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VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 27.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9. 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A Montreal Lady's Marvellous Escape.

Some of the Reartrending Scenes of the Wreck-Some of the Survivors Narrate their Experience-Montrealers All Lufe.

STRINGFIELD, Mass., February 5. - The night express to Montreal, which lett here at 8.15 o'clock last night, ran off the bridge at Woodstock, Vt., two miles north of White River junction. The elsepers and passenger cars and bridge were entirely burned. It is reported that there are a large number of people injured and the number killed and burned is also reported to be large. Conductor Sturtevant was fatally; burned. The accident occurred probably between one and two o'clock this morning on the Central Vermont railroad.

New York, Feb. 6.—A despatch from White River junction received early this morning give these additional particulars of yesterday's terrible wreck: One of the wrecked cars on the ice has not yet been overhauled, and it is thought at least twenty bodies are in the debris. Should this prove so, it will run the list of killed up to over sixty. This will not include those which may have been carried into the river through the ice. The latest computation as to the number of persons on the train places it at over 100. When the last car on the ice is overhauled and further identification takes place a more complete list of the killed will be obtainable, although it is thought a score of the kodies already recovered are so disfigured by being crushed and burned as to preclude any possibility of being identified. Many of the survivors will probably die of their wounds. Considering the height from which the care fell and the speed at which the train was running it is regarded as miraculous that anyone on board escaped. A BOY'S HEROIC DEED.

the burning wreck was Jos. Maignet, a gineer for fourteen years, and was considered French-Canadian boy, living in Shawinigan, one of the most faithful employees. He says Canada. He was with his father, David he had slowed up to about fifteen or twenty Maignet, on their way home iro The boy sat three seats behind his father in long bridges. No blame whatever is attached the third car from the rear. He was dozing to him, and after the accident both he and in his seat when he felt the car shiver. This motion kept up a few seconds, and then the car dashed over the bridge upon the ice. By hard work the boy succeeded in getting out of one of the car windows which still held its one of the car windows which still held its of the agonizing deaths of friends and ac-shape. Joseph at once went in search of his quaintances. An old man and wife were seen father and discovered him just above him, pinned down by a part of the top of the car which had fallen across his chest and legs. Joseph, who said he was the only one who escaped from the car, rushed to his father's assistance and spoke words of encouragement to him. His tather was very cool under the circum stances and told his son to help him as soon as possible. The boy seized his father and struggled with all hisstrength to extricate him, but in vain. The flames were approaching rapidly. "Joseph," said the father, "run and get me an axe or a saw," but the boy could not find either. "Pull me out, then," said the father, "even if you have to break my legs to do it." Joseph tugged away with all his might, but could not stir his father an inch. With wonderful coolness the father gave himself up to his fate. "It's no use, my boy," he said. "There is no hope for me, Leave 'me and save yourself. But remember the dying words of your father : member the dying works. I Always be a good boy; farswell, my son. I he other world." The will meet you in the other world." flames were then so close at hand that the boy could remain no longer. He left his father and got out of reach of the flames and watched his parent slowly burn to death. The first to go to

THE RESCUE OF THE PASSENGERS were engineer Pierce and his fireman. By the time they reached the imprisoned passengers the wreck was all on fire. They hurried to the first coach, and there discovered Conductor Sturtsvant pinned down under a weight of timber. They sprang to his rescue and sought to extricate him. They broke the car v indow to get at him, but in vain. They tried another with the same result. Then they hammered away at the frame of a whird, and this time they got at him. Each got hold of an arm and pulled and hauled until at last they got him out, but not before his legs and body were fearfully burned. His ribs and thigh bones were broken. He was laid out upon the ice and rescuers hastened to extricate the other unfortunates. They next came to Maria Sadler, of Ormstown, Que. She was pinned down by the legs by heavy broken timbers, and was unable to move. The men got hold of her and pulled with all their strength. At last they got her free, but they broke her ankles in doing so.

SEARCHING THE WEECK. WESTE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 6. Probably 8,000 persons visited the scene of the accident to-day. Seven or eight bodies were to-day identified by friends, and many heartrending scenes were witnessed. It is utterly impossible to identify more than ten or twelve of those recovered, the clothing being entirely gone and the bodies burned to a crisp. Conductor Sturtevant died to-day. The work of resovering the wreckage and bodies has been pushed vigorously all day. The rains have been minutely searched, and probably all the bodies recovered that can be. The ironwork of the cars has been pulled of Dublin, was to day elected by the Irish over and cleared away. The total number of Nationalists of South Sligo without opposite budies recovered to Jay is five-one woman then to the House of Commons,

and four men. Doctors have thoroughly exmined the charred remains of the victims thus far recovered for the purpose of ascertaining the number. They report it to be up to this morning twenty-one, which with the five found to-day makes thirty-two thus far. All communications regarding passengers should be addressed to Henry E. Tinker, station agent, White River Junction, Vermont. From all information obtainable at this time from connecting roads, ticket agents and survivors, it is believed the total num-ber of souls on board of the ill-fated train, including the train men, was eighty-one. Of these thirty-two are accounted for as above, thirty-five are in the care of surgeons, one died to-day and nine left on the same train with the un niured.

LEAVING ONLY FOUR UNACCOUNTED FOR. It is understood there were some children without tickets, so the above figures may be slightly changed. Every article of clething, acrap of paper, or other thing found, is being carefully saved for the purpose of identifica-tion. Little idea can be formed of the difficulties in the way of obtaining a report of the accident that would give the public a correct idea of the condition of things. At the time of the accident, and ever since, the thermometer has registered from five to fifteen degrees below zero. The suffering from cold was intense. There are only two or three farm houses within two miles of the wreck and these are filled with wounded. Others are anattered along for three or four miles with no means of communication except by train. Everything possible is being done for the wounded and dead. Hundreds of people are searching for friends. Work was suspended at dark last night, owing to the severity of the weather, but resumed this morning. The water in the river is not more than five or six feet deep, but the ice is four-teen inches thick. The falling of the cars upon and the heat of the fire melted the ice clear through, and but little of the personal effects of the passengers is left to reveal the identity of their owners. A comparison of the tickets taken up by the incoming and connecting trains

LARGELY REDUCES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS on the train. Conductor Bean, of the Boston & Lowell railway, gives the exact number of tickets taken for points beyond where the accident occurred at thirty-six, of which sixteen were collected in the car "Pilgrim," from Boston. Canductor Barrett, of the Connecticut River railway, counts his at thirty, twelve of these in the car "St. Albans," from Springfield. This leaves only the very few who probably came over the Passumpsic and those starting from here. Chas. H. Fierce, of this place, engineer on the wrecked One of the first passengers to escape from train, has been employed on the road as enfireman Tresher rendered heroic and efficient aid in rescuing the passengers.

SUBVIVORS TELL HEARTRENDING STORIES to kiss each other just as a sheet of flame hid them from view. The death of young Dillon was peculiarly distressing. He was pinned down by car wheels and other debris, and calmly talked to friends who had gathered around him until the flames claimed him as their prey. Fully a score of powerful men watched him close his eyes with a despairing ory as the fismes reached him and soon all was over. The five bodies recovered are those of the colored porter and a woman supposed to be Miss Bordeau of Nashua, N. H., of Mr. D. D. Woodward, of Waterbury, Vt., and a man of large size wearing a Prince Albert black coat, black trousers and red flaunel underclothing. In the pocket of the drawers was found a roll of bills amounting to \$227. He were a double truss. A ticket found on him was from Boston to Montreal and return via Worcester. The fifth body was apparently that of a woman, but it was so badly charred that it was difficult to determine anything about it. Above were all taken from the water beneath the ruins of

Continued on eighth page.)

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS-HIS MOTION WILL, IT IS EX-PECTED, HELP THE IRISH CAUSE.

London, Feb. 7 .- The question of home rule is about to be approached from a new side in the House of Commons independent of the Parnellite and Gladatonian movements. Sir George Campbell, Gladstonian member for Kirkcaldy division. Scotland, is going to move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, which will raise the question of home rule for Scotland, without particular reference to the other members of the United Kingdom, or even to the rest of Great Britain. A majority of ten Scotch Liberal members will support him, so that his motion is sere to make a good deal of a noise and help the Irish cause more or less, even if it should fail of being carried through the house. Mr. Chamberlain and his party have decided to vote for the Radical motions which usually receive their support, provided the Government will engage themselves not to go out on them if they are carried. It is believed that an interview which Mr. Chamberlain had with the Marquis of Salisbury on Thursday had relation to this matter. Lord Salisbury is also anxious to learn how he might be able to rely on the support of Mr. Chamberlain on the Irish question, when the Government make their proposals for an increase of coercive powers against the plan of campaign.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

DUBLIN. February 7:- Edward Kennedy,

HON. JAMES McSHANE. HOME RULE.

Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture.

The Hon. James McShane, Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture for the Pro-vince of Quebec, was born in St. Joseph street, Vince of Quebec, was born in St. Joseph street,
Montreal, in 1834. He is the son of the late
James McShane and Ellen Quinn, who came
to this country from the county of Armagh,
Ireland. His father was an extensive
cattle dealer, packer and exporter,
and lived in this city for over 50 years. The son was educated by the late Daniel Mahouey and at the College of Montreal, and in 1863 he married Elizabeth Jane Daragh, of Montreal, who died 20th June, 1807. In January, 1869, he again married his present wife, Miss Josephine Katherine Miron, of Plattsburg, N.Y. Active and enterprising in business, he became the pioneer of live export cattle trade, which he business, yet he found time to devote to municipal and provincial affairs and for nearly 20 years he represented his native ward in the City Council. From the first he was popular with the masses, and the cheerfulness with which "he did a good turn when he could" made him the white-haired boy with all who wanted a friend, and earned for him the well merited and well-intentioned soubriquet of "the people's Jimmy." He was first elected to the Legislature in 1878 as the representative from Montreal West; he was

History of Blake's Motion-The Irish Catho lic Torics-A Stab in the Back.

QUEBEC. Feb. 2. On the 4th May, 1886, a motion was made, in country. It was at a time when Gladstone wanted his hands strengthened and when the friends of the Home Rule cause, all over the world, had sent him cheering messages of encouragement and hope. The Canadian Par-liament was, however, silent. No one appeared to be willing to move in the matter. Since the Home Rule resolution was passed in 1882 the whole aspect of the question had changed.

the Dominion House of Commons, to go into "Committee of Supply." This was during the height of the Home Rule agitation in the old his present wife, Miss Josephine Katherine Miron, of Plattsburg, N.Y. Active and enterprising in business, he became the ploseer of live export cattle trade, which he pushed with that vim which has marked all his undertakings in commerce as well as in politics. Always "up to his eyes" in business, yet he found time to devote to rock of Horib. They appealed to the Irish abroad to use their influence in getting the different Legislatures of the world to pass reso-lutions supporting Gladstone and Parnell and the Home Rule cause. Several States in the American Union led the way. Expressions of sympathy poured into Gladstone from all quarters. He publicly acknowledged the value he placed on the support thus given him. But Canada was silent. Parliament was in session, and of the architecture for the support of the place of of the

and after waiting for some one else to move, the Hon. Edward Blake determined not to let

the session pass without doing his best to send



HON. JAMES McSHANE

re-elected in 1881; and at the late election in October he was again returned, but this time for Montreal Centre, defeating Mr. Charles C. J. Doherty and Mr. Wm. Keys, labor candidate, by an overwhelming majority. Always a straight Liberal, he has been the consistent champion of economy and retrenchment, and is well known as a pronounced friend of labor and the workingmen. He supported the late Hon, Thomas D'Aroy McGee on personal grounds, but on all questions of party allegiance he never wavered from his early principles. Mr. McShane's business capacity and experience will qualify him for the important department over which presides. He has himself been extensive Government contractor, as

well as having done a large business in the Chicago, New York and Montreal grain, pork and stocks. He is one of the few men in the cattle trade who, in the crisis of some years ago, successfully weathered the storm, and it has been said of him that he owes a great deal of his success to his personal magnetism and bonhomie. In the City Council he has been chairman of the City Hall and Market departments, and his labors on the Police, Road and Finance committees are well known to all the readers of the press. As an Irishman he has' being indefatigable in doing good whether in St. Patrick's Society or as director of St. Bridget's Asylum, and distress never appealed to him in vain. The Irish people have no better or no more loyal friend, and as a friend to the poor of all nationalities he is known favorably and well, and his first act this morning was to interest himself

in behalf of an unfortunate who was in treuble. He is a man of broad views, and although staunch Irishman all nationalities and all creeds will receive fair play at his hands. He is known to be without prejudice, and yet no man fights more loyally for his own people than he does when the occasion demands this. This he proved on the floor of the Legislature during the debate on the Home Rule question and on many other occasions in the City Council as well. He is the only truly representative Irishman we have ever had in the Quebec Ministry, and if there is any opposition to his re-election, the Irishmen of the Centre are sure to resist it as unwarrantable and factious. The Irishmen of Mont-real owe it to themselves to return him with an overwhelming majority if opposition is attempted. The chances are, however, that he will be returned by acclamation, a com-

a message of sympathy to the Grand Old Man So on the 4th of May, 1886, when that motion was made to go into committee of supply, the Hon. Edward Blake moved the following

"That an humble address be presented to Ifer Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Common the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada and the people whom they represent in the condition of Ireland, the desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the granting to Ireland of a measure of local self-government, still continue as warm and earnest as in the year 1882, when hey were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an address to the terms of which this house affirms its abiding adhesion, humbly to inform Her Majesty that this house hails with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self government for Ireland, and humbly to express o Her Majesty the carnest hope of this house that the principle of the measure may be affirmed, and that it may form a basis for such a settlement of this great question as shall conduct to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the

empire, Sir John opposed the amendment. He did so he said, because it was introduced at an improper time. That was the excuse the old fox gave. Sir John knew that his Orange tollowers did not like Home Rule or anything else that was in sympathy with the Irish people. So he spoke about the amendment as irregular, and insinuated that it was made for political effect. Then the Hon. Mr. Costigan got up. He gave a short resume of the Home Rule resolutions passed in 1882, and asked the Honorable Edward Blake to withdraw the amendment, on the promise that a special day would be given to the subject. To this the Hon. Mr. Blake consented and it was decided to debate the question on the following Thursday, May 7th. On that day Mr. Blake made the same motion, but this time as a resolution, and did so without comment. After Mr. Blake, Mr. Costigan got up and moved the following amendment:

"That the Commons of Canada desire to express their deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of their fellow subjects in Ireland and their adhesion to the sentiments expressed in the joint address to Her Majesty of both houses of the Canadian Parliament

passed in the session of 1882; That in such address Parliament suggested that Canada and its inhabitants had prospered exceedingly under a federal system, allowing to each Province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government, and expressed the hope that, if consistent with the integrity and well being of the Empire, and the rights and status of the minority were fully pretected and secured, some means might be found of meet: he will be returned by accommission, a secured, some means might be round of microsty pliment he well deserves from the people ing the expressed desire, of so many of Herewhose interests he has now served for nearly Majesty's frish subjects in that regard; two decades:

Secretary of State for the Colonies was com-manded to state that 'Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs, but with respect to the questions referred to in the address, Her Majesty, in accordance with the constitution of this country, will have re-gard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministry, to which all matters relating to the sffairs of the United Kingdom exclusively

appertain;
"That this bouse, having reference to the tenor of such answer, does not deem it expedient again to address Her Majesty on the subject, but earnestly hopes that such a measures, or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such measures, may be adopted by the tenor or such a sure, or such measures, may be adopted by the Imperial Parhament as will, while preserving the integrity and well being of the Empire and the rights and status of the minority, be satisfactory to the people of Ireland, and permanently remove the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in that country."

That was a staggerer. The friends of Mr. Costigan were astonished. They were dumble tounded. His amendment was a deadly thrust at the Horne Rule cause. After Gladstone had thanked the American citizens who sent him resolutions thanking him for the stand he had

thanked the American citizens who sent him resolutions thanking him for the stand he had taken, Mr. Costigan's reasoning was nowhere. The whole aspect of the question had changed since 1882. It had changed for the better. In May, 1886, Gladstone passively encouraged the different legislatures of the world to help him. And Costigan, above all men living, was one of the last from whom the Irish people expected the blow. Mr. Casey, a Liberal M.P., told him as much, and then Mr. J. J. Curran took up the cudgels, for the Government, of course—for the loaves and fishes and against the old land. No mistake about it. He opposed the resolution. He knew that Sir John and his Orange gang did not like it. And then Mr. McMullen, M.P., took the floor, and he moved an amendment to the smeadment to strike out an amendment to the smendment to strike out all words after the word adhesion and insert the following:-- "And that this House is confirmed and

strengthened by the events which have occurred since the passage of the said address in its conviction that the true interests, both of Ireland and the rest of the Empire, will be served in the highest degree by this granting of Home Rule to Ireland.'

Then Burns, another Irish Catholic Tory. Then Burns, another Irish Catholic Tory, supported Costigan's amendment, and so did O'Brien, the Orangeman from Muskoka, and Orton, another Tory from Wellington, followed in his footstops, and McNeil and Wallace, all Tories, sang to the same tune. At last it was Blake's turn. He supported Mr. McMullen's amendment in a magnificant address which occupied an hour, while the Hou. Mr. Thompson stood by Costigan and the Orange Torics who stood by Costigan and the Orange Torics who frowned down Home Rule to a man. The House then divided, the Liberals unanimously voting for Home Rule, but they only numbered sixty, while its enemies numbered 118. But all honor to a few Conser vatives, Peter Mitchell, Wright, Desjardins, Coursel, Dupont, Bergeren, Amyot, Gigsult, and Desaulniers, of Maskinonge, who voted for Blake and Home Rule. Then another vote variables on the Cartina another which was taken on the Costigan amendment which was carried by 117 to 61. That settled the matter. But Blake wanted even then to make the best of a bad job and moved "that a copy of the resolution be communicated forthwith to Mr. Gladstone." Sir John at once objected, but Mr. Crughlin moved that a copy be sent to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Blake then asked that it be sent to Gladstone and Parnell. This Mr. Curran supported. Sir John again objected. Then Mr. Mills moved that it be sent to Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone. And this is the motion that Mr. Curran supported. But that, too, was lost and the farce wound up by resolving to send it to the Colonial Secretary! As for the motion moved by Mr. Mills, it would have been notter than nothing—that it is. In fact it mattered little where the half-heartedthing was sent any-how. It did no good, could do no good, and the best of a bad job and moved "that a copy

WORK AND ORGANIZE.

how. It did no good, could do no good, and Home Rule received a knock-down blow on that Thursday, May 6th, 1886.

The following from the Globe is well worthy the consideration of the electors at the present moment when there seems a tendency abroad

to over-confidence: We acknowledge that all the signs point to Liberal victory on the 22nd of February. The Governments of all the greater Provinces are Liberal, and the bye-elections have all resulted in Liberal victories. But we must impress upon Liberal electors that signs are not to be trusted except by men who work day in and out to make the event correspond to the signs. The energy expended in hallooing before one in out of the woods may seriously detract from the effort needed to reach the open. Brag is a good dog, but Steadfast is a better. The Liberals can beat the Tories, and even beat them handsomely on the 22nd of February, but there is only one way to victory as to learning. WORK! Any man who wishes Mr. Blake to triumph, and who does not use his energies to bring about that result, may reckon himself among the causes of political disaster. Mind this, that nearly all the work done already will have been wasted unless still more strenuous

exertions be made now.
Liberals! You have the outworks!

You can go into the citadel! But if you halt to exult over what you have gained already, you can gain no more, and are quite likely to lose much of what you have carried. Therefore, organize—organize—organize—and don't make the mistake anywhere of supposing that the job is done when the organi-zation to do it is ready. You need to make an absolutely complete canvass; to arrange for bringing voters to the polls; and to watch bringing voters to the polis; and to watch vigilantly the bribery agents of the Boodlers. This is to be a Boodle Campaign on the part of the Tories—all the signs are that their tactics are those of 72—great efforts are, therefore, necessary. Work therefore—if you do that with all your strength you shall rejoice with all your hearts on the 23rd February.

MORE FANATIC FEARS. The following despatch from Toronto is pub-

lished in the American papers :-TORONTO, Feb. 2nd.—The papers here to day

publish an anonymous letter addressed by, it is said, good French-Canadians of Montreal, to the llev. Louis Beaudry, a French-Canadian the Rev. Louis Beaudry, a French-Canadian priest, who has been converted to Protestantism, in which they state they have organized to take his life. They intend to caat lots to see which shall kill him. Mr. Beaudry has recently been preaching, sgainst the Roman Catholic Church, holding up its doctrine to ridicule and telling the English-speaking Canadians that French-Canadians are multiplying so rapidly that Romanism will in a few years become complete, contact in the Dominion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Important Statement Regarding the Fisheries.

MR. PARNELL ON IRIST AFFAIRS.

taid before Parliament. The correspondence, he said, contains full information about the history of the whole affair down to a very recent date.

MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT. Mr. Parnell moved his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The amendment is as follows:-

"The relations between the owners and the occupiers of and in Ireland have not been seriously di 'urb d in the cases of those who granted to their tenants such abatements as were ceman led by the prices of agricultural and pas oral produce. The romedy for the crime in Irish agrarian affairs will be found, not in an increased stringency of criminal procedure, or the pursuit of such novel, doubtful and unconstitutional meas ures as were recently taken by Her Majesty's Government, but in such reforms of a land system of government as will satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people.

Mr. Parnell maintained that if the bill for the stopping ef evictions, which he introduced last session, had been passed the condition of Ireland would have been greatly improved. The operations of the measure would have effectually prevented the present disturbed relations between the landfords and the tenants in Ireland. The blame for the present serious position of Irish domestic affairs rested with the Government. The Government, despite this, seemed about to renew the

MISTAKE OF ATTEMPTING COERCION IN IRELAND.

