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VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 28.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, Fr.BRUAR 16, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

Acclamation.

GREAT MEETING AT ST. HYACINTHE.

The Premistr Explains His Policy.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF PROVIN-CIAL FINANCES.

Large Deficit and Enormous Liabilities.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE_

A Congress of Provincial Governments Proposed

THE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF A LIBREAL VICTORY ON THE 22nd.

The nomination at St. Hyacinthe resulted the returning officer, that he had been elected by acelamation as the mea-ber for his old con-

stituency.
Hon. Mr. Mercier's requisition was signed by all the leading men of the city and county and among others had the signatures of the following Conservatives: Br. St. Germain, Leonard Beaudry, Joseph Condeau, ex-candidate against Hon. Mr. Eachand, and N. A.

Boivin and others. During the day St. Hyacinthe presented a very lively appearance, it being market day, and many of the farmers who had anything to sell being en tuli force.

In the evening a grand meeting, in honor of the election of the Provincial Premier, was held in the City Hall, which was filled with a large and enthusiastic audience. Among others present were Mayor Desaulles, who presided, Messrs. Bernier, M.P., J. O. Pilon, M.P.P., Dr. St. Germain, M. L. Jacques, L. F. Morrison, Captain Kirwau, etc., etc.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, emarked that there was no necessity for him to introduce to them the Hon, the Pramier of the Province. Prier to the occupancy of his present important position he had the honor of sitting in the Legislature for St. Hyacinthe, and he had no doubt, from his experience of him, that at the head of our Provincial Government he would do far better than those who had preceded him. (Loud cheers.)

nos. Rosore Mercier,

who on coming to the front of the platform was received with the most outhusiastic cheering, heartily thanked the electors for the confidence they had reposed in him in the past and particularly for the special honor they had done him by electing him by acclamation to again represent this fair city and county of St. Hyacinthe. As they would all be aware, the Constitution provided that when a member of the Legislature accepted a position of emolument under the Crown and as one of its advisers, he was obliged to go hefore his electors and give them an opportunity of ex-pressing their opinions of his course. When in October last he was elected as the representative of St Hyacinthe in the Local Legis. lature he had been elected merely as a member of the House and not as a minister of the Crown. But on the 27th January last he had had the honor to be called upon by the Lieutenant Governor to form an administration. When he accepted that difficult and honorable task and was sworn on the 29 h January lust he coased to be the member for St. Hyaciathe, and had no right in any way to represent them except upon a renewed expression of their confidence in him. At once a writ was issued for an election for St. Hysointhe and for the constituencies represented by his colleagues in the administration which had also been vacated. On this account he had come before them to ask the ratification of the choice the Crown had made in his person and to once more obtain their suffrages. He heartily thanked them for ratifying his appoint. ment and for giving him a new mandate.
(Loud applause.) By that they had pronounced a judgment of great importance.
They had approved the National movement and the formation of the new Government; they had given him a renewal of their past confidence, and had engaged him to continue the work of provincial reparation which he had already commenced. The same had been the case with his colleagues, Messrs. Shehyn in Quebec, Gagnon in Kamouraska, McShane in Montreal, and Duhamel in Iberville. They all had to submit themselves and their acceptance of office to their constituents, and he was pleased to announce that all of them, like himself, had been re-elected by acclamation. (Loud applause.) It was a strange and rare occurrence that five Ministers of one Administration-all who had to be electedshould have been elected by acclamation. (Hear, hoar.) There were few precedents for it in our own political annels. These are generally bitter and violent contests, the new Minis ter being frequently opposed by those persons belonging to his constituency who did not hold the same particular views as he did. But in the present case the electors of five important divisions, when called to give expression to their opinions, had unanimously declared their confidence in the new administration, and had signified in that way that give the precise amount. Many of the above

renovation which had been undertaken. (Applause). This had been a great consolati n for him elf and bis colleagues and was a good sign for the future. (Applense.) But because the people is at such confidence in the Governm at, this confidence imposed upon them special duties-obligations, he would remark, that were special, precise and exact. The new Governmens would go to work with a very exact appreciation of their duties. They would do their best to show themselves worthy of the confidence of the people, and in the vicissitudes and conflicts which they had to encounter would not forget the honor and responsibility which the people had reposed in them. (Hear, hear.) Those honors and that re-possibility he and his colleagues accepted with anxiety, but without disquietude or discomfort. (Cheers.) In the first place they had endeavored to ascertain

had commenced an examination of the ac-Department Every department had to be in the reception by Hon. Mr. Mercier of a specially looked into; and there was the duly authenticated certificate from Mr. Nullt, delliculty. He regretted that so far he had not obtained all the information which he

He had prepared the following statement of liabilities and assets on lat February,

1887 :--LIABILITIES. Funded debt out-standing..... Temperary loans \$18,155,018 33 and deposits... Railway money subsidies au-thorized, but 693,350 00 not yet earned. Railway land subsidies converted into money subsides under the act of 1686, 3,500,500 acres at 70 cents per S 2,600,350 00 able i c. 35 cents per acre pay-able as work is done Less paid since July, 1886 Railway land sub-1,330,175 66 245,846 50 1,084,328 50 sidies not ret converted into money subsidies. 1,390,000 acres at 70 cents 1,392,000 00 per acre...... One-half, i. c., at

25,000 60 127,000 00

Amount required to complete.... 189,000 00

olaums of La Banque Jacques Greevy, about... Dancan MacDonald, about.....

between St. Elizabeth and St. Felix with gravel pits, which claim he could not estimate.].... Total..... Dominion claim for balance of account render-

ed 30th June, 1885, notinclud ed in above.... (which claim be formaly repudiated Teachers' Pension Montreal

Fund......Improvement to Court House, promised dur-ing the last five years (approximate).
Books purchased for the Council of Public Instruction

150,000 00 5,753 25

How the Finances of the Province Stood

so that they might thoroughly understand the situation and that the people might see for themselves what were the obligations and resources of the province. (Cheers.) They counts and after that, which in the meantime could only be superficial, they proposed to go further. They intended to ascertain in the first place the actual condition of the Treasury, and after that, as he had re-marked, to discover what were the obligations and resources of the province. The condition of the treasury had been easy to ascertain -it had been strikingly (brutalement, clear, and that situation he would presently xplain. As to the second question it was a much more difficult one, as to ascertain our obligations and resources, it was not sufficient to make enquiries at the Treasury desired.

35 cents per

Estimated mount to completePar-liament buildings work done tolst February, 90,000 00 not disputed. Amount required 205,000 00 to complete.... Notincluding esti-115,000 00 mate for ten sta-

696,500 00

695,500 CO

83,021 00

\$21,696,945 08

Contractors claims disputed Estimatedamount to complete Quebec House:---Court Vood come to 1st February, not disputed 70,000 00 150,000 00 **32**20,000 CO

Claim disputed... Balanco of bond and other debts Q.M.O. and O. R.R. 100,000 00

1,000,000 00 750,000 00

687,619 17 115,000 00

.There were also claims in the departmen they were ready to assist it in the work of items were, it would be seen, not taken into

account in the above statement, but those whose figures were given reached the enormous sum of \$1,399 372.

\$7,600,000 00 Capitalized railway subsidies under to Dominion Act 47, Vic., 2,394,000 60

cap. 8.

Special deposit [Banque Jacques Carrier]
Cash in banks
Cost of Jacques Cartier School,
Montreal, to be remaid from
sale of property in Montreal. 100,000 00 11,473 10 138,348 02 Estimated amount due by the Province of Ontario for inter-

est on collections on common school lands sold. Sundry loans to be repaid.

75,226 96 810,550,393 08 Balance of Muni-

cipal loan fund as reduced by the act of 1880, not included in above \$
Accounts due by 1,400,000 00 municipalities for maintenance formaintenance

of prisoners not included in above assets...

190,000 00 He would remark that \$300 000 of the price paid on account of the Q. M. O. & O RR. had been invested in Quebec Court House debentures, while, with respect to the capitalized railway subsidies, the Dominion act specially provided that the capital shoul be retained by the Dominion, the interest only being payable to the province. With regard to the Jacques Cartier Normal School asset, the property was in front of the Montreal Court House that had to be sold to recoup the Government. There was no knowing the amount which it would realize. The sum mentioned had been expended on the Jacques Cartier school on Sherl-rooke street. The Ontario Government would not settle the claim for interest on the sale of school links and that of Montreal had, he was informed, refused to pay the amount said to have been granted to the Hull Bridge. Many of the items contained in the official stateaccount of the Municipal Loan Fund were | weapon ready to brain the secondrel. apparently due, but the settlements which had been made by the predocessors of the Mr. Conybears is a new member of present Government during the last few years had taken away the best part of this asset. But without in any way reflecting upon any of the municipalities he would say that after the late Government's action towards the rich corporation of Sherbrooke, when it appeared they made that city a present of \$99,000, he did not see how the Government could enforce its claims against the other and poorer municipalities. To say

what Tas The condition of the Treasury

was more easy indeed, because he could give it pretty exactly, as he had in his hand a document which had been prepared by the officers of the Treasury brought down to the lst February. Aside from a deposit of \$600, 000 already mentioned among the assets as a part of the price of the sale of the railway the condition of the Treasury was as fol

Statement of cash on hand at the 31st January, 1887,—amount of deposits in banks \$133,041.15, of which the following are not available for payment of the current claims against the Treasury:

1. Special deposit in La Banque Jacques Cartier, which that bank refuses to pay until settlement of its claimagainst the Government.

The deposit in La Banque Nationals in trust for the R. C. \$100,000 00 tionale in trust for the R. C.

Council of Public Instruc-The deposits in London and Paris in connection with the payment of interest on loans 3,404 13

terest on price of Q. M. O. & O. Railroad ..., 8113,800 66 Leaving available only the de-posits in the Union and Eastern Townships banks

19,240 49 amounting to Continued on eighth page.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S SPEECH. Berlin, Feb. 10 .- The chief passage in

Prince Von Hohenlohe's speech at the Stres-burg banquet is as follows:-"The more my feelings of attachment to this province grow in strength the more ardent becomes my wish that God may preserve it from bloody war. If to-day I use the fateful word it is not be cause I regard war as near at hand, but on this roint let us not give way to any illusion. The danger of war exists now and will exist as long as our western neighbors cannot accustom their ideas to the state of things created by the treaty of peace. A permanent danger will confront us the moment the restless minority succeeds in dragging the peaceful and industrious people of France into resolutions which will compel us to enter the lists with the whole energy and power of the empire. Therefore, every public manifestation on this side of the Vosges, especially in the coming election, increases the importance of giving Alasse a chance to give evidence of its pacific sentiments. Nothing would be more oalculated to rekindle the desire of the hoped the Marquis of Lansdowne will listen. The British troops in Iddia will be armed down into the parlor and thanked has wile French, than the election of men sharing to the prompting of reason, and of with repeating rifles and the Martini rifles for the beautiful study is mp she had but for doubts as to the duration of our retention of our retention of our retention of our retention of our retention.

the province, or of men declining to grant | man, he may prolong the struggle and inflict

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Eviction Horrors-English Disquiet-Mr. Conybeare's Views-The Victory of the "Plau"-Landlords See "the Game is I'p "-Union is Strength-Only Forty Resisting Now-A New Term - Lord Lanse downe's Estate-Chamberlain's Theory.

Dunlin, Jan. 26, 1887.-The evictions which have been proceeding during the past week in Glenbeigh, in the County Kerry, particulars of which have already reached you by cable, have created intense excitement in every part of Ireland, and have aircady 81,445 00 done much good to our cause in England.
From the very first a fierce light has been turned on the doings of the crowner brigade in this lonely and romantic glen. Newspaper correspondents from all parts of England, special artists sent by the illustrated papers to sketch the scenes, and quite an army of British members of Parliament followed the evicting parties from cabin to cabin for the last week. The result is that these deplorable occurrences have revealed to the people of Great Britain, in all its naked horrors, the true nature of all those land laws which have kept Ireland poor and made her people dis-affected towards the law. Amongst the English members who witnessed the evictions, there was one who was particularly outspoken, and who has done and said things with impunity which would have sufficed to consign an Irish member to a prison cell. This courageous friend of Ireland is Mr. Conybeare, the member for Corawall. Speak

ing at Glenbeigh the other day, he said :-The agent of the Shylocks appeared in the glen with policemen and builiffs and decrees of eviction. The wretched buts in which the people were living were burned over their heads, and the gang drove off, leaving aged men and women and children who could hardly crawl without roof to cover them in this inclement season. For my part (says Mr. Lanouchere, and I applied his sentiment) for my part I should have regarded the shooting of either the agent, or of any one of the bailiffs that he employed, as justifiable homicide; that the scoundrel and his myrmidons were allowed to leave the scene of their crime alive is a proof that the Irish are the most law-abiding and the most patient under inhuman wrong of the human race. He would only add to that, that if in England there things the items contained in the efficial state- were to happen, and he was a tenant whose ments of assets were thus at the very best house was to be torn down in that manner, scarcely to be depended upon. The sums on he would take care, indeed, to have some

Mr. Conybeare is a new member of Parlia ment. He is a man who in a special manner represents that new force in English political life which only obtained power by the extension of the franchise a year ago. He was sent to Parliament by a working man consti-tuency. His action and words are valued by us as indicating the assured sympathy of the masses who sooner or later must be the ruling power in England. Amongst other benefits which the miserable scenes at Glenbeigh will bring in their train is the contrast which force men to draw between the peac which exists on estates upon which the Plan of Campaign has been adopted, and the misery and turbulence which prevail in places where the people were too peor or too craven to make any or ganized resistance to their landlords, In the vast majority of cases the landlord with a wholesome dread of the place in the minds, have come to terms with their tent inte In all these cases the tenants have paid u; the reduced rent and peace prevails in the districts. In most of the cases also in which the Plan was put into full operation, and in

which the landlords resolved upon resistance the tenants have already won. A very short trial of strength has been enough for most of the rackrenters. Lord Dillon set the example. When he surrendered, the land lords saw the game was up and every morning since has brought the tidings of new victories for the people from North and South and East and West. In all these instances evictions have ceased and crime and outrage are unknown. In Glenbeigh the wretched people, half starv ed and faint-hearted, shrank in terror from the Plan and did not adopt it, and Glenbeigh is the spot where the crowbar brigade is at work, and where there is every rea: on to fear orime and outrage will increase. It is the old, old story. Where the people are disunited and cowardly the landlord is exacting and cruel; where they are bold and finited the landlord is reasonable and fair. So complete has been the success of the Plan that out of all the estates which have adopted it only in some forty cases are the landlords processities of the still resisting the demands of the recopie, and the whole force of the movement is con-

centrated upon those few struggles. The Land League movement added the verb " to boycott" to the vr wabalary. The present crisis has coined another expression which has taken as atrong a hold, and the advice given to tenunte as to cheir treatment of an unreasonable landlord, now invariably takes the form of an exhartation to "cam-

paign him."

One of the most serious struggles yet remaining to be decided is that between the Marquis of Land owne and his Queen's County tenants. The noble marquis has two estates, one in F erry, the other in Queen's Tot' as Kerry tenants he has made County. To t'ne Kerry tenents he has made a fair allows ace and they have paid their rents. To the Queen's County tenants he has refuse d to make any reasonable reduction at all. They have adopted the Plan. They have l' adged their ronts, less 25 per cent, with trus ees. They have sold their stock and the ,y are determined to fight the battle out to t' as bitter end. It is sincerely to be hoped the Marquis of Lansdowne will listen

the empire means for the permanent main-tenance of a strong army." much misery upon the people. But by such a course he can gain nothing and must lose a course he can gain nothing and must lose much. If he evicts his lands will lie idle, and he knows perfectly well that the tenants are not making an extraogant demand. Should be persist in his present course, his name will forever be branded as a rack renter and an exterminator. Speaking at a great

meeting a few days ago in Queen's County,

Mr. William O'Brien said, and his words will be an indication of the intense feelings excited by this contest :---"Lord Lan downo thinks he can safely snap his fingers at you because ho is four thousand miles away, Governor-General of Canada. I tell you here to-day that the voice of the Irish nation is long enough and strong enough to reach him in his palace

gates in Ottawa in Canada, ayo or it he were to go into the deepest backwoods of an English settlement to hide himself. Nearly one-half of the whole population of Canada are men of Irish blood. They are your kinsmen and your brothers. I know that their hearts heat a married for Irish and settlements. beat as warmly for Ireland as yours or mine. They will feel every thud of the crowbar here in the Queen's County as bitterly as if Lord Landowne still levelled their homes in

Canada."

The sensation of the moment is the latest proposal of Mr. Chamberiain for the settlement of the National question. It is, in effect, that a legislative assembly should be given to Ireland formed on the model of the Canadian provincial assemblies, and bearing the same relation to the Imperial l'arliament, which one of the provincial Parliaments of Canada bears to the Dominion Parliament. In dwelling upon this proposal Mr. Chamberlain has displayed an unaccountable ignorance of the Canadian Constitution. His chief reason for adopting the Canadian model is his desire to leave the Irish executive under Im-

perial control. But the British North America Act 1867 clearly shows that the provincial executives in Canada are not responsible to the Dominion Government, but to the provincial legislatures. The provincial Parliaments actually enjoy more independ-ence in many matters, with regard to the Dominion Parliament, than the Irish Parliament under Mr. Gladatono's scheme would have enjoyed in regard to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. Of course Mr. Chamberlain has not formulated any definite plan, and until he does so it is labor wasted to discuss details. The two important facts are, first, that Mr. Chamberlain admits practically that he is beaten and is desirous to be permitted to join Mr. Gladstone again, and second, that the Irish people and their leaders are more determined than ever to accent no scheme as a final settlement which does not satisfy and recognize the distinct nation-

ale xistence of their country. Parliament meets to moorow, and the Irish —after all this peril to your citizens pursuing them bers will to might cross the stormy, their lawful occupations in the streets, after

J. E. REDMOND, M.P.

AN ITALIAN SURPRISE.

THE GOVERNMENT RESIGN OWING TO THE SOUDAN DEFRATS -- MORE DETAILS OF THE SLAUGHTER.

ROME, Feb. 8 .- The Government has received a despatch from the Italian communder at Massowah, saying that has Albula was retreating, but that it was not known whether he desired to await reinforcements or whether owing to his losses, which had been heavy, he had decided to refrain from attacking Massowah. The commander further says Major Piano has brought letters from King John and Ras Aloula offering to renew peaceful relations on condition that the Italians do not extend their territory beyond Massowah, and authorizing Majer Piano to negotiate terms of peace. The com-mander replied evasively, with the object of recovering the Italian pris ners. It is stated that the Abysinians lost 5,000 men in the hattles in which the Italian torces were defeated near Massowah on January 26 and 27. An official despatch from Massowah annonness that in the recent encounter with the Abysinians the Italians had 23 officers and 408 men killed and one officer and S1 men wounded.

THE CABINET RESIGN.

Roug, Feb. 8.-Prime Minister Depretis announced to the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon that the entire Cabinet had resigned. Signor Depretis accompanied this announcement of the resignation of the Ministry with the statement that King Humbert had accepted the resignations, but that pending the appointment of their successors all the Ministers would continue to perform the duties of their respective departments. The ministers resigned, Signor Depretis ex-plained, because of their doubtful position in Parliament. He requested the deputy to proceed with the discussion of the budget as the pressities of the country required its

He was an ardent but economical lover and had been courting her for three months, "When do you think, dearest," said, as they eat near the moon-lit window one evening, "that the moon ap-pears at his best?" "I think," she replied, that the moon always looks the lovelies when one is returning home from the opera. He took the hint.

"What I you say that Herr Schmidle, the merchant, has gone blind? Here's a pretty how d'ye do—l've got a bill on the man which is made out, 'payable at sight.'"

A married couple were passing a jeweller's shop the other day. Her attention was at tracted by a "perfectly lovely" pair of ear-rings. She said, "Ob, Ned, go buy 'on." And Ned went by 'em.

PARNELL IN PARLIAMENT

His Great Speech on Irish Affairs Commented on-What Coercion Has Done in the Past-A Warning to the Government-John Morley Supports Parnell.

LONDON, Feb. S .- The debate on the address for the first time since the opening of the session took a definite and practical form last evening, the House of Commons having important issue in Mr. Parnell's amendment, Mr. Parnell in his speech was moderate and judicious in tone. He purposely avoided absolute approval of the principle of the plan of compaign in order not to offend a number of Gladstonian members who disapproved the plan, but are inclined to condeau it as a desperate temporary expedient. Mr. Parnell's criticism of the successful results of the plan and his comparison of its effect in modilying the relation between landlord and tenant with what he called the helter-akelterharum scarum procedure of the Government's agents, which had intensified disorder, was cheered by the whole Opposition side. His speech was notable more for diplomatic liance.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Post's London special says with reference to Mr. Partiell's speech that his allusion to the result; of the policy of coercicn is gravely misunderstood. This misunderstanding be foresaw and expressly repudiated, but late last night in the political clubs, not less than in the precincts of the House, the Unionists were saying that Mr. Parnell had concluded his speech by threatoning dynamite unless the Government granted Home Rute. What he really said was that he wondered the Government in restoring coercion was not warned by the past, as was shown by the constant secunitlation of Mr. Forster's demands. The conspiracies of that time, including that against Mr. Forster's life, were, Mr. Parnell claimed, brought into existence by his career of coercion. The appeal of the Cabbet for increased power was followed by the Phonix Park tragedy, that by the passing of the Crimes Act and that again

of the Crimes Act, and that again was answered from America by dynamite, "Dynamite," said Mr. Parn Hexcitedly, shaking his trand at the Government benches, was repeatedly exploding in the crowded streets of your city. Four public buildings were also threatened. Attempts were made to destroy them, again, in tempts were made to destroy them ; even in this house ministers were not safe from violent attacks and attempts at assessingtion. After all these terrible events, after all this loss of life, some upon the scaffold and many more victims of the wild justice of revenge members will to night cross the stormy their lawful occupations in the streets, after waters of the Irish channel full of fight and all this danger to your most distinguished ministers, what was the result? The Tary Government came into office and abandoued coercion." This was the most successful point of the speech, and was received by the Liberals and Parnellites with prolonged cheers. Mr. Gladstone will probably speak

on Mr. Parnell's amondment. Mr. John Merley resumed the debate on Mr. l'arnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said he agreed with that part of the amendment which affirmed that the existing crisis in Irish affairs was to be found in such reform of the law and system of government as would satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people. There was in fact, Mr. Morley declared, no remedy short of granting the Irish self-government.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons this evening, in answer to enquiries, affirmed the truth of reports that moonlighters had attacked the houses of three farmers in Millstreet, county Cork, and cut off the hair of every woman met in the houses. The only reason given for the outrage, said the Chief Secretary, we a that the women had been seen speaking to the police. Sir Michael also said the Government would not release the Crossmuglen convicts.

Thomas Sexton, Parnellite, resuming the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment, taunted the Government on their inability to rule Ireland without the assistance of an army as large as the one needed in India. Mr. Parnell's amendment, Mr. Sexton continued, raised questions of vital and practical importance. The whole policy of the Government in Ireland, whether it was called reform

of the criminal procedure iaw or coercion, hinged upon the relations between the Irish landlords and their tenants. All offers on the part of tenants to arbitrate the question of rents had been spurned, and the tenants now stood with their backs against the wall defying oppression, even the oppression of the law, because their position was murally impregnable. The tonants everywhere in Ireland were willing to pay fair rents, but the speaker believed if all the deposits banked under the plan of campaign by the small farmers (and which represented the utmost they were able to pay) were put into a common fund the num would not suffice to pay three months rent on the basis demanded by the landlords.

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT LOST. Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was rejected by vote of 352 to 246.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS CONCILA-

TULATED. .
Paris, Feb. 10.—The newspapers here congratulate the Chamber of Deputies upon the dignified silence in which it voted the army credits. Such action, they say, shows that France can be prudent and patriotic when necessary. The advice of the press generally is to abstain from any comment likely to provoke Germany.

Professor Danile is very short sighted. Cue evening he came home and walked: straight into his study. The full moon shous into the room. Highly delighted, our professor went down int, the parlor and thanked this wife

THE VILLAGE ANGEL

Or, Agatha's Recompense. CHAPTER XXXVI.

* I WILL GIVE YOU CAUSE TO REMEMBER ME." "Ask her to come up here at once," he evied; and the bewildered waiter looked at him in frightened wonder. Why did he start from his chair in that frantic manner an i stand looking so white, wild and agitated?

"A lady!" he repeated; "an English lady, tall and fair, with golden hair? Make haste; do not keep her waiting. Good heavens! I shall go mad with delight. I will ask her on my knees to marry me, andso help me, Heaven !- I will be a good man; type years ago, and tired of such women as I will, indeed."

He never thought of Valerie. She was far from his mind. The whole world to him was Agatha-no one but Agatha.

The frightened waiter answered:
"I do not know, monsieur; I cannot tell. The lady is reiled."

"It is my Agatha. Good heavens! how grateful I am. It is to me as though she were given back from the dead."

He was blind and dazed; it seemed to him a miracle that Agatha should come back. He staggered rather than walked to the door, hungering, thirsting for one look at her. Up the wide staircase, with its crimson carpets, its marble statues, its wealth of green plants, came a tall, slender figure. He could not under the dark waters of the lake.

He tried to speak to her, but his lips were stiff, and could articulate no sound; a bloodred mist seemed to hang over him. He caught her arm, and drew her into the room. He clasped her in his arms, he covered her fice and hands with passionate kisses, ho murmured the wildest words of love and welcome to her; he was quite mad and beside himself with joy.

"My darling, my love! Thank Heaven you have come back to me, my love, my said. wife !"

She was strangely still. She trembled in the strong clasp of those strong arms; a thing which would win you to myself."
gleam of light from the lamp fell on her face "What did you do?" he asked, curiously. gleam of light from the lamp fell on her face and head. Surely the hair falling in a rigpling mass down her shoulders was black. He gave a little cry.

It was Valerie-not Agatha! He had thought to gather Agatha to his heart, and to atone to her by his passionate love, and instead, it was the woman who had been her murderess who was lying in his arms.

She knew there was no hope for her when she heard that cry; it froze her very heart. "You!" he cried, with a great oath, flinging her from him—"you! What brings you

She stood for a few minutes, a silent, beautitul embodiment of despair.
"What brings you here?" he cried.

"My love for you, and your promise to

me," she replied.

You said that if you had met me first you should have married me; you promised that if ever you met me and were free you would marry me. I am here to claim your love and remind you of your promise."

He mattered something between his teeth—hard words the knew; but us this was her last card, she decided to play it well. She would keep her patience and courage while they were of any use to her, and then it would be war to the knife.

"You do not call that kind of fooling a promise," he said. "It was your sceking. Any man would have said the same thing when a woman urged him. You know, and I know, it was only sentimental nonsense.

We laughed at each other."
"I know this one thing," she said. "I loved you with all my heart then, as I do

"That is not my fault," he retorted. "Great Heaven, what pain you have given me. Why did you come here? I thought it was Agatha.'

"Listen to me," she said, impressively, patient and listen. I love you a thousand times better than that baby girl was capable of loving," she went on, in a tone of deep emotion, the tears standing like pearls on her beautiful lashes. "I would go through fire for you. I am not a feelish schoolgirl; I am a woman of talent and power. I could make a worthy helpmate to a man like you; I could help you to be famous—think of it; above all, I love you so dearly and so well that I would give my life for you. Do you hear, Sir Vane?" she said passionately-" very life I would give for you, and think it

There was pathos in the ring of her voice, passion to love in the expression of her face. He fels that it was truth, and not teigned. "This is hardly the time for talking nonscuse, 'he replied. 'I do not wish to seem inhospitalle, tut I should be greatly relieved

if you woold go. I-I thought it was Agatha, and I am not myself." The passion despend in her face, but

something of unger mingled with her emo-"I might," she said, "have expected this from your hands." kind of auguage from you, yet strange to "I would not kill you," he said; "I think say, I did not. I will know my fate. Were the heaviest punishment for you will be to

not men what you said?"

