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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1885.

PRICES -- FIVE CENTS.

#### IRISH HOME RULE

TO BE THE VITAL QUESTION IN THE NEXT IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

WHAT PARNELL HAS TO SAY ON THE SITUATION-HE LOOKS FOR A SETFLE-MENT OF THE NATIONALIST QUESTION TO THE LIBERALS -LORD CHURCHILL'S PLAN OF HOME RULE.

of Ireland, in view of the certain secession of in their determined contesting of all seats has Liberals. Mr. Parnell, it is said, declares of the insignificance of their numbers. Out-that the Liberal and Parnellites comthe Irish Tories from the main party on the aff-rded bined can carry everything before them. In Galway, east division, Mr. Harris, Nationalist, has been elected by 4,865 to 352 for A. P. Nugent, Conservative. In Wexford, north division, J. E. Redmond, Nationalist, is elected by 6,531 to 817 for Viscount and the Nationalists. As a rule the polls Stopford, Conservative. In Tyrone, south division, Wm. O'Brien, Nationalist, is elected by 3,435 to 3,382 for S. H. Maxwell, Orangeman. This is one of the greatest Nationalist the Loyalist candidate polled only forty votes victories of the contest, as it secures to that to 3,500 cast for his opponent. From this party the representation of three out of the four divisions of the county. In St. Andrew's the Liberal and Conservative candidates each but a most insignificant section of the people have 1,255 votes. The vote will be carefully outside of Ulster were opposed to the Na-

The Press Association announces that it has received information from an authoritative source that the Conservatives have formulated a programme dealing with the education, local government, land and mercantile marine questions. Respecting the Irish question they will probably await Mr. Parnell's views.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES. London, Dec. 7.-Returns received up to three o'clock this afternoon show that 319 Liberals, 245 Conservatives and 73 Nationalists have been elected.

London, Dec. 7.—Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter on Saturday, in which he said: "I am certain that the Torics will be much weaker than the Liberals in the next Parliament as in the past one. It will be impossible for the total will certainly be eighty four, and prob-Torics to conduct a Government on their own strength, or to hold a position of dignity or one in England, making eighty-six alto-independence. The Liberal party will gether, we shall have just three only under outnumber the Tories and Parnellites combined, and will be the only party independent have eighteen or nineteen like seats and the of unworthy motives to court the Parnellites. Whigs none. You may remember that at for support.

CHURCHILL'S SCHEME FOR HOME BULE. ill has drafted a scheme for Irish home rule, anot hetrayed us in Belfast, Darry and North the basis of which, it is reported, is the form. Tyrone." ation of four provincial councils with a centur | A LIEFRAL-PARNELLITE COALITION LIKELY. rion and taxation, but without power to in terfere with tariffs, pelice or military administration.

PINERTY'S PEELINGS.

come of the English elections, ex-Congress- Liberals, to give them a majority of 170 upon man Finerty said vesterday: "I believe this or any other question—a majority such that England will, should this coming as no English government has ever had, Parliament exist as long as parliaments and one amply sufficient to make up for a usually exist, great home rule to Ireland. I score of possible Whig defections. While think it will come out of this next Parlia-ment. If this Parliament fails to pass such a gard the formation of a coalition government measure, then the Irish people will lose all as at all likely, or that it would last long if it faith in parliamentary agitation. England, were formed. There are not a dozen Liberals through her statesmen and her press, has who, after the recent fierce fight, would conmany times said that if Ireland was ever sent to coalesce with a Conservative Govern practically unanimous in her demands for ment against Ireland, and these few voices self government is would be granted. She would be a poor compensation for the is perfectly innermous to day, with the transfer of our eighty-five votes to the other execution of a few consistences abiliary side. In short, the extlement of the interpolation that the prohibition movement holds to the first and first and will be the only vital question before that the prohibition movement holds to the prohibition to the prohibition movement holds to the prohibition holds to the pr America, but if no such measures should the new Parliament. This vital question be passed, the very few men in this country | may not be seriled in that Parliament, but if and Ireland who most condemn violence will not it will be put in train for settlement. An Lecome silens entirety, or will approve of almost anything which may be done by what is upon which the next general election must be termed the extreme element to annoy and in- lought and decided. jure England. If the coming Parliament does not grant the demands of Mr. Parnell I will never give further aid for Parliamentary agitation and never take any part or hand in ob taining funds for it, for I will have lost all faith in English Parliaments in reaching a settlement on this question.

PARNELL INTERVIEWED. New York, Dec. 7.—The Herald's Dublin correspondent sends the following interview with Mr. Parnell :- Having interviewed Mr. Parnell when he was recruiting his forces for the electoral campaign, I have been favored to day with some of his views, now that his little army is ready for action in the Parliamentary campaign, and now that for the first time in our political history, not one Liberal member crosses the Irish sea bound for St. Stephen's. Replying to my question as to his opinion of the present state and prospects of the two English parties, Mr.

Parnell said :-"It is difficult to predict their numerical position toward each other; but it may safely e said that the Liberals cannot have a majority larger than ten over the Tories and Nationalists combined, while the Tories and Nationalists cannot have more than the same number of votes over the Laberals. Had it not been for the Irish vote in England and Scotland the Liberals would have had a majority over the combination of at least one hundred and twenty. The great lesson we have endeavored to teach all parties is that Ireland will stand no further coercion, and that she desires liberty above all things. I have no doubt this lesson has been learned and will never be forgotten. The so called Loyalist combination was undertaken simply to bring about contests in all the Irish constituencies, with a view to deplete our treasury and, perhaps, to compel some nominations to fall through owing to lack of funds. American readers should understand that the expense of providing the official machinery and superintendence for holding elections in this country is paid by the candidate. The sum which it was necessary for our candidates to pay to the sheriffs in order to get nominat-eed amounted to no less than £15,000. A cars were badly smashed.

similar sum, of course, had to be found by the Loyalist candidates, but this was subscribed by their English sympathizers. Fortunately, the remittances we have been receiving from sympathizers in America during the last two months sufficed us for this purpose, and arrived just in time : otherwise the enemy's calculation might have been verified, and many seats might have been carried by them. The drain thus caused upon our financial resources has, however, been considerable, and funds were never sourgently required as now, since the large majority of members of our party will require help to enable them to give LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is stated that Parnell, seeing that the Tories and Parnellites combined, will not be able to deal with the affairs other hand, the recent action of the Loyalists

> sion of the county and city of Dublin, the totals of the votes polled by them have been comparatively fractional, and do not at all represent the proportion which the Loyalis:s have always claimed to exist between them point of view Englishmen must see how completely mistaken was their idea that any tionalist demand, or that the relative proportions of the creeds represent at all the propor

tions of political opinions.
With regard to Ulster, we have succeeded very well there, as we carry sixteen and probably seventeen out of thirty-three seats in hat province. If we get seventeen we shall have a clear majority of the Ulster seate. We hoped to carry three others—West Beltast, Derry and North Tyrone-but we just lost them in very close contests owing to the want of funds some weeks ago to attend to that the said act has been detrimental to registration and to provide a suitable organization for the elections.

CALCULATIONS CLOSELY REALIZED. Originally we hoped to carry eighty-eight seats in Ireland and one in England. Our ably eighty five in Ireland. If we secure have eighteen or nineteen Itish seats and the the time of our last conversation I thought the Whigs might possibly get two, but cer-tainly not more than tour seats. They LONDON, Dec. 7 .- Lord Randolph Church- would have had three by our help if they had

In former conversations I have indicated that I look for the settlement of the Nationalist question to the Liberals rather than to the Porice. Assuming that Torics and Nationalists combined about equal the Liverals, CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- Referring to the out- it will be possible for us, by voting with the early dissolution will leave it to be the issue

> RESOLUTIONS FOR RIEL. THE FRENCH - CANADIANS HOLD A MASS MEETING.

HARTFORD, Dec. 5 -A very large number of French Canadians of Hartford and sur rounding towns assembled in American hall last evening for the purpose of protesting against the execution of Louis Riel. The meeting was presided over by D. J. d'Arche, and Francois Godbout and Louis Labidie were elected vice presidents. Dr. Caya, of New Hartford, and G. H. Gilbert were cleeted secretaries. The first speaker was Victor Belanger, who made a long address in which he reviewed the wrongs which the Metis had suffered. Mr. Belanger said that he was under the impression that there were very few French-Canadians in Hartford, but he was delighted to meet such a number as had assembled in the hall. The object of the meeting was not to resuscitate Riel, but to protest against his execution. He was the victim of a vile orime, and it was but natural for the Canadian residents of the United States to rise up an lift their voice in condemnation of an act which was nothing less than atrocious. And who should we thank for this crime? Sir John Macdonald and three French-Canadian Ministers, Messrs. Chapleau, Langevin and Caron. Although of the same race and religion as Riel, and representing the very people who were in sympathy with him, they had not said a word in objection to his execution. They had looked on and witnessed the deed and had not raised their voices to protest against it. Resolutions protesting against the execution of Riel were then unanimously adopted.

> COLLISION ON THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

New York, Dec. 5, 9.30 a.m.—An accident has just occurred on the Brooklyn side of the East River bridge railroad. Two trains came in collision. One man was killed and two or

joinder, from which we quote as follows :-The great interests that are now at stakea spirit of harmony between races, and, con-

sequently, the maintenance of confederation-give me the right, I believe, of making another effort to prove that you are mistaken on the nature of the agitation that is in progress in this Province. The point which I want to establish, the opinion which I would like you to share, are that in asking for the commutation of the sentence passed upon Riel, and in protesting against the penalty of death which he bad to suffer, the majority of my fellow countrymen have exercised a right which is guaranteed to all of us by the constitution. We might be wrong; but it is our undoubted right to act as we do, the moment we think we are acting justly in so doing. In other terms, the pretention that Lower Canada seeks to put itself above the law because a so

called French Canadian was involved, constitutes a great injustice towards us. Here is the manner in which you resume our opinion :--

"In a word, Lower Canada set up the doctrine that she had a right to punish the executors of the law, whoever they might he for the time being, whenever they suppressed a criminal of whose guilt or sanity she was not absolutely convinced. And the Mail said that it was a proclamation of rece ascendancy that could not be tolerated,

The constitutional doctrine, you know as well as I do, is that the government is but a committee of the house, to which it is bound to account for each and every one of its actions. The execution of Riel is an act of the Goverement, for which it is responsible to Parliament and the people of Canada. Then it is the undoubted right of any elector to condemn the Government for that act, if he thinks public interest.

Sir John A. Macdonald's Government bas not done what you say, execute the law; there is no law that obliged it to put Riel to death; it has decided that Riel shall be hung. Read the Statute of the Dominion, 43 Victoria, chapter 25, secsion 76.

"When any person is convicted of a capital "offence and is sentenced to death, the "Stipendiary Magistrate shall forward to the Minister of Justice full notes of the evidence with his report upon the 'case; and the execution shall be postponed from time to time by the Stipendiary Magistrate, if found necessary, until such report is received and the pleasure of the "Governor thereon is communicated to the " Lieutenant-Governor."

That is what has taken place in Riel's case. Judge Richardson has forwarded his report. The pleasure of the Governor-General-in-Government's power to execute or not to execute the prisoner.

It is then evident, and there can be no doubt about it, that you ignore the most elementary principles of responsible Government when you delay us the right of condemning, if we think proper, those who are responsible for Riel's execution. In so doing we do not put ourselves above the law, much less do we wish to proclaim the supremncy of our race over the English element.

We are within our attributions of judges in the last resort of the acts of a Government. We are in our right and, excuse me if I tell you so, you are in the wrong when you declare that if we do not set aside our opinions, you will strive to punish us, even if you have to reserv to civil war. You would not find in the whole empire a constitutional jurist to defend the theories which you want us to admit.

of asking that Riel should escape punishment. Condemning as you do the faults of which he has been guilty, we say that the reders.

there is that broad, deep valley, a lake in which is no more applied by civilized nations there is that broad, deep valley, a lake in former days, but now it is the highway for the bind committed by him, and has been guilty, we s y that the federal aupublic opinion inclined to the belief that the Government was not actuated by motives of general interest, and to that is due the deep emotion under which the people labored. Under the circumstances of a similar nature, any other Province of the Confederation would have acted in the same way.

I admit that there has been excesses of language; all popular movements are tainted with those inconvenients; some of our orators have spoken inconsiderately, but they have never attacked the constitution, nor have they provoked any disparage-

ment of the law of the land. Your Montreal correspondent has complained of the position in which the English of the Province are placed. That reproach is as painful to my fellow countrymen as that which accuses us of striving to put ourselves above the law. You will find very few Englishmer of good standing to countenance such a language. We see here what cannot be seen in any of the other provinces : counties exclusively French and Catholic returning members of parliament who are English Protestants. Our English fellow citizens form about a fifth of the population of the Province; yet, of the six ministers which constitute the provincial cabinet, two, Messrs. Lynch and Robertson, are representatives of the English Protestant element. The Irish have one representative in the person of M. Flynn, and the French Canadians have but three representatives. That is to say, that the English speaking population which is composed of about 250,000 souls, has as many representatives in the cabinet as have the French Canadians who number 1,250,000. Does this look like exclusion? If we were disposed to establish what you are pleased to call the supremacy of our race, would we act

in such a liberal manner?

The same proportion exists in the distribution of public offices. I take the liberty of thoughts were wandering over the bygone America will belong to the United States.

in Chancery, the Law Clerk, the Lieu-tenant-Governor, the Provincial Secre-tary, the Registrar, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Accountant, Crown Lands Department, Department of Agriculture, Department of Public Instruc-tion, Railways, Inspection of Public Office, in those lifteen branches of the civil service the salaries of the French Canadian employe's amount to \$110,450, while the salaries of the employés of English origin amount to \$42,-750, that is to say that our fellow-citizens of sum paid to the officers of French-Canadian extraction.

Are those facts and figures of a kind to convince you that in protesting against the action of the government, we had in view the maintenance of that supposed system of domination over the English, and the desire of establishing what the Mail calls the tyranny of the minority!

The only question at issue between us is that of the punishment. I believe that I have on my side the English and American precedents, the ideas that are now current.

On the other hand, you think that the public good and the peculiar circumstances in which the North-West is placed, necessitated that measures of an extraordinary severity be taken. Our opinions are open to discussion. I may be right, you may be wrong and cice rersa. If we disagree, let us do so as British citizens, worthy of the institutions which grant us the liberties of speech, of the parliamentary vote and of the press, should do. Do not deny me the right of judging the actions of the councillors of the Crown, as you have already done, as well as the Citizen has done in the course of a very remarkable article, I admit. It is not the Crown who is involved it is those who the people have intrusted with the care of advising the Crown. I persist in thinking that a mitigated punishment, though severe, would have best served the interests of our country.

A RECENT VISIT TO LA SALLES HOME.

> BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 10.

On a bright morning during the month of October lass, 1885, the writer was induced by an intelligent stranger of French extraction, from the United States, to join him in a walk to pay a visit to the old home of Robert walk to pay a visit to the old home of Robert shore, to greet and to welcome the de la Salle, on the Lower Lachine Road. It new comers! This was that band of Senecas, not cold. Autumn was then in her full glory. The frost tinged leaves of varied hue, which no pencil can paint nor nen Council has been manifest d by respites, and scribe, affording a sight to the admirer of finally by the execution of Riel. I repeat it: nature to pause and meditate upon, nowhere the law did not oblige the Government to to be met with to such enjoyable perfection order the execution of Riel; it was in the as in this Canada of ours—fittingly pictured by an old writer as-"Sober autumn fading

into age." The reader will remember that LaSalle's home is situate on the banks of the St. Lawrence, two miles above the Lachine rapids, at the head entrance of the Montreal water works. There are three ways of reaching it First, Ly the Lower Lacking road ; second by a walk along the banks of the waterworks; and third, by a walk along the Luchine canal to the Core St. Paul bridge, thence by cutting through the rear of the Cote St. Paul farms, | footsteps. And, so long as the noble St. taking a direct line south about five miles through the woods, by an old Indian trail front, just at the old home. We took the latter route.

The walk across the rear of Cote St. Paul is a charming one, its cultivated forms with young thriving orchards on most of them, and song looking dwelling houses and sub-scantial form buildings, denoting comfort. This is a walk seldom taken; few know of it. Our previous never asked, never dreamt | 1. would be a fitting one for our snowshoe transpers. On your right, beneath, you have the Lichine Canal, and far eway, above, you have the high land of Cote St. Pierre, and railways, and sin e it was drained it has be-

come the vegetable garden of Montreal.

In due time, after a walk of two hours and dian home of Robert de la Sasle. The home of the most noted character in Canad an history-the home in which he had lived for four years of his early Canadian life. Few of our citizens can hardly realize that this old home, this historical Canadian landmark, is within so short a distance of the city of Montreal ! and how few of them are aware of its existence, or even of its whereabouts. It is not now "a thing of beauty." It is crumbling down and will soon mix with the dust of ages, but (anadians have it in their power to preserve and restore it as a "joy" and a "remembrance" for all time, that is, if there be public spirit and patriotism enough re

maining ir Canadians to do so.
"And this is the home of Robert de la Salle!" exclaimed our friend, bowing with deepest reverence and exhibiting feelings of the profoundest veneration as he approached the old building. It was to us a familiar spot, as being enclosed within the old stone wall that at one time surrounded the home of our youth. To satisfy the curiosity of our new friend we entered the building and explored the inside; in doing so we had to be careful of our footsteps. Its echoes and its empty tread called forth thoughts of the noble dead of over two centuries ago, who had lived there, nearly as "Monarch of all I survey," in what was then known as those far Western wilds of Canada. We thought of the time when the "forest primeval" stretched down to the very river edge-when the wolf, the bear and the wild deer roamed nearly undisturbed around this then solitary abode of Canada's most daring explorer.

As we stood in that old building our

MR. ISRAEL TARTE TO THE TORONTO laying before you, in your own language, these lines which I wrote some time ago:

"MAIL."

In the following fifteen departments of the but we recalled the long list of roble men, representatives of old France, who, from time and slent within those venerated yes, sacred walls! such as Champlain, Maisonueuve, Marquette, Frontenac, Joliotte, and a host of others who would, of necessity, have started from this place on their religious pilgtimages or warlike expeditions westwards. Just picture—we were standing on the very same floor on which Champlain and Frontenac had once stood, and within the very walls in which there two

noble men had often slept. This is the only building now standing in Canada in which, at 750, that is to say that our fellow-citizens of one time or another, so many of the daring British origin draw very near the half of the pioneers, brave soldiers and Christian missionaries of old France had found or sought While we were standing and enjoying peep out of the old window in the second storey in the west end of the building, gazing

on all around, taking a present and a retrospective view of what is and what had occurred in and around that old home during the by-gone centuries, just at that time one of our large lake steamers was passing right in front of us, down the St. Lawrence, filled with tourists, to run or jump the Lachine Rapids—the old Sault St. Louis. We then pictured, in imagination, the time, in those far-off days—when Champlain was induced by the Indians to come up, from where Montreal now stands, to this spot, to have his first run or sail in an Indian canoe over those now far famed rapids!

What a change has taken place since that day! Those rapids still roll on unchanged! such as creation's dawn beheld! They roll now, in the self same course! But this old building -- the "witness stand" many a dark tragedy, and the cradle home of many a grand scheme for the ag-grandisement of Old France, still stands, as it stood nearly three centuries ago, but now crumbling fast, and soon to mingle with the dust of ages. We turned our eyes to the river front, to what was in the writer's young days a quiet bay-stretching down to where the Water Works bridge new stands. The primeval beauty of this river front is now destroyed by the Water Works basin. A picture of the past, of over two centuries (1668), then rose up before us!

In retrospect-as in the days of La Sallethe river front seemed covered with Indian canoes, from their far off hunting grounds, come to exchange their furs. We fancied we saw that hand of Seneca Indians with their chief, arrive, and La Salle, robed in his best and most imposing attire, bearing in his hands, aloft, that sacred symbol of his Church —the Cross, in his descent to the river was a charming morning, clear and bracing. with their chief, who remained all winter with him at his home. And, we believe, it was from the information obtained from that Seneca chief which induced La Salle to enter upon those extended explorations westwards and southwards in the Spring time of 1670, never again, we believe, to return to this

> Although Canadians apparently forget, or do not care to do honor to one of their noblest dead, still the name and the memory of LaSalla is preserved and honored in nearly every American town or city from Detroit to the month of the Mississippi. Streets and squares in every city and even counties and small villages bear his name, testifying to the respect in which his memory is held. This whole northern continent of America bears unmistakable traces of his Lawrence winds its course seawards, and our vast inland lakes exist as feeders thereof, or the broad and swift Mississippi rolls its mighty waters to the maio, these river banks and those lake shores-if all clse were mute -will ever silently testify to the memory of that youthful explorer, La Salle, who first trod or traced their far western or southern

Will not Canadians arise, awake ! and do natice to the memory of their greatest ex-

La Salle needs no monument along our mountain slope! "No storied urn nor ani mated bust," to perpetuate or to transmit his name to future generations! This whole northern continent—even those unfenced fields—those gardens of the world-boundless and vast, for which the speech of England has ro name-the Prairies! Even these, with their countless a half, we reached the old home, the Cana- unfolded herds, and their thousands of wandering Nimrods, ever bear silent testimony to the memory of Robert de la Salle!

What ought to be done with this old home The writer gave a full description of it in his articles 6 and 7, in the Post of 19th and 26th September, 1885, in which he intimated his intention to set apart 3,500 square feet-say 70 feet fronting on the Lower Lachice Road, by 50 feet in depth, to enclose the old huilding, provided Canadians were willing to restore and presesve it from falling into decay or from being blotted out of existence! This would be a fitting—the most fitting tribute Canadians could pay to the memory of Robert de la Salle, by restoring and re-building his old Canadian home—the home in which he had lived during the four years of his early Cana-

dian life.

This old building has a history stretching far into and over the by-gone centuries of early Canadian days ! Long before the founda tion stone was laid in the queenly city of Montreal, with its now noble structures and princely mansions basking under the shade of our stately Mount Royal -long before a parish church bell was heard in the ancient town of Ville Marie summoning the little bands of devout wor-shippers to their early matins—long before those early days of Canadian history did this old building stand, as it now stands, on the banks of the St. Lawrence two miles above the Lachine Rapids.

A Boston man has written an elaborate article to prove that before the close of the next century all of North America, including the British possessions, Mexico and Central

LETTER FROM FATHER COFFEY IN ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TRISH CANADIAN."

To the Editor of THE POST :

Sir,-I beg to ask you the favor of pub lishing the following letter by me addressed on the 4th inst. to the Irish Canadian, To-

To the Editor of the Irish Canadian :-

Sir.-In your issue of the 3rd inst., there appears a letter signed "A True Irish Catho-From this communication I take the tollowing :--THE POST is following Riel's example,

being rebollions to priestly authority, when that authority proves an obstacle to its political chicancery. Therefore THE POST is ignoring Father Dowd's counsel, and has published a letter purporting to be from a distinguished ecclesiastical dignitary, stating that he was opposed to the hang-ing of kiel because called for by the Orange demon. The letter is wrongly attributed to Archbishop Lynch. If any ecclesiastic of Unterio penned that letter, it must be Rev. Father Coffey, the talented editor of the Catholic Record, whose paper has been trying to fix the onus of the execution of Riel on the Orange influence in the Legislature. Since the snubbing administered by Father Dowd and Mgr. Grandin the Catholic Record has backed down and taken a good fling at the Orange association." For the information of your correspondent

who, without a shadow of reason, drags my name with his or her letter, and whose sneer at "the teleated editor of the Catholic Re-cord," I pass over in the silence of compas-sion, I may state: 1. That I have had no communication direct or indirect with THE Post on the sulject of Riel's death. 2. That the Record has never been snubbed by either Father Dowd or Mgr. Grandin. 3. That my views on the subject of Riel's execu tion are on thorough accord with those of that venerated prelate; and (4) that the Record has not backed down and nover will back down from its attitude on the Riel question. Your correspondent states that I have been trying to fix the onus of the execution of Riel on the Orange influence in the Legislature. I regret, sir, that your "True Irish Catholie" did not amplify his or her charge by stating that I have been seeking to fix that onus on Orange influence both within and without the Legislature, that I might plead guilty thereto. To the limited charge I do most willingly enter that plea, and an consoled to have as companions in misfortune every Irish Catholic journal in the country. Why, sir, did you not yourself, just after the execution, write in those terms:

"Had the law in the case been allowed to take its course, as in the case of ordinary criminals, Riel might have passed away un-noticed, and naught would have remained to rankle and fester long after the malefactor had crumbled into clay. But the law was not enough to ensure the doom of Riel-at least the Orangemen thought so - for no sooner was Riel sentenced than the brethern began to fume and tret; and they threatened destruction to the Govern-ment of Sir John Maedonald if he did not carry out the sentence of the court. The Orangemen were not so eager to avenge the death of those who had fallen in the late rebellion as they were to avenge the death of their brother, Thomas Stoct, who had fallen during the troubles of '69; and Riel having escaped once, they were resolved that he should not escape this time. Hence they kept badgering and browbeating the Premier incessantly; although there was nothing to show that the Premier ever had any other intention than to have their victim. The implacable hate of the Orangemen it was that conjured up the victim's possible escape, and no act or word on the part of Sir John that would justify the suspicion of undue leniency in Riel's behalf. The truth is, the fate of Riel turned on a trial of strength between the French Canadians and the Orangemen, and the Orangemen have

In those views, by you so clearly expressed, I most heartily concur and believe them to be the honest opinion of ninety-nine out of every hundred Irish Catholics in the Dominion. Faithfully yours,

Jour F. Coffee, Priest. London, December 5, 1885.

I may add that I do not believe that the correspondent of the Irish Canadian is really a resident of your city—as the letter signed "A True Irish Catholic" bears a most remarkable resemblance to one received at the Record office from Toronto. So clear is the resemblance, that there is in my estimation no mistaking the authorship, which, like that of the letter addressed to the Catholic Record, must in charity be ascribed to a temper not even and of a mind not well balanced.

JOHN F. COFFEY, Priest. London, Dec. 5, 1885.

PLUNDERING MANDALAY.

THE BURNESE CAPITAL INFESTED WITH RUFFIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Adespatch from Mandalay says: Fedder, the minister who is responsible for Theblus cruelties and intrigues against England, was arrested while trying to escape. There are no Burmese troops at Mandalay. Col Sladen will probably employ the Burmese tree who restorted the European residents. premier, who protected the European residents, to form a temporary government.

to form a temporary government.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Mandalay advices say the
rioting there is such as to drive Europeans away
from the city. The Dacoits are murdering and
robbing with no effort being made to check their lawlessness. They have plundered the Buddhist monasteries and robbad in the open screets the royal princesses of their jewels.

CALOUTIA, Dec. 4.—Lord Dufferin has sect

Charles Edward Berenard, the chief commissioner of British Burmah, and a party of Burmese speaking civil officers, to Burmah to administer the government.

A "Suicide Club" is the latest oddity in

sinful London.

#### THE SITUATION.

OPINIONS ON THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

THE " MAIL'S" PERSISTENT ATTACKS UPON THE CITY-HOW SIR JOHN IS ALLEGED TO HAVE DECEIVED HIS FOLLOWERS THE PETITIONS AND COUNTER PETI-

Those who are not amused over the chief Conservative o gan's attempts to create a race war are indignant at the infamous falsehoods that are being circulated through its columns, with the view no doubt of provoking a reach of the peace here. But then it has always been a part of The Mail's policy to do its utmost to injure Moutreal, its reputation, its business, and the character of our citizens. The stories about English-speaking men being insulted and maltreated in the streets by French Canadians are pure inventions. Montreal is as peaceable as Toronto, and all efforts to excite a war of races here must fail. No resident of Montreal would father the falsehoods which appear in the Mail under the heading of Montreal news, and hence the alleged despatches must be bogus. If the Tories could only induce some French Canadian to assault an Englishspeaking person just now they would be supremely happy.