The speaker solemnly warned the Government that if they again tried coercion they would again fail as they had always tailed when trying that policy, Coercion would never bring about a better state of affairs in Ireland or assist in establishing peaceful re-lations between the two countries. (Cries of "Oh!" "On!" and cheers from the Irish members.) If the Government's proposed alteration of the criminal procedure acts meant an attack on the righte to the con, the immediate result would to the Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, and the Marquis of Londonderry, the vicercy, would find themselves rapidly soon come

ASKING PARLIAMENT FOR MORE COERCION. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach wished to attack the authors of the plan of campaign. He thought to crush the plan by muzzling his opponents and putting them into jail. All past experience has shown that the work of suppression would only begin when such things were done, for the secret societies would spring up and agrarian and political crimes would revive in the worst forms. The Government had already been guilty of unprecedented action in the manner in which they had conducted the prosecution of Mr. John Dillon. They had been equally arbitrary in the method employed to suppress the Sligo meetings, and in the adoption of a method of striking off juries in such a way as to exclude Catholics. The speeker asked if any government could expect that a nation, three-fourths of whose population were Catholics, would be content to have no representation of their faith in the jury trials of their country.

REFERRING TO THE GLENBEIGH EVICTIONS, Mr. Parnell declared that the landlords gave their tenants a month only in which to find five years' rent arrears and costs. The ultimate offer made by the landlords to take a half year's rent looked generous. but the costs involved amounted to over two years rent. The National League, Mr. Parnell continued, never interfered until the work of eviction was in full swing. As one who had no responsibility in bringing forward the plan of campaign, he could speak freely upon it. Many tenants who now had a roof over their heads would have been cast out upon the bare hillsides but for the plan. The reduction in the number of evictions for the last quarter was mainly due to the plan, while the Government had waited two months before declaring the plan illegal. Was it illegal? That remained to be seen. In the meanwhile he attached no importance to the assertion of illegality. The Government talked of the robbery of landlords, forgetting that almost every title to Irish land was founded upon wholesale robbery and confiscation. The bulk of the improvements made by tenants had been seized by the landlords, who had long been robbing the tenants of the produce of their labor and embezzling their rights. (Irish cheers.) Mr. Parnell WENT ON TO CONDEMN COERCION

as an incitement to conspiracy. He taunted the Tories with the declaration that if they got powers of oppression equalling those of the Czar they would never be able to administer them under a constitutional government, nor so long as the Irish members had seats in Parliament. (Cheers.) Even now, at the eleventh hour, if the Govern-ment refrained from the policy of exasperation and stopped the infliction of injustice by legal enactments and a system of repression which has done more to demoralize Irish tenants than all the Fenian agitators from New York to San Francisco-if they would give Ireland power to do for herself what England seemed to have neither a wish nor power to do, Ireland would show by her tranquility and prosperity how unfairly she had been treated in the past and how unjust was the assertion that the Irish were not a law-abiding people. (Cheers.) P. MoDonald, Nationalist member for North Siigo, seconded the amendment,

THE VILLAGE ANGEL

Or, Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER XXXI .- Continued. At one of the stations between Basic and Paris the train stopped for passengers to take refreshments, and though several ladies went from the compartments, Agatha did not stir. One lady went to her and said, gently:

"You look very ill-let me order some coffee for you." Her lips were so cold, so suiff, so dumb, she could hardly open them to answer. "I advise you to take something." continued the kindly lady; It will be some time before we reach Paris, and the train will not stop again." "I gould not drink it" she replied.

It annoyed her that any one should think she could cat or drink. Did they not know although her body was living, her heart was dead?

And at last, late at night, the train reached the great railway station, which even then was full of traffic, noise, and bustle. When the passengers left the train there was the usual confusion of passengers crying out for their luggage, of porters and guards, of cabmen and coachmen. Through them walked this girl, with the beautiful figure and lovely colorless face, with white, set lips, and burning eyes. Speaking to no one, looking neither to the right nor the left, she walked out into the brilliant, evil streets of Paris.

Evil escaped her. The bruised heart and ernahed soul were aching with pain. She could not understand anything just then but sorrow. If she had meta weeping woman or a crying child she would have stopped to comfort her or it; but the light hearted revellers passing her by with laughter and song, they were less than nothing to her; she neither heard nor saw them.

Down the white, hard pavement came a group of girls, singing, dancing—poor painted wretches, lost for this world and the next. They surrounded her, and danced a wild war dance round her, until, catching sight of the colorless face, they ran off, scared and wondering.
"They are mad," she thought.

She walked on through the narrow streets, through the broad boulevards, and again the same sensation of extreme fatigue came over her—she felt that her eyes must close. She never thought of going to any lotel. Hundreds of little children deeping then in Paris would have been far more awake to the realities of life than she was plandreds of aleeping children would have known better where to go and what to do.

dered down a wide street. Tall, white houses stood on one side, on the other she saw something like a square of green; the street was very silent, there was not a sound. She came to a large house; it could not be have been undone he would have undone it. a private house, it was so large. There was a great porch, with fluted pillars and seats keep her in the same state of ignorance and round the broad steps, and over the door was a huge lamp, which burned brightly.

She crept into the silent porch; in the shadowy corner there was no sound; great golden stars throbbed in the blue sky; far-off she fancied that she heard the rushing sound of a river ; by the bright light of the lamp she could see a great crucifix hanging in the porch, and she knew then that she was under the roof of some charitable institution:

She sat down in the dark shadow of the porch; but that was not rest enough, so she lay down-stretched out her whole length on the wooden seat. Ah, that was rest. She looked from the sorrowful tace and thorn-crowned head of the crucifix to the green leaves in the square. Ah, it was so sweet, this rest; slowly the sounds that had filled her ears—the rush of steam, the shrill shrick of the railway whistle, the rolling of the wheels, died out of her ears : her evelids drooped, she did not think of waking again, she did not wonder what she should do when the morning came.

The golden head that had for so long pillowed on her lover's beart had a hard resting place, now, but she was a tired child, falling asleep as a child sleeps on its mother's

CHAPTER XXXII. A PREMONITION.

The mellow, golden, beautiful afternoon

was at its brightest when Sir Vane returned from Lucerne. He had easily found out where the mistake was, and had transacted his business in a short time. It was long since he had enjoyed a game of billiards, and at the Hotel Angelo there was a fine table, and always good players; he went for an hour, but he did not enjoy his game; the same terrible sense of fureboding followed him there. It was so strong upon him that his hand trembled and his game was spoiled. He tried to laugh at himself.

I have laughed at nervous women a hundred times," he said to himself, "and now I am more nervous than the most fanciful of women."

Yet he could not conquer it. It was all of Agatha-the most depressing thoughts and ideas-sudden starts of fancy. He thought once that he heard her cry out for him in the most piteous voice. How foolish it was; yet his nervous terror and apprehension were so great he determ.ned to hasten back

There is more in the world than even philosophers dream : between these two there was the strongest, deepest love, and though they were wide apart, the sorrow and despair of the one influenced the other. Who knows the mysteries that are yet to be discovered in the strange influence people have over each

Sir Vane arove rapidly to Bellefleurs; he was thicking of Agatha the whole way; he looked with satisfaction on the various parcels placed in the carriage; he had seen a bracelet of pale gold, studded with magnificent pearls, and he had thought it would add to the beauty of the fair, rounded arm that was whiter than even the pearls; he had purchased it for Agatha, paying the exorbitant price demanded by the jeweler with a sang frosd that would have been creditable to a millionaire : in another shop he saw a cloud of fine white, peerless lace, and he said to himself how well it would look wound round the golden head and white shoulders; he saw saw was the white envelope, pinned on the some English novels and purchased them, with some photographs that he thought would flashed across him. She had written that interest her; finally he purchased a boxquet letter, placed it there, and left him. A great of magnificent flowers.

[fear came over him. Surely she had not

of magnificent flowers.
"She likes me to take her pleaty of flowers," he said; "she is always well pleased

So he drove home in the beautiful mellow sunlight, through the ficest scenery in the world, with his heart heavy as lead, because he could not understand the presentiment that was haunting him.

Ah, there was the blue, gleaming water of the lake : there the grand mountains covered with snow; and as he drove on he saw he understood that he had to read the inthe tall towers of the chateau between the

indescribable; he found now that he had been afraid to come to the lake, not knowing what | his eyes literally flushed fire, his strong hands would most him there; the blue waves

laughed in the sunlight. that he would never laugh at nervous people said, aloud. "Oh, my Agatha! my beauti again—that he should never forget that day ful, loving Agatha! It has killed her, I

heart all day!

He threw the reins to the groom, gave orders that the different parcels in the car-riage were to be taken to Mrs. Heriot's room, then hastened to find her.

She would be among the tall myrtles, he was sure-hiding, perhaps, half in jest; resting, perhaps, for the afternoon was warm : sleeping, perhaps, and he fancied the golden head resting against the trunk of a tree. "Agatha!" he said, gently; but there was no reply.

He did not notice a half-broken branch of the myrtle and several crushed flowers—he did not know that just where he stood was where his victim had fallen when the sword was plunged into her heart. As Valerie had "Murder was not pleasant." and mursaid. der had certainly been done there.

He called her name again, but there was no reply; he went among the myrtyle trees, looking where the shade was deepest: there was no sign of her; but he saw on the grass a piece of the ribbon she had worn that morn ing in her hair.

Ah, then, she had been here, watching most probably for him. Bless the loving, faithful heart and the beautiful face !

Then he walked through the grounds-he could hear from the open window of the salon the magnificent voice of Valerie D'Envers, singing an Italian love song-singing so beautifully that he stopped to listen.

"That woman would have made a fortune on the stage," he said to himself; and then he laughed as he remembered the scene of the morning, as though it-were within the bounds of human possibility that he could care for a woman of her type, "My Agatha is an angel," he said to him-

self; "the light of heaven is on her face, the stars are not so clear and true as her dear eyes; the other is a Parisian coquette, a stage queen.

And as he stood listening to the rich voice, Away from this wide boulevard, she wan- he thought of his innocent young love. Ah; thank Heaven, she would never know he had grown to respect her innocence and purity so greatly that he could not bear to

think of the wrong done to her. If it could The only thing that he could do now was to innocence.

Ah! sweet Agatha, who was like her! Who had hair of such levely gold, lips so dainty and sweet? Who was like her?

He walked slowly back to the house. She would be in her room. He looked everywhere, but could not find her; he went through the suite of rooms, but saw nothing of her. He did not go into his own. Once he fancied he heard her feetsteps in the outer hall, and he hastened to her with a joyful

It was only the wind stirring the great vine leaves; there was no Agatha. In her dresuing-room he saw her dinner dress all prepared-the light blue velvet, embroidered with seed pearls, and the beautiful suit of pearls to match.

Still he could not find her. The inmates of the house were summoned, and a strict

search instituted; but it was useless. Suddenly he rebembered what Agatha had said she was going to read—to finish "Les Miserables." In all probability, if he could find the book, he should find her. He looked where he had seen it that morning, but it was gone, nor could he find it He went to the spot where the tall myrtles grew, he alled this time aloud:

'Agatha! Agatha!" There was no reply-no sound, save the evening breeze as it rustled in the leafy branches. But under the garien chair he saw a book, and when he picked it up it was "Les Miserables." So that she must have been reading and dropped her book. But where was she

"If we were in Greece, I should think she had been stolen by brigands. It is just as though she had come out here this morning, and had never been seen since," This time he left no nook or corner un searched, but he could find no Agatha. Again as he went round to the western side of the house he heard the rich tones of the magnificent voice singing a popular air.
There was something of subtle triumph in

the notes. CHAPTER XXXIII.

" YOU HAVE MURDERED HER." If once during his excitement he had thought of going into his own room, the myster; would have been explained to him, but he never thought of it; he was hurried, excited, eager to have some intelligence of her, so that the envelope with its enclosure remained untouched. He was absent with the men servants for two hours, searching the grounds, during which the sun set and the fair green earth was wrapped in allence and darkness, the waters ot the lake were hushed and still, there was no sound-look where they would there was no sign of Agatha.

It was quite dark when they reached home the moon and stars had not yet risen. Sir Vane was beside himself with wonder and

alarm. Then that happened which soon brought the terrible truth home to Sir Vane. He was going to Lucerne, and he went to his room in search of a warmer overcoat. By this time his alarm and anxiety had increased; now he knew that there was something wrong-somothing had happened to Agatna-but it never occurred to him that she had left him of her own accord.

The lamps were lighted; everything was ready for him. Almost the first thing he toilet cushion. In one moment the truth

found out the truth; if so !——Great drops gathered on his forchead. He took the letter with a low moan, opened it, and found the inclosure.

He read Agatha's letter first. Ob, Heaven ! she knew, and she had gone, she had left him

He was stunned at first, and could hardly realize the words of the letter-that mademoiselle had shown her the inclosed. Then closed. He read it word for word-his own story, written by this cruel treacherous hand. The sense of relief that came to him was As he read the veins upon is forchead swelled until they stood out like great cords;

were elenched.
"If I knew the hound who had written As he drove up the bill he said to himself | that, I would thrash the life out of him?" he

and all that he had suffered. know."

A turn of the hill, and then he sees the His first thought was for her—her anguish,

corrow that had overwhelmed her. In that moment he heted and loathed himself; he saw his cruelty, his deceit, his treachery in their true light, and he hated himself.

What would she think of him, now that she knew what he had done to her? He had killed this innocent child by the most cruel of deaths. He had never intended her to know; he had meant to keep her in utter ignorance, far from the world, a beautiful flower blooming in solitude, and blooming only for him. Now she would know that the man she had loved so dearly was a villain, and, knowing it, the bad gone out to die.

If he could but strike dead the one who had written these words! Who could have written it? - who knew his story ?- to whose interest had it been to strike this blow to the fair and gentle girl who had never injured anyone ?-why had it been done?

Above all, who had shown to her how fiendish he had been? Mademoiselle, of course. This wicked letter had been written to her, sent to her, and she had taken it to Agatha. Why had she not brought it to him, or have sken it to madame? Why have taken it to

While he had been away in the sunshine she had been slain. How little he had dreamed that he was leaving her for this. He hegan to see through the motive; it was Valerie who had given this letter to Agatha, and

the motive was jealousy,
"I must have been mad," he said, "ever to have spoken to the girl. I will see what she means by it."

Five minutes later ho was standing in the salon with the two letters on the table before him, looking very erect, very proud and indignant; a darkening frown on his handsome face; his brow knitted; such stern determination on his lips as was seldom seen there. "Ask Mademoiselle d'Envers if she wil

come to me. at once," he said. Valerie sallied all her force, and stood before him, bright, defiant, yet with an assumption of compassion. "Dear Mr. Heriot," she began, but the

words died on her lips. One look at his face showed that her cause was lost-ut least for the present. Then she saw that fatal letter on the table. and the knew in one moment what had

happened. She knew that she ought to have destroyed it when Agatha had read it. And she wondered, when she stood there, how she could have been so mad as to give it to her. Of course she could not tell how things would tura out. She expected to go back to Agatha; she had not said all she wished, and while she was absent it seemed to her that Agatha might as well read that letter again and impress it on her mind.

She never dreamed that she would show it to Sir Vane—she would rather have alsin her a hundred times over than that. What a fatal oversight it was! She had ruined herself by it, but she must face it now. Those dark eyes of Sir Vane's, so terrible

in their anger, were fixed upon her face, and quick as a flash of lightning she decided upon her course of proceeding.
"Will you be kind enough," he said,

sternly, "to tell me what you know of this cruel, foul, treacherous letter?" "What letter?" she asked, and certainly if ever the tace of a beautiful woman ex-

"Will you look at it and see?" he replied,

curtly. She would sooner have touched a live snake, or an adder, but she dare not dischey find out what it was,
"Why, this is my letter!" she said, and

her face fell. No actress could have grasped the situation better. "Oh, Mr. Heriot, how sorry I am that it has been shown to you !" "Your letter," he retorted. "Yes, I see that the vile concoction has been addressed

to you. How dare you show it to my---he was going to say wife, but his conscience smote him, and the word died on his lips. How dare you show it to that innocent girl ?"

"Have I done wrong, Mr. Heriot?" she asked. "I am so sorry. I had no thought -no idea----'

" Nonsense !" he oried. You must have known that that letter would either kill her or drive her mad .13 She struck her white hands together, and

looked most imploringly at him. "Do not be angry !" she cried. "I would not grieve you, or vex you, or annoy you for the whole world. If you look at me in that way I shall die!"

She covered her face with her hands, and seemed to tremble; but it was too late for all those affectations-Sir Vane's anger was roused.

"I want to know," he said, "when you received that letter why you did not bring it

"I-I-dare not !" she said. "I can believe," he replied, "that you were afraid to bring such a thing to me. My wonder is that you were not more afraid to show it to a young, innocent, tenderhearted girl. Do you know what you have dens in showing her that letter? You have murdered her !"

"I am sorry," she said, with drooping eyes—"I am more sorry than words can tell. I meant no harm; the letter said she was to be told. I did not know it was so very You must not be angry with me, or T shall die !"

"The pity is," he said, bitterly," "that you did not die before !"

CHAPTER XXXIV.

"I HAVE MADE A TERRIBLE MISTAKE." Valerie D'Envers raised her head in won-

der. "You would sooner that I were dead? Oh, Mr. Heriot, you cannot mean that."
"I do mean it," he said. "What right had you to show that letter to a girl? It is no compliment to you that any person, man or woman, could indite such a letter to you. It shows plainly that the writer has no respect for you, but that he or she considers you, to say the least of it, a woman of the world, to whom nothing is sacred, nothing is innocent, nothing is pure. Thank Heaven, no one would have written such a letter to

"How can I help it?" she said. "It is

not my fault,"
"I do not say that it is; but it shows the writer's appreciation of you. Had a quarter of those things been written to Agatha she would not have understood them. You, I must say, have a singular knowledge of that which you ought not even to understand."

The tone of sarcasm hurt her more than any reproach could have done; she felt at

aunt and myself; it is cruel to her and cruel to me."

"I do not want to hurt fyour feelings," he said, "but I am confident of one thing-Agatha is an angel of innocence, and light compared to you! She has the transparent

"So it seems," she said, but her face flushed botly. "No matter what I am, I have kept my place among pure and good women -she has lost hers. He restrained himself by a great effort.

Even his lies became whith with race. "You take too much for granted," he said. "What right have you to assume that this miscrable letter is true? It may be a tissue of contemptible lies."

"I know it is true," she said, " and so do you. As a gentleman and a so-called man of honor, you cannot deny it. You know that you are Sir Vane Heriot Carlyon, of Gars. rood; you know that the person you have trought here and introduced as your wife is Agatha Brooke, only a doctor's daughter. You know that you deceived her most cruelly, and that she believed herself to be your wife. She would not have left Whitecroft, but that she believed herself to be your

wife. His face grew paler and paler with suppressed passion, his eyes flamed on her daunt-

less face.
"Will you tell me," he cried, "what business this is of yours?"
"I will," she replied; "it would have

been no business of mine if you had taken her elsewhere. As you have brought her here, under my aunt's roof, it becomes my business at once. I say that you have taken an unwarrantable liberty, and one quite unworthy of an English gentleman, in bringing such a person under our roof. You would not have taken her to your own mother or

aister." "I am quite sure I should have done so,

he cried. "Then, pardon me, you would have mar-ried her first," she interrupted; "and I must remind you that my aunt's family is quite as good as your own-mine on my ather's side, I should say, much better; and I have right to complain when I find you have made so little of our house."

He had no reply to make. "I do not see," continued Valerie, "that you have anything to complain about. 1 think the right to complain lies with us. In all good faith my aunt takes you in-she is one of the prondest women in Switzerlandand you deceive her by bringing a person of that description here. Then I am told of it -told to question the person herself, and T find from her it is all true. Agatha Brooke told me the story of her most foolish incredulity, of her simple felly. If she had not told me. I should never have thought that any girl could be so aberraly and easily

"She told you the truth, did she! And now, I suppose, she has gone to die hacause she believes herself unworthy to live. "I do not know-I know nothing of

"Will you tell me what passed between you ?" he asked. Ah! if she dared, she would gladly have

told him that the woman he loved lay a crushed, helpless heap at her feet. hand, and she "There was little enough," she said. "I the amount. gave her the fetter, and she read it through She cried bitterly, and then told me the

whole history of her marriage, and I told her him. She raised it slowly, then effected to how basely she had been deceived. As I told von before, my annt sent for me while we were talking, and I went," "And you mean to tell me that my loving,

innocent darling, read those bitter, wicked words ?" "You should have married her. Sir Vane.

if you intended her to keep her fair name.' "You took a base and cowardly advantage of my absence," he said. "You ought not to have dared to have shown it to her, but to have waited for me. You forgot how indignant and injured I feel."

Her whole face changed, her dark eyes graw glorious in their softened light, her lips quivered; she went nearer to him, and held out her hand.

"Ah, forgive me, if I have done wrong, she said, softly ! "I thought of you, only of you. I did not remember her, or anything else, but you, only you. If I committed an error, can you not forgive it, when it was love for you? Perhaps-Heaven help me! -perhaps I was not altogether surry to know that you were free."

The voice in which she whispered the words was so sweet, the beautiful face she raised to him so bewildering in its loveliness, he would have been more than mortal if be had resisted her. She saw his softened expression, and she knew that she had goined some influence, she know that she had chosen

the right path. "It you knew," she whispered, "I am so sorry. I have made a terrible mistake all through love of you, but I will give my life to undo it-I will do everything in the world to help you. If it were any man in this wide world but you, I should hate him! At me, I cannot help loving you; do not be angry with me. If you are vexed with me, there will be no light in the wide world for me. Say you forgive me."

