Unions of the present, they dealt with the effect rather than the cause of the evils which surrounded nem.

What, then, are the causes which force 36 persons out of every 100 in Liverpool to receive charity of some kind? (See last report of Am. Consul Gen.) Why do we here in Canada, with overflowing grain warehouses, see little children go bungry to bed? What fills our streets with heggars, our charitable institutions with paupers, our jails with criminals, and our legislative halls with corruption, unparalleled in the history of the world? Is it overpopulation? Is it overproduction? No. As the men of the French revolution said: It is ignorance, contempt and neglect of human rights. These rights we must establish. The right to a footing upon the carta, the right to labor, and the right to receive a full just share of the wealth we create. Ignorance must be overcome by education of a kind which will teach man his of good moral character. An individual may rights, show him the wrongs under which he suffers, and enable him to apply the remedy. Contempt must be met by self-respect, by creating a healthy public opinion upon labor, and making honesty fashionable among men.
And neglect must be prevented through constitutional agitation, based upon education and honesty, and supported by therough organization. In this way only may we hope to succeed. Therefore organize, educate and

PHIL GARLIC.

THE ARMY OF THE JUST.

Afar from Coleraine's wood and close, To where Blackwater's tide In all its pride and freedom flows, To meet the Ucean wide: From Corrib's shore to Burrow's banks, They form one hand or trust, And shield and sword proclaim the ranks

The Army of the Just. From shore to shore their bugle note. Awakes the sleeping shades, And on their timberel numbers float A wail to blight the glades; O'er Erin's heart strings tyrant claws Swept till its discord claimed, The noble few, who for her cause An erring nation shamed.

Beneath one standard, in one camp Bound by the mystic ties, That solaced many a weary tramp, Where want and misery tries; One common foeman traced his name With blood on Erin's sand, But with the tide oblivion came, And left but War's red hand.

There's not a noble heart to-day That guards his country's good, But for the army will betray The warmth of brotherhood And many a flower waves in the van, Plucked from bright fields of chance, Where rose and thistle smiling span The lily fair of France.

From north to south the watch fires burn From east to west we see Her children to the old land turn, O'er river, lake and sea;
When for the right a nation calls, With banners in the dust, We see between the Red Sea's wall The Army of the Just: GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottowa.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN

London, Jan. 19 .- The Cologns Gazette says the Papal Circular to Prussian Bishops, which asks that seminaries for exclusive education of Catholic Pricate be under exclusive control of Bishops, opens the prospect of new and bitter struggles between Prussis and the litteen nad no houses a pitcinsoitav.

on California has ninety-seven banks in opera-

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS. The disease commences with a slight de-

rangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embrac ing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to dete mine whether he himself is one of the afflicted —Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have, the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after enting, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent painitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread ful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expections. tion. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys be gome more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indicestion or dyspensia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated; until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this disrestored between workmen and bosses, the tressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative strike is legalized. The headquarters of the Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all order are at whatever city, village or town of Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very

> Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dys pepsia in all its worst forms, and after spend ing pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise aryone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselv If you like to make use of this testimoni you are quite at liberty to do so. Yours respectfully

foundation of the disease, and drives it, root

R. TURNER. (Signed) R. TURNER,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condi-

tion. They cure costiveness. St. Mary street, Peterborough. November 29th, 1881. Sir,--It gives me great pleasure to inform

you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspensia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured. I am, Sir, yours truly,

Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White. - Dear Sir-I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was ad vised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health .- I remain, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfoot,

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 upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Caine Mr. White.

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir, -- I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it

dyspeptic prop with confidence. Faithfully yours Visconi A. W (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dept - E

To Mr. A. J. Whit Membyr Tydy Preston, Sep. 216.1 %. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and P. still very popular with my customers, saying they are the best family medicine

The other day a customer came for the qottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel's had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it.' The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one

would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am. dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. BOWKER. (Signed)

To A. J. WHITE, Esq.
A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St. James street, Montreal. For sale by all druggists; and by A. J.

White filmited: 67 St. James screet, city. ANOTHER DECORATION FROM THE

TOPE.

Rome, Jan. 21.—The Pope has conferred upon Oanovas Del Castillo, Spanish Premier, a decoration similar to that conferred upon Bismarck.

PROCEFDINGS AGAINST AN EX-PRIEST FOR A RELIGIOUS

MILWAUKER, Wise, Jan. 22.—The United States authorities in this city; and Madison have been investigating a charge against Michael Biron, publisher of the Milwaukee Lucifer, who, it Biron publisher of the Milwaukee Lucifer, who, it is alleged, printed a vulgar attack on the Virgin as alleged, printed a vulgar attack on the Virgin as alleged, printed a priest in Germany. Some months ago he edited the many. Some months ago he edited the Armenia, at Madison, and it was in this paper at that the alleged obscently appeared. He is welling known in the East and the news of the presention has created a resugation. He said with the conting that he expected his arrest last we can and had engaged his attorney. He had underly stood that the complaint had been forwarded to Washington for examination and a reply was expected within a few days. 66 THE TRU WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES

CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS. 10

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in. "THE TRUE WITNESS at 150 per line (grato), first insertion, for per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 220c per line each special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the the least advertising medium Canada

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the same of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label atached to more. Subscribers will see by date on the ddress label when their subscription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application

Sample copies sent free on application
I arties wishing to become subscribers can do so
through any responsible news agent, when there is
none of our local agents in their locality. Address all
ommunications to

The Post Printing & PublishingCo.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION RICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY......JANUAR1 27, 1886

Our esteemed contemporary the Canadian Freeman of Kingston says :-

"We are much pleased with the sentiments expressed in that true and fearless advocate of Irish Catholic rights in Canada, the Montreal Post, and we re-echo its sentiments when we remark that every word contained in the following extract is endorsed by every liberal minded man in the Dominion. We cannot say more, if we would, but leave our people to judge by the following:" (The Freeman here quotes our article on the Hon. Mr. Frazer of Ontario.)

THE Mail is clearly dissatisfied with the verdict against it in the Laslamme case, Naturally so, but it should not indulge in bluster. It is going to Review with its trial. The verdict will " never be submitted to until the highest court in the Empire has had an opportunity of pronouncing on its merits." The verdict has produced in this city " widespread amazement." This is news certainly. The fact is that it is impossible to hear an opinion against the verdict. The Mail had better eat its leek with a good grace. As to the "highest court in the Empire" it must know that this would not consider the submission of such a case. The Mail will have to content itself with our national courts.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD is reported to have expressed himself as being an admirer of Mr. Parnell, who has, according to the Premier, our people threw themselves into the general exhibited qualities of the most states maplike election of 'S2. He knows how, A MAN naracter. But one quality which has pecu liarly won the admiration of Sir John is the rage and the treachery that followed, and power Mr. Parnell has of being silent. He how the Irish Catholics were betrayed by the knows that "silence is golden." Would it appointment of the Hon. Frank Smith to a not be well if Sir John took a leaf out of Mr. Parnell's book, and instead of preventing the | Sir John knows all about it, and we know all unbecoming spectacle of a man in so high a about it, and we want him to know again position talking airy nothings to all sorts of that we know, and that when the House people, held his tongue on matters which are practically the private affairs of the state. If the "interviews" published are spurious, as they often are, Sir John Macdonald should take an opportunity of letting this be known.

with the exception of one or two words, the side by side. They are all, with one excepfollowing startling editorial announcement in | tion, placed on the top shelf, while the weekly its issue of Saturday evening :- "Mr. W. H. "Smith, the young weather prophet for "Canada, has gone to England for the pur-"pose of making investigations as to the " machinery necessary to compel respect for "justice and fair play. Mr. Smith is an ex-" perienced and successful business man, with "a great talent for organization, and it may is a small affair, and we can afford to smile "be that he will be able to devise some sim- at it. It is not, however, a logical way of " ple and effective means of dealing effectual-"ly with the bloodthirstiness which has " become almost universal in the Tory and indications which are constantly cropping up " Orange camp."

THE Tory method of dealing with the Irish question seems fast approaching the crisis of open violence and oppression, which have so aspirations and the feelings of a respectable largely characterized English legislation and minority of the electors, and it advocates in | ized crowd of supporters brought by special administration of Irish affairs, but which so completely failed to break the spirit of the people. Rule by sword, buckshot, packed juries, plank beds and the gallows have the double effect of disgusting the friends of John Bull and of redoubling and strengthening his avowed enemies. The Daily Witness of this city has openly placed itself in the ranks of the coercionists and oppressors, and, of course, resigns all claim to decent journalism. The editor of "the only religious daily" is free to speak for himself, but we object to his making that as THE POST is treated so are the Irish all Englishmen out to be sleuth hounds and slave-drivers.

THE "only religious daily" says "that disaffection has become almost universal in all but one small corner of Ireland,"

The Daily Witness does not tell us what takes the place of "disaffection" in the one small corner of the island. We will tell it. It is Orange brutality, and we will let the Dublin Freeman's Journal prove our assertion. The Freeman writes :--

"We deem it our duty to draw public attention to the scandalous conduct of Orange bands and Orange rowdies of Fermanagh and of Clones, which is in Monaghan, but on the very borders of Ferman agh. In Clones about a footnight ago the Orange rowdies attacked the priest's house and the houses of several prominent Catholics. On St. Stephen's Day priests house and left scarcely a sound pane of right-did-the Government of Canada invite plass in it, and also attacked and wrecked the the "American citizen" Capt. Howard to fight attacked several houses in Lisbellaw in a and for men with whom he could have no Church, but rested satisfied with groaning." the many of the service 600 is

Government. These tactice, of what Archbishop O'Brien calls " a partizan press." course of which he says :-

"I wish to declare that I did not speak that I could not take a stand which would be in contradiction to the one I took in the telegram which I signed with several of my of Louis Riel."

We believe Mr. Daoust was a waverer, but the thunderbolt of popular indignation which crushed the Hon. Mr. Chapleau at St. Jerome soon dispelled his doubts as to the political wisdom of taking shelter from the storm.

SNUBBED.

The "Loyalists," according to the term they arrogate to themselves, seem to be in rather a disconsolate condition just at present. Undertaking to bully Lord Saliabury and, we presume from the reports, to "address" him into making an official declaration, they got snubbed for their pains. That astute statesman, no doubt, knows the exact measure of these noisy and turbulent people, and dismissed their deputations with a formal acknowledgment of their speeches, which were "fully valued." But it is not only Lord Salisbury who has raised the ire of the Loyalists. Mr. Gladstone, it appears, has done the same thing by refusing to receive a deputation of "Loyalists." These unhappy people had perhaps better apply to Mr. Parnell.

A CABINET SECREI.

Sir John A. Macdonald is now at home, and we wish to again remind him of certain promises he made to certain Irish Catholics in Intario in May, 1882. We shall not mention the date, we shall say nothing of those who were present, and we shall not reveal the secrets which were entrusted to our care. But we shall just tell him enough to convince him that we are acquainted with all the particulars of his treachery. He will remember the acts, not mere promises, remember, but acts through which he obtained the support of a certain paper and the active assistance of certain prominent Irish Catholic politicians. He knows all about the "two members of the Cabinet" the Irish Canadian people were to have. He knows how, because of these acts, and the hope of having two Irish Catholics holding portfolios in the Cabinet, certain of HIGHER THAN HE, is compromised in the position in the Cabinet without a portfolio. meets the world will know all about this political swindle, or else everybody shall know the reason why?

"THE POST" IN "THE BUILDINGS,"

In the Parliamentary Reading Room at THE Montreal Daily Witness contained, Ottawa the Montreal daily papers are placed papers being placed on the middle shelf, are mostly out of sight. The exception to this rule is THE POST. This paper, instead of being placed on the upper shelf, is persistently put on the middle shelf among the weeklies, while papers with less than one-third our circulation are placed on the upper shelf. It crushing us out of existence, if that is what they are after. It is only one of these little at Ottawa, that everything Irish and Catholic finds itself in the shade around "the buildings." THE POST is the only paper of its kind in the Dominion. It represents the its daily as well as its weekly issues opinions which have special significance, if only from their differences with other daily papers in the country. We know that it is in constant demand in the reading room, but instead of being easily found among the Montreal dailies, it is put in a place where it has to be found after a search. We know all about it. We know how our friends have complained over and over again. And we know, too, Catholics in "the buildings" ostracized and denied their fair share of the good things that are going. It is an up-hill fight here as it is everywhere with our people, but we will win in the end, for Right must come into the sunlight and Wrong get into the shade.

THE "AMERICAN CITIZEN."

The Hon. Mr. Chapleau said that Riel, as an "American citizen," had no business to come back to Canada and help the Metis in their troubles with the Dominion. Now suppose we accept the logic of this statement. Suppose for the sake of argument that we agree with Mr. Chapleau, where will this argument lead us? Just here—If Riel as an struggled forward to defend their leaders. A pitched battle seemed imminent. Merdier and "American Citizen" had no business to Chapleau mounted the platform and could be

in Lisnaskea the Orangemen attacked the parish and kin in the North-West; pray by what houses of seperal other prominent Catholics against men with whom he had no quarrel, there (in Lisnaskea). On the same day they similar manner. In Derrygonnelly they national sympathy? If Riel did wrong in visited the priest's shouse and the Catholic forgetting his American citizenship and as Church but rested eatisfied with coroning." sisting his own flesh and blood, the Government did a greater wrong in inviting an THE Ministerial organs, as a part of their American citizen" to fight against Riel at mendacious account of the St. Jerome meet to much a day. The one risked all for the ing, reported Mr. Daoust, M.P. for Two hearths and homes of his people, and Mountains, as being among the prominent is denomiced because he was an "Amerimembers who endorsed and eulogized the can citizen;" the other risked his Secretary of State and his colleagues in the life, at the invitation of the Government. The one was an "American citizen" of Canadian birth ; the other was an "American" born have displeased Mr. Daoust, and have drawn the one is condemned for his devotion to his from him a letter of contradiction, in the people, and the other is sheltered by the Government although he was a hired foreigner. But this kind of argument will not either at the dinner or the meeting, and do. It is a little too thin, and the people of Canada, outside the Orange faction, will yet blush at the legal murder that was commitcolleagues some days before the execution | ted in the name of law, and when the dragon's teeth are being gathered from the whirl-

PEACE OR WAR?

WHAT is to prevent the English Parliament from dealing with the Irish land question as Canada dealt with the abolition of the seignorial claims in this country in 1854? The abolition of these claims cost the United Provinces the sum of \$10,044,000. This can be ascertained by a reference to Le Canada sans l'Union, by M. L. P. Turcotte, and will be found on page 240. Or what is to prevent the English Parliament from buying the lands in Ireland from the landlords, and reselling them to the tenants, as was done in Prince Edward Island before Confederation, and done so that the landlord's property was not "confiscated," but the tenant was given the opportunity to become prosperous and contented? Surely if Canadians can do these things it should be in the power of mighty England to do as much, if not more. And England must yield in the end. We say must, for that is the only word she appears to understand when dealing with Ireland. The electric wire, the printing press and the scorn of the world has already made the flush of shame tinge her cheeks with a roseate hue, and if these are not enough, well there are 30,000,000 of Irishmen all over the world, and no matter how they differ on minor questions on this they think as one, and if agitation fails them they may cry out for a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye. She has it yet in her power to settle the Irish question amicably, but she may as well know that if this agitation fails she will drive the Irish people all over the world from off the platform of constitutional agitation into the chamber of the conspirator. It is now or pever - peace or war, and with her the answer lies. We wonder which it shall be?

HON, MR, CHAPLEAU'S COUP DE THEATRE.

A criminal attempt was made, at the Hon. Mr. Chaplean, Secretary of State, to | for honest and fair government for Ireland. end the proceedings in a bloody and murder ous riot. God knows what would have been the consequences, in a hall packed with two contending forces, if the signal for the row probably have been more killed and trampled to death than all who lost their lives in the North-West campaign. The attempt to perpetrate this infamy was made by no less a personage than a Minister of the Crown, and that Minister was the Hon, J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada. It was a desperate coup de theatre, but it was the only card left him to play to kill the verdict of the meeting which had just been rendered against him, his policy and the administration of which he is a member. If the meeting had terminated in scenes of violence, blood and murder, the position of the Minister would have been saved and he could have posed as a martyr otherwise.

At the conclusion of the speeches, the chairman called upon all those in the assemblage who desired to support Mr. Chapleau and endorse his resolutions to pass to the left. and all those who condemned the Minister to pass to the right. When the division was completed, it was evident that a large and distinct majority pronounced against the Minister. The minority was largely composed of an organtrain from Montreal and neighboring towns. When Mr. Chapleau beheld this crushing result he prepared for the exercise of his coup de theatre. We shall let the Montreal Daily Star, which is more than favorable, which is partial to Mr. Chapleau and the Government. describe in its own anguage how the

Minister worked his nefarious scheme. It 88VS :---"It was a considerable time before the division was accomplished, but then the result could not be doubted. There was a distinct majority against the Chapleau resolution. The body-guard came forward and soon Mr. Chapleau was being carried round the hall on the shoulders of Contant (Deputy High Constable, from Montreal) and Jos Vincent (ex-govern-ment employs, from Montreal). As the body-guard were bringing their chief back to the rostrum be suddenly but his hand to his fore-head and fell back as if shot. Several believed he had fainted, but soon the cry arose that he had fainted, but soon the cry arose that he had been struck. He was not struck, however. A blow of sufficient force to throw him back in the manner in which he fell would have left its mark. But there was no mark left on his face. Besides several reporters were looking at him at the moment he fell and are most positive that he was not struck. If he had been the body-guard would have exacted instant vengeance. It was a coup de theatre, an appeal for sympathy. In a measure it was successful. The uproar was tremendous, and the partizans of either party,

other pointing to his forehead and seeming to base an argument on his supposed injuries."

This account of the affair is corroborated by another independent witness, La Presse, which says that "the Hon. Secretary of State returned to the platform with his hair disheveled and his hand on his forehead, and it was discovered that it was simply a trick, by which the Secretary wished to pose as a victim."

L'Etendard also adds its testimony, and says "that Mr. Chapleau placed his hand on, "his forehead, saying that; he was struck, "but this base dodge did not deceive anybody, for nobody had struck Mr. Chapleau."