It is well known that the whole Orange row raised here to 1877 was "a put-up job," designed to injure Mr. Mackenzie's Government, and if the Tories get into difficulties no doubt they will try a similar game next summer. A Tory out of office is like a fish out of water, and if Sir John Macdonald finds his influence waning he will go in for

ANARCHY, ANNEXATION, A BACE WAB, or anything else that promises to bring him back to office. There is no civil war in Quebec, nor is there likely to be. The French-Canadians are incensed against Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues for the duplicity, treachery, and his colleagues for the duplicity, treathery, and trickery that was practiced upon them, but there is no sign of any feeling among them but loyalty to Britain, respect for law and order, and friend-ship towards their English-speaking neighbours. How does it happen that out of the five English daily papers published in Montreal not one has discovered that there is any trouble between the discovered that there is any trouble between the two races? How is it that of the 13 English members of the City Council only four-three of them notorious Tory partisans-voted against the motion to adjourn on the day of Riel's execution. The Mail's canards are contradicted by the Gazetic, Mr. Thomas White's paper, which decla es that there is no secession the Tory party in Quebec, that all the Bleu members are going to support Sir John still, and EVERYTHING IS LOVELY.

The mistake the Toronto organ makes is in supposing that Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues embrace the whole English-speaking population of Canada. This is a great mistake. If the Dominion Government have forfeited the allegiance of their Quebec followers, they have themselves to thank for it. Had the Ministers acted in a manly or honest and open manner, and striven to educate their followers up to seeing the justice of Riel's punishment, they would have succeeded, and there would probably have been no great accession from the Conservative party. But instead of acting openly and honorably, Sir John and his Quebec colleagues deceived their followers grossly and cruelly. They led their supporters to believe that there was not the slightest danger of Riel being hanged; that the influence of Sir Hector and Mr. Chapless would be more than sufficient to save him, and that the ordinary Conservative members need give thems lives no trouble about the mat ter. Deputations of Conservatives who went to Ottawa and interviewed Ministers were assured that Riel would te pardoned, and were told to return and tell their people so. The pledges given by the Ministers to the people s representatives the latter repeated to their constituents, and after it was found that the Ministers had been false to their promises and professions, is it surprising that members and constituents should be enraged over the

OUTRAGEOUS DECEPTION that had been practised upon them? And the ppheaval among the Conservatives here has ppeared the mouths of men who are able to throw light upon the disgraceful and disgusting manner in which the question of Rie's fate was Imposed of by the Ottawa Ministers. At several Cabinetines tings the House of Commons division lists and the constituences of the Dominion were secretly but carefully canvassed to see whether it would be best in the interest of the Government to harg Riel or pardon him. At last, according to one of The Mail's statements, the petitions asking for pardon became so numerous that it was considered necessary to get up counter petitions asking that the sentence be carried out. By whom was it considered neces-sary to do this? By the Ministers? It would be interesting to know who started the movemont to get up petitions demanding Riel's execution. It was at last, it seems, decided after careful inquicy that TWENTY-FOUR BEATS WOULD BE LOST

to the Tory party in Ontario if Riel was pardened, while Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau, after repeated visits to Quebec and Montreal, assured their leader that not more than ten seats in Quebec Province would be en-dangered if Riel was hanged. All these prodangered if Riel was hanged. All these pro-ceedings were kept secret. The Quebec mem-bers were led to believe up to the day of Riel would escape. The execution that Riel would escape. The "Cannibal Banquet" at Winnipeg-when the Ministers of Militia and Interior induced their friends to attend by stating that there would be an official announcement made that Riel should be hanged—was the first thing that shook the confidence of the French Canadians in their Ministers. Then there was a movement on the part of the members, but it was too late. The death warrant had been signed and despatched to Regina. The people and their representatives had been sold, and their rage had been naturally very great. But they did not, as others might have done, resort They went to work peaceably to punish and drive from power the Ministers by whom they were deceived. This is the true cause and history of the movement Twenty-four or twenty-five of Sir John Macdonalt's support rs have discovered what many others always knew-that he is a fraud and a trickster, whose ple iges are worthless, and they have dechared that they will support him no longer. As Mr Pope would say, "that's all there is to it;" but the little rampus between the Tory leader and his followers the chief Conservative organ seeks to magnify into a war of races.

#### LIEL'S FRIENDS.

ORE RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT.

At a meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Visitation, Ottawa County, held on the 22nd alt., and presided over by Mr. William Lecuyer, president of the society, it was unanimously resolved: That the execution of Riel is an insuit to the entire Catholic population, and par-ticularly to the French-Canadian nationality, and that the government of Sir John Macdonald is responsible for such a cruel and inhuman act, which was committed only to satisfy a sanguin-ary set of Orangemen; that a Requiem Mass be sung at the expense of the society for the repose of the soul of the deceased Louis Riel, the illustrious martyr of an usurping government, in the parish church of Visitation on the 5th December, 1885, and that the flag of the society be placed at half-mast as a sign of the national mourning during the entire day. That the society of St. Jean Baptists offers, through the press, its condolence to the Riel family; that an invitation be sent by the medium of the press to Mr. Alonzo Wright, member for Ottawa County, to explain to the said society of St. Jean Baptiste, three quarters of the members of which are his constituents, his opinion on the ignominious act of the government of Sir John, and that these resolutions be published in the following papers:—La Vallée, of Ottawa; the Free Fress, L'Elendard, The Post, La Patrie, Le Monde and La Presse.

#### THE IRISHMEN OF ORILLIA.

SUPPORT FOR PARNELL AND HOME RULE ORILLIA, Nov. 28 .- The following are the resolutions passed at the Home Rule meeting, which was largely attended:

It was moved by Rev. K. A. Campbell,

and seconded by A. D. Kean, and resolved:

"That under her present system of government, which has had a long trial," I reland has been the most wretched, miserable and poverty-stricken country on the face of the globe; that we believe a local government such as Canada and all the British colonies enjoy would make her prosperous, happy, and contented, and that is would make her people second to none in loyalty to the Crown of England, for which she has been pre-emirent when occasion called for it even in her suf-

ferings. Moved by Dr. Staven, seconded by S. C. Robinson, and resolved :--

"That the members of the English House of Commons receive no remuneration for their Parliamentary attendance; that landlords or their nominees having heretofore been principally returned as the representatives of Ireland in the Assembly, and that it having been thought advisable by the Irish National party in Ireland to pay such of its members as may not be in position to bear their own expense, we fully endorse the principle, and call on all lovers of freedom, justice, and fair play to strengthen the cause by generously subscribing to the Irish Parliamentary Fund."

Moved by Mr. Curran, seconded by Mr. Mulcahy, and resolved :-"That we heartily endorse the resolutions moved by the Hon. Mr. Costigan in the Canadian House of Commons in the spring of ISS2, and the address to Her Majesty, passed unanimously by the representatives of Canada, at the same time praying that some means night be found for meeting the express desire of the Irish people with regard to self-government, so that Ireland might become a source of strength to the Empire, and the Irish people at home and abroad might feel a pride in the greatness of it."

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and speakers, three cheers were given for Mr. Parnell, after which the meeting adjourned. During the afternoon over \$100 was subscribed toward the fund. .

#### ORANGE INFLIENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST : SIR .- I quite agree with you that Costigan and Smith should resign. It is a disgrace to the Roman Catholic population that these Miniaters should sit in the same Cabinet along with such Orangemen as Sir John A. Macdonald, head of the list, Sir A. Campbell next, and Bowell, White & Co; the latter who some days ago in Winnipeg declared Riel should hang, and the poor unfortunate Roman Catholic was sacrificed to please the Orangemen of Ontario. On the night of the execution we find the Orangemen parading the streets of this city and playing party tunes. Is this Canadian justice? Had Smith and Chapleau, Costigan and Langevin, Caron and Thompson-all professing to be Roman Catholies-said to Sir John Macdonald, "We protest against the hanging of one who has been recommended to mercy, and if you do hang him we shall resign"—had they done this, to-day they would have been heroes, whereas they are traitors! Whenever there is a Roman Catholic appointed to an office in the Dominion Government Sir A. Campbell protests! Why do not the Catholics protest strongly against such Orangemen as he being placed in the Government, and more espe cially because he has taken an oath in the rame of his God never to assist a Roman Catholic under any consideration? Shame to a man be it said who looks down upon his fellow-countryman on account of his religious belief. This same Campbell is the bigot who protested in the strongest terms against the appointment of James O'Reilly, of Kingston, to a judgeship, also John Gray, of Prescott, whose appointment to the collectorship of Inland Revenue, Prescott, he cancelled. Let the Roman Catholics, both Liberal and Conservative, unite together and send a delegation of their most influential Catholics to Ottawa and demand that this notorious bigot, Campbell, be removed from the Cabinet; elso these Cataolics who are unworthy of the name. Let there be men appointed who will not stand by and see one of their own kind sacrificed to please this bloodthirsty crew of Orangemen. So the head of the Orange Cabinet has taken flight to England, and "shame" to him who caused the rebellion; "shame" to Campbell, whom Sir John pleased and made happy by sacrificing poor Riel on the gallows at Regina. Who caused the rebellion? The bad management of the Orange crew at Ottawa, for had Sir John sent one of his Ministers to enquire into the half-breeds' grievances previous to the outbreak, there would have been no loss of life, and Riel would be alive to day.

INDEPINDENT ROMAN CATHOLIC.

P.S .- What can the Roman Catholics expect but the crumbs that fall from the table when such Orangemen as these are at the head of Canada's Government :- Sir John Macdonald, Sir Alex. Campbell, Brother Bowell, Brother White, Brother Carling, Brother McLean. New members of this Orange Cabinet: Brother Langevin, Brother Chapleau, Brother Caron, Brother Costigan, Brother Smith (he cares for no one, and no one cares for him), Brother Thompson-figure heads. TORONTO, Nov. 23.

A HANDY RELIEF for Pains, Aches, and

accidental injuries is an almost universal requirement. Such a ready remedy is best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, that cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Colds, and all Pain, Lameness, and Soreness, whether internal or external.

Schools in Spain undergo modical inspection once a week as a preventive against cholera and small-pox.

NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough. An agricultural school for girls has been

established in France.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

Much is blamed upon the Kidneys when people are ill and suffer from weak and painful back, etc. If you regulate the Liver and Blood with Burdock Blood Bitters the Kidneys will soon resume a right action. Burdock Blood Bitters cleanses the whole system, Kidneys included.

The Japanese Government has officially declared Osaka and Kobe cholera infected.

FROST BITES or Chilblains require similar treatment to a Burn. There is no bette remedy for either than Hagyard's Yellow Oil the well known household remedy for Pain Rheumatism, and all Inflammatory Com

Sir John Walsham has been appointed British ambassador at Pekin,

A CRYING EVIL.—Ohlidren are often frettul and ill when worms are the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all worms.

BY RHODA E. WHITE. 

CHAPTER V. - Continued. Captain Donaldson, with the cold blood of a serpent, took from his pocket a letter written to him by Ralf, which he had received that day, full of misrepresentations about Daniel, but with the slightest coloring of truth. It described Mr. Courtney as passing himself off as an unmarried man, and encouraging ladies to accept his lover-like attentions. "He is a lion," the writer said, " and enjoys his honors like a prince. If his wife only knew all that is going on here, she would have no confidence in her future comfort. It is my opinion he never means to acknowledge that woman as his wife, for report is abroad here that Mies Crawford has But Angelina was comforted. A few caught him, and that they will soon be married."

Angelina could read no more. She flung the letter into the blazing fire without finishing it. and said, in scarcely audible tones, so violent was her anger and so choked her voice:

"Captain Donaldson, you are a villian, to one word of it. Go, go away. I can't see you—Marie! Marie! Marie!" called Ange-

Captain Donaldson hastened from the room before Marie appeared. She found her mistress unable to speak. She could only make signs to loosen her dress and help her to her

Mrs. Harper was sent for, and after that night came daily to try and keep up the poor wife's spirits under her disappointment. And never for a moment did she doubt the integrity of Daniel's love for Angellna. This friend then was an angel of consolation after the last visit of Captain Donaldson. Angelina told her the conversation they had had; his attempt to undermine her confidence in her husband, and his impertinent threats and boldness of manner; and at last she repeated the contents of the letter. "My dear child, these are enemies, not

friends of Daniel's. He has unwisely given Colonel Kenne was, it is true, a good and the Captain his confidence, and the Captain is kind companion and an admirer of Daniel doing what he thinks will, by-and-by, be most courtrey, and was called his "intimate heneficial to himself. He has an idea that friend;" yet Daniel had not wholly confided Daniel is as wicked as he is, and that he is doing him a benefit to induce you to dislike made Mr. Courtney trust Captain Donaldson. Your husband and to consent to a separation. He was not willing to make known to any see it all. He has not known Daniel Courtfoolishly afraid of public opinion, and he can-

"Could it be that those ladies in Washing-

"No, my dear, have no such thought or fear. Was not his last letter full of love, and a yearning to see you ?" Angelina drew it from her bosom and

nanded it to Mrs. Harper, who, after reading it again aloud to the poor wife, said: "No husband could write more affection ately, Angelina. Be comforted."

No one shall make me doubt Daniel," replied Angelina. "What wicked men they are who try to injure Daniel." "It would be more merciful and less sinful

if they took your life," sald Mrs. Harper, indignantly.
"I shall write to Daniel and tell him all that the Captain has done."

"Oh, no, my dear," interrupted Mrs. house. She would not. The door was, by Harper, who was always most judicious on her order closed in his face the next time such occasions. "Not yet, we shall hear that he called on her. That evening he went not sooner. If it should be that he is sick, at the cottage; but he was told by the sersuch a letter might prove to be most dangerous, perhaps fatal, to his recovery." " It must be that Daniel is sick," said the

poor wife, bursting into tears. " By no means certain," replied Mrs. Harper, sectingly. " He may now be on his on every plantation, and Colonel Keane way, judeed; who knows but he may be near wrote for him to the Hall, that the doctor home ?'

Augelina looked up and smiled again. Two more long, dreary weeks pased and everyone noticed that Riggs and Blunt were no news came from Mr. Courtney. At least unusually gay, and bet largely at the gambif they had news at the Hall—Mrs. Harper ling tables oftener than was by old heads consuspected that they had—no one sent the let-ters to her. At the Hall they had orders to supreme masters without the survoillance they acquaint Mrs. Harper with all important had expected on Christmas, and they scatnews of Mr. Courtney's personal interest. To tered favors pretty freely on their flatterers Angelina, Daniel wrote, addressing her by and sycophants; who knew how to please ber former name, Raymond, and to the Cottage in — street. She had heretofore received his letters regularly, and honesty of these men, for they could not now, how she suffered from this sus- believe that their salaries could afford the pense and anxiety! The days and nights extravagant life they led. But no were, oh, so, so long, so long, she said. Mrs. one liked to be the first to warn were, oh, so, so long, so long, she said. Mrs. Harper visited her every day, and always had Mr. Courtney to look after them, or left her more resigned than when she came, to disturb his mind after his illness; so One day they were praising Daniel and build- these young men were unmolested, and grew ing castles of future happiness, when Mrs. | more and more careless in the display of ex-Harper said Angelius would be the acknowledged wife, and Daniel so much the happier man. It was growing late, and Mrs. Harper thought that she must leave her little pro- ney received from his good friend and

her, tore off the envelope, and hastily read | daily inquiries of friends concerning his state the headings of several articles to see what it of health, and their cards and notes excontained for her. Mrs. Harper stood motionless in suspense.

The accursed and malicious article that had made Daniel sick had been sent to poison whom he had benefited, and there were many the mind of bis wife!

The paper fell from her hand. "It is not The paper iell from her hand. It is not true," she said. Mrs. Harper saw her falling, better; they left no message, but a heartfelt she said. Mrs. Harper saw her falling, "thank God" was murmured in a whisper, She and Marie caught her in their arms, and laid her on the bed. Restoratives soon brought her to consciousness, and all sho could say was:

"Oh, Mrs. Harper, do not leave me. It is not true; but do not leave me i" We may be sure that Mrs. Harper did not leave her that night, nor the next day, for Angelina was very ill. The third day she awoke much better, and told Mrs. Har-per that it was only the effects of waiting for

letters and a long season of mental anxiety. "I have no doubt in my mind of Daniel's ove for me," she said. "He is good and love for me," she said. "He is good and true. These bad men do not know what they

"I am glad you are better, my dear, and I have received something for you to-day, if you are sure you can bear whatever comes from Daniel," said Mrs. Harper, drawing a everything around her. She looks more letter from her pocket that had come that morning, addressed to Angelina in a strange hand. It was the writing of Dr. Blow. Angelina said in almost a whisper, "Read it, dear Mrs. Harper." That good lady broke the seal and read as follows :-

"MY DEAR WIFE-I have been very ill, but I am now much better. Do not be unhappy. I do not know if Col. Keane wrote for me to Riggs and Blunt, and to my dear a great and good woman. What is more adfriend, Mrs. Harper, in time to save you dismirable? What influence in life is more appointment for Christmas; but I am afraid powerful than that of such a woman who not. Oh, my dear Angelina, I know you are has a husband like you to love her, cling to the love of her affection for me when suffering, and I am the cause. Will you ever and a gigantic fortune entrusted by it would render us both guilty and miserable.

earth, except Pura and Mrs. Harper."

Poor Angelina was sobbing; Mrs. Harper come joy—come peace to you bolk!"

had to pause a while, and then continued to read:

""Oome joy, come peace, repeated Daniel, read:

""My Angelina, you shall yet know my sorhad to pause awhile, and then continued to

yours, my good, true wife, for I have treated you badly; but I have been the greatest sufferer. Let me find you well and trusting me. I will be the happiest man living when I can take you to be mistress at the Hall. My doctor will not let me write more. Your devoted husband,

" DANIEL COURTNEY."

"I shall write to Mrs. Harper in a few days. Give my love to her."

When the lotter was read they both cried for joy, as women will, and theu talked over the strange mutability of events in life. lines from the doctor assured them that Mr. Courtney was now quite out of danger, and would, with care, soon be up again, but that he must not undertake the long journey south, by land or by sea, during the winter month. Mr. Courtney's illness caused much regret

and sympathy in Washington, for the sick have many friends, such as are divided into classes show me such a letter. My husband ought to shoot you. It is a lie. I do not believe is a friend for his own occasion, and he will not abide in the day of thy trouble." Verse 9: "And there is a friend that turneth to enmity, and there is a friend that will disclose hatred and strife and reproaches." Verse 10: hatred and strife and reproaches." Verse 10: much time for thinking of his troubles, that "And there is a friend, a companion at the he longed to see his old friends, the Craw; table, and he will not abide in the day of distress. Verse 11: "A friend, if he continue steadfast shall be to the as thyself, and shall act with confidence among them of thy house-hold." Verse 13: "Separate thyself from thy enemies, and take heed of thy friends."

Verse 14: "A faithful friend is a strong defence, and he that hath found him hath found a treasure. Nothing can be compared

to a faithful friend, and no weight of gold

and silver is able to countervail the goodness

of his fidelity.".

Mr. Courtney had all these varieties of friends, and the crown of the faithful one must be laid upon the head of Mrs. Harper. of his equals the secret of his marriage, so he ney as I do. Daniel is, I may say it to you, thought that the Captain, who was dependent upon him for many favors, would be glad to not bear to think that it will condemn him for not marrying a woman of great distinction in the world. But, my dear, he loved you. He loves you now for your pure heart and your goodness."

The bank that it will condemn him for secure more in future by being his condidant in this affair. He had believed him to be well-principled and good-hearted. Daniel Courtney judged other men by his own heart, and few men, in many respects, were hearten hearted on a property of the condemn him for secure more in future by being his condidant in this affair. He had believed him to be well-principled and good-hearted. Daniel court heart, and few men, in many respects, and the condition in the secure more in future by being his condidant in this affair. He had believed him to be well-principled and good-hearted. were better hearted or purer minded than ton appear to him now better for him than I Daniel Courtney. He had no base vices. His de?" weakness of will was his misfortune. In his judgment of Captain Donaldson he was so far correct, that the Captain had but one motive in his conduct towards Angelina. He thought in his heart that now that Mr. Courtney was so honored and courted in Washington, he would be obliged to break his marriage vows. So the Captain intended to place him under life-long obligations if he could accomplish the destruction of all love between the wife and husband. To do this the reputation of each must be destroyed in the eyes of the other! He was greatly surprised to find Angelina a woman of such deep feeling and of so strong a character. He saw that he had no easy work to do, and feured that she would not admit him again into her from him. I am sure, in a very few days, if to Mrs. Harper's to complein of his reception vant at the door that Mrs. Harper oculd not see him. Revenge was kindled in his heart against both these women, and bitter were

his intentions towards them. Meantime Mr. Courtney's illness was known would not allow him to return before spring. His slaves were cast down by the news; but penses which attracted the attention of all business men in the city of N-

With the excellent attention Mr. Court tegée. She rose to say good-bye with a motherly embrace, when Marie came in, ber face beaming with delight, a paper in her hand, directed to Angelina from Washington.

"Here the must leave ner little properties of the good friend and physician, and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin, it was not surprising that his recovery was rapid, after Doctor Blow had properties of the good friend and physician, and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin, it was not surprising that his recovery was rapid, after Doctor Blow had properties of the good friend and physician, and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin, it was not surprising that his recovery was rapid, after Doctor Blow had properties of the good friend and physician, and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin, it was not surprising that his recovery was rapid, after Doctor Blow had properties of the good friend and physician, and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin, it was not surprising that his recovery was rapid, after Doctor Blow had properties of the good friend and physician, and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin, it was not surprising that his recovery was rapid, after Doctor Blow had properties of the good friend and physician, and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin, it was not surprising that his recovery was rapid, after Doctor Blow had properties of the good friend and physician and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin, it was not surprising that his recovery was rapid, after Doctor Blow had properties of the good friend and physician and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin, it was not surprising that his recovery was rapid, after Doctor Blow had properties of the good friend and physician and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin, it was not surprising that his recovery was rapid, after Doctor Blow had properties of the good friend and physician and from the care of his faithful slave Lubin and the good friend and physician and from the care of his faithful slave and friend and friend and friend an "News, news at last," said her delighted of convalescence were a rest to the invalid. maid. Angelina snatched the paper from He had every reason to be gratified by the pressed deep sympathy. His sick room was filled with delicacies sent by kind ladies, us well as flowers in abundance. Those of the lower classes, modestly inquired of the servants of the hotel if Mr. Courtney was and a prayer for his speedy recovery was

offered with sincere faith and fervor.
He heard very often from Mrs. Harper. Her letters were like water from the fresh running stream to the thirsty traveiler. when he pauses footsore and weary by the roadside to drink. She was so motherly in her tenderness, so patient, so encouraging, and she gave him such sweet pictures of Augelina and Pura, that she made him anxious to be with them. "What could compensate," he thought "for such love as Angelina's, if I lost it! God forbid! I need not fear," Then he read over again a particular passage in Mrs. Harner's letter : Since Angelina received news of your

better health, she is all joy again. Her faith in you and her own ardent love for you, given everything around her. She looks more beautiful than ever, Daniel. Your letters to her are her food. Oh, Daniel, what a blessing to you the love of such a pure young heart is! The world has not come in contact with its bloom. She has not, as I once thought a passive character. There is a force beneath her calm exterior that, when developed by circumstances, will astonish you. I look forward to your making of her

would not come !"

The last words were muttered to him-self while Lubin went to the sideboard for a glass of wine and some medicine for Mr. Courtney, who was sitting by the fire in his dressing gown, waiting for Lubin to get him ready for a drive in the sleigh.

"No bad news, Lubin," said Daniel. "but it is dull work sitting here alone and doing nothing so long."

"Yes, master, so I say. The doctor don't like many people to come and talk of business and such excitements till you are stronger After a ride or so you'll be able to see some of the crowd. You never saw such a time as I've had to keep out the House gentlemen!"

"I can't see anyone yet who comes on business, Lubin." "No, sir. Could you see Mr. Crawford, sir, and Mrs. Crawford, if I let them know

you would like them to come ?" Mr. Courtney did not answer for a few moments. The solitude of the sick room was becoming painful to him and it left him so foros and a few others. It seemed he had been imprisoned an age. He had been carried through scenes of the wildest kind in his fever, and he could hardly persuade himself that he had not been led a dance through purgatory. Nothing could so well convince him that this fancy was only a fever dream, ss a visit from the Crawfords.

"I'll see when I come back how I feel, Lubin, and I will ask the doctor then," he enswered; but it was so long after the question had been asked that Lubin forgot what ness; but that I do not mind. Young he had proposed.

The drive greatly refreshed the invalid, although the day was cold and the entire landscape was covered with snow. The trees were covered with brilliant frezen pendants, and the sunshine on them made them look like clusters of opals and diamonds, and the snow was like frosted silver.

Muffled in warm furs, Mr. Courtney dashed along the smooth road in his hand-some sleigh, unnoticed in the crowd of others that filled the air with the music of their bells; "I grant it all, my no one thought that he was well enough to be out yet. It was a cheering drive, and everyone of the gay train were bent on merrymaking.

" Master Daniel, this has done you all the good in the world, sir," replied the servant, taking off the iur coat and preparing the

easy-chair for Mr. Courtney.

'Ah, Dr. Blow, you come just in time. I am myself again. What do you think of letting some of my friends see n.e this afternoon ?" said Mr. Courtney.

"You see Colonel Keane every day, do you not?" asked the doctor.

"Yes, but good as he is, a little variety would be pleasant, you know.' "I am so pleased with the effect of this drive out, Mr. Courtney, that I would rather make no further experiments to-day. Suppose we say to-morrow?"

"That will do," answered the submissive

The next day Mr. and Mrs. Crawford came to see Daniel, and brought Miss Crawford's card with kind messages from her to him. "We do not know how much we value our friends till they are in trouble," said Mr. Crawford, taking Daniel's hand affectionately,

"we have all watched your improvement, Mr. Courtney, with the deepest interest. "Oh, a thousand thanks," replied Daniel, giving his thin hand a moment to Mrs. Crawford, and begging her to be seated near him. Turning again to Mr. Crawford he continued :

"I've had a long and severe illaess, but the doctor tells me that with prudence I will soon be at my post again." "Not too soon, my good fellow. Let me

urge you to give yourself full time to regain your strength."
"Yes. "After all," he answered, "we

are not so necessary as we think. I presume

I have not been much missed out of the crowd here, except by my personal friends.' 'I can't say that you are altogether right in this supposition, Mr. Courtney. You are missed, and very much, by your party in the House. But, somehow, everyone's place is filled, even if the greatest die ; but what they have done is not lost, it goes on bearing fruit good or bad for genera.

"You are becoming very philosophical," interrupted Mrs. Crawford. "I must tell Mr. Courtney something of less importance or you will both grow too serious for a sick room. Miss Vivie has gone home engaged to Major Thompson."

"Indeed, I thought Lord L- was the gentleman most favored and desired her," answered Mr. Courtney, laughing.

"Oh, dear, no, she was under the impres-

sion that he was the accepted lover of my daughter !' said Mrs. Crawford, "and she

was quite generous!" Mr. Courtney would have liked to know if Lord L. was the accepted lover of Miss Crawford, but delicacy prevented him from asking and Mrs. Crawford from saying more. His color rose and his voice trembled when he turned the subject and inquired if Miss Crawford had a guy season in society during the Christmas holidays.