He relented visibly; he had been terribly angry with her, but if she meant no harm, if she had thought only of him, if she had not been altogether sorry to find him free, he

could not be so engry.
"I cannot say that I forgive you," he said, "I must know more of what you have done. At first sight it seems unpardonable. What am I to say to madame?" he asked,

abruptly, "What you will," she replied. "I must tell her something of the truth," ne continued.

"For your own sake," she said, "I advise you not. I should give any explanation that occurs to you, but certainly not the truth my aunt would never forgive you, and it will make her miserable her whole life long." "Did she, Agatha, tell you where she was going, or what she was going to do ?" "No, not one word; I would tell you if I had the frintest notion,"

He began to pace up and down the room. the frown and perplexity deepening on his face. He did not in the least know what to do. Vulerie went to the table, with the inten-

his hand. "Do not take that," he said; "it may be valuable evidence to me another day,"

tion of reclaiming her letter. He held out

ter, even if only to slay him." She looked at him with startled eyes, and afterwards realized.

"I shall go at once and catch the express from Luceine; and I shall be in Paris soon enough, I will not go by Basie." "But not now," she said ; "you cannot go

EOW." "I must. I could not stay in this place | Shall I send them for you?" where my darling has been murdered. If I were to stay here another hour it would drive

me mad, Her face grew quite colorless, and went to him with pleading eyes. "Do not go. I could not bear it," said, and her voice died with a sob.

not go. "I must. It is your fault," he cried. "But she may return-she may write to

you, and you will not be here." "I shall leave my address with madame, who can forward letters or telegrams to me, could not stay here; every room would be haunted by her. I could see her and hear her everywhere. I am not heartless enough for that."

"Do think of me," she said. "What shall I do if you go ?"

"Much the same as you did before I came You have never in your life done a more cruel deed than when you broke that dear girl's beart with that letter. I will ring for ma-

ame."
She caught his hand between her own. "Let me speak to you," she cried. "Do not be so cold, so cruel to me. I shall die if you leave me in this way.' "And she fell to weeping bitter tears,

which angered him still more. "My time is too precious to waste in these scenes," he said. "Had you better not retire before I see madame ?" "You will not tell her ?" she gasped.

" No; I will not betray you as you have done me," he said.

Then, without another word, he rang the sell and asked for madame. There was nothing for Valerie but to

hasten to her room. CHAPTER XXXV.

A LADY VISITOR.

"I have news of my wife, madame," said Sir Vane, when that ustonished and muchtried lady come before him-" very had news.

"I am sorry to hear it," replied madame. "My wife has left me," he continued, "under a mistake—a great, grave, terrible mistake. I hope to set everything right, and to find her; for that reason I am going

away to-night." "It is sudden," sail madame, "but you are quite right. I am very much grieved for you, Mr. Heriot."

"Give me five minutes, mademe," he con-tinued. "My wife had lett a letter for me. I did not find it until I went into my room. she tells me why she has gone, but not where; and I am going to find her. I will leave here everything that belongs to us, for we may return. I will, with your permission,

arrange our pecuniary matters now. Money was nothing to him : Agatha was everything. He placed a check it madame's

hand, and she gave a little cry when she saw "This is too much," she said; "I cannot take it, Mr. Heriot."

"Pardon me if I insist," he replied. I should have remained here another year but for this. My wife may return here. I should like to keep evertning just as it is for a year. And I will leave you my address. Promise me to send to me by your own hands -not to trust to any others-all the letters or telegrams that may come."

promise." said madame, affected to tears by his generosity and her sorrow for

After a few minutes of conversation, Sir ane looked at his watch. "I must go," he said; "I have no time to

apare.' spare."
"Will you not wait to say good by to my niece?" she cried, aghast at this sudden break-up of a seemingly happy party."
"I cannot," he said; "I must leave it,

madame, for you to do for me. Pray make my adieus to mademoselle." Ten minutes afterward he had left the chateau; the groom was to follow him with the horses and all that he required. The address that he left was:

"Sir Vane Carlyon, Motel du Nord, Paris." If madame thought anything of the name,

she made no comment. Before sunset the next day the groom, with the horses and all Sir Vane's belongings, had quitted the Beliefleurs, and the silence and

solitude were broken no more.

The surprise and dismay did not last long. Everything is excused to a rich baronet-even his sins are known by a gentle and tender name. Valerie bided her time; she had overreached herself, and she saw it now. Her letter was a work of art, but her error in placing in Agatha's hands had been fatal: she had that false step to retrieve, and she could only abide her time.

There was nothing to be done at present however hard his words and thoughts she must not resent them; she must appeal always to his love, pity and vanity; then she felt that she should succeed. She bore it for one week, then she could bear it no longer; she was miserable; she found that she loved Sir Vane with the whole passionate love of her heart; that life without him was not worth living. She was bitterly disappointed at the result of what she felt to be very clever intrigue. Nothing could have been better than Agatha's disappearance, leaving him no free and unfettered; but all that was nothing while he persisted in search-

ing for her. He would never find her; she felt persuaded that Agatha meant what she said that she would never look upon his face again, Valerie felt almost sure that she had sought and tound death. But it was not Agatha of whom she thought now, but herself. She had played good pards, and yet had epoiled her game, and now she had awoke, and a strong, sudden sense of her own late came over her. She had not known, while Sir Vane was with her, how entirely and completely she loved hirn; she knew it now; she knew that life without him would be unendurable; that she could not bear it; that she must see, hear, and be with him, or she must die.
In her blind folly she would not look at the

truth; she would not remember the bitter

beautiful grounds of the chateau—the tall trees, the graceful fointains, the myrlle and the lier; he sade the floor white ferrace, and his knowledge that he have given his life to have said with the sun shines on the myrlle and the lier; he'seed the floor white forms and kill her.

There stands the murble faun, he is are the row.

There stands the murble faun, he is are whose where as he whoult since, the girl who loved him so well had been to not hove the him. The was shown to the read the her who horrible they were. A gave whourt since, the girl who loved him so well had been to not how horrible they were. It had been the transport of the sade on the white faun, on the rippling water, birl Agatha was not there.

The heart sands with a feeling of awe and life heart sands with a feeling of the passionate; birl the had now or brokenias promise inched had now on the manner.

Agatha was not there, and had now or brokenias promise inched had now on the manner.

The heart sands with a feeling of the sand had now on the manner when had now of brokenias promise inched had now on the reality in the three was not there.

The heart sands with a feeling of the sand had now on the manner when had now o

my fortune, I will find the writer of this let the suns that rose without any news of him; the longing that was eating her heart awayit was living death. She could not endure it. he saw the start. Au idea came to him, of And she shuddered when she thought what which he did not speak then, but which was the helpleses girl who had rapturously loved him must have suffered.

"Aunt," said Valerie to madame, "of course Mr. Heriot left his address with you? This was a few days after his departure. "There is a packet of letters for him from England, and one is marked 'immediate."

"It you will, my doar," said madame, only too glad to be relieved of the trouble.

Since these events happened she had not been strong or so well. Valerie had not liked openly, and without reason, to sek for his address. It would have looked tust "Do picious; but the gladly availed herself of this opportunity. Madame gave it to her:—
Sir Vane Caryon, Hotel du Nord, Paris."

Valerio looked at madame. " Aunt," she said, "do you not think it strange that your English lodger should have

two names ?" "I cannot say so," she answered. never attempt to understand the English. I have heard of such things before, though, People of rank often lay saide their titles and travel incognito-it is to save trouble and secure peace, I imagine. I have always thought this -Sir Vane -- how strange a name -was an aristocrat. It is curious to think that gen'le, quiet girl who loved solitude was

Lady Carlyon." Valerie's face floshed. It was on her line to cry out she was not Lady Carlyon, but she restrained herself; it would never do to let ner aunt know that she had had any share in

the affair. She forwarded the letters, waited a few days longer, then told her sunt that she had received an invitation from an old schoolfellow who had just married and gone to Vienna, and she should probably be absent

Madame, who never attempted to control or influence her niece, sighed with a sense of relief. After all, she thought, she should not be sorry to have the whole place to herself and recover from her fatigue. Volerie went away, and madame was alone. She thought a great deal of the fair, angelic girl who had so suddenly disappeared. She

wondered what was the "great and grave mistake" that Sir Vane had spoken shout. Every family has its skeleton, every life its hidden side, every heart its pain. Madame wept more than once over the

fate of the beautiful g'rl whom she really More than once, too, she grew nervous when the evening shadows fell, and fancied she could see a white shape moving between the trees-fancied she heard the wailing of a voice-fancied that she could hear light foctsteps along the floor and the faint rustle of a woman's dress—but never again did madame

see Agatha Brooke. Sir Vane had been for some days at the hotel, and already he was beginning to tire. The vehemence of his sorrow was fading. He felt the loss; he was lenely, disconsolate, and would have given his whole fortune to

have found her, but it did not seem likely. Knowing nothing of the purse in her pocket, he had told the clever and astate agents of the secret police that ahe had left her house without money. Then they said if that were the case she could not have left

Lucerne. His own opinion was that she had drowned herself in the lake. She was so gentle, so helpless, so unfit to find her way, he began to feel quite sure that she had wandered down to the lake, and was lying underneath the waters. Ab, fair, sweet Agatha, better so, a thousand times, than living with the sword of burning fire in your heart—better a

thousand times. In those days no smile was ever seen on his face; he wantered like an unquiet spirit; he could find no rest, no enjoyment, no repose. Agatha's face was never out of his mind; he could tell what she had sufferered. Poor, gentle child, she had seemed unwilling at first to believe him when he told her that, by virtue of his promise, she was indeed his wife. He remembered her anxious, wistful face, and her sudden resolution to trust him in all. This was how her trust had ended-in betrayal, and perhaps in death. He had loved other women. and had left them; but he had never been haunted by any sad memories of them-he

had forgotten them. "This is the one love of my life," he said to himself over and ev r again. The more he regretted Agaths, the more he hated Valerie-all us sorro v and unhappiness were caused by her. It was she who had brought it all on him. He hated her; he could not endure to think how she had taken advantage of his absence to

give this death-wound. There came one evening more unbearable to him than any other had been yet. He was possessed by the picture of a woman drowning; he could fancy the fair hair being caught by reeds and water lilies; he could fancy a white, beautiful face raised to the moonlib sky, white hands beating the waters, then lying so still-wherever he went this picture was with him. He wiped the great drops of perspiration from his brow, and he

cried out once---"If this he the punishment of a sinner, I

would that I had been a saint." He went to the most brilliant cales in Paris to dine, but he could eat nothing. He went to the opera, but left it, he could not bear the music. He went to his room at the hotel, a bright, cheerful sitting-room, beautifully furnished on the first floor; he sat there, the very picture of despondency, when one of waiters came to him and said that a lady

wished to see him. "A lady," he repeated, " ask her to come here. Heavens! it is Agatha! Agatha! come back to me."

(Ir be Continued.)

If the Son of Mary is nothing but a great philosopher, whence comes it, O ye freethinkers ithat you love so little and profess so badly his philosophy ?-Abbo Ronxe.

Dissimulation, even the most innecent in its nature, is ever productive of embarassment; whether the design is evil or not. artifice is always dangerous and almost in-evitably disgraceful. The best and safest policy is never to have recourse to deception. Noble minds naturally adopt this system. The dictates of an enlightened and enperior "It is my letter," she said.

! It is my letter," she said.

! things he had said to her: She flattered her understanding would be sufficient to insure
"Yes, ut you have given it out of your seif they meant nothing. He was angry and its adoption.—La Bruyere.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Cum Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—As the campaign pro-seeds here the relative strength of parties is be-soming more defined. Judying by present in-dications the vote on the 22nd will be quite different in some respects to that east in the late Provincial election. The following is my DIAGNOSIS OF THE VOTE

Mr. McIntyre will have the support of the solid Liberal vote, with large accessions of French and Irish that hitherto went Conservative. He will also have two thirds of the income voters, and a number of Conservatives who will vote for him and Perk y.

Dr. St. Jean will have the united Liberal,

French and Irish vote, with accessions from Couservatives, who wil vote for him and Perley; these are mos ly persons connected with the lumber trade. He will not have quite as large a number of meome voters as Mr. Me-

Mr. Perley will have the solid English speak Mr. Perley will have the solid English-speaking Conservative vote. The Orangemen who supported Bronson will vote for him to a mac. He will have a very small French and no Irish support. He will have the Civil Service vote. Mr. Robillard will have the Conservative vote, mans the Orangemen. He will, like Mr. Perley, have a very small French and no Irish support, but he will have the Civil Service vote.

THE RESULT.

Should the sections I have mentioned come out in anything like their actual strength, the position of candidates, as arranged above, will be their situation, in regard to the number of votes cast, on the day of polling. Quite possibly Dr. St. Jean may head the poll. It so, the Perley vote will be atronger than I now anticipate. Undoubtedly the brunt of the contest will be between McIntyre and Perley with the chances much in favor of the former. I mean that the Protestant Tories will move heaven and earth to elect their man, for already they admit the hopeleseness of Robillard's candidature. To carry Perley they must split the French evenly at least between him and McIntyre. That I do not think they can accomplish. And for very good reasons.

PERLEY IS INTENSALY UNPOPULAR with the French. As an employer of labor he is considered hard and exacting. It is remem-bered against him that he reduced wages to 90 cents a day. At a public meeting in the local campaign of 1833, he advised the electors to campaign or 10 m, he advised the electors to vote for the Protestant and reject the two Catholic candidates. The Protestant on that occasion was F. M McDougall, an Indepen-dent Grit. Perley is also accused of having frequently spoken disparagingly of the French When the Institut Canadien was being built the members asked the millmen for contributions of lumber. All subscribed except Perley, who told them that "he sold his lumber; he did not give it away." Nobody will deny the economical soundcess of this reply, but I venture to think he would be glad to-day had he said nothing and given the lumber. To crown all Perley is a Spiritualist, and it is said that he went to Boston the other day

TO CONSULT A MEDIUM

with reference to his chances in the election. For an American, Perley is narrow-minded, bigotted and stolidly fanatical. His overween ing vanity, awkward manners, and penurious disposition, constitute the most unrepresenta tive character that could possibly be conceived. Having a reputation for wealth, the boys will not move till he comes down with the dust. One ward politici in, who presides over a certain circle," wants \$1,000. Another wants \$800. and so on, the various demands of the kind aggregating about \$15,000. As Perley had to subscribe liberally to help Mackintoch in Russell and get him out of the way, he must be realizing what sort of characters he has to deal with among the Tory circles of Ottawa. A PILL FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

Last Friday the Covernmentawarded the contract for the construction of the Cape Breton Railway to M. sers. Simms & Slater, a respectable constructing firm of this city. The work is estimated to cost about \$1,225,000 This sum, added to the amount given to complete the Western Counties Railway, makes a bribe of over two millions given by the government to secure the election of candidates in Nova Scotia. This amount of money represents the gilding of the pill which the people of that province are asked to sceept, the pill being Sir Charles Tupper and Toryism. The bribe is a big one, but Nora Scotians should reflect on the time. the manner, and the conditions with which i is given. Translated into plain English it means a demand that Nova Scotia shall

DISERT THE POPULAR CAUSE, with which it is identified, along with the other provinces, and vote for the contrivance of a system egainst which it has entered the protest of secession. Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick look to Nova Scotia for the most emphatic repudiation of Macdonaldite tyranny and Tup-perian boodleism. Shall they be disappointed? For Nova Scotia to go back on her record now and return a majority to support the Tory party would be a declaration that all her patriotwas only a pretence, that all her people wanted was to wring a couple of millions from a terrified Government, and that having gained that object they are prepared to desert the popular cause and aid in riveting on the neck of the sister Provinces the galling yoke against which they have so long and vehemently pro-tested. They should accept those railway grants as concessions made, not through a sense of justice, but intended as a bribe, and show the Go.ernment that they are not to be bought like sheep on the eve of an election.

MR. GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT that Toryism is the same enemy to freedom in mind what Sir John Macdonald said in a speech he made in London on his last visit to England. "The Conservative party of Canada," he said, "was identical in principle with the Conservative party of England." He was right. The Tory party here showed its sympathy with Tories over the water, in its hatred of home rule, in its detestation of popular freedom, in its corruption, incapacity, its super-cilicus contempt of the rights of the masses and its devotion to the interests of the classes. Therefore a blow struck against Toryism in Canada is a blow for freedom in the old land, for the overthrow of tyranny everywhere, and particularly for Home Rule in Ireland. alone should be an all sufficient reason for driving Sir John Macdonald and his gang from

THE COMPACT

between Sir John and Sir Charles is a common subject of conversation here. The arrangement is believed to be that, in the event of the Government securing a majority in the new House, Sir John shall retire from the premiership and go to England as High Commissioner, Sir Charles to succeed him as chief of the Tory party and the cabinet. Sir John is also to be recommended to the Imperial Govern-ment for some special reward for his long services to the Crown on his retirement from netive political life in the jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign. In case of success in the elections this programme could be easily carried out, but Sir Charles would soon discover that

THE RESPECTABLE WING

of the Conservative party, which has condoned and forgiven Sir John's many offences and mistakes, will not place him in the same niche that the Old Man has so long occupied in their esteem. The change would give them the opportunity for which so many of them have signed—the opportunity of going over to Blake and the national party, into whose bands: the future of the country must undoubtedly be placed. Nothing but Sir John's personal influence keeps the Tory party from collapse, but it cannot keep it from defeat. In any case, the reign of Macdohaldism is fast drawing to a close. If successful in the elections, Sir John reign of Macdonaldism is fast drawing to a criminal cases have, as yet, been discovered, else. If successful in the elections, Sir John that is cases in which the oath was adminisdress out. Sir Charles comes in only to be stored and taken, but it is probable that incred out in a few months at farthest. In no will be found before the scrutiny is complete.

case can the Tory: party hope to retain power for any length of time. But, I believe, the prospect of a prolonged or recurring crisis will be entirely obviated by THE BOUT OF THE TORIES

at the polls on the 22nd. But should they secure a majority by their avowed rascalities and the expenditure of their vast corruption fund, the change, which would occur were the election honestly conducted by constitutional means, will be brought about by revolutionary violence. I am led to this opinion by an intimate knowledge of popular exasperation and the invariable testimony of history. Whenever and wherever a government as vile and tyrannical as ours has succeeded in debauching a sufficient, number of the electorate to override the popular will and continue the imposition of a system obu-xious to the moral seune and material welfare of the people, revo-

Intion has been the result.

Orrawa, Feb. 1.—Three weeks from to-day and Macdona dism will be no more. There can be no mistaking the indications visible everywhere of the deep discredit into which the Boodle government and party of plun-der have fallen. I am fully convinced that each of the four great provinces will return unjorities in support of Mr. Blake. It is no difficult matter to see the tread of popular feel-

THE FALL OF MACDONALDISM

is the natural result of the exposure of its inherent and shocking rottenness. Bereft of every claim to public consideration, ministers have fallen back on the worn out, ineffectual cry of the N.P., in danger, and are seeking to gain support by rousing the fears of the manufacturers. Their appeals to that class show the dishonesty of the party managers. These appeals are all for money to corrupt the elec-torate. It is

AN ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE

confirmed by a century's experience on this continent that the fair, unbribed decision of the people at the polls is the truest and best test of the goodness and necessity of a cause presented to them for judgment. Fear of that deliverance impels the ministry to resort to bribery. Money, they think, can purchase enough votes in close constituencies to turn the scale in their favor. To do this bad work effectively a very large corruption fund is required. Hence the frantic appeals for money to assist Tory candidates in the campaign. A Mr. Nicholis, on behalf of an alleged association of manufacturers, has sent a circular to every one thought to be interested in keeping the Tories in office, asking for con-tributions. And now that his efforts seem to have met with but a languid response, Sir John Macdonald himself has made

A PERSONAL APPEAL

for contributions to the corruption fund. It is the old "send me another ten thousand?" multi-plied several hundred fold; addressed not to one capitalist alone but a great many. Here is Sir John's letter:—

Ernscliffe, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR-At the present crisis it is in my opinion necessary that energetic steps should be taken to obtain united action in the mainten-ance and development of the National policy. With this view I venture to write you together with other gentlemen favorable to that policy, to meet me at the Queen's hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 1st February, at 2 p.m.

Believe me, Yours very truly, JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Nobedy knows better than Sir John that the N.P. is no more in danger than Magna Charts. What really is in danger is the ministry, midthis appeal is made with the sole object of raising money wherewith

TO DEBAUCH THE ELECTORATE and thus save the Tory party from defeat. Tory extravagance has made the existing fiscal policy of Canada a fixture for many The questions now up for solution people have no connection with the vears. by the people taviff except incidentally. A tearful indict-ment for criminal misconduct and maladministration has been brought against the Government, but Sir John would evade it by rousing

the fears of a class who he thinks are the most likely to supply him with the means of stealing verdict by TAMPERING WITH THE JURY.

But the mass of the people have grown weary of a government of pretences, and are prepared to trust the word of a man of unimpeachable integrity rather than harken to the importuni-ties of one whose falsehoold and trickery have become proverbial. How is it, if his policy has been, as he alleges, an unmixed blessing, that he is terrified at the prospect of an unbribed popular ballot? A nation that finds its institutions conduce to happiness and prosperity does not change them. Never in the history of the world has a free people required a wholesale system of bribery to keep them in

THE PATH OF DUTY. Were Sir John Macdonald entrenched within lines of rectitude, with a record of honest and just administration he would not need to appeal to manufacturers or any other class for money wherewith to contest the constituencies. It is because he is an ambitious political knave. who is striving to retain power by reversing the

methods that lead to honorable success, that he is "compelled to resort to corruption in all its forms;" as his friend and admirer Goldwin Smith declared with admirable candor. There is, however, an unpurchasable element in Canadian political life. It is that spirit wheil rises up before a man when behind the curtains with his ballot alone with God and his conscience.