Not one word," he replied, scornfully, "and you know it. You are a practised

coquette, though you are but a young giri, and you know that it was merely pastime. You cared nothing for me, nor I for you." When she looked up at him her dark ever

were swimming in tears.
"I do not know how it began," she said.
"I only know how it has ended; and that is, in my deepest love and devotion to you.' "Of course I am grateful," he said, impatiently; "but I do not want it. It is

quite useless to me."
"You end you loved me, Sir Vone." "Now, be reasonable, Valerie; you can when you choose. What can a man do when a heautiful woman follows him, as you did me? You will own that you did; it was never I who sought you. What did you do? You followed me in my walks; you sought me when I was alone; you threw yourself in my way; you made the most of your beautiful face and your glorious voice. You may have

charmed my senses, but you have never touched my heart, and never will." For one moment the tall, graceful figure swayed to and fro, and the brilliant proud face grew white as death.
"You should spare me," she said, "be-

cause I love you. You, of all people in the world, should be kind to me." "I am not unkind," he replied ; " but I

protest against this sentimental nonsense. I will have no mention of love, because it does not exist. It was all a piece of ceting, Valerie, and I played second to your first. You -even you-cannot be so absurd as to think the few sentimental scenes that were enacted

in that garden had any meaning?"
"They had to me," she said, faintly. "They had none to me. To tell you the real truth," he added, with brutal frankness, "I always laughed at them, even the most tender points, they were no ridiculons—so got up; and 1 assure you that I always went k to Agatha loving her doubly for her fair, sweet innocence.

A red finsh covered that beautiful face, This was more than she could bear. 44 You laughed at me," she said, fiercely.

"Of course I did, You must have laughed at yourself, Valerie.'

answer for one thing—you shall never laugh at me again. I will give you such cause to remember myself and my name—that though you may curse me you will never laugh at

"Now do not be tragic, Valerie, and let us end this unpleasant interview. I will tell you the exact truth about yourself. I admire your beauty-every one must do that. I admire your talent, although I thick you are an intriguante, and not to be trusted. Still-truth is best-you are one of the last women in the world I should ever love. 1 knew your Listen one moment longer. If I had admired, esteemed, loved you, I should hate you more, because of what you have done to Agatha-for that alone-although I forgive you, because you say you meant no harmfor that I shall always like you less than eny person I know."

"That is your real meaning and decision ?" she said, calmly.

"Yes," he replied, "and I should like to enforce it-to make it as emphatic as I can." "I thank you-I quite understand -there is no need. I shall weste no time in abuse. But I will tell you this to your face, Sir Vanc-you are the most disloyed, dishouorable man who ever went by the name of gen tleman. Perhaps from this you may learn see distinctly, for his eyes were dimmed with a lesson not to trifle with women. You have tears. Ah, thank Heaven she was not lying trifled with me. You saw that I was inclined to admire and like you, and you onjoyed the incense offered to your vality. I grant that I was greatly to blame in letting you know that I fored you. You were still more to blame in accepting that love and homage. Why were you true to one thing for once in your life? Why did you not say plainly that you loved Agatha, and Agatha only, and that no other woman had any interest for you?"

"It would have been better, I admit," ho "You see what it has led to. You led me on until I cared enough for you to do any-

She knew now that her game was lost; that never would her hopes and dreams be realized. Sir Vane was dead to her; but he should never laugh at her again; he should take his punishment with him.

"You shall never laugh at me again," she said, " never. I will tell you what I did. I wrote that letter and addressed it to myself. She had expected him to grow balf-mad with anger and indignation; but, to her surprise, he merely shrugged his shoulders con-

temptuoely. "To tell you the truth, mademoiselle." he said, "I more than suspected it. It was so entirely like you, and so worthy of you. Well, you have done your worst with an anonymous letter. It was a good shot; and it took effect-right through your rival's heart. Ob, gentle, womanly hands, that could do such a deed ! Oh, rare and womanly heart that could plan it."

His lips worked nervously, and his face grew livid. "I said that if ever I found out the writer of that letter I would slay him. You are not even worth my anger: but you have my

infinite confempt, as one who state in the "It seems to me that your contempt is better and less dangerous than your love, she said, cuttly.

"So you wrote the letter? You are a cleyer woman, Valerle, and the idea is worthy of a French play. Would you mind telling me how you secured your information, which Ladmit to be perfectly correct? I should really like to know."

She told him in a few words. His look of anger softened into contemp-

tuous admiration "You are a clever woman, Valerie, wonderfully clover. I admire your talents, I admire your courage; but I would not adise you to exercise them in this fashion again

"I have wounded you; I have hurt you; I have reached you at last," she said. "By a very clumsy weapon—an anony-mona letter," he said: "the fittest instru-ment for such a deed."

And for several minutes there was silonce

CHAPTER XXXVII.

bstween them.

A WOMAN SCORNED, And Valerie and Sir Vane seemed to measure each other's strength in that one long, silent glance. "The tug of war" had

come. "I think," said Valerie, "that however greatly you may be tempted, you will never laugh at me again. I have more to tell

you. "You had better be careful," said Sir Vane; "I feel something almost like murder rising in my heart."

"I wish it were murder, and you would kill mo," said she: "I should welcome death

all the words you said to me false. Did you live. What more have you to tell me?"
not man what you said?"

"Ooly this: That I took my letter to your fair-faced Agetha, and I read it to her, word by word, slowly and impressively, so that she might understand it; and when I had finished, she read it word for

word, herself. It may make you more pitiful to women to know how it affected her-it killed her! If ever a smile comes to her face again, it will be more wenderful than the standing still of the sun. She fell at my feet, and she lay there a crushed, heartbroken woman. She told me that she would go away from you, and never lock at your face again. She told me, also, that if you knelt to lieg her to marry you, she would not now; so that even should you find her, you will have no chance."

'You can leave that part of the business with me," he said. "II, or, rather, when I find her, that will be all right."

He spoke calmly, but his tace was as pale as that of a corpse. If she had been a man her life would not

have been worth a moment's nurchase. "I was very sorry for her," she continued. " I do not think any woman over suffered so much. Her face became ghastly white, and she looked like one who had a sword right in in her heart. I was serry for her, but it was highly necessary that she should understand

her position.' How he restrained himself he never knew; afterward, when he recalled this interview, his one great wonder was that he had not killed here it seemed to him a miracle.

lie made no answor to her taunts, but they made him feel as he had never felt before. "Let this be ended now," he said. "You

have done your worst, now go."
"I go." she replied. "Women have ed you, Sir Vane; you have made toys 'town, and have trampled upon them—they have given you blessings instead of ourses. I am of different metal, and I intend to take

my vengeance.
"You are entirely welcome to it," he replied; "and-pardon me if I seem flippant

-you can take as much as you like."
"It seems little enough now," she said;
"but I spoil your life—I will spend mine in "It seems little enough now," she said;
"but I spoil your life—I will spend mine in watching yours, and at every turn I will I fear she is dying. Bring come help for here "You are right, sister; and

spoil it. You remember, perhaps, certain words of Congreve, the poet :-

" ' Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned, Nor helt a fury like a woman soorned.'

Keep them in your mind." "Why should you take vergeance on me?" " It is I who am wronged." he said. "You have spoiled my life, and I hate you for it," she cried in a tury of passion. My love has turned to hate-I am uli hate,

and I bid you hewere of my vengeance." "I am not in the least degree afraid of it," he replied; "and your manner of announcing it is worthy of the stage. And now, mademoiselle, you have contessed your intrigues, you have accused yourself, you have denounced me, you have sworn vengeance, all after the kind of a true tragedy queen; add to these favors one more-leave me in

"I will, she said; "but, remember, the time shall come when you shall fear my vengeance and fear me. Until then, farewell." She was gone-there was no time for another word. He saw the tall figure vanish down the broad staircase, and he went back

to his room. He was more unnerved, more unsettled then ever, M: had partly suspected that elemine on a had something to do with ther wither; she was more wicked han he thought. And now he Ap# 1: that Agatha was dead; she tere of the would be in despair; she would go down to the lake and throw herself in. No one had seen her since the servents saw her at the

"Poor, pretty Agatha," he sighed, leeply.

It was the saddest ending to a profty redeeply. mance. Still it was of no use mourning over a woman who was dead; if she could have been living, and he could have found her, all boog funler

He was never constant for very long together; this had been by far the len jest love of his life; now it was over there was an end of it, and it was of no use repining. He knew, he had always known, that if ever this knowledge reached her she would die of

It was a most unfortunate business, and he would have been more content to have laid her in some green English church yard, than in the depths of the lake waters.

He was very depressed and unhappy for two or three weeks, so much so that he con-sidered himself a model of constancy; and then he began to cheer up a little. He met some English friends in Paris,

and they spent some pleasant evenings together. Ouce more the love of fast life took hold of him; its false glare blinded him, and he could not believe that he had spent so many months in the solitude of Bell-fleurs. He resolved on leaving Paris, and going home to England. There, in the midst of the whirl in which he had lived, he should forget all the sooner. He was dreadfully grioved and sorry; but he did not feel at all as though his life was finished or marred, far from it. He had to live it.

So, after a few works, he returned to Garswood, and was soon plunged into the midst of business, politics, and gayety. He was even more handsome and attractive than ever : quite as eagerly welcomed ; quito as much sought after. be mistress of Garageod was still the desire of many a fair maiden's heart. There was only one thing which he could not do. would not go to the Athey when Lord Croft invited him.

He never ceased to leve Agatha, and he never ceased to grieve over her; but, as time payeed, the impression graw less. It had only been one of many opisodes in his life-it had been the whole of hers.

St. John -one of the finest institutions in Paris — a sad accident happened to the young dom saw anything so fair. One this mother, the beautiful and wealthy counted the white hand, so cold and Countess do Tiernay, from a ball, when their still—the others ratsed a tress of the golden carriage came in collision with a fireau that was rapidly driven by a man not quite seber. He could never enswer for the consequences, for he was killed at once.

The collision was of terrible terce

the horses were so seriously injured that they had to be shot. The two belonging to the count were most valuable The countest was thrown out, but escaped uninjured. The count wes flung with violence against the curb-stone, and lay there

like one doud. A growd collected at once, and two gendarmes came to the scene. It was a curious signt to see that beautiful lady in her diamonds and magnificent dress kneeling on the pavement orying out that her son was killed. She would let no one raise the injured head Clare, but herself. She laid it on the soft satin

fulds of her dress.
"Find a doctor," she cried, in most heartrending tones. "For Heaven's sake find a doctor.

A gentleman in the crowd went forward, "Madame, it might be half an hour

before a doctor could be found and brought here; the haspital of St. John a just around the corner; the best plan will be to carry him there." "Do you think he is dead ?" asked th

ladv. The stranger placed his hand on the count's

" He is not dead, madame; his heart is beating, though faintly. He may rally if he has immediate help, but not if he waits here until the doct, r comes--in that case he must

die."
"Then, for Heaven's sake, let him be taken there!" she said, and it was done at

There was an instant stir in the crowd. A Frenchman soldom requires ask-ng twice for help. The door of the carriage was taken quickly from the hinges : he was laid upon it. Several strong men came forward with effers of help, and he was carried quickly down the street to the hospital of S .. John.

The countess walked by his side; she would not leave him for a moment. The neual crowd followed. It was not an uncommon, but a most picturasque precession, the wounded man, his mother in all the splendor of her ball attire, the diamonds gleaming in the light of the lamps, her jeweled hand clasping one of her sen's, the crowd, all agape with wonder, following.

There was the deep, eld-fashioned porch, with the bright light shining, and the great crucifix hanging in the hall. She rang the hell, and while they waited for an answer the countess saw the effect figure, with its white face and folded bands, lying on the seat. Even the stir of the crowd had not aroused Agatha from the deadly sleep of exhaustica. The counters went up to her silent figure, with its white face and folded hands, lying on the seat. Even the stir of the crowd had not aroused Agatha from the deadly sleep of exhaustion. The countess

went up to her. "Dear Heaven!" she cried: "what face !-what a beautiful, angelic face! How did this girl come here?"

misfertune and accident!"

In the confusion that ensued when the attendants hastened to answer the bell, they golden head tossed wearily on the white pil-assumed naturally that the young girl lying low, "Vane, Vane," on the seat belonged to the party. Agatha was carried into the hospital and taken to a room, and many hours clapsed before the truth was known.

The doctors examined the young count, Sister Anna shook her head. he was not so severely injured as had been feared at first; and when her with beseeching eyes, and uttered her madame la countees, in her delight and gratitude, sat there weeping happy tears, one of the sixters came to inquire what should be it with the sixters came to inquire what should be it with the sixters came to inquire what should be it with the sixters came to inquire what should be it with the sixters came to inquire what should be it with the sixters came to inquire what should be it with the sixters came to inquire what should be it with the sixters came to inquire what should be it with the sixters came to inquire what should be it with the sixters came to inquire what should be so ?"

"You overwhelm me with gratitude, madame," she replied, with tears in her dene about the young lady, who did not seem to be injured, but who was very ill. The You can do nothing more at present than use countess said, in surprise :

"We had no young lady with us." Then he remembered the beautiful face in the porch.

"She does not belong to us," said the couptess; " but I am so grateful to Heaven for its mercy, that, if she be in want or in need, I will take cars of her." And that was how Agatha became the protegee of Madame la Countess Tiernay.

CHAPTER XXXVIII. THE CRY OF AN ANGUISHED HEART.

Madame la Countess Tiernay was one of the wealthiest and most generous ladies in Paris. She had been one of the most famous court beauties, and had married the Count Tiernay, one of the richest and celebrated men in France. Her life ha been one long scene of brilliant enjoyment; she was one of the most popular queens of French society-no one more beautiful or more sought after. While she was at the zenith of her happiness and profperity her hushand died, and the beautiful countess was left with this one son. She gave up the fashicuable world then, and devoted her whole existence to her son; and he, in his turn, was extremely fond and

proud of his beautiful mother. They went out together continually; the young count was far prouder of taking his stately, handsome mother to a ball than of escorting the loveliest girl in Paris. Madame la Countess was most charitable; it was one of her favorite virtues and occupations. It was said of her that no one over appealed to her for help in vain. So that Agatha had fallen into good hands when she attracted the attention of Madame la Countess de Tiernay.

The result of the prolonged and repeated

examination of the Count was that his injuries were not fatal. Still, the most skilful doctors said it would be better for him to remain at the hospital for some days at least, lest the removal should injure him. The nurslog at the hospital of St. John was carried on by a band of devoted sisters called "the Sisters of the Rad Cross," a body of noble women, whose lives were devoted to good One of the kindest and sweetest among them, called Sister Angela, was placed in charge of the young girl found in the old stone porch. The Countess de Tiernay had been struck with Agatha's almost angelic beauty, and had asked the sisters to find a nice room for her; she was no: to go into the wards where the great body of the patients lay—she was to be what was called a private patient-to have one of the pretty rooms that overlocked the gardens. She was to have every attention, every comfort at madame's expense; and when she grew better, mediane would see what was to be done. No one knew onything of her-no one had seen her enter the great stone porch where the wooden cracifix kung. Two er three of the sisters stood round the bed whereen they had land her; no fairer picture was ever seen than this-the face, white and still as sculptured The same evening that Agatha found marble the long, dark lashes thing on the her way to the porch of the hospital of like a wall to shining hair lying like a veil around her. They drew nearer buir.

"She is English," said Sister Gertrude; "a fair, beautiful English girl; her hair is like gold, and her face like a white rose.'

"She is so young," said Sister Clore; "and her face--ih, Madenna! how beautiful it is. I wonder it all the English ladies are like "Do you think she is a lady?" asked Sieter

Anne, who rather disliked and mistrusted the term. Sister Clare raised again the white hand

that lay outside the counterpane. "Look, sister," she soid. And one glance was enough. The beautiful, soft, white hand lying there was certainly

the hand old lady.

"Look, too, at her dress," said Sister
Clare. "Everything she wears is of the most costly description; her dress is toru and soiled as if by long walking; look at the dead leaves clinging to it, but it is of the finest description; look at this handkerchief of the pursat lace indeed, dear sister, the poor thing is a lady."
"It does not matter much," said good Sister Gertrude, "whether she is a lady or not; that is the last thing we need trouble about. Who or what she is does not concern

"She looks to me," said Sister Anna, "as though she would never open her eyes agaio," and then the kindly sisters drew nearer in

us much, but what we can do for her? She

auxicus dread. "May Heaven pity her," said Sister Clare. "Surely she will not die without a word or a prayer. We must do something at once. Sister Anna you will be the best to remain with her. Sister Gertrude will you find Dr.

Regnier at once?" The sisters dispersed, each carrying away with her a vivid recollection of the beautiful English girl lying on what seemed to be a bed of death.
Then Dr. Regnier came, and looked aston-

ished at the beautiful girl. "Something serious," he said, to Sister Anna. He bent down over the pale face, he laid

his hand on t e girl's heart. "She is alive," he said; "but this is a worse case than the young count's. He looked at the white face, and tried to raise one of the white evelids.

"It is the brain," he said to himself; "I feared as much." "Most probably, sister," he sail aloud, "this is the awoon that often precedes brain tever. It will go hard with her, poor child !

Nothing is known of her, I suppose?" "Nothing," replied the elster. "When they carried in nicusiour le count, she was found just as you see her now in the porch. The Countres le Tiernay has taken charge of her, as an act of gratitude, she says, for her son's almost miraculous escapa from death." Suddenly the fair head stirred, and the boautiful eyes opened wide with a vacant | high-bied grace, the elegance of every atti-

" Vare ! Vane !" she cried, and the doctor looked at the sister. "Vane! Vane!" she repeated, and the doctor, looking wisely at the sister, said : "That is a name-an English name-

Vans !" "It is a droll one, said the good sister; But these English, they are just a little.

Oh, Beaven, what a night !- how full of we better do? If we knew anything of her atory or antecedents, it would guide us. Vone, Vane!' oried the girl; and the

" Vaug is a man's name," said the doctor. " Vane is certainly a man's name. Most pro

bubly a love story."

"Vane, Vane!" she cried; and good and formed a favorable opinion of him; "It will be long before he hears you, my

will be a bad case ; but she is in good hands. ica t : the head." The sister took up the long golden hair in

her hand, the kindly, loving heart shining oat of her eyes. "I hope this will not be cut off," she said.
"We will save it, if possible," he replied.

"Vanc, Vanc I" cried the gir!.

A burning flush mounted to her face; her eyes were full of wild, burning light; the white hands beat the air helplessly; the golden head was tossed incessantly to and

never stopped. "That will be trying," said the doctor, as the voice reached to a scream of kern dis-tress; "it will be very trying for you, aister

fro ; the quick, rapid cry of " Vane, Vane!

"It is worse for her," said the kindly woman--" much worse." But the time came when Sister Anna would have given anything for relief from that one piercing cry. It never ceased; at one time it was low and tender, then it roue into a pro-

longed wail of despair. As the lever grew higher, she began to talk about other things. She lay and murmure i something of a church-of a fair-faced saint with a palm branch-of her mother's grave; but all ended in the cry for "Vane." She must have suffered terribly, the sisters said. "She has a fine, though delicate, constitution, and the fight will be for dear life," the

dector said. The countess herself came often to the bed side, and more than once her eves filled with tears as she heard that ever pathetic cry,

' Vane, Vane !" Then come the time of recovery, when by degrees the cruel mist cleared away, and memory, more crual still, came in its place. Good Sister Anna will never forget the day when the beautiful eyes looked in her own, and the weak voice saked :

" Sister, where am I?" "In the Hospital of St. John, my child. Heaven be praised that you can speak sen-

sibly."
"Where?—in what place?"
"Where de my de "You are in Paris. my dear," answered the nun.

"Paris? I thought I lived by a lake," she said. "Paris! How did I come here?" 'I cannot tell you; we found you in the old stone porch." Slowly enough the memory of it came back

to her. A stone porch, with a great crimson lamp burning. Ah! and a crneifix hanging on the wall. She could see the white tace and the crown-thorned head. Why had she come there? Then she was in a railway trais, travelling by night madame, let me be taught to work. I do not und by day with speed; and then think now that I could live unless my mind she was standing on the terrace, with were always employed. If I have leaure to Valerie stanling before her, and telling her, over and over egain, that she had never been married, and she was not Vane's wife. She remembered it all then. She looked in the gentle face of the run.

"Sister," she said, "do you think I am ill encuch to die 2"

"I hope not, my dear," was the gentle ar-"Oh, pray for me that I may die. God hears the prayers of good people; pray that I may die."

"Peath is not always better than life," said the sister. "You differ from the last young girl whom I nursed." "Do I? In what way? she asked,

"Ab, my dear, she was a young girl, just like you, but French-not English; and the French are so emotional, you know-so quick. She had been in great trouble, and the doctor said he thought she would die. In the middle of the night I was sitting with her, and I you had better take one with me. Come and shall never forget how I was startled at the

may not die.'

Why, my dear?' I asked. 'There are rest and peace in death.' "There is something better in life, she said. There is time for repentance. Pray for me that I may not die, but that I may

live, and suffer and repent."
"You differ from her, my dear."

"Yes," replied Agatha.
But she took the lesson to heart, and never prayed again that she might die. The day came, when to the great relief of

Agatha, too, was recovering then, and had become a great favorite with all the good sisters. The impression that her beautiful good that no one ever suspected her. even thank you." ever so faintly, of the least wrong doing.

CHAPTER XXXIX. "I HAVE BEEN SINNED AGAINST."

The Countess de Tiernay sat alone in it a bank note. her magnificent boudoir, a room so luxuriously furnished that it might have room was a fit shrine for the handsome, when you grow sich." stately woman who used it. The countess had received a letter that morning from the sisters, saying that the young English girl was now convalescent, and that her room English girl whose sweet face was always so was wanted for others. Would madame let them know what was to be done? The result of which was that the countess had written to ask if they would send the young lady to her. Sae would soon decide what was to be done.

She was walting for her now, and in a few Madame locked at her in wondering adMadame locked at her in wondering adtens.

"You like to visit the poor," she said to minutes a servant ushered her into the room. miration. She had only seen her twice, and her; they had pu chased a plain black dress and bonnet-quaint, old-fashioned, but they almoner," made her look the more beautiful by contrast. would have been the case in any other dress.

"This girl is a ludy," she said to herself-"a perfect lody."
She smiled kindly, and held out her

Madame noticed the air of distinction, the

jeweled hand in greeting.
"I am pleased to see you, dear child," she said. "Come nearer to me." Agatha went up to her.
"I should like you to understand," she

what an only sen is to the mother who aders him? I adore my son-he is the whole world to me. Some time since, as you know we were returning from a ball together, and by some accident our carriage was nearly destroyed, and he was almost killed, He was taken to the hospital, and by the prompt, kindly skill there displeyed, his life was saved. You, poor child, had taken r fuge there the same night, and when I heard of you I vowed, as an act of grati-

madame," she replied, with tears in her

"Nay, I would not do that, dear child. You agree to become my charge—that is well. Do not think that I wish to pry into your life, or ask any questions ; there is but ene I must ask, and my heart answers it befor my lips speak it. One cannot help secing that you have had a misfortune of some kind or other. Tell me, quite frankly, has it been your own fauls?"

To herself, this kindly lady admitted that it would be just as easy to accuse an angel from heaven.

Agutha looked at her with a pale, tearless

face.
"I hardly know how to enswer your hardly know how to enswer your said. " How question, madame," she said. "How for I am to blame in the eyes of God I know not. I never had the least in oution of wrong in my life; but I am afraid that I am weak, credulous, and ignorant enough to stand worthy of blame before

"Poor child !" said madame, thinking how wicked any one must have been to take ad-

vantage of such innocence as hers. " Very nerd and bitter things have been said to me." she continued ; "I cannot tell you if I deserve them. I can only say that of myself I would at any time prefer death to sin; but I have been sinned against. Madame, my dear young mother named me Agatha after the fair young saint on the old church wisdow-a saint with a halo round her head and a palm branch in her hand, and her story is this, that she preferred to die rather than offend God. I would do just the

ame. The fair, pure face, the tender eyes, the aweet, sensitive lips, the clear, vibrating voice, all impressed madame.

"I helieve you," she said ; " and I trust you. The question is at an end. Whatever musfortune may have been, it was not, I am sure, your fault. Now you must decide your life in your own way; I leave the decision with you. You are a lady?"

"I am a doctor's daughter," said Agatha, simply, and madame smiled. "By appearance, education, and manner. you are evidently a lady, well quelified to take your place in any society. Now I offer you your choice. I adopt you, in gratitude to Heaven. You will forgive my frank epeaking if I tell you that you are so beauti-

ful and winning, that if I introduce you into seciety you would marry well." The sweet face grew just a little paler. "On, no, madanie; I shall never mary, she replied; "and your rank is so far above mine-that-I would rather not. If you are good enough to take any interest in me,

taink I shall most surely die."
"It shall he as you wish." said the countess. "What would you like to be? What would you choose ?-some profession ?" "I should like to make my life useful to others," sho said; " and I love children. I

think, madame, if you are willing, I should like to be a governera."

"I think it is a very sensible decision, replied madame. She was silent for some minutes, during which Agatha watched her anxiously. Then

she spoke.

'What are your qualifications, my dear?'
she asked. "What could you teach?"

"Music," replied Agitha, her face brightening-" I understand it well; and French,

and Italian; and I think I am a good English scholar." "A very fair list of qualifications," said madage, well pleased. "Of course, there will be a difficulty about situations at firststay with me as my companion for six time. A low voice broke the silence of the months. You can read to me, write my night. Sister, she said, 'pray Heaven that I You need not be seen-you can have two rooms; and when I have visitors — which I do three times each week -you can always retire. Then, when the time is over, unless you wish to remain, I can give you such recommendations as will

> "How must I thank you, madame!" she oried; "my heart is full of gratitude. How good you are to me! What should I have done but for you?".

insure you a good situation snywhere."

"Thank Heaven, my dear child, which has made me the means of carrying its bounty to madame, the count was able to be carried you. Thank Heaven." home. Agatha, " how often have I wondered what would become of me when I grew well. I did not know. And now you, madame, have

natural character made upon them all was so taken every shadow of care from my heart. I "We must go into details now," said madame. "Of course, you are quite unprovided with dress, and indeed with everything

else ?' "I am, indeed," said Agatha. Madame opened her desk, and took from

"That will provide you with two or three nest dresses, and all that you want besides,' been prepared for an empress. The she said, "and you may repay n.e, my dear, A few more days, and Agatha was installed wore a dress of rich black velvet, trimmed in the luxurious mansion of the Countess de with rare point lace; she were diamond rings Tiern y. Every attention was paid to her. on her fingers, and a dismond brooch fastened the rich lace. She was thinking deeply. She time for he self: madame was by no

means an exacting employer. In time sad; she loved her very much, and the more time she enout with her the more she admired her, the purity of her character, the frank, noble simplicity that could hardly even comprehend deceit or meanness in others, the fervent, spiritual mind; the way that seemed so natural to her of thinking more of

each time she was under the influence of the her one day; "you shall have carte blanche; fever. The sisters had done their nest for there are over a hundred families at least that I should like to assist. You shall be

And something of the old light came back The tell, slender figure, and pale, beautiful to her when she was once more of use to the face were seen to greater advantage than; poor. The intelerable sense of degradation under which she had suffered and smarted seemed lessened. Once more the sweet face did its work among the poor wounded hearts, brought sunshine where durkness had long reigned.

The first day of her resdence in that superb mansion the countess asked her what was her

"There is nothing in a name," said madame, laughing," "still I must have one for you—you ought to be called Lily, you are just like one. Yesterday roll, do you not think so?"

| said gently, "the source of my interest in when you threw my blue shawlover your arm,
"You are right, sister; and now what had you. I have an only son. Do you know you looked to me so exactly like one of Ra-

phaol' Wa longas, when I was quite startled." the counters had been talking she had been shinking, and the result of her decision was thinking, and the result of ner decision was that she would take ne false name, that she would use no more disguises. She had done nothing that had compelled her to hide herself. "My name is Brooke," she repeated; then she bowed her head, while a great, it full flush rose to her face. "I will not hide from you madame," she said, "that for a short time in believed to be my own; but I had been deceived; I had no right to it

And madame respected the frink young soul that struggled against all deceit and

All went on gayly, pleasantly, and happily until the young count returned. He had been in the south of France for some weeks for his health, and returned well and strong. He had been in the house some few days before he even saw Agatha. When they met, it was at the foot of the grand staircase, and Henri, Count de Tierday, gazed in wonder at the fair English girl. He made her a profound bow. He was a fine, gallant young feilow, brave as a lion, but vain, and he considered himself irresistiole. A look from his fine eyes was, he considered, an arrow in the heart of any France was the finest country in the world; Frenchman the grandest race; French women adorable; French characteristics the finest known. Of himself the young count had the best opinion. He did not think the woman was born who could resist him. He was perfectly good-as moral as a French count could be the very soul of good nature, but vain as a boarding-school beauty. He darted one glance at the pale, beautiful face, and then he treated Agatha to his best bow.