"I believe she has never been in so much dissipation," said Mr. Crawford. "It was unavoidable, however, we had our cousins with us from Virginia, and it was a new life to them; so we were all unusually gay, and for three weeks past we have had open

"It must have been pleasant for all parties. I um a lover of, and an advo-cate for, hospitality. My own house has open doors," said Daniel; but thinking that he was on a dangerous subject that might lead to questions that it would not be pleasant to answer respecting Bachelor Hall, he drew Mr. Crawford into conversation on political matters. Mrs. Crawford, in a few moments, suggested that it would be more prudent to make a short visit, to which her husband assented, and they bade their friend good bye.

After this visit Daniel's mind was less at ease than before they came. The last influonce over him had been Mrs. Harper's letter. He said to himself : "Now, that miserable, contemptible vanity, which is my worst enemy and has begotten all my trouble in life. begins to stir within me a feeling of jealousy that Emily, whom I know in my heart loves me, could under any circumstances be gayer "than she had ever been" during my dangerous sickness; Has, she not realised my loneliness while excluded from all society? Has she thought of my days of pain and my nights of feverish wakefulness? It seems not i But what is this to me? How can I be so weak as to neck.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

forgive me? I cannot forgive myself. I am better. I shall sit up a little to morrow. I've him to employ justly? Daniel, ayou are a my wife, and I wanted him to know that you are my wife, and the only one I love now on are my wife, and the only one I love now on are my wife, and the only one I love now on have? Be cheerful; be grateful. We count beyond the limits prescribed for a formal thanks. The model of the limits prescribed for a formal thanks. I can begin anew, and I will not go beyond the limits prescribed for a formal friendship. Friendship! Ali, not friendship. Mrs. Harper is opposed to such friendships between young people of different sex when one or both are married. She is read:
"My Angelina, you shall yet know my sor when one or noth are married. She is
"Dear, dear Angelina, do not love me less, row for my weakness. How exalted you are right. There must no longer be even friend.

If any one tells you I am not true to you go above me, only god and i can see at this ship between us, and if not friendship, not not believe it. I am not worth, for love like moment!" Now, Master Daniel, looking so, sad more dangerous than friendships. No, I again? Thought you said, sir, that Mrs. must not give to Emily my secret, as I in. Harper sent you no bad news.—Wish letters fended to do the day I was taken ill. But I cant help feeling vexed at her indifference. No one could blame me for that." And so Daniel went on thinking, thinking,

resolving, changing his resolves, reproaching himself, comparing Angelina's love with Emily's, Emily's high-born dignity and hearing with Angelina's simplicity; Emily's place in the opinion of the world, and that of Angelina, as it he could make choice between them ! What folly, he said, when his head ached, will I go on in this way for ever? In a tone of desperation and vexation he called out :-"Lubin, that confounded restlessness is on

me again! I am in a lever. There is a fire in my head, while my feet and hands are icv cold!"
"Too much talking, master!"

"No, too much thinking," answered Dan-iel, rather petulantly, for he was very gentle and patient usually. Lubin gave him some medicine, left by Dr. Blow for such symptoms, and it had the de-

sired effect for the time. When Mr. and Mrs. Crawford reached home, Emily, with flushed cheeks and agitated, met them at the door, and inquired anxiously for Mr. Courtney's health. "Getting well rapidly. He will soon be out again," said her father. Emily followed

her mother into her room, while Mr. Crawford sat down in the library to read the papers.
.. Mamma, dear, tell me all you think. Is

he really as well as papa says ?" "Not quite in my opinion. He out of all danger except of relapse, if he is imprudent, but he is very Young people, and particularly those of his habits of temperance, recuperate quickly. I thought he had a very sad expression. I did not like it. It showed me that he had some kind of mental trouble, and it may be that it caused his illness. If so, the cure must be in remov-

ing the cause."
"Dear mamma, everyone says that Mr. Courtney har nothing whatever to trouble him. What could it be? He is young, good,

"I grant it all, my dear. I am older than you, and I have all the world calls happiness, and yet lack what can satisfy the heart, and to be miserable."

"Yes, he may have loved some one who did not love him. Or he may be engaged to some one, and now he may love another bet-

The latter Emily would rather believe. "Could it he the sadness caused by sick-

ness, mamma?" "No, darling, I know the difference. The struggles of the tried heart leave their marks on the face as plainly as scars on the body from battle wounds.'

"Oh, mamma, I am so corry!" " Not if you can remove it, my dear."

" But if I cannot?"

A servant brought a silver salver with several cards. Mrs. Crawford must see the visitors.

"Please excuse me, mamma," said Emily, and when she was alone she burst into tears.

Poor child! It was her first love! Oh, the sweetness, the tenderness, the purity of "love's young dream !" It seemed to Emily that she had been in a new existence since she leved Daniel. Surrounded by an atmosphere that changed the whole earth in her eyes to something indescribably bright and beautiful; but when Daniel was taken sick and she dreaded that he would be taken from her, a sudden darkness fell upon everything she looked upon, and it seemed as if her heart had frozen. But the assurance of her mother that Mr. Courtney was now out of danger and likely soon to be able to visit them, gave her a gleam of hope that her life would be yet bright again. How she had been able to conceal from the world the true state of her heart, was one of those mysteries of the generosity of woman that enables her to give joy and consolation to those around her, of which she cannot herself partake. Emily's nature was a noble one. She had a strong sense of what she owed to others and the circle in which she moved, to do good, was not a small one. At home she was the idolized daughter of her parents, the heart of their hearts. From them, as from all others, she had hid all the pangs of her sorrow since Daniel had been sick and absent. It will not seem strange to the reader that he had won her love. He was just the man whom she could respect and admire, not knowing that he was a married man, and the one weak point in his character. His great wealth and position in society, though in her mind a secondary consideration, were fitting to her education and social standing. Her parents had not spoken freely to Emily, except in the few conversations her mother had had with her, but to the parents the union of Emily and Daniel had been a topic of interest and pleasure. Already they were making plans for the home they would provide for Emily when Mr. Courtney had declared his wish to marry her, and the anticipation gave them great happiness, because they believed that

they were well suited to one another. Frequent letters from Angelina and Mrs. Harper during the convaicacence of Mr. Courtney kept up his resolution of being more formal in his intercourse with Emily in future; and what he had learned of her gaiety during his illness, helped him to believe that he had been mistaken in the supposition that she loved him as well as he had thought. "And now," said to himself, "the time has come when I must put in practice these resolves. The first visit to Mr. Crawford's it will be neces. sary to show my gratitude for their hospitality and attention.'

"I have just been to the hotel," said Mr. Crawford, it was in February, "and Mr. Courtney has been to the House this morning "and Mr. for the first time. He only showed himself, however, and had a warm welcome from a host of friends. He will spend this evening here, my dear," he added, turning to Emily. She tried to appear indifferent, but both her father and mother detected the glow of

pleasure in her cheeks and eyes. "We must refuse all other visitors," said Mrs. Crawford, "he would prefer it, I am sure, and until his strength is fully estab-

lished, it is better." "You are right, my doar," replied Mr. Crawford, then patting Emily's shoulder, he said, smiling: "Had we not better exclude this little one, too, the first night,

and—."

" No, no, paps, please no, I am afraid it would appear singular to Mr. Courtney," interrupted Emily, putting her arm around his

"It shall be as you like, my love." When Daniel arrived at the house, about eight o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford met | chain of consequences which he carried. him informally in the hall, and greeted him . Evening came at last. affectionately. They went to The Retreat, where everything was expressive of home comfort. A floud of sweet memories filled Daniel's mind when he sat down and looked

"It seems an age since I was here last," he said, sighing. "I believe it was the night Yours as ever, before the navy hall."

"No," said Mrs. Crawford, "it was a few drys before the dinner for Mr. Webster." "You are right, my sickness has affected my memory ; only temporarily, Dr Blow tell

Daniel missed Emily when he first came, but did not inquire for her. He and Mr. Crawford talked of political events of the part month and more, and were interested in the conversation when Emily came into the

Her face was bright with delight; she hurried towards Mr. Courtney to give him welcome, and express her pleasure at his recovery. Daniel interrupted the remarks he was just then making, and rose slowly to meet hec. His heart beat violently, for he was yet woak, and she seemed like a vision of beauty before him. Remembering his resolution, he nerved himself to conceal his emotion, and bowing formally, he took he said so himself: her hand for an instant, scarcely allowing "I have told Colonel Keane that I will more than the tips of his fingers to rest on

The surprise of even this slight repulse in an instant chilled Emily, and her womanly dignity came to her aid.

"Pray, be seated, Mr. Courtney. Do not allow me to interrupt your conversation," she added in a formal tone. "I must, however, first say that you are looking much better than I expected. I am glad to see you able to come out again."

"Thank you, Miss Crawford, you are most kind. My friends have shown me sympathy that I had no reason to expect," replied Daniel.

The conversation became general, and warmed into something like family sociability. Emily was puzzled at Dapiel's manner, for he strictly avoided those speechless attentions which he had so constantly paid to her before his sickness. At all events, he could give himself credit for hiding what he suffered in sick. It would almost make me wish to be the effort he now made. On no occasion so to hear you ask me in so kind a tone." since he first met Emily had she appeared to him so interesting as on this first visit after his absence and solitude, and he would gladly have allowed himself the happiness of the friendship of Miss Crawford, but Mrs. Harper had been severe even in her counsels against such indulgence, and was he not now paying bitter penalty for his imprudence heretofore? Alas! He did not reflect, and few do, that once having gotten entangled in the brambles and thorns, the flesh must bleed in extricating the stray sheep from them.

Ten o'clock found the little circle around the bright fire ir The Retreat, still talking cheerfully, when they were summoned to the private dining-room for supper. How bright the room looked to Mr. Courtney! A blazing fire in the grate, the branched candlesticks filled with wax lights; the buffet shining with shelves of polished silver and fine cut glass; the servants, two in waiting, in dark green livery and spotless linen, noiselessly moved about in attendance; the supper could have tempted an epicure. The wine was the best the cellar afforded. and that was sufficient praise.

"I think," said Mr. Courtney. "that after all, your comforts of life at the North exceed those of our own at the South, in spite of our freedom from cold weather.'

"That depends on one's tastes, I think, and upon education," said Mr. Crawford; "you, no doubt, will prefer to live at the South, and its comforts suit you best.

"I cannot very well make a choice," replied Mr. Courtney, "my business obliges me to live at the South."

"Your plantations are very large, I believe I" Mr. Crawford remarked, more to continue the thread of conversation.

"Yes, and too expensive to trust altogether to the management of my yo Mr. Courtney, without much difficulty, now for the first time during the evening, had a little tête a-tête with Emily, who sat by his side, while Mr. and Mrs. Crawford kept up an animated conversation, which we strongly suspect was intended to leave the young people free for a little time. It was a

formal one, however, on various topics. That night Emily was restless and watch ful; conflicting emotions filled her heart with many thoughts-doubts and fears. Would that they were groundless?

#### CHAPTER VI.

Again and again Daniel resolved to make Emily acquainted with the true history of his marriage; how it came about that he had become enamored of the beautiful young French girl, yet scarcely more than a child in years. But the dread of the terrible consequences of such a revelation overpowered him whenever he attempted to speak on the subject, and each time he found an excuse to postpone the confession till the next visit. Emily could not help seeing that there was a weighty subject on his mind that embarrassed him when they were left a moment alone. She thought it was the timidity of true love. When she remembered all that Vivie had said to him of her enagement to Lord L-, it appeared only natural that he should hesitate to make a declaration, and perhaps she had not sufficiently encour aged him; but now that he was evidently waiting for some proof that she was free to accept him, it was a question in her mind if she were not bound to deny the report of the mischief, and she could not tell how far she had done so in her conversations with Mr. Courtney.

Emily always consulted her mother on matters of this kind. Mrs. Crawford was so sympathetic that her daughter need not fear to confide to her the most delicate secrets of her heart. In her mother she had found the safest confidant.

Daniel made up his mind that he could no longer postpone the confession so dread-ful to make, though he anticipated it as he would have done crucifixion. His sensitive nature pictured in vivid colors his sudden downfall in the estimation of the family, whom of all others in the world, except Mrs. Harper, he esteemed most. Then the black cloud that overshadowed his heart. when he thought of the just anger and indignation of Emily's parents, was almost more than he could bear. No wonder! It was no use to dwell longer on these consequences. He had done so too long. The longer delayed the greater was the misery of his situation. He could not go to the House that day. Fortunately his business letters would occupy him till dinner time, and after dinner he would no longer put off the dreaded visit to Mr. Crawford's.

He wrote the following note and sent it to Miss Crawford by Lubin :

"DEAR MISS CRAWFORD,-If you are dis-

engaged I will ask the privilege of seeing you alone this evening.—Yours sincerely,
"DANIEL COURTNEY." In half an hour Lubin returned with Miss

Before he left the hotel he wrote to Colone

Keane: "I am spending the evening till ten o'clock at Mr. Crawford's. After that hour as suon as possible I wish to see you at the hotel. Come alone. Do not fail. I need you.—

"DANIEL COURTNEY," The lovely apartment adjoining The Retreat was left to Daniel and Emily that evening. The good parents, sure that it was to be the night of crowning happiness to their child, made an excuse to entortain several old friends in the reception room, and gave orders to the servants that no one should disturb Miss Emily.

Emily waited with breathless impatience. yet with fluttering heart, to be called from the room when Mr. Courtney should be announced. He came, and was shown into the room where at any other time he would have felt he was going into an earthly paradise. To night its light depressed his spirits and the perfume of the roses sickened him. In a halfbewildered state of mind he walked round and round the room with his head bent down, almost resting his chin on his breast, and wondering how he ought to begin, and then

stay here till ten," looking at his watch.
"It is half past eight; I must leave the dreadful disclosure till the last moments. I must rouse myself now, and not meet Miss Crawford with this gloom upon me."

Emily had dressed herself with scrumlous care, yet simply, and looked lovely and queenly. Her face was radiant with happiness when she came into the room, in spite of a shadow of timidity that was manifest in her trembling hand when she extended it to Daniel with more than her usual warmth of manner. He looked so careworn, and his ex-

pression was so sad, it alarmed her. "Are you ill, Daniel?" she asked, with an affectionate tone of anxiety. She had not before called him Daniel. How sweetly it sounded to him! So near to paradise, and yet he must be for ever so far removed, he

thought!

No sooner had he said the words than he was angry with himself for the implied love there was in the compliment.

Music, poetry, everything but love, were subjects of conversation between them till the clock on the mantel told Emily the hour had nearly come for him to depart. Emily was sitting on a small sofa opposite to him. He felt he could not face her now, and he took

his seat beside her.
"Miss Crawford," he began, and then paused, "I am going to ask the greatest favor of you that any human being can grant.

Emily slightly bowed her head. "I have no reason to expect that you can grant it," he continued; "I am too unworthy. but you are so near divine that I cast myself

on your mercy."

Daniel paused again. Large drops of per spiration started out upon his forehead. He rose and walked across the room, and turned back and sat on the sofa, as if he had not strength to go on.

"Pray, Mr. Courtney," said Emily, "be lieve that there is no favor in my power to grant to you that I will withhold from you." "Oh, Miss Crawford, you cannot forgive me! I cannot forgive myself! Can God forgive me?"

The last sentence was uttered while strik ing his forehead, and looking up in agony. I alarmed Emily. She started to her feet. "Mr. Courtney, what can you mean ?"

"It means, Miss Crawford, that I am a wretched man, unworthy of your mercy. But, oh, do pity me !"

"You alarm me, Mr. Courtney; pray keep me no longer in this suspense."
"Miss Crawford, I am a married man!"

A sudden rumbling sound filled Emily's She asked him to hand her a glass of water. With almost superhuman strength she aroused and said: "As soon as I am a little calmer, Mr.

Courtney, I must leave the room. One ques tion nly I wish to ask. Have you been married lately, or were you married when you were first received by my parents into the intimacy of our family?"

"Miss Crawford, I was married more than a year ago. I am a father, and the husband of a good and a beautiful wife. I am not deserving of her love, nor of your forgiveness. I can only ask your pity, for I am indeed miserable."

Emily was almost stunned by the disclosures of such deceit as he had practiced, and yet the image of what he had been in her mind

she could not drive away. "Mr. Courtney, are you not ill? Is not this a fever dream of yours? Oh, if I can find it is so!

Then she loves me, he thought, a double

"No, Miss Crawford, it is not a dream." "You will please leave me, Mr. Courtney, and for ever!" she said, looking towards the

"It is right. And your parents?"

"They must know the truth." Daniel slowly rose and looked imploringly into her face, hoping to find one ray of hope there that she would not utterly despise him. Her eyes were cast down, and she was motionless as a statue. Her hands were tightly clasped, and they rested on her lap. At the door of the room he looked back egain-she had not moved. When he was gone large tears rolled down her cheeks. Time alone would soften the death blow her first love had received that night. Poor Emlly!

When Daniel reached the hotel Colonel Keane was waiting for him.
"Well, good friend, I hope you have settled that business," said the colone!

shaking Mr. Courtney's hand heartily. 'Come, tell me all about it." "Lubin," said Mr. Courtney, "leave us alone; I have everything here I need. You

can go to bed now."
When he had gone, Colonel Keane drew two chairs near the fire, and said:

"Come, don't pace up and down that way Tell me what passed. Are you the happy man? Everyone is on the qui vive in Washington to congratulate you on the event. It is just the choice they expect you to

"For heaven's sake, colonel," said Mr. Courtney, "never speak to me again on this subject."
You are too timid, Daniel. Her father

has owned to more than one person that your attention to his daughter is approved by him. Go ahead, man! I know you love the girl.
Why look so miserable?"

"My God, colonel, I cannot marry her; I am a married man and a father !" Mr. Courtney threw himself on the sofa, and covered his face with both hands. "A married man, Daniel Courtney !" ex-

claimed Colonel Keane. "It is a lie. You are raving; you are mad!" "I have been a married man more than

Crawford's card, on which was written:

"It will give me pleasure to see you.

Come."

The Colonel was utterly confounded. He contains only 20,000 acres, and yet it suppass if each was adding a new link to the heavy lionized Southerner; and now he saw at a ports 60;000 people and 2,000 head of cattle.

the second of the second of the second of

"We must see what can be done. Did you tell Miss Crawford?" he asked after a time.
"Not till to night."

"And what did she say ?" "We have parted for ever," he groaned,

"Did you ever make love to her, Court-"Not in words."

"Do you think she loves you?"
"I believe she did." "And expected you to propose for her?" "I think she thought I made the appoint ment to night for that purpose !"

Bad, bad, very bad business! said the Colonel, whistling a few notes. "You never said anything like love?"

"No, but I showed in a hundred ways that I was pleased with her society."

"Courtney, I must say that you have been a fool! You must be mad!" "Say anything you like. It is the first stone flang at me, but it will not be the last," answered Daniel.

"Pardon me, good fellow. It has been a little weakness, that's all !" "It has been baseness, for which I'd shoot

a man if my daughter was so treated!" replied Daniel, rising and pacing the room and wringing his hands.
"Who is your wife?" asked the Colonel. "I can't believe it, yet. It is a lie!"

"See here, Colonel, you have a right to insuit me ; but do not dure to insult my wife; I warn you!" Colonel Keane was alarmed by the haggard

expression of Daniel's face and dared not say

to him all that this astonishing confession made him inclined to say.
"My poor fellow, I like your spirit. I will not insult your wife ; but for heaven's sake, tell me who she is, and where? I shall stand by you. It is going to make a deuced sight of scandal if it gets out, and our plan must be

to prevent its being known." "The lady is my wife, and that is enough to entitle her to respect," said Mr. Courtney. "From me, Courtney, it is sufficient. But the world will not respect the woman, if you

have decied your marriage to her."
"I have never decied it." "Not in words, perhaps; but your concealment of it is as great a condemnation of her as you could inflict." The poor husband writhed in agony. The Colonel saw it and said: "I am saying to you what the world will say by-and-by. We can't heal a wound till we know its true state. Do you think I like to pain you? Where is your wife? I can't believe it yet!"

"Angelina lives in New Orleans."
"Oh, Courtney! you do not mean to tell me you married the wife of the bigamist de

Grasse!" interrupted the Colonel. Daniel was bewildered for a time. The hour of trial had come and he must bear it. He hesitated, not knowing how best to answer the question, and then said: (To be continued.)

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a doss. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

LETTER FROM LINDSAY, ONT.

THE NEW MOVEMENT AND ORANGE TORIES OF ONTARIO-LIGHT ON THE SITUATION -A NEW BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE.

LINDSAY, Ont., Dec. 3. A branch of the Irish National League was A branch of the Irish National League was recently formed here under very fair auspices, and subscriptions are being received with commendable success The organization was warmly supported by the Rev. Father Laurent, V.G., as well as by his Irish curate, the Rev. Father Sweeney. Among our separated brethren the movement was looked at with

The great topic of discussion here as elsewhere is the new departure of our French fellow citizens in Quebec. The mere liberal among the Conservatives admit that the Mail has lost its head in threatening to sweep the Lower Prohead in threatening to sweep the Lower Pro-vince with fire and sword; while, of course, the Orange element in the party are loud in their applause. With them the policy is "rule or ruin," and if the new French move-ment goes on, we in Ontario will be fairly deaf-end with the "No-Popery" howl with which the Protestant electors will be vigorously plied. As it is, the Orange Conservative element is badly frightened. They see in an allivace between the new national party in Quebec with the reformers of Ontario, among whom the Catholic voters will very generally be found in the deal of the present government. future, the doom of the present government, and the exclusion of the Orange element from power. Their only hope lies in arousing antagonism to the new combination by calling upon all good Protestants to oppose what they will call a Catholic and French coalition. If the Protestant Reformers in Ontario maintain their allegiance to Mr. Blake and turn a deaf ear to these assaults upon their political integrity and good sense, all will be well, and Orangeism will find itself excluded from power, or to use a vulgar term "left out in the cold." The hope and expectation of Orange Conservatives is to draw away from among Mr. Blake's reform supporters in Ontario and the other provinces, -on the strength of the religious and race cry,—enough support to compensate Sir John A. Macdonald for what he will lose in Qualice. Many strunch Reformers deny the possibility of this being done, and claim that their party have too long a score to settle with the Premier, and too vivid a recollection of his political sins of omission and commission to condone all these, to desert their party lines and rally to the support of Sir John merely because he has hanged Riel.

As is to be expected in a community where political and partizan real run high, the grossest misrepresentations of the actual political situation are being made, and will continue to be made. All sorts of improper motives and sinister designs are being freely charged to the pro-moters of the new political departure, who, with their friends and supporters, must expect to meet a storm of abuse and vilification. This, however, is but the penalty which must be paid by all who dare to venture to depart from the beaten track, or to inaugurate new ideas in the

world of politics.

It is a little singular, however, and a good deal barefaced, to pretend that so long as Sir John and his Orange allies act in concert with French Conservatives all is serene, the country is safe, and there is no French domination; but the moment the Quebec people propose con-certed action with Mr. Blake and the Reform certed action with Mr. Blake and the Reform party, then the political sky is overcast, the country is in danger, French influence dominant, and nothing but an appeal to arms can vindicate the mighty of Upper Canadian town:. Faugh! It is disgusting. Our leading political newspapers are simply wholesale liars.

As in the present state of political opinion, sentiments like these may be regarded as burn-

sentiments like these may be regarded as burning in treason. Perhaps I had better bring this hasty letter to a close, as I do, by signing my-

The young violiniste, Signora Teresima Tua, has just signed an agreement with the impresario, Henry Klein, for a grand tour in America in 1886-7, for which she is to receive \$50,000.

### glance the consequences of having this fast go FATHER ANDRE'S LETTER.

The Scaffold Sanctified by Riel's Death.

FULFILMENT OF A LAST PROMISE TO THE | with me on purely spiritual subjects. In the DYING MAN.

Execution.

RIEL'S LAST UTTERANCES AND DEMEANOR

ON THE GALLOWS.

Father Andre Says he Died Like a Salut

and a Brave Han.

An important addition to what may be termed the literature of Riel's eventful life and death has just been received here in the shape of a very affecting letter from Father André, his devoted spiritual advisor and coning is a translation from the French original.

REGINA, 20th Nov., 1885.

SIR AND DEAR FRIEND,-Before I leave Regina, I wish to carry out a desire formally expressed by the late Louis David Rish to write you a few words.

begged me to write in his name and thank you and Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Greenshields for the noble and generous efforts you made to defend him and save him from the gallows. In those thanks he also included all the generous hearts, both French and Irish, who interested themselves in his unhappy fate. During that remarkable and never to be forgotten night he prayed with extraordinary fervor for you, dear sir, imploring the Lord to bless you, your wife and dear little children, in gratitude for all you had done for him. He was extremely affected when he learned from my lips all the steps you had taken to save him from the rope and he was particularly moved when I told him that Fitzpatrick, on returning from England, had gone on to Ottawa to make a last effort in his behalf, but that nothing in this world could save him, that the determination to destroy him had been long taken by Sir John Macdonald and the French Canadian Ministers, our natural defenders, who had easily yielded to the despotic will of their master. All these memories were keenly present to poor Riel's mind on the eve of his death, and not with standing the anguish that filled his heart, it was full of gratitude to those who had shown him sympathy in his

"Father André," he said to me, while pressing me in his arms, "be the interpreter of my sentiments of love and gratitude to the people of the Province of Quebec, to my many friends in the United States, to the Irish people of Canada, and assure them that Riel, dying had but one thought for them all, and that his last request to them

was not to torget him in their prayers." My dear Lemieux, our poor friend Rie died like a brave man and a saint. Never ated brethren the movement was looked at with fow signs of approval, but with no manifestations of actual hostility. Happily, even the Protestant public are being educated to a knowledge of Irish grievances, and are preparing to accept the inevitable in the granting of Home Dula to Traland at an early day. eternity, and God favored him with a heroic death. If I can be permitted the expression, he ennobled, and sanctified the scaffold; his come, under the circumstances that accompanied it, Riel's veritable apotheosis. The Government could not have better immortalized his name or shed infamy on their own in the eyes of history than by carrying out the sentence as they did.

Sir John, in his North-West policy, always had the rare merit of doing exactly the opposite of what the real friends of the country desired him to do; and in this instance though warned from all quarters that Riel dead would be a hundred times more dan gerous than Riel living, he preferred to followed his old principle of taking for a policy his own caprice and arbitrary will. Riel is dead, but his name will live when the name of Sir John, his implacable enemy, will have been long forgotten, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary by his interested flatterers. The Regina Leader, which had no great love for Riel, was never theless compelled to pay homage to his great and glorious death. You will receive a of that memorable death.

During the whole night preceding his death, Riel never manifested the slightest symptom of fear. He engaged in prayer during most of the night with a fervor, a beauty of ex-pression and a countenance which transigured and gave to his person a look of culcutial beauty.

My dear friend, I cannot convey to you the sorrowful impressions I felt in keeping com-pany with a person for whom I had all the respect and veneration one has for a saint. During the twenty-five years of my sacred ministry, I can assure you that I never was so consoled by any death. Throughout the night he uttered not one word of complaint against his death sentence or against his persecutors; in fact, he was gay, joyous even, at his approaching release from captivity. He said to me I cannot tell you how happy I am to die, my heart overflows with joy;' from time to time he laughed heartily, embracing me with effusion and thanking me for remaining with him to the end. When I expressed my fear that a nervous change might take place in him at the supremo moment, he replied: "Do not be afraid, I shall not disgrace my friends and gladden my enemies and the enemies of my religion by dying like a coward. For fifteen years they have pursued me with their hatred, but they never yet got me to show the white feather, and far less will they succeed in doing so now that they have brought me to the scaffold for which I am grateful to them as a deliverance from my hard captivity. I certainly love my rela-tions, wife and children, my country and my of spending my days in a lunatic asylum or a penitentiary, among the scum of society, exposed to every affront, fills me with horror. I thank God for sparing me that trial and I accept death with joy and gratitude. A new respite, in my present frame of mind, would greatly afflict me." As if dominated by a sort of religious enthusiasm, he then exclaimed: "Letatus sum in his que dicta sunt mihi; in domum Domini ibimus. Don't be afraid,

Father André, Ishall die joyously and bravely.