THE AWFUL SPIRIT OF RESPONSIBILITY. There are men who can turn away from it and force it down, as there are men who do evel in secret, but they do not compose the majority. Were they in the majority the extinction of liberty and the destruction of the social system would be swift and inevitable. It was this spirit that gave immortality to the flaming words of Cicero: Obruat illud mali partum, male retentum, male acstum imperium. "Perish that tentum, male gestum impercum. "Perish that power which has been obtained by evil means, and administered by evil means!" To be safe as government must be protected by the good will of the people. Lacking that supreme safeguard, all the wealth in the world cannot save a government though it may prevent its dissolution till the nation itself is involved in its ruin. This is where democracy gives stability to a nation apart from dynasties or parties. A people who have assumed the

TO GOVERN THEMSELVES

in their own way can change their rulers without resorting to revolution. When prevented from doing so by bribery or violence, govern-ment ceases after awhile to be worth maintaining, and it goes down in a universal crash, of which result there are many awful instances in the history of the kingdoms of the The political situation thus conold world. adered in its most important aspect fills me with profound anxiety till the day when the people shall give their decision at the polls. I do not believe I shall be disuppointed, for I have faith in the virtue of my countrymen. I do not think the people of Canada can be induced by any means to uphold a government so unspeakably corrupt, blood-guilty and impenitent as that now on trial before them. Therefore I look forward to the 22nd as a day that will usher in a new ers, and put an end forever to the rougn of the bigot and boedler.

REPEATERS AND PERJUREES.

Mr. W. E. Brown's analysis of the votes cast at the late majoralty election shows how de-prayed is the character of Toryism at the Capital.

The number of names in the voters' lists was 7,200. Out of these over 736 repeated names

have been discovered, and it appears probable that some 50 more will be added. Of these repeaters only two

magined when it is stated that one prominent civil servant openly boasted that he had veted twice for Stewart in the election, and spoke of it as an action of which to be proud.

presented himself a fourth, but on the deputy ask for Irish support simply because returning officer persisting in his taking the le is Irish is a piece of gratuitous oath, vanished like lightning from the booth. day the Citizen growla because a gentleman financially interested in the establishment is

said to have voted twice or thrice.

The number of duplicates cast in this election rarges in each case from two to thirteen, but it seems that Mr. Brown's action in the matter will, for a time at least, have a beneficial

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—The work goes bravely on. Every day adds assurances that the Boodle Bri gade will be routed all over the country on the 22nd. Aiready the Tory committees are sending frantic appeals to the bondle distribution office here, demanding "Money! More Money!! Money galore!!! or we are beaten!" Neither brains, nor accident, nor good fortune gave the party of Bigotry, Bribery, Boodle and Blood a cry to go to the country with. Necessity, how ever, has given them one-

" MONEY !"

At last they have been brought to their true bearing. At last they stand hideously naked, without a rag of pretence to cover their sore and deformities. Their last and only argument is money to bribe. To meet these pressing demauds coming from all directions, money must be had. Sir John is in Torento squ.ezing, or trying to squeeze, the manufac-turers. He bribed the contractors to the utmost before he left. It is said that he has secured a arge amount of boodle in this way, but still the demand far exceeds the supply. In fact it is beginning to dawn on the Tories that there isn't money enough in the party to bribe a sufficient number of electors to overcome

POPULAR OPPOSITION.

Curious to relate, the economic law of supply always corresponding to the demand, is reverse in this case, for, as the demand increases, the supply is falling off. The fact is that the enormous addition to the electorate under the Franchise Act has upset all calculations, for the vast majority of the young men are found to be with the Liberals, and it is feared by the Tory managers that a point has been reached where bribery ceases to effect results. This mas much on account of the extravegant amounts agents say they must have, as to the difficulty of placing it where it will produce the desired result. A vast amount of bribery will doubtless be done, but not enough to save the Government from overwhelming defeat. The most unfavor-able calculation that can be made leaves the Tories absolutely hopeless. By no human possibility oun they obtain a majority, and a concensus of the competent allows

MB. BLAKE'S MAJORITY WILL BE 40, or not less than 30. The forebodings of those assounced and said Sir John would have : hard time of it, are in a fair way of being amply fulfilled. The Free Press points out that to overcome the adverse Tery majority of 57 in the late Parliament a gain of 27 seats must be male by the Liberals.

IN QUEBEC.

at dissolution, out of 65 members the Opto-sitionists covared 17 and six Independents now running as Nationalists - or 23 all told. May Conservative papers estimate that tracked will only return Effect Ministerialists out of sixty-five members, which was about the proportion of Oppositionists in the last House; but that may be objected to by some Liberals as over sanguine. Therefore, take a smaller estimate of 43 Oppositionists (ischaling Nationalists) and 22 Ministerialists, thus giving an Opposition majority of 21 from Quebec. No one in the face of the dairy predictions in the Conservative map rs of a lean Libert expense in Chebra will, this to elean Liberal sweep in Quebec will object to our estimate of 43 Opposit onists from that prorince as extreme; and yet, that is a gain of 20 seats on the 23 seats new held by the Liberals and Nationalists. In other words, Quebec alone almost effaces the Tory majority. IN ONTARIO,

which has 92 members, there were in the last Parliament 54 Ministeriolists and 38 Opposi-tionists or 16 Ministerial majority. The elec-tion in Haldimand showed that there is no hope for the Tories of making the slightest net gain in the West. The indica-tions are that the East will alone give Liberal gains sufficient to more than efface the minis terial majority in Ontario. Look at this stray of seats largely represented by Liberals in the Ontario Legislature, which were all repre-sented by Tories with the exception of South Renfrew in the last Dominien Parliament, and nearly all by the Torici in the last Provincial Parliament:-South Leeds, North Leeds and Grenville, South Grenville, Brockville, Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Ottawa, South Lanark, North Lanark, South Renfrew and North Renfrew. In the Ontario legislature ten of these seats are represented by Liberals: and there is every reason to believe that at least ten—and probably eleven—will go Liberal in the Dominion elections. This gain of ten seats east of Frontenac will alone turn a Tory majority in Ontario into a Liperal one.

FURTHER GAINS

will be made in Central and Western Ontario, and there can be no doubt but that the Muri time Provinces will each give a majority of Liberals. Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia may be left out of the count, as a majority from all three may be counted on to support the party in power. IN THE WEST

the workingmen are largely in favor of the Liberals, as may be seen in the fact that Labor candidates are supported by the Liberals in Toronto East, Mr. Jury; Hamilton, Mr. Walters; London, Mr. Hymann. The following paragraph from the Detroit Leader will be interesting to railway men in the East:—" The fact that in 1881 Sir John Macdonald issued an order discharging all the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers employed on the Intercolonial (government) railway unless they left the brotherhood, is going to miti gate seriously against him now. Those who renounced the brotherhood were allowed to remain, but a large number would not do this and were dismissed. That Canada is rapidly becoming more democratic and liberal in its views against the old Tory and aristocratic ideas of family compacts and huge monopolies, has been clearly demonstrated during the past Vest

THERE IS A GREAT UPHEAVAL

ali over the country. The public conscience is aroused. Popular indignation is at white heat. It is easy to perceive that this is no ordinary It is the effort of a people in their wrath to overthrow the most gigantic fraud, the most consummate rascality, the most corrupt, disgraceful and deprayed combination that eve existed in the shape of a government. Driven to desperation by the height of a storm they cannot weather ministers and are resorting to every device imaginable. Reports from the counties around Ottawa show that members of the civil service are working actively for Tory candidates. These men will be carefully watched, and no amount of supplication will save them from dismissal when the change of government takes place. The "offensive parti-zans" in the civil service must go with their

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.-Meetings are held here nightly in the interests of both parties, and some hard, steady work is being done by the committees and canvassers. The To y the committees and canvassers. The Toy ranks are closing up, but like the ranks in battle they shrink as they close for the gaps effected by the enemy are many and gravious. Tremendous efforts are being made to break or split the French vote, but so far WITHOUT EFFECT.

The remainder have laid themselves open to a fine of \$50.

The extent to which this practice of duplicating votes has been carried on in Ottawa may be Catholic havenot done so? No meeting has been held; norequisition has been signed; no portion even of our people here bave signified in any way that they desired to put a candidate of their t as an action of which to be proud.

Another voter cast his ballot three times, and to jump into the ring without invitation and

returning officer persisting in his beautiff, and the control of the supposition that he is anxious to make a specth of the day of nomination. He certainly the control of Irishmen by profession and occupation are played sut, especially in Uttawa. The late played out, especially in ottawa. The late local election ought to have convinced such men as Mr. O'Hen'y that, as it is in Ireland, so is it in Canada. A Protestant true to Irish princi-oles is vastly preferable to a Catholic Tory. Concerning this very point

BISHOP DOTLE

wrote to the Earl of Liverpool:—
"He who addresses your Lordship is a Roman Catho ic; he is one in the inmost convition of his soul; had he assisted with the Apostles at Thabor, and, waking, seen the glory of the Lord; had he been stricken from Heaven like Paul, on the way to Damascus, his faith might have been more vivid and enlarged, but his sational conviction of the truth of his seligion could scarcely be more full and composed. During the greater part of his me no has fiealy exercised his judgment; his opportunities of enquiry have been many; his mind, if not strong and acute, has been diligently cultivated, and in mathematics, if due

has been diligently cultivated, and no theorem in mathematics, if due allowance be made for abstract science, has been to him more clearly proved; the distinction between vice and virtue is not to him between vice and virtue is not to him tion between vice and virtue is not to him better ascertained, than that the religion which the professes is the same that was preached by the Aposties and founded by Christ. Yet, with this conviction, and a religious zeal proportionate to his knowledge, he would not turn to the right hand or the left, to send, if it were in his power, a Catholic to Parliament on account of his religion. Nay, were his role or interest in the county where he resides, to determine a contest between the present representative and the dearest connection he has in this world, he would send that representative to Parliament in preference to any other man, whether Oathofic or Protestant, upon the earth. In these feelings and opinions he confidently assures your Lordship that he agrees with almost all those Catholics who possess any considerable

This is exactly the feeling of the Irish people of Ottawa But should the time come when they should fix upon an Irish Catholic to be a candidate for Parliament in their interest, they will relect

THEIR OWN MAN

and not wait for any self-chosen aspirant to hoist the green flag for them. There is not perhaps in all Canada a more intelligent, wideawake and educated class than the Irish Catholics of Ottawa. They know what they are doing and, if the Toronto paper which is backing Mr. O'Hanly, knew them as well as I do, it would not make a laughing-stock of itself by supporting a candidate that only excites derision is this city. The Conadian says:—
"Trish Cathelies who purpose voting against him will have a bitter pill to swallow; for their conscience must tell them that they are about to vote for interests which are already well represented in the halls of parliament, while their own interests perish because there are few to prefer and defend them,"

WE HAD MB, BASKERVILLE

in patiement for two terms. How, when where did he ever attend to Catholic interests His representation of this city was a miserable blank, and all his votes were wasted in support of the men who proved their love for Catholics by raising the No topery howl in the late Pro-vincial elections; and during the whole time that the infamous conside was going on, who e er heard a word from Mr. Baskerville in protest against it or in condemnation of the party that raised it?

The identification of the Tory party in Canada with the anti-Home Rule, Landlord Orange, Tory party of England is complete. The men who are driving the poor people of Ireland from their homes and burning down the cabins are a l of that party. But Mr. O'Hanly claims to be a Liberal. For years he has been ownly hostile to the Liberal party, and he himself has published his political faith thus:-"I will support any government of which the Hou. John Costigan is a member." This simple declaration of faith may be accepted as the very thing to which Irishmen are opposed. Mr. Costigan's desertion of the Home Rule Mr. Costigan's desertion of the frome fame cause is enough to condemn any government, any party, or any man with which he is con-nected. Personally, Mr. O'Hanly is one of the best educated and intellectual men in Ottawa, but he is an impracticable politician, and while there is nothing felt towards him but kindness and respect, he cannot be allowed to interpos his personality in a conflict where men nothing in comparison to the principle at stake. QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

being now in unuson politically, they will be able to work harmoniously together and resist unitedly the centralizing encroachments of the Macdonaldite machine. The first sign of the changed political relations of the two provinces is to be seen in the report that the governments of Ontario and Quebec purpose withdrawing from the present arrangement for the collection of timber dues in the Ottawa district. present the Dominion slide dues and Ontario and Quebec tumber duties are collected by the Ottawa crown timber office, the expense of maintaining the office being borne jointly by the Dominion government and the governments of the two provinces, the appointment of officials resting with the Dominion authorities. The Provincial governments seem to think that a more economical arrangement might be made by which the crown timber revenues of the two provinces may be collected jointly, without reference to the Dominion government.

RIDEAU.

HE SHOOK IT. "I was subject to ague for two or three seasons, which nothing would eradicate until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, since which time, four years, I have had no return of the disease. W. J. Jordan, Strange, Out.

PASSAGE OF THE ARIZONA.

SWEPT BY A SEA. FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING A TEMPESTUOUS

New York, Feb. 2.—The steamer Arizona reached her pier early to day with her ensign floating at half-mast astern, out of respect to two of the seamen, William Hazen and William Roberts, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on January 25. The men were killed by being awept along the deck by a heavy sea which washed on board a severe gale. Roberts expired immediately add Hazen lived but a short time. Both were buried at sea. The storm continued with unabated fury until after the vessel entered American waters. On Monday afternoon, while a number of the deck hands were attending to a life boat, which had become free, another heavy sea struck the steamer. It staggered her completely and seven of the sailors were thrown against the bulwarks and severely hurt. Only three have thus far recovered, the others being dangerously ill on hoard.

If anything clogs the waste pipes in the house, we become alarmed, for sewer gas is apt to generate disease. The children, then, are removed to their grand-parents', or kept out-of doors as much as possible, until the defect is remedied. But the waste-pipes of the human system are often allowed to clog, and the suffer-er, who cannot get away from the poison, beatrong appeal to the Irish Canadian makes a support Mr. O'Hauly. It insists that because he is a professed Irish Catholic that he should

A PROTESTANT'S REFLECTIONS ON CATHOLIC WORSHIP.

The Germania, of Berlin, quoted in a recent article a significant passage from a new work by the historian Jean Scheer, one of the bitterest adversaries of the Church in Germany. Notwithstanding his intense hatred of our holy religion, he cannot help recognizing the magnificence and utility of its exterior worship. The following reflecfamous sanctuary of Notre Dame des Ermites, at Einsiedeln, Switzerland. They are the more remarkable in being the production, as we have already stated, of un anti-Catholic

"The mischievous spirit of priticism was beginning to exert itself within me, when I stood before the Sainte Chapelle, and contemplated the faithful knoeling around me. But the incontestable fact that hundreds of thousands, even millions of people, overwhelmed with weariness and sorrow, come to kneel in this privileged chapel, to confide their troubles to the Mother of God, and go away comforted, consoled, and perhaps even relieved—is not this a great, a veritable miracle?

"Are not these poor in spirit, from human and moral point of view, far superior to the half civilized and entirely uneducated populace of our great cities-to that popu lace which has now but one faith, that of the brutal dogma of materialism-Man is but an it can and ought to conduct itself as an animal?

"The materialists have not the slightest idea of what passes in the soul of the people, They do not concern themselves about it in the least. They believe themselves to be serving the cause of progress by trying to ing men of their own persuasion who on every banish the idea of God from the world; that and all occasions are willing and ready to is to say, by taking from humanity its illusions. And yet, without gods, without ideals, without illusions, man is but two-

legged cattle.
"The prophets of the fatal materialistic teachings are bereft of all good sense, through their pride and foolish blindness, when they do not realise the fact that at the most favor able computation, not more than one-twentieth part of humanity have any aptitude for science, while, on the other hand, ninety-five hundredths have an aptitude for faith, and consequently can not make a god of science. Moreover, what is our proud science? So small a thing that only fools can pride themselves upon it. Of the first cause, of the idea and object of the world and the existence of humanity, we know just as much as did our ancestors thousands of years ago-that is to

say, nothing at all.
"The ceremonial of the Catholic worship is and will remain one of the most beautiful conceptions of which the human mind is capable. It is marvellously arranged, according to this idea, that one must offer some thing to the senses; for, as every one knows, man is mind only in a restricted measure.

"The Reformers, who did not take this principle into consideration, committed the gross error of despoiling the divine service of its artistic attire. The strength of Catholic worship is to animate by symbolization each one of its acts. With a profound knowledge of man and in needs, the Church has pressed if the arts into her service. Impartial obervers, capable and sincere, admit that in Uathelic churches one feels that one is in the retence of a dusable power; while in Protestant places of worship, on the contrary, one perceives that one has to do with but a passing opinion.—Are Maria.

JOYFUL NEWS. :

2.5

It is certainly glad tidings to the poor invalid to be informed of a remedy that will give prompt and sace relief in case of paniful suffer-ing. Such a remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, adapted for internal and external use in all aches, pains, lameness and sereness. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, coup and all inflammatory pains.

"How easy a man may make a mistake that he will regret a lifetime." feelingly observes an Ohio editor. It is inferred that he was recently married.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P.Q. writes: 'Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumation in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine lays, bathing the head, &c., when I was com pletely cured, and have only used half a bottle.

"Flies are a nuisance all the year round," said Hobbs to Nobbs. "Why, we have no flies now: the cold weather has killed them all off." "Those were summer flics. We now have snow-flies."

As Age Cerers on Apace, the various func tions of the lost grow weaker in their performance. Old people who suffer from increasing indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and constipa tion, should give rangued impetus to the action of the stomach, bile-secreting organ and bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, from which aid is never sought in vain. It works wonders as a blood purifier.

He that gives good advice, builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and ex-ample, builds with both; but he that gives good admonition and bad example, builds with one hand and pulls down with the other. - Bacon,

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I ar sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfied. factory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the merket." cures Dyspepsis, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, etc.

Doctor: Good Morning. How are you to-day? Patient: Better, doctor, much better. Doctor: That's good news. I was detained much longer than I expected, and was afraid you would be uneasy. Patient: Oh, no. I believe the old adage: "A patient waiter is no loser.'

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c., relief is sure. In vials at 25 cents.

As we shall stand single and alone before God's judgment seat, so do we all stand, so have we always stood, single and alone before the eye of His boundless love. God loves every one of ne with a special love, not merely in the mass and multitude, but singly and alone, - Faber.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home. The golden moments in the stream of life

rush past us, and we see nothing but sand; the angels come to visit us, and woonly know them when they are gone.—Eliot.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and our will soon he carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by nsing! Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fall is curing choghs, colds, bronchitis and all affec-tions of the threat, lungs and chest.

A VOICE FROM PRINCE EDWARD. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-Unfortunately for Catholics on this island we have no independent journal through which abuses egainst our religion and nationality can be properly ventilated for the scle purpose of a speedy and permanent reform. Here in this city, during the present sitting of the Su prome Court, notwithstanding we have a Ustholic Attorney General and a Conservative Government, abuses of the most glaring kind are perpetrated with it would seem, their knowledge and consent.
During the session now being held, out of a panel of forty-eight jurces but five are Catholics, and in two cases that were tried in which the plaintiffs were of that unfortunate creed, jury packing was resorted to, and each Catholic juror challenged. The fruit of this system was apparent, for in one case, although the charge was proven without doubt, the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. In the list of names of members in your last issue as voting against Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions, I see two names that require more than a passing notice. The one is Hackett for Prince County and Mc-Donald for King's The former is an Irish Catholic, and until very recently the poid servant of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. The latter is a Scotch Catholic and is better known as the McCormack memanimal, -- and from which it concludes that ber, being returned by the casting vote of the Sheriff. Compare the conduct of those hirelings with that of Alonzo Wright, the Conservative member for Ottawa, who had the courage to vote against his party and in favor of Blake's resolution. What, I say, is the sense of Irishmen and Catholics supporting men of their own persuasion who on every accept the thirty pieces of silver to become the willing slaves of organized boodlers and hangmen.

INDEPENDENT. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Jan. 29th, 1887.

VOTE AGAINST THE BIGOT. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-

DEAR SIR,-Although I do not always agree with all you say, I admire the manly and honest way in which you stand up for the

cause of Irish Home Rule, and fight against the monster of Orangeism. Down here in Prince Edward Island the election contest is becoming lively. Our County (Prince) has been for two terms represented by Mr. Yeo, Liberal, and Mr. Hackett, a Conservative, The candidates now are—Yeo and Perry, Liberals, and Hackett and Lefargey, Conservatives. Against Mr. Hackett I have no special charge to make, excepting that he voted against the Home Rule resolution in the House of Commons, and has allied himself to the Orange party of Ontario. Our county elects two members. Messa. Perry and Hackett are Catholics; Messas. Yes and Lefurgey are Protestants. But there is a wide difference between the two Protestant candidates, apart altogether from politics. Mr. Lefurgey is a ficroe Orange biget. Mr. Yeo is a liberal-minded man who has twice voted against the Orange Lacorporation Bill, and for so doing he is now being aboard by a paper that Lefurgey owns. I hope and b lieve that the Catholics of Prince County will not allow Mr. Yeo to suffer because he has voted honestly against the Orange Bill. The record of Lefurgey should prevent any Catholic from supporting bim. Its left the Conservative party in 1876 on the separate school question, and helped to a purely Protestant Government Every Catholic that had in office under the local Government was turned out and kept out. A new school act was passed on the basis of the New Brunswick School law, and the Catholics of Prince Edward Island are denied the privilege of maintaining their own schools. Lefurgey voted for the Orange Incorporation bill every time it came up in the Local House, and even allowed the Orange ensign to be placed over his place of business. And this man has the impudence to ask for Catholic votes. It may be said that some Liberals are equally guilty, but that is no excuse for Lefurgey. Bigotry must be punished whether shown by Liberals or Tory. Mr. Hackett should be ashamed of allying himself wit such a higot. I have voted for Mr. Hackett, and he is not a bad kind of a man. But no honest, selfrespecting Catholic can vote for Lefurgey, who only abandoned the Protestant Government when he found it going to pieces.