"That must impress her," he thought "It is impossible for it to be otherwise," while Agaths, whose herror of men had reached a frenzy, hastened away without the least acknowledgment of the count's courtly bow. He stood looking after her, and he smiled to himself as though his thoughts. though his thoughts were very pleasant

CHAPTER XL.

A PROPOSAL REJECTED. In vain dia Count Henri linger in the halls, on the staircases, and pay the most devoted attention to his lady mother-he saw no more of the enchanting vision. Tired of

counters about her.
"Mamma," he said, one evening, as he

" She is an angel, my dear, if you mean Miss Brooke," she replied.
"Who is Miss Brooke?" he inquired.

" A protegee of mine- young lady under my especial care and projection."

"A very happy young lady to be so well

placed," said the count, with another of his famous bows to his mother. The counters gave him the full history of

her, and he was deeply interested. Quick, like all his countrymen, to feel and to symputh zo, the tears rose to his eyes as he heard

then this young girl?

should have taken refuge with his mother !
Another week passed, and he had seen nothing of her. Agatha, going to her sitting room one merany, found there a superb b uquet of flowers, all white, and of the most costly description. her hands at once, and went with them to

madame's room. "These must be intended for you, Madame la Countess," she said, "and they have been brought to my room by mistake.'

Madame took them without any comment-she never thought of her sen

equally magnificent bouquet, all of crimson flowers. They shared the same fate.

"I will not be discouraged," said the count to himself; and the day following she found a fragrant mass of Parma violets imbedded in dump moss. The fragrance filled her room, and sent her mind back to that valley in Whitecroft, where the spring violets grew. She placed them in the dinning-room, so that he should see they

were not accepted. Seeing that she persisted in ignoring him. the count became more and more determined en making a conquest. Fortune favored him; going to his mother's boudoir one morning, he tound Miss Brooks there mending some of the rare old lace.

Ho was, perhaps, a little disappointed that, after all his gallent attentions, the beautiful face neither flushed nor paled for him. Agatha made him one bow—the very essence of discretion-and never even gave another glauce in his direction.

After that, finding that her protege had a real aversion to the society of all gentlemin, madamo never sought to keep her apart from her son The young count joined the ladies at their work, and read sloud to them. But never, during the numerous times they met, did Agatha ever give a look or word to the count. Madame was charmed with her, Such discretion, such prudence, such wisdom the had never seen in one so young and beau-

A few more weeks passed or, and all was peace. Agatha strove her best; she beat back with an iron hand the great waves of pain and despair that seemed to overwhelm | hall, that sent down inow. her. She prayed through the long watches of the night; she visited and comforted the poor; she busied herself in doing everything that was most kind and attentive to madame; but the pain of her terrible wound never stopped-sho might hide it and cover it, but it was always there.

The time came when the count declared himself madly in love with her. The first symptom of it was a morrocco case found on the table of her sitting-room. She opened it, and found therein a brooch and a pair of diamond sarrings. They glistened and shone like fire. closed the case hastily—the every sight of them pierced her heart as with a sharp sword. She went to bim at once; she heard him open the dining room door. She followed him into the room, and

returned the packet to him. "You have made a mistake, Monsieur le Count," she said. "I could not take this present from you. And would you be so kind in the future to refrain from sending me flowers. It does not please mo." I am grieved at having offended you.

"I am not offended," she replied, simply. "You mean it kindly; but these things are

Not pleasing to me." (To ve continued. 1

The Greatest Gift He Ever Made. It has been stated in some of our exchanges that Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., in the last eight years, has, through his devo-tion to science, built an astronomical obser-vatory at an estimated value of \$100,000, and

given between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in prizes for

astronomical discovery.
This is all very well, if Mr. Warner seeks to divert his energies in this chancel. But from all we can hear among the people, if he never gave anything to the world except his madame." she said, that which I equally great remedy, Warner's safe cure, formerly my life I been do be my own; but I had been decare, he would be conferring the most practical and tar reaching benefit that it is in the power of any one man to give the public.

It is now conceded that he has the only specific for kidney disease and uric sold in the blood, and medical authorities of candor agree that if the blood is freed from tric wold by that greas remedy, and the kidneys are kept in health, over ninety per cent. of human diseases disappear.

The manufacturers evidently know, and if they do not, we would like to tell them, of the unanimity of public sentiment in favor of their great remedy; indeed, they seem to realize this when they say: "If you do not believe the statements we make, ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's safe cure." Such evidence of confidence in the cetablished character and worth of their preparation is unprecedented. Unless they know it has morit, and will do precisely what they state, they would not dure give such advice to the public.

Such confidence ought to be infectiour.

METEOROLOGY.

Fog. Clouds, Rain and Snow.

Letter VI.

The air imbibes particles of water from all parts of the earth; and thus charged with w for it is the same, and operates the name as our breath.

So soon as a stratum of air that centains water-particles meets with a colder stratum. these airy particles of water immediately How together to form fog. But fog, as has been said, is nothing but a cloud. He who has travelled in mountainous countries has often noticed this. From the velley waiting in vain, be determined to ask the it often appears that the top of a high mountain is wrapped in clouds; and his curiosity may be excited to ascend sipped his coffee, "the other day on the themountain in order to examine these clouds. staircase here, I saw an angel!"

But when he arrives there he sees nothing whatever either before or behind but fog, which most gesuredly he has often seen hefore without so much trouber. The ignorant person who believes that a cloud is something se than fog, and who funcion that the clouse which he saw from below have disappeared during his assent, leaving but a mist behind, will be no little am exed when he has arrived at the feet of the mountain again, to mee the cloud above as before, and to perceive that he actually walked among the clouds,

it is understood now, that Hetrue puth ze, the tears rese to arraycons and the particles of water in one on the pathetic stary of the girls illness.

The pathetic stary of the girls illness.

The particles of water in one one one, closes, log, or, which is the same, closes, log, or, which is the same, closes, so soon as they come into a colder starting. Parthecionalismes rain as yet; the change No, my son, that would not do. She is into rain will depend upon a roumstances that my protegie, and I require no bein. She is a judy be easily goessed. It is wither that I very; in ket I may any that in my whole arrestratum passes over the one containing life I have not with no more perfect tady the newly formed clouds, then this warmen stratum will absorb the w. ter particles of the The count bowed again. What a most other. The most air fares like the wet charming circumstance that this young girl | clathes we spoke of; the warm dry air absorba is particles of water. But if a colder stra tum of air approaches the stratum conveining louds, then the water particles of the latter are condensed; the clouds become small drops of water; these drops are In | too heavy to be supported in the air, and they | Boodie Brigade, rises to remark with Scotch one moment her instinct told her that the fall down as rain. During its descent the gententiousness. "In the Maritime procunt had sent them. She took them up in drop of rain is steadily increased by the ber hards at once, and went with them to water particles of the air through which it two Catholics and the Conservatives passes. Thus it happens that rain often arrives at the earth in the form of large draps of water, while when yet in the air and beginning to tall is consisted of tiny drops. It is well known that the raindrops on the roof are smaller than those ment—she never thought of her sen' drops on the root are smaller than those He did not feel so victorious as usual when that fall on the street. The difference is so he saw his ceatly houquet distributed among great, that on the roof of the royal castle in the vases in his mether's bondoir.

"A silent warfars," thought the Count.

The next day on her table oppeared an equare before the buildings. This fact is the count of the royal castle in the line of the royal castle in presented to show that perhaps more atten. tion is given to scientific subjects in general their Catholic candidates too. At the last in that country than any other country on the face of the globe.

Our readers may now imagine without difficulty how in a similar way snow is formed. It a stratum of air saturated with moistur- | party. meets a very cold one, the log begins to freeze and becomes specks of snow. They, too, increase while falling, and on arriving upon the earth they are large flakes. On the occasion of a lecture about the that Mr. Craig, the Liberal candidate, is formation of snow in the atmosphere, Professor Dove once told an anecdote, which is as interesting as it is instructive. A musician in St Petersburg gave a concert in a large hall, where the fushionable world had assem bled in great numbers. It was an icy cold night, such as is almost unknown with us; but in the overcrowded half there was such exressive heat as only Russiane can endure. Soon, however, it became too intense even for them. The hall was densely crowded; the throng was alarming; several lides fainted. An effort was made I dies fainted. to open a window, but without succerswindow was frozen fast. gallant devised means; he broke the window in. And what happened ? It commenced to snow in the concert room : How did this come? The vapor exhaled by the multitude of persons in the hall had collected above, where the air was hottest. The sudden entrance of the icy air through the broken window changed the particles of water into enow. Thus it was this time not heaven, but I

the upper space of an unventilated concert In a similar way hall is formed in the atmosphere; this we shall consider at more length hereafter. At present we must turn our attention to the influence of these phenomena upon cold and heat; for it is a known fact that rain and evaporation are not only engendered by cold and heat, but, vice versa, that rain and evaporation, in their turn, engender cold and heat in the air.

Montreal, February 12, 1887.

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PROHIBITION AND POLITICS. The anti-liquor question is a strong plank in the political platform, and one safe to lay hold of. All intoxicating inverages are safest when let alone, even in medicine. Burdock Blood Bitters is not a bar bey rage, but a strictly pure iver, bowels, kidney and blood, and will not aid in making drunkards.

There is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it. If we pass "no day without a line"-visit no

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Cum Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 8 .- Mackintonh, parading through Russell with a man playing the beg-pipes, is the "only greatest show on earth" about this quarter of the universe. Anything more ridiculous could not be imagined. He marched into a hall where a meeting was being held the other day to the very appropriate tune of "Hi Jonny Cope, are you marching yet?" Certainly Mackintosh's tour through Russell has many features in common with the famous tramp of Cope, and is treated with the same derision that the Jacobites showed for the English promenader.

THE FIGHT GOES BRAVELY ON. The Tories here admitted that they are going to lose heavily in eastern Ontario and some scats in the west, but they say they have thrown so much "power" into certain constituencies that they will carry ten seats now held by the Opposition. I am informed by one who is posted in the Tory plan of compaign that they count on wresting the following seats to make up for losses elsewhere:—South Norfolk, East Elgin, West Middlesex, Bothwell, West Huron, South Bruse, one of the Greys, the two Went-worths, West Durham, Kingston and South Brant, This is

A VERY CURIOUS LIST.

It includes among those marked out for slaughter by Sir John Macdonald, the following leading men of the Liberal party :- John C ariton, M C Cameron, David Mills, Edward Blake and William Patterson. I have no doubt in the world but that all the money and other influences available, every engine from a brickbat to a ton of dynamite will be used n these constituencies to secure the defeat of the best, ablest, most fearless champions of the people now in public life in Canada, I therefore warn the Liberals to prepare for a struggle in the constituencies I have named, the like of which has never been known in any previous election. It is absolutely necessary that a vigilant brigade should be formed. There is no trick, on rascality, no infamy conceivable or within human compass that will not be resorted to for the defeat of the Liberal leaders. They quet correquently make up their minds for a fight a la outrance.

SIR JOHN AT KINGSTON

endeavoring to work up "loyal" thusiasm by dangling the corpse of Riel before his Orange triends, and pretending that Quebec has gone back on him for his treatment of the halfbreed leader. It might, therefore, he in order to remind him that ome of the most outspoken of the Champ de Mars orators are carrying his standard in Quebec; namely, Mesars, Bain, of Soulauges, Girouard, Vanassa, Oaimet, Massue, Darne and others who denounced Riel's execution and voted against the timand conment, are now running as Tory candi-"Sir John Macdonald began his career by burning the parliament bandings in Montreal and he has all sed it by ording. the soffold at Regins," soid one of the men who is now offering as a given ment can littate. If the Teries really consequence, "the Riel lista" was of any consequence, they would be now supporting Mr. Renzie, Sir Richard Cuturielit and other bi erais, and opposing "that's" like But t, Ounnet, Massue, Buis, Lindry, Dapart nithe others. If anyone eva toolat out gross r hypocrisy and fraud then is here taposed I would like to see it.

WORKING THE ORACLE

in this fashion is common throughout the country. Thus the hyrophobic Torento World, which has recently taken the shifting and joined the tog ray and nobted of the two This is what a reverend centlemen in your city would call a black lie. The fact is the Liberals have nominated ten Citholics in the Maritimo Provinces, every one of whom the Torics are doing their level best to defeat. They ere Messre, Fuller, in in Gloucester. And the Liberals will elect election for the Ontario legislature the Liberals elected nine Catholic members and the Tories only one-and that one by twelve majority. There is no higotry in the Reform

A gentleman who has just returned from the northern part of Pontiac County says making good headway, and there is every prospect that the county will be redaemed. The overthrow of the Ross-Taillon Government at Quebec has completely paralyzed the Tory organization in Pontiac which is dependent solely upon the crown lands and timber and colonization road gencies. Massrs. C. B. Taggart and H. J. Frawley, of Ottawa, have been addressing meetings in the county with good effect. Mr. Craig is a popular man, while Mr. Bryson is much weaker than his party. This Bryson is a son of the presended Liberal who holds a seat the conspirators in their efforts to prevent ny Protestant entering Mr. Mercier's retire for Dr. Ferguson or anybody else. cabinet. The Tories know enough to

COME IN OUT OF THE RAIN.

The government are filling every office they can create preparatory to their expected kick out in a few weeks. All the vacant senatorships have been filled, and the position of post office inspector at Stratford has been given to Mr. Hopkirk, Sir Alexander Campbell's private secretary. Meantime a list of over fifty names of civil servants who are making themselves conspicuous in political circles in the present contest has been made out. The Free Press gives these gentlemen fair warning in the following style ; "The horde of Dominion Government civil service employaés engaged in Russell and other constituencies will do well to note that they work at their peril. The 1674, and retain in office those pullty of electioneering against the now Opposition. The Conservative employé who avoids interference in the contests will be protected by the Liberals, but those who forget the obligations of their offices will receive soant consideration at the hands of the Liberal victors. The policy of the Liberal lowders will be to stand by their political friends and to distribute political favors among them, and to expel from office without mercy "offensive partizons," We, therefore, warn the whole civil service brigade now engaged in the tioncering that a list of their names has been made and their interferences noted. If they take si es we pass "no day without a line"—visit no place without the company of a book—we with the Tories in the fight they must expect may with case fil our libraries, or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the is issued on the change of government, those more we can do; the more busy we are, the is issued on the change of government, those Gatineau district. A committee, meet-political desperadoes. more leisure we have.—Hazlitt. who interfere in the elections will not be able ing of his supporters was held in "If they raised the No Poper

con-equences of their action."

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—Every day furnishes additional proof of the determination of the Tory party to continue the No Popery crusade as the settled policy of the party. During the late Ontario elections a Tory campaign sheet was widely circulated among Projectents. It was entitled

"THE MOWATT-LYNCH CONCORDAT," and opens with the following passages :-

"In spite of the special legislation granting the Roman Catholics the privilege of maintaining separate schools, and in spite of special legislation giving them unfair advantage over l'rotestant ratepayers, the Mowat Fraser Government has bartered for political support the holy back itself, and has placed in the public schools of the province an excised and mutilated copy of the Scriptures prepared under Archbishop Lynch's personal supervision. Though under the constitution the Roman Catholics enjoy the right to teach what they like in their own exclusive a pools, it is now for the electors of Onturio to say whether the Romish hierarchy are to be permitted, as under the present Minister of Education it does, to interfere with, control and dictate the course of study in the public schools of this Protestant province."

This literature was distributed in the interest of Mr. Meredith, with whom and for donald club. It is composed of young men whose benefit Sir John Macdonald made his of all creeds and nationalities and famous tour with the Chestnut combination. Readers of THE Post know that every statement in the above extract is a falsehood. The pamphlet goes on to assert that the Roman Catholics of Outario are receiving more than their share of public mency, for charitable institutions, that Archoishop Lynch is the ruler of Oatsrio, to, and closes with the declaration that, the practical issue is between the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the Protestants of all shades in the Province. A victory for the Mowat administration at the polls means the firm establishment of this Roman Catholic usurpation-a Catholic and Popish domina-

Here is convincing evidence that the intention of the Tory leaders was to unite the Protestants of Ontario to everthrow the local government because of its alleged friendliness to Catholics. Further evidence has come to light recently that the same tactics are being employed in the Federal canvaes. The Liheral party, composed mainly of frotestants, defeated this diabelical attempt to stir up soctarion strife, and will finish its work in the same direction in the present straggle for supremacy in the Dominion.

NO POPERT AND BOODLE

is their cry, but there is every reason to rely on the hones yan I intelligence of the Pritestints, and the just'y roused resentment of the Catholics to bring about the same result in the federal contest that was a cored in the Tories sace eded in getting a majority for Meredith, we would now have to facagents would be sponting after the manner of party. Mr. White and Mr. McCarthy in Haldimand. Het though they are afraid to come out pooly on the sectorian isens, they are used it all they can in secret and among there with whom they think it will have the deliver

" I, as bishop, would consider it most ungradule on phyparito encourage my people lii, obry."

EVERY CATROLIC IN THE COUNTRY must be convinced by this time of the charcurron of C. thelies the leading plank in their 1882. Other occasions are also reported, Billing's Briage, a suburbol this city in Russell county, Mr. Mackintosh appeared with a gang of Orange rowdies from the city the other evening when a meeting was being held. These roughs, instigated by Mackintosh, did everything in their power to prevent Mr. Carries Devlin, jr., from getting a tearing because he was an Irish Catholic. The Irish Catholics will remember the insult given them by Mr. Mackintosh. Many strong and leading Conservatives were entirely disgusted, and were not slow in say-

NORTH LEEDS AND CRESVILLE On Monday it was announced with a great flurish of trumpets that Mr. George E. Kidd, of Ottaws, had been nominated by the Conservatives of North Leeds and Greuville, receiving a majority of forty-five votes in the convention over Dr. C. F. Ferguson. the retiring Tory member. Now the nows comes that at another Conservative convention held at Kemptville yesterday. Dr. Ferguson was nominated receiving 133 votes, to Mr. Kidá's 3. What does it all mean? How many conventions do the Tories of North Leeds intend to hold and how many caudidates do they want? Mr. Henry Merrick appears to be nowhere in the race. The Tories have never torgiven for exposing, in his testimony before the bribery commission, the fact that Mr. Moredith was privy to the operations of Banting, Wilkin on and company. But Mr. Kidd is still in the riding. He has issued an in the Quebec Legislative Council and sided address to the electors, advortised meetings and his friends in Uttawa say he will not

HOW THE BOODLE IS RAISED.

Some days ago a western contractor came to Ottawa to demand payment of an old claim against the government arising out of a contruct for the building of the Pacific railway te egraph line. Payment of the claim had been refused again and again, but on this occasion the contractor represented to Sir Heotor Langevin that he was going to work for the fory candidate in a Western constituency and wanted the money. This seemed to influence the minister very much, for he at once offered one of his officials to report upon the claim, and paid it. This is the way the Dominion deficit is being swelled. Another Tory condidate a in Nova Scotia constituency telegraphed to one of the departments ordering payment of an old claim to a friend of his now residing in the United States. Of course the demand was complied with.

SOUTH RENFREW.

A gentleman who is in Ottawa to-day from Renfrew county says that 'Mr. H. F. Mc-Lachlin, the most influential Conservative in the south riding, has retused to support Mr. Ferguson, the Tory nominee, and that in Arnorier, hitherto a Conservative stronghold, the vote will he about equally divided. There is no doubt that Mr Campbell will be re-elected with an increased majority.

OTTAWA COUNTY. Mr. Papineau, the Liberal candidate for Ottawa county, is considered to be as strong as any man who could be brought into the field. In the lower part of the county he commands a large support as well as in the

to plead that they were not warned of the Hull last evening to organize for the campaign A committee meeting of Tories was also held, but it is considered probably there will be a serious split in their camp, for while a section are favoring Mr. Alonzo Wright, another section in Aylmer are manifesting a preference for Mr. J. M. Macdongarl. It was reported in Hull this morning that friends of Mr. J. M. Macdougail had openly avowed that they would not support Mr. Alorzo Wright,

WORK FOR VOTES.

On Toursday last the corporation of the City of Ottawa shut down work in Lester's quarries, from which they have been drawing stone during the winter, and on Friday the same quarries were opened by the Government, who proceeded to put on a portion of the large number of men discharged by the board of works.

Several of those who were not employed under the new regime, upplied at the department for work and were told they could have it on the condition that they obtained an order from Mr. Perley or Mr. Robillard. The men did not feel like applying to these Conservative candidates, and sought advice from a civic diguitary, who, however, was not able to help them greatly.

THE BLAKE-LAURIER CLUB

is the name of a new Young Men's Liberal Association started here to offset the Macalready numbers its membership by hundreds. One of the most cheering signs of the times is the fact that the majority of the rising generation of politicians are Liberal in their leanings. They see in the men whose names they have adopted for their club title the representatives of the future hope of the country, and are flocking to the standard which is bound to be carried to victory for the establishment of true Canadian principles, as opposed to Tory imperialism and political snubbery.

A PETITION signed by the leading residents of Ottawa

Government, praying that the application of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, ex.M.P., and others, for an extension of time in which to complete the Gatineau Valley Rails way, should be refused. The peti-tioners, the majority of whom are leading Conservatives, charge Mr. Mackintosh with securing control of the Gatineau Valley railand undue manipulation, with issuing bogus stock and with making false promises inpeses and with having no interest in the proposed railway other than the on tives which "generally prompt avarieions speculators is making capital for themselves, waile the best interests of the country are being secralized." The rigning of this perition square issue without discribe. All Sir John's | their suffrage in the name of the Tory

CITIEA, Feb. 10 - Cherring reports come For North Lawrik, where Mr. Macdennell how they think it will nave the desired laboral round, was grossly gerrymandered eviction. The course of the Government in the was a knowledge of those three by Sir J bu adding to it an Orange T by proceeding the suthers of the rewhich included Bish, p Cleary, of Kang to a, Downship token from Carleton. A gentlem of also was in the riding last week informs me that he was present at a meeting where a Tory speaker from the offer To vote against the R form party, who so since of the Othana advised his hearen horotably, in him despite of such grievant to vote for Jamieson. There was no temptate in the join the No Popery crusade. Or neeman, an oppen no of Homo Rule, temptations to join the No Popery cruside Or neeman, an opposing of Home Rule, suited from the policy of the Government in a notation as an our Catholic rights in the plaged to resist Popish aggression and crush refusing to solar the suspension of evertions recent terrible straight with the demon of French demination." There are a good bill. Could Parliament hold that, as a legitimany Irish Catholies, but few French, in the riding; combined, however, they will be able to counteract the gerrymander, as most of actor of the men who have made the perselition voted Conservative in the election of ention of Catholics the leading plank in their political pixtform. This spirit often breaks out at public meetings when Catholic gentlemen are among the Liberal speakers. At Liberal majority in the new parliament. BLIND SHARES WHITE.

I am glad to see that Mr. Burdett's candidature in East Hastings is being received with the greatest favor, and there seems little prospect of John White being able to retain his hold upon the constituency. Mr. Burdett is proving himself to be a speaker and campaigner of much taste and force, and he i receiving able assistance in the fight. At Canifton a rousing address was delivered by Mr. Joseph Tait, of Toronto. John White was present, but could not be induced to open his mouth. At Deseronto he gathered more courige and ventured a reply to Mr. Burdett, in which, as usual, he claimed to be a clean and guileless politician. He made the mistake, however, of producing the minutes of the meetings of the Prince Albert Colonization Company, and Mr. Tait, in closing the meeting, proved by Mr. White's own documents that he received 33 shares in the rebellion provoking concern and only contracted to pay into the funds of the enterprise the dividends on stock. The whole excourse of Mr. White's boodling and plun dering operation was masterly and conclusive and Mr. Tait was cheered to the echo as he made his various points. The fight so far goes strongly in favor of the Liberal candi-

THE NOBLE STAND

taken by the Liberal party and press in firm resistance to the No Povery crusade of their Tory foce. Catholics everywhere should rally to the support of the party which has proved its friendship to them by staking its fortunes in this issue. The Globe does well to insist on the Tory supporters of Mr. Meredith in the Untario Assemb'y setting themselves right before the country. They must either justify the attacks on the Catholics made in their interest, or openly repudiate them. On this point the remarks of The Globe are

"To shirk the duty of either openly

STRAIGHT TO THE POINT. I cannot do bester than quote them :-

abandoning or holdly pressing the Popery" issue will not be a paying game. If they give it up they stand obviously guilty of having tried to set the creeds by the ears. The Province can never forgive the men who howled on the stump about alleged "Lynch-Mowatt Concordat" unless they show justification in the Legislature. They have said that Roman Catholio priests have been made "discoverers in every school district" against Roman Catholic parents. They have said that the others. This would make us consider whether Book of Scripture Selections was the work of what we are about to say will be worth hear-Archbishop Lynch. They have said that the ing; whether there be wit or sense in it; and Roman Catholic elergy are a "black militia," overriding the liberties of the people. They have declared that the school law has been altered and administered to the injury of the Common schools and in the interest of the Separate schools. They have protested that undue grants of public money have been made to Roman Catholic institutions. They have asserted that Mr. Mowat and his Ministers are " playes of the Palace." If these statements were justified, it is of immense public importance that the justification shall be made known. Those who put forward the statements are bound to prove them. Otherwise they must stand confessed as a gang of

to win votes by exciting bigotry, Sic John Macdonald and his brother Chestnat John Macdonaid and his promer chessual dealers must fully share the odium. They did everything possible to make the 'No Popery' crusade successful. Sir John said that his political fortunes were bound up with Mr. Mcredith's, and begged the people to support his "No Popery" lies. tenant as the best way of supporting nimself. If the Orange-Tories were not expressing their convictions in the local campaign, what shall be said of their efforts to excite tanaticism? If they were expressing their convictions, what shall be said in case they have not the courage thereof?

HERE THE ISSUE IS PLAIN.

The mea who wrote "No Popery" on every fonce, bill-board and barn door in Outario, and got well thrushed for doing so, must admit their fault or justify it.

FROM MANITOBA.

In a letter from James Irwin, Beaver Creek, Maritoba, he says: "I was taken il last summer with a very severe pain in my back. By using one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oit 1 was completely cured." Yellow Oir also cures turnbago, rheunatism and all external and internal

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE DEBATE ON MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT. London, Feb. 10.-Mr. Redmond, Nation-

alist, resumed the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment this evening in the House of Commons. He said he spoke at one soon to undergo, in company with John Dillon and others, a trial which would probably end with imprisonment for assisting in the operations of the plan of campaign. So far as the plan had been applied, Mr. Redmond said not more than twenty estates had up to date been brought under its operation, and in no case was it proposed to deprive the landlord of his rent, but the aim was simply to enable the tenants to bank their money for protection in cases where the landfords refused to County has been addressed to the Quebes | make tair reductions. In every instance in which the plan of campaign had been tried landlords were finding it advisable to make ecneessions. It was mainly due to the plan that this winter there had been fewer evictions than for several years previous and an almost total absence of outrages.

The Marquis of statington said the plan

of campaign was and two main question before way enterprise by means of misrepresentation the house. To ve to for Mr. Parnell's amendment was to vote victually want of confidence The other questions in the Government. tended to deceive, with using the raised, therefore, could not be discussed on scheme for purely speculative purtheir merets, but only with reference to the their merets, but only with reference to the effect of the amondment on the fare of the Government. Admitting that the relations between landlerds and tenunts in Incland were far from nativiactory, is were no remedy so enspend, or reduce, or aboth he pyment of rent. Such a plan would be found to be Quebec and more rearrily in O device. Rad by the leading Tories of Ottawa county has no have to the pacter to name. Continuing, opened the eyes of the people of Russell to Lord Hartington and the real read is for the true character of the man who is seeking the agentian crisis were to be found in providing Lorger productive employment by the people or in voluctary emigration e sandtal and supported by the local name vites (Carrie) Stul where landlords a to the is making a galent light. It will be reasonable to the engoged. It would not be took that this constitution, which had a fire possible to got and of the ultimate account berge was right and straight ward. It was the duty of the Government to Lit on men on well in an illegal compleand and prevent their leading ashay on u's who were their dupes. Mr. Glaste re had declared that the id n of campaign had remate consequence, the rejection of any measure I to the people morally cutified to take the law into their own hands and do what Parliament had refused to do ? (Cheory.) If the plan of campaign was not illegal, if its and result in the total de truction of the nower of the landlord to obtain may rent, excepting what the tenant chose to pay. The suppression of the plan was a necesty, if order was to be preserved, Mr. Parmed had referred to the probable recurrence of dynam to outrages. He admitted that Mr. Parnell was not in a position to control dynamico crimes, but he was in a position to disown them. (Cheers) They were not disowned Mr. Parnell contented himself with warning Parliament that if a certain course were pursued the dynamiters might resume operations. As to home rule, there remained a stead-fast, solid barrier of a hundred votes against Mr. Gladatone's scheme. (Cheers.) It was idle and useless for the Home Rulers to present a vapue resolution to the house on the ground that they had the confidence of the Irieh people, knowing that they must secure the approval of the British nation,

Viscount Kdcoursio (Liberal), Samuel Storey (Radical) and Hy. H. Fowler (Liberal) spoke in favor of the amendment. Mr. Sexton adjourned the debate.