- (12 of

to death.

Would you believe it, Mr. Lemieux? Al though laboring under the weight of so much emotion in my heart and placed in a situation so well calculated to excite me, I can affirm that I spent a holy and a happy night, and that the hours fled rapidly for me. Riel either busied himself in praying and writing to his relatives and friends or in conversing course of our conversation he charged me with different messages. He showed the same courtesy and kindness to his guards as ever, complying freely with their re-Description of the Night Before the quests for mementoes. How much he had won the esterm and respect of all with whom he came in contact was most singular and extraordinary. There was something about him which compelled respect, and, though always polite, he never descended to familiarity with anyone. The police, the ladies of the fort, some of the officers sympathized deeply with Riel in his misfortunes, and his death created a painful

sensation among all. At five o'clock I said Mass for him, when he approached the Holy Table with angelic piety; after six, he asked permission to wash and prepare himself, expressing regret that he had not had more notice in order to provide better dress and to go to his death with body and soul both purified as a mark André, his devoted spiritual adviser and con-fessor from the beginning of his captivity to its end on the scaffold on the memorable 16th to have been better clothed, so much was the November. It is addressed to Riel's lawyer virtue of cleanliness and order a part of his here, Mr F. Lemieux, and was written four pature. But notwithstanding the poorness of days after the execution in keeping with a his outfit he went to his death with his solemn promise made to the dying man the clothes well brushed, his hair neatly combed, night before that tragic event. The follow- and everything about him breathing that air and everything about him breathing that air of cleanliness which was the symbol of the purity of his heart.

At S 15 when the deputy sheriff appeared at the door of his cell, scarcely able to propounce the fatal summons of which he was the bearer, Riel guessing how much it cost Mr. Gibson to break During the night preceding his death, the silence and to impart the terrible news, which I spent alone with him in his cell, he addressed him, quietly saying without any the silence and to impart the terrible news, emotion "Mr. Gibson, you want me; I am ready." He started up on these words, traversed the guard room, walking with a firm step and ascended the long stairway which you must remember at the entrance of the guard room. I feared this ascent, but he mounted it without weakness or hesitation. He left me far behind him, when suddenly perceiving that he was not tollowed by his epiritual adviser, he stopped and waited for me in the middle of the large room leading to the scaffold. When I rejoined him we continued our funeral march reciting prayers until we reached the place of execution. There in face of the scaffold, we went down on our knees and prayed for a considerable time. Riel was the only one who maintained his coolness and presence of mind. He rose and went bravely forward and placed himself on the scaffold, and before being launched to eternity he called me to him for the last time, embraced me and begged me to remember Mr. and Mrs. Forget for their kindness to him. I then drew away from him, he exclaimed to me, "Courage, good courage, my father?" And, while recommending his soul to God, invoking the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and pronouncing the holy name of

> peneath his feet and he disappeared. His death was almost instantaneous and without a struggle; his features remained calm and his body underwent no contortions.

Icaus, Mary and Joseph, the trap yawned

I never saw a more radiant countenance than his while he engaged in prayer on his way to the scaffold. The beauty of his soul was reflected in his face and a ray of divine light seemed to already illumino his person. There was an extraordinary light in bis eyes, as if they already contemplated the divine beauties. Never, I repeat, did the scaffold present so sublime and magnificent a spectacle; the spectators were melted to tears and struck with the great spectacle they witnessed than which no religious ceremony had ever touched all hearts so deeply as did the sight of Riel going to his death. The sheriff, his assistant, and even the hangman wept. I returned from the hanging consoled and en-couraged by such a death and thanking God tor having given it to me to witness it. Every one was under the sway of similar impressions. Riel wanted to speak and prove that he was a prophet and fulfill his mission to the end. It was a great sacrifice for him to keep silence at my request. "You have in fact a mission," said I to him, "to fulfill, and that is to show to the world how a Catholic, animated by grace, can die." This mission he admirably fulfilled, because he died, as said the Leader, like a man and a Christian. I had to make a struggle to get his body. Sheriff Chapleau nobly sustained me, and I feel it my duty to say that Mr. Chapleau discharged his sad functions with a charity and a tact which carned Riel's gratitude. He proved that he was a man of heart and intellect, and it gives me pleasure to bear this testimony to him.

The body was only handed over to me at midnight on Wednesday, the third day after Riel's execution. Notwithstanding his lively desire, it was impossible for me to have his remains transferred to St. Boniface. There is quite a history to be written about all the difficulties I encountered in giving poor Riel the benefits of occlesiastical sepulture. The body having been conveyed to my residence, we opened the coffin to ascertain whether according to rumor any unworthy outrages had been committed upon the remains. Sheriff Chapleau, Mr. Davio, editor of the Leader, Messrs. Forgot, Bourget, Bonneau, and other citizens were present when the cossin was opened. We were happy to discover that the body was intact, and that it had been religiously respected. But we were all struck with admiration when the body was exposed before us, to no-tice the calmness of the face upon tice the calmness of the face upon which an ineffable smile seemed to rest as if to mark the peace in which the soul had departed from it for a better world. During the morning, a large number of persons, men and women, called to inspect the body and left with the same impression. Poor Ricl was a saint. It was sufficient to

look upon him to be convinced of this fact.

I cannot convey to you all we felt in contemplating that body, which inspired none of those ideas of herror and repulsion usually evoked by the sight of a corpse, and espe cially the corpse of one hanged. Even the children approached it without fear or repugnance. Yesterday at 9.30 a.m. we had the funeral service. Many of the notables of the place attended, Sheriff Chapleau and all the Canadians being of the number. It is, how-ever, painful to me to note—and the circumstances struck and afflicted everyone-that fellow countrymen, and the perspective of Judge Rouleau refused to attend. He was being a freeman and living with them causes the only one whose heart was not touched by my heart to throb with joy. But the thought Riel's death, which even affected the hangman on the scaffold.

My dear Mr. Lemieux, I know that these details will be precious to you, and it is a consolation for me to talk about my dear and unfortunate Riel. You are entitled by your devotion to his cause to know all that concerned the last moments of a client so dear to

you in many ways.

Begging you to present my affectionate reminders to Mesers. Fitzpatrick and Green-(...

With the help of God, I shall walk bravely | shields and my best respects to your wife and

I remain Your devoted triend. a. andré. O. M. ,

P.S.-The Minerve and Nouvelliste may again attack the authenticity of this letter, but the people are really simple who throw doubts on the genuineness of a letter which has gone the rounds of the press without any

protest on my part.

Once more 1 a lute you affectionately. I am going to St Boniface before returning to my mission. I am going to see poor Riel's family.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

ike a thief at night it steals in upon us una-wares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of saicky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor! Thore is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feet clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a graph of the cough sets in a first dry, but after a few months. it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sonsation in the head when rising up suddenly. The havels become costrising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes: there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-thir-of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that nedical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held

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

is increasing wonderfully.

Jeo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.
J. S. Metcalfe 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses.
Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—1 have always taken a great interest in your medizines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:— I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it ar pleased, and recommend it

Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to approciate their great value.

A. Armstand, Morkot Street, Deltonin, Kur. A. Armstead, Markot Street. Dalton-in-Fur ness:—It is needless for me to say that you valuable medicineshave great sale in this district—greater than any other I know of, giving

satisfaction.

Robt. Laine, Melksham:— I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

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

debility A certain minister in my neighborhood says a is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigels Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Soigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-offect. I have much pleasure in commending again to sufferin humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are If this letter is of any service you

no sham. If this letter is of any second can publish it.

Yours very truly.

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883.

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

nedicine variables of clares Mother Seigers of the has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Chemist Calne
James Street Mr. White. Chemist Calne.
A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street, Montreal For sale by all druggists, and by A. J White

limited), 67 St. James street city.

don attracts thousands of visitors.

Fear that the world's supply of coal would be exhausted a century hence or thereabouts, is somewhat modified by the discovery of enormous deposits in China, including a district larger than the coal fields of Pennsylvania, yielding the best anthracite.

An exhibition of American apples in Lon-

An investigator of names says after a long search for it he has been unable to find any person who ever bore that of Printer. He as found Painter, Stainer, Shoemaker, Tanner, Tinker, Carpenter, and many others derived from trades or occupations, but no

The New York Odontological Society has officially promulgated the opinion that the excessive use of common salt is one of the main factors in the construction of human

The new Postmistress in a town in Indiana writes her official name "Mrs. J. Smith, P.

Encouraged by a government bonus, the people of South Australia are planting trees very extensively on their wide plains, and with remarkable success. 66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY ...... DECEMBER 9, 1855

#### PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

We are sending to our subscribers state ments notifying them of the date when their subscriptions shall expire. Those who are in arrears would do well to remember that their backwardness in paying their debts is not calculated to facilitate the business of this office, or to enable us to meet our debts. We would also beg to remind our readers that by paying for the paper in advance the subscrip tion is reduced from \$1.50 to \$100. Prompt payment is the order of the day.

THE Chamrock Amateur Athletic Association is an institution that has now become a portion of our civic and social economy, and we, in company with we suppose every one else, witness its advances with estisfaction. Not content with having attained its present prominent position, the association proposes to still further enlarge its field of opportunities | that "conscience" and "oath of office" had by increasing its revorues by taking advantage of the joint stock system. It Orange demands. Those who are acquainted is of course known that the As with the inner workings of the Cabinet sociation has many heavy expenses machine know that what we here assert is to meet. If t maintains a gymnasissus, with unfortunately but too true. its adjuncts, and now wishes to cetablish a library and otherwise extend the konefits the association offers its members. The cause is a good one, and we have little doubt the men of money will do their best to aid this laudable object by subscribing for the crock in the association which it is proposed to

THE vote in the general elections in Ireland can leave no doubt in the minds of the Eaglish people as to the wishes of the Irich people. By nearly two to one all over, and in a still more masked manner if the Ulster vote is deducted, the people are in favor of Home Rule. It may be that Mr. Parnell's position has not been understood in England, and of course it is well enough known that some portion of the press have alleged that be has not represented the Irish wishes. That idea may now be abandoned. The statement is made that Lard Randolph Churchill has drafted a scheme of Home Rule in anticipation of the question coming before Parliament. So far as it is described it is much the same as one put foward by Land Lorne not long ago in a magazine acticle. It will, however, probably be found that the scheme of Home Rule will be drafted by those who have made t an accomplished fact.

#### THE ORANGEMEN'S PROTEST

THE Orangeman is far from being a delectable specimen of humanity. In Ireland there is a go d deal of the brute about him; outside Ireland, and especially in this Canada of ours, there is a great deal of the ass about the thoroughbred Orangeman. Take for instance the Orangemen of Kingston.

hey held a public meeting last evening, it was presided over by the Mayor. They called the meeting to protest against the action of their Irish fellowcitizens who had previously assembled to declare in thyor of the self government of Ireland, and who were addressed by leading public men and also by Bishop Cleary, who delivered a masterly speech on the occasion. Those Orange fanatics of Kingston, this country, do not want Ireland to come under its healthy influence, and have resolved to memoralize Her

a hard a charle of a second of the second

the persecution of the Protestant churches, and the severance of Ireland from Great Britain," was ruled out of order.

Let orangemen in Canada take a hint and acquire a little of the wisdom of their generation.

The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State and member for the County of Terrebonne, has addressed a letter to his constituents, giving the long-promised explanations of the reasons which dictated the course pursued by him in the settlement of the Riel affair. The letter is a weak and most unsatisfactory document. It is nothing but a development had already set forth in that memorable letter which he wrote to the French Canadians of Fall River, Mass., last June, and in which he savagely foretold, even before Riol was brought to trial, that the prisoner of the Government would be hung. This Terrebonne letter is moreover nothing but a re-hash, cleverly worded, of all the old statements made against Riel and the half-

breed agitation and subsequent revolt. All the testimony that is favorable to the cause of the Metis and of their chief is sedulously gnored and set aside. While all the charges and accusations against Riel, and all the assertions that tie North-West was more or less a parad.se, where rebellion should never have shown its head, are repeated with emphasis. Mr-Chaplean's explanation, instead of being a justification of the course pursued by the Government in hanging Riel, is nothing but a justification of their maindministracion of the affairs of the North-West; instead of justifying his own conduct in the matter, he has simply striven to condemn the electors who find fault with and protest against the action of Sir John Macdonald and his Cabinet. The Secretary of State makes a touching appeal to his constituents to believe him that in voting for the execution of Riel he and his colleagues only followed the dictates of their conscience and of their oath of office. That appeal might be more effective if the world was not aware of the fact that for months previous to the fatal decision the Ministers had assured the people and the people's representatives that in the end Riel's head was safe. Did not the recognized organs of the ministers, inspired by them and speaking for them, tell the people of Canada up to within a few days of the 16th of November that Riel would not suffer the penalty of death? No, there is too much evidence to the contrary, there were too many promises, too much assurance before-hand to believe, after the perpetration of the crime,

We make this statement in the teeth of Mr. Chaplean's assertion that the Cabi net "did not yield in this decision neither "to appeals nor intimidation from any sect nor faction, and the enemies of "the Government have no ground for "argument in this." The friends of the Government, and men who were as firm and as strong supporters of the Government as ever Mr. Chapleac was, are those upon whose word we maker the charge that it was party or sectional exigencies which decided the fate of Louis Riel.

not to knuckle down to party exigencies and

How is it that the Secretary of State emphasizes the fact that the Government and only decided that the Law should take its course? If such was its intention and decision, how is it that the "recommendation to mercy, which was as an essential part of the verdict as the word "guilty" itself, was not taken into consideration by the Cabinet? Mr. Chapleau never alludes for in moment to this furdamental feature of the sentence, which, he cays, was allowed to take its course. The law was forced and made to sanction an act which the verdict did not exact. We firmly believe that if the jury, although of a different race and creed and antagenistic to the prisoner, had an assurance that their recommendation of mercy would be ignored by the executive, it would have brought in a verdict of not guilty. All this goes to prove that it was not exactly the law which the Ministere were so anxious to vindicate. If the Government have no other defence, no other justification of their action, which is condemued, not only by the Canadian people, but by every civilized nation and by every sentiment of humanity, then they must stand convicted of the crime which has been laid at their door, and for which the Canadian people will exact the severest punishment under the constitution.

THE BALANCE OF POWER. THE balance of the two English parties in the present general elections could not be more perfect and could not help the object of Mr. Parnell more effectively. Eighty-five or ecjoying the blessings of self-government in ninety Irish members will be able to make and unmake English Cabinets at will in the next Parliament. Unless some extraordinary change occurs in English opinion within the Majesty declaring that they have no next forty-eight hours, Mr. Parnell is now sympathy with Home Rule for Ireland, certain to be master of the situation, and that they deprecate the agitation now in spite of all opposition. The Irish vote has going on. Just imagine the Queen being invaded England and Scotland, and has memorialized by a class of men who conspired | already captured several seats. Many to deprive her of her throne, and afterwards | English members who made themselves threatened to kick her crown into the waters | specially objectionable by their insulting conduct to Irish members in the last Parliament The Kingston Orangemen would do well to have been defeated by the Irish vote in Eng.

of the Diocese of Dublin, held November 9, elections by majorities of 30 and 40 out of the world, and the whole of the British Governof tour and five thousand.

MISGOVERNMENT AND REBELLION.

The Dominion Government are very foolish to imagine that the wrath and opposition of the people are directed against them solely because they have executed Louis Riel. Sir John's official organs are making vain efforts CHAPLEAU'S TERREBONNE LETTER. to turn the public mind exclusively to the consideration of the question-" Was it right to hang Riel?" The Secretary of State and the ex-Minister of Justice have been selected by the Cabinet to ring the changes on the same question.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau's task was to paint the half-breed leader in the most hideous of the views which Mr. Chapleau colors, to show him up as an unprincipled and unscrupulous villain, as a man without heart and without conscience; it was a degrading role for the great French-Canadian tribune to have played. Its disgrace and degradation are all the more emphasized by contrasting Chapleau's letter with that of Rev. Father André, which will be found in another

Sir Alexander Campbell follows the Secre. tary of State with a lengthy document rehearsing the details and incidents of the trial, and coming to the conclusion that the Goverument only did their duty in hanging Riel. The Ministry expect to blindfold the Canadian people with these two documents to the real question at issue-is Sir John and his Cabinet quilty of misgovernment in the North-West ? but their expectations will not be realized.

The Ministry will not be allowed to avail themselves of any side issue as a means of escape from responsibility for the evils caused by their misgovernment. All the bloodshed, all the destruction of property, all the waste Metis, and all the ill-feeling which fills no rebellion if there had been no oppression, no robbery, no ill-treatment of the honest and peaceful half-breeds. Sir Alexander and Mr Chaplesu deny that the half-breeds had any grievances; but such a denial is perfectly futile in view of the proceedings of the scrip commission, which was set to work the moment the Metis appeared in arms. They lessly appealed to the Government on their behalf. These petitions kept pouring in from every settlement in the North-Westand demanded only simple justice, but they were treated with scorn. An answer was not even vouchsafed. Instead of receiving protection, Ottawa kept on increasing the numher of intruders, until the suffering halfbreeds were driven from their lands and their homes. Mgr. Grandin, the venerable Bishop of St. Albert, added his influence and his efforts to the work of trying to open the eyes of Sir John to the scriousness and gravity of the situation. His Lordship made every effort, by voice and pen, to solicit the Government to act equitably towards the Metis. But to petitions, prayers, letters and delegations the half-breeds received nothing but contemptuous silence from Ottawa.

To use Henry Grattan's memorable words, The treason of the Ministers against the " liberties of the people was infinitely worse "than the rebellion of the people against the "Ministers." That is the whole situation in a nutshell, and that is the situation Sir John and his Ministers will have to face when thoy come to reckon with the representatives of the people, or, if those prove false on the floor of ballot box.

The wonder is that the half-breeds stood the oppression so long without taking up arms before they did. A Halifax contem-; porary, looking at the sufferings and the indignities to which the half-breeds were subjected, asks: "Is there a parish in Nova" "Scotia that would have tolerated a similar" outrage? We thank Heaven that no body of men so crawen could be found witkin "the limits of this whole province. These men at Batoche stood to their eams, and in a few weeks after the first shot was fired they had achieved everything for whick they had struggled. Louis Riel was but their leader-assuming the leadership at the urgent request of the half-breeds. Because he placed himself at the head of the rebellion, in the interests of the people, and to secure their lands and guard their; churches and tombs, he is sent to the scaffold as a malefactor."

That is the view taken of the rebellion by the masses of the people. It is common to temporary said that if men of Euglish blood had been in a position like to that of the half-breeds, "they would have sternly ap-" pealed to the sword after their petitions had been neglected; to doubt it would be treason to the most glorious memories of British freedom, From time immemorial men of the English race 'any authority not yielding quickly to their 'just demands; they have been the freest of consequently cries out, not against the men who fought for their homes, but against the Ministers who forced the rebellion and created it by their own criminal mal-administration, In fact it may become a question of impeaching the principal ringleaders in the spoliation and oppression of the population of the North-West.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE LOYALISTS

THE elections of 1885 will remain remarka-

of the Irish people. At the Protestant Synod had exceedingly narrow escapes, winning louu talk in the past, have led a large part of a motion of which notice had been duly total votes of seven and eight thousand. In ment, to believe that they were the majority country is such an establishment more needed given, "declaring that the concession the rest of Ireland it is a clean sweep; the in Ireland, but to-day by their votes at the than in Canada. It happens, very unforof a native Parliament to Ireland would re- loyalist candidates are cutting a sorry figure, polls they have given the completest proof of tunately, that the study of arbor culture has There is, however, nothing novel or sursult in the confiscation of landed property, securing but a few hundred votes out of totals their feebleness. Loud-mouthed loyalty will not received the attention it deserves, and no longer be allowed to block the progress of when our forests are fast becoming, as at the country. It will be the voice of the present, exhausted, the study of the practical whole people that will have to be listened to side of tree planting and cultivation is much in their relations to God and society. The in the British House of Commons, until College Green is opened, which may be very in this direction, and if for no other purpose itself and are familiar to every conscientious soon. The unanimity of Irish feeling and is an absolute necessity. Just at present the and enlightened Catholic. From the whole Irish opinion is pretty well illustrated in the great treeless plains of the Northwest require results of the elections. In a large number was not a single Loyalist to say "nay" to the election of a Nationalist. Then in the constituencies where the effrontery of the Loyalist equalled his feebloness, the squelchinstance, in Kerry, where Mr. Sheehan, Nationalist, was elected by 3,069 to 30 for Mr. Robertson, the Loyalist; or in Cork, where Dr. Tanner received 5,033 National votes and Patton, the Loyalist, got the crumbs, representing 106 votes, and so on through the rest of the country.

"A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF ORDER.

THE scenes of violence and bloodshed which are being enacted in England over the results of the elections are quite up to the usual standard. A cable despatch tells us that the wires are burdened with stories from a score of places of barbaric violence in the provinces. Buildings have been guited, candidates pounded, riots bloodily suppressed by the police, and the soldiers called cut. The worst cases reported are in Somerset and Suffolk and in Denbigh, where the young Tery, Sir W. W. Wynn, barely escaped with his life. In the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire the Liberals were so maddened by the victory of Viscount Curzons, Conser. vative, that they pelted him and his wife of public money, all the sufferings of the with mud and otherwise maltreated them. The Viscount's wife only escaped by climb the land, are the direct results of their ling and jumping over a wall into an adjoinmisgovernment. There would have been ing yard. In the accomplishment of the feat she lost her back hair. We don't know of any other body of electors outside of Great Britain that would thus attack and ill-treat a woman because she happened to be the wife of a victorious candidate. The cable man has been kind enough for once in his life to say that "thus far Ireland has set England a striking example of order, the only exception had vainly petitioned for redress during being the row at Dundalk, where Callan's the past seven years. Their clergy had fruit- | supporters hustled Messrs. Parnell and Dillon Last evening Mr. Parnell held a meeting, attended by a thousand people, who received him enthusiastically."

> THAT ORDER TO "STOP THE PAPER "The Montreal Post complains bitterly because the wife of one of the Catholi ministers has withdrawn her subscription to that paper. Such action may appear petulan and undignified, but it is quite competent fo subscribers to take it. Mr Blake, it will be remembered, told Grip to 'stop my paper' few months ago. As the Post is trying to win Rielite supporters it must expect to los the anti Rielites."-Toronto World.

Our valued and esteemed contemporary Toronto has put the Cabinet Minister's wif-"step the paper" case in a false and unfair light.

In the first place we made no complaint, trary, we looked upon the incident wa more of a compliment than any thing else, as it was perfectly legitimate to construe | public will probably marvel that they were the order to "stop the paper" into an indirect acknowledgment on the part of the Minister that the fairness and justice of the the House, with the people themselves at the attitude of THE Post and the truth and force of its arguments on the North-West troubles were unassailable, and that as the Minister could not answer them, the next best thing he had to do was to get his wife to abuse us and "stop the paper."

In the next place we never said that it was the wife of one of the "Catholic Ministers," | petition of certain Sioux chiefs from the as the Toronto World states, and our contem porary has no authority from us to any it was the wife of a Catholic Minister.

The World is also misleading when it says it is quite competent for subscribers to "stop the paper." We never denied such right or competency on the part of the humblest of our cutscribers, much less on the part of a Cabinet Minister's wife.

Finally the World reminds us that "as THE " Post is trying to win Rielite supporters it 'muct expect to lose the anti-Rielites." Well, of course we expect it; and what is more, we are quite willing to part with the losses, since they are counterbalanced by gains of a very vast majority. Perhaps it will astonish the World when we tell it that the entire confederation. A Toronto con the only anti-Riclite who refused to take the paper to date is the Cabinet Minister's wife, but it is a fact. We have, on the other hand, received innumerable adhesions and fresh subscriptions from the highest quarters, lay and ecclesiastical, which would prove the Rielite supporters, as The World pleases to call them, not only to be numerous, but intelligent and influential. have been ready to rebel against Why, even the people in the country, who suspended their subscriptions on account of the small-pox epidemic, got over the scare men because the most rebellious." Justice like magic, and said they did not care about the small pox, but to send on their papers,-THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

> THE PROPOSED BOTANIC GARDEN. Botanic gardens form so important a feature in the internal economy of old world countries that this city may rejoice that the establishment of a garden of the kind is approaching accomplishment. It is hardly necessary to allude here to the vast benefits

generally is specially advanced. But in no actively in the political life of their respecrequired. A botanic garden would do much principles laid down are as old as the Church planting. Therehave been but scant experiments | dent that the Holy Father wished to reach of the constituencies in Ireland there made with trees and plants imported from countries where the climatic conditions resemble those of Manitoba and the North-West. and valuable time of course has now to be taken up with the necessary tests. This time ing he received was something ponderous; for can scarcely be spared. What the Hudson displaying rather the qualities of a parent Bay Company could and ought to have done, but, with its rare selfishness and short sightedness, neglected to do, is now thrown backward many years. The trial of some forest | ness." trees from the Himalayas is only now commenced. Had Canada possessed a botanic garden properly managed long ago, it is hardly | and the most anti-Christian journals in France too much to say that this question would have | and Italy cannot withhold from the Encyclical been solved in a satisfactory manner, and the | the praise of being a most masterly composiall-important question of aboriculture in the North-West have been dealt with. It may policy. Leo XIII. is spoken of as "the great be interesting to note the numbers of these Pope of modern times." The German press institutions among civilized nations. Ger- is especially warm and loud in its praise of many leads with 34, the British Empire fol- the broad and liberal spirit which character. lows with thirty, and other nations in the izes this Papal utterance, peremptorily defollowing proportions: -Italy, 23; France, ciding, as it does, many important questions 20; Russia, 16; Austro-Hungary, 13; Scan- of theoretical and practical politics. danavia, 7; Belgium and the United States. 5 each: Austria and Holland, 4 each; Portugal, Switzerland, each 3, and many other countries one each.

So far as the projected garden in Montreal is concerned it appears from the report preented at the first annual meeting to be starting under very encouraging circumstances. Great attention has very properly been given to Russian growths, there being now 542 trees or 1,400 shrubs from that country in the nursery of the association-This, in view of the similarity of the climate in many respects, is a very important study-Altogether there are nearly three thousand varieties of stock under examination by he Association. Important donations have been received from the Royal Gardens at Kew, from Liege, Belgium, from Coimbra, Portugal, from the Imperial Botanic Gardens, St. Petersburgh, and elsewhero.

The project embraces the erection of important buildings for plants needing shelter and delicate cultivation and a park containing the more hardy species under study. The plan also proposes to establish a scheme which will enable individuals to take a personal interest in the conduct of the garden. This is to make the following three classes :-1st. The arboretum, embracing thirty eight families of trees and shrubs. 2nd. The pond, with acquatic and murch plants, embracing seventeen families. 3rd. The garden proper, in which are special plots representing seventyfive different families of plants, each being levoted to a single family. "It is designed," save the report, "that persons may select one or more of these families in which they are particularly interested, as objects of special donation, and that their donations be applied ither to the first laying out of the beis a to its permanent maintenance." The benefits bitter or otherwise, because of the order which such a botanic garden will confer upon received from a Cabinat Minister's wife the public as a great school or horneuture to "stop the paper." On the con- and agriculture, the care of trees and shorts in general can scarcely be overestimated, and when once it is in full working order the without this important addition to our economy for so long a time.