Yours truly, A TRUE UKLT. Tignish, P.E.I., Jan. 20, 1887.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

PRACTICAL RESULTS PRODUCED BY THE APPLI-CATION OF TURPENTINE.

R. Munch, proprietor of a drug establishment in Leipsic, Saxony, publishes a remedy for diphtheria which has had surprising success. He urgently presses all physicians to try it for the benefit of all prients suffering from the disease, and also requests the press to publish

He says: My little daughter, seven years of age, has had diphtheria twice within some weeks, with severe fever, about 105 degrees Fahrenheit. We gave with great success recti field oil of turpentine folcom terchinth no rectificutum). Dose, one teaspoonful in the morning

and the same in the evening.
Adults should take one tablespoonful. After ward drink a little lukewarm milk to allay the

burning in the throat.

For chi'dren the second dose can be mixed with milk, which will render it easier to take. The result is really marvellous. The inflan. It I mation of the abnormal diphtheretic spots in the

mation of the abnormal dipinting residence in the throat grows lighter at the edges, and in this way they gradually shrink until in twenty-four hours they disappear entirely, leaving no sign.

To quiet the inflamed tonsils the throat was gargled at first overy two hours, and then every three hours, with the following gargle: One ounce chlorate of potash to forty ounces distilled

This remedy has been used with perfect satisfaction, both by adults and children, not one case ending fatally. The Milwaukee Volksblatt quoted this remedy from a German paper, and afterward received a letter from a subscriber in Mitchell County, Iowa, saying that a child in the writer's family was attacked by diphtheria, treated by local physicians and died; then four members of the same family were similarly attacked, treated by this remedy and I am hapy to tell you all recovered.—

THE BEST TAKEN.

"I had dyspepsia for a long time. Was en'tirely cured by two bottles Burdock Blood Bitters. The best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system I had ever taken." F. P. Tanner, Neebing P.O., Ont.

Perhaps of all sombre paths that on which we go back after treading it with strong resolution, is the one that most severely tests the fervor of renunciation.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure! It has no equal for removing these troublesome ex-crescenses, as many have testified who have 5. tried it.

Men do not become penitent and learn to abhor themselves by having their backs out open with the lash; rather, they learn to abbor the lash, -Eliot.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,

AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

a limited number of advertisements of ap-royal character will be inserted in "THE TRUE provad Character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS at 16c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line cach subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts of application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to acced 10 lines). Ordinary notices of hirths, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1885

CANADIAN wheat is now quoted at 84 center per bushel. It was worth \$1.50 in Mr. Mackenzie's time, and the Tories said they could and would raise the price. Farmers should ask Tory candidates why this is thus?

THERE will be an eclipse of the sun on the 22ad. The celestial event will be in keeping with what will happen to the Tory party on the same day.

EVIDENTLY Sir John expects to be defeated. Situations and positions on the bench, in the public service, and seats in the Sen ite. are all being rapidly filled. He never did so before on the eve of a general election.

It is astonishing how many Tories are Home Rulers now, who would not hear of Home Rule a year ago.

> When the Irish vote is wanted, Home Rule is vaunted. Home Rule is unheeded.

Born candidates in Algoma-Mr. Dawson, Tory, and Mr. Conmee, Liberal, are Catho lice with a difference. The former is an anti-Home Ruler, the latter is an out and out Home Ruler. Mr. Conmee is an enterprising resident. Mr. Dawson is a speculating outsider. Mr. Conmee ought to win,

Is we may believe himself, Sir John intends to retire, or abdicate after the elections. In his reply to the tender of nomination for Kingston, he writes :- "If on this, possibly the last occasion on which I may ask for the support of any constituency, you can conseiously give me your support, I shall be deeply grateful."

MONTHEAL tendered a magnificent reception to the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues on their return from Quobec last evening. The Premier's address was every way worthy of the occasion and gave a fair Indication of that broad Liberal, national spirit which we are led to believe will be the distinguishing characteristic of his administration.

SIE C. TUPPER is in one respect a proper successor to Sir John Macdonald. He hates the Irish, has "no confidence in the breed." in fact, and opposes Home Rule. While holding the position of High Commissioner he had the impudence to speak, as the representative of Canada, at a public banquet in London against Home Rule for Ireland Such is Mr. J. J. Curran's new leader, whom Irishbmen are asked to support. What do they take us for !

MR. Mowar will adjourn the Ontario House till after the Federal elections. There will also be a month's adjournment of the Quebec Legislature. Thus the Federal enemies of Provincial rights must face two powerful and successful governments, whose implacable hostility is but an outcome of the instinct of self-preservation against Casarism and centralization.

The Journal of Commerce, a strong protectionist organ, and a recognized authority in its special sphere, says :- " So far as can at present be judged no radical change will be made from the present national policy, no matter what party may be successful at the polls, and consequently the result of the election will have but little disturbing effect on the current of general commerce."

enough money for railways owned by themselves to have cancelled it! The private interests of these two brilliant gentlemen were ar more important in the eyes of the Government than the interests of the people of Montreal.

A LARGE manufacturing concern is reported to have subscribed \$5,000 to the Tory election corruption fund lately and the week following reduced the wages of their hands ten per cent. to make up for it. This is a very suggestive incident for the workingmen to ponder over. In this way the earnings of the poor are practically appropriated for the beseat party purposes. A more disgraceful act of dishonesty, meanness and oppression could not be perpetrated. But it will have the effect of defeating the intended purpose, for the workingmen will express their sense of the employers' conduct through the

While some persons are elequent in the advocacy of sectional representation, they fail to observe that the object sought is often attained by taking a course directly opposed to their pet theory. For instance, there are counties in Quebec where the French are largely in the majority, yet they send English-speaking Protestants to represent them in Parliament. They say, with perfect truth: that such a representative is more scrupulously careful to please his French constituents than a Frenchman would be, and that, in fact, they are better served than if they chose one of themselves. Experience has proved the soundness of this view, which we commend to the anti-French Tory Mail, who may find it difficult to fit with its theory of French-Canadian exclusiveness.

THE HON, PETER MITCHELL.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell is again in the field. He is contesting his old constituency down by the sea. Well, we wish him good luck and success. As proprietor of the Montreal Herald, the people of Canada owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Mitchell which those of them who can should repay at the ballot box. That paper has championed our cause with an the Irish people of Montreal. It has been for Home Rule up to the handle-Home Rule as Gladstone and Blake understand itand for that reason, as well as others, our friends in Northumberland should cheerfully give him a helping hand. He has, too, been on all questions affecting our people impartial, and that, too, at a time when it was not so popular to befriend us as it is to-day. The fact of his opponent being an Irish Catholic amounts to nothing. Better-far better-to have a Protestant who is a Liberal than a Catholic who is a Tory. The Irish Catholics of Ottawa have said so by voting for a Protestant Reformer instead of a Tory Catholic. The vote on the Home Rule question proved that. The Irish Catholic Tories came to "heel" when Sir John ordered them, and voted against the Blake resolution. The Irish Tories, Catholic or Protestant, obey their party chiefs, and do just as Sir John and his Orange faction desire Mitchell is the man for Northumberland-he has proved himself our friend, and one good turn deserves another, our people should give him a helping hand.

A NOTEWORTHY fact in the present election contest is the outspoken condemnation of the tactics of the Tory party by bishops of the Catholic Church and leading Protestant clergymen. On a recent occasion, Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, said to a Globe reporter :-"I authorise you to say that I, as a "Bishop, would consider it most ungracious on my part to encourage my people to vote against the Reform party, who so honorably, and in spite of such grievous temptation to join the No Popery crusade, sus-" tained us and our Catholic rights in the " recent terrible struggle with the demon of " bigotry."

Rev. G. M. Grant, Principal of Queen's University, recently declared : - "We must "choke bribery, or be choked. Pacific scandals or the insolent purchase of a province with the intent to purchase the country, local railways to purchase counties " in detail, blind shares, or the purchase of members of parliament, have all been "dofended. As well defend Sodom!"

The St. Catherine (Ont.) News, edited by distinguished clergyman, says to its readers :- "We implore you to lose sight of everything but the election of a representative to follow the lead of Edward Blake. Everything else is of less consequence. The country first, and other issues afterward. What would the other issue be worth without a country? Up and at them!"

Such are the views of the religious teachers of Canada, Catholic and Protestent, and they express the convictions of all good men of every faith. As they have spoken so will their people speak on the 22nd. The Government is already condemned, the day of polling is simply the date fixed for the public execution of a criminal Ministry.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

Is it not time some legislation were enacted to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful disclosures that come from Quebec? It is reported on good authority from the provincial capital that the defunct ministry has left behind them a treasury swept clean of the last cent and a large amount of accumulated liabilities and the overdrawn subsidy of \$525,-000 dissipated. What a characteristically final bouch we have here of Tory Government. They have absolutely left nothing that they could carry away! With recent revelations of Tory methods of Govern-THE Government could not find ways or ment before them the people of means to relieve Montreal of the burden of this province may understand how the channel debt. Yet two Ministers of the thoroughly they have been skinned by the be advised of the fact that a large portion of the Crown—Pope and Chanless—store to the channel debt. Crown-Pope and Chapleau-alone secured successive Tory ministries they have blindly laboring men in this Province at present are

kept in power so long. And, as it was at Quebec, so is it at Ottawa. . We know from their own statements that the federal treasury is over six millions of dollars wors, than empty, while the liabilities are in the leighborhood of three hundred millions of delars. Every member of the ministry has madehim. sell a millionaire at the expense of the public. And when they are driven from power in a few weeks, as their i.iends were expelled at Quebec the other day, they will leave the Dominion with neither money, .10r and, goods nor chattels.

But imperative justice will require a the head of the coming Government of Mr. Blake that an act of impeachment be passed, and the men who have violated their ouths of office, robbed the treasury and stole the national resources, brought to the strikest account, compelled to disgorge their plunder and punished as robbers everywhere are minished, when their guilt has been established.

The late provincial government having made a clean sweep in one way, it now only remains for their successors to finish the work. Let a natural sequence of events iollow and make the horde of boodlers and bloodsuckers, who have been left behind by the late ministry, follow their patrons. The old regime must be abolished root and branch, if good government is to be placed on a stable foundation.

TORYISM IN CANADA.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to a Glasgow paper, says : " There are many oircumstantial differences between the cases of Canada and Ireland, but within and under them there is a strong analogy. In the main they have the same friends and foes. Toryism has not supported freedom in Canada and resists it in Ireland."

The great English statesman never made a truer remark than this. The history of Torvism in Canada has been that of bitter, uncompromising opposition to constitutional government. Compelled to yield an unwilling consent to popular measures, we have seen how Tory leaders have constantly endeavored to evade the constitution and render migratory the safeguards of popular earnestness that has won for it the respect of liberty. Sir John Macdonald is the personification of that Toryism which is ever ready to make pretended concessions to the public will and secretly work to circumvent them having effect. He has never hesitated to coalesce with men whose opinions he did not share, to carry measures he did not believe in. And when he had thus surmounted the difficulty of the hour he would scheme in various ways to thwart the object sought to be attained.

His policy of centralization, invasion of provincial rights, his atrocious North-West policy, his vindictive opposition to Home Rule, his establishment of monopolies, his efforts to create a landed aristocracy with all the worst features of the detestable Cromwellian system in Ireland, his taft-hunting and unwillingness to legislate in the interests of the working classes, all go to prove him a Tory of the ante '37 formation, such as described by Mr. Gladstone-enemies of freedom in Cenada and Ireland.

TORY COERCION IN CANADA.

is good reason to believe, is being exercised for the luxury of Tory Government enjoyed by Tory employers with their workmen in order to get their votes for Mr. Currun. Every man, no matter what his position may be, should not be interfered with in the performance of his duty as a free man. It i worse when managers of companies in which Liberal capital is invested take upon themselves to use the funds and the influence of the companies to forward the interests of party candidates. If the employers are so anxious that their men should vote straight, let them set apart a portion of the day of polling so that the men can vote without loss of time and earning. When the Franchise Bill was before parliament, the Liberale strove in vain to have the hours of polling extended so as to enable workingmen to vote without loss. The Tories' love of labor was not sufficiently strong to grant the boon. It has been suggested that polling day ought to be made a legal holiday. In France voting is done on Sunday, but that would not be tolerated in Canaga. As the matter stands, however, it would show a graceful and generous spirit on the part of the employers were they to give their hands an extra hour at lunch time to enable them to vote without loss or inconvenience.

LABOR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Below we give a resolution which has been sent us for publication. It speaks for itself, We may remark, however, that the workingmen may see by it how unjust has been the action of the Ottawa Government in allowing Chinese laborers to displace white men on the great national works in British Columbia, But this is only another instance of how Tory promises and pretensions contrast with Tory performances :-

The following resolution passed by L. A. 3107 And Ionowine resolution passed by L. A. 3107

K of L of Victoria, B.C., and endorsed by the
labor organizations of New Westminster, Nanaimo and Vancouver City, has been handed in
by the Sec. of District Assembly 114 of this city
for sublication.

by the Sec. of District Assembly 114 of this city for publication:

Resolved,—That the Knights of Labor and the workingmen of the Province of British Columbia deem it their duty to inform the workingmen in he castern provinces of the Dominion, as to the state of the labor market in this province. Monopolists, Capitalists and a subservient press, backed by the authorities, who here more perhaps than elsowhere, seem ever willing to sid capital against labor, have combined to advertise this Province as a labor field far beyond its capacity. It is well that it should be known that the greater part of the work on the capacity. The side of the work on the capacity of the work on the capacity. Caundian Pacific Railway and also the Esqui-mault and Nanaimo Railway has been done by Chinese coolies; that these works are now completed, and that no other public works of any magnitude are being carried on, or any likely to be undertaken for some time to come. The manufacturing industries of British Columbia are very limited. It is of the utmost

unable to obtain employment; and but very sentative the electors of Glengarry should not tingency, which none but a hide-few can find steady work. We therefore deem repeat the mistake they made four years ago. bound, partisan could contemplate with they mechanics or laborers, not to come to this Province, unless they have sufficient means to employ their own labor; and even then, unless they happen to be experienced fishermen, agriculturists or miners, their success is likely to be very doubtful. We by no means wish to underrate the resources of British Columbia; there are plenty of wild lands, valuable fisheries and rich undeveloped mines, which offer much promise to men of some means and experience; to all others we say keep away, at all events for some time, otherwise not only will you undergo suffering yourselves, but you will make even barder than it is the lot of those who have come before you.

CRIMES OF GOVERNMENT.

The axiom that society is produced by our wants, government by our wickedness; that the former promotes our virtues, the latter restrains our vices, has been reversed by the rulers of Canada. Tory orators and leader writers, addressing themselves to the public, make the extraordinary claim that society is dependent on government, which they endow with the character of omnipotence, while they excuse and defend the auti-social vices which have been encouraged, instead of being restrained by the government whose cause they plead. This mental and moral confusion, so noticeable in journals like The Gazette, is not a matter for astonishment when we reflect that the journalists so bewildered can not possibly escape a condition resulting mathematically from constant attempts to make immoral expedients square with the eternal verities. If the principle be admitted that the public treasury and national estate are the legitimate prey of a successful demagogy, it cannot be long before the pretentious farce of parliamentary goverment will find a corrective in secret drugs or the more open violence of knife and pisto). Indeed, we have not far to look back in the history of the neighboring States or our own annals to find how frequently this portentious exercise of the instinct of wild justice has been resorted to for the righting of political wrongs. Not infrequently the innocent suffer for the guilty, but the world accepts the vicarious sacrifice, and sets to work carnestly to right the wrong which a prudent people would have nipped in the bud.

In political contests, like that which is now surging about us, many of the most voluble, if not the most astute, among those who assume to direct popular thought, endeavor to get down and keep down to what they imagine to be the comprehension of the mulitude. They do not give the people credit for the sume exercise of the faculties of memory and reseon which all men employ in the common affairs of life. The gigantic fact that the present Government have fraudently disposed of hundreds of millions of money, that now stand charged against the country as debt and deficit, is met with the astounding excuse that taxes have been quadrupled and a railway, constructed out of the national resources. handed over to a private company. Did the taxation represent some great achievement, such as the civil war in the United States, by which the nation was purified and consolidated, there would be moral, social and political compensation. But this taxation is merely the post obit payment exacted in advance of their own demise by the demagornes of the hour. It is the price that COERCION of a very improper kind, there | Canada must pay for many future generations by the present generation. In ruder times a wholesome terror of the last penalty restrained to some extent, though not always, the vices of men entrusted with government. In these days a seeming impunity exists for crimes against the people. But as no crime has ever, or can ever, escape that punishment, the people who excuse and forgive the crimes of their rulers by doing so offer themselves and are accepted as the culprits; and on them the punishment descends. In this way the reople of France suffered for having forgiven the third Napoleon. In this way America suffered for the crime of slavery. In this way Eugland suffered for her apostacy. In this way Canada must suffer for condoning the crimes of Macdonaldism.

GLENGARRY.

Gratifying reports come to us from this grand old county-reports which indicate that it will be redeemed and brought into line with the Liberal majority on the 22nd. The recent election of Mr. Rayside for the Ontario House, by which a stronger and popular man was defeated, shows what can be done by work and full discussion of the issues oetween parties. In the present contest the Liberals have the advantage of a just, patriotic cause, the prestige of recent victory, and a first rate candidate. Therefore, when we reflect that Glengarry rejected a candidate so unobjectionable in every way, except politically. as Mr. Kory McLeuban, a great majority ought to be rolled up against Mr. McMaster, who is not only objectionable politically, but also a member of the Boodle Brigade. His alliance with the Orange-Tory No Popery crusaders is in itself an insurmountable ob-

When The Mail, the Hamilton Spectator, Lendon Free Press and many lesser organs of the party to which Mr. cMaster belongs were doing their best to create sectarian strife, attacking the Catholic hierarchy, and heaping obliquy on Catholicity everywhere, Mr. McMaster made no protest, although he must have known how exasperating the bigotted conduct of the Tory press was to the people to whose generosity he owed his seat in parliament. He was too busy attending to his law business, perhaps. But what could the people of Glengarry expect when they send a Montreal lawyer to represent them at Ottawa instead of a resident of the county, who is one of themselves, whose interests are identified with their own, and sonal gain or ambition.

Having had experience of an outside repre- hands of the party leader-a con properties of a blister, and the sor became

In the present election they have an oppor. tunity of sending to parliament a native and a resident of the county in the person of Mr. Purcell-a man who by his own industry and ability has raised himself to a high position of wealth and influence. Beginning life as a poor boy, the son of an Irish father and a Scotch mother, with no adventitions aids to fortune, he furnishes an instance, of which Glengarry has supplied not a few, of what honest enterprise and hard work can do in the battle of life. He is thus a thoroughly representative Glengarryman, unlike his opponent, who has no claim whatever on the county, either by birth, residence or personal interest. We, therefore, hope to see Mr. Purcell elected by a good majority and Glengarry redeemed from the baleful misrepresentation of a joint in the tail of | tility to Irish principles are instinctive, un-Orange-Toryism.

THE FIRST DUTY. Sir John Macdonald has declared that his Industrial policy is in danger should he be defeated in the present contest. But when we reflect on one great, if not the greatest, feature on that policy, analyze it, and find cut what it really is, we are forced to the conclusion that the greater the danger it is in the better for the country. Everybody who has paid attention to public affairs knows that the industry that has flourished most luxuriously under Sir John's administration has been the Boodle industry. The industry by which ministers and their followers divided up among themselves millions of public money in railway subsidies; plundered the national domain and distributed among their outside relatives and friends thousands of miles of territory in timber berths, grazing lands, mining claims, etc.

This is the industry that is in danger. No wonder there should be terror in the Torv camp, for never since the discovery of America has there been such a saturnalia of reckless rascality. As well might the burglar, swindler and thief complain of the policeman interfering with and endangering his industry in robbery, as Sir John and his pals object to Mr. Blake and the Liberals arresting them and bringing them before the tribunal of the people.

in ordinary political contests there have usually been questions of policy that held the foremost position in the popular mind in judging between parties. Such are not absent from the present contest, but they are, to a large extent, overshadowed. thrown into the background, by the necessity of dealing aret and foremost with the gigentic crimes of wholesale public rolbery and corruption, which are not only charged against the party in power, but proved against them by the most ample and convincing evidence. Under these conditions, the usual courtesies of political life no longer apply. It is plainty impossible to treat a thief otherwise than a hief deserves to be treated. But when he impudently sets up a claim to honesty of character and asks to be put in a position of trust, no language can be too severe in expostions officials, nepotiats, and all the brawling brood of Ottawa Ministerialists?

progeny of Macdonaldism must be overcome in civil society for suppressing thieves and posed in them by the people to the most corrupt and dishonest purposes. They are pubout mercy. The stabilty of our institutions, Sunday, said :- "The life of the country, the the duty of all is clear."

MONTREAL CENTRE.

In this electoral division more than in any Here, more than in any place outside Ireland, the direct issue is presented. Beupon in the most solemn manner to make a Montreal for the cause of Irish freedom.