"Of earthly goods, the best is a good wife A bid, the bitterest curse of carch y life."

How many wives who to day are almost distrac ed because of their many altments, all trace of decays of their many althousts, all teneing to make home unhappy, would become the best of all earthly goods it they go, rid of their troubles by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfaining remedy for those diseases and weaknesses which effect the favority of the factors of the contraction of the factors the female sex. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on these diseases, illustrated by numerous wood-cuts and colored plates. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Chevalier van Elewyck, of Louvain, has just perfected, after thirty-eight years of labor, a machine for recording all music extemporised upon the piano. His invention is worked by means of electricity, and he has been assisted in the mechanical details by M. Kermiss, an engineer of Brussels.

HIGH LIVING.

High living is unquestionably bad for the iver, but whether from that or other causes, the liver becomes deranged, the best ours for liver complaint or biliqueness, is that standard medicine for sale by all dru gists, Burdack Blood Bitters. Remember B. B. B. is the special trade mark of this medicine.

In conversation we should talk, not to please ourselves, but to gratify or instruct whether it is adapted to the time. the place, and the company .- Sir W. Temple.

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleoplessness, weak stomach, indi-gestion, dyspepsis, &c., relief is sure. The only nerve medicino for the price in market. In vial at 25 cents

At St. Petersburg a lady recently appeared at a Court reception in a dress, precisely the same as that worn by the Empress. The accident was not noticed until the lady was presented. The Czar observed the embar and rassing situation, but said with a laugh, "My Generals and I wear the like uniform.

"If they raised the No Papery ory solely not the ladies !" which were the . It will placente, or place on 13 in of exact his part early a group of RIS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1867

THE district Orange Lodge of the County of Carleton has passed a resolution unanimously endorsing the candidature of Sir John Macdonald. This is sufficient proof of the sympathy that exists between the Promier and his Mail-clad supporters.

PAUPER DUKES and penniless Earls ap nealing to the Lord Mayor of London to raise a fund in aid of the Irish landlords dcprived of their livelihood by the National League is a truly touching spectacle. It is indeed satisfactory to see the brutes brought to beggary. Let them go and work for a living.

MR. THOMAS WHITE is always making "telling" apeeches, it his own daily kazoo is to be believed. Now Tommy, stand up like a little man and tell us how the doctrine of "political exigencies" accounts for fourteen prices for printing ? There is room tor much display of cratory in dealing with this

invited the very poor to help themselves to his mill refuse, worth about twenty cents a cord. This is not bribery-it is pure generosity. But his mill hands remember that he is always the first to cut down wages.

SIR JOHN, at Kingston, last Saturday, assumed personal responsibility for the execution of Riel. He said : "Riel was a murderer and was hanged for his offence. If I had been hanged next day in consequence of my enforcing the law I would have hanged him." Very well. The rebel was hanged : now comes the trial of the man who caused the rebaldor.

SPEAKING in Halton the other day on the national debt. Hon. Mr. White said that if the Government were returned to power, and it were measury for the development of this of the elections, is improbable; and any country that further debt should be incurred, great disturbance to business from this cause, that further debt would be incurred for the | we think, need not be foured. prosperity of the country. According to this Montreal Journal of Commerce, Feb. 41 sapient deliverance, debt is prosperity. Hitherto all mankind has been of a contrary opinian, but Tory financing is like Tory logic; ananable to neither rule nor reason.

A Correspondent at Aspy Bay, N.S. writes :-" Enclosed please find my annual subscription for THE TRUE WITNESS. May your efforts in the cause you defend meet with the same measure of success as it did on the last occasion when you stood up so man fully for the rights of religion in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, without regard to creed or nationality. You deserve the support of every right thinking man in the Dominion. I am a true blue Grit and a Presbyterian Protestant." This is a fair Presbyterian Protestant." This is a fair sample of hundreds of letters received by us from all parts of the Dominion,

Mr. Blake has achieved a great political success in bringing back into sctive sympathy with the Reform party the great body of Liberal manufacturers who left the party in 1878. This is a signal proof of the conflitence felt by these gentlemen in the wisdom aud probity of the great Liberal leader, and furnishes an unanswerable retort to those Tory journals and speakers who are raising the false cry that a Liberal victory would be disastrous to the manufacturing industries of the country. In another place will be found an address to Mr. Blake by western manufacturers.

Among the countles in eastern Ontario sure to be redeemed on the 22nd is North Renfrew. the No Popery cry on the lines laid down by sent by the people to overcome him. But

the organ of bigotry and boodle, The Mail. Yet with that hypocrisy which has become a marked characteristic of the Macdonaldite candidate everywhere, he pretends to Catholics, whose votes he desires to get, that he is the most tolerant man in the world. But we are glad to know that he is thoroughly understood and despised by the Catholics of Renfrew, who a short time ago were treated to a view of his real sentiments by his personal organ, the Pembroke Standard. That paper endorsed the anti-Catholic policy of The Mail and declared it to be the true policy of the Conservative party. Mr. White must have thought that he could be elected without people he has chosen to defy are aware of the mission they have to fulfil in this election. It will give us supreme satisfaction to chronicle the defeat of Peter White along with the rast of the bigots and boodlers on the 22od.

CATHOLICS have small reason to regard the Tory press with confidence. The Hamilton Spectator, which Sir John loves so well as to pay two prices for printing, calls certain electors, when expressing dissent from Tory to say that I, as a bishop, would consider it doctrines, "A gang of Roman Catholic roughs—graduates of the Separate Schools of Hamilton," Sir John Macdonald has also placed on record that, to use his own words, "He has no confidence in the breed." We can assure him in return that "the breed" has to confidence in him, as he will discover on the 22ad.

DRIVEN to desperation at the prospect of defeat, the Tories have laid extensive schemes for manipulating the ballots and falsifying the returns. Every species of electioneering rascality has been arranged, and will be put in practice wherever possible. This is a great danger which Liberals everywhere must be prepared to counteract, expose and prevent. Remember the rascally hallot pressing in the local elections of Quebec. Perhaps a summary example made of a returning officer here and there, who should be discovered in these rractices, would have a salutary effect.

MR. HACKETT, ex.M.P., is rnnning again in his old constituency. He is a very smooth and nice member of the Boodle Brigade, and principally distinguished as an Irish Catholic who voted against Home Rule and in favor of "Costigan's abortion." We see by the Charlottetown papers that he has been hauled over the coals by his constituents. At a public meeting he referred to certain rumors that were affoat concerning his employment by the C. P. R. He denied that he had been so employed, but admitted that a friend of his had a contract, and that he had gone in as partner. He admitted that he had made enough out of the job to pay off all his debts and build him a house, and that his intention for the future was to reside as a glimpse of the sort of morality prevailing among the Macdonaldites. But this Mr. Hackett was one of the men who voted away millions upon millions of public mensy to the C. P. R., and joined in the general city, is a good specimen of his class. He has members of parliament as a reward for their pliant subscryiency. What hope is there for just legislation or henorable action from men who publicly proclaim their own dishonor after the fashion of this Boodlen an Hackett? What can the Irish people of Prince Edward Island expect from such a Home Ruler? Out with him.

> THE best financial authorities in the country are quite satisfied that a change of Government will be a benefit rather than the reverse, as the Torics contend, Commercial journals are always cautious in the expression of their views. Expressions like the following may, therefore, be taken as a very good antidote to the wail set up by the minister? organs at the prespect of a Tery defeat on the 22ad :--

(From the Monetary Times, Feb. 4.) Any grant phange in the tariff, as a result

"Whatever feeling may animate the minds of the adherents of the respective parties in Canada, there can be no two opinions as to the impossibility among us of anything approaching Free Trade as it is understood in England. We must raise a revenue of 30 to 40 millions a year, and as direct taxation is entirely out of the question, the only means left us are the Customs and Excise. The tariff has doubtless some faults of constructien as well as administration, but these are minor differences, and may be adjusted by

ous Government as well as another. The promise s of economical reform made by Mr. Blake con amend themselves to the people at large, irres, "ective of political dif-ferences. There is man, h room from improvement wherever we turn o, "Ir eyes. We have

CANADA, overrun by Tories, Buodlers, Macdonaldites and political parasites of all kinds, resembles a lion devoured by vermin. Sir John Macdonald, like another Jugurtha, frees himself from censure by both ing the tribunes of the people, and may say words of that tyrant :- "O, country A vadv for fate should a buyer rich enough found." But let us hope that the history parallel will be completed. Jugurtha, notwithstanding his afrocious villainies, continued unpunished, and bailed the vongeance of the Roman commonwealth for years, be- comp cause corruption protected him. He had bribed their pa the Senate and the commanders sent against | through > him. But whenever the war was put into the hands of Metalius and Marius, men of rebbing ti ben. honor, he was speedily crashed. In like

now that Blake and Laurier, men of honor, have been entrusted with the duty of punish | parties to the federal compact. ing the tyrant, his overthrow may be expected in the coming encounter. We cannot think of any other result without admitting that our country is no longer fit for freedom, because our people have become false and

Wrru audacious defiance of truth. the Obarlottetown Herald says :-

"We have the assurance of Bishop Cleary that Sir John Macdonald is not only no enemy to Catholica, but that he has often done them good service, while it is notorious thought that he could be elected without that Archbishop Lynch—a most zealous Catholic assistance, but he will find that the detender of the Faith—is an ardent supporter of the present Federal Government, and has expressed himself within the last few days as warmly interested in its return to power.'

Here is Bishop Cleary's latest statement, made in an interview with a Globe reporter :--

"But since you seem to think that my endorsement of the letter of the pastor of Trenton might be interpreted as an intimetion of my wish that Catholic votes be cast in this Dominion election for Conservatives in preference to Reformers, I authorize you most ungracious on my part to encourage my people to vote against the Reform party, who so honorably, and despite of such grievous temptations to join the No Popery crusade, sustained us and our Catholic rights in the recent terrible struggle with the demon of bigotry.

As for Archbishop Lycch, everybody knows that His Grace has been villified by the Tory press for the last fifteen months because of his friendship for the Liberal party. He never made use of the words attributed to him by the Herald.

RECENTLY we made editorial reference to the proposal of Sir Charles Tupper to form a government in Nova Scotia excluding Catholics. Quoting from a speech of Mr. McDonald, of Pictou, in the Nova Scotia Legislature, Mr. Jones showed that the first attempt of Tupper's political life was to form a "No Popery" party in that Province. What Mr. McDonald said was this .---

"Taking me by the arm he (Tupper) said, McDonald, I think you will agree with me that the time has arrived in this Province that the Protestants from both sides of politics in this House, and particularly the young men from the country, should meet together, compare notes, and see if they cannot organize Government that will be free from the Roman Catholic control which this Government is subjected to.'

This quotation was made by Mr. Jones at a public meeting in Halifax. Sir Charles was present on the platform and did not deny the truth of the statement. Thus in his No Popery proclivities Sir Charles is a worthy successor to Sir John. The Halifax Herald, Tapper's principal organ, says, with the editorial "we," of those who interrupted Tupper's Halifax speech, "they did not succeed in preventing the Liberal-Conservative in the County. This is all very refreshing | Chieftain from delivering one of the most scathing exposures," etc., etc. And so he is regarded us the leader of the Tory party by his immediate followers, and now that Catholics find him in accord with The Mail, McCarthy, White and the rest of the MR. PERLEY, Tory candidate for Ottawa scramble for jobs given by that company to boodlers, they will know how to deal with him.

LOOK OUT FOR TORY BRIBERS.

Our despatches on Saturday contained the information that the Central Reform Committee some days ago were furnished with information from Ottawa that a large sum of money-no less than \$4 000-had, upon Sir John Macdonald's return from Toronto, after his interview with the Tory manufacturers in the billiard room of the Queen's hotel, been forwarded to Messrs. W. R. Northrop, of Belleville, and D. R. Murphy, of Trenton-two well known agents of the Tory party in Hastings and Northumberland. Reliable evidence as to where a large portion of this money was placed by these gentlemen has been furnished to the committee, and writs were issued on Friday against each of them for \$10 000, for corrupt practices, under the Mentica Act,

Additional information has also been reccired that money for bribery purposes has been sent from Ottawa to other constituencies, and evidence is accumulating that a wholesale system of corruption has been entered upon by the Tory managers. It is satisfactory to know that the bribers are being tracked, and that they will be summarily arrested and punished. Therefore-LOOK OUT FOR TORY DRIBERS AND CAPTURE THEM.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The first session of the new parliament of Ontario was opened yenterday. The speech by the Licut. Governor will be read with in terest. It deals with a number of important questions, foremost among which is a reference to the unsettled state of the provincial boundaries owing to the neglect of the federal government to implement the decision of the Privy Council. That decision was in favor of the claim of Ontario, yet Sir John Macdonald refuses to recognize it, and is paying large sums to his legal friends out of the Dominion treasury to carry on litigation for private persons whom he has fraudulently endowed with grants of timber and mining rights in the disputed territory. This resistance to the is a flagrant instance of the lengths Sir John in any instance; in the second, they were is prepared to go in his policy of centraliza-

in and encroachments on provincial rights. this conduct the people of Ontario are lled to pay, not only for the defence of ovincial rights, but also to contribute. edoral taxation, for the prosecution 's claims of those who are bent on of the bo 8of their local resources. Here rebbing to have a work strong argument why the Premier's speech, which we publish in full, Mr. Peter White is the Tory candidate, who, manner we have seen Sir John Macdonald the people information is working bribs Parliaments, and downtoned the people in the pe according to reliable information, is working bribe Parliament; and corrupt many leaders the No Popery cry on the lines laid down by sent by the people is overthe root of the province. Mr. Mercier's precise and interest in the preservation of peace and bestowing his fealty and unselfish support the overthe roll of the place of men who of the province. Mr. Mercier's precise and interest in the preservation of peace and bestowing his fealty and unselfish support and their interest in the preservation of peace and bestowing his fealty and unselfish support

The interests of the working classes are to be cared for by amendments to the Factory Act. which Mr. Mowat put into operation in spite of the Ottawa ministry, and in the proposal to abolish contract prison lator. Legislation is also promised with reference to of what has to be done, and he goes about Education, the appointment and jurisdiction his work in a business manner. There is of Police Magistrates, etc. An important no flummery, no extravagant promises, elections. There can be no paltering for a subject is the proposal to instruct the children | but a marly, earnest statement of the in the public schools with reference to the offect of alcoholic stimulants on the human body. Altogether the programme for the zession is eminently practical, and will, doubtless, result in much good to the pro-

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

An elective Senate.

Honest government. Reciprocity with the United States. Reform of the Superannuation sytem.

Economy and retrenchment in the public

Preservation of Provincial autonomy and provincial rights.

Canada to have the right to negotiate ommercial treaties. The Scott Act to be enforced wherever

ccepted by the people. Removal of grievances under which North-

West settlers now labor. Acceptance of the decision of Her Majesty n the Boundary case.

Manhood suffrage, with the repeal of the Franchise and Gerrymander acts.

The Northwest lands for the settler and not for the speculator and land grabber.

Aid to legitimate railway enterprise, bu nothing for political jobbers or "Bays" No sale or lease of national property, except by public auction after advertise-

ment Compulsory arbitration in labor disputes between corporate bodies and their em-

The discontinuance of all assisted immigration. Protection of Canadian labor as well as capital.

Reform of administration of Northwest Indian affairs, and removal of incompetent, have every reason to believe. Every man who dishonest and immoral chicials.

No member of parliament or senu or to be interested personally in any contract with the government, under the penalty of disqualification.

CENTRALIZATION VS. PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

Resistance to Sir John Macdonald's contralizing policy is a great feature in the present federal contest. The Liberal party in the four great provinces made it their leading cry in the local elections and won every time. Now they are united from Ontario to the sea for the preservation of the federal system, which can only be secured by the overthrow of Macdonaldite Casarism. Although foiled and beaten in the constant and irritating encroachments he has always been making on the constitutional rights of the provinces, Sir John persists in his destructive policy. He has thus compelled the Liberal provincial governments to make common Scotia seeks not to preserve confederation, but to get out of it. Admitting the fact that the cry of secession is popular in that province, it must be borne in mind that Federal misgovernment is the cause of the discontent Should the Liberals be successful in the treatment may be relied on to do away cada," and may be described as a place where with existing grievances and restore harmony among all parts of the confederation. This is the intention of the Liberal the city when he ratifed the bones of Riel, leaders, and it is this hope which inspires the and appealed to his Protestant hearers to four provincial Liberal governments to unite | rally to his side, and work for the defeat of the Tory Government at Ottawa. It is felt that the union must become unworkable thou's Sir John Macdonald be longer permitted to continue his unconstitution 1, vexations and disintegrating policy of centralization. We are thus furnished with a strong reason for believing that the 22ad will witness the defeat of the Tory party. With all its Sir Charles Tupper proposed to adopt the pritentions for having done great things for No Poptry cry. Mr. Jones said: "Sir cated, and an assurance given to the people existing institutions and a deadlock between towards the Catholic body, but he dare not less true than those who are fighting the Federal and Provincial Governments can only be avoided by restoring the balance of power which Sir John has so long If there he would return to his first love, as and persistently sought to destroy. Every province is as much interested as Quebec was once more particularly supposed to be. It seems, therefore, impossible that any Government at Ottawa could successfully resist the combined and active determination of the four great previoces to get rid of it. In former elections we know what potent machines the Tery local Governments were in the hands of federal ministers. But now that they are actively hostile, it will be very strange indeed if they do not secure the defeat of a party whose continuance in power means the destruction of provincial rights.

HON. MR. MERCIER ON THE SITUA TION.

Last Saturday all the members of Mr Mercier's cabinet were re-elected by acclamation. The Conservatives were wise not to attempt opposition. But their wisdom was, doubtless, the result of the necessities of their position decision of the highest tribunal in the Empire In the first place they could not hope to succeed afraid of another crushing defeat on the eve of the Federal elections, and the consequent demoralization of their party. However that may be, the efection of the new ministry by acclamation is a proof that the people are in anxious that he should have a full and fair opportunity for redeeming the Province from the cheatic state in which his predecessors left it. will be read with profound interest. It is a

called upon to perform is admirably stated and will secure him the confidence of all classes in the province. The calmness, circumspection and simplicity of his statement are in marked contrast to the utterances we have been accustomed to hear from Conservative leaders in positions similar to his. He has a business idea difficulties he has been called upon to face through the culpable mismaragement of his predecessors, and an honest declaration of the his madness to plungs the country into civil policy by which he proposes to rescue the province from its difficulties. His declaration that much would depend on the result of the elections on the 22nd is suggestive to the people as to the course they should take on that importaut day. "The province, he was convinced, would readily get out of its embarassment if the Dominion went in favor of Mr. Blake." A change of government at Ottawa would result in a reconsideration of the relations between the Dominion and all the provinces, and Mr. Mercier felt sure that such arrangements would be arrived at as would set matters right without imposing new burdens on the people. Thir, with the proposition to invite all the provinces to a conference at Quebec to discuss the situation and the remedies for their various grievances are, perhaps, the most important points in this singularly able speech. It will thus be seen that, in the estimation of the other four principal provincial governments, the accession to power in the Dominion of Mr. Blake is a necessity for the preservation of the confederation. Should that much desired consummation be unfortunately prevented, Mr. Mercier indicates the nature of the crisis that must follow by saying he would have to "lay the entire matter before the people and ask their assistance." The stability of our institutions, the public peace, the preservation of our provincial liberties depend upon the expulsion of Sir John Macdonald from power, and the establishment in his stead of a government that will place the constitution on a mutually satisfactory and enduring foundstion. This is the great object to be gained in the elections of the 22nd, and we hope and trust it may be accomplished. That it shall be, we desires the restoration of peace and harmony, and that a stop shall be put to the machinations of the Anarchists at Ottawa, will turn out and work untiring till this one great question is decided. The existence of the Dominion, the material welfare, the personal happiness of the prople are at stake, and the decision is in their own hands.

NO FORERY THE ISSUE.

No Popery has long been a cry held in reit was proposed, but Sir John was afraid to

raise it then. When the Riel affair occurred and he was compelled by the Orange back. bone of his party to execute that unfortunate lunatic, he took it up and worked it through The Mad for all it was worth. Alarmed at | and his God to secure their political extincits failure he faintly repudiated it, but we tion. Not one of the wretched crew should that he still believes it has a porency clared that the sole cause why the where they may. Crush the infamous ! cause against him. It may be said that Nova Catholics of Quebec have desertd him is because he hanged Riel. Evidently be realizes the fact that this province is lost to the Tory party or he would not, in his despair, hoist again the flag under which his followers marched to defeat in Quebro and Oaterio. Kingston is an Orange Dominion elections, a change of policy and city. It has been called "the Derry of Cathe 12th of July lasts all the year round. Sir John no doubt considered this complexion of

> All along we have maint-ined that Sir John was in perfect accord with the sentiments of his chief organ and his speech at Kingston confirms that view. Sir Charles Tupper is also of the same mind, for we find in the speech of Mr. A. G. Jones at Halifax. when that gentleman castigated the Great Stretcher the other day, proof that years ago go into Ohtario, where 'No Popery' was the erv of his party, and deliver the same speech. exhibited in the early part of his career when

> government of the day was not." As we write, a telegram comes from Toronto, informing us that in a speech by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, president of the Conservative Union of Ontario, published in the Tory campaign sheet, The Standard, that gentleman comes out squarely on The Mail No Popery platform.

he had made a proposition to Mr. McDonald,

of Pieton, to consider the advisibility of

forming a government that would be free

from Catholic control, as he alleged the

This declaration, following so closely on Sir John's deliverance in the same sense at Kingston, leaves no doubt as to the determination of the leaders of the Tory party to run the elections on the No Popery cry. The issue is now plain to all the world. The Tory programme, to conquer Quebec, despoil the Catholic Church, abolish Catholic schools and exclude Catholics from all ahare in the government, or smash Confederation into its original fragments, is before the country.

A more momentous issue could not be raised. It is a distinct declaration of civil war and must be met with all the strength of a thited people. The danger threatened accord with Mr. Mercier's administration, and is extreme and shows to what lengths of turpitude the Tory leaders are prepared to go in their despair at the fate in store for

will establish harmonious relations with all exact appreciation of the duties he has been good government, must now realize the extreme peril of the political situation. The crimes of the Government were heinous enough without this list and worst strocity. Friends of order everywhere must unite to put down, at once and forever, the hideous monster of sectarian strife which Sir John and his lieutenant McCarthy have called to their aid in these moment with it, for prompt and energetic means must be taken without delay to let Sir John know that he will not be permitted in strife and wreck the happiness of the people whom he has robbed and misgoverned so long.

We appeal to all right thinking men, of every creed and class, to unite for the suppression of this dangerous cry. The crisis is the gravest that ever confronted the country, and must be met with calm but unflinching determination. We rely on the same good sense among the people which inspired the Protestants of Ontario, in the recent provincial contest, to rebuke in a fitting manner this insane attempt of the Tory Isaders to set the pecpie at variance in the most futile and destructive of all issues. The Catholics of the Domínion are but little less than half of the entire populaticn. Does Sir John imagine for a moment that they will permit him to play the role Government of Quebec, as well as in that of the in Canada that Cromwell played in Ireland ? He has at last reached the bottom of his perfidy; and having thus come out as an uncompromising enemy of the public peace he must be smashed without hesitation or thought of mercy.

TORIES AND HOME RULE.

Attention 's requested to the letter of our Ottawa correspondent bearing on the question of Home Rule and how it was dealt with by L berals on one side and Tories on the other. All the facts and quotations in this letter have been carefully verified and cannot be controverted. Not alone Irishmen, but friends of freedom everywhere, will see in the record presented conclusive evidence of Sir John Macdonald's hatred of the Irish cause and his anxiety to show his sympathy for the Irish landlords and his desire to render what. service he could to the Tories of the old country in their efforts to keep Ireland under the heel of the oppressor. In this connection, we must again call attention to the conducts of those Irish Catholics in Parliament-COS. TIGAN, CURRAN, DALY, McGREEVY, BURNS, COUGHLAN, HACKETT, who basely, treacherously deserted and betrayed the cause of Ireland and voted for the amendserve by the Tories. We know that in 1883 ment written by Sir John in the interests of the Orango enemies of Irish freedom, and proposed by John Costigan. Every Irishmon in the constituencies where those men present themselves for re-election should hold himself bound in sacred duty to his country ee by his recent speech in Kingston he permitted ever to raise his head again among Irishmen, or wag his slavish tongue among a certain class. He has de- in the hearing of honest men, come from

Where would the cause of Home Rule be to-day if the Nationalists in the British Parliament had acted as the Irish members of the Canadian House have acted? And how was Irish representation made truly National? Was it by the people of Ireland returning to Parliament the weak, subservient tools of the Ministry? Was it by committing their destinies to the hands of pap-suckers like Costi-GAN, CURRAN, DALY, MCGREEVY, PURNS, COUGHLAN and HACKETT?

NO!

It was by getting rid of all such slaves and traitors, and permitting none to represent the sacred cause of Irish freedom but men whose honor and patriotism were above suspicion ! If Irishmen in Conada would emulate their countrymen at home they will do the same. and on the 22nd of th's month bury the whole Boodlers Brass Band under the mountainous ballots of an indignant people! In this way only can the loyalty, the patriotism, the honor of the Irish in the Dominion be vindihe union, it has really become a menace to Charles has boasted of his liberal spirit of Ireland that their brothers beyond the sea the old fight on the old sod.

A TAME DEFENCE.

It is a well known psychological fact that when a person is in that poculiar condition known as being in love the object of his affection is simply perfection-

"She is all his fancy painted her; She's lovely, she's divine.

To admit even a suspicion that she is aught but a miracle of all that is good and beautiful would be treason, for which death itself would be too lenient a punishment. Such was the draggletail Dulcinea de Tobosa in the eyes of the infatuated Knight of La Mancha. It was not the reality which excited the amused contempt of other men that filled his glowing imagination and fired a passion as ardent and as pure as any we know of in the wide realms of romance. But from the boundless treasures of his affection he endowed her with attributes resplendent as those that Spenser lavished on his fairest reroines.

Some such thought as this must occur to everyone who reads Mr. Edward Murphy's letter to the Dublin Nation, and reproduced here in the nick of time to do service for the Tory party. Like a veritable Quixote, our respected townsman faces a disgusted, inoredulous public, vaunting the inimitable beauties and virtues of the party to which he has given his support for many years. How could any one Business men, workingmen, in fact all men dream of such a thing as a gentle-

spon an unworthy party? Alas, had human nature and history not admonished us by constant examples of men of the loftiest virtue and purest motives defending the worst of causes, we might be inclined to put some store by Mr. Murchy's argument. Perhaps the common human failing which causes men to remember long past much better than more recent events may account for Mr. Murphy's forgetting the No-Popery crusade of the Tory party, to which he is so deeply attached, during the recent Ontario election compaigu. And, perhaps, we must charitably suppose that he has not read the declaration of Bishop Cleary of Kingst n. If so let us again quote those memorable words of the dustinguished prelate :--

"I authorize you to say that 1, as a Bishop, would consider it most ungracious on my part to encourage my people to vote against the Reform party, who so honorably, and in despite of such grevious temptations to join the No Popery crusade, sustained us and our Catholic rights in the recent terrible struggle with the demon of bigotry."

If this has escaped the attention of Mr. Murphy, he surely could not have been unaware of the long continued and persistent attacks-attacks that have never been disewned or rebuked by the Conservative 4th and 6th May, 1886, and the very decisive leaders-made by the Conservative press character given thereto by the Orange memupon the Venerable Archbishop Lynch, the bers who voted for the amendment drawn up upon the Venerable Archbishop Lynch, the by Sir John Macdonsld and moved by Mr. Catholic Church, Catholic institutions and Coetigan, both these worthics bave attempted the Catholic people.

strange that any man, pretending to a know- resolution." ledge of positical movements in Canada, and out of Parliament in relation to the No to the Irish electors. The idea of the Cana-Popery howlings of the Tory party. Mr. Murphy can quote from The Daily Witness and other papers, yet he ignores facts that have been ringing from every housetop for the last fifteen months.