HOW GRIEVANCES ARE REMEDIED.

THE following story, which will give the people of Canada an idea of how the populaion of the North-West has been and is still treated by the government, is given by the Witness regarding the manner in which the neighborhood of Brandon has been attended to :- "It is stated that in August last the Indians petitioned the government to take cognizance of their grievances against their agent, a Mr. Herchmer. In October they were informed that their case had been considered and relegated to Licutenant Governor Dewdney. In November Mr. Dewdney informed the petitioners that Mr. Herchmer had been promoted to the office of Inspector of Indian Agencies and would in a short time visit his old agency, when he would enquire into the 'cause of the complaints and report upon them.' Inspector Herchmer was, therefore, sent to enquire into the cause of complaints as to the conduct of Mr. Agent Herch-

The death of Riel is not the only thing tho government will have to answer for before Parliament and the people.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

WE devote the major portion of our space in to-day's paper to the unabridged publica tion of the Pope's Encyclical Immortale Dei. It is beyond question the most important pronouncement of Pope Leo XIII's Pontificate, and we would advise our readers to peruse it with the utmost care and attention. His Holiness clearly and authoritatively defines the relation of the church to the civil gov. ernments, end the duties of Catholics both as members of the church and as citizens. An analysis of the Encyclical shows that it may be divided into four parts: the first expounds the principles of Christian society; the second exposes the principles of the "revolution;" the third demonstrates the absurdity and dangers of these latter principles, and the fourth teaches the line of conthese institutions confer upon the peoples of duct to be followed by Catholics at the study the situation and events a little more land, which has proved itself in the hands of ble in the history of Great Britain, as showing the countries in which they are situated. present time. The lucid setting forth by plopely before pronouncing so doguatically Mr. Parnell a formidable political engine, the utter insignificance of the "Loyalist" Science in its medical hand is greatly aided! His Holiness of the duties of the duties of the faith-

on what would or would not be for the benefit Even in Ulater the loyal t cancidates have party in Ireland. The "Loyalists," by their by the opportunity afforded by the collection ful as Christians and citizens, and his tive countries carry with them a specia and marked significance for all Catholics. prising for Catholics in this magistral and masterly utterance of Leo XIII. as to what they must believe and do tenor of the Papal pronouncement it is evithe minds and hearts of these outside the Church as much as those who recognize his spiritual authority. One of the most beautiful passages in the Encyclical points out the manner in which civil authority "should be equitable than those of a master, because the power exercised by God toward men is supremely just and derived from His Fatherly good-

The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, in a letter from Rome, tells us that even the most anti-Papal tion as well as a masterpiece of Papal

MR. J. J. CURRAN'S LETTER TO THE LONDON CATHOLIC RECORD.

Mr. J. J. Curran, member for Montreal Centre, has, within the past few days, placed himself on record in regard to the political movement which has been set on foot to overthrow the government of Sir John A. Macdonald for their mal-administration of the affairs of the Canadian Northwest, which gave rise to the rebellion of the wronged halfbreeds, and culminated in the cruel and uncalled for execution of the leader and representative of the Metis cause, at Regina, on the 16th of November last.

Mr. Curran makes known his views and sentiments on the situation in a two column letter, which was addressed to Rev. Father Coffey, editor of the London Catholic Record. and which was intended as an answer to the latter's fearless denunciation of the Regina blunder and his vigorous arraignment of the Government's mi-government in the North-West.

The letter was published simultaneously in the Montreal Gazette, which had the audacity and disloyalty to encorse and justify the Orange threats and maxings of the Toronto Mail to reconquer this Province of Quebec and abolish the civit and religious rights which our people enjoy.

Being desirous of arguing the question out on its merits, and of taking no arfair advantage of the Government's a many by keeping him out of court, we determ a comments on Mr. Carran's letter until man ; see would per mit of its reproduction on extenso, which it

A calm and studi are to me I of this document reveals much we do not the presentation of the case, went or to not and consistency in the arguments, and we regret to say, a little misrepresentation in the assertious. It is altogether a piece of consided pleading, and, as such, forms a natural appendix to the Government's defence already set up in Hon. Mr. Chapleau's Terrebonne Letter and in Sir Alexander Campbell's monorandum.

All these documents sin in the same direction on the same point.

They are remarkable not so much for the facts that are alleged or for the statements that are made, as for the facts that are suppressed and for the statements that are ignored. They constitute but one side of the story and as such are totally insufficiet upon which to build history and establish justice. We have already demonstrated this in previous articles, as far as Mr. Chapleau's letter and Sir Alexander Campbell's memorandum

It will be an equally easy task to expose the same radical faultiness in Mr. Curran's

To stay the hand of chastisement which the people of Canada, irrespective of creed or race, have raised against the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald Mr. Curran appeals to the religious sentiment of the people, and particularly to the Irish Catholics, and tells them to look at the bloody results and savage excesses accomplished during the rebellion. All these are placed to the credit of Louis Riel, and the Metis chief is put down as their responsible author.

All history challenges and disputes the fairnees and justice of bringing home such a charge to the half-breed leader. What General of the English, French, American, or of any civilized nation has been visited with odium and punishment for the excesses committed by the savage and uncivilized tribes that were constantly in their military service? We know of none, nor does Mr. Curran, and we say it was neither honorable nor honest on his part to try and manufacture out of the uncontrollable misdeeds of a few Indians, an argument to justify the hanging of Louis Riel, and an excuse to poison the minds of Irish Catholics against the executed leader of an oppressed people, to blind them to the true issue, and win over their sympathy to a guilty government.

Mr. Curran misrepresents Rev. Father Coffey's position when he says in his letter :-

"As you (Rev. Father Coffey) have put it, however, this is no case in itself to invite Irish Catholic sympathy."

Now we are thoroughly acquainted will what the reverend editor has written on the

subject, and we do not remember ever having significant declaration made in a sterling article by Father Coffey in the same issue of the Catholic Record in which Mr. Curran's letter appears. The reverend gentleman says :-

"In thorough agreement WERE
"WE, and ARE YET, with all the
"devoted missionaries of the North-"West, whose words and sayings have been grossly distorted by fanatical partisans to condone, outrage and justify malignity. In harmony are we with the French clergy and people of Lower Canada, with the entire Irish Catholic body "with the entire Irish Catholic body of Canada, and with every fair "minded citizen, no matter what his "origin, in our reprobation of the Metischief's ezo ution."

It is not without reason that we have given unusual prominence to this declaration, for definition of the Record's position and of the Sir John four days before the execution that sympathetic union of all classes on the issue the hanging of Riel would, under the circumat stake, it contains an entire revelation. The revelation lies in the announcement that "the words and sayings of the missionaries sponsibility before Parliament and the coun "have been grossly distorted by fanatical try. These members, as well as the "partisans to condone outrage and justify " malignity.

Allusion is evidently made to that famous letter dated Prince Albert, the 13th of June | made them believe that there was no neces ast, and signed by Father Andre and five other missionaries. This Prince Albert letter forms the only piece de resistance in every attack on Riel; it has been and is constantly thrown in the face of the Catholic people by the government, by the Orange and Tory organs, and by every enemy of Riel. The Post never took any stock in it, for the pricate, whose signatures are attached to it, in numerous subsequent public letters and uticrances gave almost a formal lie to the sentiments expressed in it. We have learned on reliable authority that this much quoted and much abused Prince Albert letter was drawn up by a Government employe and given to the missionaries to sign.

The quotation of that letter by Mr. Curran to bolster up his case will not weigh much in the scales of public opinion nor influence the people's verdict, when they know the drift of the circumstances under which it was written and signed, but especially when they know that Mr. Curran could have quoted such words as the following from Father André:—

"It can, in all truth, be stated, and the affirmation of the government to the contrary will not destroy the fact, that it was the guilty negligence of the Government at Ottawa that brought Riel into the country. The half-breeds, exasperated at seeing themselves despised, and at being unable to obtain the slightest justice, thought the only means left to them to secure their rights was to send for Riel. The Government can well say mea culpa for their negligence in taking measures which would have preserved the peace of the

#### Or these lines from the same missionary :

"The Government could not have better immortalized Riel's name or shed infamy on their own in the eyes of history then by carry- he says, to prevent the pernetration of the ing out the sentence as they did. Sir John, in his North-West policy, always had the rare mont of doing exactly the opposite of what the real friends of the country perpetrators of the act, tells the public that dead would be a bundred times more dangerous than Riel living, he preferred to follow his old principle of taking for a policy his own caprice and arbitrary will. Riel is dead, but his name will five when the name of Sir John, his implacable enemy, will have been long forgotten, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary by his interested

How is it that we never see such testimony as that in the pleas of the Government organs and partisans against Riel and the movement-not even an attempt to refute or break it down? But men and papers that have the courage and honesty to charge the Government with its misdeeds are termed "demagogues" and "agitators."

Hard names do not kill; we know lots of men and papers that were called "demagogues, agitators, ruffians, etc.," and their stock is away above par to-day in the political world. If you want to fight us, fight us with argument and truth.

Mr. Curran then tackles the Orange phase of the question, and denies that Orangeism was in any way a factor in the settlement of Riel's fate, or, as he softly puts it, in the "solution of the problem." We wish we that the execution at Regina was a meritoricould accept his denial, but there is too much ous act, when we had denounced it evidence to the contrary, and all as a folly and a crime, or stultify ourselves the whitewashing that Mr. Curran and prostitute our columns by defending the could give to the Orangemen will perpetrators of the crime when we had industry from God and heavenly things." not conceal or obliterate the universal solemnly protested against its intended porverdict that Louis Riel was hung to gratify | petration, the Orange Moloch. Mr. Curran points to ! the fact that there are six Catholics in the positions and the two records. Cabinet and wants to know if the "presence " of Catholics, Irish and French, in the Gov-"ernment has been a delusion and a snare," We answer, no! They were not a delusion and a snare, but they were deluded and snared into the commission of an act which was a disgrace to the name of Canada, a defiance of civilization, and an insult to the Canadian people.

We have it from the most responsible and reliable authorities that the Government's first intention was to save Riel by hook or and a most serio-comic production it is. The crook; the French members were assured by | Citizen starts off with a lump of ministers that such would be the case. In the taffy on its pen, with which it meantime the Orange machinery was set in mo atruggles bard to daub the Irish. It talks tion. The lodges passed resolutions, the organs made threats and the leaders made speeches that if Riel was not hanged, Sir John would prominent characteristic of the Irish race was be made to suffer for it. Minister Bowell, the deference which those of the male sex ex-Grand Master, felt the Orange pulse throughout Ontario, and reported accordingly, until by degrees the Cabinet was worked up to the hanging pitch. All this is un lament that "these be degenerate days,' deniable.

columns of the Montreal Daily Wieness and a judge of what constitutes respectability we times traused by it. Take for example Daily Star for sympathy and support in his would bow to its decision, but knowing, as Tennyson's "Vastness." It is said this extrassatiofactory.

kaladi kalifika wakalali na bishi sali mamba a masa isa ma

attack on Riel and the political movem read a line from his pen that would justify He quotes with emphasis and approval the Mr. Curran's statement. In fact the contrary saying of the "only religious daily" that it is the truth, as can be seen from the following | would support the Government no matter what course they would adopt towards Riel. The Witness was prepared to dama er save, it as the right, the unjust as well as the just. A more absurd dictum was never pouned by a public writer. If instead of Riel's life being at stake it had been a question of the Scott act for Montreal Centre, we wonder if the Daily Witness would have been preposition it might take in the matter! Not

> The Daily Witness is both a weak and dark spot in Mr. Curran's letter.

Another compromising and ill-selected quo. tation is that from the Montreal Daily Star, in which the French Conservative members besides containing a precise and emphatic are condemned for their action in warning stances, be an act of cruelty and one of which they would decline to share the reothers of the Province, were de liberately and persistently deceived by the Cabinet, which up to the last moment sity to make any effort for the safety of Riel When the French members discovered that a foul and demnable double game was being carried on, and that the last card had been played for the execution of Ricl before they were allowed to realize the facts, their righteous indignation found solemn expression in a supreme tiding to Sir John Macdonald. History will tell how it was of no avail, but it will also tell to their honor and praise the names of the men that signed

These representatives of the people might well have been spared the quotation of that insulting fling of the Daily Star.

Another point, and we have done with Mr. Curran's letter. He says :--

" it is well known that the Quebec Conser vative members urged the Government wi all their might to spare the life of Riel, if were possible. I was one of those who did

Now, if Mr. Curran urged the Government with all his might to spare the life of Riel, he must have done so with worthy motives an i for good and sufficient reason. He must have considered the "let live policy" a more politic and just one, a less dangerous and cruel one, than the " hanging policy"; for no responsible citizen, and especially no responsible representative of the people, would dare to demand from the Government that the life of a criminal be spared whom he would consider to be dangerous to the stability, union and peace of the country and whose orimes in his judgment deserved capital punishment. Such being the case, how is it that, having protested against and baving done all in his power, a act, Mr. Carran turns round after the hangman has done his work and defends to pugnant colors, and declares him the author of all the suffering and excesses of the rebellian.

There is no logic or consistency in such a position; No! there is no courage of one's convictions, no honor, no credit in it.

We considered, in harmony with the pury that tried Rie!, with Mgr. Grandin and Father André, his spiritual chief and adviser, with the Canadian people, except the Orange section thereof, with the fair and intelligent press of Canada, with its best citizens and representa. logly and joyfully accept; and she tives, and, finally, with the civilized nations of the earth, that it would be a folly and a blunder to hang Louis Riel; to their voices we joined our voice to ask and urge the Government not to stain their hands with the blood of the Metis chief.

But Riel hung, THE POST, respecting the dictates of justice, the decrees of civilization, the sentiments of humanity, and refusing to yield to partisan considerations or to place fealty to party above the honor of the country, did not turn around and laud what we had previously damned, or tell the prople

Let the people judge between the two

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN'S CHAL-LENGE.

The Associated Press informed the country yesterday of the fact that the Citizen, the Government's organ at the capital, had challenged THE POST to name the Cabinet Minister's wife who wrote the letter to "stop the paper." We waited for the arrival of our Ottawa confrere to see what he had to say in extenso. We have read the challenge, paid to women. The Citizen gets in this piece of flattery about the old folks and that "THE POST seems to have sunk below

respectability are respectable and honest journals and our readers; and with these we stand This paper pretends to represent the Irish Catholic element in Montreal." We do not simply pretend to do so-we do, and not only the Irish element in Montreal but in the Dominion. We are also told that our article on the Cabinet Minister's wife's order to "stop pared to stand by the Government in any the paper" "has given much offence to "readers of THE Post in Ottawa." We deny the allegation. The article, instead of giving offence, has won for us new subscribers, as the following letter from a respected citizen of Ottawa clearly shows :-

OTTAWA, Dec. 2nd, 1885. To the Editor of THE POST:

Sin,-I see that a Cabinet Minister has withdrawn from being a subscriber, for which reason I will become one. Favor me by placing me on the list amongst your subscribers. The amount of subscription I send you, which you can acknowledge by sending the paper to

M. Mc, Queen street. The Citizen proceeds to charge us with a 'lack of courage in not making the name of the Cabinet Minister's wife public." We can assure our contemporary that it was not a question of courage, but a feeling of compassion for the lady that prevented us from delivering up her name. The Citizen, getting more impertinent, questions our voracity and expresses its belief that no " Cabinet Minister's wife penned the prohibitory document." It had almost called us a liar when it wriggled out of it by adding that "if THE POST received such a letter, it was a fraud and a forgery " We can tell the Citizen that the letter is peither a fraud nor a forgery; we are positive it is not, from the knowledge we had of the style and calligraphy of the writer. It was not the first letter we received from the same Cabinet Minister's wife, so that we are in a position to know the difference between a genuine and a forged letter. We may remark incidentally that all her previous letters were most flattering, while the stop the paper one was quite the reverse. The Citizen, turning to abuse, says the criticisms of THE Post on the subject are remarkable obly for their inalice, ineffable meanness, etc. If our contemporary only read the letter it might change its opinion in this respect. Everybody says our criticisms were eminently fair and courteous, so that we don't care what the Citizen thinks of them.

After this heavy prelude the Cilizen musters un courage " to challenge THE POST to " name the Minister's wife who wrote the 'letter in question." We will gratify the Ottawa organ of the Government on one condition, and it is, that it write to the wives of all the Ministers and get a denegation from each that she is not the party, and we will thereupon publish the name of the Cabinet Middeter's wife who wrote us to "stop the

THE CHURCH'S POSITION TOWARDS SCIENCE.

It a common and pet essertion of so called free thinkers and cremies of religion that the desired him to do: and in this instance, the Government did their duty in ordering Church is opposed to science, and endeavors though watered from all quarters that Riel the execution, paints Riel in the most recording defeat the aims of scientific parsuits. This unwarranted accusation has been alluded to by Pope Leo XIII, in his admirable enevclical. His Holiness rays of the Church's position towards refence and scientists :--

> which can take away belief in the doctrines divinely handed down and the many things which confirm it, and since every finding of truth may impel man to the knowledge or praise of God Himself, therefore whatever may happen to extend the range of knowledge the Church will always willwill, as is her went in the case of other departments of knowledge, studiously encourage and promote those also who are concerned with the investigation of nature. In which studies, if the mind finds anything new, the Church is not in opposition; she fights not against the search after more things for the grace and convenience of life-nay, a very foe to inertness and sloth, she carnestly wishes that the talents of men should, by being cultivated and exercised, hear still richer fruits; she affords incitements to every sort of art and craft, and by herewn virtue directing all the pursuus of those things to virtue and salvation, she strives to prevent man from turning aside his intelligence and

#### THE POET IN POLITICS.

The poet of the present day in politics is a new form of an old subject. It must, how ever, be confessed that there is a marked inferiority in the modern article. The doggrel lines of Mr. Edgar, for example, are not to be compared with the politics found in the classic writers of uniquity or the middle ages. The political versification in "Coriolanus to decidedly preferable to "Ontario, Untario." Some suppose that the "roet" is incompetent when anything apart from the imagination is suggested for his consideration. When Tennyson was elevated to the House of Lords it was argued that the fact of his being a "mere poet" excluded him as a matter of course from effectively cutering the arena of practical politics. It must be confessed about Irish gallantry being proverbial, and that he has not troubled himself much about 'says it has been generally understood that a public affairs since. Recently Mr. J. G. Whittier and Josquin Miller, poets, have been indulging in "poems" on matters pertaining usually to state departments. Mr. Whittier sings in blank verse the preise of the so as to give a sad complexion to its Republican party. Mr. Miller chants some advice, more or less sound, concerning Riel. The new departure, it is hoped, will not find Roally we pity Mr. Curran when he is "the water-mark of even ordinary respect- many imitators. Poetry is deceitful at times, obliged to descend so low as to look to the "ability." If our Ottawa contemporary were and a good deal of misunderstanding is at

we do, the sort of career it has led since its ordinary production has had upon the minds birth, we positively decline to accept its of some of his admirers the same effects prodictum on a subject to which us whole being | duced upon the brains of certain people when the is entirely foreign. The best judges of our game of fifteen was prevailing. Mr. Whittier's praise of the Republican party in the States is very perplexing, and it is perhaps desirwas prepared to support the wrong as well unusually high. The Civizen next says able, in the interests of politics, that politicians should confine themselves to practical

#### THE LUMBER DUTIES.

The American press, or at least a portion of it, is forecasting the President's message to Congress and there is no reason to call in question the correctness of the announcements made concerning it. There is one point referred to, by those who claim to be acquainted with the contents of the document, of in- 

 J. P. O'Cain
 1 00

 J. A. McQuillen
 1 00

 terest to Canada. The message is stated lumber should be placed on the Collected by J P Sarsfield, Pembroke 134 75 free list. This is a proposition which will meet with the approval of many who are protectionists in theory. The reason is clear. For a long time past the complaint John McCann, 2 00 has been clearly and loudly expressed that John O'Neil, 1 00 has reactions course of the lumbermen have the reckless course of the lumbermen have practically destroyed the forests upon which John Tovey, Peter Moran, the Americans have been depending for D. W. Downey, Wm. McGarry, their supply. The total extinction of these forests is a matter of only a very few years and COLLECTED BY J. MURDOCK, INCERSOLL, ONT. the replanting of forest districts is only now being theorized on and discoursed about at forestry congresses. Naturally the eyes of the electors have been turned to the still vast, but rapidly decreasing, resources of Canada. Time and again the press of the United States [ ' has advocated the removal of the duties on J S Smith our lumber, but, of course, only with a view to the advantage of their own lumbermen. No doubt the removal of the duties would John Lanihan greatly benefit these holding timber licenses Geo McSherry on this side of the lines, but it must not be Jas Da aney that the conservation of the forests is at present as urgent a question with curselves as with as urgent a question with ourselves as with Geo () Callaghan our neighbor. We have allowed our woods Patrick Cherry Joseph Maher to be ill used and wasted. The Outario Government in this matter has been so reckless, and sacrificed the splendid woodlands of the Province in such a shameful manner, that an eminent legal authority has stated that | buted towards the said fund. it could be sued in any court and made restore the loss to the public. It will be necessary, if the duties are taken off lumber in as the Nationalists are engaged in, with the the United States, for our authorities to take great Charles Stewart Parnell at their head, and great Charles Stewart Parnell at the properties of the parnel at the great Charles Stewart Parnell At the great Charles Stewart Parnel At some steps in the direction of our own pro-

#### A COBOURG SENSATION.

THREE BROTHERS OF A DESERTED WIFE MAL TREAT THE OFFENDING HUSBAND AND, IT

IS ALLEGED, ROWHIM. COBOURG, Oat., Dec. 7 .- Three brothers named Thomas, William and John Gohcenlay charged with brutally assaulting with intent to kill John Knox and robbing him of the sum of \$40,000 Kaox is brother-in-law of the Goheens. Nine years ago Koox left ins wife and children to go to the Western States. His wife died shortly after he deserted Yesterd of Knux appeared in the neigh borhood where the Coheen Lamily live in the Hamilton township. He was visiting at the house of the Gonzan's hired mas. Inomes Gobern appeared at the door about nine o'clock in the evening and called the hired man outside. The latter returned and told Knox be could not stay there any longer, and that the Golevens wanted to see him out side. Knox went outside and was pounced on by the three prisoners, who pounded him notice d with pleasure the success of that paper, insensible with a club and dragged him to a Tais is mainly due to the constant and generous "Since then there is nothing in the world | roadside where he regained consciousness and found that the money he had, which he claims was \$40,000, made in his speculations in the west, and with which he intended to buy a farm in Canada, was gone. He managed to and shelter in the house of a neighbor near hy. The case was reported to the Crown attorney this morning and the prisoners were arrested this afternoon. It seems that the Goheens had vowed to kill Knox if he ever appeared in the country again for his treatment of their sister.

> JOHNSTON'S JOURNAL, as we can vouch from personal knowledge, is a magazine that few would be without if they would examine a number or two and see how much good reading, handsomely and profusely illustrate !, it furnishes for so little money. The December 12 issue, for instance, among other able, timely and popular articles, has one of the Natural Gas Wells of Pennsylvania, with three illustrations from sketches made on the spot by he author; one on the Crisis in Eastern Europe, with a portrait of Prince Alexander a view of Philippopolis and illustrations of several types of the Bulgarian natives; an article on European Conquests in Farther Asia, with several illustrations of scenes in Burmah and portraits of Burmese officials, and a popular ex plantation of the Steam Engine, by the well known Joshua Rose, M E., with three illus trations. In addition there are illustrated reviews of notable new books, a two-page analysis of Grant's Personal Memoirs, just out; the serial story, which is exceedingly interesting without being sensational; the Departments-including Editorial Paragraphs Literary Notes, Themes for the Thoughtful. Personal Gossip, New Ancedotes -and a number of excellent miscellaneous articles without illustrations. So many good things for 10 cents a number, or (every other week) \$2 a a real friend of the Fren h Canadians; and it year, account for the deserved popularity of will be the best proof that we have at heart to the magazine. Ask your newsdealer to order for you the Dozember 12, Christmas and January 9 intimbers of Johnston's Journal, or remit 30 cents for the three, or \$2 for 1886 subscription, to W. J. Johnston, P. lisher, 9 Murray Street, New York.

A SHOCKING INCIDENT. A shocking story comes to hand from the county of Huntingdon. A few days ago John Napier, a farmer residing at Coveyhill, got on the sprce with some friends. His friends saw him home and deposited him in his farm yard, supposing he would go into his house. Unfortunately, however, he went to sleep in the yard, and his pigs being loose proceeded to make a supper off his nose and fingers, completely eating them off. When he awoke in the morning he presented a horrible appearance. Medical assistance was procured, and he is now progressing favorably.

#### READ THIS.

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

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. Previously acknowledged......\$1121 50 Hugh Callaghan, Toronto..... W. H. Hodson.... Frank Hart. ..... John May.... M. Loughman
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To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR Sin, -- Enclosed find twenty-two dollars, collected for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, also find a copy of the names, with amount conti-

1 00 | Andrew Smith

1 00 A Priend

The list sent me is still open to give all a chance who are patriotic and sympathetic enough to contribute in aid of so noble a work who is the acknowledged leader of the Irish people and the Irish nation in their struggle for civil rights, and restorme to the people the patrimony of their forefathers. It is substantial "deeds" that are wanted,

which prove sympathetic words; one without the o her goes for nothing, and only shows that their love for their Motherland is on the wance The day is not far distant when the achievements of Mr. Parnell and the success o the Nationalists in obtaining "Home for Cld Ireland" will be heralded the former keeps a livery stable in Port a thunderbot through the world. Then Hope, the two latter farmers living in all those who have contributed for that the western part of Hamilton township—were cause can proudly say they have aided arrested in Port Hope and brought here toconstitutional means, which was the cours pursued by the great immortal DanielO'Connell, who laid down the principle in three words: Agitate, agitate, agitate; if this does not bring self-gove; nment and happiness, to that unhappy

self-government and mapping country nothing else will.

Ww. Northeraves. Perth Ont., Nov. 30, 1885.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS, THE "STAR" AND "THE POST."

To the Editor of The Post :

DEAR SIR, -Lake the great majority of the French Canadians, I am a dully reader of the star since over twelve years. I have always Tais is mainly due to the constant and generous support of the French Canadians, who compose the seventh-tenths of the best customers of the Star. This is an admitted fact.
Now, Mr. Editor, have the French-Canadian

people been fairly treated and dealt with by the Star in the Riel question and the formation of the National party? Has the Star, whose best friends and supporters are French-Canadia s, echoed the opinion of the great majority of its readers of all creads and races? No, sir, it has

The Star, since the brutal murder of the martyr, Louis Riel, has been doing all in its power to blame or ridicule all the sincere and devoted patriots who want to put a check on Sir John A. Macdonald's Orange Government.
The Star has been doing all in its power praise the virtue, honesty and humanity of the government in general and of Chapleau, Langevin et la fillette à Caron en particulier. And by the false interpretation it gives to the "French Party" it is trying to raise a question of nationa ity, which it condemned so strongly when some French and English fanatic papers were fighting not long ago.
Quite different has been the conduct of Till

From the beginning of the Riel question THE

Post has done its duty, and deserves the praise and thanks of the French Canadian population of this continent, for its patriotism and sincerc numanity.