Mr. Curran was chosen by a very large majority to represent our people in Parlietrust, were it thought that he would become Trismagistus of political quackery, came a political trimmer and an apologist for the forward with its infallible remedy hereditary, implacable enemies of Ireland. for putting an end to all evils by set-Mr. Curran and what friends he has left may | ting aside all economical laws and setting up find, or rather seek, palliation for the offence a new and perfect code in their place. Macwith which he stands charged, by pleading | donaldism triumphed. The great panacea that he was elected as a Conservative. This was applied, the patent plaster was put on who is acquainted with their wants and not is an immoral excuse, inasmuch as it implies, the backs of the people. As in the case of likely to make his position subservient to per. if accepted, the absolute surrender of confederation, the remedy proved worse than representative responsibility into the the disease. The plaster developed the

patience. In the struggle of parties members of parliament are, sometimes required to do things which party alone car excuse, but there is, and there must always be, a limit to this sort of subserviency. Each individual member must be the judge of that limit. But the habit of discipline, we know, becomes fixed after a time, and men learn to substitute a spurious loyalty to party for the true loyalty to principle. It was this unfortunate twist in the grain of his political character which betrayed Mr. Curran, along with other Irish followers of Sir John Macdonald, into perpetration of the unpardonable offence of voting against Home Rule.

Looking over the list of those with whom Mr. Curran voted on that ever memorable occasion we see the names of men whose hosreasoning, implacable. Men are known by the company they keep, the world over, and the fact that the man who represented the Irishmen of Montreal was found speaking and voting with the enemies of his people when every sentiment of honor, patriotism and duty exacted a contrary course of action, is in itself irresistible proof of his unworthing

We know that Irishmen are loath to be severe with one whom they have known so long, but unless they are prepared to aban don the cause for which so many have sacrificed all that men value most dear, they cannot forgive or condone open, flagrant treachery to that cause. Does Mr. Curran own the franchiae of Montreal Centre that he should prostitute it to the service of a party leader, in direct defiance of the wishes of those who placed it in his keeping? Every consideration is but as chaff before the wind compared with the inexorable command of the Irish people that there shall be no paltering, no trimming, no shrinking, from the principle of Home Rule pure and simple. The eloquent words with which Mr. Blake stigmatized the " ifs" and " buts" in the emasculated resolutions of 1882, should have taught Mr. Curran how thin was the ice on which he was standing. He should have known that it was but a filmsy covering over the surging current of Tory hatred of the Irieh that boiled below. Perhaps, now that it has given way, and he is being awept by the torrent into the abyss where political wrecks are lost forever. he realizes his error. It is but natural that he should struggle as long as he can to keep his head above water; but he is a gone man, all the same, even without waiting for the cataclysm of the 22ad.

The duty of every Home Ruler in Monttreal Centre, of every Liberal, of every man who despises trimming and double-dealing as such conduct out to be dispised, will be to turn out and work for the triumphant election of Mr. Cloran, who is in this contest the representative of the principles of Blake and Home Rule.

THE IMPEACHMENT FOR MACDON

There can be no mistaking the attitude of the Provinces in relation to Macdonaldism. ing his rescality and hypocrisy. It is im- That term conveys a distinct meaning to possible, as The Globe truly says, to speak | every mind of a system and a policy peculiar gent'y of any or all of the most corrupt, to the Conservative party, as it is and has cruel, negligent and brezen set of scoundrels | been controlled and directed by Sir John who ever maladministered and plundered an | Macdonald. Dazzling and dishenest, with unfortunate country. What but the plainest | no fixed principle except determination to terms can describe the horde of boodlers, cling to power, Macdonaldism is a synonism briber:, fraudulent trustees, charter sellers, for reckless unscrupulousness and immeasurland grabbers, rotten pork contractors, licen- able exaggeration. The speeches of the Premier and his lieutenants just before and since confederation are full of ecstatic de-Before anything can be done, all these evil scriptions of the magnificent results that would follow their management of affairs. and crushed. The same necessity that exists in them may be seen pictures before which the brightest dreams of the swindlers now demands the punishment of millenium fade into commonplace. Sober the men who have perverted the trust re- reflections on the actual condition of a poor population, sparsely scattered over a wide area of loosely knit provinces, were scouted lic enemies more dangerous than pirates and as almost treasonable. We were told that b-igands, more destructive of national life confederation would usher in an era of prosthan the plague, and must be handled with. "perity and greatness unprecedented in the history of the world. There was no limit to the character of our country, is at stake. If | the magnificent prospect thus opened up. Canadians would not bring upon themselves | Confederation was accomplished, out as time national disaster and ruin, they must insist | went by the promised glories became more on the purification of government and its distant, and at last were lost in the gloom of restoration to the paths of truth, honorand just the Pacific scandal. In the cold succeeding tice. As the Rev. D. M. Grant, in the course light of experience and investigation. Macof a sermon at Queen's college, Kingston, last | donuldism appeared in all its naked unliness of fraudulent boastfulness. The building of life of the citizen, depended on the mainten. the Intercolonial Railway had given a hint of ance of these principles, and in view of this how a party could be kept together, a government maintained and great fortunes secured. Hence arose the Pacific Railway scheme. But the failure of confederation to cenfer the promised benefits, and the misgovernment that distinother constituency in the Dominion the guished Macdonaldism in all departments of steadfastness of the Irish in Canada to the state, had shaken public confidence. In face cause of Home Rule will be put to the test. of impending defeat, a desperate effort was made to bribe the constituencies with money procured from Sir Hugh Allan. The plot tween the candidates, both Irish, both pro- was discovered and Macdonaldism was cast fessed Home Rulers, the electors are called down by an indignant people. Five years afterwards, when the country was recovering choice which will tell to the world the ex- from the effects of a universal commercial detent of devotion felt by the Irishmen of pression, the Macdonaldite spirit of bouncing exaggeration rose again and renewed its old promise to bring about the milienium, if once more trusted with the seals of office. Unment. Had they not relied upon him as an | for unately the people listened to the voice of uncompromising Home Ruler, he would never the charmer, The old story with variations have been elected. Much less would be have of extravagance and exaggeration was repeatbeen endowed with so important, so sacred a ed. Again Macdonaldism, a perfect

Then bleeding was a mass of corruption. tried, then outerisation, and now the pulortunate people are tearing (at their bandages, determined to get them off even should they tear away the skin in the operation.

As confederation developed under Macdon aldism into a saturnalia of political rascality, culminating in the Pacific scandal, so has the same result been brought about by its restoration in 1878, only a thousand times worse. And now Macdonaldiem is up sgain, impeached before the country for crimes without parallel in the history of the worst governed nation in the world.

But this time it appears bloated with enormities, smeared with blood, palsied with terror of judgment, and waiting for forgiveness. All its old bouncing exaggeration is gone. It has no promise to give. Its life is at stake. That is all !

It comes before the people after having dissipated the national resources, created a gigantic debt, rolled up enormous deficits, equandered the revenue. But the men who managed it are all rolling in wealth as millionaires, their relatives and friends to the the public expense, and every province in the | few codfish and mackerel. Dominion, except the one governed by the Liberals, is worse off every way than before

the country is not now in the threes of civil war, it is because the people were too inteltigent to be led into the final pit of infamv prepared for them by the ignoble managers of the Macdonaldite machine. It will be but a few days, we trust, and the detestable incabus which is now hanging like a pall over the land will be banished forever.

SMITH ON INGALLS.

Whatever falls from the pen of Mr. Goldwin Smith necessarily attracts attention. One of the first Englishmen to advocate the national and historical cause of Ireland, his writings have had direct and lasting influence on his countrymen in this respect, and their evident good will to the cause of Home Rule exhibited at recent elections may be largely. attributed to the efforts made years ago by Mr. Smith. He was then the object of abuse and insult, but his statesmanlike forethought is now apparent. It is true that he has now declared his early iews modified, but on the general principle he is still sound. It is not surprising that Mr. Smith's comments on the recent exhibition in the U. S. Senate should have been extensively copied and commented on in the press of the United States. They certainly contain a volume of sarcastic rebuke for the representative swashbucklers and Pistols of the American Legislature, while, at the same time, they give some sound advice on higher grounds. Mr. Smith writes :-

"If any Senator really believes that Canada was more mistaken in his life. Great Britain's popor which binds her to protect the rights of her dependency. Does it not strike Mr. Ingalls as rather remarkable, considering how strong and lasting race peculiarities are, that of two portions of the same race that have only been separated for a single century one should be a mass of ruffianism, cowardice, bullying, insolent and everything else that is vile, while the other has arrived at such a pitch of virtue, civilization, chivalry and urbanity as to produce Mr. Ingalls. For centuries, Mr. Ingalls ears, England has been a sort of devil among the nations. Yet little more than a single century ago the lugalises were Englishmen. Fortunately on the shoulders of Evarts, Vest, the President and Bayard are cooler heads than those of Ingalls and Frye. Nothing is more certain than that, owing to the late extension of the franchise in England, the British Ministry which should allow it to be supposed that it was going into a war with the United States for the protection of Canadian fisheries would have pronounced its own doom.

Owing to the frequent changes of Government and its functionaries, Mr. Smith points ont, the Foreign Minister cannot become well acquainted with the authorities at Washington, and he argues that the British legation there ought to be made a first-class Embassy, as the importance of the sphere is the highest in a matter like this. Mr. Smith says there may be no fault to find with the present British Minister at Washington, but very often a person with whom no fault can be found is not equal to the responsibilities of the position he holds. The Minister representing the Imperial interests at Washington should be equal to the responsibilities of the position. Mr. Smith might have added that the lofty style of diplomacy, such as may be imagined at a Congress of Vienna or Berlin, have not the whole country, and are using it everybeen transplanted to this continent. The where among those Protestants with whom English envoys have always been outwitted they think it will gain them votes. This is by those of the States in consequence of not more clearly understood, perhaps, in the appreciating the spirit of their opponents. upper provinces than in New Brunswick, for The story of Franklin's map, and its designed here the daily assaults of the Tory press on suppression, which caused the present illegal | the Catholic Church and people have driven Maine boundary, is sufficiently familiar and the whole Catholic population into is a typical case. Sharp practice has been opposition. So deeply were these the essence of American diplomacy, and sharp assaults resented that in several counties practioners are needed to meet it. Making where the Catholic vote is large, the Tory the present plenipotentiary an Ambassador would not materially or of itself mend matters. | tions, and Ottowa city rejected a Catholic for While treaties in which Canadian interests the first time since Confederation because ho are more involved than those of Great Britain | was in alliance with the Tory party. The continue to be necessary, it is absolutely desirable that a Canadian statesman of the first Protestant to a Tory Catholic as order should be at the British embassy. If their representative. Much the same he could be, as recently suggested in the issue is presented in Northumberland, and London Chronicle, a Canadian, so much the better.

FISH AND FUTURITY.

The Russian diplomat who found an endless source of amusement in the idea of a nation such he regarded the English parliamentary present contest have taken distinct ground Julilee.

The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose in Parliament all the Catholic Church and The Parnellites will oppose the Catholic Church and The Catholic Church are the Catholic Church and The Catholic Church and The Catholic Church are the Catholic Church and The Catholic Church and The Catholic Church are the Catholic Church and The Catholic Church and The Catholic Church are the Catholic Church and The Catholic Church and The Catholic Church and The Catholic Church are the Catholic Church and The Catholic Church are the Catholic Church and The Catholic Church and The Catholic Church are the Catholic Church and The Catholic Church and The Catholic Church are th onle in the proceedings of the United States, people. Perticularly should the Catholics of

gering bluster about thrashing England and going to war for the conquest of Canada is not only undignified, but foolish. Of course. everybody knows that Senators Ingalls and Free are only trying to make capital with their constituents. There is, however, a common sense method of dealing with this question. Eventually it must come to that. If Americans want to enjoy the advantages of our coast fisheries they must give an equivalent. They will get nothing by threats, but we are willing to be neighborly on fair terms.

Unfortunately past experience of British diplomacy has given the Americans an idea that they have only to threaten war and England will yield to their demands, however preposterous. They think they have only to follow the line adopted by President Polk in dealing with Sir Robert Peel in the and party, Catholics must meet it with a solid Oregon question, and England will back down and leave Canada to her fate. That there is good foundation for this belief cannot be denied. We must, therefore, look the situation square in the face. It will not be through fear of war that England will yield to American demands, but the folly of remotest degree have all been provided for at quarrelling with a great kindred nation for a

When confederation was accomplished England abandoned all pretentions to sovereignty, entering confederation. Stripped of the as opposed to the United States, on this conglamour of fine phrases, Macdonaldism is tinent. She withdrew her troops, dismantled simply a combination of demagagues who, by her Canadian fortification, actually advertised false pretenses, got possession of the Govern- the guns of Quebec for sale in the New York Herald, and gave us plainly to understand The impeachment embraces every form of that we should thenceforth take care of ourcorruption. They have trampled public selves. A party, unhappily dominant in hoser in the dirt of partisan conflict, and if Canada, refused to follow the path of national advancement then indicated by the wisdom and necessities of the empire, for it is manifest that England cannot, with all her power, and supposing she were perfectly willing, supply an army and navy to defend the wast natural and imaginary frontiers of the Deninion. The Americans know this, and that knowledge is at the bottom of their aggressiveness. Hereditary hatred of the United States is an instinct in the Tory party of Canada, and bas contributed as much as Yankee greed to present difficulties. Sir John Macdonald and his party are not Canadians. They are exiles in possession of our Government, who look beyond the sea for approval and reward. Their ambition is to obtain titles and social recognition in England, and they transfer thither the wealth they accumulated in the pursuits of political adventure. Were Canada governed under Liberal auspices, the national idea would be developed rapidly and on lines that could not rouse the hostility of the great Republic.

The first article in the Liberal faith is the right to negotiate our own commercial treaties. England would gladly concede it. for her position is such, owing to her greater interests elsewhere, that it would be a relief to her Government to be released from all fear of distracting complications on this side of the Atlantic. Thus it appears that out of this fisheries dispute must arise another change in the constitution of this country and in its rein insisting on her treaty rights is instigated by lations to the British Empire and other British hostility to the United States he never nations. But so long as the Tork nations. But so long as the Tory party not reject an old tried friend like Mr.

The speakers were Hon. R. W. Scott, Dr. St.

Jean, Mr. A. F. McIntyre, and Prof. Frawley, who addressed the very large assemblage in the will be resisted, and constant irritation and joint in the Orange-Tory tail wagged by order given. All were well received and cononly concervable motive of action is the sense of remains in power that much needed change Mitchell for one who would be only a small injury to commerce must remain elements of Sir John Macdonald at Ottawa. Catholica disturbance between the two peoples. The | in the West are uniting with the Liberals to bringing of the Dominion more into sympathy get rid of just such false leaders, and they with the genius of American institutions, by look to their brethren in the East to help lifting it to a higher plane of national de- them. velopment, is the work that lies before Edward Blake and the Liberal party. It is a question of home Rule for Canada. But so long as the enemies of that principle are in power, that great object cannot be attained. This, with all it implies, is what Mr. Blake alluded to in his speech in East York when he said :-

"We shall win with the help of all Reformers of all classes; and having so won, we will, by their continued help and with their cordial support, give at last to our common country a broad and comprehen sive, a truly national policy."

THE NORTHUMBERLAND CONTEST.

In this county as in some others, where the Catholic vote is an important factor, the Tories are attempting to play their old game of using the Catholic vote to the detriment of the cause in which our people are most concerned. But they should not allow themselves to be led astray by the false representations of party schemers in alliance with the avowed cuemies of their religion

By raising the No Popery cry the Tories raised a distinct issue with the Catholics of orndidates were defeated in the Ontario elec-Catholics of the Capital preferred a Liberal we certainly look for a like result in the contest between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Adams. The former has proved himself for years the at a meeting to-day, resolved to boycott Ponfirm friend of the Catholic people and an ardent supporter of Home Rule, while the latter is a mere tool in the hands of being governed by a debating society, for the Tories, who in the late and in the guardians have decided to disregard the Prince

the insidious conduct of certain Protestant Tories who go among them, saying something like this: - "Well, I'm . " Liberal Conservative, but I can's vote for Adams, though I can't vote against my party. There are too many of a certain class supporting Adams." It is easy to understand how this sort of talk would affect people who do not see through the deception and the purpose sought. Catholics must be on their guard against these porsons and give no heed to what they say. The same dedge is being worked in other constituencies.

It is much to be deplored that the sectar ian cry should have been raised. We have always condemned it, but since the issue has been forced on us by the Conservative press front. Most particularly should they beware of professional Catholics, who appeal to them for support because they are Catholics, while politically they are the mere tools of the men whose hatred for Catholicity is proverbial. Such candidates only endeavor by appeals to presumed prejudices to reach positions with the sole object of turning them to personal use. No man denounced with more vehemence than Mr. Adams the King-Fraser-Young Government of New Brunswick for forcing the non-sectarian school law upon the people, while Mr. Adams knew that Mr. Young was the chief factor the school law side in the deplorable Caraquet riot. It was the sympathy that Mr. Adams succeeded in creating for himself and Mr. Gillespie (a Protestant who fought for the Catholic view) which secured the return to the Assembly of both in 1878. And yet, without even consulting one Catholic supporter and with most indecent haste, as if he feared a more worthy man might be offered the position, Mr. Adams abandoned Mr. Gillespie and accepted the bribe of a seat in the Government with Young and Fraser, whom he had so lately and so warmly denounced.

But this is only one instance of his many acts of inconsistency and of the blots on his record. The wonder to us is that the Catholics of Northumborland do not openly repudiate him, as the Catholics of Ottawa repudiated Mr. Baskerville, and as the Catholics of Montreal will shortly repudiate Mr. Curran.

At election times Mr. Adams is very assiduous in paying court to his co-religionists, while at other times he intimates to his them socially. In fact, he belongs to a class "You astonish me," said my friend. "Po fession, and who should be sternly rebuked by the people they try to mislead and misrepresent.

But it is evident that Mr. Adams fears defeat or he would have resigned his seat in the Local Legislature, as he declared he would some time ago. He clings to the local sest knowing or expecting he would be defeated in an attempt to regain it should he resign. The proverbial wolf in sheep's clothing was a model of consistency compared to a candidate like Mr. Adams, and we do

THE CHOICE OF THE WORKINGMEN.

Mr H. J. Cloran Endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council as Labor Candidate for Montreal Centre.

At a special meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Montreal, the question of endorsing a candidate in the labor interest. for the representation of Montreal Centre in the Dominion Parliament, was thoroughly discussed and definitely acted upon by that body. The Council resolved to endorse and support Mr H J Cloran as the labor can idate and adopted the following resolutions : Moved by Eugene O'Rourke and seconded

by P. A. Duffy, that:
Whereas, Mr. H. J. Cloran is a candidate for the electoral division of Montreal Centre

in the coming Federal elections, and Whereas, Mr. Cloran has given indisputahis proof of honest convictions on the question of labor reform; and has rendered valuable services to the cause of organized labor, and the working classes generally, by his fear less and judicious advocacy of that cause in the public press and elsewhere : and whereas, Mr. Cloran's past record of service is the best guarantee of his faithfulness to the labor cause in the future as the representative of the working classes in the wider sphere of Parliamen', therefore resolved, that this Central Trades and Labor Council, representing the different labor organizations of the city. look upon Mr. Cloran's candidature in Mont. real Centre with warm favor, and accept and endorse him as a candidate fit and able to represent the workingmen in the Pauliament

of Canada, and
Resolved that this council do therefore pledge Mr. Cloran its heartiest support, and that all labor organizations and friends of labor generally to ensure his election by working earnestly and actively on his behalf in the coming electoral contest; and further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the press for publication.

LATEST NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5 .- New Ross rate payers will continue to withhold their rates as long as the Board of Guardians appointed by the Governent holds control. Their arrears amount to

£8.500. The Younhal branch of the National League, sonby and his agent for the eviction of Fleming. who employed many hands who are now without work.

The Middleton and Clonakilty boards of

projects relative to the l quor traffic in Ireland conste regarding the fisheries dispute. Swag. Northumberland be on their guard against served for an Irish Parliament.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER:

I From our own Correspondent:) ... OLTAWA, Feb. 4. -Mr. Poupore, M.P.P., for Pontise, to whom the discipline of opposition will be of immense benefit in toning down a

somewhat unreasoning and unreasonable fierceness of partizanship, passed through this city yesterday on his way home from the field at Quebec, where his party suffered so disastrous a defeat. I have no particular object in mentioning Mr. Poupere, expect to remark upon. THE CONSTRACY in which he took part after the Taillon machine

was apset, with others not less brilliant and worthy than himself he labored to prevent the entrance of a representative Protestant into the Cabinet of Mr. Mercier. He only succeeded, so I have been told, in persuading Hon. John Bryson against accepting a place in the ministry. If so the Hon. John was what some people would be coarse enough to call a fool. Any way, I fancy, that had he the chance again he would jump at it. The only object sought by the conspirators was the very small satisfaction of being able to shout through the country that no Protestant would enter the Mercier Cabinet. But they made a great mistake. A good, sound, solid, Scotch Protestant Liberal took the position. An anecdote is told here of Mr. Ross, apropos of this matter. At a meeting of the Quebec Bible Society, two clergymen in addressing those present expressed their great regret that no Protestant had been given a seat in the new local cabinet. When they had finished, Mr. Ross rose very sedately and said: "I am a Protestant and vice president of this Bible. Society and I am a member of Mr. Mercier's

Congratulations were in order and

PROTESTANT SENTIMENT WAS SATISFIED After a while Protestant and Catholic, English and French, Irish and Scotch, White and Black, all men in fact, will find that the Liberal party everywhere in the Dominion is one of justice to every class. It will not be a panderer to prejudices, nor seek, like the Tory party, to keep the people divided into factions in order to rule them by a demagogy.