As to the Ministerial press, they are divided : We see that La Minerue says . Mr. Chapleau was struck by a projectile of some kind or other;" the Gazette says that he was struck with a stick. Le Monde does not allude to the affair at all, probably because the reporter who represented it at the meeting was too honorable to tell a deliberate lie, such as was told by the reporters of the Gazette and La Minerve, because the "political exigencies" of their masters demanded it.

Here we have the Secretary of State convicted of an act which is a disgrace to Canadian statesmanship, and which cannot but the United Provinces of Upper and Lower give the outside world a very low opinion of our public men. A man who could resort to such abominable and dangerous tactics to save | remember that prayer, and, God forhimself and destroy the validity of the popu- | give us, but we believe there are lar verdict against the administration, is not many mother's sons of us who unworthy of public confidence and respect. | did not quietly "skip" that particular A Minister who, to serve his own ends, would purposely and deliberately cause a riot and blood to be shed, is not a safe man in the councils of the nation. The country has simply to congratulate itself and to thank Providence that the infamous coup de theatre attempted by the Secretary of State proved Now, as a woman no Catholic would object so ineffective. Its success would have meant strife, violence and blood or the people and a triumph for Mr. Chaplea its failure means defeat, dishonor and n for the Minister and a victory with honor for the people.

SCIENTIFIC RETALIATION FOR

THE Queen's speech, as prepared by Lord Salisbury, is not suggestive of much good will towards Ireland. The relations between England and foreign countries are, accordbut her relations with the Island are strained to the Government should know that in the end a | wind is blowing. House divided in itself must fall, and that if England continues at loggerheads with the Irish people, it will not be the best training or preparation for a tussle with Russia or any other European nation. Besides Irishmen are in no mood to stand any more brutality from John Bull. If Salisbury or any other English statesman attempts to govern Ireland by the sword and buckshot, he must expect a retaliation on scientific grounds. The Irish people outside Ireland will very probably take an active part in the scientific struggle, memorable St. Jerome meeting, called by the as they have done in the constitutional fight,

It is just as well that England should be made acquainted with the fact in as plain terms as possible. At a mass meeting of the Irish citizens of Boston the other day, Mr. had not proved abortive. There would John Boyle O'Reilly, one of the foremost men of his race to-day, delivered an address, in which he advocated in unquestioned terms the use of dynamite to aid in the subjection and downfall of English rule in Ireland. The other speakers were the Hon, Philip J. Doherty and the Hon. John E. Fitzgerald, who followed the example of their predecessor, and guaranteed their support toward the independence of the Irish

What the Irish abroad are prepared to do as a measure of justifiable and legitimate retaliation on a powerful but unreasonable enemy, the Irish at home are equally prepared to do. A morning cablegram tells us that the organ of the Irish National before the country. That was the object at Party, United Ireland, in an article which he aimed, but Providence willed it entitled, "Breakers ahead," declares that "the suppression of the National League will inevitably lead to conspiracy. Invinciblism and dynamite will replace the League's open methods, for which the Government will be answerable." United Ireland warns Lord Salisbury to beware and exhorts the Nationalists to prepare for action.

BY WHOSE AUTHORITY?

Sir John A. Macdonald, speaking in England the other day, pledged the people of Canada to support a scheme in favor of Imperial Federation. By whose authority, we would like to know, did Sir John A. Macdonald make this statement? Not with the sanction of the French Canadians certainly. So far as it is possible to judge a people by the utterances of their public men, and the the press, the French Canadians are to a man opposed to a close alliance with England. We are not aware that a single French Canadian paper, or a single representative French French-Canadian politician would dare propose, and no French-Canadian paper would with the wishes of the people. And if we public. Even the Montreal Daily we? Not the Irish people of Canada, surely. They would oppose federation to a man. their people by asking them to assist in dragging this country back into subjugation.

Not the Reform party nor the obliged to read the organs a lesson idea of Federation, even in face of Mr. Blake's coquetry, and nearly every Reform paper John could not have been fishing in that on the points we have taken up was anywater. Where then did he get his authority thing short of a serious blunder, or ' but there was no mark, no sign of violence, from ?' Not from the Mail, for it has repudiated the idea, and the majority, the vast but a serious reverse for that gentleman. majority of the Conservative press has They should follow the example of The followed in its wake and denounced Imperial | Herald, and give their readers reliable Federation as an Imperial show. If we leave out the French Canadians, the Irish desire to deal fairly with their readers' Catholics, the Reformers and the Conservatives, where we again ask did Sir John A. | not prevent the truth being told, and attempts Macdonald get his authority to make that to mislead and falsify will only recoil on statement before a British audience? But stop. We forgot! We have it at last!! It was from the Orangemen !!! That is where Sir John A. Macdonald got his authority, to tell the world that Canada was in favor of Imperial Federation. And very naturally it should be so, for don't "birds of a feather flock together." (1997) (1997)

THE "GARDEN OF THE SOUL."

Here is a straw that shows which way the

wind is blowing over there in Ireland. The

most of us liave heard of a prayer book known as the "Garden of the Soul. In all the old editions of this good work there is a prayer for the Queen and the royal family. There is not a mother's son of us who does passage when reading prayers at grand Mass. Any of our readers who has a "Garden of . Soul" can open it and see where the prayer for the Queen is given in Latin and English, with a versicle and response and collect and mentioning the Queen by name. to pray for the Queen of England or any other female in the world. The Church prays for all sinners, as well as for all saints, but it was hard to pray for the queen, because she was Queen of England, and the sovereign evidence of the wreck of our national glory, the drainage of our national existence, and the degradation of our national rights into provincial servitude. And some good people over there in Ireland evidently looked at it as we do, and so there have been some little alterations made in the "Garden of the Soul," for while ing to Her Majesty, quite triendly, the prayers for Mass remain just as they sister were, the Queen has gone, and the words point | "our rulers" have taken her place. And that coercion is threatened. The English this is the straw that shows which way the

LOST !

LAST week we challenged the Irish Canadian of Toronto to say, without equivocation or twisting, whether it was for or against a government that was guilty of unjust and oppressive administration towards the people show its colors and to let us know under which flag it served, the Orange or the Canadian. Our challenge was plain, distinct lenge. It devotes half a column to badinage about THE Post, but otherwise it is as mum as the grave. The Irish Canadian attacks some individuals connected with THE POST; that is all. That is the herring it draws across the path. Now, if we wished to pursue that line of conduct, we could retaliate with a vengeance. But that is not our way of doing business. We want to find out who are the friends and who are the enemies of the Irish Catholic people, and the Irish Canadian is the only paper of its class that has refused to nail its colors to the mast. All that is left for us now is to accept this silence as a proof of abandonment and to class the Irish Canadian as a Tory organ and the ally of Orangeism, for he who is not with us is against us. No one can serve two masters, and so far as our people | Australia had forwarded \$2,500; the people are concerned the Irish Canadian is, we are sorry to say, lost to them. It is playing its \$250. From the province of Ontario had old game, so disastrously tried by its onetime editor, Mr. Hewson, and selling itself Guelph, and \$350 odd collected in the city of body and bones to Sir John A. Macdonald. Right or wrong, it wants to be with the paying side. In Canada to day the Irish Canadian holds the same position as the Irishman of Dublin did, when its proprietor. Richard Pigott, was holding out his itching palm to the Castle authorities on the one hand and the Land League on the other. There let it, for the present, rest.

THE ST. JEROME MEETING. Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and the Government, in his person, met with a crushing defeat at the meeting at St. Jerome, but this did not avowed policy of the people, as expressed in prevent the Gazette and La Minerve from representing the result as a triumph for the Minister and the Administration. Those of misgovernment and alien rule at home. Ministerial organs, or, as Archbishop O'Brien | The Orange organization has been transcalls them, "the partizan press," throw Canadian citizen, have declared in favor of every principle of truth, justice and of seeing Canada drawn into the meshes of a honesty to the winds when they scheme for the federation of the Empire. No have their own party ends and interests to serve. We know the Gazette a long time, but we do not remember it ever having made dare advocate a policy so much at variance such unstinted use of falsehood to deceive the leave the French-Canadians out who else have | could not stand the dose and ebuked the | The greatest danger to the future peace Gazette for its dishonest accoun the proceedings. The Star, which is on the side Even the most pronounced party hacks of the government on this question, was rage against Catholicism, and their blatant among them would not venture to insult forced to admit that "Mr. Chapleau had to rough it in Terrebonne, and that when he had to do so there was likely to be hard for that's what federation means. Well, if times for the Ministerialists in Quebec. Sir John did not speak on the authority of Then we have the Montreal Herald, whose that is not British. Seeing the manifestathe French Canadians or the Irish Catholics, sense of truth and fair play have tions of their policy, and looking to its possivolunteer his services in behalf of his kith seen the one apparently imploring peace, the who else had he to take his inspiration from? been so shocked that it also teels be consequences, Dr. Cleary must often be The second section of the second second section of the second sec

Reform press. The Globe ridicules the Our esteemed morning contemporary says :-"It is quite useless for the Guzette and Minerve to attempt to keep their readers in ignorance in the Dominion does the same. No, Sir of the fact that Mr. Chapleau's attitude that the St. Jerome meeting was anything news." when they will be oredited with a intelligence. Do what they please, they canthemselves and destroy their reputation as public journals."

BISHOP CLEARY ON THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, ORANGEISM AND HOME RULE.

We find in the last number of the Dublin Freeman's Journal to hand, a sterling letter from the pen of an eminent Canadian prelate. who has proved himself on more than one occasion to be a true friend of Ireland and a courageous supporter of the Irish party and of Irish demands for an Irish Parliament. The letter was a message of hope and en. couragement with a golden ring, addressed to tle Irish National League in Ireland, from the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. As the letter contains much that is of special interest to the Irish Canadian people. we have much pleasure in giving it a prominent place in our columns, along with the timely comments made on it by the Dublin Freeman. The letter reads as follows: --

BISHOP'S PALACE, Kingston, Ont.,)

T. D. Sullivan, Esq., M.P., Dublin.

DEAR MR. SULLIVAN, -I enclose a draft for £70 11s 3d sterling, made payable to you. It is the contribution of this little city of Kingston to the Irish Parliamentary Fund whose treasurer is requested to acknowledge its receipt ir our city hall to proclaim to all Canadians what it is that Ireland demands of Great Brisplendid demonstration in regard of the number of citizens who sympathize with Ireland's constitutional efferts; and the intelligence and social worth of the men who pleaded her cause, and, above all the irresistiple force of the erromets by all, the irresistible force of the arguments by which the plea for Home Rule is supported The Orange faction opposed us at our meeting, and subsequently held a special meeting of their own to denounce our "treasonable project," as they were pleased to term it. They hold that they are the Derry of Canada, and they denounced the Popes, one and all, and the Bishop of Kingston, and the whole Catholic Church of this and of former ages, save and except Pope Adrian the Fourth. But they failed to adduce a popular description one argument description the retire of Adrian the Fourth. But they failed to adduce even one argument deserving the notice of thinking men. They could not, after two weeks of consulting, canvassing, coaxing and pressing, gather as many as six gentlemen of education and recognized public merit into association with them upon their platform; and, what a still better symptom of the decay of Derryism in Kingston, as on the banks of the Foyle, a large proportion of the Protestant gentlemen, who, for one reason or another, appeared at the meeting, were observed to abstain ostentatiously of the North-West, that was the cause of from anywise signifying approval of the empty platitudes and stale old calumnies, ten thousand times refuted, which formed the political offence, in obedience to Orange staple of Orange eloquence on that ocdictates. We asked our contemporary to casion. Allow me to congratulate you on your signal success in winning for Ireland the representation of College green in the last British Parliament that we hope shall legislate for the Irish nation. The victory so completely gained by the National Party in three of the and unmistakable, and we paused for a reply.

The Irish Canadian, dated Thursday the 21st inst., is to hand, and with it what we sup pose we must accept as a reply to our chalin the future. This has rejoiced the hearts of all Irishmen, and of none more intensely than of Kingston's Irish sons.—I remain, dear Mr. Sullivan, yours very faithfully,

†JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,

Bishop of Kingston.

No doubt that this warm and sympathethic

utterance from a patriotic Bishop in a foreign land will give new heart and courage to the people at home, and will let them see that the Irish exile can hold his own against the Orange foe even in the "Derry of Canada." The Freeman's Journal devotes a leading article to the letter of His Lordship, in the course of which it says :- "It was announced yesterday that since the last meeting of the National League, America had sent \$15,000 to the Parliamentary Expenses Fund; the Irish National League of come \$260 raised amongst the Irishmen of Kingston, Accompanying this latter subscription is a letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, formerly President of St. John's College, Waterford, subsequently Parish Priest of Dangarvan, and now Bishop of Kingston. At home Dr. Cleary was an earnest, courageous; and practical supporter of Ireland's constitutional claims; and that, too, at a time when the Home Rule proposals of Mr. Butt were looked at askance by many worthy Irishmen. In the growing prosperity of the great self-governing Province that is now the scene of his labors he finds the most convincing proof of the advantages that autonomy can confer upon a people. Moreover, in far off Kingston there are not wanting reminders of the forces that are employed in the service planted to Canada, and the fell anti-Catholic spirit that inspired its founders ninety years ago animates those who profess its intolerant and unchristian principles to day in the New World as in the Old. Fortunately the power of the faction is not proportionate to the malevolence of those who lead it, or to the bigotry and violence of the rank and file.

Anglomania, may initiate a war of races the Callian Catholics of Irish and French descent. They are fiercely aggressive enemies of everything that is Catholic and

and prosperity of the Dominion is

that the Orangemen in their blind

reminded of the countless woes that Orangeism has brought upon Ireland. Even when meeting was recently held in Kingston, as he tells in his letter, to state and to justify the Irish demands before the people of the province, the Orangemen held their inevitable counter demonstration, at which was denounced the "treasonable project" of debating a constitutional change to be constitutionally accomplished in the relations between Great Britain and Ireland. In the approved "Twelfth" fashion "they denounced the "Popes one and all, and the Bishop of Kingston and the whole Catholic Church of this and of former ages, save and except · Pope Adrian the Fourth," who happened to be an Englishman.

The hearty patriotism of the Irish residents in "the Derry of Canada" is vouched for not more by their generous aid to the Irish cause than by the sturdy, outspoken letter of their worthy Bishop; and, taken in connection with the notable contributions from other Irish communities abroad, is a splendid testimony to the irradicable love of the Irishman for the country of his birth.

THE GAZETTE AND MR. CHAPLEAU.

THE Gazette has too many odds to labor against to impress upon the country that Hon. Mr. Chapleau and the Government of which he is a member were approved and endorsed by the electors of the county of Terrebonne at the now famous meeting at St. Jerome. The odds which nullify the efforts of the Cazette are the facts. The facts are against its wild assertions, prompted by "political exigencies" which is the modern substitute for "Father of lies." The Gazette is only losing its time and adding to its record of mendacity by "repeating that the majority of those present at the meeting endorsed Mr. 'Chapleau's course." But like all false witnesses, the Gazette weakens at the critical moment in the cross-examination. For instance, it makes the following admission in this morn-

ing's issue:

"It is not a matter of very deep concern to
the general public whether the majority was overwhelmingly for or against Mr. Chapleau, and it would be more sensible, more intelligent, more interesting and more becoming on the part of these papers to devote their columns to a criticism of his speech than to controversy of the party complexion of the meeting."

Now, if it is not a matter of very deep concern to know the exact result of a meeting upon which depended the political usefulness of a Minister, and perhaps the life of the Government, why does the Gazette use all its energies, air means and foul, to make it appear that Mr Chapleau's course was endorsed? It is a swift wind that carries a lie, but a treacherous wind which does not afford plain sailing to the end, as the Gazette has so often experienced.

The liazette in the same article endeavors to give a false complexion to the result of a municipal election in St. Jerome, for the purpose of proving that the popularity of Mr. Chapleau was undiminished. Mr. Prevost, the mayor of the town, was defeated in his contest for a reelection. As Mr. Prevost had taken a stand Against Mr. Chapleau's course, the Gazette. without any further ado, tells its readers that his defeat means a success for Mr. Chapleau. How truthful and respectful of their intelligence the Gazette is will appear when it is known that he gentleman who was elected mayor was a nore determined and avowed opponent of Mr. Chapleau than Mr. Prevost. A correspondent ion, which is worth reproducing, just to show o what depth of falsehood the Gazette will decend to serve its party and its own interests. The correspondent writes :-

"The facts are these:-The custom in St. Jerome, like everywhere else, is to change men inter they have served a number of terms, and Mayor Prevost having had his share of the honors, the electors of St. Jerome, through their honors, the theory of the lected Mr. Godmer in his hadden. Now, it havens that Mr. Godmer is an lace. Now, it happens that Mr. Godmer is an uncompromising opponent of Mr. Chapleau. The Secretary of State will find no more sympathy in him than he did in Mr. Prevost. Now, as to "the record of the ballot box." Mr. Chapleau, through his lieutenant, Mr. Nantel, M.P.P., brought out Mr. Leclerc, Provincial burveyor, as a candidate for municipal honors n St. Jerome. The ballot box spoke eloquently but not for Mr. Chapleau's nominee. Mr. Leclerc was defeated by Mr. Louis Briere by majority of 47. Where is Mr. Chaplesu's

With this evidence before them the people an form their own judgment and render their own verdict on the situation.

WHERE WILL IT END?