La Presse amongst the French papers deserve also the thanks of les Rouges, les Bleus, et les Castors. I will ask now fo all and every French Cana-

dian who reads an English paper the following Let us patronize, encourage and propagate THE POST the same as we have patronized, encouraged and propagated the Star amongst

We are able to do for THE Post what we have done for the Star sines its foundation, and THE Post will do for us better than the Star

Let us subscribe to an independent, patriotic and honest paper such as THE Post, which is a real friend of the Fren h Canadians; and it maintain the friendship exiting "entre Canadiens and Irlandais, and that we appreciate the great help that THE Post is giving to our nationality

in this present moment.

If we all do so, The Post will,—before very long,—be one of the most popular papers of the continent, as it deserves to be. Thanking you for the insertion of this letter, and he ping that all the French Canadians will

adopt this idea, I remain, dear sir,
"Un Canadien Francais." Dec. 4th, 1885.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

AN TMPOSING CEREMONY AT BON PASTEUR.

A most imposing ceremony was held re-cently at the Good Shepherd Convent, Sher-brooks street. The occasion was the religious profession of a number of young ladies, who in the future will devote themselves to the serving and working for God. Bishop Fabre presided at the ceremony, and the Rev. Father Connol y said Mass, which was held in the chapel of the

said Mass, which was held in the chapel of the monastery. The following made a religious profession:—Sister Mary of Visitation, née Derosiers, of Lanoraie; Sister Mary of the Holy Name of Jesus, née Campeau, of St. Paul; Sister Mary St. Filgence, née Connolly, of Danville; Sister Mary of Nazaroth, née L'Abbé, of St. Gervais, Que; Sister Mary Resurrection née

Carufell, of St. Bartholimie; Sister Mary & Celestre, nee Leclarc, of L'Islet.
The following postulants took the veil:-Miss Emar Renaud, of Champlain, in religion Sister St. Philomene; Miss Emma Bertrand, Montreal, in religion Sister Mary St. George Miss Edage Desmarais, of St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, in religion Sister Mary of Virtue; Miss Lafrance, of St. Eloi, in religion Sister Mary St. Eloi; Exilda agenais, Among the reverend clergy present were Rev. Fathers Blois, Z. Racicot, Larivée, Le Pailleur, Faubert and others. Ottawa, in religion Sister Mary de St. Remi.

#### LONGUEUIL CHURCH.

The masonry and roof of the Longueuil parish church, which is in course of construction, have at last been finished on the exterior. The only thing which remains to be done is the mounting of the dome. This new edifice will be opened to the faithful in March next. The parishioners of Longueuil'consent to make every sacrifice in order to have it to say that they possess one of the most beautiful churches in the province. The actual cost will be about \$150,-000.

#### THE FRENCH PRESS AND "THE

#### Le Progress de l'Est of Sherbrooke says -

"THE POST, the valiant organ of the Irish Catholic population, has nobly fought for the cause of outraged humanity. It has been like the majority of our Irish citizens, sans peur et sans reproche. It refuted victoriously the argu-ments of puerile apprehension and epportunism. Its answer was crushing. All races, all creeds, all humanity, are they not interested in the issue that concerns the great interests of outraged justice.'

Le Journal de Quebec says :--

"THE POST is the organ of our Irish compatriots, and its manner of viewing the case of Jackson, Riel's fortunate secretary, is similar to that of the public of the Province of Quebec and

#### AN ORANGE PICTURE.

L'Etendard received a threatening letter from Toronto, with a picture of the scaffold and execution of Louis Riel at Regina. The Etendard of this morning publishes an engraving represent-ing the whole scene, which is intended to strike terror into the hearts of the people that opposed the execution. On the platform the do-med martyr (Red) is standing with the noose around his neck, white close by Chapleau is represented about to spring the trap. On the platform are Peré André, Langevin and Sir A. P. Caron. To one side is the inscription "The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of Canuda, our chief and "leader," Underneath the individuals repre-"leader," Duderneath the individuals represented on the platform are the words, "Orange Rights," Suspended by the neck is in the scaffold are three elligies wrapped in cloth of dark material. The first represents "French Catholic," the second "L.D. Riel," and the third "trish Catholic." The inscriptions, "With Sir John A.'s Compilments," "Poor Hackett" and "Poor Scott" are also-noticeable. This goes to show that by hang-ing Riel the Orange party have also hanged the Irish and French Catholies.

#### PROVINCIAL FRUIT FOR EXHIBITION.

We recently described the collection of Iruits prepared under the supervision of Mr.H. Evans, Mr. Charles Gibb and Mr. R. D. Hamilton, for the Colonial Exhibition in London next May. The whole exhibit has now been inoved to the store at 247 St. James street, until Monday, where it is arranged for the inspection of the public, and will well repay . visit, It is a little important that the delay in commencing the work of co lection has are vented so good an exhibition of pears and small fruits as might have been in de. Many varieties are absent. But the collection, so far as it has been made, is very perfect and will convey a thor ugh idea of the fruit growing capabilities of the province to the visitors of the exhibition. The apple is the strongest feature of the collection, there be me no fewer than 103 jars, containing an every known variety. The prepared of the fruit is variety. The prepared noof the fruit is thus far effective. As we before stated this is done by first dipping it into boil ing paraffine, and afterwards depositing it in bottles containing spirits f wine, salyeilic acid and water in certain proportions, This preserves the fruit in its natural appearance for a considerable time at least. The display of grapes is good. Mr. Jos. Brown, Mr. Evans, Mr. Gibb and Mr. Drummond have supplied the "Fameuse" apple, and among the enthusiastic Francisc apple, and smedg the christians of fruit growers who exhibit are:—Mr. Charles Edwards, Huntingdon; Mr. Mannieg, Huntingdon; Mr. Roche and Mr. Fisk, Abbotsford. Amongst those who contributed genes and pears were Mr. Charles Gibb. Mr. Harvisty, Miss Orkney and Mrs. Caverhill, Mr. R. W. Shankard, in Hun Sanatas Cachesca. Mr. Shepherd, jr., Hon, Senator Gochrane, Mr. Westover, Freigeburg; Mr. John Lloyd Montreal; Mr. Hepburn, of Compton; Mrs. Whitfield, of Rougemont; Mr Joel Shutliff, of Comp.on; Mr Bailey, of Comptoe; Mr. Newman, of Lachine; Miss Orkney, Montreal.

Forty years' experience, in every clime on earth, has proved Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to be the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung diseases. Neglected colds often become incurable ailments Deal with them in time, and prevent their becoming deepseated in the system.

#### RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The municipal council has been endeavoring to dismiss from the hospitals the Sisters of Mercy and to appoint in their places secular nurses. To-day all the physicians and surgeons of the various hospitals will send a petition to the Government to retain the Sisters, on the ground that it would be for the best physical, to say nothing of religious, interests of the patients.

At the annual meeting of the Literary and Dramatic circle of Lachine, held on TuesE day night, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year :- Chaplain, Rev Father Therrien ; president, Mr E H Ouelette ; first vice president, Mr J N Martin; second vicepresident, Mr F L Joly; secretary, Mr R Dubreuil; assistant secretary, Mr J Larebe; treasurer, Mr J Martin ; assistant treasurer, Mr J B Portius.

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate In Seasickness.

S. S. PARKER, Wellington, O., says: While crossing Lake Eric I gave it to some passengers will were seasick, and it gave immediate relief."

#### THE COAST DEFENCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Samuel J. Tilden has written a letter to Speaker Carlisle, urging that the defene the son const, long neglected, receive proupt and liberal attention from the coning Congress, and giving it as his opinion should precede a reduction of the revenue or an excusive rapidity in the payment of the public:

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Is Excellent in Lung Traubles. DR. ENOOH CALLOWAY, LaGrange, Ga., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung troubles, also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhosa of

24.2

#### THE ST. JEROME MEETING.

THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT FEELING THOROUGHLY AROUSED IN THIS COUNTY.

Yesterday's meeting at St. Jerome will ang be remembered in the annals of the Sounty of Terrebonne. It was enthusiastic broughout in denouncing and condemning the action of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau in the hanging of Louis Riel. Among the most prominent gentlemen present were Hon H Mercier, M.P.P., Hon Louis Beaubien, M.P.P. Messrs A Desjardins, M.P., D Gironard, Q.C., that Riel had been hanged in spite of the M.P., J.G. H. Bergeron, M.P., Mr. F.X. Perrault, ex. M.P., Ald Prefentains, ex. M.P. P. A. effect that Riel was insane and not responsible E Poirier, J B Renaud, Alphonse Christin, E for his acts. He charged the Government There were also fifty medical students from Laval and Victoria Universities comprised among the Montreal delegation among the Montreal delegation. At St Therese the party was joined by Hon W
Laurier, M P, who was accompanied
by Madame Laurier, Mr Jean B
Daoust, M P, and several others. Among those on the platform, besides those already named, were Mayor Therien, of St Anne des Plaines; Mayor Forget, of St J. n. vier; Mayor Filiatrault, of St Therese; Poirier and Champagne, tre Champ de Mars Mayor Lafleur, of St Adele; Mr V Villeneuve.

N.P. of St Anne des Plaines. De Geisman, of N P. of St Anne des Plaines : Dr Griguon, of St. Adelo; Dr Desjardins, Messrs S Onimat, J P, and I Charbonneou, of St Therese: D: Duchesneau, Mr E D Prevost, N P, T La pointe, Dr J E Frevost, Dr W Prevost and many others. Dr Gaudette and Mr F Villeneuve were elected as secretaries. The chairman, Mayor Prevost, explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate words, and concluded by reading a letter from the Hop. J. A. Chapleau, in which he stated that before long be would give his electors an expand of the reasons which actuated him in the Riel matter. Telegrams were also read from Messrs. Geo. Duhamel, L. Rivard, Charbonnesu, and a letter from L. A. Senecal, concurring in the object of the meeting, and expressing regret at being unable

Mr. Desjardins, M.P. for Hochelugs, then addressed the meeting in an elequent and telling speech. He said it was not without certain regrets that he was present at a meeting, held in the county represented by the man whom he had loved and served for many years. Up to the very last days before the execution they had reasons to believe that Riel would not be hanged, but they had been shamefully deceived. He hoped the movement inaugurated would be unanimous in the Province. Riel had been offered up as a victim to the hatred and spirit of vengeance of dark lodges. (Shame.) He had faith in Sir John and the Ministers from Quebec that Riels life would be spared after all the exenuating circumstances, but he had been deceived. The Quebec Ministers had shamefully cowed down before the threats of Sir portfolios than doing an act of clemency which their illustrious predecessors, and had committed a disgraceful act. Certain interested parties claimed that this agitation was a fire of straw. They would soon be undeceived. The agitation, which had started spontane. ously on the 16th of November all over the province, was every day increasing in intensity, and would keep in this condition until Sir John and his colleagues were driven from power. If Sir John thought he could get away with the French people so easily he was mistaken, and he would know this before ong. (Cheers.)

Mr. Girouard, M. P., followed in a brief and logical address, in which he stated that although they had differed as to the causes of the rebellion they were all agreed that Riel Mr. Tarte had truly said Riel's trial may hear) The recommendation to mercy meant that the jury did not want Riel hanged. Sir Hector had promised him (Mr. Girouard) that a medical commission was only a mockery. It was composed of men who were not experts in such matters and one or two of whom were well known for their servility to the Government. They were all sorry to break their allegiance with the Ministers, but they did so cheerfully when the national honor was at stake (cheers). He denied that the present movement would col lapse. It was too deeply rooted in the hearts of the people to disappear (cheers). Had the Ministers resigned Sir John would have been compelled to take them back and grant their demands or else resign himself (cheers). The threats of the Mail and other government organs concerning civil war would not frighten them from the constitutional path which they were following to vindicate their rights. In conclusion, he asked all to follow the example of their public men and remove Sir John and his colleagues from power (cheers).

Hon Mr. Beaubien followed in a clever

address, in which he condemned the action of the Ministers, and invited Mr. Nantel, the local member for the county, to come forward and take the responsibility of what appeard n his journal, The Nord, condemning the execution, and saying it was the people's duty the celebration of Grand Mass on Christmas to over hrow the Government.

Mr. Nantel now ascended the platform and addressed the meeting for a few minutes in an impassioned address. He stated that he had done his duty in the Riel matter, as well as in all other questions, and that he did not fear the result of any charges made against him. He was satisfied Mr. Chapleau would be able to Mr. Nantel was repeatedly interrupted

during his remarks with groans and hisses and but a dozen or so applauded his remarks. Mr. Beaubien, resuming his remarks, said he was sorry Mr. Nantel had not come out squarely on the question. In the remainder of his speech he strongly condemned the three Ministers who had sacrificed the honor

Hon. Mr. Laurier then delivered an eloquent address. He rejected the insinuations of Mr. Nantel that they were strangers in the country. The execution of Riel was a blow to all Canadians alike, and he would resent the insult. He admired the courage of the Conservative members who came frankly before the people and avowed that they had been deceived. (Cheers.) If Mr. Chapleau had had a defence he would have been there to day to make it. He was sorry to say that Mr. Chapleau's letter admitted he had no defence. The execution of Riel was a judicial murder, for which he must be held responsible. (Cheers.) He accused Mr. Chapleau of having betrayed the interests confided to his care. (Great cheering.) If Mr. Chapleau thought the various races were to be comented by blood he was mistaken. He was satisfied that he was right in making the statement that the Liberals of Ontario would never have joined Sir John in any such struggle had Riel not been hanged. (Cheers.)

cedure in the Empire for the last forty years. Only one class had asked for Riel's head, and that was a class which had no right to exist in the free soil of Canada. If Mr. Chapleau had had the interests of his countrymen at heart he would have resigned when he could not carry his point. In conclusion he ap-

pealed to them to forget all past divisions and rally to the National party. (Cneers.)

Hon. Mr. Mercier then followed in an eloquent address, in which he stigmatized the ministers' conduct as cowardly and unpatri otic. After dealing at length with the various events connected with the rebellion, he read extracts from a letter received from a trustworthy gentleman in Regina, alleging (Shame.) He concluded by reading a tele-

unanimously carried amid loud cheering.

CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT. THE PEOPLE OF BERTHIER, EN HAUT, ADOPT RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING THE CABINET.

A solemn service for the repose of the soul of Roms Rid, followed by a meeting of citizens, was held on the 27th November last, at Berthier (en'haut). Mr. Aifred Dostaler was appointed president of the meeting, and Mr. Aubin acted as secretary. Mesers T. Robit-lard, M.P.P.; C. Chénovert, advocate; A. Lafeniere, advocate; E. Piche, ex deputy; C. O. Cutabert, M.P.; L Tranchemontague, Mayor of the Town, and A. Trauchant, delivered addresses, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the execution of Louis Riel was an act of iniquity, which was similar to a dagger being thrust treacherously into the hearts of his compatitions; that the participation of the three French Cara dian ministers in the ordaining of the "ylaumeal execution, despite the imploting voice of an entire people, was to this posple that of a veritable crime of injury and high treasure that the trifling pretexts invoked by Rim's enemies for the justification of his assausiontion only prove to advantage their absolute want of good reason; that it is the in pervious duty of every good ettizen, particularly of an representatives of people in the councils of the nation, to compare and overthrow the Orange Minister, Sir John A Mucdonaid, who has, theat certainty, together with his dignified colleagues, completely lost the confidence and the respect of the citizens of this John. They had preferred retaining their province in particular, and we hope of all portfolios than doing an act of elemency which civilized beings, and that a copy of these their whole race demanded. The three resolutions he forwarded, with a request that Ministers had shown themselves unworthy of they be published, to L'Elendard, La Patrie. La Presse, Le Monde, THE POST and Le

#### \$1,000,000 TO THE CHARITY HOSPITAL, N. O.

The great Charity Hospital at New Orleans, La., is classed by the medical profession as one of the finest institutions of the kind in the world. Over two centuries it has stood at the gates of the Mississippi as a saviour of the national health in the South and West. The Louisiana State Lottery contributed in 1868 one million of dullars, payable in instalments, for its support, and is reimbursed by the franchise of the Drawings. The next Grend Semi-Annual (the 187th) will take should not be hanged after the promise of protection made by Gen. Middleton and the recommendation to mercy by the jury. As M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Lt. Thus of dollars will be scattered to its patrons Mr. Tarte had truly said Riel's trial may you can do good, and the world will be none have been legal, but it was not British. (Hear the wiser, and you may get \$150,000 to case your declining years.

#### CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND-PRE-PARATIONS FOR A GRAND MASS ON CHRISTMAS DAY-GENERAL NOTES OF THE NEW PARISH.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.)

The subscription list started in this town a short time ago to assist the Irish Parliamentary Fund is meeting with considerable success. The right man is at the head of the movement, and when Mr. Galvin comes to give an account of his "stewardship" we incline to the opinion that there will be nothing to be ashamed of. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Irish and French population of Carlton Place is not very large, and it will not do to expect too much of us. Suffice it to say that the Catholics of this town, and all others who sympathize with the just cause of the Irish Nationalist party, will do their duty, and subscribe willingly towards the fund. The result of the movement will be published in due time in the columns of The Post.

Day. Several new members have been added to the choir, some of whom have had experience in other places, and all are practicing hard under the direction of a competent musician for this joyous occasion, which will be ob-served in our pretty little church with be-coming solemnity. Acrib, representing the stable at Bethelem in which our Lord was born, will also be prepared and placed in the church on answer for his conduct, and would do so at this occasion, and the whole impressive ceremony an early day. our congregation were worshipping in the world-renowned Notre Dame of Montreal. It can thus be seen the progress which Catholicty is making in cur town. Blessed with such an earnest worker as our beloved pastor is now woll known to be we can readily believe that the improvement which His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary spoke on his last visit to town will be apparent when he again honors us of their compatriots to their love for portfolios, and hoped all would urite to drive
them from power.

Hon. Mr. Laurier then delivered an elequent

the manner of their compatriots to their love for portauthorized some changes in the parish and
spoke of other improvements which it was his
wish should be carried out as soon as expedient, but we think that even our beloved Bishop will be surprised when next he calls upou us to see how we have advanced not only in the temporal affairs of the parish, but also in our knowledge of the doctrines of the Catholic and Apostolical Church, founded by Christ Himself and handed down by St. Peter through the Popes of generations to the care and guidance of our Holy Father Leo XIII. Let it be understood that although the Catholies of Carleton Place are devoted to their religion, many of them have never had the gratifying opportunity of seeing the Catholic Church as she is. Until of seeing the Catholic Church as she is. Until recently they were never given a chance to see the beauty, the grandeur and the Heaven-inspiring sentiments of the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, while the faith and morals were continually exposed to all kinds of temptations and dangers. And all these temptations and dangers they successfully resisted until the "dark pages" were children to Fight. were obliterated from their history by the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary sending them a priest to build up a church, and teach them in that same re-

and will reveal to them the power and unity of the Church in a manner they never before dreamed of. It is quite possible that the Church will be crowded to the doors, as on all such occasions our Protestant fellow-citizens attend in

large numbers. Advent is being observed in a fitting manner Advent is being observed in a fitting manner by our Catholic population. The Rev. Father O'Donohue spares himself no work and Mass is celebrated every morning in St. Mary's Church. On next Sunday we will have our first Advent sermon, as on last Sunday Rev. Father O'Donohue was at Ferguson's Falls. Father Carries an elequent presches and carries O'Donohue was at Ferguson's Fails, Fault.
O'Donohue is an eloquent preacher and carries conviction with his every word. We look forward to an excellent sermon on Sunday.

J. C.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will be found an axcellent remedy for sick headache. Thousends of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Ask your druggist for

MR. EDGAR, THE "MAIL" AND

ORANGEISM. "HIDROUS STRIPES AND TRADITIONAL

FEUDS." The Toronto Mail, wishing to injure Mr. Edgar, charged him with being an Orange-man, and defied him to deny it. Mr. Edgar sent the following reply to the Mail, which will go a long way to squelen the Orac ge

To the Editor of the Mail:

SIR, -In the Mail of to day you announce the important discovery that I was once a member of an Orange lodge. I was not aware before that there was any mystery about this, as I have often been reminded of it by prominent Conservatives. However, as you attach some political significance to the circumstance, you will, no doubt, allow me an expression of my views on the subject. It is LOW quite twenty-five years ago, when I was boy of 19, and a law student in the late John Hillyard Cameron's office, that I consented to be proposed as a member of a image in Woodbridge, and I believe I only attended its sittings a couple of times, and I have hadno sort of connection with the Orange order since. While free to admit that I did not witness anything specially alarming on those two occasions, yet, young as I was, it became only too apparent to me that the whole thing was an attempt to introduce raligious prejudices into polities, and to implant to the soil of Canada for party political purposes the hideous strifes and traditional feuds that have so long been Ireland's curse. I soon began to feel-and a larger experience has convinced me-that the ormary warfare of political parties in Canada is keen and hot, and productive of personal fill feeling enough without adding to it the hitterness of religious quarrels, and the exotic feuds of other lands. I know there are many Orangemen who disclaim being the tools of a political party, but it they do succeed in pre-serving their independence, it is a sad disap-

poin ment to the wirepullers of the order. In Capada we have too many differences of race, creed and language to be able sately to introduce other elements of discord. I believe that it is not by the extension of an order that is regarded as a menace to large bodies of our fellow-citizens that we can promote the welfare of our country, but by earnestly trying to find a common ground of loyalty to Canada, her present and her future, upon which good Canadians of all creeds and of all races may heartily unite.

Yours, etc., J. D. EDGAR. Toronto, December 1st.

#### BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis comes from Colds and irritations of the Throat; Hoarseness, Cough and Soro Throat are its characteristics. These troubles place on Dec. 15th, when over half a million may be remedied by a timely use of Hagyard's fully than I can, and I send my resignation Pectoral Balsam.

A SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—There was a sensational scene in the Reichstag yesterday when the President read the Emperor's message, which was countersigned by Prince Bismarck. After Prince Bismarck's speech, which created still greater surprise, Dr. Windthorst, who was greatly excited and hardly able to speak, moved to discuss his interpellation. The motion was carried, the whole House, with the exception of the Conservatives, voting in its favor. Thereupon Prince Bis marck, followed by all the members of the Bundesrath, left the House. Dr. Windthorst then moved to withdraw the interpellation in order to consider the Emperor's message. The Progressists, led by Herr Richter, wanting an immediate discussion of the message, challenged a division on Herr Windthorst's motion, which was carried. In the discussion of the budget, when the item of Prince Bismarck's salary was reached, Dr. Windthorst renewed his question regarding the expulsion of the Poles. Prince Bismarck, who re-entered the Chamber while Dr. Windthorst was speaking, refused to discuss the matter. The salary item was taen voted.

#### NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

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

Arrangements are being made to establish great Scotch colony in Florida to engage in agriculture and fruit growing.

#### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will be sent free as may need it. The Recipe will be sent rank with full directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 44 North 4th ,St., Philadelphia, Pa. 8-LDD

Sugar is strongly recommended as an article of diet for cattle. They are said to fatten quickly upon it, and it improves the flavor of

Holloway's Ointment and Pills combine both sanitive and sanative powers in a high degree; by the former term is understood their ability to preserve health, by the latter their capability to restore health. With these remedies at hand to restore health. With these remedies at hand no invalid need be at fault to guide himself or herself safely through the many trials to which everyone is subjected during our long and of times inclement winters. Coughs, colds, ulcerated throats, quinsey, whooping cough, can be successfully treated by well rubbing this Ointment upon the chest, and by taking the Pills. Thuring damp forger weether sethematic There was something above race prejudices and that was justice. The execution of Riel, after having been recommended to mercy by the jury, was the only instance of such a pro-

#### A "MADMAN'S" LEGACY.

"Sire!" exclaimed a man in the homely garb of a mechanic to Richelieu, Prime minister of France, as he was entering his palace; Sire, I have made a discovery which shall mare rich and great the nation which shall develop it. Sire, will you give me an audience?

Richelieu, constantly importuned, finally ordered the "madman" imprisoned. Even in jail he did not desist from declaring his "delusion," which one day attracted the attention of a British nobleman, who heard De Cause's story, and developed his discovery of steam power! All great discoveries are at first derided.

Seven years ago a man yet under middle age, enriched by a business which covered the continent, found himself saddenly stricken down. When his physicians said recovery was impossible, he used a new discovery. which, like all advances in science, had been opposed bitterly by the schoolmen. Nevertheless, it cured him, and out of gratitude therefor he consecrated a part of his wealth to the spreading of its merits before the world. Such in brief is the history of Warner's sale cure, which has won, according to the testimony of eminent persons, the most deserved reputation ever accorded to any known compound, and which is finally winning on its merits along the approval of the most conservative practitioners

fame now belts the globe. - The Herald.

MR. JOLY EXPLAINS
WHY HE RESIGNED HIS SEAT IN THE CABINET.

Mr. Joly has ad-ressed a letter to the electors of Latoiniens, deticing his position on the agitation now being corried on in the province, and m which his Rouge collengues have made themselves to prominent. He

If I refuse to attend the Mass for the cest of Riel's soul, it is not out of any religious prejudice, neither is it out of a want of respect for Riel's memory; the courage with which he met his death entitles him to the respect of all, even of those who cannot approve or his deeds. If I remee to be pressent at the church and at the meeting called to adopt the resolutions of which you have sent me a copy, it is because I cannot approve of the agitation which is now carried on in the province of Queter. I find in the last of these resolutions the following words: "That it is desirable that all French Canadians and those who sympathize with them should unite, in order to form a powerful party that will secure for us respect and the free enjoy-ment of our rights." I am of opinion that the French Canadians have the free enjoy ment of their rights. If they have not made a better use of them, they can blame no one but themselves I cannot see how the formation of a new party, the National Party, could better their position, but I think I see how it would make it worse and how it would endanger the future welfare of the Dominion. Born and educated in France, I returned to Canada after leaving college a thorough Frenchman in feeling. It used to be a subject of deep astonishment to me, whenever I heard my opponents in our electoral struggles contest my right to represent French Canadians in Parliament, on the ground that I could neither understand nor share their inmost feelings. The day has arrived when I must admir that my opponents were not so far wrong on that point. I can neither understand nor share the feelings expressed with so much force by the great majority of the French Canadians in the province and in this county. Disagreeing as I do with my constituents on such a point as this, I owe it to them to resign my seat, so as to allow the free exercise of their right to choose a representative who will sympathize with their feelings more to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. H. G. Joly.

Leclercville, Nov. 25, 1885.