Tory partisans, as the certainty of defeat be comes every day more apparent, are deve oping a ferocity perfectly vulpine. Nothing is sacred from their attacks, and the most atrocious lies are put in circulation. A curious incident, illustrating the utter recklessness of the Macdonn!dite PROFESSIONAL SLANDERER

occurred in one of our city hotels here yesterday. A well known Liberal and life-long temperance man was at breakfast, when a stranger took the seat opposite him at the same table. A remark about the weather lead to a conversation which soon drifted into politics. Do you know Mr. A of B ?" asked

the stranger.
"Quite well," was the reply.

" He puts up for a great tectotaler ?"

"But I know him. He is one of the most mmoral men I ever knew. You don't say ?'

"I do. And I can tell you that just before made his temperance speech at H—— he took a big horn of brandy. A man who saw him said: 'Surely that fellow is not going to talk temperance.' But he went off, drunk as he was, and spoke in support of the Scott Act. We have got the facts and are going to publish Protestant friends the distaste he feels for them and show up the scoundrel in his true

> you know Mr. A ?"
> "Know him? Guess I do. He is a neighbor "That is very strange. I am Mr. A-

> 1 never saw you before."
> The Tory slanderer collapsed. His jaw fell, and he hastily left the room without saying another word. This is a good illustration of the another word. way personal slanders are cent through the country. But the gentleman whose character was assailed has found out who the stranger is, and is following him up.

A BIG MEETING was held last night in the hall of the Albion Hotel. It was called by the Liberal candidates, Messrs. McIntyre and St. Jean. was a decided success in point of numbers and enthusiasm for the popular cause. Dr. Parnell, hope the Catholics of Northumberland will a relation of the great Irish leader, presided. dually cheered. The ovation of the evening, however, was given to

MR. M'INTERE.

who made a telling speech against the extravaganca and corruption of the government and elucidating the true National Policy advocated by Mr. Blake. St. George's ward, where this meeting was held, generally gives a majority of 200 to the Tories, but judging by last night's meeting it is "loaded up the other way" for the present contest.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANS.

The way the Government is employing members of the Civil Service as election touters and bribery agents throughout the country constutes a great scandal, and shows the crying necessity of a thorough reform. A number of these gentlemen have made themselves very bonoxious and must be prepared to accept the fortune of war when the Government is defeated, as it surely will be on the 22nd. An effective Civil Service bill has long been needed As it ex sts now, it is a sink of corruption. Deserving men have no chance of promotion Ministers foist their relatives and partisans into the best positions and then appoint extra clerks to do their work. At the present moment there are dozens of these officials travelling about the country doing election work for Tory candidates, while the public is paying their salaries dates, while the public is paying their smarred and even their travelling expenses. When Mr. Blake takes hold of the Government, these persons should be dismused on the spot. Liberals have enough to contend against without the public monies being used against them and the Civil Service turned into a huge electioncering machine. Besides, should these men be left undisturted they would act again pre-cisely as they did towards Mr. Mackenzie and herome spies and informers against the Liberal Government. The work of

REFORM AND PURIFICATION must be thoroughly performed and the whole Tory institution, with all its instruments, utterly eradicated, so that their power for mischief may be destroyed completely. It is just as well that the members of the Civil Service, at Ottawn especially, should know their posi-tion and the ground on which they stand. They should mind the business for which they are paid, and keep away from the polls. I am told that quite a number of officials have stated that they will not vote unless they are competted to do so by the heads of departments. Deputy chiefs and chief clerks may act for and force the employes to vote, but should they do so they shall not escape, I trust, the ponalty which political merality demands should by inflicted on offensive partisans. It is now state.

THE ORANGEMEN

be whipped into line to vote for Robillard. I am of opinion, however, that they will not. The implacable side Robillard. of their nature has been too deeply excited against the whole French rac: for them to vote for any one member of it. They say: "You can't trust the _____. They are always combining to bully Sir John." Of course the Orangemen see plainly that Robillard will not get the Freuch vote, and they think they are strong enough to prevent a Frenchman getting in anyway. In this they are wofully in anyway. In this they are wofully mistaken. It is simply impossible for the Tories, fix things as they may, to prevent the election of St. Jean and McIntyre, because they cannot overcome the solid Liberal vote, backed by the mass of the French and Irish which in former elections gave victory to

THE WHOLE POSITION of parties is completely changed. No Tory can be elected in Ottawa in defiance of the French and Irish, combined as thy are

with, the Liberals, in this contest. And as it is in Ottawa, so is it: in all surrounding counties, except Carleton. By the way Mr. Mills, of Tarbolton, is mentioned as an independent Conservative candidate in opposition to Sir Jelm in Carleton. The Liberal, the Catholic and the independent vote could, if properly worked, secure the defeat of the Premier. I still cherish the opinion that Carleton is not a hopeless Tory stronghold. All that is needed is a good local man, organization and work to redeem Carleton.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Among the campaign fly sheets issued by the Tories to mislead the people as to the true nature of the questions at issue in the elections is one addressed to workingmen, which contains more misstatements than usual in such productions. It gives a speech by Sir John Macdonald to the Conservative Workingman's Association of this city. As this fly sheet is pretty sure to be extensively circulated among the workingmen of Montreal, I may as well give the facts. In the speech mentioned Sir John said, speaking of the arrest of the printers at To-ronto in 1872. "Mr. Charman, I happened to be minister of justicelat that time, and in my position as such I advised the representative of our sovereign at once to release those men from prison and let them walk out as free men once more It was clearly established that these men had never been in prison; they had been merely arrested and forthwith bailed, so that it was impossible that Sir John had released them from prison. Sir John, upon this being pointed out to him, tried to make it appear that he was

SPEAKING FIGURATIVELY as it were, that he meant that he had re-lieved them from prosecution. He said as minister of justice that he sent up a nolle prosequi and stopped prosecutions. Blake's answer put the artiful Sir John in a most ridiculous and undignified position. Mr Blake pointed out (1) that no bill had been found against the printers, and therefore a nolle prosequi could not have been entered, (2 only the attorney general of Unterior could enter a note prosequi in such a case, and that the minister of justice case, and that the minister of justice could not enter it, and (3) that there was on record a minute of the prosecuting counsel to the affect that the prosecutions had actually been stopped at the instance of Hon. Mr. Mowat, the attorney-general of Ontario and yet the claim of Sir John that it through his efforts that the printers were released is still set forth in the speech which is being industriously circulated by the Tories. It continues there as memorial of the unveracity of the Tory chieftain, and will be useful in making clear the slight and unsubstantial grounds upon which Sir John endeavors to obtain the support of the workingmen.

A WORKINGMAN.

writing to the Free Press, says :- "The workingmen of the Centre division of Montreal have shown that good sense and intelligence in form ing conclusions favorable to the Liberal standard bearer for that constituency, and which will be followed with advantage by the labor element generally, and of Ottawa ticularly, following in the footsteps of their brothren in the east."

THE CAMPAIGN

is getting hotter every day. In this city the struggle will be intense, for the most astate are at fault as to the strength of candidates. A their convictions when canvassed. But it is evident that the Liberals never had a better chance of carrying this city than at present. Every day the Citizen makes the most imploring appeals to the Tories not to split or plump. This is a fair indication that there must be good reason for the organ to fear that the split in the party is deep and dangerous. There can be no doubt as to the uply character of the division which as to the upry character of an architect forced the strange swap of Mackintosh from the city for Robillard from the county. Either of them would be beaten in his home them would be beaten in constituency, but to change them was preposterous. Mr. Perley's conduct in forcing himself on the Tories and driving Mackintosh out of the field is bitterly resented by the latter's friends. The only thing the Liberals have to fear is the use of money. Old Conservatives who have come over to them express their astonishment at the enruestness of reign of economy so will be inaugurate are spect the Liberal workers who devote their time and for the law, constitutional usages and justice as energies without fee or reward. Among the well. Tories they say money is the constant demand, and if it is not forthcoming no committee can

REPORTS

from all parts of the Dominion continue to mated majority on the total result from 20 to 15! If they go on shrinking in that ratio they will be counting downwards below zero on poil ing day. The great weakness of the Tory party is its want of moral character. Nobody tempts to excuse the Boodle transactions. They are held in the deepest aversion, and the feeling that a change is impending deepens the senti ment against the Government.

RIDEAU.

MARCH OF THE " BOODLE BRIGADE."

BY "RIDEAU,"

[Song and Chorus.]

The Boodle Boys are bound to win Boodle! Boodle!

Fo rob the country is no sin! Boodle! Boodle! Boo! A timber limit, ranche or mine. Railway charter, cloak ermine. Boodle! Boodle! Boo! Boo! Boo! Bootle! Bootle! Boo! (Whoop it up

ad intinitum. Sir John Macdonald is our king. Boodle! Doodle! He knows how to do the thing, Bootle! Boodle! Boo!

Pile on taxation, raise the debt, Divide the spoils among the set. The country's big and young you bet Boodle! Boodle! Boo! Boo! Boo! Boodle! Boodle! Boo!

We'll dish the Grits, defy the Pope, Boodle! Bordle!

We are the Party of the Rope, Boodle! Boodle! Boo! We will Confederation smash: Of Blake and Mowat make a hash, For votes we have the ready cash. Boodle! Boodle! Boo! Boo! Boo! Boodle! Boodle! Boo!

Then join the gang and take a share, Boodle! Boodle! Just name your price, we'll pay it square,

Boodle! Boodle! Bool We'll stick at nothing. Come along, And swell the chorus of our song, To send the echoes loud and strong. Boolle! Boolle! Boo! Boo! Boo! Boodie! Boodle! Boo!

Borrowing money is gall; paying it back

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, Feb. 2.—There is to be no more fuss and feathers at the opening and closing zere-monies of the Legislature. The cannons will monies of the Legislature. The cannons will not "boom," the scabbards will not "clash," gee-gaws, will be dispensed with and minic grandour will give place to dignified simplicity. And this is as it ought to be. The people's money should not be fritted away in fictitious "pomp and circumstance." The Treasury is enapty, the debt enormous, the floating liabilities large, and to waste a dollar on useless display would be to not in opposition to that accepted axiom of " nubuc office" being "a public prople of the prevince will, I believe, and they will now wonder why the useless display tasted so

HON. JAMES M'SHANE AND THE WORKINGMEN, The Hon. James McShane is already proving humself the poor man's friend. Only two days in office, and he has determined to "prove his boasts," for he has already obtained the consent of the Government to introduce a bill to make the week's wages of workingmen free from seizure for debt. This looks like business. The workingmen have long demanded a measure of this kind, and it is time that they should have it. Nearly every State in the American Union protects the laborer by some such legis-lation as that which Mr. McShane now proposes. These States have protected abor in the interests of the state. Chance, proposes. These States accidenat, or misfortune may throw a poor man hopelessly in debt. The law that allows all, or nearly all, the poor man possesses to be seized for debt is cruel and oppressive. It may drive labor to crime, for poverty is the womb of the prison, and the man who sees his wife and family destitute is a fit subject for temptation all over the world. We therefore welcome the proposed legislation in favor of labor and accept it as an evidence of a better time coming.

ABOUT THE FURNITURE. I told you that a lot of silverware was missing from the Speaker's rooms. There was, too, some furniture that could not be accounted for, but both silverware and furniture have turned; up all right. They were taken in mistake. man who was removing the effects of the late speaker, the Hon. Mr. Wurtele, took the things in mistake, that is all.

THE MONTREAL PROTESTANT ASYLUM. It looks now as if the proposed asylum for Protestant insane in Montreal was to be assisted by the Government. Mr. Alfred Perry has had a promise to that effect. The Government here assured Mr. Perry that the Ministry would at once, on their return after being elected. take measures to assist the proposed institution, and to make it a credit to In this, too, the Hon. James McShane has taken a prominent part, so you see that "the people's Jimmy" is at work. At his old kind work, too, and is doing a good turn when he C3B.

THAT \$595,000. Ex-Treasurer Robertson has made a statement about the \$525,000 that the Ottawa Govern-ment advanced to their "friends at Quebec to enable them to tide over a difficulty." It is now said that \$250,000 of it was paid to wipe out a loan that was coming due and that the balance went to pay claims and current ex-I suppose vouchers will be forthcoming for it all, but in any case the treasury is empty ; the bones have been picked bare, very bare, indeed.

REFORMING THE COUNCIL. The Legislative Council is, at best, a fossil institution. It is a place of retreat for the old figgres of polities. And it is very natural that the Hon. Mr. Me: cier should have cast his eye in that direction, and it is equally natural that the public should have heard something about the result of his scouting. it appears that the Legislative Councillors have been asked to prove their property qualifica-tions! That is a stinger for some of them. And it appears, too, that three or four of the councillors have not yet complied with the day nands of the premier. But they had better hurry up. The Hop. Mr. Mercier is not a man hurry III. to be trifled with, and as he has inaugurated a

QUEBEC, Feb. 4th, 1887. QUEBEC WEST.

prove in favor of the Liberal candidate. Time feall on his side. The boodle transaction and point to a great Liberal victory on the 22nd, the legislative incapacity of his rival, are com The Tory calculators have lowered their estiling more and more to the front as the days go by, and Mr. Greevy is essentially one of the boudlers. Even Grip ranks him with the many who march under that flag. The Cross-Galt contract, the Bai de Chalcur railroad, the citadel drainage, and a host of other boodle transactions, point to the Hon. Thomas Mc-Greevy as a man who goes to Parliament to look after himself "first, last and all the time" as the phrase goes. He gets an odd little job for some of his hangers on just by way of showing what a "good fellow" he is. He throws some of his heelers an odd crumb while he appropriates the big loaf. He is a cute fellow this Mr. McGreevy and he knows the side his bread is buttered on as well as Pope, Chapleau, Caron, Carling, or any of the rest of the brigade. Although he cannot say "boo to a bull's foot," yet he knows how to use his influence as a member of Parliament—a mite for his constituents and a plum for himself. "You bet." In opposition the Hon. Tom will never go to Ottawa. He re-presented Quebec West from '74 to '78, and curng those four years it is said that he never paid a visit to the capital. How true that may be I do not know, but it is certain that he had no boodle transactions in those days. But Mr. Mathew Hearn is a horse of another color. He is an able lawyer, an out and out Liberal, a thorough Irishman and an all-round good man. He would not hang a man for a political offence, ns McGrevy would. He would not support the Cange-Tories in the opposition to Home Rule, as McGrevy did. He would not be as dumb as an oyster, as McGrevy was, and he would be a representative Irishman, something that Mc-Greevy never can be. For these and other reasons the friends of Mr. Hearn believe that he will push Mr. McGreevy to the wall and the Hon. Tom will have to take a back seat for the

MONTGOMERY.

A significant "sign of the times" in the present contest was the address presented to Mr. Bleke, at Brockville, on the 3rd inst., by Mr. John McGill, on behalf of the manufac turers of Brockville:-

remainder of his days.

To the Hon. Edward Blake, Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the late l'arhament of Canada:

Sis.-As humble representatives of that much discussed class, the manufacturers, we her to tender you a most liearty welcome on this the occasion of your first visit to our town. We beg, sir, to assure you that we view with satisfaction your well defined disposition on all matters pertaining to the good of our country. We also wish to assure you that your declaration on the tariff question commends itself to us as that best calculated to develop and guarantee the permanency of our home in-dustries and afford remunerative employment to the laboring classes. Placing, as we do, in plicit confidence in your integrity and ability, plicit confidence in your integrity and ability, we would unhesitatingly place our own and our country's interests in your hands, believing that they will be administered in such a manner as will conduce to the prosperity and welfarcof sll. We beg of you to accept the assurance of our most profound respect. (Signed). The James Smart Manufacturing Co, Brockville, John M. Gill, President; C. M. Cossitt & Bro.; The J. W. Manufacturing Co. Beef Iron and Wine

The J. W. Mann. Manufacturing Cc., limited,
V. R. Marshall, President; Kearns & Marshall, President; C. M. Coisitt & Bro.;
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The J. W. Mann. Manufacturing Cc., limited, President; Coisit & Bro.;
The J. W. Mann. Manufacturing Cc., limited, President; Research Coisit & Bro.;
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The J. W. Mann. Manufacturing Cc., limited, President; Research Coisit & Bro.;
The J. W. Mann. Manufacturing Cc., limited, President; Research

Mercier and His Colleagues Enthusiastically Received.

LAST NIGHT'S DEMONSTRATION.

The New Ministers Escorted in "rimmph to the Bonsecours uni.

Speeches on Behalf of the Popular Candidate, Mr. H. J. Cloran.

Fall Report of the Meeting-Mr. Cloran's Address-Ron. Wilfred Laurier Arraigus the Government at Ottawa-Hon. Mr. Mercier's Brilliant Speech-A Grand Rally.

The arrival of the Provincial Premier, accompanied by two of his colleagues, on Thursday last, was made the occasion of a popular demonstration. Long before the arrival of the train from Quebec the Canadian Pacific Railway station, Dalhousie Square, was crowded with citizens eager to welcome the great Liberal leader, the Hon. Honore Mercier, and two of his cabinet, the Honorables James McShane and Geo. Duhamel. The train was about a half an hour late and the delay served to increase the crowd which thickly lined the revetment wall, overlooking the railway track. About nine o'clock Le Canadien Snowshoe Club arrived with their band. The snowshoers were about 175 strong, in costume. Meanwhile the meeting in the interest of the popular young candidate in Montreal Centre, Mr. H. J. Oloran, was in progress, the old Bon-secours Hall being crowded with a large and representative gathering of the electors of the East and Centre Divisions, and other citizens of the divisions, which event kept many away from the depot who would otherwise have been present.

THE RECEPTION.

The crowd assembled in the railway station in the meantime waited patiently the arrival of the train. Among those present our re-porter noticed the following gentlemen:— The President of Le Canadien, Mr. A. Dorion, I. A. Beauvais, Senator Thibaudeau, W. H. Parent, T. Reaugrand, Thomas Gauthier, Ald. Malone, Dennie Barry, Major Atkinson, Hugh McCroady, J. K. Ward, William Rutherford, E. Barcean, F. A. Quinn, M. Sternbeig, J. E. Deelaurier, N. Larivier, Dr. E Lalonde, Dr. Demers, Arthur Larin, A.

for a general display. The Hon. Mr. Mercier was the first to step on the platform, followed closely by the Hon. James McShane, Hon. Geo. Duhamel, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Hon. Cheer after cheer followed their appearance, while the band played "Vive la Canadienne."

Mr. A Dorion then approached and read an address of welcome, assuring him of the best wishes of the club whatever their political creed. Each of the new ministers was then presented with immense bouquets.

In response, the Hon. Mr. Mercier de-would triumph on livered a short speech in which he expressed prolonged cheers.)

The Ministers then entered sleighs, accompanied by Messrs. Robidoux, M.P.P., Lareau, M.P.P., Lafontaine, M.P.P., Boyer, M.P.P., and other prominent gentlemen. The display of fireworks now increased, and the snowshoers falling into line, headed by their band, started the procession, taking the route up Notre Dame street, to St. Lambert Hill to St. James street and around Place d'Armes Square by Notre Dame. Jacques Cartier and St. Paul streets to the Bonsecours Hall. A large crowd surged around the carriages containing the new ministers, who were repeatedly choered en route. Special displays of fireworks were also made at different points. The carriage containing Mr. McShane was laden with enthusiastic friends.

THE BONSECOURS HALL.

On arrival at the Bonsecours Hall the entrance of the distinguished party was the signal for an evation. The hall was literally packed, and it was with difficulty that the hon, gentlemen could reach the stage. The enthusianm knew no bounds when Hon. Mr. Mercier and his colloagues stepped on the platform, the cheering lasting for several minutes.

THE MEETING.

preside. Among those on the platform were: Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Mr. J. K. Ward, George Horne, James Stawart, J. B. Lane, P. M. Sauville, Carrol Ryan, of Ottawa; Wilsiam Rutterford, L. A. W. Proulx (President), and Messrs. J. C. Dubreuil and H. C. St. Pierre, of the Letellier Club, and several others. While the meeting was awaiting the ar-

rival of the distinguished visitors, Ald. Perreault, the chairman, called upon Mr. H. J. Cloran, the popular candidate, to address the electors.