On May 18th, 1886, The Mail, then the accredited organ of the Conservative party, made the following editorial remarks:--

"Hessians in politics, like Hessians in war, are entitled to the dirty shilling for which they have covenanted, but to nothing more, and even that is flung to them with con tempt.

Leagues and covenants without number have met in this city in times past, to arrauge for the sale of the Irish Catholic vote. usually, we regret to say, under the immediate patronage of spiritual guides, who ought to have known that corruption is an unclean thing, whether perpetrated by communities or by individuals.

For nine long months this sort of journalistic deviltry was kept up day after day by The Mail and echoed by the Hamilton Spectator, London Free Press, Victoria Warder and a host of minor Tory organs, till the Haldima id election cama on. Ta that contest Mr. Thomas White, Mr. Dalton Mc-Carthy and Mr. Aifred Boultbee, stumping for the paper. He said the alterations had been the Tery candidate, i sulted and reviled the Catholic religion and people. Throughout it all Sir John Macdonald remained silent on the had toned down the resolutions to suit his subject. At the same time he gave government subject. At the same time he gave government ed the consculated copy. This was the first printing to the extent of tens of thousands of thing that caused suspicious of Mr. Costidollars to the No Popery organs. But when | gan's sincerity as a home Ruler when his the Liberal victory in Haldimand proved the patriotism conflicted with his party allegiance. anti-Catholic cry a dead failure, he made a In a speech of faint repudiation of The Mail only, as his organ, but called it "a great paper," and said Mr. Blake supported the resolutions. But he he "was proud to have its support."

Was Mr. Murphy ignorant of all of these facts when he wrote his letter to The Nation ? If so, he must have been the only man in tegrity of the Empire, and if the rights and Canada enjoying so unaccountable an oblivion to passing events. It has been said of some menthat confirmation strong as holy writ sannot make them believe contrary to what most important subject." they wish to believe, but conviction is forced hoof of "the minority" protruded by Sir John apon them in the end, and leaves them only Mandonald in the Costigan amendment of astonishment and regret. Or perhaps a prospective seat in the Senate may have bed semething to do not be a compared that "the time has come when the compared to the compared that the time has come when the compared to the compared that the time has come when the compared to the compare had something to do with the extraordinary obliviousness of Mr. Murphy to matters which have ranged the vast body of his countrymen in Canada in opposition to the etc. With reference to this Government of Sir John Macdonald.

A TRAITOR UNMASKED.

One of the most astounding revelations of political rascality has lately been exposed in the county of Beauce. Mr Jos. Poirier came out as a Liberal-Independent candidate for the county and was supported by the Liberals. But it now turns out that he was merely a tool in the hands of the Government all the time he was pretending to oppose them. | pared with the original draft. The next step The publication of the following letter from Sir Hector Langevin to a gentleman in Beauce exposes the secret turpitude of the game that occurred in the session of 1886. Irish hearts was being played :--

QUEBEC, Jan. 22ad, 1887. DEAR SIR, -The Federal elections are approaching, and I hear that Mr. Poirier is the old count; about to present himself as a candidate in the county of Beauce and that he will be supported by all our friends. We believe it to be the general interest of our party that he should be returned. Under the present oircumstances, I hope that you will also help him by giving him your earnest support and that you will not oppose him.

By so doing you will specially oblige,

Yours etc., Hecror L. Langevin.

It is not astonishing that there should be strong expressions of indignation at conduct so grossly treacherous and dishoncrable. As soon as Mr. Poirier's conspiracy was discovered, the Liberals placed a strong straight candidate in the field in the person of Dr. Godbout, around whom all men in the county who value public honesty and despise knavery are rallying. He will be elected by a majority that will be a crushing rebuke to Sir Hector and his contemptible tool Poirier.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU IN PARIS. PARIS, Feb. 14.—Cardinal Taschereau while here only received visits from Canadians and church dignitaries. He was reserved in ex-

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Home Rule Movement in Canada—Risks Home Rule Resolutions of 1882 - Mr. Blake's Manly Protest-Tory Batred of Abortional Amendment - A Review in about View of the Elections-The Division List-Michael Davitt's and Justin McCartby's Declaration in Favor of Mr. Blake.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 .- It is necessary now, on the eve of polling, to refresh the minds of our people as to the Home Rule issue in relation to the present contest between parties in the subject, in order that there may be no misunderstanding and to make some alight corrections. There is sode in our parliamentary history more thuroughly exposed than the miserable, but unfortunately successful, dodge by which the Government of Sir John Macdonald

BURKED MR. BLAKE'S RESOLUTION in favor of Home Rule. Notwithstanding the great publicity given to the debate of the recently to deceive the friends of Home Rule indeed, it appears more than passing by representing that the "amendment was more beneficial than Mr. Blake's original

Lett anyone should be misled by the Orange should be so blinded by party sympathy as anti-Home Rule Premier or his Irish out's not to have heard of Mr. Blake's speeches in paw, a brief review of the question is not out of place now that ministers are on their knees dian parliament interfering with a suggestion to the Imperial Government in favor of a measure of

JUSTICE TO IRELAND

was first mooted by Mr. Blake in the session of 1880, when he expressed the hope that the then recent accession to power of a Liberal administration in England would lead very shortly to the concession of some measure of Home Ruie to the Irish people. There was no very hearty response by Purliament to Mr. Blake's plea. Meantime, the agitation grew in potency on both sides of the Atlantic, and in 1882 the question was again brought up in the house by formal resolution embodying an address to Her Majusty. Meetings had been held throughout the country at which resolutions were adopted in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. To give the popular feeling thus expressed its full weight, the Irish members of the Senate and House of Commons met at Ottawa and drew up

A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS which they placed in the hands of Mr. Costigan for presentation to Parliament. That gentleman was chosen on account of his position as a prospective member of the Cabinet. The resolutions were put on the Commons paper as agreed. Strange to relate, when the time came for moving them Mr. Costigan apologized to the House for producing resolutions which were not the same as those on made to overcome objections which had been made by certain members. The real truth of the matter was that Sir John Macdonald own views, and Mr. Costigan humbly accept-

THRILLING ELOQUENCE. weaker than the resolutions proposed in the first instance. Particularly he objected to the interpolation "if consistent with the instatus of the minority are fully protected and secured," etc. Mr. Blake said :- "There ought to be no if or ands in the expression " of the views of the Canadian people on this Mark this 1886. The emasculated resolution also conyour Majesty's clemency may, without in jury to the United Kingdom, he extended to those persons who are now imprisoned in Ire-" land charged with political offences only,"

"It is not an application for elemency and "express, but a hope that the ordinary con-"stitutional right of every British subject "may be extended to these particular British subjects-namely the right of habens corpus and trial by their peers for any offence with which they may be charged against the law of the land to which they belong." In conclusion he urged the adoption of the resolutions, although on these points he thought they were woak and unsatisfactory, comin the evolution of

TORY HATRED OF HOME RULE everywhere were bounding with hope when Mr. Gladstone in reduced his Home Rule bill. On the other hand Ocange Tory antinathy to the measure was boiling over in the old country and in Canada. was chought, if the Canadian parliament was sincere 1882, for the representatives of the Canadian people to speak out and strengthen the hands of tae friends of Ireland in the British Parliament. A deputation was ap-pointed by the St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Society, of this c.ty, to wait upon Mr. Costigan and request him to move a resolution in the House of Commons advo-cating Home Rule. To the intense disgust of the deputation

MR. COSTIGAN DECLINED TO MOVE. The society then determined to apply to Mr. Blake. When the deputation called on that gentleman he consented at once, and informed them that he had already made said :up his mind, but was waiting for Mr. Costigan. On being informed of the Minister's reinsal the matter was settled. The session was far advanced, but Mr. Blake took immediate action and moved the resolution which embodied the full expression of Irish sentiment regarding Mr. Gladstone's bill. It was presented in the form of an address to the Queen as that of 1882 had been. Sir John requested Mr. Blake to allow it to stand for a couple of days in order to give the House time to consider it and come to an understanding. Mr. Costigan also stated that meantime a conference would be held, when an understanding would probably be arrived pressing cpinions, but had no sympathy with Dr. McG ynn, though looking at the latter's at as to the best and most suitable form of enormous influence he may advise the Pope to resolution. Mr. Riske consented. That manner in which he has spoken out for Home Bulgarian dispute a conciliate him.

Ministers had made no suggestion regarding the resolution in the meantime. But when Mr. Blake had concluded a powerful speech, Mr. Costigun, in a halting, miservs. Sir John and Costigan-Story of the rable, mumbling manner, proposed an amendment, which was not an address to the Queen or anybody else, and which eliminated the beart and soul from Mr. Blake's resolution, Home Rule-Sir John Shows the Coven and interpolated, as in 1882, this time with most - The Binority Plea - Costigan's emphasis of repetition, the wretched plea

> "THE RIGHTS AND STATUS OF THE MINORITY." had formerly condemned as unnecessary and prejudicial, he refused to accept the amendfollowed. Sir John was furious. The Tory frish contingent looked as if they would dry up and blow away. The Orange members flattened out their races to the proper 12th July expression. Sir John scribbled notes to various members behind him, and

After a few speeches had been made Mr. McMallen (Liberal) moved, in amendment to the amendment to add the following :- "And that this House is confirmed and strength ened, by the events which have occurred 'since the passage of the Home Rule resolu-"tions in 1882, in its convictions that the true interests of both Ireland and the rest " of the Empire will be served in the highest "degree by the granting of Home Rule to

In the debate that followed, Mr. O'Brien (Orange Tory) made a speech in vehement opposition to Home Rule, and wound up by sying: "I shall vote for the amendment of Mr. Coatigan simply on the ground that it is just the one of all the three that I think is likely to have the least effect."

to have the teast eject.

Mr. Wallace, of York, another Orange
Tory, followed this up by declaring he would
not support Mr. Blake's resolution "because not support Mr. Blake's resolution it asks the House to affirm the principle of Mr. Gladstone's Bill giving a measure of Hone Rule to Ireland.'

THE COSTIGAN ABORTIONAL AMENOMENT

was carried. It was immediately cabled to England and at once seized by the anti-Irish Tory press and party there and trumpeted forth as condemnatory of Home Rule by the Canadian Parliament. In the face of these indisputable facts, how much more than monumental is the impudence oi Sir John and Mr. Costigan in saying that the amendment was more beneficial to the Home Rule cause than Mr. Blake's reso-

Now that the general election is close at hand it would be well for all Irishmen to know who were with them, who against them on that memorable occasion. Here is the

For the Home Rule Resolutions.

Yeas—Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Auger, Boin (Wentworth), Bechard, Bergeron, Ber-nier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee, Cam-eron (Huror), Cameron (Midelesex), Camp nier. bil (Renfrew), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Cook, Coursol, Davies, Desantaiers (Maskinouge), D. sjavdins, Dupont, Fairbank, Fisher, Forbes, Gigsult, Gillmer, Glen, Guay, Gunn, Harley, Holion, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, King, Kirk, Lauderkin, McIntyre, McMullen, Mills, Mitchell, Mulock, Patterson (Brane), Platt, Ray, Rin fret, Scriver, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Satherland (Oxford), Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wilson, Wright and Yeo-60.

Against the Resolutions

NAYS-Abbott, Allison, Bein (Soulanges), Daoust, Dawson, Desaulaires (St. Maurice) Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett, Facron, Forguson (Loeds and Grenvil), Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Gaudet, rerguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Gaudee, Girouxed, Gorden, Grandbois, Guilbault, Guillett, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Homer, Hertean, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaulbach, Kivert, Kinney, Kranz, Labrosse, Landry (Kent), Landry (Monthingly), Langevin (Sir Heotor), Landry Mandagald (Engl.) Lesage, Macdonald (King's), Macdonald (Sir John), Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmillan lum, McCarthy, McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLeian, McNeil, Masseu, Moffatt, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Orton, Ouimet, Paint, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Pruyn, Reed, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Royal, Rykert, Scott, Shakespeare, Small, Sproule, Stairs, Tas-chereau, Tassé, Taylor, Temple, Thompstr. BLAKE OBSERVED:—

It is not an application for elemency and variance (Albert). Wallace (York), mercy that they demand and that we should (Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Resfrew), Viggle, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland)—118.

Having adopted the mutilated bantling, the question arose what to do with it. Blake proposed to send it to Gladstone and Parest Sir John suggested Lord Salisbury. Fin liv, amid roars of derision, it was ordered to be

TUPPIR ! Irish Nationalist papers tried to put the best ings by styling the amendment "a watered down motion." Mr. O'Brien, ex-M.P. for South Tyrone, while in Canada last year, expressed regret that Mr. Blake's resolution was defeated. He told Rev. Father Flan-nery, of St. Thomas, Ont., that if it had been parcied it would have materially helped the Home Rule cause in the British Parliament These are

THE PLAIN, INDISPETABLE FACUS. They prove Mr. Costigan and the Irish Tories who voted with him to have been recreants, cowards and slaves to Orange Tory masters No epithet, even the worst that angry men bestow in their exasperation on braitors, is too harsh to apply to them. No panishment that can be imposed by the ballot, by universal contempt and exporation, is too severe for mon who, claiming to be Iriah, deserted and betrayed the cause of Ireland at a most criti-

cal moment in her history. MR. MICHAEL DAVIET,

speaking at Montreal on November 26th last, "You will understand that I stand here on

non-political grounds, recognizing neither parties, (hear, hear), but I can assure you that the people of Ireland have appreciated fully the grant services rendered by the Hon. Edward Blake to the course of Home Rule. (Tremendous applause.) hope that his political opponents will follow his good example on this subject, and realize that we only want the same just rights ac-corded the frish as are granted to the English and Canadian people. Mr. Justin McCarthy also contributed his meed of praise to Mr. Blake. Sreaking at Toronto on Nov. 24th last, Mr. McCarthy said :

"I thank my friend, Mr. Blake, for the

Mr. Blake moved again as agreed time he has given his eloquence and his eurnestness and his influence to cnampion that cause, and that at a time when it had far fewer supporters than it is lucky enough

to have at present." Every vote cast for the Liberal candidates in this election is as truly a vote for Home Rule as if it were given in Ireland. Every vote cast for a Tory candidate is just as truly a vote in favor of Orange ascendancy.

DEPOSE SIR JOHN.

Again we find Michael Davitt. speaking to THE RIGHTS AND STATUS OF THE MINORITY." A New York Express reporter on the hope-As these were the words which Mr. Blake ful prospect of the Home Rule movement in America, mentioned, among other cheering indications, that, he expected "in a month ment. I shall never forget the scene that the Liberals would depose Sir John Macdonald, and a new Goveanment would be

OTTAWA, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Papineau, a nephew of the great Reform leader of 1837, is out as the Lib ral candidate in Ottawa county, and has held a series of very successful meetings. At Hul', on Wednesday night, there was a very large gathering. By eight o'clock the hall was crowded to the doors, fully twelve hundred being present. Throughout, the meeting was most enthusiastic description and clearly

showed that the electors of Hull would give a big majority for the Liberal candidate.

Mr. A. Marcoux was appointed chairman, and immediately called on the Liberal candidate to address the meeting.

MR. CAMILLE PAPINEAU

was reclived with deafening cheers. Having thanked the audience for the reception accorded him, he referred to the recent provincial elections in which Mr. Cornier was returned in order that he might support the Ross Taillon Government. But now that that government had been defented, the county was only represented in opposition to the present provincial administration, and consequently they had no influence and could not command any concessions. There was not the slightest doubt cessions. There was not the slightest doubt but that at the coming Federal elections Sir John A. Macdonald would be defeated, and con-equently, if they returned Mr. Alonzo Wright, they would be represented in Opposition in both the Dominion and Provincial Houses, which would tend to make the county a perfect nonentity. In referring to the North-West, he explained that it Sir John had not been guilty of such gross maladministration of affairs in that recent trouble would not have taken re. i-m, the recent trouble would not have taken place. If he had given justice to the oppressed place. If he had given justice to the oppressed scople there instead of sending soldiers with nurkets to subdue them, his action would have teen more honorable and commendable. He-ferring to Mr. Alonzo Wright's candidature he showed that as he had done next to nothing for the county while the Government he supported was in power, it was certainly a poor outlook for their interests if that gentleman was actuared to represent them in Opposition. In cauchasion he promised that if he was elected he would support Mr. Blake, and he sincerely hazed Mr. Blake would be long spared to accord a just and equitable administration to the affairs of this general. the affairs of this country. MR. JOHN CAMERON, OF THURSO,

was next introduced and cordially received. He had come to Hull to aftend the meeting ex pressly to accord his support to his friend, Mr. He was convinced that in his municipality

all the English speaking residents were in favor of Mr. Papineau, and he firmly believed of Mr. Papineau, and he firmly believed the French Canadians were also in favor of the Liberal candidate, (Chesrs.) He hoped that end of the causty would give a hearty support to Mr. Papineau now that they had the opportunity. At present they were cirtually without a member, as their representative was a supporter of the ininority in the legislature. Consequently now was the time for them to avail themselves of the grand or portunity of returning Mr. Pspineau. He had known Mr. Papineau for many years, and known Mr. Expined to many years, and he was not afaid to centide his interest in that g utleman's hands. He was fully convinced that if they did the same they would receive every satisfaction. He would not speak disparagnally of Mr. Wright as he had known him for many years also. That gentleman had here known as "The King of the Gatineau." But what had he done for them. He could think of had fallen through. Mr. Wright, he thought, was a powerful man in parliament and he could have got a subsidy for that road and the road could have been completed, if he had so desired. If such had been done, there could be no doubt that Hull would have been one of the termini. He thought it was time they got a new man to look after their interests, and he thought Mr. Papineau was the man to do so. He sincerely hoped they would each and all do all in their power to support the Liberal candidate and for his part he would do everyting in his power to secure that gentleman's election.

Speeches were also made by Messrs, H. A. Goyette, Mr. C. Major and Mr. P. Simard, and the meeting wound up with cheers for Bake and Papineau. Mr. Alonzo Wright is a hard man to beat, but if the Protestant Liberals, Irish Catholics and French Canadians show the same spirit that the same peoples showed in the Ottawa city local election they can place Mr. Papineau at the head of the poil. CARLETON TORIES

have been freated to a speech by the Premier which, more than anything I have yet seen, confirms my opinion of the desperation of the government and the certainty of its coming overthrow. Sir John was querelous, abusive, and gniffed and in some passages quite childish. He talked as if then it was the old Mackenzie administration that was on trial, and expatiated at tiresome length on the alleged shortcomings of a government that presed out of existence nearly nine years ago. Concerning the burning issues of the present day he said nothing, and had no word of explination to rive, no Edefence to make, of the enormities with which he and his ministry stand charged before the country. Perhaps he wisely estimated the intelligence of a Carleton audience, who recard a possical speech much the same as a 12th July oration. To suit them it must be pitched in a cration. To suit them it must be prepared in a certain key and thoroughly in accord with their projudies, or they won't listen to it. So Sir John had little to trouble himself with, except to make a confession of Toryism, glorify Tory Government, spout old platitudes, crack stalle jokes and the average Carleton man

AN INSULT TO THE IRISH.

Quebec, Feb. 14 .- On Saturday last one of CUEBER, Feb. 14.—On Saturday last one of the Tory speakers in the County of Wolfe made a statement publicly which should be known to-your readers in order to show what gross insults the Tories resort to every time they find it to their advantage to raise national prejudice and bad feeling. Taking advantage of some election inscriptions posted in the parishes of that county, reading about as follows:—"Vote for T. M. Greenwhilder, the Nationalist could a testing and the county of the count county, reading about as follows:— vote for J. N. Greenshields, the Nationalist candidate, and against the som-in-law, the father in law and the public robbers,"—Mr. J. Chycoyne, in the course of a speech at Lake Wesdon, on the 12th inst., in the interest of Mr. Ives, affected great indignation at the words, saving that Such dirty appeals were absolutely out of place in a respectable locality like Lake Werdon, being only jit for Griffintown."

HIS HOLINESS MENTIONED AS A DUAL ARBITRATOR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Sun has a cablemanifesto he would otherwise have rublished. PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Matin states that the Pope offers to act as mediator in the Russomanner in which he has spoken out for Home Bulgarian dispute and in the Franco-Gorman MR. H. J. CLORAN.

Sketch of the Life of the Popular Cadidate for Montreal Centre.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, the National, Liberal and Labor candidate for the electoral division of Montreal Centre, is one of those y ung men whose personal merits, sincerity of conviction and devotion to a good cause have rendered sympathetic to all those who have closely watched that causes. ed their career.

An Irish Canadian and an uncompromising Home Ruler, like all patriotic Irishmen he ranks among the number of those broad and Trades and Labor Council, in the foundation of liberal miads who do not shut themselves up which he trock at artive part. Since his debut in in the narrow circle of an exclusive programme. He is a man of principle, and has on all occasions the courage of his convictions. There is no hypocrisy in his nature; he is at all times manly and straightforward. Animated by no prejudice, he ben'ts and yields to none His public opinions are also his private ones—a trait which is not always to be discovered in the character of public men. He is an ardent lover of fair play and finds his pleasure in championing the cause of the weak and the The cause of the Half-Breeds of the North

The cause of the Half-Breeds of the North-West—which ie, after all, the same in many respects as that of the Irish people—naturally found in Mr. Cloran a willing and earnet ad vocate. His attitude on the North West and Riel Questions was inspired by the purest and most patriotic of motives. He felt that the government of Sir John Macdorald had been putity of press injustice. government of Sir John Macdorald had been guilty of gross injustice and oppression towards a poor and struggling people; and his desire to have justice done to the victims and to have punishment meted out to the guilty proving stronger than the bond of party ties, he, with marked independence and resoluteness, took off his cont to accomplish his duty towards Canada by aiding in the good work of turning the raccals out and of bringing a corrupt and unjust government to an end. a corrupt and unjust government to an end.

Living in the undst of French Canadians, whose friend he is, and a patriot from a Canadian as well as an Irish standpoint, Mr. Cloren rightly believed he was consistent with himse in joining with them in the Province of Quebec to defend Provincial rights and autozomy. He finds, with much reason, that Home Rule, if it is good for Ireland, is equally good for Canada; and he has in consequence befored with all liberal minds for the cast of Provincial autonomous laborators. omy, which is in Canada the condition necessary to ensure union and harmony among the different races, and consequently the condition essential to the future grandour and prosperity of our country. No candidate could therefore be better qualified to represent the populous and influential division of Montreal Centre.

Mr. H. J. Cloran was born in Montreal on the 8th of May, 1855. His father and mother are both Irish, from Galway and Limerick, respectively. After having received his primary aducation in the Christian Brothers' School, in St. Ann's parish, and passed a year in the public schools of New York, he entered the Montreal College in 1868, where he made a complete and successful course of classical studies. On leaving college in 1875 he had the good fortune to leave for Europe, where, during three years, he prosecuted a course of scientific philosophical and theological studies in the celebrated college of St. Sulpice in P. ris.

During his sojourn in Europe he visited Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Ireland, and returned to Uanada strongly equipped for the combats of the future, with an extensive stock of knowledge, and a precious caseadde of information on the literature. mation on the Iri-h question and general European positics. On his return home Mr. Cloran tilled for a year a professorship of English miterature in his alma mater, the Montreal College. He then took a course of 1 w in the Universities of Laval and McGill and graduated

from the latter wish the degree of B.C.L.

At the close of his law studies, the edito-ship
of The Mostreau Post and of The True
Witness become vacant in 1882 by the resignation of Mr. J. C. Fleming. This responsible
and important position was offered to Mr. from Mr. Cloran's pen have been widdy reproduced and commented on by the leading papers in Capada and the United States, and even in the European press. Mr. Cloran's political career had only really commenced on the 16th November, 1885, when he was unanimeasly cho en at a meeting of citizens, jointly with Mr. Geo. H. Duhamel, now the Honor able Soncitor General of the Province, to fill the position of secretary to the National movement that was inaugurated to secure the detest and overthrow of Sir John Macdonald's government, which will certainly be accomplished on the 22nd of this month. Since that time My. Cloran has been constantly in the front rank among the good citizens who consider the overthrow of Sir John as a duty of honor and a necessity for the salvation of the Dominion. He took part in the historic meeting on the Champ do Mars, where he distinguished humself at one bound as an orator capable of speaking in both the French and English languages. He went through the famous winter campaign of 1876, and during the late Provincial elections has fought a brilliant and victorious battle in company will the Hon. Mesers, Laurier, Mercier, Belle rose, Duhamel, Bergeron, etc. There was not a national candidate who made a a vain appeal to him for assistance. Always in the breach, and always at the disposal of his friends, Mr. Cloran covered almost the entire Province: he addressed mass meetings in over forty counties, and everywhere he appeared he won the esteem and the confidence of the people who heard him. In the short space of one year he has become one of our most popular orators and one of our political lights, the most universally known and appreciated.

And more recently Mr. Cloran placed himself election campaign in Ontario, and put down the Administration, which carried the standard of honest government and of civil and religious liverty. He took an active part in the struggle in the counties of Glengarry, Stormont and Prescott, where the three Liberal candidates whom he supported were elected by crushing majorities.

In showing no hesitation to go into On-tano to assist the Liberal Government of Mr. Mowat, Mr. Cloran and his Quebec friends contributed much towards giving its true signification to the National movement. They clearly proved thereby that in the minds of none of them there never was harbored the slightest thought of a war of races, as was maliciously pretended by the Tory press and speakers; that far from attempting to divide and separate the different races, they were, on the contrary, ready and eager to strengthen more firmly than ever the bonds that unite us from one end to the other of the Do minion, irrespective of race or creed, with all friends of tolerance, and with all defenders of the principle of provincial autonomy.

Before becoming one of our most noted public

men, Mr. Cloran had occusion, at different times, to give proof of his energy and ability in occupying homorary positions in a number of Litterny, Attentional National and other or grazitions, to which he was called by the con-filence and esteem of his fellow citizens. It. was time that he was e ected President of the Ca hole Yours Men' Society, of Montreal, in 1880 and 1881. He was chosen Secretary of the Parpell Recention Committee which was gram which declares that Pope Leo's action in the grand-structured the great Irish leader in Germany secures the peace of Europe. The his memorable visit to America seven years Emperor William will withhold the warlike ago. He has filled the office of President of the grandest seconded the great trish lender in his inentorable visit to America seven years ago. He has filled the office of President of the Province of Quebec. An amateur of Canadian sports, he is the President of the renowned Shamrook Lacrosse Club. A Home Shamrook Lacrosse Club. A Home Ruler, he is President of the Montreal seven and of all ages. Desirated parties should take for its fart no oction.

Branch of the Irish National League. He was a delegate to the Irish National Convention at Chicago last year, where he distinguished himself by two eloquent speeches. He was chairman of the organization that gave Michael Chicago has been at the Legans of recepting Davitt, the Father of the League, a reception that has never been surpassed for brilliancy and enthusiasm

He is 1st Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society; and is a director of the Montreal Diocesan Colonization Society under the presidency of His Grace Mgr. Fabre. At the convention of the Young Liberals of the Dominion held last July, he was elected as the Irish representative from this Province on the executive committee.

public life t ceas d to interest himself in the well the working classes. His pen-and voice were atways at their service.

Long before certain party papers and poli-tical backs had thought of recognizing the labor movement, to manipu'ate it for party purposes, Mr. Cloran was for many years one of the most realous and fearless advocates of reform in the labor interest. He was a friend in time of need, and at a period when no other public man or writer dered to meet the desired to meet the desired to man or writer dered to meet the desired to meet the derect to man or writer dered to meet the derect to meet the der at a period when no other public man or writer dared to urge the claims of the man or writer dared to urge the claims of the working classes and demand their rights from the powers that be. He was their champion when there was neither glory nor profit in the work of trying to ameliorate the material and moral conditions of all wage-extrems.

The workingmen and their organizations have evidently not forgotton the services rendered to their cause by Mr. Cloran, for they have refused to become the during of the intrinsection.

fused to become the dupts of the intrigues of designing Tory politicians, or to be misled by the misrepresentation and slander of the Tory pr. se, and they have prenounced strongly us favor of his candidature and accepted him as a

Lobor candidate.