THE STOMACH is the grand central of the iving system, the first organ developed in animal life, and the first to suffer from excesses. Regulate its diseased action by Bur-dock Blood Bitters, which restores health to the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, and

#### CONSIGNED TO THE GRAVE.

MPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—The mortal remains of Thomas A. Hendricks, fifth vice-president of the United States to die during his term of office, were conveyed to the tomb to-day. The route was made memorable in many respects by the presence of a tremendous concourse of people from all parts of the nation to witness the simple rites which preceded the interment. The chief structures were hiden in their folds of black degreers and business was entirely suspended. drapery, and business was entirely suspended. The clergy, without respect to sect, joined in the besq ies, the bells of all the churches tolled a requiem, and the presence of the popu-lace in the column which tollowed the funeral car, or stood a silent spectators of the solemn spectacle, attested their fealty to his memory. Mourning enbems were everywhere profusely displayed, and flow-is, emblematical of the pura-life and distinguished services of the deceased, formed a magnificent teature of the mourning tokens. At 9 a m Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for her last leave taking, accompanied by her blother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying. Clinging to the last clay, so soon to be hidden forever from her view, and impressed with the placed and life-like appearance of the dead, she desired to preserve the last scene and so, late as it was, she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket. Before he arrived delegations from distant cities began to come and were admitted to pass through and view the remains while the photographer was engaged at work. The members of the cabinet, judges of the Supreme court and others from Washington entered and were detained a few minutes by the process. It was 11 o'ciock when the casket was replaced and the stream of visitors again passed by and out through the sidedoor. Shortly after this the pall-bearers arrived. The draped hearse and carriages for the family and friends were marshalled before the door, and preparations were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further leavetaking. The police and military kept the curious, but always respectful, mass of people out of the way, and the little cavalende moved quietly with its escort through the densely lined streets to the Cathedral of St. Paul. The casket was borne into the church at 12.04 o'clock, the vast congregation having already been seated with the exception of the immediate relatives and the church vestry. The officiating clergy, four in number, in their robes of office, met the remains at the main entrance. Preceded by a guard of the Indianapolis Light Infantry, the body was borne up the central aisle, the clergymen and members of the vestry going in advance. Following the bier came the widow leaning on Following the bier came the widow leaning on the arm of Mr. Morgan, followed by other relatives, all in deep mourning. The pew occupied by the dead vice president in his life time was distinguished by its complete enve opment in black cloth and the fact that it was unoccupied. After the burial service the casket was lifted and borne from the church, the audience remaining seated. There was very little delay in the movement of the column.

when once the people who had composed the church audience had been assigned to their carriages and the procession, which was

divided into four grand divisions, slowly began the march to Crown Hill cemetery. The belis of all the churches began tolling when the re-mains were taken from the house and continued their pealing during the rites, and while the pro-cession was on its long march to the continued

their pealing during the rites, and while the procession was on its long march to the cemetery.

A mile distant, the Indianapolis Light Artillery began to fire minute gans, which was continued until the hearse reached the grave, when
the brief concluding ceremonies trox place.

The access at the grave were impressive.
There was no special restraint upon admittance
to the cemetery, and several hundred persons
had gathered about the grave before the tuneral
party strived. The body of the procession had
disbanded after passing beyond the city lumits,
and only the military with the mounted escort
entered the cemetery. The words of the clergy
were now and then drowned by the sound of
minute guns, which kept firing until after the inminute guns, which kept firing until after the in-terment was over. When the coffin had been lowered into the vault, there was a moment's pause which was broken only by the minute gun. Then Mrs. Hend icks and the friends of the family passed by the still open but not re-pellant grave and to k their carriages. The military order, "forward, march," started the soldiers homeward, the carriages rapidly rolled away, and the distinguished dead was lett alone. Special trains left the city over all rads early in the evening carrying away the greater por-tion of the visitors. A close railway estimate shows that th rty thousand people arrived in the

DEFICIAL TRIBUTES OF RESPECT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—All the offices of the general government and of the district government wer closes to day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late vice-president. The public schools and many business houses were also closed, and at noon there was a general

city within twelve hours preceding the funeral

t ling of bells. It was like a Sunday at the Waite House. A few callers put in an appearance, but were informed that the house was closed. The official part of the house was entirely deserted and the President and Col. amont spet the day in the private part of the house. Every public building a most profusely and appropriately draped in mourning and all the flags are at half-mast.

You Invite Disease when you neglect a regular action of the bowels, and incurable disease may result. Regulate the bowels and the entire system with Burdock Blood Bitters, which act upon the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Blood.

#### OBITUARY.

The numerous friends and acquaintainces of Mrs. G. H. Hough will hear with deep regret of her rather sudden death, which took place at the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Donovan, at Eganville, the 17th To Mr. Sentenne, priest, cure of Notre Dame, inst. Some few weeks ago she contracted a cold which turned to consumption and terminated fatally although she received good medical care and attention. Her death, like her life, was holy in the sight of God and man. She received the last sacraments with sentiments of pure love, piety and devotion; her last moments were truly edifying, being speat in recommending her soul to God and in calling on Jesus, Mary and Joseph to as sist her in that last combat between life and death. Although very young, being only in her twenty third year, yet she has left a void in the community which it will take some time to fill. In her loss her husband has been deprived of a loving wife, her parents of an affectionate child and her brothers and sisters of a kind sister, and the sodality of B. V. M. of an exemplary member. Her remains were taken to the parish church on the 20th inst., where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. Byrne, P.P., and they were then followed to the cemetery by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.—Requiescat in pace.

WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy worms, and expel them from the

#### CATHOLICS IN GERMANY. BERLIN, Nov. 28.-In the Reichstag

to-day, B s narck, replying to a question regarding the treatment of missionaries in the German colonies, pointed out that what way forbidden in Germany could not be permitted in the colonies. The fact of the Jesuits having severed all nationalities was an argument against their admission to the colonies. This, however, did not apply to Catholic missions generally. The matter was not a religious but an international question. The Jesuits were always notified that they would not be admitted into the colonies. Moreover, the Jesuits in question were naturalized Frenchmen, and in view of the anti-German feeling prevailing in France it was only prudent to keep such elements of disorder at a distance. The French would probably not admit English or German missionaries into their territory, nor was it advisable for missionaries of different nations to pursue their calling in the same place. A lengthy debate took place, in which Herr Windthorst, leader of the Clericals, defended the Jesuits and complained that evangelical missions were favored by the Government. Bismarck replied that only Jesuits were excluded from the colonies,

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.-Cleanse the ser p with Prof. Low's Mauc sulphi Boap. A delightful medi-cated scap for the Toilet.

#### PLEADING FOR A MURDERER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3 .- Messrs. Alexander Gibb and A. F. McIatyre, lawyers of this city, at the request of the relatives and friends of Ferdinand Seraglio, the Italian condemned to death at the late Cornwall assizes, waited upon the minister of justice to day, to repre sent Seraglio's case, and to urge a commutation of the sentence to a short term of imprisonment. Scraglio, it appears by the evidence, told the man who fired the fatashot not to fire. It is expected that the application will be favorably considered.

A new method of preserving fruit is practiced in England. Pears, apples, and other fruits are reduced to a paste, which is then pressed into cakes and gently dried. When required for use it is only necessary to pour four times their weight of boiling water over them, and allow them to soak for twenty minutes, and then add sugar to suit the taste. The fine flavor of the fruit is said to be retained to perfection. The cost of the prepared product is said to be but little greater than that of the original fruit.

A boy in Cleveland fell from a tree and dislocated his neck. A surgeon was sent for, who replaced the disjointed vertebra so skillfully that the boy recovered, and is to-day as well as ever. This operation has been frequently attempted, but very seldom with

A man in Buffalo proposes to chain a Bible to each telephone in the country, so that while waiting for replies persons will have something to read of a nature to repress profanity.

#### Questions Answered!!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irritations of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous com-plaints, giving natural, child-like refreshing

leep always? And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!!!"

#### CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent phy. cians:

"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and allments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!!"
Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest care for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!

Hence when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And combounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or lift health can possibly exist or resist its power, and y t it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

#### CHAPTER II.

Patients"

"Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complanets, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy !!!!! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness,

wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to

People drawn out of shape from exeruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erystepelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indirection, and, in fact, almost all discuses frait"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

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

### LETTER FROM BISHOP FABRE.

NO OBJECTION TO CELEBRATING REQUIEM MASSES FOR RIEL.

Montreal: REVEREND SIR,-In answer to your letter

of yesterday, in which you corsult me on the subject of the funeral services which have been asked to be said in Notre Dame and other churches in my diocese for the repose of the soul of the unfortunate Riel. I must call your attention to the following remarks, which I deem it necessary to make :

First, Riel has died in communion with the Catholic church, of which he was a member, and therefore there can be no objection to celebrating requiem masses for the repose of his soul. This extends to all the churches of the diocese from which I have received similar applications.

But permission cannot be granted to have those funeral ceremonies changed into political demonstrations of any kind on any ac-

The Fabrique must follow the usual tariff for such funeral services in force in the parish and obtain the names of persons wishing such services to be held. The pricets have not permission to give on this occasion their services gratuitously. Neither shall they diminish the cost of the class of funeral service which has been asked. For the service required in Notre Dame these are the conditions

you will make :-First, that the sum required for the class of funeral service asked be paid in advance. Secondly, that you will follow exactly, the decoration of the church, what is custom-

ary at such service and as may be paid for.
Under the circumstances of the case, it would be well to prohibit any special solemn-

ity in the tolling of the belis. Moreover, I do not see the advisability of the congregation arriving at the church in processions, and if any such demonstration is

made, the funeral service is not to be held. There ought not to be in the church any reservation of scats for those who are at the head of the societies which order the funeral service to be held.

> I have the honor to be, Reverend curé, Your devoted servant, EDWARD CHARLES, Bishop of Montreal.

THE LEAGUE DOWN BY THE SEA. ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 4 -A meeting was held last evening, as was announced, to decide what action should be taken in reference to the Irish Parliamentary Fund matter It was fairly attended—principally by members of the Irish and Catholic societies. It was held in the hall of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, and the President of that society, Mr. R. O'Brien, was called to the chair. Mr. Sutton explained at some length the object of his visit, and said he had been very successful in all the towns and cities he had visited. From the discussion that took place—participated in by Hen. R. J. Ritchie, Mr. F. McCafferty, Mr. II. A. McCullough, Ald. Quigley, Mr. P. J. McAvoy, and many others, it was vident that the meeting was ununimously in the control of the c avor of aiding the movement. It was decided to collect subscriptions immediately, and the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society was requested to take charge of the work. A

A hod-carrier at Pottsville, one day last week, on a wager, ate four pounds of raw sausage at one meal. He claims the cham-

vote of thanks was given Mr. Sutton, and he

replied, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Sutton will leave this evening for Maine,

where he will organize branches of the league.

ACROSTIC.

THE METIS CHIEF.

Loud the lamentations, deep the grief, O'er the death of the groat Metis Chief. Unwise the policy of our mon of State In connection with the martyr's fate. Sad are the hearts of each patriot brother Durst we count the tears of wife and mothe And be not moved at their desolation, Vote them, therefore, solid consolation. In their sorrow soothe their poignant grief, Do all we can to send them some relief. Regina will go down to future ages Immortalized in blood-stained pages. Eternal justice will c'ertake thy foes, Liberty or death will end thy brethren's woes

M. B., St. Antoino street.

A hundred years ago Scotch women pre-The will of Major Andre, the British spy, whose monument was lately destroyed, is on file in New York. He left an estate valued at \$100,000.

#### A LETTER TO THE POPE.

January Mary State Control of the Co

ADHESION OF THE BISHOPS OF THE PRO-VINCE TO HIS HOLINESS' LETTER TO CARDINAL GUIBERT.

Pope Leo XIII. has just caused to be pubrope Let Alla has just caused to be published a magnificent work, says L'Etcndard, containing his famous letter of the 17th June last to Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, and the numerous adhesions that were sent to him from all the Bishops of the Catholic world. One of these adhesions was from the Bishops of the Province of Quebec. It is written in Latin, of course, but we present a translation of it to our readers.

OUR readers.

QUEBEC, September 25, 1885.

Most Holy Father,—We have received the letter, that on the 17th of June last, Your Holiness wrote to His Eminence the Cardinal application of Paris. This remains the Cardinal Research of Paris. Archbishop of Paris. This precious document has been received by us with all the respect that it deserved, and we have given a complete

adhesion to the sentiments expressed in it.
Indeed, we see therein exposed, in a clear and most forcible light, the obligations that in these difficult times are incumbent on all, and above all, on Catholic writers; they must not, in the midst of their struggles for the defence of the rights of the church, forget that they are and must be the submissive sons of the Sovereign Pontiff and of their own bishop, and must always bear in mind the rules of charity and prudence, for we cannot hide from ourselves that the quarrels which divide Catholics between themselves are the making of their enemies' cause, and prepare their triumph.

Doubtless we must at all times desire heartly that "the multitude of the faithful shall have but one heart and one mind;" but it is above most forcible light, the obligations that in these

that "the muitatude of the faithful shall have but one heart and one mind;" but it is above all during the unhappy days that we are now passing through, it is when in all quarters we hear the menacing rumbling of the tempest, that it becomes necessary to find in the faithful, and still more in the pastors, that perfect har-mony of sentiment, that close union in the obedience of charity, that the Apostle demands.

demands.
It is therefore a duty for all to keep their eyes fixed on the supreme pastor, on him who has received from Christ the mission to feed has received from Christ the mission to feed his sheep and lambs, to listen to his voice with attentive ears, to follow his teachings with fidelity, such is the tule imposed upon Catholics. (Eccles. III., I.)

It is true that the Holy Spir t has established the Bishops to govern God's Church, and that Christ converted their authority when

the distinger of govern codes of the christ consecrated their authority when he said: He who listens to you listens to Me, and he who despises you despises Me; but at the same time He has chosen Peter to be the foundation and the bond of that perfect unity that Christianity needs; without this, indeed, the faithful, whose innumerable multitude is spread

over the face of the earth, would wander at hazard like sheep without a shepherd.

Wherefore, most Holy Father, humbly prostrated at the feet of Your Holiness, we declare now and forever, our most profound submission, and that of our flocks, and we affirm that we

and that of our flocks, and we affirm that we wish to be in every way sons of obedience.

Your most respectful sons humbly implore for themselves and the flocks confided to them the apostolic blessing of Your Hothness.

†E. ALEXANDRE, Arch. of Quebec.

†LOUIS F., Bish. of Three Rivers.

†JEAN, Bish. of St. Germain de Rimouski.

†EDOUARD, Bish. of Montreal.

†ANTOINE, Bish. of Sherbrooke.

†J. Thomas, Bish. of Ottawa.

†J. Thomas, Bish. of Ottawa. †Louis Z., Bish. of St. Hyacinthe. †Dominique, Bish. of Chicoutimi. †N. Zephian, Bish. of Cythera, Vic. Ap. EL, Bish. of Nicolet.

†Francois Navien Bosse, Ap. Prefect of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The best Arkie Boot and Collar Pads are made of zine and leather. Try them. [11-7-eow]

#### "THOSE ORANGE FANATICS."

To the Editor of THE POST:

Sin,-it appears that the Orange asses of Kingston deem is incumbent on them to me-moralize the Queen regarding the inture government of L. claud. Those Orange fanatics nave no symp may wred mone little for tre-land. Certainly not; it they had they would be perjurers. I don't think you over read their murderons ooth when you counsel them there for that purpose. have no sympathy with Home Rule for Ireto acquire a acre of the wadom of their generation. It is as follows:-- In the awful "presence of A magnity God I am bound and "do solemaly even that I will to the utmost "of my price, support the King and the "precent Government, and I do further swear "that I will use my utmost exercion to ex-Chaminate att cee Catholics of the Kingdom wot Ireland.

Now, sir, with this pledge of pious memory dazzling before the Kingston brethren, it must follow that they are somewhat concerned about Ireland, and, from past experience, I have every reason to believe that those yellow gentry would use a little of the exterminating process in this Canada of ours if circumstances would permit. Both the native and imported Orangeman holds that if Ireland had the management of her own affairs Protestantism would be crushed out.

Now, Mr. Editor, in refutation of this erroneous argument, let us compare the pledge of the United Irishmen of Emmett's time with that of the Crangemen above quoted ; it is as follows:

"In the presence of Almighty God, I do voluntarity declare that I will persovere in "endeavoring to form a brotherhood of affec-"tion among Irishmen of every religious persuation, and that I will also persevere "in my endeavors to obtain an equal and " adequate representation of all the people of

" Ireland." Now, sir, I believe there are to day as generous hearted men in Ireland as there were in tirattan's days, and the above pledge is a sufficient proof that prejudice or bigotry did not pervade the mind of those patriotic men who struggled for Irish liberty, and only Ireland's sons cling with a deathlike tenacity to their native nomes, they would be exterminated long ago. I will quote an extract from a pamphiet published in England in 1647. The author says: "I beg upon my hands and knees that the expedition against them (the Irish) be undertaken, while the hearts and hands of our soldiery are hot, to whom I will be bold to say briefly, curred be he that holdeth back his sword from Irish blood, yea, cursed be he that maketh not his sword stark drunk with Irish blood, that maketh (them) not heaps, and their country a dwelling place for dragoous; let not that eye look for pity nor that hand be spared that pities or spares them, and let him be accursed that curseth them not bitterly."

Such are the people whose language we (Irishmen) were forced to adopt and let our own decay, yet we are called upon to be loyal to these same people, or otherwise bear the appellation of traitors. Will human nature permit it? No, the history of our country forbids it, the confiscation of the homes of our ancestors forbids it, the judicial hanging of our countrymen forbids it, the wholesale massacre of women and children at Drogheda forbids it, the artificial famines in Ireland forbid it, the exiles of our race forbid it, and their efforts will never cease until Ireland finds a place among the nations of the earth.

Montreal, Dec. 3rd, 1885.

Arrangements are being made for a reunion of all the former students of Nicolet college. This reunicn will in all probability take place on the 24th of May next, and on this occasion a statue of the late Rev. Father Thomas Caron, formerly superior of the college, will be unveiled.

CORPULENCY Recipe and notes how to harmlessly, effectually and rapidly cure obesity without semi superior dictary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th says: "Its effect is not morely to induce a radical our of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge whatever; any person, rich or poor, can chard his work wastever; any person wastever; and person wastever; any

# Hall's VEGETABLE Hair Renewer.

Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair | The advance of time is heralded by to its original color; makes the scalp bleached, thin, and falling hair. By the white and clean; cures dandruff and use of Hall's Hair Renewer, the hair may humors; prevents the hair from falling be restored to its original color, lustre, and out, and renders it soft and billiant. The vitality. M. N. Johnson, Fitchburg, editor of the "Ocean Foam," Cape May, Mass., writes: "My hair was weak, thin, writes: "We speak knowingly, when we and full of dandruff. Hall's Hair Renewer assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair has removed the dandruff, and caused a Renewer is the best of its kind. The vigorous growth of new hair." Abel II. article is an elegant and cleanly one, with- Smith, Portsmouth, Va., writes: "My out which we think no toilet complete." hair had nearly all fallen out, and that Thos. D. Jones, Middle Granville, N. Y., which was left was dry and dead. I used writes: "I have used

## Hall's Hair Renewer,

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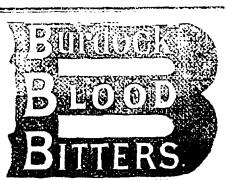
THE NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AND RIEL To the Editor of The Post:

Sin, -As your able and lively paper is al-Sir,—As your able and lively paper is always so independent and devoted to the cause of justice and equality, permit me to ask a question. In your article of hist week on "The Unlucky Number" you sail: "There were exactly 13 Ministers who ordered the death warrant to be issued." Mr. Thompson, the Minister of Justice, is the seventh name on your portentous list. You quoted from the Canadian France, an esteemed Catholic Lurnal. dian Freeman, an esteemed Catholic journal, as follows: "We conge the Orangemen of Ontario with this position, and we charge the Ministers of the Dominion Cabinet, and notably Sir Alexander Campbell, with pandering to the brutal desires of this inturated,

This goes to show that Riel was hung to gratify Orange revenge. Who is the more responsible, Mr. Thompson, the present Minister, or Sir A Campbell, the ex-Minister of Justice? It is understood that Sir Meanure regional as the that Sir Alexander resigned, as the Government desired to get a Catholic Minister of Justice, so as to remove the suspicion that a Catholic like Mr. Thompson would play into the hands of the Olange faction. Had Mr. Thompson to sign or order the death warrant to be issued to glut Orange revenge, and against the well-understood wishes of the great bulk of his co-religionists, including Irish, French and Scotch? If he had, might not his resignation save Riel, and thus save the "bloody point" gained by the Orangemen over our Catholic race and name. If the Hon. Frank Smith and Hon. John Costigan should

resign, what of Mr. Thompson?
A CATHOLIC. November 30th, 1885.



WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA DROPSY, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION. OF THE HEART. IAUNDICE. **40 YTICYA** ERYSIPELAS, THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS HEARTBURN, HEADACHE.

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Renewer about ten years, with satisfactory and now rejoice in the possession of hair results." E. G. Perkins, Oberlin, Ohio, as abundant as ever." E. J. Adams, St. writes: "I consider Hall's Hair Renewer | Paul, Minn., writes: "A diseased scalp the best hair preserver in use. I have caused my hair to fall out, and, after used it for the past twenty years, and my using a number of preparations without hair is in as vigorous and healthy a condi- avail, I finally tried Hall's Hair Renewer, tion as when I was 30 years of age. Not which caused a vigorous new growth. I a sign of gray hair to be seen anywhere. am still using it, and could ask for no Dwight L. Chamberlain, Oakland, Califorbetter results." Mrs. R. H. Corning, nia, writes: "My hair, which was nearly Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "By the use white, has been restored to its original of Hall's Hair Renewer, my head, which color and luxuriance by the use of Hall's was quite bald, has been covered with a

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# CURE

the later to the part of the ret Puis exacqually caused to these dation, force and preventing the annoying countiers with the data correct additional returns of the liver and trapping the entre of the polygone.

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Ache they work manipust procless to those will safer from the conversing complaint; but forter received a grant process does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so wall, your a that they will not be willing to fin when the conversion of the first pills where the first process of the process of the process of the process of the conversion of the first process of the process of

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Dame Rocalie St. Denis, wife of Jean-Baptiste W. Pharand all Marcella, heretofore trader, of St. Clel, said district, and now ab-ent, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. CHS. C. DelJORMHER, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 2nd November, 1885.

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Liverpool Mail Line Sailing from Liverpool on Thursdays, from Portland on Thursdays, and from Italiax on Saturdays, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

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Or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train
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 Thursday, Nov. 26

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Polynesian.

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Railwot passage from Montreal, via Hal-fax: - Cabin,

200 207 278 and 888 faccording to accommodation); \$62, \$65, \$78 and \$88 (according to accommoda Intermediate, \$59) Steerage at lowest rates. Rates of Passage from Mostreal, via Portland: -Cabin \$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (according to accommoda-tion); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, at lowest rates.

Newfoundland Line. The steamers of the Hallfax Mail line from Hallfax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX:

Nova Scotian. Monday, Dec. 7
Sherlan. Monday, Dec. 21
Peruvian. Monday, Jan. 4 Raies of passage between Palifax and St. Johns Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; St. erage, \$6.

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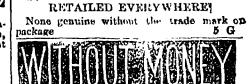
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DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR CITURY. (No. 1121.) Dame Marie M. J. Haller, of Montreal, wife of Clement P. Germain, of the same place, Eaq., Notary, duly authorized a ester en justice, has, this day, Instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. ROY, BOTTLLIER & ROY, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 24th October, 1885.





184 Tremont St., Boston, 46 E. 14th St. (Unlong), N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicaro. 10 13 eow

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### A POOR EXCUSE.

MR. CURRAN, M.P., EXPLAINS

Letter to the "Catholic Record"

The following letter addressed by Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., to the Catholic Record, of London, appears in that journal of this week:-

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:
REV. AND DEAR SIE,—Owing to the widespread influence of your paper and the stand you have taken therein on the Riel question, now fraught with so much interest to the Dominion as a whole, to the French-Canadian people who are now being frenzied on the subject by political agitators and to the Irish Catholics of Canada whem it is sought to embroil in it, I deem it incumbent upon me to address you these few lines. I do not propose to discuss the whole question ; that is unnecessary at present, and, if need be, I shall have an opportunity of doing so on the floor of Parliament. I propose now to deal with the attitude you have assumed and the reasons you have given therefor. The Irish Cathelies of the Dominion have been appealed to by the French-Canadian and other agitators to make common cause with them in denouncing the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. In your editorial of the 28th inst., you put the question and give the answer in the following language :--

What, then, should be the precise position of Irish Catholics in this crisis? They should not, in our estimation, take part in or encourage illegal or violent manifestations of any kind calculated to incite class against class or race against race. They should not express admiration for rebels or rebellion merely because the rebels were mostly Catho lics and the rebellion headed by Catholics, nominal or otherwise. They must not forget that the Catholic Church as an organization was a heavy loser by Riel's uprising-priests murdered; missions laid waste; faithful and clergy dispersed."

That is pretty plain ; I shall not attempt to add to its vigor, although in all justice some addition might well be made owing to the facts of the case, which, through authentic documents, will be more widely known in a few days than they now are. As you have put it, however, this is no case in itself to invite Irish Catholic sympathy. Priest murdering, nuns hunted by ferocious savages, missions laid waste, faithful and clergy dispersed, etc., etc., all these things are not calculated to induce our people to rank their author as a hero or a martyr, to assign him a place on the roll of fame alongside of Emales, or to give him the blasphemous eminence which the Hon. Mr. Mercier, leader of the Rouge party in this province, deemed him fit to occupy. I refrain from putting his words in writing.

Taking your own statement as the criterion Riel per se merited his fate, nevertheless you speak of him as "a victim." You think he deserves the sympathy of the French-Canadian people, yet Fathers Andre, Tousse, Moulin, Fourmond, Vegreville and Lecog writing a joint letter to the French-Canadian people of the Dominion, dated Prince Albert, the 13th June last, said: "We, the priests of the districts particularly affected by the rebellion, viz.: St. Laurent, St. Antoine, Grandin, Duck Lake and Batoche, since it is in the midst of our people that Louis 'David' Riel had established his headquarters, desire to draw the attention of our fellow countrymen to the facts of the case."

"Louis ' David' Rid no longer deserves the effect sympathics of the Roman Catholic Church nor of the members of that Church, having usurped our mission as pricate and deprived our people of the conscilations we might have afforded them. He acted purely in his own personal interest!"

Exactly at what point is the sympathy of Catholics of any origin to come in for this seli-seeker ?

In so far as the French Canadians are concerned and the Irish Catholic allies whom you seek to gain for them, you answer the question in the same article as follows :-

They seek, by means just and fair, the vindication of their race, so foully wronged by the killing of Riel because his death had been decreed in the secrecy of Orange lodges. I have already pointed out that you admit Riel deserved the extreme penalty for his crimes. He was not, therefore, killed as you too forcibly put it. You allege that he was hanged because the decree went forth from the Orange lodges. If this were the case Canada would not be a fit place to live in. ?consider that allegation utterly unfounded fact, mischievious in the extreme and apable or working incalculable harm in our

Janadian Dominion. Granted that certain lodges did go so far as to demand his execution. Granted that cortain preachers in bloodthiraty outpourings may have called upon the Government to hang Riel. All this was cruel and disgraceful. In petition for elemency to ellenders. We hear responsible for Riel's fate, they have most of philanthropic persons begging mercy for the most berdened criminals. It remained for fortunate man's neck.

Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 14th, via C., B. & Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 14th, via C., B. & Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 15th. via C. ordinary cases, almost any citizen will sign a the Black Watch of Peterborough and ministers of the gospel f reacth to clamor for a man's blood! And you believe that their representations to the Cabinet had the effect of ensuring Riel's execution? What does such a statement imply? That in a Government Control of Catholics, three of them French-Canadians, member of our church from the province of Nova Scotia, our representatives were so terrorized by Orange influence that they steeped their hands in the blood of one of their fellow-creatures. Any one of the French-Canadian members of the Government who would have resigned on this question might have placed himself, by that simple act, at the head of his fellow-countrymen in the Dominion. Either of the Irish Catholic members who, in banding in his resignation, would have declared that he did so because a man was being doomed by Orange in-tiuence, would have had the whole of our people at his back, without exception. It was not, therefore, for the sake of popularity that the ministers referred to remained in office. Was it for the sake of emolument? Let us suppose for one moment that the minds of five Catholic ministers could be so deprayed, that their hearts were so craven, that their love of the miserable \$7,000 per annum was so overpowering. What about the Hon. Frank Smith? He has no salary He would not accept one. He is jointly responsible with every one of his colleagues for this act, and yet you would have us believe that for the sole purpose of gratifying Orange lodges he consented to cover his name with infamy and to blast for ever a well earned reputation for consistent courage and unswerving fidelity to his people. Such a pre-

tate that we have been mistaken in our battles heretofore waged for Catholic repre-sentation in the Cabinet, that the presence of Catholics. Irish or French, in the Government has been a delusion and a snare, resulting in greater humiliation than ever could have overtaken us were we absolutely at the mercy of Provestant influence.
Orange dictation had nothing to do with
Riel's fate. We must seek elsewhere for
the solution of the problem. Allow me, for a moment, to direct your attention to the using Riel and a Weak Attempt articles of the Toronto Globe on this question, to Justify the Policy of the Government.