Sir George E. Cartier never believed Sir John A. Macdonald to be a true friend to the French Canadian people. Policy may have orced the two men to sail in the same poliical boat, but Sir George always kept his weather eye fixed on his companion. The lead statesman, more than once during his ifetime, said that the living Premier was ailing under false colors. Sir George knew hat Sir John wanted to bring about Legisla. ive Union and not Confederation as it now tands. The coolness which at times existed between the two leaders grew out of this wary suspicion on the one hand and the chagrin of being discovered on the other. pear testimony to the truth of what we say, that Sir John A. Macdonald was "not sincere n his professions of friendship" for the people of this province. Sir George E. Cartier knew is man well. No one living had better opporunities for studying the subtle schemes, the daring subterfuges, and the audacious contortion of facts that Sir John would resort to when anxious to carry his point, so well as his dead colleague. And Sir George knew and said that legislative union was what Sir John wanted, for legislative union would place he English in the ascendant. And every act the present premier justifies the opinion hat Sir George E. Cartier formed of him. Sir John A. Macdonald has attempted to deprive he Local Legislatures of as much of the Home Rule they possess as he dare. He tried deprive them of the control over their time he can get an opportunity he attempts

but that Sir John one time was anxious to bring about Legislative Union is a piece of political history that is hardly a secret. And nothing made Sir John abandon the hope of Legislative Union but the strength cordially give them that the French-Canadians have acquired, and when he did abandon hope it must have been with a farewell sigh. But failing to secure the English in the ascendant through Legislative Union, he has commenced to nurse this " Federation of the Empire." This is legislative union in a new phase. It is the old dress renovated "better as new." "Fed. eration of the Empire" would end in making the Luglish all-powerful and the French Canadians, in time, nowhere. It would be the entombment of the liberties we enjoy. No matter how fair it looked at first, once the grip was taken, the coils of British ascendancy would gradually encircle the French Canadians, and the Irish Catholic peopurpose, the battle for freedom can't succeed. The French Canadians and Irish Catholics are strong enough to prevent this policy, can prevent it constitutionally and without being obliged to resort to all the "resources of civilization," which Sir John fir him. He could take a flyer to disloyally threatened if Canadians decided to proclaim their independence or become a part the needed distraction. All he wanted of the American Republic. What wonder if men ask: "Where will it end."

"RIDDLE ME, RIDDLE ME, RIE." Here is a question in the "rule of three." Suppose it costs \$300,000 for bonuses for railroads, \$60,000 for a court house and \$25,000 for a customs house, all to be given to the once more elect the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, how in French certainly was read by one Oscar much will it cost the Dominion Government to elect Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Hector Langevin, allowing an equal distribution of Rivers? Or we will put the question this way :- Suppose the Hon. Mr. Chapleau promises to spend \$385,000 in order to secure nobody. But now that he is back we may exrepresented for nineteen years as "the electrical Minister," how much will it cost the considered too difficult, we will give a more his return. His utterances were anticipated simple one. It is this-If it costs the Gov- with interest in all quarters, and in some with ernment of Canada, say \$20,000, "to bring anxiety. They were listened to with breathwater to the citadel of Quebec," how much will the Riel agitation cost over and above all | the Opposition, and the gravity of his lanrebellion? Of course in answering such a see in the position he has assumed an unquestion due allowance must be made for the which were supposed to make him a "strong in the North-West convicted in the High man." If it is to cost the country \$385,000 to Court of Parliament before an appeal is made see Mr. Chapleau sustained it will cost more, to the people to pass judgment upon them. much more, to pull the other Ministers and supporters of his Government through the claws of the electors. No doubt whoever undertakes to answer our question will consider those and other little questions, bearing position, make a partisan speech, and seek on this Rule of Three, in detail, and we, meanwhile, will anxiously pause for a reply

CORRESPONDENCE.

REPARATION FOR OUR PAST.

To the Editor of THE POST: Sir,—In every sentence of Mr. O'Shea's vigorous letter 1 most heartily concur. To us it is a deep disgrace, indeed, that in presence of the growing influence of Orangeiam in the counsels of this country there can still be found men, who claim to be Irish Catholics who have helped to keep Macdonald in power, and who, should they continue to do so, will nurse into vigorous, perhaps into irresistible strength, that exotic viper, Orangeism. To us the disgrace is not to be sought so much in the ungrateful attitude of antagonism to the French Canadians, held by a too considerable section of our people, as in the depth of public moral degradation into which too many of our people have plunged themselves. What has become of the "honest John Costigan" of other days, that former idol of our people? Where else, indeed, can we seek him than arm in arm, cheek by jowl, with the refined, poor, and beyond all suspicion of past misdeeds, Francis Bernard McNamee? Who are the pure Irish patriots, abhorring in the very deptns of their souls, that grandiose corruption that robbed Ireland of her nationhood, who now, either by their inexplicable silence, or by their flaming magniloquence in the public prints, are urging us to reject that odious alliance with the French Canadians and to gladly cling to "King Billy," of glorious, holy and immortal memory? They are not, of course, the bugbear of "honest John." Oh, no; they are not "designing politicians!" Not a bit; they are the "truly disinterested" Mannings, Shiels, Boyles, O'Hanlys (oh!), McNamess, and last, but not least, "honest Johns!" Birds of a feather, etc. Of course, you know what I mean. They have touched pitch; but they have not been "defiled," not a shade of darkness has come to them from the contact.

Which of them, Satan or Eve, was the more to be blamed, in that little business, in the Sir George E. Cartier told certain Garden of Eden, of old? Why, of course, it French-Canadians, who are still alive and can must be Satan, the tempter; poor, innocent, credulous Eve could not stand the blarney of that father of lies, that prince of craftiness. That "serpent" was crushed by a woman. So should we, when the opportunity shall occur, accept the aid of every hand stretched out, in order to crush that earthly "father of lies," that "veiled" prince of corruption.

By all means let our people here, as they are to-day in Ireland, be united together let us gather, in our strength, to meet the coming struggle; let us march shoulder to shoulder with that honest, that earnest body of French-Canadians, from whose eyes the scales have fallen, and with all the honest, God-fearing Protestants of Canada, in that battle which must inevitably come between us as the lovers of peace and of equal freedom for all, and Orangeism, the shibboleth of the disturbers of the peace, ever militant for "Protestant ascendancy.

Let us remember that if peace is worth having it is worth fighting for, Such was the spirit which animated the followers, Protestant and Catholic, English, Scotch, tivers and streams and their licenses. Every Irish and French Canadians, of La ontaine and Baldwin, and enabled them, when thus united, to hurl from its pedestal the Orangeto strengthen the Dominion and weaken the lism of that epoch in our history. And to regarded as f Provincial authority. It may be too late now, you, my Irish Catholic brethren, I say: "We Parnellites." regarded as foreshadowing a proposition to the ook to the term

1, 2, 3,

owe reparation for our past to that people, whose men stood shoulder to shoulder with you in the streets of Montreal on a late memorable threatened invasion of that city. by those vandals, the Orangemen. Let us

REPARATION. Quebec, Jan. 20th, 1886.

SIR JOHN AT THE CAPITAL.

THE PREMIER'S LITTLE DEVICES-HIS GOING AND HIS COMING - GETTING READY FOR THE STRUGGLE-BLAKE WAITING FOR HIM.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.-Sir John Macdonald, having returned from his wild goose chase across the Atlantic, was duly welcomed by the faithful at Ottawa. All the hangers-on. office seekers, contractors, etc., which com-pose the horde of public plunderers, for whom Canadians, and the Irish Catholic peo Ottawa is a Mecca, were at the railway ple, too, and, when it suited England's station to meet him. They also presented him with an address, the emptiness of which would have to be fought over again. But it fittingly symbolized the veracity of their minds concerning the cause of and why he should be congratulated. It is an old story that whenever Sir John found it. They, with other allies who object to himself in a tight place he went on a spree. That he could not do on the late occasion, because his wife looked after him too sharply, and Dekuyper has become too strong was to be out of the way of annoyance, enjoy himself, and trust that the difficulty would be overcome in his absence by the application of those regulatives, which, in the hands of his lieutenants, are analogous to counter-irritants in medical practice, or what might be vulgarly termed "putting on the screws.'

A noticeable feature in the reception here was the entire absence of the local leaders of the French Conservative party. They did electors of Terrebonne on condition that they not "show up" for some reason. An address MacDonnell, who is only half a Frenchman. and the Frenchmen who were present consisted solely of civil servants and small Government conrractors drummed up for the pap for the county of Quebec and Three o cision. Sir John, in his reply, alluded to this French address, accepting it apparently as a sort of absolution for the sin of having hanged Riel. It was a petty manceuvre, and deceived his return for a constituency which he has pet the proclamation summoning Parliament, for the despatch of business will not be delayed. Present indications point to a long session, and the sooner the work is begun the Government to secure the triumph of its other | better. Not much of a speech was expected supporters-none of whom, we must remem- from the Premier on his return. His optiber, are "clectrical"-all over the Province mistic bounce and hightalutinisms on such occasions are always discounted beforehard. of Quebec? Now, if these questions are It was not so with Mr. Blake's speech after effect here, the course adopted by the leader of just debts and claims arising out of the guage, has had an increasing effect. People question due allowance must be made for the | ment by the impeachment of facts till the Hon. Mr. Chapleau's "fiery cratory," the whole wretched story of the causes of the " spark of genius," and all the other et ceteras rebellion is laid bare, and the men respon-Knowing Sir John and the feelings of his party, it is easy to understand how Blake's speech has flattened them out. Far sooner would they have seen him, as Sir John would have doubtless done in a similar political capital under circumstances as tempting to a politician seeking merely place and power. Mr. Blake has, however, dealt with the Riel matter with consummate states-He is just in the pursuit of justice. and offers those who have revolted from Sir John, on account of the treatment meted out to Riel, the only safe course for securing satisfaction for the wrongs inflicted on their countrymen. Mr. Blake's position is one the strength of which increases as it is contemplated, and will in the end secure a more permanent settlement of differences arising from nationality and creed than could possibly be otherwise obtained. The coming session of Parliament will, therefore, be more important in its ultimate results than any that has preceded it since contederation. Sir John will have to face a revolt which he cannot suppress by threats nor cajole by bribes, and which is destined to increase in strength as the discussion of the rebellion proceeds. It is impossible to imagine that French-Canadian representatives will be able to continue their support of a Government whose whole policy in the North-West was tyranny, spoliation, neglect, and final suppres sion of an outraged people with bullets and bayonets. But, should there be French-Canadian representatives willing to cling to the sinking ship through fear of a dissolution, it will be hard for them to withstand the returning wave of popular indig nation from their constituents, when the facts disclosed in the discussion will have been spread broadcast by the newspapers. If we may judge by the line of defence adopted by Mr. Chapleau, and the arguments of Sir Alexander Campbell, the Government have a very weak case, when the facts of their own conduct will have been disclosed. Meantime, opposition outside the House is strengthening, and it is generally conceded here, that, even should the Ministry save themselves on a parliamentary vote, their

> IRELAND THE PIVOT OF THE DE-BATE.

RIDEAU.

defeat in the country is inevitable.

New York. Jan. 22.—The Herald's special from London says the Queen's address gave rise last night to an animated, all-absorbing and heated debate, which did not end until eleven o'clock. Ireland was the pivot of the debate. In the morning papers the Chronicle says of the royal address that, so far as Ireland is concerned, it was "tame," timid and faltering. It is a scandal to British statemen that the Queen should meet Parliament unable to offer a colution.

The Telegraph understands that nothing will be done by way of Irish legislation until the Irish secretary, W. H. Smith, has reported on the Irish situation. The Times charges both Tories and Liberals

with cowardice. The Advertiser (Tory) says: A bit must be put in the mouth of the stubborn and rebellious people. No good can come of mincing matters. If the National League dr not mend its ways, it must be rooted up. Dallying with such monstrons excrescence on our civilization is

shanrd. The Herald's Dublin special says: The Queen's speech reached here early yesterday afternoon, and Nationalist disappointment was openly expressed at such partial phrases as "conceited resistance" and "organize... intimdation" and "protect my Irish subjects," also that while referring to representative councils for Great Britain it should have 'imited Irest and a consequence," a measure for reform of land to one sentence," a measure for reform of county government." There is much delight felt here at Gladstone's temperate tone, as it is

Continued from first page.

We, however, thank God that many people are becoming hetter instructed, so as not to believe absurdities uttered by opposite parties. One of these calumnies is that the Church does not favor progress. She does not when progress means retrocession into naturalism, which is pure Paganism. But the Church favors progress in all science which never contradicts the Author of all science and works of nature. Science properly understood has found no divergence between itself and the laws of nature and nature's God, tor every discovery founded on facts, or legetimate inferences from such facts only corroborates the history of the creation as narrated by Moses. The Church does not disapprove of the efforts of scientists to search into the laws by which God governs by secondary agents the universe. The more we know of God. his ways and workings, the more we are inclined to love and adore Him. In fact the true philosopher is a true worshipper of God. If all followed the teachings of the natural law and law of the Gospel, promulgated by Christ through His Church, then indeed society would be purified and blessed, and the people comparatively happy. But on the contrary the so-called new law of liberty, but properly named unbridled license, threatens society to an alarming extent, when every one claims the right to think, to speak, to act as he pleases, whether the general good of society suffer from it or not; and from it, indeed, society is sick unto death. Obedience to God and to the just laws of the State cannot be set aside by individual foolishness, or the machinations of unprincipled demagogues.

Our Hely Father justly complains of the

robbery and spoliation by the State, of the goods of the Church given to her by pious and generous Christians for religious and charitable purposes. The framers and supporters of those unjust and sacrilegious laws of confiscation must answer individually for their evil votes and deeds at the dread tribupal of God, and the excuse of having been a member of the government will not weigh in the scales of Divine justice. Our Holy Father in his letter exhorts Catholics to attend to the well being of the State and municipality in which they live, that their actions may be for the greater good of the citizens. The Church recognizes various forms of government, the Imperial, the Regal, the mixed Constitutional, and the Republican. She has lived and prospered under all and was persecuted in turn by all but Christ, her Pilot guides her in the steady course of her Divine mission. She saw th rise and fall of states and empires that wronged her and will still live to the end of time, notwithstanding the machinations of her enemies. The Church as the spiritual guardian of civil societies condemns all secret organizations, plots and seditions against legitimate governments. She does not however, condemn the rising of a whole people against an illegitimate power or tyranny which unjustly works for the ruin of th people in general, showing clearly that the charge of her favoring oppression and tyranny is utterly false. But a rising must be accompanied by certain conditions which the bounds of this letter forbids us to mention. We recommend this excellent and instructive letter of Kis Holiness to the study of our governors and public men. It is full of truth and wisdom. We also earnestly exhort our people to govern themselves by the wise laws and holy precepts laid down for our guidance

by the Holy See, the teacher of the truth. Whilst writing the above another Eucycli cal letter has arrived from our Holy Father, dated the 22nd of December last, and com mencing with the words "Ouod Auctoritate Apostolica," in which His Holiness proclams a general Jubilee for the present year. This is another of the great favors bestowed upon us by Heaven for our sanctification and the general good of the Church and society. Persons, by complying with the conditions of the Jubilee, will gain for themselves the greatest graces and blessings, and the Church and society, by their united prayers, will reap innumerable spiritual fruits. From the wonderful success and blessings which followed the two former Jubilees, extraordinary graces may be confidently expected from this For our Lord Himself has said, "Where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them." Yet with a more fruitful presence will He be in the midst of the Church when she prays. therefore, most earnestly exhort the faithful of our dincese to take advantage of the grace held out to them by our Holy Father for the coming years. The conditions for gaining the Jubilee are nearly the same as those of

former years, viz. :First—An humble and contrite confession ot sins, with a worthy reception of the Holy

Secondly-To make six visits to the nearest parish Church, with a short space of time between each visit. In Toronto two visits to three of the churches, one of which is to the Cathedral. During the visits you are to pray for the Pope's intention which is the extirpation of heresy and error, the conversion of all sinners and the peace and liberty of the

Church. Thirdly-To fast on two days, those days not to be the ones already prescribed by the Church as fasting days, the fast to be that which is called the black fast, that is, neither to use meat, butter, eggs, milk nor cheese. Only one full meal allowed with a

collation Fourthly-Alma are to be given according to ability with the advice of the confessor, the alms to be sent to the Chancellor of our diocese to be distributed by us according to the greatest need. The indulgence gained by the faithful observance of the conditions prescribed may be applied to the souls in Purgatory. Those who, from grave reasons, are unable to perform the Jubilee during this year, may with permission of their confessor perform it at such a time as he may deem fit to assign. Children incapable of making their first communion, may gain the indulgences of the Jubilee by complying with the other conditions prescribed. We also take this occasion to announce that the regulations of Lent this year will be the same as those of

Given at St. Michael's Palace, this 14th day **Jan. 1886,**

+JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being highly concentrated, requires smaller doses, and is more effective, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered,

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—Turkey is making great naval preparations, fearing action by Freece.
ATHENS. Jan. 25.—The army will soon be ordered to cross the frontier.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis-

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S PASTORAL SIR GRATTAN ESMONDE.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT SPEECH

THE MEMORIES OF '98

The Young Nationalist Baronet's Statesmanlike and Powerful Proclamation of the Nation's Rights and Resolves.

At a great meeting on Jan. 3, in Prosperous. County Kildare, the scene of one of the incidents of the '98 rebellion, Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M.P., great grandson of Henry Grattan, delivered the following masterly address on the national position. The Rev. Father Kinsella, P.P., presided Rev. Father McCrea, referring to the '98 event, said :-

"Eighty-eight years ago the historian said that John Esmonde attacked a place down below, and made short work of a gang of scoundrels (applause). If he did he did his duty in his time. They had John Esmonde' great grandson here to day, and if his great grandfather was looking at him now he had no reason to be ashamed of him (cheers)." Sir Thomas Esmonde said :--

"It affords me extreme pleasure to stand on historic ground, rich in the recollections of a memorable past, and to speak to men worthy descendants of those who eighty eight years ago laid down their lives in defence of Ireland's rights. I rejoice to see that the chivalrous sentiment which inspired your sires in the days of yore to court death rather than submit to National dishonor is cherished and active amongst you now. Very different, indeed, is the present state of Ireland compared to her condition in the sad year of '98. She is no longer a distracted island, oppressing the majority of her people by penal laws and grinding them by a system so iniquitous that it well nigh surpasses human understanding to conceive how the malignity of man could devise it. It is no longer feasible for an English Minister to goad her defenceless neasantry into abortive rebellion by atrocities repugnant to the nature of mankind, to btain a pretext for destroying her liberties by subverting a constitution he was pledged to preserve (cheers.)

OUR LOT IS CAST IN HAPPIER TIMES.