Although still young in years, Mr. Cloran has acquired much valuable experience, and, as can be seen, has already played an honorable and influential raic in society, and has rendered distinguished service to his country. His past record, which does him honor and is without a stain, is for his fellow-citizens and electors a guarantee that the public interests that will be commitsed to his care will not suffer at his hands, but they will, on the contrary, find in him, an able, conscientious and courageous defender. Such is the man who is the Liberal, National and Liber candidate for Montreal Centre.

BISHOP CLEARY'S DENIAL OF A FALSE INTERPRETATION.

Replying to a GLOBE reporter as to whether the reported statements so asslously circulated were true that he expressed a wish that Catholic votes should be cast in this Dominion election for Conservatives in preference to Reformers, Bishop Cleary says :-

Lauthorize you to say that I, as a Bishop, would consider it most ungracious on my part to encourage my people to vote against the Reform party, who so honorably, and in despite of such grievous temptations to join the No-Popery crusade, sustained us and our Catholic rights in the recent terrible struggle with the demon of bigotry.

"THE BOSSES" AND "THE HANDS."

Some of the manufacturers of Montreal are behind the age. They have attached themselves too firmly to the traditions of the past. Time was, of course, when "the hands" were practically the seris of their master. They were expected to bow very low in the presence of their masters, and when votes had been given to them to vote as their masters told Cloran who accepted and then communed given to them to vote as their masters told a journalistic career, which has been crowned with marked success. We have no need to quite so much in Canada as in England, Barrard, Beaty, Bell, Benoit, Blondean, nothing himself, he could not point to any one thing that Mr. Wright had done for them. They will list what and he done for them. They will be the could not point to any one thing that Mr. Wright had done for them. They will list what and he done for them. They will be the could not point to any one thing that Mr. Wright had done for them. They will rish daily japer in America, and he has made it a powerful organ of the "matters" is fally alive and Post is the only Irish daily japer in America, and he has made it a powerful organ of Irish Canadian opinion, esteemed by friends and frared by force. They atill friends and frared by force. They arise to see that the spirit dwell upon the chiverness, judgment and alive we regret to see that the spirit dwell upon the chiverness, judgment and any in England, with marked success. We have no no do to dwell upon the chiverness, judgment and any in England, with marked success. We have no no do to dwell upon the chiverness, judgment and ability dwell upon the chiverness, judgment and ability of the "matters" is fally alive and Post is the only Irish daily juper in America, and he has made it a powerful organ of Irish Canadian opinion, esteemed by friends and frared by force. The arisides of the "hands," as transferable from Mr. Cloran's nor upon the success. We have no no do to dwell upon the chiverness, judgment and ability of the "matters" is fally alive and of the deliver these votes to Sir John Macdonald. There is a little difficulty about it, because voting is by ballot, and "the hands" may vote, each one as he pleases, without fear or care of any one. But such effort as is possible is made with much energy. We submit that this is wrong. Artiand, to a far greater extent than formerly, educated men. They are quite as able in. many cases to judge of large commercial. quistions affecting manufactures and tradeas are their "Bosses;" we should not be: wrong in saying that in some instances they are b tter able to form a sound opinion. The attempt, therefore, that is now going on in Montreal to lead these men by the nose, since they cannot be coerced, into voting for Sir John Macdonald is insulting to them, and altogether ridiculous. They should be allowed to judge for themselvos; they are more capable of doing so than the ruck of pald politician; who pretend to advise them. Is it comply mentary, is it fair to these men to gather them together, whether they desire it on no t. to listen to a dissertation on the manufacts iring interests, from a lawyer who knows I ass about it than they do themselves, and who is merely speaking from his brief? this personal merits are not an excuse for this. It is the old master and servant spirit, which still lives, and dies hard in the Tory breast. It is because Mr Pil ke persistently holds a c ifferent attitude towards the working alle ses of Canada that the Tory leaders are so as axious to beat him. But they always cmit to ask thomselves the question, will the working people of Canada allow him to be leaten?
"The Hands," as well as the "Bosses," have something to say in this matter. What that may be time will show, but we feel sure that in many directions the works ; classes will give marked evidence of the displeasure at this attempt that has hec. made to sell them like cattle, or, penhars, to use a more accurate simile, to lend them as if they were personal property.-Herald.

> AN APPEAL FOR AID FROM AN IRISH SISTER.

Convent of Morey, Oughteerd, County Galway, Ireland, January 26, 1887. H. J. Cloran, Esq., President Irish National League:

Dran Sm.-Will you forgive my asking you to send a few dollars for ear very poor frish people who are in great distress. Many families have been evicted from their houses and land, and though willing to work can get no employment. A triffe would enable us to give some, as well as to procure little comforts for the miserable sick and dying creatures whom we visit in their vretched hovels. Many of them have not a drink to wet their lips, are lying on straw and no Hankets. Do aid us to lessen their aufferings in their last moments and you shall be daily remembered in our united

Yours sirecrely, Sisted M. O'Connor.

HOME RULE.

THE CONSERVATIVE-LIBERAL UNION CRUMBLING AWAY.

he Irish Question Flowing on to Success-Goschen Finds a Scat-Parnell's Amendment.

London, Feb. 9.-John Morley, speaking at Newcastle to night, said the Conservative-Liberal union was crumbling away. There had been no recoil of public opinion on the Irish question, but the Home Rule tide was flowing slowly but steadily. Lord Hartington's latest speech, he cout no-d, revesled complete impotence in the total and difficult problem. The question was the most are we waiting for ?' Ireland was add seedly orderly in many parts, and surely the time was opportune to satisfy her wants. Even if Parliament adopted the Canadian scheme for Ireland, such a course would not be less liberal than that of Mr. Gladstone.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.-Lord Salisbury has accepted the resignation of Lord Dunraven as Under Colonial Secretary. Lord Dunraven was discontented because he was superseded by Sir Henry Holland as Colonial Scoretary. A SEAT FOR GOSCHEN.

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exobequer, was to-day elected member for Parliament for St. George s, Hanover square. The vote stood : Goschen, 5.702; Hayemam (Gladstonian), 1,545. At the last election in this district Lord Algernon Percy, who resigned in order to allow Mr. Goschen to run, was returned without opposition. The largeness of Mr. Goschen's majority was of small significance. His opponent was a weak candidate and the Liberals were not organized.

MORE CABINET DISSENSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- The Cabinet held a sessien of three hours' duration to-day. Ru mers are current that dissensions have de-

veloped among the Ministers. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT. LONDON, Feb. 9 .- The detate on Mr. Parnell's amendment was resumed in the House to-day. Mr. McLaren (Radical) de-

tended the plan of campaign, and Sir Edward

Clarke denounced it as a conspiracy. Mr.

Redmend adjourned the debate. WHAT WILL DRITS FATE?

London, Feb. 9.-The pressure which Sir William Vernon Horzourt and other Liberals have exerted to induce Mr. Gladate ne to refrain from committing himself to approval of the plan of campugn, counteracts the Parnellites appeal to him to come and speak in favor of Mr. Paraeli's and nament. Although it is probable a division will be taken on Firday, Mr. Gr. stone is still undecided. If he continues about the Government whips and confident of 110 maj viry. They expect to have the papears of all the Colonists, and they believe test, Mr. Gled tone himself he staining, many of his fellowers will not vote

WHAT DILLON DID.

LONDON, P b. 9 - Messes, Dillon and Davitt were eresent at an Irish dem. notice wion held at B therees thenight. In the course of his specce Sir. Dillon said it was only due to the advice given by himsel, and his colleagues to the tenents that I should was not soaked with t a blond of the lan Bords. NOTES.

The Set h Liberals will leave Mr. Chamberlain to take what initiative he pleases in the matter of the Cr. f.ers' bell, the party not pledging its apport.

is believed they decided to support the Irish proposals indicated in the Queen's speech.

DISGUSTED LANDLORES.

THEY WANT THE LORD MAY R OF LONDON TO ASSIST THEM AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE INISH NATIONAL LEAGUE,

LONDON, Fab. S .- The Lord Mayor reselved a deputation of gentlemen representng the organization known as the Irich Assolation for the Defence of the Union. Among he anakesmen for the constation were the ake of Abercorn and the Esrl of Pembroke. de former's speech was an appeal for tunds taid the Irish loyalists, who were deprived, Duke said, of their means of livelihood though the action of the Irish National Ligne, which by intimidation deterred nts from paying their rents. The Earl of Pebroke referred to the terrible effects of thepolicy pursued by the National league thrighout Ireland, and said the fund sought to Praised by the deputation was to devod to the work of helping those whom the tunny of the league had ruined. The Lord Hayor soid he did not consider the depution's appeal a party question, and he could, herefore, give it a cordial and sympathettapproval, and besides could recommend ito the consideration of all parties in the coury.

IMONG THE INDIANS.

"Whiley Endend was trading in furs be within y hudend w a trading in furs be come acts an Indian who was take to his lodge to d. He had inward pairs and pains in all his libs. He gave some Y low Od internally at applied it externally, and cured him. It alicured my hu bend or rheumatism, and I find the uable for clughs and color, some thost, etc. Mrs. A. Essaw, Cook's Mill, Serpent Rive Out.

customer, "cause the soles are too thick."
"Is that the dry objection?" Llandly as ked the book-make "Yes," was the reply Then, madamif you take the shore, I our assure you the ejection will gradually wear

A GOD NAME.

The best recommendation of anything is its popularity where has been longest known. Throughout the Delainou of Can da there is no more effectual miscane for coughs, colds, howevers, seve throat propolities and Asthma, than Hagyard's Peciral Balsam, for sale by droggiste.

Admiral Duncan advessed his officers, who came on board his ship for instructions previous to the engagement with Admiral Winter, in the following words: "Gentle-men, you see a severe Winter approaching, I have only to advise you to keep up a good

HE FRAREL NO FOR.

Nero field'ed when Romewas burning. Many Nero field ed when komewas burning. Atomy nown-days seem equally usful ent to dame or by the manner in which they neglect ill health. If then in time, there is correly a chronic disease which Burdock Blody Butters will not endicate by the purifying, relabeling powers.

A New York prper is discussing the question: 'Woo idented the word dude!' What we wont to know, though, is who in-

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The Lieulengut-Governor's Address To-day.

TORONTO, Feb. 10 .- The following is the Lieut.-Governor's speech :--

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly ,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you for the first time to your legislative duties as members of a new Parliament. The year on which we have entered is one of special interest throughout the British empire, as being the juoilee year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, who for half a cen-tury has so tulfilled the duties of her exalted station as to secure the devoted loyalty and

affection of her people.

I regret that I am unable to announce to you any progress towards the final settle. ment of the boundaries of the province. The legislation advised by their lordships of the Imperial Privy Council for the confirmation of their decision has not yet received the concurrence of the Dominion Government, and my despatches of 1884 on the subject and on the subject of

our northern boundary, are still unanswered. Soon after the last session of the Provincial Legislature the Court of Appeal unanimously affirmed the judgment of the Chancellor of Ontario negativing the claim of the Dominion Government to the lands and timber in the territory within our boundary, as determined by Her Majesty in Conn. cil, but litigation has, notwithstanding, proceeded against the Province at public expense, and an appeal to the Supremo Court has been brought, which has been argued, and now stands for judgment. There has been some recent correspondence between the two Governments which will be laid before

The Dominion Covernment having declined to agree to any method of placing bayond question the proper jurisdi, tion to deal with the subjects em socied in the Provincial Fac-tory Act of 1884, I thought it right to assume the jurisdiction without further delay, and to issue a proclamation calling the act into Same further legislation is said to be needed for the effectual and reasonably saieworking of the act, and will be brought to vour attention.

I am pleased to notice the prominent place which was taken by this province at the Indian and Colonial Exposition last year, by means of the magnificent display there made by the manufactures and na ural products of the province, as also by the attractive and much commensed exhibit of the Education Department, evidencing the advanced position which the province holds in educational science and appliances. Amorgatour agricultural products the exhibit of cheese and buttehand in regard to the severity of our Came-Han elimete. The Powleard B eksepters' Association also was coabled, through the who a homey exhibit which reflets credit

name the province.
I am glad to learn that the mineral renuters of the province are being at widy developed, and that new and valuable discovethis have been made during the past year, and especially in our northern and northsestern destrate, and that mining operations

mindying the sime in two volumes, the first of which will be laid before you at once and the second on an early day. These volumes em race amendments which the judicial or pr fessional experience of the respective commissioners has enabled the commission to suggest, and I trust that you will find it practicable to adopt at this session the legislation necessary to give to the public the

hericit of the work during the present year, For soveral years there has been much discussion as to the best means of promoting the higher education of the people, particularly in the department occupied by the universities of the Province, and it is gratifying to observe that notwithstanding some differences of opinion as to the methods of attaining this end, there is no such difference as to the duty of placing within the reach of every citizen who may wish to aveil himself of its facilties a course of university education equal to that furnished by the best universities of Europe or the United States. A bill having this object in view will be laid

ta fore vou. Amongst the messures to be submitted to you is a pill for the gradual extension of the Land Titles Act so the whole province as the public exigencies may render expedient and the local authorities desire. The report of the master of titles on the operations of the act in the County of York and City of Toronto will be held before you.

Measures will also be submitted for your consideration respecting the appointment and jurisdiction of police magistrates, and to provide amongst other things for scientific instruction in the public and high schools of the province as to the nature of alcohol and

its effects upon the human system.
Your attention is invited to the important subject of prison labor, and, therein, to the question whether the present system of letmy out the latter of prisoners confined in the Central prison to componies or private persone, by contract, may not, with advantage to the discipline and referentery influences of the prison, and with ut disadvantage to the public, be abolished by law to take effect's upon the expiration of existing contracts. Since the last session of the Provincial Legislature tenders were advertised and re

ceived for theorection of thenew departmental and parliament buildings, and it was found that the needed accommodation will require a somewhat greater expenditure than was expected. To avoid injurious delay, a contract has been entered into for certain parts of the work, subject to a condition requiring your approval of the contract. Papers relating to the subject will be laid

before you With the view of giving effect to the patrictic sentiment of our people, and followig in this respect the example of the neighbiring State of New York, the proceedings atherized by the statute of a former Session, for aggertaining the cost of expropriating the and in the neighborhood of the Falis of Ningara, have been taken and are nearly completed, and a measure will be submitted for your consideration dedicating to the public in permanence the land on the Ontario side of the great world wonder, and centaining provisions for securing that object without naterial cost to the provincial treasury. A report from the commissioners will contain

all useful information bearing on what is pro; The public accounts for the past year will or prompely haid before you, and you will be

pleased to learn from them that the expendiage has been less than was provided for by the estimates, and that the receipts have ex-

ceeded the amount anticipated. The estimates for the current year will, at an early date, be submitted for your approval. They will be found to have been prepared with all the economy consistent with the demands of the public service.

I trust that the legislative labors of the first session of the new parliament may be characterized by the same patriotic care and intelligence as in the case of the previous parliaments.

THE QUARRYMEN'S GIFT.

Another Big Bonation to St. Peter's Cathe dral by the Quarrymen of Cote St. Louis and Mile End.

Oh! what's that? Why, that's only some

quarrymon bringing stone to the Catnedral. This was a frequent query and the reply it received all along the line of march pursued by the quarrymen from Coto St. Louis and Mile End, who had resolved upon contributing materially towards the con-struction of St. Petsi's Cathedral. The event was certainly not on the Carnival pregramme, but it was no uncommon feature of the day's attraction. Hundreds of people lined the streets along the route and greatly admired the gaily decorated and caparisoned horses dragging behind them their heavy loads of stones. To Montrealers it will be known that this is the third contribution which the religious inhabitants of these two municipalities have already donated towards the construction of this secred edidos. At nice o'clock this morning 142 double sleighs assembled at the St. Louis of Mile End town hall, whence they proceeded under the following marshals:-Messrs. J. Laverdure, J. Paquette, L. Vermette and David dit Depotie, through St. Denis, Craig, Lacroix, Naire Dame, Place d'Armes, St. James, M. Sid, Notre Dame, Inspector, St. James, M. mutain, Dorchester, to the Cathodral, where the cleichs were emptied. This baying been completed, His Worship Mayer F. X. Prinoveau, accompanied by the quarrymen and their friends, entered the new exhedral, where they met His Grace Archbeitop Fabre, as si ted by the Rev. Mesors. Eccord, Resident, Birtz, Audair and Borduas, when His Worship the Mayor read to Il's Lordship the following address :-

To His Grace Mon Elow, CHARLES FABRE,

Archbishop of Montreal: YOUR LORDSHIP,-It is with a generous hours that the quarrym n of Cote St. Louis bring more stones to-day for your cathedral, tural products the exhibit of choese and but end forwarded by the Ontario deparament of against tree attracted now in attracted to the crowding and already important department of a construction and already important department of a crowding and a crowding and a crowding a crowding and a crowding a ogricultural industry. For the Silves of tramph the day when we are off read an this exhibit much credit is due to opportunity of publicly should consider the exhibit mach credit in due to opportunity of publicly should consider the exhibit mach consider the officers particularly a consideration of the officers and the second consideration of the second considerati of the Previous assistance of the officers parietism by contributing too of the contributed exhibit of Outsile first collected mainly by the others of the trulk throwers accounting and A and the contribution of the contributions. collected mainly by the others of the personnel mainly by the others of the personnel mainly by the others of the personnel mainly by the personnel mainly by the personnel mainly of our Cvan band in regerit to the seventy of our Cvan but also to leave before the in heart of our but also to leave before the in heart of our but also to leave before the in heart of our but also to leave before the in heart of our but also to leave before the interest of the personnel mainly by the collection of the collectio families the recember named the ac Corone will pair the new innertial what is a country in We to the thirt is easied by warren is disforten aced by non extant rotalis generosity and somifiers, in his carried these who have contributed tox a leave the ercetion, m cyepeak as a leantageously of an and teach thereby to our collision thereil they wish to be faithful to the tradi is no of their fatherthey must much constantly under the ballier of faith and patriction. We make a Mr. Particle will go to Riviera to recruit his bave made hopeful progress.

The commissioners for energy of the discount of th to conduct to a good end this grand exterprise begun by your illustrious predecessors. This monument, which he believed impossible on account of the magnificence of the model from which it is taken, is so much advanced that the success of the work. May it please God, Your Grace, that this Cathedral, which the diocese of Montreal awaits for several years, will shortly be opened to the public, and that the first archiepiscopal throne therein will be the throne of the first Archbishop of Mon-

Montreal, Sth February, 1887. His Lordship then addressed the large itendance at some length, both in French and English, thanking them most cordially for their sympathetic gitt and hoping that before long the cathedral for which they were all now working, would soon be completed and dedicated to the Almighty, where once more all those present could again gather together and song with him the glorious words Lans Do. In concluding His Grace called up a parents to always teach their children to respect the authority always imitate the good advice of their parents. The corremony was then brought to a close by a science benediction pronounced by His Larling. The gueste present were then invited by the R v. Mr. Recient to part the of a collision in which we acreed in the Cathedral. The procession then re-formed, and bearing by the band or S: Lanis of Mi'o End and Coron Sit, and marched through Or name. Windson Antoine, Craig and St. Lewience Main treet to their respective residences.

HOTES. All the sleighs used at to dey's precession were beautifully decorated with fligs, bunting and appropriate inscriptions.

Mr. Pater Lyall, a well known con'rector. who, by the way, is a Protestant, took a great interest in to-day's demonstration, and lone gave a load of valuable stone valued at say it.

During the procession the band played several choice musical selections, while the quarryman and their friends indulged in singing appropriate national airs. The total value of to-day's gift is said to be worth 3600.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremb-lings, nervous herdache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

"That man is so good-natured that he would hold an umbrelia over a duck in a shower of rain?" observed Jerrold once of a brother dramatist.

was no of the greatest sufferers for about fil-teen mouths with a disease of my car similar to alcers, causing entire deafnoss. I tried every-thing that could be done through medical skill, which a joyful thought that Mrs. W. J. Lang. Bothony, Out., writes: I thing that could be done through merical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried II; Thomas' Felectre Oil, and in teaminates found resisf. I continued using it, and in a short arms my ear was cured and having completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of it filmantian of the large some throat courts and each cuts and lungs, sore the at, coughs and cods, cuts and bruiser, &c., in fact it is our fami y medicine.

THE ROSARY.

The Beauties and Meaning of the Admin-able Bevetten Explained. Perhaps you do not know the history of the

Rosary, so I will, in se few and simple words as possible, relate it to you. Many hundred years ago, in the countries of the East, it was a custom to offer crowns of roses to those persons who had distinguished themselves by some great act of herolam, virtue, or learning; and when Christianity was established, the first Christians delighted to use this custom to hemor the pictures or statues of the Blessed Virgin and the relics of the holy mertyre. But you know very well, toat neither our dear lord nor our Blessed Lady would be pleased with the simple crown of roses, if there was no love in the heart of ho (iver.

St. Gregory Nazianzen, who lived more than fourteen hundred years ago, was full of love to our sweet Mother, and he was inspired to substitute for the material crown of roses a spiritual crown of prayers.

.He composed a long "string of apicitual beads," or a number of the most beautiful

praises of the glorious titles of our Blessed

Preserving in her mind the wise thoughts of that hely bishop, she knew, however, that

most people could not understand the beautiful prayers of St. Gregory; and you must remember that in those days there was no printing, and books were very dear and scarce" and a very few knew how to read; so that, even if they could have understood them, it would have been very difficult to learn them by heart.

St. Bridget, therefore, in place of these prayers put others more beautiful, and, what was better still, more well-known, numely, the "Orced." "Our Father," and the "Hall Mary." And, to enable every one in reciting them to know at what particular point of these propers he had arrived, she made use of an encient custom of some boly men who led lives of penance and sanctity in sno desert, called the Auchorites of Thebaid, and carved pieces of stone or wood into the form of a crown; so you see the chaplet of the Rosary really means "a little crown or roses:' and tices are the reasons this devo-

tion is called the Rosary.

But it was reserved for another saint of the Church, namely, St. D. minic, who lived seven hundred years after thus, to bring this devotion to its present present; and I am surs it will make you leve it more to add, that it was by an express command of our Bessed Lady that he arranged it in this maran...

Now you have it as short as it can be told you the history of the Hourry, but I do not with to stopunti I have done something more

tem he you love it. Many, many times when you have been at church, you have see, people with a atting of beads in their bands, canning them clow's through their flagors, presing very devour masownile; you were non incidents were aye of the Root's and have y u wrole to sucrement with the Response a part of freve s in leyour mint to von'r why you do not a w in too ! Purbana wan bawa basa an anglis tha comman

preja line, the th y are who cough for the was connected don't for the illifastry, bed. On what word hearth too side Mary, ou methor, must those Confidence have was apeak thus!

How ear they despise this queen of all devet one to Mary, this day in which the to cot N . 91,000d cw \$150 009, the First Ca at Popes have not hed visit one name reaspectors industrially also and which is opered over the firm of Cov, M j. & Co., Nota to which universe, so that where ver there is Unistanity there is the Reserv? And yet would some who thick lightly of it smooth.—Auskeyon (M.ch.) Chronicle, we find some who think lightly of it smooth Jon. 18.

t a works of God. It is unnecessary for as have been applicus practions of this devotion. to further enumerate the unitary of the efforts Land XIV, the glory of the French monarchy, asid his Rosary every day. The great Bos-mer, Fonelon, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Charles Borromeo, St. Francis Xivier and St. Francis de Sales did the same.

What a strange, foolish pride we must have if we can despise that which was so much honored by such great men!

The prayers of which it was composed. how glorious! how he wenly their nuthers Our Bleezed Lord, St. G.briel, St. Elizabeth, and the holy Cacholie Charen, guided by the Hely Chost ! Dear friends, live the Rosary, for it is Mary's crown of joy; and I know you love Mary much for our donr Lord's sake, and because you know right well that there was nothing on earth He loved | ull right. I didn't say what he planted. more timself; and, therefore, whatever brings honor or glory to our dear mather I am certain you will cherish.

I will give you a let le explanation how to in your prayer-book in other words; but I nent care. give it here because my I'tile Leture would not be complete without it.

The Rosary consists of five times ten " Hall Mary's," se parated by five "Our Fathers" en that in the enaples there are fifty "Hai Mary's" and five "Our Fathers." It is avided into fi then decades-decade minus on - each with a medication on the grn apl my steries of the life of our Bessed Lord. lies chaplet contains only five of these insuder, as generally it is as much as Che istories in the world force leisure to say an decades, there are one hundred and fifty 'Hall Mary's," and fifteen "Our Fathers," etc.

The meditations are divided into three "Five Secondal Mysteries," and "Five Gorious Mysteries."

Now, I know that, s'rist'y ereaking, you are not able to meditite yet, but still than is no rea on why you should not say the Ro.a . or I am afraid many would not be able to

Now take your beads in your right hand and follow me. Taking the cross, making the sign of the cross, and then say the 'Creed," and on the first large head "Our Father," and on the three smaller ones three "Hail Mary's," and then, on the second large bead, "Glory be to the Father," etc. Now is the proper time to begin the medi-

tations. Then say, still holding the large bead, the Oue Father" and ten "Hai Mary's"; and when the large bead comes round again gently reminding you your decide is finished, you how your head and say the "Glory to to the Father," etc., and then go on to the next mystery, and at the end of each five mysteries say the " Hail, Holy Queen," etc.,

It is customary to ask our Blessed Lady

the Rosary, which comes down to as, even as it is, through six hundred years. How many times during that period has it been said? See, if you only said one decade each day

-and what can be easier ?-at the end of the year you would have said four thousand three hundred and eighty prayers; and for such of these prayers, if rightly said, God will give a distinct reward. How glorious shall your crown of glory be, adorned with all these glittering gems !- Catholic Columbian.

SWEPT BY WATER

SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE ON THE WELLAND CANAL -- HIGH WATER AT LONDON.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Feb. 2. - The heavy rsin and sudden thew which set in on Tues day morning has caused a severe treshet in the neighborhood of Locks 2, 3 and 4 ad canal. A large quantity of sawn lumber, owned by Mr. Sniellana, ship builder, has been swept into the canal. Two houses, which stood by the bank of the stream, were in imminent danger, as the water swept through the doors and carried off all moveables from the outside. The families of Mr. T. O'Neill and Mr. Walker were in great St. Bridget, patroness of Ireland, nearly danger, as their retreat to St. Paul street two hundred years after this, brought this was cut off and they were compelled to take pious intention of St. Gregory to greater pershelter on the adjoining high land. The shelter on the adjoining high land. The shippard and the floors of the workshops are several feet under water, and all the moveable timber around has been carried away. Captain James Norris' wharf and the lower floors of his large storehouse are also flooded. On these floors are stored immense quantities of flour in barrols, sacks and paper bags. The whole lower tiers are wet and destroyed, thousands of packages being more or less damaged. At Lock No. 3 the flood gathered in such a volume as to force its way over the sides of the took and enter the dry dock, upon the blocks of which rested the steamers Persia and Ocean undergoing repairs. To save what might have caused seri ous damage to these large vessels, they were souttled and consequently remained fixed without any injury. At lock four the lock masters' houses were Anded. At lock two the water flewed over the banks into the level below without doing much damage. Considerable damage was done at Peynoldsvide. At present the losses caused by the flood can not be estimated, but will be very large. A Pers Dalhousio about forty feet of the em bankment, being built by the contractors there, was carried away. The flood is subelding and any further damage is believed to be post

LONDON, Oat., Feb. 9.—The damage counted by the flood in London West is greater than was at first supposed. The water covered Dundes street a foot deep in places, the sidewalks being impassible. Aimost every treet in the south end of the vid ge was flooded, the water reaching about hat way to Blackfrians street. The houses were nearly Il flooded. The Sulphur Springs builtings servestruck by the flooding ise and a port of the was for losing the swimming pond carried owicy. The sides of the river we liked with tage bloks of he besped un in contacten, and the weight and size of those illustrates we I the resulty free of the water. In one class between K cotagion and Blocketies layers proceed in the breaks aten wall the he or crowe in by the co, but the rest of it. resistant from The river is running r of Hy free of ice, and every hence shows a t ha the water and an ab tem at of the dang.

ANOTHER LUCKY MUSKEGON (MIC: MAN.

Word was received that at the last (Jan. 11 ! 1887) drawing of The contiant State Laster

-At a general meeting of the electors of the village of Pante Carre, held on the 10th of January, MM. Eg. Cousineau, Trettbronet, and Elzenr Normandin were elected councillars; and at a meeting of the council of the village of Points Claire, held on the 7th inst., Dr. G. Madore was re-elected Mayor.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

IN DIGESTIVE DISORDERS. Dr. E. V. WEIGHT, Saratoga Springe, N.Y. says: "I have used it for years, and my experience has proved beyond question, that the peculiar combination of phosphates renders it reest valuable in the treatment of directive disorders.