Regina (begin then, it will be instructive) Regina (begin then, it will be instructive)
until the unfortunate man's fate was sealed Let us cast a glance over kindred sheets published in the Reform interest and what do we find? So unpatriotic, so partizan, so disreputable, was the conduct of those newspapers, that the Montreal Witness, personally and pelitically opposed to the Dominion Premier, opposed to his fiscal policy, to his railway policy, and to every measure that he has inaugurated within my memory, felt itself constrained to publish the following on 13th August last:—
"We are inclined to stand by the Government in any position it may take in a matter in which it access to be the object of some to embarrass it." Again, on the 11th September: "So much has licen done to embarrass the Government, and its position has been rendered so difficult, that we have already stated our intention to support it in whichever course it feels called upon to take." These statements so thoroughly aroused the ire of the Grit journals that their rage knew no bounds, and in reply to their ravings and partisan perversity, the Witness, on the 17th September, administered

> "There are journals so destitute of either heart or conscience us to be able to treat a question of life or death to a human being simply and solely as an opportunity for the manufacture of political capital. These journals, believing the Government of the day, to which they are politically opposed, to be between the horns of a dilemma with regard to the execution of Riel, are anxious only to keep themselves free to impale the Government upon whichever here its action may throw it against. Their plan is to embarrass the Government and to force upon its attention those considerations of political exigency which it is the Govern-ment's first duty to leave out of the question in making the decision. If the question of Riel's execution was one of conscience or of many with them they would be found other opens ing or advocating commutation. The only aiternative for a conscientious journal is to seek to leave the Government as free from embarrasement as possible in order that its decision may be made on the arghest grounds. They choose none of these contracts. One day they will show that the Government is as much, if not more, to blame than Kiel for the insurrection in the North West, and that it has confessed as much by its action. The next day they will dwell upon how righty Rici deserves death, in having rendered the sacrifice of the lives of so many young Canadians necessary, and they declare that he Government will, out of fear of their Pres ch supporters of this province, not dare to being Whichever course the Government

the following rebuke :-

chooses, that course, they will be free to maintain, was wrong, and they will declare the choice was made from wrong considerations, though the very considerations they will condemn are the ones they are pressing upon the Government. These journals are naturally very angry with an independent journal, which, while not afraid to express its own opinions upon the subject, is determined not to embarase the Government."

You will perhaps imagine that I am about to ascribe the execution of Kiel to the persensity of the course pursued by the Grit journals In this you would be entirely mistaken. I functional or chronic diseases of the kidneys am endeavoring to write in a non-partisan or over blood impurities, consequently blood spirit, and I must candidly admit I do not purification through these organs has been a think the course of those newspapers had any Government's Another influential organ of public opinion has broadly hinted that the blundering of the Bleus had something to do with placing the fatal moore on Riel's neck. It is well known that the on Quebec Conservative members urged the mode. Government with all their might to spare the life of Riel if it were possible. I was one of preventive of small-pox, and if the remedy those who did so. A certain number of members with whom I destined to act, however, udging, as I did, their course not anly rash but justifiable, sent what amounted to a out justifiable, sent what amounted to a terminate the extended experience in treating the sick, per 100 lbs, sales being reported of heavy threatening telegram to the leader of the extended experience in treating the sick, per 100 lbs, sales being reported of heavy Government when the water of execution that blood disorders are extremely prevalent weights at \$5.50 and of nice light butcher's Government when the werrant of execution ! was on its way to Regiaa. On the 14th of and that, judging from their own experience, November the Star published the following there can possibly be no agency so effective in article on the telegram in question :-

Whatever remote chance Riel had of escape a week ago, he has, it is generally believel, lost now. The Government would be more or less than human if it altered its decision now, in the face of the open threats levelled against it by a number of the Government representatives of the province.

That these gentlemen mide a mistake fairle to Riel, if Riel had any chance previously, it is admitted on all hands. If the Conservative members who talk of belving, and of certain sections of the French Canadian press, were really interested in getting Riel hanged, they could scarcely have employed a surer means to succeed than those they have used. By publishing their threats to the Premier, and by making such public avowal of holding him

The telegram referred to was a blunder. Yet I know it had nothing to do with Riel's fate.

Others have ascribed the failure of a reprieve to the rascality of the Rouges, who sought to make political capital out of the Chica unfortunate Metis leader, and by their hypocritical movements set on foot counter action in the sister province. This seems plausible; but to be perfectly fair I must say that neither Orange bitterness, Grit perversity, Bleu bundering, nor Rouge rescality are good six months. occusioned the execution of Riel. The true solution of this problem must be sought in the words of the venerable pastor of St. Patrick's church, Father Dowd, who stated in his memorable sermon, speaking of Riel, that "as the leader of savage tribes and semi-civilized half-breeds, who had to be taught respect for the law and constituted authorities, the Government had taken the responsibility of making him suffer the death penalty." This was an unbiassed and, I think, a statesmanlike view of the subject, and one that will commend itself to all who have neither personal nor political purposes to serve in displacing the issue on this subject to grounds that are likely to produce sectional and sectarian animosities.

I have the honor to be. Rev. and dear sir. Your obt. servant, J. J. CURRAN.

COUGHS AND COLDS that we so frequently neglect, and which so often prove the seeds sown for a harvest of consumption, should have immediate and thorough treatment. A teaspoonful of ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION taken whenever the Cough is troublesome, will relieve tension cannot hold. If you believe anything the patient, and persevered in, will effect a do, 7 years, 860: one bay mare, 6 years, \$130; of the kind come out boldly in your journal; ourse in the most obstinate cases.

VACCINATION. SOME OF ITS DANGERS AND THE METHOD OF AVOIDING THEM

I. A. Loveland. M. D., in Medical World.

"Soveral years ago I vaccinated a person whose beath had always been excellent and who had never had any kidney disease. The lymph used was bovine, obtained directly from one of the most reliable propagaters in the country. The operation was carefully performed and was a success as far, as relates to its primary object. In about a month after vaccination the patient became dropsical. The urine was heavily charged with albumen; the skin was dry; appetite and strength diminished; in short, the phenomena of a typical case of albuminuria existed. So obvious was the cause of death that no post-mortem examination was made. Authorities mention animal and zymotic poisons as among the cause of albuminuria. If this is so, there is no good reason why vaccination may not occasionally become an othnological factor in the case we are considering; the evidence that it was the cause is quite plain. The precise way in which the poison gained an entrance into the system and performed its deadly work, it is impossible to determine. Should Bright's disease arise, even in rare instances, after vaccination, the scene rare instances, after vaccination, the scene rare instances after over in the profession find it not the better it will be for suffering humanity."

Dr. Loveland clearly shows that even so simple a matter as vaccination is lable to

simple a matter as vaccination is liable to of smallpox there is albuminuria, and if this is so, undoubtedly vaccination, which produces a mild form of the disease, will be attended by some manifestation thereof.

The fact of the matter is, and it is getting to be more and more recognized every day, a to be more and more recognized every day, a very little disturbance of the system will produce derangements of the kidneys, which, eventually, result in Bright's disease. Overwork, mental or physical; over-anxiety; physical excesses; mental worry; excessive indulgence in certain stimulants and narianteed has a wide range, being quoted all the way from \$4.20 to \$4.50 per bbl. Cornmeal quiet at \$2.90 to \$3. Moultie \$23 to \$24.50 per ton. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl. Split peas \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. indulgence in certain stimulants and narcotics; irregularities of life and habits; the taking of a cold; changes of sesson and climate, all have a tendency to affect the system unfavorably and to produce a diseased endition of the kidneys.

People labor under a very erroneous impression who think that such disorders are rare, for it is a matter of record that primarily or secondarily they are the cause of a very large percentage of deaths.

Vaccination is perfectly right and proper, for there is no better preventive know to the pro-fession. A very small amount of vaccine if it 'takes," affects the whole system. On the contrary, a very small amount of medicine, if it is of the right kind, has equally powerful effect in the blood when properly adminis-

It seems almost like vain repetition to state that pure blood means good health, but it is evident that the belief is popular from the fact that so many so-called remedies are advertised as the best blood purifiers.

Now, in order to purify the blood a remedy must be alterative, and in considerable measure a discretic; that is to say, it must have the elements in it that will act upon the blood as purifiers and will promote the action of the organs which remove the poison from the blood. Unless it has these elements it is abaurd to call it a blood purifier.

The tired feeling, the depressed headaches; the fluttering at the stomach, vertigo; a sense of languer: an indescribable feeling of uneasiness and restleasness, all indicate, not discess u consactly of any one organ, but a terned and heavy condition of the blood. It is impossible to purify a stream, except at its correct is impossible to keep the blood ach aciess it is purified by the organs which carure has provided for that purpose.

We have shown, as we think every ournalist ought to show to his readers, if able to do so, that the human kidneys are susceptible to the least cause disturbing their natural operation of the system, and it is also known that these organs are provided by nature to remove the waste and peisonous material of the blood and to wash it out of the system. This operation seems very simple, but owing to the fact conceded by the medical profession generally, until the discovery of Warner's safe cure, there was no known remedy which had any certain power over deflicult matter to perform if nature were at II doranged.

It is useless to multiply words on this subjest because that remany has a reputation conceded by the most intelligent physicians, of being without exception the most benefieent discovery in the realm of medicine ever

Vaccination is justifiable and proper as a hove mentioped is used in connexion with the operation of vaccination, it is doubtful if an injurious effect will follow. The manufacturers state that they know from long that blood disorders are extremely prevalent preventing and curing such disorders ever known. Children and grown reople alike are subject to it and unless mature is given assistance at the proper time by a special agency such as we have named, persons so afflicted muss succumb to the forces which are constantly topios to draw them down.

The attention of our patrons is called to San Francisco Excursions in connection with the Chicago, Barlington & Quincy Railroad, during the menth of December, as affording an unrivaled opportunity for spending the winter months in the delightful climate of Southern California. There Excursious are to leave Chicago and Peoria on the following lates, and by the following routes:
Chicago and Peeria, Dec. 14th, via C., B. &

B & Q. R. R. to Kansas City, thence via Missouri Pacific Ry. from Kaseas City, through the beautiful Indian Territory, and via the Texas & Pacific and Southern Pacific

Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 17th, via C B. & Q. R. R. to Council Bluffs, and thence via Union Pacific and Central Pacific

Rys. The rate for the round trip from Chicago is \$113.15, from Peoria \$109.75, and tickets

### COAL, COKE AND WOOD.

Owing to the cold weather, the orders for Owing to the cold weather, the orders for coal for household use, in small lots, are increasing, but otherwise there is no rush in the market. Prices have unchanged. We quote:—Stove, \$6.50; chestnut, \$6.25; egg and iucnace, \$6.00; Cape Breton, \$3.15 to \$3.50; Pictou, \$3.75; Scotch ateam, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Welsh anthregits, \$4.90 anthracite, \$4.90

There is a fair business transacted in coke at the following prices:—\$2.50 per chaldron, (36 Imperial bushels); \$1.25 per half and 75c per quarter, delivered, and \$2.40 per chaldron, \$1.20 per half, and 70c per quarter, un-

#### THE HORSE MARKET.

There has been no business of any consequence transacted in horses during the past week. The demand for working horses is tair, but dullness re gas in the other lines. The cause but duliness regns in the other lines. The cause of this is the want of snow, which will allow traders a chance of coming into the city, and from appearances a good business may be expected next week. Mr. Maguire, of College street, since Saturday last, sold the following:

One gray horse, 6 years, \$125; one pony, 6 years, \$75; one brown horse, 6 years, \$125; one Weekly=Review of Montreal-Wholesale the way from \$2 to 2.30 for round lots with Markets

The movement has been moderate in all the principal lines. In some branches a fair holiday trade will be done about the middle of the month. As December is usually a quiet month, this year is not likely to prove an ex-ception. Navigation is now thoroughly losed, and as the roads are in good state, holiday feeling is already gaining ground.

FLOUR.—During the past few days an im

proved enquiry was experienced for the best grades of winter wheat flour, sales of superior in car lots being reported at \$4.25 to 4.27½, and of choice superior at \$4.40 to \$4.45. Stocks are light, and fresh receipts meet with Stocks are light, and fresh receipts meet with ready sale at steady prices. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 50 to 5 00; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 50 to 5; do, Manitoba, \$4 80 to 5; do, Canada, \$4 40 to 4 50; Superior Extra, \$4 20 to 4 274; do, choice, \$4 40 to 4 45; Extra Superfine, \$4 15; Fancy, result in Bright's disease. Indeed medical \$4 05 to \$4 10; Spring Extra, \$4 to 4 05; Suanthorities state that during the prevalence of smallpox there is albuminuria, and if this Middlings, \$3 40 to 3 50; Pollards, \$3 15 to Middlings, \$3 40 to 50; Phistus, \$2 to \$2 05; 3 25; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$2 to \$2 05; do, spring extra, \$1 90 to 1 95; do, superfine, \$1 80 to 1 85; city bags, delivered, \$2 45.

OATMEAL—A fair business has transpired in outmeal, but at very irregular values.

WHEAT. - Apart from sales of a few car lots for milling purposes there has been little or nothing done in this market since the close of navigation. Here prices are quoted as follows :- No. 2 red winter 93: to 95c; No. spring 93c to 95c, and No. 2 white winter 91c to 92c,

BARLEY .- Advices from the West state that there is a growing scarcity of good six rowed barley, with a firmer tendency in values. In this market sales have been made at 58c to 60c for choice two-rowed Lower Canada. Prices here are quoted at 55c to 60c for malting descriptions and 48c to 50c for feed.

BUCKWHEAT. -The enquiry is by no means urgent, whilst offerings are fair, and prices range from 46c to 48c & bush. Some holders ask 50c.

RYE. -A small lot of rye was offered at 67c: values range from 65c to 67c per bushel.

MILLIFEED — Sales of bran have been made since last report at \$13.25 to \$13.50 in car lots and some now refuse to sell at under \$14 00 per ton Shorts sell all the way from \$15.00 to \$18.00 as to quality.

MALT.—Business at the moment is limited,

and prices are unchanged at 75c to 80c for Toronto, and at 80c to 90c for Montreal in bond.

PEAS.—The principal business is now done in the country, on through rates of freight to Liverpool via Portland. Here the market is dull and prices are easy at 70c to 72c, the sale

of a cur lot being reported at 70c.

SEEDS.—Further advices from Toronto and
St. Thomas state that the crop of red clover seed will be short according to the report of farmers, who have not yet threshed. It is quite possible that their estimates may have been under stated. Prices here are nominal at \$6.50 to \$7.00. Timothy seed \$2.25 to \$2 60 per bushel.

CORN. -The market rules very quiet and prices are more or less nominal at 51c to 52s in bond, and at 60s to 61c duty paid. OATS .- Sales in car lots are reported here at 30 c per 32 lbs, and at country points at

PROVISIONS.

32: per 34 lbs.

PORE, LARD &c .- Under a fair local and country demand the price of pork has been maintained notwithstanding the easier feeling in hogs. Smoked meats are quiet and unchanged. Tallow remains very quiet. \$1.05, and No. 2 at 97c to 98c. Barley has \$1350 to 1400; Burkhardt's do do, \$1350 Oats are quiet and steady, with sales of car to 1400; Mess pork Western per brl. \$1250 lots at 33c on track. Peas are firm. Hye to 1275; Indla mess beef per tee, \$2200 to 2250; Mess beef per bbl, \$1400 to 1450; Hame, city cured per lb, 11c to 12he; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 94c to 98c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per 1b. Sta to 914; Bacon, per lb, to 10: to 11; Tallow, common refined per lb, 53c to 6.

DRESSED Hoos -- The receipts of dressed hogs have increased during the past few days owing to the more favorable weather for handling, and prices have received fully 50c hogs at \$5.75 to \$6 00, but the outside figure is difficult to get. A car load has been bought to arrive at under \$5 50.

BUTTER -There has been no change, and the demand continues to drag. In the country several transactions are reported in creamery at from 17c to 19c for good to choice fall made. This is quite a drop from 23. The sale of a lot of very fine Western is reported at 18ks and a rejected lot at 14c, although some holders refuse to take less than 15c, but their views do not make the market. Roll butter is quiet, and prices rule in favor of buyers, cales being reported of 7 cases at 121c to 131c. Morrisburg in baskets 150 to 1640. For jubbing

lots prices are exceeded :--Western..... S -- 14

CHESSE-A few orders were received for finest September goods, but they could not be filled at cable limits, and since then part of the orders have been concelled. It is known hat one order received here last week from Liverpool has since been filled in that city at less money than was offered by cable. Advices from Stratford state that stocks between there and Toronto were never known to be as heavy at this season of the year as they are at present. A quiet time is expected until after the holidays, when holders expect to see a general improvement. Prices are quoted as follows :- Western-Fine to finest September and October 83 to 83c; do August 71 to 81c. French-Fine to finest improvement of late. Sales were made this September and October S to Sic; do August September and October 5 to 030, 63c. Our ated stuff however pushed on for the genuine 63 to 73c; earlier makes 4 to 63c. Our ated stuff however pushed on for the genuine prices are exceeded for the city jobbing article at 73c to 8c per lb.

DRESSED BEEF.—Quite a number of lots of

EOPS.

Some very choice samples of Californian hops have been offered on this market and have been placed about 13c to the delivered here in bond, which brings the price up to 19c duty paid. This class of hops is of very superior quality and is used for special browinge of pale ale. Canadian descriptions are in very light request, low prices being no inducement for consumers to anticipate their requirements far ahead. One or two lots have changed hands since last report at from 60 to 7c as to quality. Old hops are hard to work

higher prices asked for small quantities.
Library From Valencia raisins 820 to 90; Elento do 730 to 720; Sultanas 540 to 70, and currents 350 to 50. Prunes 40 to 50. Figs lle to 13c in boxes. New dates 6c to 7c in boxes and layers. Evaporated apples 90 in 50 lb boxes. New dried apples 50 to 6c, and

old do 34c to 4c per lb. Receipts of Valencia orunges are increasing. Sales have been made, since last report at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per cuse. In lemons there is a scarcity of good stock, fancy Messina and Palermo being quoted at \$5.00 per box, ordinary run \$3.00 o \$3 50 per box.

CRANBERRIES.—The demand is only mode rate, stocks are ample, and prices range from \$6 00 to \$7.50 as to quality.

GRAPES.—Malaga grapes are about the same as quoted last week, sales having been made at from \$4 50 up to \$7.50 per keg as to quality and weight. Pears.—Buerre Anjou \$8 00 to \$9.00 per

bl and Duchess \$7.00 to \$8 00. VEGETABLES. —A very fine lot of about 300 bags of Early Rose was sold at 50g per bag. Onions are steady at \$2 25 to \$2 50 per bbl. Cabbages \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100. Sweet potatoes \$3 50 to \$4.00 per bbl.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

HIDES.—The market is decidedly firmer as the scarcity of supplies becomes more apparent. Here prices are:—No. 1 Toronto 10c to 10½c; No. 2 do 9½c to 9¾c; No. 1 Hamilton 10c; No. 2 do 9c. Chicago Buff 10¾c to 11c; Bulls, Sc to Slc. Green butchers, 9c to 91c.

LEATHER -The advance in sole leather appears to be well maintained, and a rise in the price of biack has already taken place in some lines. Prices are as follows :-Ordinary No. 1 sole leather 22c to 23c per lb. Choice B. A. sole 24c to 26c. Waxed upper 33c to 3Sc as to quality, and splits 22c

SUGAR.—There have been some speculative sales of refined augar lately, some 2,000 bbls having changed hands at 6 to 6 fc per lb, most of which have gone into store. For lots of 100 bbls 6 fc to 6 fc are the quoted rates. Yellows have met with fair enquiry for the season at 51c to 6c as to quality.

Molasses. -There is no change in this market, Barbadoes being still quoted at 29c to 30c, and Trinidad at 23c to 26c as to quality and

SALT. -The last cargo has been shipped by rail to different points, and stocks being all in store winter prices have been fixed as fol-lows:—Elevens 55c; twelves 52½c; factoryfilled \$1 15 to \$1 20; Ashton's and Eureka \$2 40; Turks Island 30c per bushel; rock salt 40c per cwt, special quotations for ton lots.

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

A quiet trade is reported in commercial circles for the past week. The weather has been somwhat unsettled, and the movement is restricted, partly owing to the had condition of country roads. Preparations are being made for a good Christmas trade.

BUTTER.—The me et remains very dull, with prices heavy e chief demand is for small luts of choice elity, which sell at 15c to 16c. Madino. toted at 11c to 12c, and inferior Se to ga are said to be slightly derate demand. Dealers casier, with .. are paying  $2^{\circ}$ fozen for fresh, and selling pickled at 17a 18c. Cheese is quiet and nnchanged; is a moderate business at 95c for the September make and 81 for second qualit

FLOUR AND RAIN-The demand for flour is restricted, and prices heavy. Superior extras are offering at \$3.89, and extras at \$3.70 without transactions. Wheat is also dull and demoralized. There is a slight decline in prices; little business being done in been less active; prices were a shade easier. sells at 600 on track. Outmeal is firm. Bran in moderate demand and firm.

GROCERIES .-- A fair trade is reported in this branch of business. Sugars are quiet and steady ; Canadian refined at 54c to 64e, and granulated 6%c to 7c. Teasure in fair demand for mediums. Fruits continue firm; Valencias 9c. Fish steady: trout \$3.40 to \$3.65; white \$4, and codfish \$3.75.

HARDWARE .- Business is quiet and prices steady. There is a fair demand for builders' materials owing to the open weather.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The hide market is quiet, and prices unchanged. Sales have been made at 9le for cows and 9l to 10c for steers. Green ununanged; No. I steers being 9a and No. 1 cows, 84c. Collection are nominal at 10 to 12; for green, and 13 to 14c for cured. 10 to 12; for green, and 13 to 14c for cared.

Shorpeline self from 70 to 80; the best 155 St. George street, Mrs. M. M. J. Managam offering now being 95; Think is full; of a daughter. offering now being 95c. Tauow is full; of a daughter, rough is quoted at 3c and rendered at 6:

Provisions - The trade in cured meats is limited, and prices steady. Hame in moderate demand; now smoked sell at He to Ille and sweet pickled at 10 c. Lard is in fair demand; round lots in tierces are quoted at 82°, and small lots in tubs and prils sell at 94° to 94°. Pork steady, with sales of small lots of new at \$12.50 to \$13. Hops are quiet, and prices unchanged at Se to 10e for new. White Bears sell at \$1.25 a bush for hand picked. Potatoes are steady, with sales of car lots at 45s to 50s on track, and small lots at 55c to 650 per

Wood -Trade has decreased some this Prices rule stendy; selected fleece is quoted at 21c to 22c and ordinary at 19c. The demand from the factories is good, with sales of supers at 23c to 24c, and extra at 264c to 27c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs. -Sales of fresh eggs have transpired during the week at 22c to 23c, of held stock at 19c to 21c and of limed at 17c to 18c. It is reported that quite a number of lots are held by country srorekeepers.

Honey.—The market is fairly well supplied with strained honey, and the demand although by no means active has shown some week at 10c. There has been some adulter-

dressed beef have been brought in by farmers during the week and sales effected at 50 to 60 for hind quarters as to quality, and at 3c to 4c for forequarters.

Tone up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health and relief from suffering by the use of this great blood purifier when all other means

### THE ACME MOCCASIN!

Having been appointed sole agent for Montreal for the newly patented Ache Moccasin, we beg to place them before the public as the very latest improvement to foot gear for Winter Sports. They are a decided improvement on the old style, and will doubtless, be fully appreciated. The Ache Moccasin is made in best quality of Moose Skin only.

S. CARSLEY.

#### MANTLE SALE!

MANTLE SALE MANTLE SALE MANTLE SALE MANTLE SALE

S. Carsley's Great Cheap Sale of New Winter Manries at Fifty Cents in the Dollar, begins every morning at Nine O'Clock.

#### DRESS GOODS SALE!

DRESS GOODS SALE DRESS GOODS SALE

DRESS GOODS SALE DRESS GOODS SALE

S. Carsley's sale of New Winter Dress Goods at reduced prices begins every morning at NINE

S. CARSLEY.

**1765, 1767, 1769, 1771,** 1773. 1775 and 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1206, Dame Onesime Hugueron, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Auguste Dalgmanl, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a exter enjustice, Plaintiff vs. the sald Auguste Dalgmanlt, December A. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, December 4, 1885. DUIHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCHAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court No. 1214. Dame Flavie Lavigno, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Flore Rodier, machinist, of the same pace, duly authorized a exter en justice, Plaintif, vs. the said Flore Rodier, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, Decomber 4th, 1885. DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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#### BIRTH.

18-1

#### MARRIED.

MACKIN--KENNEDY.--In this city, on the 28th November, at St. Joseph's Church, by Rev. Father McCarthy, P.C., John Mackin to Miss Julia Kennedy, both of this city. 131-2

#### DIED.

HAWKINS,—At Queboc, on the 27th Nov., 1885, Mary Templeton, relict of M. Hawkins. MULLIN-In this city, on December 1th, Charles Mullin, aged 33 years.

MYLER.-At Quebec, on December 1st, James Myler, culler, aged 65. 131-1 WILKISON.-In this city, on the 1st inst.,

Wm. Wilkison, aged 62 years. MARTIN.—At Quebec, on the 6th instant, Eliza Barry, widow of the late Henry Martin DELANEY.—At Quebec, on the 1st December, Catherine O'Rourke, beloved wife of John Delay Control of John 184 June 184 J

Delaney. FENNELL.-At Tadousac, on the 3rd inst., James Fennell, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and late proprietor of the Tadousac Hotel, 132-3

KIELY.-In this city, on Dec. 1st, Martin P. Kiely, aged 83 years, a native of Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland.

O'CONNOR.—At Quebec, on the 5th inst., Ellen Kennedy, aged 55 years, beloved wife of Edward O'Connor. 136 LARKIN.—In this city, on Saturday, December 5, of membrane croup, William Robert, eldest son of Thos. Larkin, aged 3 years and 2 1342

LEYDEN .- At Quebeo, on the 26th Nov., Mary Duffay, aged 59 years, a native of the County Leitrim, Ireland, and beloved wife of John Leyden.—R. I. P.

DOBBIN.—At Quebec, on Sunday, the 6th December, Mary Seymour, aged 72 years, widow of the late Patrick Dobbin, of Her Majesty's Customs.

HALPIN.—In this city, on Nov. 30th, Johanna Walsh, aged 72 years, reliet of the late John Halpin, railroad contractor, and mother of J. H. Halpin and W. W. Halpin, of the firm of Dumaine & Halpin.

"A popular illustrated literary Magazine for the Nome and the Family-pure, clean, wholesome, elevating"

7c as to quality. Old hops are hard to work off, and prices are nominally quoted at 3c to 5c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES—The past week has been a very quiet one in apples, sales having been confined chiefly to jobbing lots. Prices of winter fruit are unchanged, ranging all