We find ourselves to-day a united peoplesay advisedly a united people-for all true Irishmen are now unanimous in defence of those interests common to all. The old bates. the old prejudices, are gradually passing away. And the day is at hand when a common sense of nationality will animate our countrymen, irrespective of class or creed (cheers). The time is no more in which a treacherous Government could provoke us to ctions our better judgment would repel. We have gained wisdom from defeat, and strength from experience, and our course is directed by an enlightened policy that will regain the ndependence of which our aucestors were deprived (cheers.) We are assembled to-day to assert by legal methods the undeniable rights of our native land; to protest by constitutional means against their iniquitous violation; and peaceably but firmly to express our determination never to cease from striving till our objects shall be gained cheers.)

WE CLAIM OUR RIBTURIOUT

of national autonomy-our national privilege of governing ourselves. We decline to listen to the interested sonhistries of those who, no longer able to crush us by violence, would en-deavor to persuade us to acquiesce in our The spirit of liberty is once more servitude. amongst us, reviving our energies and inspir-ing our efforts. The vital question of Irish Legislative independence must be dealt with for that it shall be final the nation is resolved (cheers). We call for the restoration of our native Parliament—a Parliament enjoying the confidence and winning the allegiance of the people it will fully represent, and whose enactments, being recognized by the 1rish publio as expressive of their wishes and framed for their sole and genuine benefit, will receive their adhesion and command their respect.

A SENATE WITH STRENGTH TO ENFORCE compliance with those acts which in its wisdom it will please to decree, and with that absolute control in matters financial neces sarv in ministering to the needs of the State: for how can we incur the duties of government without the authority adequate to its exercise? and how could we face the responsitilities of legislation without the means of directing it aright? We demand an assembly with full power to develop our natural resources, and to assist if necessary our native enterprise. England owes us a debt of reparation for the treatment our industries have received at her hands, and we should be wanting in our duty to the Irish industrial classes did we permit their just claims to remain in abeyance. In fine, we stipulate for a legislature worthy of our nation (cheers) with absolute

DOMINION OVER ALL WITHIN OUR FOUR SEAS with unfettered capabilities for dealing with every matter affecting the well-being of our internal life (cheers). No social question must be beyond the control of its action; no administrative problem must be outside the sphere of its influence. Let Britain restore to us all she deprived us of, or else she must attempt to rule us as she rules the Hindoos (cheers). Thus do we voice our claims to the rights of Ireland. We require their concession, and will accept nothing short of it. Why should we consent to take less than our due? Our cause is triumphant (cheers), our people are flushed with victory, and it is becoming to conquerors to dictate their own terms (cheers). Those who uphold the Legislative Union were wiser to temper their zeal with discretion. Their action arouses feelings in our hearts it were more judicious to let slumber undisturbed. They recall to our

A CHAPTER IN HISTORY, upon which dread remembrance casts a lurid

glare. They revive recollections shameful

and bitter which prudence would counsel to bury in oblivion. It is not in men claiming to be Irish to reflect on that period without a sense of pain, without a consciousness of national ignominy which in their heart of hearts they burn to avenge. We can fully symathize with those who went before us, when, witnessing the destruction of what they so dearly prized—the ruin of their fondest hopes, and the annihilation of their most cherished aspirations—they appealed in desperation to the God of battles and offered themselves victims upon the descorated altar of the liberties of their native land (cheers.) It was not in hope of averting the impending ruin, nor in expectation of withstanding the disaster that ensued—it was to bequeath a legacy to posterity sanctified by their sacrifice and hallowed by their fall. They have not died in vain (cheers). We receive their trust in reverence. The duty we inherit we true to Ireland in hor hour of prosperity as 'ter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose,

(cheers). To those who insult our sense of lignity with fulsome praise of our subject condition we reply that 12.37

BY NATURE WE ARE EQUAL TO ENGLAND,

they were faithful to her in her hour of wce

we refuse to be held their inferior by law (cheers). We assert that the Union is a sacrilegious insult tor which we require reparation, and to which we will no longer submit (cheers). We protest that it is an injustice we decline to labor under, and an illegal act which must be repealed (loud and prolonged cheers.) Thus do we answer them, and w furthermore declare that our hearts do not belie the courage of our words. The objects we seek we count on obtaining, and our strength will not fail us until they shall be gained Those who oppress us need not imagine that our movement will suffer by procrastination or delay, for so long as we direct our concentrated energies to the regaining of our Parliament our progress may be retarded, but it cannot long be stayed. We are sensible of what we owe to unity and discipline. They have won for us great victories, and they promise us further gains. Hence it behaves us now, when anticipating the speedy termination of our protracted strife, to brace our energies for the supreme effort that we confidently hope will result in

WHY SHOULD WE NOT BE HOPEFUL

when we look at our present prospects? If we look to things political what conditions de we perceive? At home we have a unanimous people, a national representation, and a leader who inspires us with confidence and respect (cheers). Abroad our exiled brethren with true lrish patriotism assis; us with sympathy and furnish the sinews of war (cheers). In the camp of the enemy we find divided counsels, dissension, disunion, and the dread of impending defect. Our cause is prospering even beyond our expectations. Our most vindictive opponents are resigning themselves to the inevitable, and if we but strive in unity our triumph is ensured (cheers). We, the members of the National Party (cheers), have received the mandate of Ireland to wrest from the hostile British Senate the recognition of her rights. We accept the trust in reverence, we are prepared to execute it without fear, and we look to our fellow-countrymen to accord us the assistance we need (cheers). I thank you for your courteous attention. When next I have the honor to address you I trust it may be as a member of the Irish Parliament in College G cen (cheers).

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following are the results of the municipal elections, outside of those already published, in the different municipalities in the province : -St. Jacques-Councillors, A. Cloutier and M. Duprat.

Leeds (East)-Councillors, J. Rousseau and L. Dunn. St. Felix de Valois Councillors, Jos. Ducharme and Alexis Ducharme.

Yamachiche-Councillors, Thos. Dufresne and G. Gagnon. Pierreville-Councillors, P. Descheneaux

and J. Gagnon. Chertsey-Councillors, J. Varin and O. Riopelle.

Melbourne and Brompton Gore-Council lors, H. J. Geune and J. C. Doyle.

St. Cesaire - Councillors, J. B. Tetrault and A. Prefontaine for the village, and Lucien Archambault and A. Leroux for the parish. St. Athanase-Councillors, J. Bijonnesse and E. Quintin.

Actonvale-Councillors, A. St. Amour and Reboin. Weedon-Councillors, C. Tanguay and J. Smith.

He Bizard-Councillors, P. Paquin and L. Cardinal. Nicolet (parish)-A. Beulac and Joseph

Ste. Genevieve-A. Prevest elected Councillor by acclamation. St. Constant Councillors, O. Berthiaume and G. Gougeon, jr.

St. Stanislas-Councillors, H. Sauve and F Cardinal, jr. Murray Bay-Councillors, J. A. J. Kana and F. Lapointe.

St. Timothee-Councillors A. Charlebois and A. Julien. St. Martin-Councillors, J. Hebert and R.

Cardinal. St. Etienne-Councillors, J. Desgroseillers.

and J. Daoust. St. Louis de Gonzague-Councillors, P. Maher and M. Viau.

St. Clement-Councillor, T. Vincent. Valleyfield-Councillors, A. Monpetit and J. Houle.

St. Monique-Councillors, C. Millot and L. Girard. St. Roch Desaulnairs-Councillors, E. Peltier and T. Francour.

Arthabaskavile-Councillors, G. Gendreau and J. Lavergue. St. Jerome-Councillors, Charles Godmer

HE WANTS NO AMNESTY.

and L. Briere.

BOYLE O'REILLY WITHDRAWS HIS NAME. The Drogheda correspondent of the Dublin reeman's Journal writes on December 28th : A few weeks ago the branches of the Drogheda National League initiated a movement for the granting of an amnesty to James Stephens and John Boyle O'Reilly, and a resolution was forwarded to Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., as Secretary of the Executive of the League, requesting him to secure the co-operation of the Irish Parliamentary Party

for that purpose. A favorable reply was received from Mr. Harrington, who, on his part, promised to give the resolution every attention. The Drogheda League, through its executive, communicated with Mr. O'Reilly, and enclosed him a cutting from the Freeman. containing a report of the proceedings at which the resolution was adopted. In the communication to Mr. O'Reilly it was stated that his friends in Ireland were not unmindful of him, although time and space often obliterated many memories, and a doubt was expressed that perhaps his ardent and chivalrous nature would not allow him to accept any compliment or tavor from the English government in the shape of the proposed amnesty. The following is a cablegram which was despatched from Boston by Mr. O'Reilly: 'Kindly withdraw my name.' At the usual weekly meeting of the branches of the Drogheda National League held to day the cablegram was read and elicited loud applause." United Ireland says: "Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly has acted, in the matter of the suggested amnesty, precisely as we anticipated he would. As it has been the steady aim of every English Government to prove itself Vandal and barbarous in its dealinga with Irishmen who don't like them, the gifted litterateur does not see why he should res-

Derangement of the liver, with constipation; injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow vow to fulfill. We pledge ourselves to be as skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Car-

FRENCH AND IRISH.

To the Editor of the Irish Canadian:

SIE,-I perceive that Mr. O'Hanly is out with a second letter. He says that you seem to entirely misapprehend the scope and object of his communication in your issue of 17th ult., to which mine of 28th was in part a reply. Be that as it may, I trust I don't entirely misapprehend his object. In writing his communications. He says, (vide second letter) "I take little interest in the Riel affair, it is none of my funeral, except the sympathy which his unhappy fate evokes, which I would equally feel for an Englishman named Beal, a Scotch man Steel, for a Dutchman Weal." If the Riel affair is none of his funeral, why does he write about it in that bitter strain he has done? I think if I rightly understand him it is more of his funeral than he cares to disclose, elsa why does he take such pains to show up the past hostile attitude of the French Canadians towards the Irish and sasign a cause for that attitude other than the true one, lest the races so long estranged should fraternize through the agency of the Riel affair: What great calamity would result from the reunion of the Irish and French people of this Dominion he does not tell us. It is evident he apprehends something serious will happen to some persons that union take place. that the French Cana should Canadians show be left to take care of themselves he says: Are not the French Canadians pretty well cared for with their own able representatives? But they were not able to save Riel. Would not they and the Irish be better cared for were they united? He also says: "It is said the Government yielded to Orange pressure in hanging Riel. If true, whose duty was it to resent? Surely not the Irishman's, with three French Canadians there to watch and guard their own race and nationality." But the three worthies referred to proved traitors to their own race and nationality. And the French race throughout America has resented the action of the Premier in getting them to do so and reprobates the traitor, and the Irish will join them in resenting the great insuit offered unto them, despite the efforts of Mr. O'Hanly and others to prevent them. When the French endorse the action of their representatives in the matter at issue it will be time enough for the Irish to withdraw their sympathy from them. Mr. O'Hanly says: "Had Riel been an Irishman and it was represented that he was

fact that he was so sacrificed is one grave reason why the Irish should join their French friends in resenting the outrage offered unto them. What it Orangeism would demand an Irish victim next time—he would assuredly be offered up upon its altar were the Irish isolated from the French as they now are, even should they have six representatives in the Cabinet. Will any person dispute that statement? Mr. Curran tells us that the whole might of the French Conservatives (i.e., the supporters of the Government) could not pre-vail with Sir John to commute Riel's French and Irish all over the Dominion invited on race and religious grounds, the Government dare not hang Riel even were ten times more pressure brought to bear on it. Will any one deny this statement? I trust no person will understand me as saying Riel agitation, and I believe I have done so that Riel should not be hanged because he was a Frenchman and a Catholic. No, God question to the impartial reader to judge. fordid. The reasons for protesting against My object in writing is to endeavor to counthe execution of Riel (as it affects us not only teract the efforts of Mr. O'Hanly and others vent a recurrence of such an outrage that we

hanged through Orange intrigue, then we

him being sacrificed to Orange hate. But the

this time, yet some persons affect country. I in common with many of my race not to comprehend them. And it is to pre- deem the present time very opportune propose to make common cause with our French brethren, knowing that in unity is broken were it not for the mistaken as well strength. And while striving to effect that as evil influences which were sot to work unity, it is sad to contemplate that some of during the troubles of 1837. And seeing web of discord, that while our would-be tyrants might join in hate we may never join in love. Divide and conquer has ever been and ever will be the maxim of tyrants, and they always found and ever shall find either willing or unconscious tools in all classes of society to foment discord among the people. In 1837 Father McMahon, of Quebec, and others, succeeded in estranging the French and Irish just as Father Dowd of Montreal and others are now striving to fur | more effectual in cementing the reunion rether accomplish. As in 1837 so in 1885-6. it seems a Godsend to the mischief-makers to musings on receiving Mr. Costigan's resignahave one or two priests on their side-that they might through them entrap the credulous and the unwary. But I hope the history of 1837 will not be repeated in 1885. even through the misguiding efforts of Fathers Dowd and McWilliams and their

followers, headed by Messrs. Curran,

O'Hanly and others. Besides events and circumstances are enirely changed since 1837. At that time the Irish were asked to join in open rebellion, whereas now they are only asked to participate in a peaceable and legitimate agitation to resent the action of the present Premier and his Cabinet in the execution of Louis David Riel, late leader of the Metis during the North-West insurrection. That act has been condemned throughout the civilized world as an outrage against humanity, justice and civilization. And beside being all that, it was a direct deliberate insult and challenge to the entire Catholic body of the country, and as such they should accept it and hurl the cowardly Cabinet from power that they may be succeeded by men who can show clean hands, and that the great disgrace which their acts have brought on the country might be wiped out. But O, cries Mr. O'Hanly and company, better endure the disgrace and onium rather than disturb the den, because forenoth there is a gentleman named Costigan in it. Mr. O'llunly's protests against the suggestion that Hon. John Costigan should resign his scat in the Cabinet is a very petty disingenuous plea-for the whole Cabinet. He says: "As things stand, asking Mr. Costigan to resign his sout is not only absurd but outrageous, and an indignity to the whole of us." an indignity and a humiliation to the entire community that the present ministry should he encouraged by any class of the people to letan their seats, for it must be on the invidi as principle of faction and of race and religious projudices that the Macdonald Calabea shall henceforth retain office. An Accretion journal has said, "the Canadians" merced a couse and a hatred. They have there new and, if they are worthy of "the precious inheritance they possess, the secret and the seed of a great nation." It is to work our that sceretand to cultivate that seed that Mr. O'Hardy and others are so strenuously \$417.40. laboring. And the even of the civilized world shall be supped towards the Canadian people to see how they will dispose of the secret and the seed referred to when the time for doing 2:20, fifty eight are descended from Rysdyk's ra will come.

six Catholics in it. That is the most audacious assertion I ever heard tell of, for under existing circumstances their presence in that body is a disgrace to us. Catholics are impertinently told that they are duly represented in the Cabinet and in the Senate, but they are not so represented. True, there are Catholics in both branches of the Legislature, but it is now patent that they only represent themselves either individually or collectively. Therefore, Catholic representation in its proper sense is but a mere mockery and a delusion. Will any person deny this unpleasant do not lay it before our readers entire: the Cabinet of which they are worthy members sent a poor Catholic lunatic to the gallows, and that without dausing any proper examination being made in order to ascertain if he was morally responsible for his acts. Mr. O'Hanly unblushingly tells us that the Irish Catholic members of the Cabinet are exonerated in the matter because the unfortunate victim was not an Irish Oatholic. Hence, according to Mr. O'Hanly, they should extend no more sympathy to him than they would to an Englishman named Beal, a Scotchman Steel, or a Dutchman Weal, which cognomens are a mimicry on the surname Riel. Well, it seems they did not extend any more sympathy to him than they would to a person of any of the above named nationalities, and that must be but precious little. And the presumption is that one of their own race professing the same creed as themselves would fare no better in their hands O, but we are told that we are a noble, generous and chivalrous race, and yet our representatives in the councils of this country allowed one of their own creed to be cruelly sacrificed to the exigency of the Government because he was not of their race. And to in one side of my head, but as it would come fore, were all out of London, engaged in the make the matter still more odious Mr. O'Hanly and others of our race and creed ask us to condone the dastardly act of our representatives and thereby share in their intamy. But time will tell whether the mass of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion will follow that advice and accept the consquences, if they do they will rue it. Were there no Catholics in the Cabinet it would be said, that had they been there in due proportion to their numbers and influence in the country Riel would not have been hanged, and a mighty fuss would be made about it, and people would get into a furore about Protestant bigotry, hate, intolerance, etc. But the crafty Sir John has succeeded in making the six Catholic members of his Cabinet equally guilty with their Protestant colleagues and hence equally responsible for the consequences of the bloody political blunder which has engendered so much ill might very well ask our representatives for an explanation." And because he was not an Irishman the Irish should not object to feeling and evoked so much indignant con-

ing their seats after Parliament meets. Mr. O'Hanly talks about cleaning out the Augean Stables and giving us men of whom the Irish race need not be ashamed. That is just what is wanting, but the cleaning out process must begin at the fountain head of the filth that has accumulated in the stables. It was not the underlings, Mr. O'Hanly, who ordered the execution of the poor Catholic lunatic and caused his blood to mix with other crying evils which haunt said stables, sentence to life imprisonment, just all they political sins which the absolution lately proprayed for in his behalf. But were the nounced by Fathers Dowd and McWilliams nounced by Fathers Dowd and McWilliams cannot wash away even with the aid of the fervent Amen, Amen, of Messrs. O'Hanly and Carran.

demnation from all quarters. But it is too

much to ask the entire Catholic body of the country to share the odium of the Ministry

by seeking to exculpate them and retaining them in office should they persist in hold-

I have only dealt with these passages in Mr. O'Hanly's letters which treat of the fairly and squarely, but I must leave that citizens of this country, but also to prevent the much desired and much needed Catholics) are pretty well defined by reunion of the Irish and French races in this to again cement an alliance which should never have been broken and never would be as evil influences which were sot to work those who should be foremost in effecting so | that similar influences are at work at present desirable a blessing should chose to weave the | and | judging the future of our people by the experience of past events as well as by present ominous indications should the suicidal policy now pursued by some of our leading men prevail, I resolved to contribute my mite in conjunction with those who are engaged in the laudable work of effecting the reunion of the two branches of the one race so long and unhappily estranged. And if the blood of Riel is but a poor cement for Confederation, it might prove ferred to. Mr. O'Hanly refers to Sir John' tion. But what of his musings since the surrender of Riel until his mock trial and condemnation, his musings on the prayers of Riel's friends asking that the victim's sentence would be commuted to life imprisonment; his musings on the demands of the Orange officials that nothing short of the victim's blood would satisfy their Order in atonement for the blood of their brother Scott; his musings as to which of the two parties he would yield to, and particularly his musings on rejecting the prayers of the former, and complying with the demand of the latter; finally, his musings, or rather want of musings as to the possible or probable consequences of his hanging policy and on what the world would think of his action in the matter? These musings of Sir John would be very interesting subjects for discussion or contemplation. Perhaps Mr. O'Hanly will enlighten us on these musings, particularly Sir John's present musings.

PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA.

Granton, Jan. 7, 1886.

about a peaceful settlement.

THE POPE'S MEDIATION PRAISED. Berlin, Jan. 21 .- The North German Gazette is unstinted in its praise of the Pope's mediation in the Carolines dispute, and says

nobody else would have been able to bring

Awaiting his revelations on these matters and

reserving my own contemplation on Sir

John's past and present musings, I remain,

-At the annual meeting of the Agricultural society of the county of Arthabaska, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year :- President, Mr. S. Bourbeau, of Arthabaskville ; vice president, Mr. William Farley, of St. Valiere de Bulstrode; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Charles J. Powell. The annual report showed that the receipts of the society for the first year had been \$1,185.74, including a balance of \$32.54 from the previous year. The expenditure was \$768.33, leaving a halance in cash on December 31st of

Of 137 horses that have a public record of Hambletonian in the direct male line, with We are tald that it would be a great mis-formule to us Catholics were the present Ministry forced to resign, because there are A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

A PHYSICIAN PRESENTS SOME STARTLING FACTS

Can It Be that the Danger Indicated is Universal,

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we

To the Editor of the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat.

SIR, -On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that was to be brought so low, and by so terrible disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I telt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to gress, or having an opportunity to communidigest, leausing at times great inconcate with the Colonial Secretary, the Prime digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was | as a ministry was very uncertain, and future passing -also that there were large quantities events only could show whether they would one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet 1 did not recognize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so

blind I cannot understand! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and travelled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another. many of which I really had. In this way a much stronger position than she had occu- their duty by upholding the cause of justice several years passed, during which time I pied for many years before. They all felt, and humanity as well as the national honor. was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight that the route by the Suez canal to symptoms I at first experienced were de India and Australia was an uncertain one, symptoms I at first experienced were de veloped into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death! Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hic-

While suffering thus I received a call from city. I felt that it was our last interview, have aroused their attention to the necessity the still more numerous strictures made upon leau," but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote of completing it by aiding in the establishdetailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the reguar channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous. however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At brst it sickened me: but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make now known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfilment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to six thousand men could be carried 6,000 miles

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I be-lieve more than one half the deaths which accur in America are caused by Bright's must have—to increase the appreciation disease of the kidneys. This may sound like in the British mind of the great value a rash statement, but I am prepared of the Dominion to the Empire as a whole to verify it fully. Bright's disease has They are proud of Canada; they believe now no distinctive features of its own, (in-deed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paraly sis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," Paraly. "Pneumonia," and the other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the com-monest symptoms and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. constitution before the victim is aware of it. not forget it. Sir John then entered his It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, sleigh and was driven to his residence at quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings

As one who has suffered, and knows by hitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads those words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the toregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be take place at St. Hyacinthe to-morrow at 10 O'Brich's memorable declaration that "there rufferers such as I was is an ample induce- o'clock.

ment for me to take the step I have, and if I CHAPLEAU AT ST. JEROME, can successfully warn others from the danger. can successfully warn others from the danger-ous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal

THE BURELLE WAS A STORY

consequences. J. B. HENION, M.D. Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 30.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN VALUES THE PRO-GRESS OF CANADA - THE NATIONAL RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 .- Sir John Macdonald, in reply to the address presented to him by the Conservative Association of Ottawa, said :-

"This reception on my return home must, of course, as you can well understand, be in the highest degree satisfactory and gratifying to me. Io be greeted thus by those with whom I have lived for years and who know me so well is a sufficient reward for my services, be they great or small to the country. I ought to state, as you will take an interest in it, that my health has never been better than it is at this moment. The last words of my fellow traveller, Lady Stephen, wife of our friend, Sir George Stephen, as we parted this morning, were that I should tell my wife that she returned me in a vigorous state of nealth. My sojourn in England was short, as you know, but as satisfactory as it could be. When we arrived at Moville, we found that the elections were progressing rapidly. The burough elections had just been finished and the county elections were about to commence. The ministers, theregreat political struggle. I had to wait for some weeks without having made much pro-Minister and others whom I wished to see. When I did see them, they conveyed to me at once their regret that they had been so long absent, and intimated to me, what, of course, I knew too well, that their position be a ministry for long. However, they exsee her early development, and their astonishtranscontinental road, and it was gratifying to find that everywhere, and especially among the ministry of the day, as well as among the leading statesmen who are out of office, they are united in appreciation of this great work, and in fact recent experience has shown, (Tremendous cheering.) and in case of war with any European nation colonies and dependencies might be obstructed. Now, that route, they saw, was of comparatively little importance, always an important route certainly, but of comparatively much less importance than it was before the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway They recognized the fact that now England had an unassailable means of communication coughs constantly! My water was filled with! with her distant dependencies for sending tube casts and albumen. I was struggling men or munitions of war to India, if ever with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its she should transport her militia forces last stages! casion to see the military authorities with ment of a first-class line of steamers, available in case of war as transports, or even as ships of war, and at the same time of such speed and capacity as would be the means of at once developing our Asiatic trade by way of the Canadian Pacific railway. Of course I could get no specific answer, because it was only a week or ten days before I left that I was able to see them all and press this sub. ject upon them in the manner in which it ought to be pressed. The ministers, however, from the Marquis of Salisbury down, expressed their strong desire to aid in the immediate development of the Canadian Pacific railway, and they agreed with the expression of the president of the road, Sir Geo. Stephen. that the termini of the road were Liverpool and Hong Kong, and that on both the Atlantic and Pacific, in order to make this great route what it ought to be, there must first be a line of steamers on each of the great oceans. The subject is now before the administration. I was going on to say that the militia authorities all expressed wonder and admiration at the successful means adopted and carried out by our Militia Department in putting down the outbreak in the Northwest. The efficiency of the transport service they admired especially, and they did not understand how those Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I without interruption, with greateneed and not subjected to the hardships which usually accompany a campaign-want of food and want of transport. Some of the leading men, such as Lord Wolseley, and Sir Redvers Bullers, said that the Imperial service could not have been so well performed as it was in Canada. All this has a tendency, of course-it that it is a source of strength instead of a source of weakness, and I can assure you

THE LATE FATHER RAYMOND.

Ernscliffe.

that when any of you go home to England you will be gratified as Canadians to find the

nigh esteem and regard in which Canada and

Canadians are held in the mother country. I

cannot close my few imperfect remarks with-

out thanking particularly from the bottom of my heart the kind, warm and hearty address

presented to me by my French Canadian

triends of the Carole Lafontaine. Recent

events, to which I need not further allude,

rendered such an expression of kindness

towards myself of the greatest possible

moment to me. I thank them cordially and

heartily for their kindness, their opportune

kindness, and I can assure you that I shall

We regret to learn of the death of Abbe Charles William Raymond, which took place death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy at Brooklyn, N. Y., whither he had gone a or heart disease. Deceased was 43 years of age, and was the son of Mr. R. Raymond, ex.M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, and nephew of Mgr. Raymond and of the Hon. A. N. Morin. He was ordained a priest in 1807, afterwards appointed myelessor of the College of St. pointed professor of the College of St. Hydointhe, and still later cure of the parish of St. Louis de Bonsecours. The funeral will

Continued from first page.

ASKING FOR APPROVAL

Mr. Chapleau then submitted to the meet ing a long series of resolutions, approving of the general policy of the government, and of his own particular line of action.

HON. MR. BRAUBIEN'S ADDRESS

Hon, Mr. Beanbien was called apon to answer the Secretary of State, which he did in a most telling and rousing speech. The orator was received with loud cheering, which showed unmistakably that he and the cause he spoke for had the cordial sympathy of the mass of the audience. Mr. Beaubien tackled Mr. Chapleaus speech point by point, and to the immense delight and amus of the meeting tore the eloquent effort of the Minister to shreds. Mr. Beaubien recalled many transactions of Mr. Chapleau, which were not very creditable nor a guarantee of his honesty and good faith in the discharge of his public duties. He several times made hits which brought down the house and awakened the indignation and disgust of the electors at the double-faced ed and led into disastrous rebellion? Was it game played by Mr. Chapleau. He kept the inciting the Indians to an uncivilized warfare Secretary of State in a constant state of un that resulted in the massacre of missionaries, easiness, which the latter often demonstrated by interrupting the speaker. He devoted the first portion or his speech to show that unfortunate victims? An appeal had been Mr. Chapleau had really done but little for made to the sympathies of the Irish people the County of Terrebonne, and said that when he had had money to invest he had placed it in the Pontiac Railway, which had been purchased by Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Beemer and Mr. Church in the hope that Beemer and Mr. Church in the hope that raising the Orange cry. But the Orange the Pacific Syndicate would have to buy it society possed no such influence as was atup some day. He then spoke of the great attempt made by Mr. Chapleau and La Minerve to raise a cry that a wind of revolt was blowing over the Province. (Cries of shame to Chapleau.) He would tell Mr. Chapleau that he did not so think when he had made a most horrible opposition to Lieut. Governor Letellier and the Joly Government. Mr. Chapleau had had an excellent opportunity pressed the greatest sympathy with Canada of showing that he was really attached to his and Canada's interests, the greatest desire to Province, and that his patriotism was only couched in verbal expressions with no mean ment and admiration at the great and rapid ing. (Cheers.) He concluded by saying that progress that had lately been made. I don't Mr. Chaplesu could have saved Riel if think I can exaggerate the wonderful progress he had so desired, but he did not have the that Canada had made in public opinion in courage to do so, and had sacrified that Canada had made in puone opinion in England. In the press, among the people of all classes whom I met, as well as among the career to retain his portfolio. (Shame.) The Minister winced visibly when he was narticularly. struck with the marvellous completion of the confronted with his articles in La Minerce. his personal organ, and his diversified public utterances on the Riel question to suit the occasion. Mr. Beaubien proved that the Minister was not sincere and that it was a game of calculation which he played in the general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of united in stating that it placed England in afraid of the other, and both failed to do united in stating that it placed England in afraid of the other, and both failed to do their duty by upholding the cause of justice

COUNTER RESOLUTIONS.

At the close of Mr. Beaubien's brilliant it might easily be blocked, and that means of speech the chairman, Mr. Prevest, read a communication with England's distant series of resolutions, in amendment to Chaplean's resolutions, by which the meeting refused to endorse the Minister and his policy, and condemned the mal-administration of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE SPEAKS.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, was the next speaker. He commenced by expressing the pleasure he had experienced in being given an opportunity of visiting this constituency, and to listen to the discussion of this great question, which was now agi-tating the country, side by side with his the character of Mr. Chapleau, he could not but wonder if the people of Quebec had so soon forgotten the gigantic contest which Mr. Chapleau had fought in '76, '77 and '78 to preserve the civil rights of the province. Riel's case had been fully considered in all its bearings, and the Cabinet had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to the security of the country and the integrity of the con stitution that the law should take its course in his case. The people of Quebec, as well as the people of the other provinces, were jealous of their rights, and the former had not been slow in shedding their blood in '37, when these rights had really been attacked. The people of Quebec could rely upon it that that they had no more sincere and true friend than the present leader of the Cabinet, and no possible reason could be given to refuse him their confidence to join a union which Mr. Blake declared was impossible. To-day it was the French who had suffered in senti ments and feelings, but to-morrow it might be the English. But no matter what nation ality the criminal may be, he must be punished if the laws of the constitution and the laws of the Dominion are to be upheld. He concluded his address by thanking them for the kindness with which they had listened to him, and urged upon them not to allow their sentiments to be taken advantage of.

Mr. H. J. Cloran was then called to follow the Minister of Justice. He said he was there first as a Canadian and next as an Irishman to express his views on the policy of the government. He came, not so much to combat Mr. Chapleau, the member of Terrebonne, but Mr. Chapleau, the Minister of the Crown, who held the destinies of Canada in his hands. He charged Mr. Chaplean with acting in an unworthy and undignified manner in attempting to bribe his constituents by promising to build railroads and public buildings in the county. What, said he, a Minister of the Crown trying to buy their sympathy and support by promising them a few miserable bricks and stones and a little parish railway (cheers). The attitude of the Secretary of State was a disgrace to Canadian statesmanship. What would be thought of Gladstone, Parnell, or any other statesman trying to secure the sympathy of the electors and the endorsation of the Government's policy by promising to build a 25 by 40 Custom house or post office or two or three miles of railroad. They would be laughed to scorn (applause). And our Secretary of State tries by these base subterfuges to capture the noble County of Terrebonne, which gave to the country so many statesmen and patriots wo thy of the name! The electors would not descend to the level of their representative, but would give their verdict on a fundamental question of government on higher and nobler grounds a (loud cheers). These questions of a custom house, a post office or a parish railway were only secondary considerations in face of the great national issue, and the electors should not lose sight of the principle of justice and right, which had been denied and trampled on in the mal-administration of the North-West and in the execution of Riel. (Cheers.) The speaker quoted the testimony of Archbishop Taché; Archbishop OBrien, Pers Andre and others, to prove that the Government was the cause of the rebellion, and should, be held responsible for the conse-quences. The quotation of Archbishop

which a partisan press, like La Minerve, the Gazette, etc., and interested Cabinet Ministers, like Mr. Chapleau, tried to render indelible," created a sensation; and when he added the word- of His Grace that "the sword that twice in three lustrums stopped the march of laud robbers and secured the legal recognition of the rights of an oppressed people, could not be called accursed," there was a scene of great enthusiasm.

The chairman now notified Mr. Cloran that his ten minutes were up, and the latter withdrew amid loud applause.

Mr. Chaplean then called on Mr. Curran, Q C., M.P. for Montreal Centre, to follow. he opened by pronouncing an enlogy of Mr. Chapleau, and urged the electors not to abandon him now. Mr. Curran asked by what did Mr. Cloran arrogate to himself the right to speak for the Irish people? He was in no sense a representative man. For his own part he did not presume to speak on behalt of the Irish race, but as the representative of Montreal Centre, where he thought he possessed the confidence of the vast majority of all classes of that community, he would say that the sympathy sought to be worked up on behalf of Riel could not stand the test of calm and serious investigation. What had he ver done that was praiseworthy? Was it the ruin of the homes of the Metis whom he had deceivand Riel had been compared to Emmett. To compare Riel to Emmett is an insult to the Irish nation. (Oh, oh.) An attempt had been made to secure the Irish Catholic vote by tributed to it. Our policy should be to bury old rancors if possible in this new land, and in forgetting old time feuds, to work all together for the interests af our common country. Did these men wish to raise not only a war of races, but a religious war as well?

DRAGGING IN FATHER DOWD.

For his part he had listened to the words of the venerable pastor of St. Patrick's church, that old mun now in his seventy-third year. who had lived so long in our community, who could see with his own eyes the disasters which were likely to flow from the movement of the so-called National Party, whose excesses, if not checked, must have led to bloodshod; that venerable priest who had twice declined episcopal consecration to he with his people, who had labored for their church and whose fatherly supervision had brought their institutions to their present state. The words of one who had done so much for the Irish people of this country would sink deep into their hearts, and the spotless purity of his patriotism could not be sullied by the attacks of men who must labor long and earnestly before they could presume to place their opinion in opposition to his.

After referring to the impertinence and audacity of a young editor holding different opinions, Mr. Curran closed with the hope that his friend, Mr. Chapleau, would be returned again.

Mr. Poirier followed in an eloquent address, in which he spoke of the feelings which had united men of all parties against a poli-tical crime which had been condemned in all civilized countries as unworthy of the age. The defence made by Mr. Chapleau of his conduct was unworthy of the name, and his course in seeking to calm the electors by making promises of giving railroads was below the dignity of a statesman.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau now came forward to close the meeting, and in a few brief remarks deried that he had neglected the railway interests of Terrebonne for those of Pontiac. my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time respect to this route and to urge on them its honored colleague Mr. Chapleau. After During these remarks he was repeatedly intector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of this importance as a great national work, and I

" YOU'RE THE HANGMAN'S DROTHER,"

Mr. Chapleau, taking up this interruption told the man who had uttered it that he would become the hangman's servant for one dollar. This man denied this, and the meeting was evidently being worked up to

A PITCH OF EXCITEMENT,

as the time was approaching to vote on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Chapleau, or the contra ones of the opposition, to the effect that he (Mr. Chapleau) was deserving of condemnation and should be condemned. The friends of both parties were now seen to move about in the crowd, and apparently were organizing a move by which one party could outdo the other.

Mr. Chapleau, continuing his remarks, said: Mr. Poirier, his opponent in the county, had been given a position on the Hansard during the session through his in-

strumentality.

This raised an uproar and the crowd was vidently worked up to do unything. Mr. Poirier indignantly denied the assertion made and attempted in the uproar to quote from Hansard Mr. Chapleau's own explanation that he had known nothing of the application until after it had been granted.

Men were howling and screaming and a row seemed imminent. The Chairman said that the best way to ascertain the views of the meeting was to divide, and consequently he invited all who wished to approve of Mr. Chapleau's conduct to go to the south end of the hall and those who did not to take the north end.

A SCENE now ensued. Men began to push and shove and the mass was as a surging sea, Mr. Chapleau's friends shouting and working to retain the people in the south end. Mr. Chapleau himself stood on the table, waving his hands to go to his end of the building. Some did so, but the many did not. They kept on dividing until two distinct bodies were formed at the ends of the building, with a small open space between them. The noise became designing and the excitement was intense. The Chairman, Dr. de Martigny, Mr. Chapleau's friend, was now called on to give his opinion as to whether the resolution was carried. He looked at the division, put the resolutions in his pocket and walked into the crowd without declaring any result.