Foggins-Do you see the young women over there? I understand that her father's a wealthy planter. Boggins-Nonsense! Why, her father's an undertaker. Foggins-That's

C. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn, writes : 1 ess suffering the most exernciating pains from inflammatory rhou nati-m. One application of Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil afforded almost iny the Reserve-of occurse you have the same stant relief, and two bottles off cted a perma-

A lady, after performing, with the most brilliant execution, a sounts on the pianoforte, ice the presence of Dr. Johnson, turning to he philosopher, took the liberty of asking him if he was fond of music. "No, madnin," replied the doctor, "but of all noises, I think music the least disagreeable."

Holloway's Fills - Connes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most caroful of their halth, and particular in Character, as generally it is as much as the coner. These corrective, purifying, and quote; so that if you say the whole fifteen defective network the digestive organs. They as guest the apposite, strengthen the stemach, correct bilinacess, and carry off all that is next us from the system. Polloway's Pills are composed of rare ballams, nomixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well army ed for the yourg, a-heate, and need this peerless mericine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by is removating and invigorating qualitie, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

Among the replies to an advertisement of a musical committee for "a candidate as creanist, music-teacher," &c., was the following one :-- "Gentlemen.—I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music tracher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

PEOPLE WHO READ AND REFLYCT, after read ing, upon the many published testimentals regarding Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, can scarcely fail to percaive that evidence so post ive and concurrent sould not be adduced in behalf of a remedy of doubtful efficacy. The facts proven by such evidence are that it roots out impurities of the blood, restores digestion, enriches the circulation and regulates the bowels and liver.

If suppose you must be tired of my talking, sold his girl, after she had been talking about fifteen n isutes without his being able to get in a word, "Oh, no," he replied. 'I get shaved at a barber's.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Exerce, in writing

CARTER'S IVER PILLS

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billion, state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Yang in the Side Ac. While their most remark-tible syccess has been shown in caring

SICK

Readache, yet Carter's Little Liver Physics equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver such couling to the lowels. You if they only cured

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

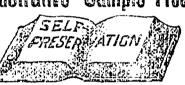
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while others do not.

Cutter's Little Liver Pills are very small and year casy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please a limit we them. In viuls at 25 cents; five left, Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

Branch Office, 37 Youge St., Toronto

Illustrative Sample Free



Do not enjoud hundreds of collars for alverthand patent medicines at a deliar a tottle, and hench your system with nausuous slope that

pison the block, but purchise the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled CHER-PRESERVATION. Theo In had now, substantial findings C. Characterina - harded assertable pro-

entraliserer, bedde before also entard Scientife and Deruter Medical Treatise, a linu chold Physician in fact. Prior only \$227 mail, postpaid socioling to a ways or. ILLUSTRATIVE SANTLE FORE TO ALL, young and middle and men, for the : est ninety days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never scalt again. Aldreas Dr. W. IL PARKER,

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at de Pharm e puis, for all focus el chronia and

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& Bulfinch st., Beston, Mass.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of diges ion and matrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breekfast tables with a deficitely flavored beverage which may save us many heavy cottors bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our alves well fortified with pure bleed and a property nourished frame."—" Civil Service Gazette." "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

Service Garrie.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labell d thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF I

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Beef

-ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-Johnston's Fluid Beef And don't let extracts of ment, which have no numition, be paimed on on you.

MARY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful In., orded it this by Cord sent to any bany above mother with raid nother properties of two order are other bender, and their mounts of two order are other bender, and their mount Dye Sumple Card to the maker and much valuable information.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING PUWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for a congression.

ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark! or

Instant relief, Final cure and never knife, purge, salve or suppository. Liver, kidney annual bowel tren "especially constipation-cure ed like magic. Since cert will learn a the lapter remody free, by addressing. J. H. L. WES, 78 Massau St. M. L.

 $11 \cdot G$

Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most uppellar articles, and one that application will be used that has done more good to the affiliet d than large family gathered around their mother's knee, asking her bleesing; for so naiversal is this devotion, that we cannot blick clast han whenever we pause to say it, we are noted to the form of the mother of Northop & Lynan's Vegetable Discourse, and have been cured of Dyspeptic Core, and have been cured of Dyspeptic Core, and have been cured of Dyspeptic that the outled not for over ten many, many hely souls all over the ward doing the same loving act of westlip and the first of the first part of Dance Suzan Ash before the supreme Court for the same loving act of westlip and the first part of Dance Suzan Ash, and the first part of the suzan Ash, and the first part of Dance Suzan Ash, and the first part of Dance Suzan Ash, and the first part of the first part of the suzan Ash, and the first part of the first part of the suzan Ash, and the first part of the first part o

PIERRE CONTANT.

[WRITTEN FOR "THE HERALD."] Have just ari e by Grande Pacifique, Tiens, Puere, now do-you-do? I kill three birds wit one big brick, Dat's pleasure, - business too.

For seemy girl and Carmval, Dat is de great bewhy; And what I do on Montres! I speak you dat bom bye.

I come all way from Massechu', From Lowell, dat's my home; In here she ca I me Pierre Contant, Down here dat's John Gladstone.

Dat's loss of perp she change herself, She tink she smart, firstrate;
And when v u speak hun en Francais
She task United State.

You can't be sure she's change his name, Perhaps she's Mericaine: Perhaps she come from Bord a Ploufe,

Dat's Yankee all de same. I tolo you one, you'll be surprise What for my name she be; She call him a releesh Baniel Small, On Frenc's Damaze Petit.

But me, I'm su e I know dem chap, I mind my Q's and P; She tink she is " Enfant Terrible," She's not more dev dan me.

When I was thirty-four years hole, On Lowell factoree, Dat's take one pretty good bull dog For get away with me.

Leonie for see de Carnival, I spend monee en masse, My friends all say, "Now come long, Pierre, And take one little glass."

I meet so many friens in here
I drink all day ding dong.
Next morning, sure, when I get up,
I cad for C llins John.

She take me see de Elsphan,
She say, "Come see de show,"
And when I have be through wit bim I sot too much Jumbo.

My girl she live on Rue Montealm; I bet you five or ten You can't get she for change herself— She is pure Canadienne.

She work toujours on Steam Laundry, She's call Angele Lalonde;
I take you round for see yourself—
You say dat's joli blonde.

Next week, my friens, Angele and me

We will attend has se-messo;
You take d's girl, I take dis man,
Dat's fix the whole bizness. " Коло.

BE KIND.

We need scarcely refer to the pages of our note book for quotations and sayings, to bring the above word home to every heart; for there is a chord in every heart that vibraces, filling our souls with joy and our tive papers naturally do not seem to regard the kindly act. Be kind—its costs but little this prospects as very brilliant. Mr. Irvine, a bis prospects as very brilliant. murp the win ry step re of grim despoint or pacts are practically hopeless. art, a gift to a por midicidad or a visit to a sick one. Try the experience once, on ye who live in the polaces of kings, or ye whose gigant's form as have enabled you to build a giver of kind good advice, easily fol-

He kind, for kindures, like morey " is twice blossed, it blosseth him that gives and him that takes." If there be one whom some act of yours has turned from you, and caused the wine of friendship to become seured with hate, do him, or if you have already done influence we would never have leafy groves and flowery meads. We all rememember the effect recital of former kindness produced upon Habert, who was sent to burn out Prince Arthur's eyes:

lowed. -

"When your head did but ache,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows,
(the best I had, a princess wrought it me)
And I did never ask it you again;
And with my hand at midnight held your head,
And, like the waten'n! minutes to the hour,
Sall and unon cherred by the heaving time;
Sayleg, 'What lack you?—and—where hee your grief.'

How true the words of the poet :

"Kindness has resistless charms, All thing, else but workly move; Flereest anger it disarms, And clips the values of flying love." ROCHESTER.

Washington Irving, a writer whose penlike Midae' torch, turns overything to gold, tells us, "How cany it is for a benevoten: being to diffuse pleasure around him, and how truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles.'

And Tonnyson, in one of his noblest outbursts of song, sings the praise of kindress:

Howe'er it be, it seems to me "Tis only nobe to be good, Kind hearts are more than coronets And simple faith than Norman blood.

But the advantages of kindness are not confined to worldly ones or bounded by time ity Dr. E. Lalinie was chosen, and he takes and space. The earth, as we all know, is not man's abiding place. After life's fitful fever, he must pass beyond the Rubicon of death, and there will come that time, referred to by Hooker "when those words uttered with charity and meeknes shall receive a tar more blessed reward than the thousand voures writen with distainful sharpness of wit." Then shall we realize the truth of those words of Wordsworth that the best portion of a good man's life is

"His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love."

F. HALM,

AN ALARMING STORY.

Advices from Algiers published in the Kreuse Zeitung have caused much excitement here. The despatches any a number of generals and staff officers have left Algiers to assume commands in France; that four battaliens of the twelfth army corps stationed in Algiers have been ardered to hold themselves in readines to embark, and that preperta to expedite the shipment of troops. Territorial proops, the desperches say, are to take the place of buttelliens leaving Algiers.

AUSTRIA URGED TO ATTACK RUSSIA.

PESTH, Feb. 10.-The Buda Posth Journal urges Austria to abrack Russis before the latter bea completed her preparations on the Lower Donube. It says: "War is inevitthe Bulkan states have been Russianized. Sheriff Co. Lockbart, Ed. Palmer and Tom Austria would thus secure an alliance with Servia and Bulgaria, giving her 100,000 addistunal troops.

GLADSTONE TO SUPPORT PARNELL. LONDON, Feb. 8.—Gladstone promises to support Parnell's amendment.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. J. O. Gough is a second Tory candidate in Algoma. Mr. Montplaisor, ex-M.P.P., will, it is said, enter the field in St. Macrice in succession to Mr. Duplessis.

Mr. Charles Langelier will contest the County of Montmorency, in the Liberal in terest, in opposition to Mr. Val.n.

Mr. Duples-is, the present local member for St. Mauries, will run for the Commons as at-Independent Nationalist. Mr. Lord will opp se him.

Ex-Alderman Wilson is travelling a very rough road in Argenteall, Mr. Meikle, in opponent, but thoughim in decease and political argenent much as a ferror won.

M. Thérien's address to the electors Terrebonne is a very comprehensive and argumentitive document, and, withous unduvaunting, his programme modestly promises well for his county.

The Canada Labor Courier charges Mr. A. B. Ingram, who was elected on the Tory labor tacket in West Elgin, with treachery to the labor party in order to help the Tory can lidate for the Commons.

The Gazette calls on the Conservatives to be men and contest Rimouski, Montmagny, Levis, Kamanraska and Datchester in spile of their being National strongholds. Who mil offer themselves for the sacrifice block?

Dr. Mosseau's candidature in Soulanges in receiving the most cordial support from both sides. A number of Conservatives signed his requisition. After the recent victory of Mr. Bourbonnais Dr. Monsseau's election in tolerably certain.

All trust verthy reports from Vaudreuilcommonly considered a Conservative etrong-hold—show that Dr. Lalonde will be elected. There is a considerable Irish voto in the county supposed to affect the election in a very natural way.

Mr. A. C. Bell has accepted the nomina tion of the workingmen of Pictou, N.S., and Mr. R. Drummond, who some time ago announced himself a Labor candidate for the constituency, will offer for the vacancy in the Lugislature, caus d by Mr. Bell's resignation.

Dr. C. F. Ferguson, the former member for the riding, was nominated in North Leeds and Grenville yesterday, receiving 133 votes to 3 cast for Mr. Kidd. Dr. Ferguson is a Conservative, and has for years swallowed everything tendered by his party without compunction.

A largely attended meeting was held last evening at Mr. Cloran's committee room, Notre Dame street, near Seigneurs. Ad-dresses were delivered by Messrs. Cloran, Desjurdius, Lemieux, Dufort and others. The reports presented are most encouraging, and indicate a strong vote for Mr. Cloren in that district.

Mr. McLeod Vince will run in the Conservative interest in Carleton, N.B., in opposition to Mr. Hale. The St. John Conservative papers naturally do not seem to regard

The Tories met in convention in London city on Saturday, says the Advertiser, and selected a victim for South Middles x-Mc. James Camble. That he has the slightest chance of winning is not protented, and he are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of that golden goes to the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of the slaughter, are happy in the possession of the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the possession of the polls like a cheep to the slaughter, are happy in the polls like a cheep to the polls like a west of connection, we know that ye will thank us as direction, we know that ye will thank us as giver of kind good advice, easily folin the last Parliament, and will represent it it around well, and pour out. in the next.

Mr. L. Z. Joness and Mr. Kennedy, of Douglastown, are spoken or as the Conservative candidate for Gaspé. Dr. Fortin's and have the stalks picked off. Put a halfabsence from the city will be regretted apart rom party reasons, as he is deservedly popuso, and learned the fully of your way, try a lar, and his services to the fishermen and the juices. Les it boil for ten minutes, after so, and learned the tolly of your way, my at lar, and his services to the instance of the pinces. The put it is a lessly at first, we we sometime look upon spring flowers, forgetful, but for their kindly very popular. The determination of Dr. pass it through a coarse sieve. For the sauce, pass it through a coarse sieve. For the sauce, pass it through a coarse sieve of the sauce, and the put it is a column to draw the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, sometime to draw and a coarse sieve. For the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the put it is a column to the sauce, and the sauce, Fort'n not to contest the county this elec-tion was only arrived at a day or two ago.

It is sometimes well to assume a virtue though we have it not. A despatch from St. hot without boiling, sprinkle with cayenne Catherines says that Mr. J. C. Rykert, the papper, garnish with points of lemon or hard Conservative candidate for Lincoln, has entered an action ugainst W. K. Pattison, the Reform candidate, for slander, claiming boiling water, pour into this a tablespronful \$10,000 damages. The writ was served this of lemon juice; break four eggs on a plate, morning. It is alleged that Mr. Pattisen one at a time, and alip it into the belling publicly accused Mr. Rykert of having water. The lemon juice sets the eggs in swindled a Mr. Sands in a land and timber shape. Wait till one egg is quite set before sale, and said he was prepared to prove it.

One of the largest and most enthasiastic meetings ever held in the county of Vaudreuil took place in the village of St. Marthe on the 7th inst, under the presidency of Mr. Peter Monaghan, mayor of the municipality. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to run in the interest of the Autional party in opposition to Mr. Hugh McMillan, the late member. A pleasing feature of the meeting was that is united two wings of the National party, each of whom had their man to propose, one proposing Mr. Evariste Quesnel, farmer, of the parish of Rigaud, and the other Dr. Emery Lalonds, of the same place. It was left to the majurity of the meeting which of the two men would be their standard-bearer, and by a large majorthe field with the full and cornial support of the Quesnel wing of the party.

L'Etendard, in forecasting the result of the elections, says the most modest calculations will give the Opposition the following majorities :- Nova Scotia 15; New Bruns-wick and Prince Edward Island, 5; Ontario, 15 -a moderate estimate in face of the result of the local elections, which gave a majority to Mr. Mowstt of 27. Against this, lifteen members from Britith Columbia and Manitoba have, says L'Etendard, to be lat off, leaving a Government majority of twenty. This is not counting Quebec and it will be strange, says L'Elendard, if in our province after the war of fanaticism and Orange bigotry waged

against the province, its rights and national honor Quebec does not give a majority of twenty against the Governmedt. But L'Etendard for the cake of argument onnonress a majority of only five and then is says the Government will have a majority of 25 against it.

A BLOODY FIGHT

BETWEEN INDIAN HORSE THIEVES AND SHERIFF'S POSSE.

ALBUQUERQUE, N M., Feb. 10 .- A bloody fight occurred on Monday between a sherill's posse and a hand of Navajo Indians on the Navajo reservation, where an Indian, wanted King were killed. The posse killed two Indians and wounded two others, but the odds were too great against them.

A Yorkshireman has applied for the posi-tion of "Sexton" to the Post Office depart-ment. This is really tomb much of a joke.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

The Editress is prepared to answer all questions on atters connected with this Department

BOILED RICE WITH CHERSE.

Wash a cupful of raw rice in cold water, ploking it over carefully. Put over the fire to two queris of water tout is boiling hard at the time. Sat lightly and cook twenty minutes, shaking the saucepan occasionally, but never surring it. Ascertain if the rice is colt enough by pinching a grain botween the faunt and tiager. Doen off the water through a colon ler and see tals with the ricin it over an empty por on the stove to dry off. Just before son ting to table mix noto at with a fork a teaspoontul of cutter and a twolespoonful of grated choose, with salt to laste.

MUTTON BROTH.

One pound lean mutton cut small, two pounds mutton bones, well cracked, two quarts cold water, chapped onlon and passley, adt and pepper. Let the meat, bones and onious simmer slowly several mours. Season and set aside until cold. Itemove all the fat and strain out the boucs and meat, equest ng ant every drop of soup. Have really half a capful of rice, which has been seaked in a it le cold water for two hours. Add this to the soup, put them on the stove and let them s mast boal the rice is soft and broken. And the chopped paralay sof milk, which should have been heated to scalding to another vessel.

A FRIDAY'S DINNER. The following little dinner for Friday is taken from the New York Freeman, as one of a series of ten it is publishing :-

Sean Margre. Omelette. Codfish, with Oyster Sanc :. White Potatoes. Boiled Celery. Apple Custard. Black Coffee, Spinach.

SOUP MARGRE. Four carrots, two leeks, one turnly, two large potatoes, and a handful of dried peas. Put together in a soup pot with four quarts of cold water; boil four hours, pass through a sieve; add a piece of butter, pepper and salt, and a little more water. Boil for half an hour, and serve, adding a little boiled rice or slived potato. OMELETTE.

Braak three eggs—increase the number as needed—into a bailn, add a spoonful of cream, and a little piece of butter, pepper and salt. Take two ounces of butter in an omelette pan, and, while it is melting, whip the eggs thoroughly; when the butter begins to splutter, pour the eggs in an i stir. As it becomes firm, roll the omelette, let it brown on one side, and serve.

CODFISH. In boiling codish it should simmer rather than boil. Ten minutes is slowed to every pound of fish, and a must be taken out immedistaly when don a

OYSTER SAUCE.

One pint oysters; half a lemon; two tablespoonfuls of butter; one teaspoonful of ilour; one tescaptal of cream or milk; cayesme on i nutmeg. Stow the oysters in their own liquor five minutes an I add milk. When this boile, strain the liquor, and return to the saucepar. Thicken with the flour when you have wet it

SPINACH. Cook apinach in its own juices; it requires litila water, it must be washed thoroughly peck into a dry saucegoin, sprinkle with a dessert spoonful of salt. This will draw out put a tableshoodful of cream and an cunce of better into a samespan; as it boils, after the spinsch into it. After this, keep it hoiled eggs out in rings. It you prefer poached eggs on spinsch, fill a small pan with shape. Wait till one egg is quite set before you put in another. Cook each about three minutes.

CELERY (BOILED)

Wash one hunch of celery thoroughly, and let it lie in cold water for half an hour. Cut in small pieces and boil in salted water for thirty minutes. Drain through a colander. After this, put back into the saugepan, add a tablespoonful of butter and a cup of milk in which a tablespooniul of flour has been dissolved. Let it holl five minutes. Before serving, sprinkle with black pepper.

BOILED POTATOES.

Wash thoroughly and put them into boiling water, with a little salt. Boil thirty minutes. Afterwards drain and send to table in their jackets.

APPLE CUSTARD.

Take a pint of grated apple-tart, three eggs, and a half pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, but a tescuphel of milk, the inice and grated ring of a small lemon. Mix the sugar and butter together, beat in the eggs and the milk. Then put in the lemon This makes two pies. Bake in a single crust.

A YOUNG GIRL MURDERED.

FOUND WITH A BULLET ROLE IN HER HEAD. MOUNT HOLLY, N.J., Feb. 10 .- There is intense excitement over the finding of Maggie Anderson, a 17 year old girl, in the woods on the outskirts of the town with a bullet hole in her head. Sho was still living but unconscious, and death is expected. A pistol. said to belong to Barelay Peak, of Mount Holly, was found near by. Peak is in castudy.

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending acts.

TROVINGE OF QUERRE, DISTRITOR MONTREAL—SCIENCE COURT—In the matter of Martin O'Logalin, of Mentreal trader, an insolvent and Author be. Percius, Assistace. On Westmeday, the ninth day of Erich next, the unduringed will apply to the said Court for his discharge under said Acts.

MARTIN O'LOGHLIN,

By Cruickshank & Murray, his attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 25th January, 1887.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the FRATERNITY OF THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS, OF MONTREAL, will demand to be incorporated by the Quebec Legislature at its next Session. J. J. BEAUCHAMP,

Attorney for the Petitioners.
Montreal, 9th Feb., 1887. 28 4



JURES ALL HUMORS,

com a common Blotch, or Eruption, the worst Serofula. Salt-Thenri, the vorst Serofula. Salt-Thenri, the vor-soros, "Scalt or Kaugh Skin, short, all diseases caused by bad blood me majured by this powerfol, punifying, and algorating medicine. Great Enting Ulcors and ly heal under its benign influence, specially has it manifested its potency in ming Totter, Rose Rush, Boils, Caranteles, Soro Eyes, Scrolulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, with Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, with Swellings, Goitre, or Thickness, and Enlarged Glands. Send tends in stanus for a large treatise, with colonia is a stanus for a large treatise, with colonia is a stanus for a large treatise, with colonia is a stanus for a large treatise, with colonia is a stanus for a large treatise, with colonia is a stanus for a large treatise, with colonia is a stanus for a large treatise, with colonia is a stanus for a large treatise, with colonial places, on Skin Diseases, or the same count for a freatise on Serofulous Affections. THE LIFE? Toroughly cleaned it by using Dr. Plorce's cicken Redical Diseavery, and good statistical Siscourful, and soundness of onstitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

chich is Scrofnlous Bisense of the many, is promptly and certainly arrested in cared by this God-given remedy, if token referre the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly and disease, when first offering this now cell-brated remedy to the public, Dr. Pirken, hought seriously of calling it his "Construption Care," but abandoned that names too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthenist, alterative, or blood-chemising, and sufficiently, and nutritive properties, is unequally, act only as a remedy for consumption of the cares, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES

If you ivel dull drowsy, debilitated, have enlow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots an face or body, frequent headache or dizaless, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, liternating with hot flashes, low spirits and closury borebodings, irregular appetite, and control tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Billousiaess." In imany cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no canal.

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For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood,
Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis,
Severe Coughs, Consumption, and
kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy.
Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's
book on Consumption. Sold by Bruggists.

PRICE \$1.00, on BOTTLES World's Disponsary Medical Association,

Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUTFALO, N.Y.

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It was have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taster or heaving, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Cabarrh. Thousends of cases terminate in consumption.

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PROF. 237 Fifth Avenue, 27-DD

ROVINCE OF QUEBEC -- DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. No. 774. Notice is her by given that been Mary Ann Mankay, of Short Gay, has instituted an action for separation as to properly against her said bushand.

Montresi, 19th January, 1887. T. C. DEL EMMER, 26 5 Adorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No iss. No news bereig given that Hame Louisa Chamertan, where of Will am G. Tompkins, of Montreal, and the off will am G. Tompkins, of Montreal, newton for separation as to property freezy and the contract of the court of the 1807 neer an accession of solution of the solu

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTBEAL. Superior Court. No. 82.
Not us hereby given that frame Philomene Laurent dit fortle, of I acoine, who of Se poen St. 16 bits of the same perce, has had tracted a action for separation as to preserty against hor said furstand.

Montreal, 20th January, 1887.

T. C. De LOMIVIER.

26 5 Attorney for Plaining.

ANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreel. Seperier Court, No. 248. Nativial beauchamp, of the City and District of Mo. Treat, wife of Gustave Arthur Lamonda, marchant of same place. Planuff, va. the said Gustave Arthur Lamonda, method for separation of property has been that day instituted by Flaming.

An action for separation of property has been that day instituted by Flaming.

ADAM & DUHAMEL.

ABOUTAGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF AUGUSTALE. Superior Court. No 468.

Pame Exida fluribles, of the Parish of Notre Damo do Grace, in the District of Might of, wife commune an inem of Eustache Prud'homme, mnior, farmer, of the same locality, but rised to appear in judicial proceedings. Planiffs, vs. the sold Eustache Prud'hommo, Junior. Defoudant

A sui, for separation of property has been instituted in this case, on the thirty-first day of January last (1987).

Montreal, February 3rd, 1887.

C87) Montreal, February 3rd, 1887. LAPLANME, LAPLAMME, MADOLE & CROSS, Attys. for Plain 188.



CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

"Be do hereby errips that we supervise the arrange wents for all the Hombly and Send-Annual Irawin's of the Lowistana State Lotlery Company, and in fersion manuse 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 cortificate, with saccomilles of our signature attached, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned lines and Barrers will pay all Praces drawn in the Louisiana State - teries which may be presented at our counters. J. R. OGLESBY, Pres Louiste in Nat'l Bank. P. LARAUX, Pres. State Sational Bank. A. Baldwed, Pres. Sew ter cans hat'l Bank.

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Furing the season of Whater November of the damers and to passed that roome can possibly do no what damers and the season of Whater November of the formation a steamer will indicate a large of the control of th



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186---Winter Arrangements---1867

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By Grand Single Kuttuner Drawings take place Reachly, and the Semi-Inner Pravilles (June and Becember).

A Spile ARD OPPORTENTY TO WIN A FABRUAR, THIRD GRAND ELANTING, CLASS C. Carantian. John France R. H. Hugbes. Lt. R. Parret, E.N.R. Capt. A. Macnicol. R. P. Moore. J. G. Stephen. John Brown. J. Ambury. W. Dalziel. Alex. McDougal John Park, Famen Scott, J. C. Menzies, C. E. LeGallai, R. Carrutbers. Manitoban 3,150 Canadian 2,600 John Korr. D. McKillop.
D. J. James.
W. S. Main.
C. J. Mylins. Phoenician 2,800 Waldensian 2 600 Lucerne 2,200 Newfoundland 1,500 C. J. Mylins,
F. McGrath. Acadian 1,350

The Sicamers of the Liverpool Mail Line salling fro Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, sand from Halifax on "ATURDAYS, calling as Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Fassengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched."

FROM HALIFAX;

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOCL, VIA HALIFAX

Sardinian L. Thursday, Dec. 28

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At ONE Colock, P. M.,

Or, on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train

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Rates of passage from Montreal, via halifax:—Cabin

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Its Searching and Bealing Properties re Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

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

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by left .

and the second s

by Acclamation. Elected

GREAT MEETING AT ST. HYACINTHE.

(Continued from First Price)

And the same statement a , shows that the account current with the Bank of Montreal has been overdrawn to the amount of 821.563.05

It being understood that the said statement does not include the deposits in various banks being part of the \$600,000 paid in on account of the price of the Quebec, Montreal, Octawa and Occidental Railway as shown in the statement of the investment of the said \$600,-900, which deposit the Provincial Treasurer is prohibited from employing even temporarily for any other purpose than that enacted by Act 45, Vic., cap. 21.

The outstanding warrants in the Treasury Department amount to \$14,832.88. There are elaims to a small amount in connection with the ordinary services of the Government in the hands of the Treasury Department, a demand for \$35,000 of subsidy said to be earned on the Bale de Chaleurs Rail- i the reople. way, payment of which has been authorized by Order-in-Council of the late government

An estimate prepared in the Treasury department, from information obtained from the different departments, shows that there will probably be required, to meet the expenditure for the next three months under the appropriations of the Legislature, an amount of not less than \$1,049,459.93, distributed as follows :--

21,568 05

14,832 88

83,000 00

1.000 00

5,000 00

2.200 CO

15,500 00

14,000 00 8,000 00

50,000 00

\$391,850 00

19,240 49

88 000 00

Overdraft, Bank of Montreal at January.
Legislation, including expenses of Elections and appropriations for Debates of last session...

Administration of Justice..... Reformatories and Industrial Schools
Inspection of Public Offices.... Lonatic Asylums

Givil Government (Salaries).... Civil Government (Contingen-Public Instruction.....

Crown Lands Immigration and Repatriation. rents and repairs..... Parliament buildings and Court House (beyond appropriation... Interest on Joans of 1874, 1876 and 1878 for half year ending

1st May, 1887..... Charges and commission on same.... Interest on temporary loans.... Q. M. O. & O. R. R. claims,
Railway subsidies including the
\$55,000 Baie de Chaleurs Railway for which Ordeer-in-Council has passed.