TWO THIRDS AGAINST CHAPLEAU The fact of the matter was the Minister was defeated and his resolutions rejected by two thirds of the meeting. The other third was mainly composed of the crowd imported

by special train from Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Beaubien was now the hero of the hour. He was lifted high in the air on the shoulders of the sturdy formers, and carried in triumph amid the loud hurrahs of the multitude. It was patriotism trimuphing over treachery, bulldozing and political dis-honesty. The 20th of January at St. Jerome will be a historic one in the struggle to bring about the downfall of a Government which stands condemned for its mal-administration of the Northwest, which is pronounced by the highest authorities and the people as the cause of the rebellion and responsible for its disastrous results w face reconnect car.

The judge who passed the first death sentence in California is now pastor of the Baptist Church in Cambridge, Md. 🚅 a at 1. . g. tro. fire i i i

FARM AND GARDEN.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS IN WINTER.

Apples, in salted, limed and whitewashed cellars, are keeping better, they say, than their over-ripe condition in the fall gave reason to expect.

Seth Green thinks a profit can be derived from marshy lands by raising frogs. He claims that they would destroy many insects, while in some markets the frogs are saleable at good prices.

Turkeys are so disgustingly cheap that "recipes for turkey hash" have abounded for some time. Western production has over flowed the existing storage capacity of railway preservatories.

Chickens to thrive must be comfortable by day and night, and if they are comfortable they will thrive. Make the apartments clean, dry and warm, and if chickens are lousy do not daub their heads with grease, but Kerosene their houses thoroughly.

The quantity of sumach gathered in Virginia this year was very large It is the most valuable tannin plant known. Some poor men have made as high as \$500 by gathering the leaves of a shrub that received no attention till now since the close of the

A ton of bran fed with two tons of hav is worth as much as four tons of hay fed alone to either horses, cattle or sheep. The relative price of bran, compared with hay, must be taken into consideration, however, as to the economy of feeding bran.

Corn is cheap, and as a consequence it does not pay to send half-fat sheep to market. The man who would do so under the present condition of the grain and mutton market must be considered somewhat deficient in judgment. Feed the thrifty wethers the cheap corn and make them fat.

Muskrats should be hunted from ponds and other breeding places of fish. A muskrat got into a large box containing water one foot deep, near Spirit Lake, Iowa, where there were minnows from two to four inches long. He caught a number and ate all but the heads, which were found lying on the bottom.

" Prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit." But do not pruse too much. Just enough to let in sufficient light and air to give the leaves their fair quota is right. A good rule is, when you see a limb interfering with another, out with it, whatever the time of year. When the sap is in full flow wounds will heal over quickest.

The successful winter grazing of preserved blue grass in the near West, and the luck (five per cent loss) with scattering buffalo grass forage in the far West, would offer hope to Eastern cattle men that breeds of cattle in good hands, under the old style Connecticut stockyard and open shed treatment.

The Kerry cow of Ireland is perhaps the smallest of all breeds found in Great Britain and Ireland. It is very handsome, has an excellent constitution and gives good milk, both in quality and quantity, equal to many breeds that are more pretentious. It is admirably suited to the poor tenants, consuming but little food and giving good returns for the consumption.

Stone fences are endurable during the first few years after their construction, but when they begin to crumble they are difficult to repair. They are expensive and never entirely satisfactory. It is desirable to have fences, if any, that you can remove at will; and a stone wall, whether new or old, is immovable except at the expenditure of a vast amount of labor.

Acorrespondent of the Western Rural claims to have discovered by the aid of a powerful microscope the cause of the disease known as potato scab. He finds the liquid portion of a scabby potato swarming with living organism, microbes, but whether as cause or effect he is as yet uncertain. He believes salt a partial preventive and that rank green manures invite the disease.

In the horse, a good width between the eyes, the eyes prominent but placid, with a good height from the eye to the ear, indicates intelligence. If the forehead is prominent and smooth it indicates a mild, equable temper. A round, rather long barrel indicates good digestion; a double loin, strength; an oblique shoulder, surefootedness. With flat, hard bones, long in the arm, speed is in-

mashed together so as to make a thick mush. To this might be added as much buttermilk profitable ways of utilizing it. Fat in an animal is not necessarily a sign of

disease, and a tendency to take on fat is not to any great extent an abnormal one. Yet there is a limit within which the tendency to take on fat is normal. There is such a thing as fatty degeneracy, by which all the tissues become impaired and the animal weakly and eggs will not hatch well.

A chicken, if properly treated, should continuo to grow without interruption from the time it is hatched until it is fully matured. The most common cause of stunted chickens is usually owing to unsuitable quarters in manuscript of an unfinished story by her which they are kept, and which are either mother. is not want of food, as might be supposed, but to Canada. The girl carried with her the filthy, cold or damp, if not positively wet. This condition of things produces disease and lice, which alone would stop their growth, if indeed it did not stop their breath.

A bee's working tools comprise a variety equal to that of the average mechanic. The feet of the common working bee exhibit the combination of a basket, a brush and a pair of pincers. The brush, the hairs of which are arranged in symmetrical rows, is only to be seen with the microscope. With this brush of fairy delicacy the bee brushes its velvet. robe to remove the pollen dust with which it the young people would not wait, and on the becomes loaded while sucking up the nectar. Another article, hollowed like a spoon, rewent to the Church of the Holy Cross in ceives all the gleanings the insect carries to

Hog raising is one of the most ready means of money making known to the Western farmer. Even when the supply is abundant and prices low a margin of profit is found in well-kept stock. Such animals are saleable. They are comparatively free from diseas, and usually bring quick returns in cash for the amounts invested. Moreover, every properly managed and well-fed hog that leaves the farm leaves it in all the better condition for growing rich pastures and heavy crops of grain than if he had not been reared and fed upon the farm.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of he use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co, Marhalf, Mich.

year.

Sisters of Charity

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant may be "fairest and foremost of the train Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the that wait on man's most dignified and inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla happiest state," but the dignity and hapin the treatment of sore eyes and skin piness of man cannot long endure withdiseases, among the many unfortunate out the health that may be obtained in a children under their care. Mrs. S. D. few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A. W. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes con- Parker, lumber dealer, 209 Bleury street, cerning the treatment of her daughter, Montreal, Que., writes: "After being who was troubled with sore eyes, as fol- troubled with Dyspepsia for a year, and lows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

and must say that she never took anything I was cured of both diseases by using that helped her so much. I think her eyes six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." M. G. never looked so well, as now, since they Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. a humor in my eyes, and was unable shall always regard it as the best of blood to obtain any relief, until I commenced purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe

Ayer's Sar saparilla

blood purifiers."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOW THE FAIR SEX FARED IN ENGLAND SO YEARS AGO.

child, and as much furniture as would set up

bowl of punch.

but owing to the crowd which such an extra-ordinary occurrence had brought together he all Catholics ought to be for this gift, which are increasing Westward that would thrive, ordinary occurrence had brought together he was obliged to defer the sale and take her is, indeed, a priceless one; but how many away about four o'clock. However, he again lukewarm Catholics there are who fail to brought her out, and she was sold for 20 guineas and delivered with a halter to a person named Houseman, who had lodged with them for four or five years.

Morning Post, Oct. 10, 1807.—One of those

> days ago. The lady was put into the hands of a butcher, who held her by a halter fas-tened around her waist. 'What do you ask for your cow?' said a bystander. 'A guinea,' replied the husband. 'Done,' cried the other, and immediately led away his bar-gain. We understand that the purchaser and his cow live very happily together.

The best Aukle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them. 11.7 eow

NO OCCASION FOR MAUD MILLER, THE YOUNG ACTRESS, TO STARVE IN CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.-If Maud Miller, the daughter of the poet Josquin Miller, has real'y been so destitute in Chicago as to walk dicated.

Barley (ground into meal) and potatoes are
recommended as a most excellent food for road ticket to New York, the subjectmaking sweet and healthy pork; the potatoes being first boiled and the barley meal added to the hot water by the potatoes and all kaye, eldest son of Steele Mackaye. He read in the New York newspapers yester my the accounts of a destitution which she had not or skimmed milk as can be appropriated to this use, which is one of the best and most wealthy New York women who has bewealthy New York women who has be-friended her, and he sent her some money right away. Her father, the poet, is in Washington. He is on excellent terms with

She is the daughter of the post by his first wife, Minnie Myrtle, and was educated in the convent of Jesus Marie, at Sillery, near Que-While she was there her father obtained worthless. Fowls can be made so fat that a divorce and married Miss Abby Leland, they will not lay well, or if they do lay their daughter of William Leland of the hotelkeeping brotherhood. Four years after Maud's admission to the convent school she was summened to New York to her mother's deathbed. The mother died of consumption. Mr. Mitler buried her and took Maud back mother.

She left the convent at the age of 18 and lived with her father and stepmother in this pity. She went to Europe as travelling compsnion with a friend of Mrs. Miller's, remained abroad six months, and on her return visited a good deal at the house of Mrs. Peet of Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, whose

riage on account of her youth, and the elder Mackaye also wished his son to wait. But West Forty-second street and were married. A schoolmate of Maud Miller's, now living on Murray Hill, was her bridesmaid. The bride went to live with her mother in law, Mrs. Pect. The husband remained in New York

Mrs. Mackaye was not content to live in idleness and, without consulting her relatives, went on the stage. At a small salary she joined Arthur Rehan's "7-20 8" and "A Night Off" company, and played a few weeks last summer. Last September she was engaged with London McCormick's company to travel in "'49,' and "The Danites," and was advertised as Joaquin Miller's daughter. Her father saw her act in "The Danites" at Baltimore. He treated her very kindly. The company had bad business and disbanded at Louisville shortly after Christmas. Mrs. Mackaye managed to reach Chicago, and

to return soon to New York. She said

nothing about her poverty.

with Salt Rheum

For a Number of Years,

were affected, and her general health is found Ayer's Sarsaparilla an efficacious improving every day. She has taken but remedy for bilious troubles and Dyspephalf a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East sia." Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charles-Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: town, Mass., writes: "I was completely "My weak eyes were made strong by cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Sarsaparilla." Wm. Lee, Joppa, Md., of years I have been troubled with and it has done me so much good that I

saparilla. I believe it to be the best of in all cases requiring a powerful alterative treatment.

WOMEN SOLD AS CATTLE.

sex in the olden time: —

Morning Herald, March 11, 1802.—On
the lith of last month a person sold, at the market cross, in Chapel en la Frith, a wife, a A large sum of money changed hands.

A GRATEFUL CONVERT.

Morning Herald, April 16, 1802.—A butcher sold his wife by auction at the last market in Barlington, Vermont, has recently preday at Hereford. The lot brought £1 4s and sented a very handsome alter and a costly

disgraceful scenes which have of late become too common, took place Friday se'unight, at Knaresborough. Owing to some jealousy or other family difference a man brought his wife equipped in the usual style, and sold her at the market cross for 61 and a quid of tobacco!

In the Doncaster Gazette, of March 25, 1803,

JOAQUIN MILLER'S DAUGHTER.

first husband was Steele Mackaye. There she met young Mackaye and became engaged to him. Her father forbade the marat his father's home, 172 Lexington avenue,

and went to Perth Amboy on Saturdays. wrote from there recently that she expected

Ohio's public schools cost \$10,093,938 last

For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

A PEDESTRIAN'S RUN.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19 .- "Wild Bill," a noted pedestrian of this county, ran against In Mr. Ashton's book on the progress of time yesterday afternoon for a purse. He was women are given the following clippings from to cover a distance of 22 miles from this city English newspapers showing the status of the to Danville and return in three and a half hours, without any training, and over a heavy road: he made the distance in three hours and five minutes, thereby winning the purse.

A GRATEFUL CONVERT.

A convert to the Catholic church, residing stained glass window to the church that is Annual Register, Feb. 14, 1806.—A man attached to the convent belonging to the named John Garsthorpe exposed his wife for Ladies of the Sacred Heart in Boston, Mass., sale in the market at Hull, about 1 o'clock, as a token of gratitude to Almighty God tor look upon Faith as being really a divine gift which comes only from God, even in the case of those who are "born Cathelies," as they express it. And how very, very, careful they ought to be lest that gif: be sometime withdrawn from them on account of their unworthiness, as has already been done in the case of so many others, in this and past generations, who had imagined themselves to be secure, no matter how much they trifled with the graces and mercy of Almighty God, some of whom may have been known to some of whom may have been known to In the Doncaster Gazette, of March 25, 1803, the reader, personally, or, at least, by a sale is thus described:—"A fellow sold his reputation. Persons in every condition wife as a cow in Sheffield market place a few of life, even bishops, priests and laymen, high up in religion and in society, who had been looked upon as leading good and holy lives, have fallen, and fallen very low—apostatizing from the one true Church, and, like Lucifer of old, becoming traiters to the God who made them. And why is it that so many have thus lost and continue to lose this priceless gift of Faith? Investigate carefully the case of any one you please, and it will invariably be found that the great and principal cause is pride and human respect, coupled with a neglect of devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary. And study, also, the case of those to whom the gift has been transferred-converts to the Holy Church-and see how directly opposite their dispositions were. Deep humility, earnest prayer for light from heaven; and far from being influenced by human respect, many of these converts have had everything worldly to draw them away-friends and acquaintances scoffing at them or bitterly bemoaning their supposed folly; loss of position in business or in society; sometimes reat financial loss, as in the case of persons who were heirs to a large fortune, but who were disinherited on account of their change of religion; and even banishment from their native country, as in the case of the noble Russian Prince Gallitzin, who renounced royalty at home to embrace Catholicity, and who became an humble missionary priest far away among the wilds of the Allegheny Mountains in America. These are the persons to whom the gift of faith has been transferred from those who failed to appreciate its priceless character, and let all Catholics beware lest they, too, be numbered among those from whom it is transferredlike the ancient Jews, who were once the chosen people of God, but who afterward, on account of their rejection of Christ, caused by pride, became wanderers upon the lace of the

earth. - Com. TTLE. Pi<u>l</u>īš,

CURE

Sick Hesidache and schiere all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-omess, Nauses, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Gids, &c. While their most remark-

Reaductic, yet Carter status Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, atmusts the liver and regulate the lower. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer troop 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

the bane of so many lives that here is where we take our greek boast. Our pills care it while there do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills to very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or wurge, but by their gentls action please all who are them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggies everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. great wild and Mery York Olty,

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris

ET TERMS EASY.

Particulas at 249 COMMISSIONERS STREET

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.—Dame Charlotte Craven, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Affred Borm, of the same place, agent, has this day instituted an action for separation as to properly against her husband. Montreal, 31st December, 1885. GILMAN & OUGHTRED. Attorneys for Plaintiff. 22-5

DAME JEANNE MÉLANIE RAYNAL, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted on this 21st December, 1835, an action for separation as to property against her husband. Jean Bertrand Segazan, of the same place. CALINTE LEBEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff.

MOVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Edwidge Joubert, of the parish of St. Enfant Jesus (Cotcan St. Louis), District of Montreal, wife of Isale A. Gauthler, dealer, of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, and the said Isale Gauther, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted this day against the Defendant. EDMOND LABEAU, Attorney for Plointiff. Montreal, 19th January, 1886.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON

OFFICE AND BESIDENCE 237 ST ANTOINE STREET

DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.

Free Persumery An elegant sample casket of perfumery will be sent to you for 6c. in stamps (to cover postage and packing). A harvest for agts. World Mig. Co. P. O. box 2633, N. Y. city.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide, 23-13

A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery

Established under the Provincial Act. Quence, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

OF COLONIZATION.

VALUE OF LOTS: FIRST SERIES - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - \$10,000.00 SECOND SERIES - - - \$10,000.00 HIGHESTLOT - - 182,500.002

THE FOURTH DRAWING Will take place at the

Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial. '(Opposite the Montreal Seminary.) WECHESDAY, FEBRUARY 10: 1886, AT 2 P.M. Secure Tickets at Once.

PRICES First Series...... \$1.00 SECOND SERIES..... 25 The official list of prize-winning numbers will be forwarded after the 16th February to all applicants on receipt of a 3c stamp.

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the Tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.) To obtain tlekets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary,

S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, [13] [Montreal.

GRATEFUL ... COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

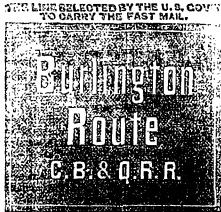
BREAKFAST,

"By a therough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the time properties of well-schected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deficately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hendrough to resist every tendency to disease. Hendrough to resist every tendency to disease, then dreds 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 ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: BREAKFAST.

JAMES EPPS & CO... Homopathic Chemists,

LONDON, England. CORPULENCY to harmlessly, effectivally and rapidly cure starvation, distary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of obssity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge whatever; any nerson, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratts, by sending 6 ets. to cover postage to F.C. «USSELL, Esq., Wohurn House, Store Et., Redford Sq. London Eng.



It is the only line with its own track from

It is the only line with its own track from the control of the con fowns.

From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver,

Chicago and Denver,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and St. Joseph,
Chicago and St. Joseph,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Sloux City,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Omaha,
Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, Wast and Southwest,
Itaguipment is complete and first class in every

Its equipment is complete an if first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring comfort and safety.

For Tickets, Ratec, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER 187 V.P. & GR. Max. CHICADO.

Agont in the United States of Variable, of Autress
T. J. POTTER 15T V.P. & GEN. Mon., CHICAGO.
HENRY B. STC:: 'SST. GEN. Mon., CHICAGO.
PERCEV!! '. GEN. PASS. AGT., CHICAGO.

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Kasis.

This company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMENIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, spoed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tana		C
řim kien	Tonnage.		Commanders.
umldian	0,100	*******	Building.
arislan		Captain	James Wylie.
COLYMUSIAN	4.100	- 44	J. Ritchie.
surmanan	3.600	66	John Graham.
ircasuan	4.000		W. Richardson,
PERUVIAN	3.400	"	R. H. Hughes.,
NOVA SCOURA	8.300	44	Hugh Wylle.
Jartoageinan	4.800	11	A. Macnicol.
MDEFIAN .	A KIND	16	R. P. Moore.
Yorwegian	¥ 5 2 3	41	
Albernian	8'440		J. G. Stephen
Austrian	0.700	44	John Brown.
Nestorian	5,700	44	J. Ambury.
russian		41	W. Dalziell.
Zanadinanian		ü	Alex. McDougal
candinavian	3,000		John Park.
Buenos Ayrean	,800	\$6	James Scott.
Orean.	4,000	46	C. J. Menzies.
recian	3,600	64	C. E. LeGallais.
Manitoban	3,150	54	R. Carrathers
Uanadian	2.800		John Kerr.
E AWRICIAN	2.800	64	D. McKillon.
wauchsian	2.600		D. J. James.
Lucerno	2.200	4	W. S. Main.
Newfoundland	1.500	84	C. Mylins.
ACAGIB	1.350	44	F. McGrath.
Sardinian	4.650	Lieut.	TO TO CONTAINS
Casplan	2,000	THOUS.	W.H.Smith, B.N. R. Barrett.
	*******	•••	E. BULTTOTE. *

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Royle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

FROM HALIFAX:
CITCUSSIAN
PolynesianSaturday, Jan. [
At Two o'clock p.m.,
Or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train
from the West.
FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX
Circassian No. 92
PolynesianThursday, Jan.
At ONE diclosis w w
or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West.
Rates of passage from Montreal, via Halifax:-Cabin,
Intermediate, \$39; Steerage at lowest rates

Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Portland: -Cabin \$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, at lowest rates. Newfoundland Line.

i (The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX

Nova Scotian. Monday, Dec. 7 Monday, Dec. 21 Monday, De FROM HALIFAA

Nova Scotian Monday, Dec. 7

Siberian Monday, Dec. 21

Peruvian Monday, Jan. 4

Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns?—
Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$8.

Glasgow Line. Buring the Season of Winter Navigation, a steame will be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow for Bosto (via Halifax when occasion requires) and fortnightly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM BOSTON: Carthaginian About Nov. 22 Prussian About Dec. 12 Hibernian About Dec. 27 The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Austrian About Nov. 26 Scandinavian About Dec. 10 Norwegian About Dec. 24

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Fortland er Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Bailways ria Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Rallways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Rallways (Merchants' Despatch), ria Boston, and by Grand Trunk Rallway Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading to Engle

ern Railways (Merchants' Despatch), ria Boston, and by Grand Trunk Hallway Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for Eastbound traffic con be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Curric, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Parls; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Itotheriam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Rordeaux; Fischer & Belmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montsonierie & Workman, 3G Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Grat Clyde street, Glasgow Allan Brothers, James Breet, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago, H. Bouriler, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 26 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Kobinson, 136 S. James street, opposito St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

H. & A. ALLAN,

H. & A. ALLIAN,
Ind. A. Portland,
SO State Street, Boston, and
125 Common Street Montreal.



JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IS A SCIENTIFIC BLEND-ing of Extract of Ment with Fibrine and Albumen, and is the only preparation of the kind capable of sus-taining life without any other food or drink. It is delicious to the taske and can be retained on the weak-est stomach. For invalids and Convulescents in a silke invaluable.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.

The Finest Grace of Church Bes Greatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENERLY BELL COMPANY

TROY N.Y.

McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bolls,
Finest Grade of Bolls,
Chimes and Peals for Churches,
Colleges, Tower Clurches, etc.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed, Send for price and catalogue,
HY. McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE,
Md.U.S. Mention this paper.







A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER which is best or C. PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS

-2

MCCORNICK BLOCK, CHICAG ILL.

នៅស្រុក ស៊ីតា ស្រែកស្នក ស្រុសស្ថិត្តិសុខសុខ ខេត្ត ស្រែកស

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'i Bank. S. H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank

A, BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capit tal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the

people of any State. It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Namber Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Drayings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning Semi-Abbuaily as herciolete, outside March, 1886.

A SPLENDIO OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, February 9, 1886—1891h Monthly December.

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

		LIST	OF PR	ZRA.		
1	CAPITAL P	RIZE				\$75,000
1	(lo	do				25,000
1		ďο				10.000
2	PRIZES OF	\$0,000)			12,00
5	do	2,000) .			10,00
10	dс	1.000			• • • • • • • • • •	10,00
20	do	500)		• • • • • • • • • • •	10.00
100	do	200)		• • • • • • • • • • •	20.00
300	do	100)			20,000
500	do	50)		· • • • • • · • · • · ·	25,00
1.000	do	25		• • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	25,00
,		PROKI	MATION	PRIT	····· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20,00
19	Approximat	ion	Prizes	of	975A	26,750
- '9			11	٠.	500	4,50
9	1.6		41			
•••					250	2,250

M. A. DAUPHIN.

or M. A. DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis-

FARMS & MILLS For Sale & Exchange. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

TTEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

23-13

This Great Honsehold Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life, These Famous P! Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what

reses where the consentation, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN!

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually subbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throut, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fietulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all mediation and on the control of th

cine vendors throughout the civilized world. N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4. or by letter

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, Londin Ont., 424 pages; pape. 75 cents; cloth, \$2 25 Sent on receipt of price. Active canvasser wanted.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE -- IS THE--

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. it is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and rotain it virtues for a ng period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE

WORK at LEAST possible COST.



THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Sexton's Telling Speech in the British House of Commons.

FORCIBLE, ABLE, PERSUASIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Peter Rylands, that thorn as member of Parliament for nearly twenty years in the flesh of the Tory party, last evening moved the first pawn on the Irish chess board amid cheers from both Liberals and Parnellites. He gave notice of a motion to postpone debating procedure until after the consideration of legislation rendered necessary by the state of Ireland." This motion is likely to be a test as to how Whige and moderate Liberals will join the Government on Irish legislation.

IBISH REPARTER. Mr. Stanley Leighton, the Conservative me wher for the district between Shrewsbury ways and the adjacent Welsh mountains, set off the right question in the debate on the Queen's speech by asking the Irish secretary whether it was true that a boycotted woman in treised was tend down by a neighbor while a dog gnawed her legs, and whether any person had been arrested for the outrage—an incident narrated by the deputation of Orangemen to Lord Salisbury. Sir William H. Dyke, the Irish secretary, was not prepared to give any answer. The honorable member said he would repeat his question on Monday, whereupon Mr. T. M. Healy, who was elected to sit from South Derry, rose and, with coming gravity, worthy of Charles Matthews, said:—"Mr. Speaker, I shall on that day ask the Home Secretary whether his attention has been called to the case of an English lady who tied her child to a chair before the fire and slowly roasted it to EXCITING PALSE HOPES.

While a comic shudder passed over the Tory benches, Mr. Sexton, the journalist and erator, from Sligo, took up the debate He accused the Cabinet of taking up coercion as a revenge on Ireland for the result of the elections. Answering Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Sexton said that he (Lord Randoiph) and the Government had deliberately excited false hopes in the Irish people while the elections proceeded. He added: "The language of the Queen's address is not duly regardful on the freedom of the House of Commons or of the usage, custom and spirit of the British constitution. The parties who present themselves as guardians of the constitution have advised the Sovereign to depart from the constitutional course of waiting upon the action of the House, and to de-clare in advance the opposition of the Sover-eign to a certain bill before the houses have proceeded to consider such a bill. A rising of arms by the rebel population of Roumelia was conclusive proof to the royal mind of the justice of their cause, but the election by five-sixths of the population of Ireland, instead of being dealt with like a rising in arms as an expression of the desire of the people, is to be treated, in the language of the Sovereign, as simply a regrettable and deplorable attempt to excite hostility against legislative union. What is the moral the Government wants to drive home to the people of Ireland !

DRIVEN TO RISE. confine themselves to orderly, legal, and 8th Maine Volunteers, in which regiment he constitutional modes of giving expression to continuously served in the successive grades their desires they will be despised and of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He condemned, and that there is no probability was severely wounded before Petersburg, that the suppression of their desires can be Virginia, in June, 1864, and was brevetted that the suppression of their desires can be regarded as valid by the Government until they are driven, and until they are compelled to rise in arms. When the right honorable gentleman (Churchill) is able to state his conclusions to the house the time will certainly have come when the Government—who appear to be the former of wind of a counter. somewhat in the frame of mind of a countryman of mine, who, in a fanciful anecdote, is said to have declared he was "Blue-moulded national convention at Chicago, which for want of a bating"—will have no longer to nominated Grant and Colfax, in 1869 was a wait for a salutary chastisement they desire. It is for the Irish members to consider and He has never engaged in the active practice decide whether and when they shall proceed in the House by division on the address or by bill or by motion or by some measure which, though less direct, may happen to be more effective. It is plain to us that the paragraph in the speech is not intended so much as a declaration of opinion or for the instruction of the house, or guidance of the country, as for the purpose of coaxing either the right hon-orable member for Midlothian and the Irish members into the presentation of an amend ment. But the honorable member for Cork (Parnell) is rather too old a Parliamentary bird to be caught by the familiar method and moreover, chaff had been spread, in an exceed

logly artiess manner. PITYING THE GOVERNMENT. " Does the Government expect the Nation alist representatives will propose an amendment on the subject of coercion? Why should they? When coercion is proceeded with they will not be left under any mistakes as to the determination of the Irish members to oppose it to the utmost in their power by every means at present known to Parliamentary usage, and such others as their future study of Parlia. mentary usage may enable them to ascertain. I pity the Government more than I blame them. I believe they had good intentions last week, but that these disappeared under the pressure of circumstances. Within their ranks is a poisonous element in the shape of eighteen Irish Tories and nine more returned by English constituencies. Everybody knows Ireland requires some remedial measures, but if the Government to morrow proposed a remedy for any Irish grievances it would fail through the opposition and desertion of their twenty.seven Irish Tories. The Nationalist party are not called upon at this stage to define the demands of the Irish people. It is for them to state grievances and for the Government, with all its resources of statesmanship and knowledge of administration, to find a import duties, and sold at a profit to the remedy. It is false and delusive to say that Canadian fishermen. The present outcry the integrity of the Empire, the supremacy of the Crown and the enpremacy of the Imperial Parliament is called into question by the demands of the Irish people. The supremacy of the Crown has never been called into question, and the supremacy of this Parliament requires no guarantee. The danger to the integrity of the British Empire, so far as Ireland is concerned, lies in the perseverance in the futile and antagonistic policy of keeping at their door a discontented people and a convulsed society, and their permanent safety lies in courageonely and trankly attacking the question once and for all, and in giving a safe and rational measure of freedom to the Irish

Mr. Sexton spoke for an hour in the most impassioned style and in a pertect manner. Many said it was his greatest oratorical effort. Ar in set down the House was filled with Paragraphy energ. The Irish attorney-general and Mr. E. Clarke followed, answering M: Sexton, while Mr. Labouchere backed him up, asking at every few sentences: "Then why shall not home rule be tried?"

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

declamation, sarcasm and statistical reasoning." The Morning Post observes: "During the speech of Mr. Sexton last night we observed that Mr. Gladstone nodded assent when the former stated that, as he understood the latter, he was in favor of the restoration to Ireland of a native legislature, so long as the integrity of the Empire, the supremacy of the Crown and the authority of the Imperial Parliament were secured."

The same of the sa

For the Standard Mr. Sexton seems to have been too powerful. It says, in a supposed vein of satire: "He took occasion last night to renew those flourishes without which the springs of Irish-American benevolence would speedly dry up and cause nationality to

vigorously denounced the paragraph in the Was an active and steadfast efermer, and in Queen's speech dealing with Ireland. After Mr. Sexton's speech the debate fell far below interest. In 1873 Mr. Moran retired the level of the occasion."

MCARTHUR'S LUCK.

HE PUT IN HIS THUMB AND DREW OUT A PLUM.

COL. WM. M. MCARTHUR, OF LIMINGTON, IN-OF \$50,000.

For a week or more rumors have been affoat about the city, that somebody living in one of the Saco river valley towns and blameless life, he will be missed and rein this county, had drawn a large prize in the gretted, while the poor, to whom he was ever Louisiana State Lottery, and a Journal re. ready to dispense with open hand porter was set to work to materialize the of the goods with which God had blessed him, rumors if possible. After a time the man have in him lost a true and sympathetic was located in Limington, and Thursday afternoon the reporter went to that town to ferret out the lucky individual, whose reticence had thus far kept his name from the public. By what means he succeeded it is unnecessary here to state. Suffice it to say, that he found his man in the person of Col. Wm. McArthur, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Limington village.

Col. McArthur, more from curiosity than from any expectation of drawing a prize, bought ticket number 14,928, of the Louisman State Lottery Co., which in the conspany's drawing of the 15th of last month, proved to be one of the lunky numbers as it proved to be one of the lucky numbers, as it drew the whole of the second capital prize of \$50,000. Last Saturday the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, forwarded to the First National Bank of Portland, the money, and Col. McArthur is now in possession of the profits of the best paying investment he ever made.

The prominence which the Colonel's good fortune gives him at this time, warrants us in giving a brief sketch of his eventful career. He is 53 years of age and unmarried. He is of gratitude how Cooke relieved him the son of Arthur McArthur, who in his time in times of need. He was a man was one of the leading lawyers at the York bar. Col. McArthur graduated at Bowdoin of heart and highly appreciated by all with college in 1853, and was admitted to the bar whom he came in contact. His funeral took is 1856. in 1860. He entered the military service of Are they to understand that as long as they | the United States in 1861, as captain in the 8th Maine Volunteers, in which regiment he and Limerick of the House of Representatives; in 1868 was a delegate to the Republican member of the State Senate for York County. of law and is now a farmer.

With the income of his \$50,000 and a pension of \$30 a month, which he draws from the government on account of injuries to his left side and ankle, received in battle, the Colonel will be able to keep the wolf from his door for many years to come. - Biddeford (Me,) Journal.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ON THE RECENT SENATE DEBATE.

New York, Jan. 24.—The Sun * London cable says: "Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Commissioner to England, in an interview, said he was astounded at the extraordinary version given by the English papers of the debate in the United States Senate on the fisheries question. 'If the summary cabled is correct,' said Sir Charles, 'the speakers in the Senate entirely misapprehended the nature of President Cleveland's action. When the fisheries treaty expired Canada proposed that free fishing and the free im-portation of fish should continue, pending the framing of another treaty. Mr. Cleveland replied that he was powerless to permit free importation. He would, however, ask Congress to appoint a new commission to settle the question, but he could go no further. On this promise the Canadian authorities agreed to continue the provisions for free fishing, although they received no equivalent whatever. There had been no extension of the treaty and Canada was resolved to prevent the Americans from fishing in Canadian waters, if no treaty were made. In this event the Americans will be the heaviest sufferers, Decause Canadian fish will still be sent to the United States, despite the Canadian fishermen. The present outcry is chiefly due to American fishermen, who cherish a hope that they will be able to get the markets into their own hands, thus putting their own selfish interests against those of the consumer.' Sir Charles concluded by saying that he had no doubt the Americans would act justly in treating this important question as soon as they became aware of the whole truth. Of course the treaty was desirable, but, after all, it was merely one branch of a wider proposal of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, which Canada was promoting."

"EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," Seems a broad term for any one firm to adopt, yet the widely known seed and plant house of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St., New York, supply every want of the cultivator both for the greenhouse and garden. In their handsome and comprehensive catalogue for 1886 will be found offered, not only "everything for the garden." but all things needful for the farm as well. Our readers will miss it if they fail to send for this catalogue, which may be had of The Daily Telegraph, in a leader, compli Messrs. Henderson & Co., by sending them ments Mr., Sexton for his "vein of mingled six cents (the postage only) in stamps.

OBITUARY. THE LATE PETER MORAN, ESQ.

It is our mainful duty to chronicle the death of Mr. Pete. Moran, which sad event took place at hi late residence, Prescott, on Thursday me ning, Jan. 21st, 1886. Deceased was one of Prescott's most esteemed ditizens, and also one of its oldest inhabitants. At the array of sixteen he came to At the riy age of sixteen he came to Canada from his birth place, Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, where he was born, April 19th, 1816. His first occupation was that of cierk to the Commissioner of Roads. At the a; e ct 21, Mr. Moran began business for him elf. The assiduity, industry and skill with which he conducted his business gained for him a most ex-tensive mercantile connection, and his enwither."

The News applaudingly says:—"Mr. Sexton opened in a speech which recalled his old form. It was both forcible and persuasive, and terprise kept pace with the success of his undertakings. In 1864 he married Harriet, are cond daughter of the late Doctor Scott, and the Hon. R. W. Scott, of O.tawa. case for the first time could hardly have heard sister of the Hon. R. W. Scott, of O.tawa. it more effectively stated." The Times admits that "Mr. Sexton last night contributed to the debate a speech of great force and ability, in which he did all that could be expected of the orator to present the legislative union in a form capable of overcoming the objections of Englishmen. He 1857 contested South Gr ville in the Raiorm interest. In 1873 Mr. Moran retired from active business and made life interesting for himself by following up agricultural pursuits, in which he found great fascination. Looking back over his long residence in Prescott, a period covering a space of 54 years, during a greater part of which deceased was carrying on a very extensive business, and it is a consolavery extensive business, and it is a consolation to his family, and a credit to his WM. M. MCARTHUR, OF LIMINGTON, INVESTS IN THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY ized by the strictest honesty and integrity. AND DRAWS THE SECOND CAPITAL PRIZE In his private life he was exemplary and irreproachable; endeared to his own family by the love and affection he bore them; esteemhave in him lost a true and sympathetic friend. A devout and loyal member of the rites and consolations. He bore his last illness with a resignation truly exemplary and as consciousness remained to the end, he bade adieu to his sorrowing family and friends and confidingly laid himself to sleep in the bosom

THE LATE MICHAEL COOKE, ESQ. The death is announced of Michael Cookes aged SI years, of Lone Township, Kent Co. Deceased was born in Meath Co., Ireland, and came to Canada in 1832, the time of the cholera scourge, and was well known throughout Western Ontario as an honest and upright man. Deceased was one of the first settlers in the Moravint wood, and underwent all the hardships of pioneer life. For a long time he was in the timber and stave business, when this part of the country was a comparative wilderness, and having to handle large sums of money would deal it ont in advance to the needy settler, and many an old inhabitant who now is in good circumstances will tell with tears place on the 18th of December, at the R. C. Church, Thamesville, of which he was a strict member. His funeral was the largest ever seen in the vicinity. He leaves an aged widow and eight children, five daughters and three sons, to mourn his loss.