150,000 00 Making at total of \$1,049,459 93 It has been estimated that the revenue for the same three menths of February, March and April will approximate the amount of \$411,090 49, made up as follows:

From Crown Lands..... \$ 50,000 00 From Law and registration From License and other sources. Interest on the price of the Q.M. O. & O. R. R. Interest on railway subsidy from Dominion for six months.....

Making a total amount of re-To which should be added the available deposits in bank..... Making a total amount of revenue which, it is estimated, will be avail ble during the next three

months of \$411.090 49 The account which he had read had been prepared by the proper officers of the Government. Batween expenditure and revenue of the last three menths there was a deficit of \$638,369 i4. To be exact and just, however, he must say that these three months were the most difficult and unsatisfactory ones of the entire year. The next three would be much more advantageous, for the Province would, on 1st July, receive the Federal subsidy and

the revenues of the departments would be

But, bad as was the condition of things, it was not desperate. In fice of it, however, and of the fact that though there was no money in the chest claims had to be met, it had been found necessary to obtain a loan, and the Government had borrowed from the Bank of Montreal \$300,000, at 5 per cent. So far they had only taken out \$200,000, leaving \$100,000 for future use. On this last amount the Government had no interest to pay, that only being payable when the money as called for. He much regretted to have teen compelled to commence his regime with a loan, however temporary it might be. Before he left Quobec he had asked what

The Exact Truth with Regard to Belicits and Supluses

in the Provincial revenues during the last three years. The late Government had persisted that during the last two years there had been an appual surplus. He had therefore addressed a latter the Propincial letter to the Provincial Auditor, asking for an exact statement upon this point. This afternoon he had received a despatch from the Provincial Treasurer in the following terms:—"Could not get at the real deficiency in time. I may still working at it. The Province has spent fully a million and a half more

than its macome from 1834 to 1836, besides of other current obligations." Thus it would be seen that in 1834, 1835 and 1836 we had had definite amounts in 1834. deficits amounting in all to a million and a haif, or is sound figures, \$500,000 per annum. Shame.) Details would be obtained later to show whether or not the deficits were greater in

of states he would some were argusting, our he did not de pair. (Cheers.) The new regime would, he hoped, do differently. They were going to try honestly and practically to put an end to deficits and to diministr expenses. Hear, hear.) After the current wear the electors might hope that the reign of deficitances over. The Government would put an end to the system of jubs, rubbery and pillage, avas the last man to desire to profit by the serious position of affairs, or to say what were not his exact thoughts. He would not say, not did he think, that the late ministers had personally profited by the jobs. There was no proof that they had. But there was a hand of robkers around the provincial chest who, if he could not chose sawu by ordinary means. could not chose away by ordinary means, the should take extraordinary measures to get rid of. (Cheers.) If her trueseded as he expected to do, in getting rid of them, he should have done away with the main cause of the deficits. The Government proposed, like

change the system. Where neglect prevailed it was possible for thieves to do almost anything. The canaille would be chased away and those who were honest emplo, is must be prevented from making expenditures for which there was no necessity and which were not authorized. The provincial service had, he must soy. many conscientions, hones; and capable men. Such would be protected and mainmen. Such would be protected and maintained in their position. The service required their assistance, and, he believed, would be saved. When an educated people would aliave it. But there were many officials, he regreted to say, who had conspired, were conspired to their clear sight. (Cheers.) He knew his people were many of the men who had conspired, were conspired to the provincial distance of the men who had conspired in favor of the men who had conspired in favor of the men who had caused the provincial distance. (Hear, hear.) Thoy would be watched and should not escape attention. (Cheers.)

Among those were men who did not earn a quarter of the salary they received. They were not oily idlers but conspirators with the enemy, and it would not be long before they received their punishment. (Cheers.) He would go further, and say that he should do all that produces sugg sted, and as to the remedy which he should apply to the provincial misfortune and its mode of application much would depend on the result of the elections on the good for the propose. Above to be a sufficient of the elections on the good for the propose. Above to be a protected their builties. He believed that his advertance, and their clear sight. (Wheres.) He knew his people were more to work in the propose were more to work out their policy. (Cheers.) The propose that in a month or them were that had been one to follow public affire, and, therefore, they were at the mercy of two they would have come to an understand in a further two they would have come to an understand in a further two they would have come to an understand in a further two they would have come to an understand in a further two they would have come to an understand affire, and, therefore, they were at the mercy of two they would have come to an understand affire, and subtraction of race, or religion, or education they would be able to take care one to the provincial misformation of the provincial misformation of the provincial misformation of the provincial misformation of the tune and its mode of application much would depend on the result of the elections on the 23ad instant. The province he was convinced, would readily get out of its embarrasement if the Dominion went in favor of Mr. Bake. But f Sir John Macdonald were sustained—and the chances were against him—he should lay the entire matter before the people and ask their assistance. (Oheers.) But were Sir John Macdonald driven out and Mr. Blake brought into power—as he had, he would reproduce the proper of the proper of the proper of the people were Sir John Macdonald driven out and Mr. Blake brought into power—as he had, he would repeat, every reason to believe—he had reason to conclude that the O tawa Government would at an early date take into consideration the situation as it existed between the Dominion and all the Provinces. (Cheers.) In that case it was possible—nay probable—that such ar-rangements would be arrived at as would set matters right without imposing new burdens on

A Congress of All the Provinces Proposed.

Upon a recont occasion he had taken the opportunity of statiog that were he brought into office one of his first duties would be to invite the Provinces to a conference to discuss the situation and the remedies for their various grievances. This, he was sure, was only reasonable, and it was but just that this fine Province, the home of the French race, which had given birth to the Dominion of Cacada (cheers) and had done so much for the whole of North America. She, the mother of all the Provinces, should invite them all to a conference to discuss the remedies that were necessary. To that idea he had given expression when in opposition, and now he gave formal utterance to it with the approv I of his colleagues. (Cheers.)

The clore after next session the other provinces would be invited to send delegates to the old city of Champlain, there to study the entire of the minorities, in order that full justice should be rendered to them. (Chrers) In a mixed community like ours ill-feelings and rivalries must be presented, and in maintaining the rights of the majority those of the minority must be protected. The people must be taught in their education that, though the people become same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children be told in the same country. Let the children of their ancestors, who had come from France, England, Ireland or Scotland, they must be very let and the third country in the coun nvite the Provinces to a conference to discuss city of Champlain, there to study the entire national situation and discover whet er or not national situation and director whether or not the relative conditions of the province as re-garded themselves and one another were just, and if the older provinces had obtained by confederation all that they were entitled to considering what they had abandoned. (Cheers.) Formerly the two old provinces had an annual excise and customs revenue amounting to between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,-000, but for what they had relinquished On-terio and Quebec had received no compensation 28.123 00 | tario and Ouebec had received no compensation save and except a sum of about two and a half 124,000 00 millions annually. It would be for the congress to ascertain if we had received what was due to us for the concessions we had made. Apropos to this congress he would remind his heaters of the position now occupied towards

the Dominion by the Province of Nova Sc. tis, which has already demanded separ tion from the Confederation, while New Brunswick had demanded changes it her financial relations and demanded changes it ber financial relations and had obt ineal better terms admost every year. The Province of Prince Edward Island, it should be borne in mind, received a far greater sub-idy proportionally t an did the Province of Quebec, while British Columbin, Manitoba and the North-West provinces, which had no revenue of their own, now received fabulous sums. Was it just to place Quebec on the same fooling as the other provinces? She was obliged, on account of the two languages and the two races of people by which she was inhabited, to have a most expensive system of habited, to have a most expensive system of dual officials in the courts and public offices. Her documents had to be printed in both lan-guages, and all this had been inaugurated for the Province of Quebec should be placed under the same conditions as the other provinces? (No! No!) In his opinion when these matters were equitably and justly consid-ered there would be no voice in the con-gress which would not say that in the federal comgress which would not say that in the federal com-pact injustice had been done to Quebec. (Hear, hear.) Whatever might happen on the 22nd February, the position of Quebec must in all justice and honesty prevail. But he must ad-mit that all this debt had not come solely from mal dministration; it had certainly been caused in great part, by the Province having entered upon the difficult policy of constructing rai-ways. He did not altogether blame them for this. He in no way favored a retrograde policy. He believed in progress and in railways. That policy had, in eddition to the other reasons he had stated, created the debt and brought it up to the am unt which he had named. (Hear, hear.) When that railway was built it was our own railway, the property of the Province of Quebec, and was under our own absolute control. But since then, by act of the Dominion Parliament, these railways had been placed under the Federal authority, and we, who had embarrassed ourselves to build them, had now not the slightest control over them. It seemed to him that the

"You've took the control of our railways built with our money, Take the responsibility of the debt and pay the interest." (Cheers.) In any event we had the right to say this at the Provincial Congress, and he hoped there would be a favorable result. (Cheers.) He would conclude the first part of his remarks by saying, that in the work of reparation and of improving the financial postion of the province of Quebac he and his colleagues had only before them the interests of the public. They were not actuated by party spirit or by any desire for vengeance, but proposed to acconscientiously and like business men. They would do their best to repair the mischief that had been done and as good citizens asked for the exponention and assistance of all beauty. the co-operation and assistance of all honest people. (Cheers.) Theynum ted the light, counsel and assistance of all wise men. (Ap-

Government of the Province of Quebec had overy right to say to the Federal authorities:

Country Above Party.

Above party contests and controversits were the interests of the public, and beyond the triumph of party were the safety and the cest interests of the Province of Quebec. (Cheers.) To secure these he again asked the assistance of all honest people. He wished them to give their hands and work with the Government as good citizens to raise the province out of the abyss into which it had fallen and to place it once more on the track of progress and It would be said: "What are you going to do in order to face this cituation?" The condition of affairs he would admit were dignating, but he did not de sair. (Cheers.) The name howaffected persons. (Hear, hear.) He was, how-ever, slad to know that in the Conservative party itself there were honest men who would appreciate the difficulties of the situation, and

business men, to do all that was possible to and intelligent progress such as all desired to Gale. It was the intention of the Government change the system. Where neglect prevailed it see. (Cheers.) In this several questions prominently presented themselves. There were

Education, Colonization and Agriculture.

With these he proposed to deal vigorously. As they knew, education was the cause of his heart, and he sincerely desired to see it triumph. When the propile were thoroughly educated the Province would be saved. When an educated people recorded their ballots nothing would escape their clear sight. (Cheers.) He knew his people to the intelligent was now now a some warm and the second states. of his heart, and he sincerely desired to see it triumph. When the people were thoroughly educated the Province would be saved. When an educated people recorded their ballots nothing would escape their clear sight. (Cheers.) He knew his people to work out their policy. (Cheers.) The ple to be intelligent—no, people were more rethan they were. But unfortunately many of situation, ind he believed that in a month or situation, in the believed that in a month or situation, in the believed that in a month or situation, in the believed that in a month or situation, in the property of the p

mense services that the clergy had rendered. The relations between the Church and the State must be easy, based upon their common interests, and he who strove to rise rivaly or hatred between them was no friend of the French nationality. (Hear, hear.) It should be the business of everyone to work so as to do away with all differences between them, The Church and State should be like two sisters, and should follow in the rame path. Then would they make the people of the country honored, respected and prosperous, (Cheers) In the fulfilment of this mission the Government must take great care to maintain, as fully as possible, the rights of the minorities, in order that full justice should be rendered to them. (Chress) In a mixed the men of to morrow, must be ready to work out the great destiny of our Canada and become

citizens of a great nation. (Lond cheers) Colonization as it had been carried on under the late Governm nt, had been a pretext for the worst speculations. (Hear, hear.) This must cease, (cheers) and an end be put to the practice of building bridges for old municipalities with colonization money obtained under false pretences. Colonization money should be devoted to its legitimate objects, viz.: the making of roads in the back districts by the making of roads in the back districts by the clearing of the country, and the outire system oust be changed of spending such immense amounts each year, when it was impossible for anyone to discover where the work was done. (Hear, hear.) Personally he had been throughout the province, but had been unable to discover any real practical signs of the expensiture of \$200,000, which had be n granted for that purpose during the last two years. (Hear, hear.) He believed it want into a lew hanes. There must be a change in this regard. (Hear, hear.) His idea was to do semething tangible, say in two counties every year, and in two years comething would every year, and in two years comething would be done and settlers would see that instead of a few thousand dollars being scattered all arenat with nothing seen for it, something had been accomplished. (Hear hear.)

To attain that object it was the intention of the Government to abolish one of the present departments which was not considered necessary, and replace it by a special department of Colonization under the control and direction of a practical man, a friend of the settlers who knew their wants and was able to carry out a

How the Money was Squandered.

On Wednesday last his attention had been called to the condition of a number of families on the Metgermette lines in the county of Beauce. They consisted of 240 poor it hermon from Labrador; the late Government had deemed it wise to fernish them with funds, bring them out and establish them. Moreover, an order in Conneil had been passed in September last granting \$6,000 to sustain them in winter; thus they were m de pensioners on the province for the entire winter (shame.) The Government had built them huts, and en route they had for ten or twelve days been accomm da ed at the hotels in Point Levis, at a cost of \$2,093. Physicians too were instructed to supply them with remedies, al though they did not even know what med-cines were (shame!) They had been supplied with all necessary articles, but on the 14th December, the provincial authorities had concluded to maintain them all winter at a further cost of \$500 per month. His attention had been drawn to this matter, and he had concluded that it was shameful and criminal to bring them here and establish them. This was the worst service that could be rendered them. (Cheers.) It was simply the result of a stupid policy of the late Government which had presided over our des inies for some years. (Hear, hear) This support of these Labrador fishermen would conse he could assure his heavy after the 15th A will he could assure his hearers after the 15th April. It was not fair for our farmers to be forced to support these men who could do us no good. In fact, it was terrible that the Government shoul? have engaged itself to support them all the winter. This was not only a policy of improdence, but it was one of extreme extravagance. (Cheers.)

Among the other extraordinary matters which had dome to light was in connection with the administration of the Crown Lunds Department. The annul revenues of the department averaged from \$700,000 to \$900,000. The electors would recall the G le defalcation, when \$51,000 had been abstracted by the accountant in the course of two or three years. At present there was no examination by the Treasury Department of the books of the other departmen s. There were six departments, asid: from that of Public Instruction, and seven different systems of bookkeeping. The Government proposed to have a control department of accounts, which should receive, and by which should be paid, all money consected with the Government service. This was the only means of preventing fraud. Not only would this system be more economical, but it would secure more control of the finances of the departments.

To show how far this was necessary, a statement of the affairs of the Crown Lands Department was sufficient. The revenue from 1st July to 1st I'-b just, a period of eight months, had been \$559,517.70, of which \$210 520 had been paid in notes as a rule not endorsed; the rest was said to have come in in cash. But how could those unondersed notes be en-tered as money? It was in that way that the Gale frauds had been committed. Gole appreciate the dificulties of the situation, and forcetting past controversis would came to the Government's assistance. (Cheers.) If Quebec were not benealted he personally should not suffer; but he sincerely asked the competition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the more raddily to got the excition of all, in a dor the condition of the more were not paid when due, and then a fact the since of the condition of them a large sum more! Huntingdon. Sorier there are like the son like this had had much there yet remained of them a large sum more! To end the condition of things that we a large sum uncollected since were not paid when due, and then a large sum more! To entire the should and much there yet remained of them a large sum uncollected since large the entir the condition of things that we a large sum uncollected. Some notes had been lying uncollected since and the solution of things that we a large sum uncollected since large sum in collected. Some notes had been lying uncollected should be confidently for what the condition of things that we note the sum of the particle of them a large sum uncollected since large sum in collected. Some notes had been lying uncollected should be since large sum in collected. Some notes had been lying uncollected should when the end in the condition of things that we note the condition of things that we note the sum of the particle of the sum of the sum of

to discover and get at the bottom of everything. He should also give instructions to have all outstanding accounts settled in rousenable time. (Hear, hear.) He believed that all homest men would approve the adoption of this policy. (Hear, hear.) (Hear, hear.)
In conclusion, he claimed for himself and his

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prolonged appliance.)
Mr. Bereier, M.P.P., Mr. Pilon, M.P.P.,
Captain Kirwan and Mr. Tremb'ay delivered spi ited addreses, a very handsome reterence being made by Captain Kirwan to the fact that the Mercier Government had been the first to bring a whole sould: Irishman into Government. This they had done in the person of the Hon.

James McShane, Minister of Agriculture and
Public Works.

On motion of Mr. Mercier a vote of thanks

was passed to the chilman, and after choors for the Queen and Mercier the large and enthusiastic meeting broke up.

CANDIDATES FOR THE COM-MONS.

Nominations February 13-Polling Tuesday, February 22.

[This list is subject to correction when the full Richmond Paint Figure reports are in. ONTARIO. Ministerial. Opposition. Algoma..... Dawson.... Furke Addington B.R. Snib'ey
Bothwell Mi'chell Mills
Brant North Curv Somervil Somerville Brant South Cockshutt. Paterson Brockville..... Wood.....Comstock Bruce North..... McN-ill...Bonner Bruce East......Cargill.....Wells Bruce West. Scott Blake Carleton Macdonald Stewart Dundas Hickey Johnston
Durham East Ward Filis Durham West..... Blacks ock . Blake Ermatinger. Wilson Elein Eus Elgin West Greer Casey
Essex North Patterson Chary Essex North Wigle Brien
Essex South Wigle Brien
France Kirkpurick Bawden Glengarry..... Macmaster..Purcell Grey East......Sproule...Gilray Grey South......Jamieson...Landerkin .Masson ... Grey North. Allen Grenville South.....Shanly.... Macdougall Hamilton. | Brown | Dr. Burns | McKag. | F. Walters | Halton | Henderson | Waldie Colter Haldimand. White Burdett
Bowe'l Cos
Robertson Frest Hasting East. Hastings North..... Hastings West..... Huron East Farrow. . . . Mucdenald Huron South McMillan Huron West Porter Cameron

Kent....Smyth....Campbell Kingston....Macdonald.Gunn Kingston. Lambton East..... ...Moncri ff...F. irbank ...McMahon...Lister Lambton West..... Lanark North..... .Jamieson...Macdonell Haggart....Kippen Grenville......Ferguson...Buchanan (Typor...) Pritton Leeds South..... Lincoln hykert Pattison London Carling, Hyman .Roon.e.....Cameron Middlesex North...Coghlin...Shipley
Middlesex South...Gauble...Armstrong
Middlesex East...Marshall...Jackson
Monck....Boyle...Callum
Muskoka and Parry
Sound.....O'Brien...McMurrich
Norfock South...Tidale...Jackson
Norfock North...Sinclar...Chariton Middlesex North....Coghlin....Shipley Northum beriand East Cochrane .. Mallory Northumberland
West Guillet Dumble
Ontario South Smuth Rae Ontario South. Smuh Rae
Ontario West. Miller Edgar
Ontario North Madill Cockburn
Ottawa. {Perlay Melatyre
Robillard S. Jean Oxford North Thrall Sutherland Oxford South Peel Perth North Hes-on Heppler .Trow Perth South. .Sharpe.... Peterboro' West Stevenson Peterborn' East. .Buraham...Lang Prince EdwardCapp Plitt Routhier ... Labrosee White Findley Renfrew SouthCampbell .Ferguson... Russell...... Mackintosh.Edwards .Quinn.....Cook .Tyrwhitt...Weight Sincee East. Simcoe South....... Simcos North .. McCarthy, Anglin Cockburn . Harvie Toronto Centre.... Small .. (Jury (L.) McDonald (I Toronto East Toronto West... .Dennison ... Sheppard (I. Cameron ... Barron Victoria North Victoria South Hudspeth Waterloo North ... Kranz Bowman Waterloo SouthCowanLivingston Welland Ferguson . . . Conlon Wellington North . Gordon....McMullen Welling'on South ..Goldie.....Innes Wellington Centre . Orton Semple .Carpenter .. Russell Weatworth South. Wentworth North. Townsend, Bain York West. Wallace Lynd York East. Boultbee Mackenzie

York NorthTyrwhitt...Mulock QUEBEC. 1 a 205 . Dupont Bezzharnois . Pelletier . Bergeron Beauton (Poirier . (Dr. Godison Dalach BellechareBelleauAmyot Bellechare Belleau Amyot
Berthier Robillard Beausolail
Bonaventure Riopel Roy
Brome Burnet Fisher
Chambly Jodoin Prefontsine
Champlain Montplaiser Trudel
Charlevoix Chement Tremblay (N)
Characters Onion Holton Chatesuguay.....Quinn Holton Chicoutimi and Sag... i gne....Couture Compton Pope Munro DorchesterLesage.Duchesnay Drummond and Artha-L'Islet. Belanger Casgrain Lothiniere. Beker Rinfret Maskinonge. Conlombe Bestulniers

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	PortneufDuchesnaySt. Georges					
	Quebre county Caron Martin					
1	Quebec Centre Burroughs. Langelier					
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ļ	Onebuc West McGreevey Hearn					
1	Richmond and Wolfe, Ives. Greenshields					
	Richmond and Wolfe, Ives Greenshields					
۱٠	Kimonski Tache Dr. Fiset					
	Rouville Gizault St. Hyacinthe Durocher Bernier					
1	St. HyacintheDurocherRernier					
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Shelburne Laurie Robertson Victoria......McDonald..McCurdy Yarmouth.....Kinney...Lovitt NEW BRUNSWICK. Charlotte Chipman Gilmour
Carleton Vince Hale
Gloucester Burns Young King's.....Fo-ter.... Queen's Baird King Restigouche Moff.t ... Haddow St. Johns city and Everett. Skinner
Barker ... Weldon
McLeod ... Ellis Sunbury......Wilmit....Barpee Unattached—St. John county, Boden; King's. Domville; Restigouche, McAllister; Glouces PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. (Macdonald, McIntyre King's..... Queen's ... (Muttart ... Robertson Queen's ... (Ferguson ... Davies Campbell ... Welsh Prince..... Hackett...Yeo Lefurgy...Perry MANITOBA. Lisgar Ross McArthur Marquette Boulton ... Watson Provencher. { Royal...Cyr { Clurke... Solkirk... Daly...Christie Winnipeg. Searth. Sutherland BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Davis..... Alberta..... Eastern Assiniboia....Perley.....Dickie Western Assimboia.. { Davin Ross Boyle LABOR CANDIDATES.

Hamilton......Walters Pie ou, N.S. A. C. Bell St. John, N.B. John Roden Pic ou. N.S. T ronto East Jury
Toronto West. Sheppard
Toronto Centre. Wright

GONE TO REST.

Mr. Peter Quin, farmer, of the parith of St. Anicet, who died on the 8th of February, 1887, had attained the round age of 79 years, and was widely known and respected being one of the first settlers in that part of the country. He was industrious and intelligent, and a true lover of his country, Ireland, whence he came when but a boy of fourteen years. Requiescat in pace.

"THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING" ... HAVE COME. ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER PARTY FROM MUS-

KEGON. Among the recent arrivals at the St. Charles Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell and little Jaughter, from Muskegon, Mich. This pleasant event is noted not because the name of Campbell is novel on the hotel registry, but on account of the circumstances which produced Mr. John Campbell is a worthy citizen of North Muskegon, Mich., and a member of the firm of Gow, Maj. & Co., extensive realers in lumber. Though a young man he has, by energy

lumber. Though a young man he has, by energy and close application, assisted in building up a business, which five years ago was started on the most limited capital, and to-day takes a front rank in the city of Muskegon.

Knowing Mr. Charles J. Herrmann, who resides in Muskegon, and having heard of the good luck of that gentleman in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, Oct. 12th, 1886, when Mr. Harrmann, on an investment of \$1 when Mr. Herrmann, on an investment of \$1, won \$15,000 of the capital prize of \$75,000, Mr. Campbell, at the suggestion of his wife, wrote to the company in the early part of January for one-tenth ticket in the grand drawing of the lith inst., with \$1 enclosed.

Ticket No. 91,960 was immediately for

Ticket No. 91,960 was immediately for-warded, and it proved to be the winner of the capital prize, \$150,000. The pleasing intelli-gence of his good fortune was imparted to him by his friend, Charley Dun, a fellow-townsman, through a despatch from the Lottery Com-pany, and Mr. Campbell immediately made arrangements to gratify a long-cherished desire, viz. to visit with his wife the arriver Correct viz: to visit with his wife the ancient Crescen

At may be mentioned that before he knew of his success, his wife as with prophetic soul re-marked: "My door, if we should be fortunate and win a big prize, we will surprise father with a nice check, won't we?" to which John cordial ly assented.

On Thursday Mr. Campbell presented him-telf at the Loxery Company's office, and re-ceived a check on the Louisiana National Bank for \$15,000 in exchange for the one-tenth ticket he had held. This he converted into sight drafts, not forgetting one for father for \$1,000. Mr. and Mis Campbell will remain in the city a few days, enjoying the balmy climate and visiting pluces of interest in and around town. -New Orleans (La) Picayune, Jan. 29, 1887.

Thos. ; ab n, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten consistency is from my feet with Holloway's Cora Cure." Reader, go then and do like-

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the gonnine when pur-

HEAVY DOLMANS!

Several lines of Bin k and Colored solmans, Enem offered at very low prices. HEAVY DOLMANS FOR \$2.75
HEAVY DOLMANS FOR 3.25
HEAVY DOLMANS FOR 4.25
HEAVY DOLMANS FOR 5.00
HEAVY DOLMANS FOR 5.00
HEAVY DOLMANS FOR 7.00
HEAVY DOLMANS FOR 7.00
HEAVY DOLMANS FOR 8.00

The above two lines of Jacke's and Doimans are exceedingly low in price for their value. S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY. lilanket Suits in all sizes. Blanket Suits in all colors. Blanket Suits in great variety. Blanket Suits of all kings.

S. CARSLEY. COSTUMES COSTUMES CO-TUMES CO-TUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES

TAILOR MADE TAILOR MADE TAILOR MADE TAILOR MADE TAILOR MADE TAILOR MADE S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY The largest variety of Lodies Continues and Tailor I

MILLINERY!

CHILDREN'S PLU-H HOODS, CHILDREN'S VELVET HOODS, CHILDREN'S SATIN HOODS, CHILDREN'S SILK HOODS CHILDREN'S PLUSH TAM O' SHANTERS. CHILDREN'S PLUSH TAM O' SHANTERS. CHILDREN'S PLUSH TAM O' SHANTERS. CHILDREN'S PLUSH TAM O' SHANTERS.

In all the Newest Shades, At S. OARSLEY'S.

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NEW POMPONS Ostrich Feather Pompons for Cortumes. Ostrich Feather Pompons for the Pair.

ACS CARSLEY'S. CLUB MOCCASINS
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For the best Moccasins get the Olub; comfort, dura-

ABOUT BROOKS ABOUT BROOKS ABOUT BROOKS If you want the best possible risks of Six Core
Spool Cotton for hand or machine nee, sak for Jonas
Brooks, and see that the n me J. nas Brooks Brook
is on each spool. None are seemine without the

RUPTURE

Have you heard of the assounding reduction for DR.

J. A. Shikinan's Famous Home Treatment, the only
known guarantee confort and cure without operation
or hindrance from labor! No steel or iron hands. Feel
feet retention night and day, no charing suited to



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Nos. 204 and 206 West Dalimore Parcel
Relaimore. No. 101 Philip Asset, N. V.

BIC OFFER. To introduce them, we will Give away it is self-Operating Washing Nuchines. If you we are not send us your pane, It hand express the actiones. The National Co., 20 by 5t., 7t.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More compared that the ordinary kinds, and cannot be self-to competition with the multitude of low test, whore the sum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cand. Let al Baring Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

A restaurant keeper, in order to attract customers to his new establishment, at No. 5 S-atreet, inserted the following adver, tisement in the papers :- "Five hundred marks reward! Lost yesterday afternoon in street, between Nos. 3 and 7, a genuine pearl. The above reward to the honest finder." He attained his object,

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and casy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm,

"That's strange," muttered Mr. Dobbin, as he laid away his nawspaper. "What's strange !" asked his good wife, making him get up while she dusted the chair under him. "Why, the Mikado of Jame never wears a garment that has been washed. "The dirty heathen," said Mrs. Doubin.

A unique item of a recent menu was colored frozen mugs for ices. The colored water was put into double tin moulds, and shut up in a case unti' frezen perfectly hard. Then a mixture of pine-apple and champages was put into a freezer, which was set in motion, and in less than three minutes a deli cious ico was produced, which was sorved in the colored muge.