THE "STANDARD'S" HOWL. LONDON, Jan. 25.-The Standard complaint that Gladstone's silence will embarrass the government. The Parnellites, it says, are government. The Parnellites, it says, are openly hostile, looking to the Liberals to accede to their demands. The Standard urges Lord Salisbury to decide his fate by that of the procedure rules. "If the Conservative Government must fall," it continues, "let it fall with honor. It is necessary to face events in Greece and in the Balkans. It is necessary to have a strong government, a government that is able to speak with authority for the English people." speak with authority for the English people."

HOW SIX WENT INTO \$75,000 ONCE. One-fifth of ticket No. 36,799, which drew the Capital Prize of \$75,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, Nov. 10th, was held in Traverse City. Six persons sent together for fifths of tioxets. When they came each took one, and that held by Mr Joseph Pohl, a worthy young salesman with Hamilton & Milliken, drew one fifth of the Capital Prize of \$75,000. and it was collected through the First National Bank of this city-\$15,000-and divided. All of the lucky ones will make good use of the money.—Traverse City (Mich.) Eagle, Dec. 29.

A SPLENDID CHIME OF BELLS FOR ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
The steamship Chatham, of the M. and M. Transportation Company's line of steamships to Boston, which sails today, will carry as part of her cargo a magnificent chime of ten bells composed of the famous set of chimes that were exhibited by Measra. Henry McShane & Co., of Baltimore, at the World's Exposition held at New Orleans, La., last winter, and which, owing to their magnificent purity of tone and correctness of tune, provod one of the leading attractions at the exposition. This chime of ten bells have been purchased by the they will chime forth sweet sounds and selec-tions of religious music to the edification of that city. The chime is in scale of D major, and includes a flat seventh bell, which will permit music in six notes, beginning with the fourth, and forms altogether a most complete chime in every respect. A special feature of this chime is that it has three bells, i. c., the first third and fifth, hung with complete churchbell hangings, thus permitting them to be used as a peal, (a new feature in chimes.) Hence Right Rev. J. Sweeney, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of St. John, secures for the Cathedral in this way a perfect chime and a peal of three bells, all in one. The whole chime weighs about 12 000 pounds, exclusive of mountings, and cost \$4,300. As an instance of the purity and excellence of the tone and tune of this chime of bells, it may be said that they were often played in accompaniment to the now famous Mexican Orchestra, who de-lighted the many thousands of visitors at the exposition concerts at New Ori ans last winter in their wonderous and magnificent music. Messrs. McShane & Co. have done themselves great credit in the production of this fine set of bells, and Bishop Sweeney is to be congratulated in securing them for the Cathedral at St. John.

Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection." Their gentle action and good effect on the system, really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them.

FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, Jan. 26:--

Reported for the TRUE WITNESS by Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Notre Dame street.

,		=	7	Closing.		7
8	STOCKS.	. E	Lowest	- (4	- = [Total
_	alocks.	. <u>\$</u>		Seller	Ruye	Ç,
١.		•	:	9	9	Sales
3	·		<u></u>			
_	BANKS.	000	0043		200	111
8	Optorio	1604	1091	111	1093	27
•	l'euple	114.11		22.2	79	··i.
-	BANKS. Montreal Ontario Peuple Molsons Toronto	189	110374	124	1884	12
8	Jacques Cartier			77		
:	Merchanta	1184	117	1185	118	613
3	Nationale					
٠	Eastern Townships	10912	1085		1091	41
٠	Commerce	1221	1222	1224	1213	53
,	Federal				101 2	••••
٩į	Comingou					
- 1	Hamilton					•••••
,	Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants Quebec Aationale Eastern Townships Union Commerce Frderai imp rial Dominion Hamilton Standard Hochelaga Ville Marie		••••••{		•••••	••••
ij	Ville Marie			135	1012	••••
1	**	1	- 1	- 1	- 1	
ιį	MISCELLANEOUS.					
١	Montreal Tel	119	116	118	118	1109
li	Dopinion Tel		[09-41	
1	Rich. & Ont. Nav	6212	61	62	614.	310
: }	City Passenger R'y	185 5	120	957	1911	3107
1	Can. Pacific Ry			853,	851	3775
: [St. P. Minn. & M	1112	العالم	138 1	1112	250
Į	Montreal Cotton			95	8212	
1	Hochelaga Cotton	}-	·····/1	108	ין שטו	·•••
ı	Dundas Cotton			70	6612	50
١	Conticooko Cotton					;
ł	Ruffding Associa'n					
ţ	MISCRLLAREOUS Intercolonial Coal Montreal Tel. Western Union. Dominion Tel. Rich & Unt. Nav. City Passenger Ry. Montreal Gas. Can. Pacific Ry. St. P. Minn. & M. Cansda Cotton. Montreal Cotton. Montreal Cotton. Montreal Cotton. Stormont Cotton. Poundas Cotton. Coaticooke Cotton. Coan & Morigage Building Associa'n. Cananda Shipping. Cananda Paper. Canada Shipping. Canada Shipping. S. W. Land. Bell Telephone. Accident ins. Mout'l 4 p.c. stock. Hoves					
L	Canada Shipping	•••••		•••••]•		••••
L	N. W. Land	8231	76	8131	×114	785
1	Bell Telephone		;-	1	00	ន
Ľ	Mout'l 4 p.c. stock					
ı	6 5 p.c. "	; -	•••••}-	} -		• • • • •
١	BONDS.	1	}		į	
Į!	Canada Cotton	••••				
Г	Bonds Canada Cotton Montreal " Dundus " Champlain & St. L. Lanada Central Can Pacific Land Inter. Coal. Idarbour if p.c.			1		••••
1	Champlain & St. L					2000
15	Canada Central	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	٠٠٠٠٠)	iiii.]3	ייי 27ט	••••
D	nter. Coal			02	85	
[]	farbour & p.c		•••••	·····j.	•••••	
1						
١.						

COMMERCE.

The state of trade has not materially changed. The good condition of the country roads has caused remittances to be somewhat better than formerly. Business generally has been fair for the season and there is no just

reason for complaints. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c .- The market during the week has been demoralized, holders having done no little cutting to effect business, and we have reduced quotations from those of last week. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 50 to 4 90; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 75 to 5 00; do, Manitoha \$4 80 to 4 90 do, Canada, \$4 25 to Manitoba, \$4 80 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 25 to 4 40; Superior Extra, \$4 15 to 4 25; do, choice, \$4 30 to 4 40; Extra Superfine, \$3 95 to 4 00; Fancy, \$3 90; Spring Extra, \$3 85; Superfine, \$3 55 to 3 60; Fine, \$3 25 to 3 40; Middlings, \$3 10 to 3 20; Pollards, \$2 85 to 3 00; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, apring extra, \$1 75 to 1 80; do, apperfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered, \$2 40 to \$2 45.

OATMEAL, &c.—Owing to the various grades of ordinary oatmeal offered in this market sales have been made during the week at irregular

WHEAT.—The price of wheat in this market is purely nominal in the absence of any important transactions. We quote red and white winter 90c to 93c, and spring about the same. Wheat may be quoted all the way from 50c up to 75c and 80c.

SEEDS. -The market for clover seed has been very unsettled. Here we quote the market firm at the moment at \$7.00 per bushel, and timothy seed at \$2 to \$2.25 per bushel.

BARLEY. -There are not the slightest signs of activity in this market. Quotations range from 55 to 60c for malting and at 45 to 50c

OATS .- Transactions are reported along the line at 31 to 31½c per 34 lbs. Here prices may be quoted at 31 to 32c per 32c lbs. BUCKWHEAT.—The demoralized condition

of the market is still as pronounced as ever, and we quote 40c to 45c as nominal figures. PEAS. - The market is quiet. Here prices are nominal at 69c to 70c per 60 lbs. Malr. - Sales of round quantities of finest Montreal malt have been made at 900, and No. 1 Ontario malt has changed hands at 75c

MILLFEED. -The market is quiet but steady Shorts \$15 to \$18 as to quality.

to 80c in bond.

RYE. - Values range nominally from 63c to

65c.
CORN-The market is very quiet at 60c to 61c duty paid.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c .- In sympathy with the stronger tone of Western markets the price of hog products has stiffened. Lard is quiet but steady. In green meats, sales of hams have taken place at 8c, of hams and flanks at 72c, and of flanks alone at 71c to 71c. We quote: Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 25 to 14 00; Morgan's short cut clear, per brl Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. \$13.75 to 14.25; Burkhardt's do do, \$13.75 John, N. B., and are destined to hang in the spacious tower of that imposing edifice, where to 13.00; India mess beef per toe, \$22.00 to Hams, city cured per lb, \$14.00 to 14.50; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 7½c to 8; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 9½c to 9½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per lb. 9a to 9½c; Baond, and lb. Tellow, common refined. per lb, 101c to 11c; Tallow, common refined per lb, 51c to 6c.

DRESSED Hogs .- Prices are decidedly firm er, sales of car lots having transpired at \$5.60 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs for choice lots. Sales have also been made at \$5.30 to \$5.35 per 100 lbs in the West for Montreal account.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—There is a better enquiry for finest descriptions with sales of Eastern Townships to the local trade at 180 to 20c. Sales of rolls are reported at 10c to 14c for Western, and Morrisburg at 15 to 17c. We quote prices here as follows:— Creamery, 18c to 22c; Eastern Townships choice, 19c to 20c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; Morrisburg, choice, 18c to 19c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; Brookville, choice, 16c to 18c; fair to fine, 11c to 16c; Western, 7c to 14c as to quality. Low grades, 4c to fic.

. 1c to lo per lo may be added to above prices for the city jobhing trane. CHEESE -Under a good consumptive de

mand in Ergland prices here are firmly maintained. We quote :- Western-Fine to finest September and October 9c to 10c; do August 8c to 8fc. French-Fine to finest September and October 83 to 91c; do August 71c to81c; earlier makes 61c to 7c. The cable is steady

to to le per lb. may be added to above prices for the City jobbing trade COUNTRY PRODUCE.

HAY AND STRAW. -The supply has not been as large as was expected during the past week, and prices have varied very little. Timothy is quoted at \$12 00 per 100 bundles, and cow hay at \$8.50 to \$9.50 per 100 bundles. Straw \$4.50 to \$6.00 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay quiet at \$14.00 to \$15.00 per ton.

Hors.—Duliness appears to be the ruling feature of this market. Prices range from 5c

to 71c as to quality and quantity.

Drassed Poultry.—There has been plenty of old stock offered during the week. Prices are quoted as follows:—Turkeys 8c to 10c; chickens and geess 4c to 7c, and ducks 7c to 10c at the cuality.

10c, as to quality.

EGGS.—The market continues very quiet, strictly new laid bringing from 24c upwards.
Limed eggs are quoted at 17c to 19c for good to choice stock.

Brans. -The market rules as dull as ever with a few sales of small lots of good to choice at from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel. Honey.-The market is dull, and prices have ruled slightly easier.

DRESSED MEATS. - Receipts of frozen beef quarters are fair, and prices easy.

GAME.—The market is firmer, with sales of pairridges at 450 to 50c per brace. Deer carcases have sold at 31c to 41c per lb.

Saddles firm at Sa to 9a. Ashes.—The market has been quiet during the week and values have been easier. We quote as follows:—First pots \$4.35 to \$4.40

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES.—Business is mainly of a jobbing character at \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl. Round lots are quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.50 for sound CRANDERRIES.—This market is completely

demoralized. Sales have transpired at \$4.40 to \$6 per bbl.

ORANGES. - The market is firm at \$5 per case for Valencias.

GRAPES.—Sales of Almeria grapes have been made \$5 to \$6 per keg.

LEMONS.—There is no change, Malaga lemons selling at \$2.50 and Messina at \$2.75

to \$4 per box. VEGETABLES.-The chief feature in this market during the week was the advance in onions, which are quoted firm at \$3.50 per bbl. Potatoes are steady at 55c to 65c per bag as to size of lot. Carrots \$8.50 to \$9.50 per ton, or 45c to 50c per bag. Cabbages \$2 to \$3 per 100.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. A fair business is being transacted. The general trade has been good and there can be

no reason whatever to complain.

Provisions.—There is still a demand for choice butter, which is scarce owing to the light receipts from country; inferior qualities are very plentiful, but no one seems to want them. Cheese is steady in price, but sales are of a jobbing character principally. Trade in hog products is very quiet. The market for dressed hogs is easier.

Wook.—All low grades of fleece are hard to get and in active demand. There is a fair enquiry for pulled and extra. Prices throughout are firm.

HARDWARE .-- Travellers now on the road are sending in fairly satisfactory orders.
Although there is a fair outlook for the spring, merchants do not consider it advisable to anticipate their orders from European and American markets.

GRAIN.—Wheat is again lower, and the various grades of fall and spring can be had at from 82 to 93c.; No. 2, 79, to 80c.; No. 3, 76 to 77c. In spring the figures are now 82 to 83c. for No. 1, 80 to 81c. for No. 2, and 77 to 78c. for No. 8 have been made during the week at irregular prices, which range all the way from \$3.90 np to \$4.15 per barret. No. 1 Standard \$4.15 to \$4.25 and No. 2 Standard \$3.85 to \$4. Cornmeal at \$2.90 to 3.05 per bbl. Moullie \$23.00 to 23.50 per ton; pearl barley \$6.00 to 6.25 per bbl. and pot barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peas \$3.50 to 3.75 the tendency seems to be still downward Oats have not advanced, but are steady. Corn

and rye as before. HIDES AND SKINS.—We note an increasing supply of hides, with prices well maintained. Steers are quoted at 9c, green cows 8½c, cured and inspected 9½c to 10c. Sheepskins have advanced to \$1.10 for best. No change in

tallows, which are still very dull. BOOTS AND SHOES. - Orders now coming in from travellers are principally for spring goods, and are as large as can be expected. There are also the usual number of sorting up

packages being despatched from the factories.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Liverpool rates via. Montreal are quiet and unchanged.—Flour 2s per bbl and 20s to 25s per ton in sacks. Butter and cheese 37s 6d per ton. Ashes 30s pots, and pearls 37s 6d. Apples 4s per bbl.

THROUGH PREIGHTS.

The rate of freight from Stratford and vicinity via Portland to Liverpool is nominally 27tc per 100 lbs, and to Glasgow via Boston 40c per 100 lbs. The rate of freight from Chicago to Montreal is 23c per 100 lbs on all kinds of grain, flour and feed, and 34c per 100 lbs on provisions. Through rates from Winnipeg to Glasgow are 71c to Liverpool, and 74c to Glasgow for No. 2 frosted wheat, and 8c more for sound wheat.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Gil, with Hypophosphites, Very Palatable and Increases Flesh.

Dr. F. H. CLEMENT. Brighton, Ills., says "Scott's Emulsion is the best I have ever prescribed. It is very palatable, easily assimilated and gives strength and flesh to the

Holloway's Ointment ane Pills .- Coughs Influenza.—The scothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration free without reducing the atrength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which so many are serious ly and permanently afflicted in most countries.

BUY BLACK SILKS NOW AT BUY BLACK SILKS NOW AT

> S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL SALE. 8. Carsley's annual sale. 5. Carsley's annual sale. S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL SALE. S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL SALE.

BUY COLORED SILKS NOW AT BUY COLORED SILKS NOW AT

> S. Carsicy's Annual Sale. S. Carsley's Annual Sale. S. Caraley's Annual Sale. S. Carsley's Annual tale.

S. Carsley's Annual Sale.

BUY SILK PLUSHES NOW AT BUY SILK PLUSHES NOW AT

S. Carsley's Annual Sale. S. Careley's Annual Sale. S. Carsley's Annual Sale.

S. Carsley's Annual Sale. S. Carsley's Annual Sale. BUY DRESS GOODS NOW AT

BUY DRESS GOODS NOW AT BUY DRESS GOODS NOW AT BUY DRESS GOODS NOW AT BUY DRESS GOODS NOW AT BUY DRESS GOODS NOW AT

> P. Carsley's Annual Sale. 8. Carsley's Annual Saic. S. Carsley's Annual Sale.

> 8. Carsley's Annual Sale.

BUY DRESS GOODS NOW AT

S. Carsley's Annual Sale. PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau St. N. Y.

AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE at the next session of the Quebec Legisla ture by the town of Sainte Cuncgonde, for an acamending its Charter, 47 Victoria, Chap. 90, in regard to the qualification of its Counciliors and Voters, it mode and time of its elections, faxation and other diects.

Montreal, 26 January, 1886.

LONGPRE & DAVID.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNAHE & CO., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

authorized agent, W. C.

BRYANT, BROCKTON, ADVERTISHE GENT.

Estimates AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS Free. Send Stamp for Illustrated Pamphlet.

W. C. BRYANT, Opera House Elk., Brockton, Mass., The trusted representative of 12,600 publications. REFERENCE :- HOME NATIONAL BANK.

DIED

ROWAN—At Rawdon, on the 11th inst., of diphtheria, William Michael Rowan, beloved son of Ambrose Rowan and Ann Monahan, aged I year 6 months and 18 days. Oh! how hard it was to part with our darling

Wilhe, But God He knew 'twas best To take him to that Home of eternal rest.

SUPPLIES AND REQUIREMENTS. The net import of wheat and flour into the

United Kingdom during 1885 was 147,000,000 bushels, and the farmers' deliveries 65,000,000 bushels, making a total of 212,000,000 bushels. or about 12,000,000 bushels more than was required. In 1884 the net imports were 125,700,000 bushels and the farmers' deliveries 68,000,000 bushels, or 6,300,000 bushels below the requirement, and which was supplied from the surplus stock on hand January 1st, 1884.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

In accordance with the custom of the day, the BULLINGTON ROUTE is now running California Excursions from the Missour River in connection with the Denver & Rice Grande, Central and Southern Pacific Railroads, connecting at Omaha and Pacific Junction with regular trains from Chicago, Peoria St. Louis and other Eastern points. Both fist class and cheap rate Excursions are run, leaving the Missouri River on the following dates:

First Class-Feb. 3rd and 17th, to Los Angeles; March 3rd, to San Francisco.
Low Priced—To all California emigrant points, on Wednesdays of every week until June 30th inclusive.