Mr. Cloran, upon coming forward, was geested with enthusiastic cheers and applause. He was suffering from a severe cold, but revertheless managed to speak at great length, first in French and then in English. After thanking the meeting for the reception accorded him, he expressed the honor he felt in being selected the standard bearer of the Opposition in the Centre Division, and with their assistance he would do all in his power to secure a grand victory on the 22ad for the cause of good and honest government, represented in the person of the Hon. Edward (Cheers.) Now that the dishonest Govern-Blake (cheers) and the Opposition. The ment of Quebec had been removed another Blake (cheers) and the Opposition. The ment of Quebec had been removed another crusade now undertaken by the Opposition in task was at hand, and the Commons and out of it had the hearty the Commons and lout of it had the hearty

range and the control of the first of the fi

ism" must vanish, and the time and place to sacrifice both was at the polls on the 22nd inst. (Appleuse.) Sir John had shown that he had lost the public confidence; and that he House. (Hear, hear.) The present was not a movement against any particular race or creed, or the interests of any race or creed; the movement was perfectly constitutional and based upon justice in so far as it was a movement which was waged against a Government which had done. wrong. Mr. Cloran then gave some figures, showing the expenditure made by the present Government, and said that he condemned such extravagance, because a great deal of the money had gone into the pockets of the boodle brigade. The duty of all the electors present was to condemn the present system of corruption, and this they could help to do by signing against Mr. Curran, ("Oui!") Oui!") a man who had sacrificed the interests of his own countrymen to please a party such as that of Sir John. (Shame.) The speaker then referred to the recent articles in The Mail, and said it was all very well for Sir. John to repudiate any responsibility for them, but the people had their opinions. It was now time to teach a lesson to these fanatic spirits, and to strike a blow as had done Ontario province when the "No Popery cry was raised, and thus teach asalutary lesson the present Government. (Hear, hear.) If they did not do this they would not be men of heart, and they would be wanting in courage and in respect for their Province. All along the line they must condemn the Government: (Applause.) If elected, as he had every reason to believe he would, he would give Mr. Blake a fair and loyal support. Mr. Blake had said at the Queen's Hall that he was in favor of Reform of the Senate and Labor Reform, and if he came into power, as he would (cheers), he would remove all obstructions to the interest of the workingmen in this country. Convict labor must not come in contact with honest labor. (Hear, hear.) Immigration agents and their tactics in getting the Government to spend millions and millions of dollars for pamphlets which were of no use and brought no benefit to the country, must be looked after. He (the speaker) was in favor of the principle to allow labor to organize, and not like Sir John had done in 1872, when he discharged engineers because they wanted to organize. (honte-shame!) He would see that the protective tariff was maintained; that injustices of all kinds were removed; that the affairs of the North-West and the country generally were properly administered ; that the people's money was not used to assist outsiders to enter the country to compete with the workingmen. and that invested capital was protected. He strongly condemued the tactics of his opponent in attempting to induce em-ployers of luber to enerce their employes Masson, Dr. Demers, Arthur Larin, A. players of labor to coerce their employes of Masson, Dr. J. E. Rotiot, H. Boisseau, A. Leblanc, A. Foisy, W. Chenier, Nap. Lalonde, Nap. Cusson, A. Provost, Nap. Cardinal, G. O. Charlebois, E. Martin and Dr. Later Ladac Arthur Larin, A. players of labor to coerce their employes to vote for him. There must be no coercion of the employer over the employe. In conclusion, Mr. Cloran stated that Mr. Curran had been invited to meet him in public meeting, but had declined. (Greans, and Nap. Cardinal, G. O. Charlebois, E. Mar-quette, Dr. Jos. Leduc, A. Goyer, P. H. Valiquette, — Dufresne, M. Heelan, M. Nolan, Hugh Gallagher, Louis Perraul, F. Auley, John E. McShane, W. Durack, Louis Perraul, B. Proprietors to force their employes to support him as Curren had done (honte—shame.) As the train stramed into the station the were. He had no need to go to air was rent with choers. An immense rocket factories to make men vote for him. shot suddenly skywards, which was the signal | When he wanted the popular vote he went before the people. (Applause.) He would be ready to annul all previous engagements to gratify Mr. Curran if he was asked to meet him on a public platform, but he had no Mr. DeBouchervile, Messrs. Laviolette, Berdesire to follow him around through nard, and several other prominent gentlemen. back lanes and alleys and into factories to hear what he had to say. (Hear, hear.) The speaker then quoted two cases of attempted intimidation on the part of Mr. Curran's friends and showed how such acts were only doing him good. The speaker said he was not ashamed of the principles he unheld, and he had no doubt but what they

HON, MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH. Loud ories were now made for Hon. Mr. Laurier, and when the silver tongued orator stepped to the front he me. with quite an ovation. His elequent address had great effect, and his telling remarks against the Macdonald administration were frequently interrupted by applause. He opened by stating that he did not forget that but a few weeks ago he had the honor of addressing the citizens of Montreal in the same hall, and he was grateful for the very enthusiastic reception which was given him then and now. When he had addressed them it was on the morrow of the great triumph scored by Mr. Mercier and the friends of honest government in Quebec. (Cheers.) Then it was that the Government had elected 27 of its supporters and the Opposition 38; then it was supposed that the administration would have had the decency to submit to the popular verdict, but the people were mistaken. Little did they imagine that for three whole months would the beaten Ministry cling to power, and by its friends put into play the most bare-faced attempts of bribery and corruption ever carried on in a free country (shame) to induce the representatives of the people to forget their duties to the electors. Cheers.) The Ministerial organs persisted The meeting had been opened about eight in claiming a majority when everybody was o'clock, Ald. Perrault being called upon to aware that the contrary was the fact. Mr. Jules Tessier, the popular young representa-tive from Portneuf, and Mr. Gagnon, the H. J. Cloran, Alderman Hamelin, Messrs. staunch Liberal member fron Kamouraska. were both slandered in the most indecent manner. (Shame.) The Ross-Tailon ministry had temptors at every door, and when they knocked at Mr. Laroobelle's they were admitted. He was given \$2,000 to betray the trust placed in him. And what did he do? Why, he returned half to his would-be bribers and punished them by keeping the remainder as slight compensation for the insult they had inflicted upon him by considering him capable of such treason as they desired him to commit. (Lenghter and cheers.) So all their attempts had failed, and they waited until the moment when they were constitutionally driven from power. (Cheers.) Now the people of the Province had the Government of their choice, and the Hon. Mr. Meroier had formed a Cabinet which was an eminently representative one. (Applause.) He (Mr. Laurier) was glad to see that faith had been

would triumph on election day. (Loud and

THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT

kept with the National Concervatives and

that they were given a fair representation.

November, 1886 (applause), to bring about and Mr. Chapleau, were unworthy of the conthe downfall of Sir John. He would smain fidence and support of honest, right thinking. the downfall of Sir John. He would remain in the field, and nothing would give him patriotic Conservatives. (Tremendous apgresser pleasure than to be able to give his) plause.) They had violated all their promises wote against Sir John on the floor of the and had sacrificed all the convictions and printed. (Hear, hear.) The present was not copies of Conservatives worthy of the name. ministers were mere tool in the hauds of Sir John, and instanced the fact that in Sir John, who was in favor of maintaining it. (Applause.) He then stated that as he alto them now. Concerning the public expenditure, a crime had been made to the Mackenzie administration because it had increased it by \$44,000,000, for which, however, they were only responsible to the extent of \$9,000,000. The Conservatives had promised to reduce it, and had increased it by \$106,000,000. Last year alone an in-crease of \$12,000,000 had been made, independent of \$3,000,000 expenditure caused by the rebellion. Referring to the Franchise Act, Mr. Laurier said that the Government were really ashamed to own/up the expenditure involved by this inquitous legislation. (Shame.) Already they had appointed 633 new employes under its provisions and had expended \$300,000 for printing the lists. (Cries of shame.) He charged the Government with having maintained itself in power since 1879 for the sole purpose of enefiting themselves and their friends. Many of the members of the House nad been corrupt ed and were now mere slaves in the Gozernment's hands, (Shame.) These members had been bought over by concessions of Crown lands, ranch lines, timber limits, and mining rights. They were no longer free to do their duty. Several of those who had promised to vote down the Government had been unable to do so because they were bound down. (Shame.) Among those who had received concessions and grents of different kinds were Mr. Montplaisir, the ex M.P. for Champlain, who was now forced to retire. (Cheers.) J. B. Daoust, ex.M.P. for I'wo Mountains, who would be defeated. (Cheers.) L. H. Massie, M. P. for Richelieu, who had been driven away from public life. (Applause). F. Vanasse, ex.M. P. for Yamuska (groans and hisses), who siter promising to vote against the Government bad turned over for printing obtained for his newspaper, Le Monde. (Growne.) Hon. J. H. Pope, who, apart from receiving a large bonus for his International Railway, had speculated extensively in the North-West. Sir A. P. Caron (groans and hissea), who had received concessions. Valin, who, he was sorry to state, represented a county not far away from the ratrictic City of Quebec (applause), and E.I. Farrar, the editor of The Mail, who tooeived his salary from the Conservative Association to insult the Catholics of Canada. (Groans) Mr. Laurier concluded an el-quent address by sneering at the idea that the Mail was no longer the organ of the party. The Mail's campaign had the hearty support of Sir John and the Tories of Ontario, and it had been repudiated only for the form. The Mail, in its Isaue of the 5th of January last, published a bust of Sir John, stating that it should be found in the households of all Conservatives. (Jeers.) That showed whether the Mail was in sympathy with Sir John or not. (Applause.) The time had come for the electors of Quebec to drive the Boodle Brigade from nower, and he hoped that on the 22ad of February Mr. Coran

> MR. CARROLL RYAN. Mr. Carroll Ryan, of Ostawa, was then called upon to speak, and said he liked to be a bearer of good news and could tell them that the Liberal cause in Ottawa, supported as it was by English, Irish, French and Soutch, would go to victory on the 22nd. On that day the political capital will send to you a word that will lift high hearts, and these will be words of triumph. From here, the commercial capital, the answer will be sent back, he felt assured, that Mr. Blake would obtain three supporters in Montreal. He was very much pleased to be able to speak in favor of Mr. Cloran. It had been said that the popular candidate was a young man. He was a believer in young men. The young men were the men of the future. In Mr. Cloran they had a young man belonging to and brought up in their city. He was a man of unsullied character and in every way a representative of the people. (Applause.) By returning him they would enter a protest against those who had done things on the floor of the House contrary to what Mr. Cloran would have done were he in their places. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the working classes, he might say that the workingman did not want work only. He looked for what his labor produces. In Western Canada the working-men had given an answer to Sir John by nominating three labor candidates to support Mr. Blake-one from East Toronto, another from Hamilton and a third from London. This was the answer of the workingmen to Sir John, and their determination to see labor established on a broader and fairer basis under Liberal auspices. It was a peculiarity of Sir John, said the speaker, that he did not take us all into his confidence. He worked on us by sections and divisions and on the principle of factions. His was not a Government of the people, it was one that appealed only to our prejudices. Neither Hon. Mr. Blake nor Hon. Mr. Laurier addressed themselves to the passions or prejudices of the people. (Applause.) To the French he gave leaders of his own choosing for the Irish he selected a pliable representa-tive; blind shares secured the Orange dirtorate, and so on. If they looked at the records placed before Parliament, they could see that the Government used their power simply to amass wealth, while they taxed the electors unmercitully. The necessaries of the poor, in fact, were now taxed more than the luxuries of the rich. They were now on the eve of a great change, and the country must be purified of boodlers and Macdonaldism. In conclusion, he made another appeal to those present to support Mr. Cloran's candidarure, and resumed his seat amid applause.
>
> Mr. P. M. Sauvalle also made a stirring and eloquent address, endorsing all that had been said in favor of Mr, Cloran, and urging

would be elected by a handsome majority.

(Great applause.)

HON. MR. MERCIER'S SPEECH. When this outburst of popular enthusiasm

aticks.

ous of seeing an eminent statesmen like must be driven away. (Lond applause.) The ddress. He said that it was with no small life, Blake, a man of principle actuated time had now arrived and he strongly degree of emotion that he had entered Mon-

the electors to organize and work for the

was about to conclude, Mr. Mercier entered

amid great cheering and waving of hats and

by pure motives replace at the helm of specifid to the National Conservative und the Conservative who were still in ministration by the Conservative who were still in ministration and would not conduct tribute country while it was still time. It was still time. Opposition. He considered that the deposition of the Conservative to respute their first from the National cause. When he had ism "must vanish, and the time and place to Conservative to respute their first from the National cause. When he had ism "must vanish, and the time and place to Conservative to respute their first from the National cause. When he had ism "must vanish, and the time and place to Conservative like. by voting for Mr. Cloren, a Conservative like enthusiastically by the patricite citizens of themselves. (Cheers.) Greater joy would be the Ancient Capital. (Bravo Quebec and brought to the Liberal party by the conversion of some aluner than by the persistence of scarcely entered the hells of the Legislature did not merit it anylonger. This was why sion of one sinner than by the persistence of scarcely entered the helis of the Legislature he (the speaker) was now in the fight, and 199 just. (Laughter.) The leaders of the when thirty-six patriots rose from their seats why he started into the fight on the 18th of Conservative party, Sir Hector, Sir Adolph and voted the overthrow of the guilty. Conservative party, Sir Hector, Sir Adolph and voted the overthrow of the guilty and Mr. Chapleau, were unworthy of the con-Government. (Loud applause). It was a fidence and support of honest, right thinking, great spectacle to witness, they who had been in a minority for many years becoming a majority and voting the deathblow to the usurpers then in power. In spite of the rules of the House the citizens who crowded the (Applause.) Mr. Laurier held that the Quebeo galleries cheered the downfall of the Government. It had afforded him infinite pleasure to have been enabled, together with 1878 they had promised the people to do his colleagues, to place in the Speaker's chair away with the Supreme Court, and when an eminent citizen of the Province, a mon of they came into power they had to submit to letters and loyal friend, the Hon. Felix Marcand. (Applause.) As he (Mr. Mercier) had been given carte blanche by his colleagues. he rose ready had addressed them on the leading and enquired of Mr. Taillon if the Province questions of the day, he would merely rofer had a Government or not. That gentleman refused to answer, and the Opposition proclaimed that it had no Government. It was comical, if not sorrowful, to see the condition of these men. They had been invited to go to Spencer Wood for dinner, and they couldn't adjourn the House unless we let them. (Prolonged applause and laughter.) To give the Government another emphatic condemnation, he had opposed the adjournment of the House, which was asked by Mr. Taillon. On a point of order raised by Mr. Gagnon, he (Mr. Mercier) had moved the adjournment of the House. (Applause.) In the evening he had gone to Spencer Wood, and though one of the ministers had told him that they would stay in power as long as they could, he was entrusted by the Lieut. Governor with the honorable task of forming a ministry. (Applause.) On Thursday morning he set to work, and on Saturday the task was accomplished.

A CONSERVATIVE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Mercier then stated he was sorry to say that he had been obliged to contend with a conspiracy among the Protestant Conserva-tives, who did all in their power to prevent him securing a Protestant representative in the ministry. (Cries of "Shame.") Had he formed a cabinet without a Protestant they would be the very first men to 11 ame him. The fair minded Protestant citizens of Queber were aware of the conspiracy, and condemned it as shameful. (Hear, bear.) He (Mr. Mercier) was bound to form a cabinet representative of all nationalities and creeds, and he thought he had succeded. (Cheers.) In the critical position in which he had been placed he remembered a gentleman who had written to him congratulating him on his success and offering assistance when it was needed. He called on that gentleman and said to him, "I have no portfolio to offer you, nor have I a seat in the Legislature for you, but I can find you one in the Legislative Council." "That will do, he answere, I am with you." That gentleman is one of the most liberal-minded Protestant citizens in the province—the Hon. David Ross. (Great applause) it was not for him to eulogize his Cubinet, but he could say that he had surmounted all obstacles, and that the new Cabinet was an honor to the province. With regard to his ailies, the National Conservatives, he thought he had kept his word. (Applause). He had not forgotten three of the most prominent among them, Mesers, Pelletier, Dahamel and Garneau. Mr. Dahamel had been defeated by fanaticism; the Liberals of Iberville elected him as their representative. (Applause). The Hon. Mr. Remillard, the only Liberal in the Legislative Council, has resigned his seat to make room for the Hon. Mr. Garnesu. (Loud applance.) An hour phrasoology of the curse was, 'By the authorafter Mr. Garnean was sworn as a member of the Cabinet Council, he had offered Apostles and Martyrs, and all the saints in a portfolio to Mr. Pelletier, but that gentleman had generously made way so as liberties, and, secretly or openly, by deed, not to embarrass him. (Applause.) word or counsel, do make statutes or observe He would ask the Liberals of Montreal if them being made, against said liberties, are they approved his action. (Great cheering.) Mr. Gagnon was loyal and a hard worker. and had been taken in to represent his district. The Treasury had been given to Mr. Shehvn, one of the best men for the position in the Province. (Applause.) And the Irish representative was Mr. McShane. (Treniendous applause and oheers for Mr. Mc-Shane.) Mr. McShane had always been a stant h friend in the darkest days. (Cheers.) With characteristic generosity Mr. McShane had offered to make way for another, but he would not allow him to do so. (Applause.) The Irish people were entitled to a representative and he had been given an important portfolio. (Applause.) The Hon. Mr. Turcotte had been taken in to represent the district. (Applause.) The task was now completed and the Cabinet would now set to work to meet the House and he had no doubt but that it would meet with the approval of the people and the majority of both Houses. Applause.) Now that the national honor was avenged at Quebec it must be avenged at Ottawa. (Cheers.) The guilty ones have been punished at Quebec; those of Ottawa must come next. He hoped the Centre Division would elect Mr. Cloran by a large

majority. (Cheers.) For his part he would come and cast his ballot for Mr. Cloras, and he hoped all right thinking men would do the same. (Tremendous cheers.) HON. MR. M'SHANE. Hon. Mr. McShane, on coming forward in esponse to loud calls, received an ovation, He thanked the meeting for their kind recep-tion, expressing his satisfaction that the same feeling existed at Montreal as at Quebec. The province now had at its head a man who was a credit to the French Canadians and to the country at large. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) felt that the Irish Catholics were concred in having a representative in the Cabinet, especially as the portfolio placed at their disposal was one of the most important ones. (Cheers) Although he intended watching their interest the people could rest assured that he would do his duty to all classes. In a few days more the boodle press which had done all it could to defeat the popular will, would be attended to (applause). Though he would stand by his countrymen or all occasions, he would not forget he was the representative of all classes. (Cheers.)
Owing to illness, Hon. Mr. Duhame left

the hall early, not being able to speak. After a short address from Mr. Lemieux, of La Patrie, the meeting closed with cheers for Hon. Mesers. Laurier, Mercier and the popular candidate, Mr. H. J. Cloran.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are particular ly recommended to persons who have to pass their lives in confined and crowded places; huntheir lives in conined and crowded piaces; nundreds of thousands of our fellow creatures toil from morning until evening in factories and workshops to the detriment of their health, and the deterioration of the race. They suffer in consequence from indigestion, flattlence and want of appetite, and these complaints, if negative the state of t the deterioration of the race. They suffer in consequence from indigestion, flatrience and want of appetite, and these complaints, if neglected, bring about recrousness and failure of the vital powers. Holloway's remedies can be used by such sufferers to their very great advantage, as they are mild in action, and certain in their effects. No one nied therefore lose a day's work when using them, a matter of consequence to those whose daily bread depends on daily toil,

NOTICE:

Notice of Dame decarea.

All Sheehado, of Oscoda, Mich, writes: I have

Obtain a bill of divorce from her sushand, will and then the polymphone about the character.

Notice of Dame decarea.

Notice of Dame decarea downfall of the Uttawa Government. As he

BE-POLICED IRELAND.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an editorial comment, says :- 'The word 'priest-ridden' is not unfrequently applied to Ireland. Would not 'police-ridden' be a more appropriate one to a country where the proportion of the Roman Catholic clergy is as to 1,178 of the Roman Catholic laity, where the proportion of police is 1 to 236 inhabitants of that denomination. The law of the land would appear mathematically to be better enforced than the law of God. Yet the people are more firmly attached to their faith and its ministers than any other race on the face of the globe. In 1881 the pro-portion of policemen to the population of Ireand was 1 to 308. As members of the army and navy are expected to assist the civi force in case of necessity, coastguerds having anecial duties to perform in securing compliaves with the law, we find that the civil, mil tiry and naval torces combined give a proportion of 1 to every 208 residents in Ireland. On the other haus, there is but one minister of religion (without distinction of creed) to every 735 inhabitante. However, the most practical way of illustrating the abnormal activity of the law in Ireland is to confine our figures to the total number of males between fifteen and seventy years of age, on the principles that it is only between those ages and among that sex we may look for effective law-breakers. We then find that there is one policeman to every eighty-nine possible offenders, or taking the united service into consideration, 1 to 311. Surely a happy exposition of the mutual relationship between the governing and the governed.'

OBITUARY.

Drummendville has just lost one of its most respectable citizens in the death of Mr. James Meagher, at the age of 68. This excellent gentleman was during his life a real representative of that race of men rapidly becoming extinct, viz., a true Irish Catholic. Long will the remembrance of his sterling virtues and qualities as a citizen be cherished in Drummondville. Mr. Meagher was brother-in law to the Mesers. McCaffrey, the great lumber merchants of Nicolet. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. One of the latter is Dr. Hugh Meagher, of Windsor Mills, and another Mr. J. C. Meagher, of Sherbrooke, -Com.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

There could be no offer more fair than that of the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy if it fails to give satisfaction on fair trial for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and all painful complaints.

"THE WORK OF A CATHOLIC ARCH. BISHOP."

Some time ago we remarked that more was eccomplished for the libertics of English speaking peoples by Archbishop Stephen de Langton and the Catholic Bishops and nobles who wrested the Magna Charta from King John at Runneymede than by any subsequent revolution. How dear to the hearts of once Catholic England were the principles embodied in this precious document may be seen by the following article, taken from Monday's Daily News, entitled, "Modern Charter

Breakers':
"The veneration in which the principles of the Magna Charta were held in England is well illustrated by certain ceremonies which were appliently observed in the days before the Reformation. Twice a year, as history informs us, in the great Hall of Westminater, in the presence of British royalty and nobility, the Bishops in their pontifical robes, by the light of the burning tapers, pronounced the greater excommunica-tion against those who infringed the provisions of that instrument. The ity of the Almighty God, and the blessed accursed and sequestered from the company of Heaven and the Sacrament of the Holy Ghost.

"Such a curse to-day probably would not inspire the terror it did six hundred years igo. Yet it is interesting, as showing the sanctity with which, even in middle ages, the butwark of liberties was regarded. It was with regard to this curse of the Charter-breakers that the gentle William Penn said : 'I am no Roman Catholic, and little value their other curses; but I would not for the world incur this curse, as every man deservedly does who offers violence to the fundamental freedom thereby repeated and confirmed.

"Centuries have rolled away since that curse was last pronounced, yet the principles of that document have survived the ages, and inspired the civilization of a new world. However little or great weight may be attached to ecclesiastical anathemas, the spirit that invoked Omnipotent wrath upon all who dared to infringe popular liberties is as inspiring tolay as it was in the thirteenth century. Portland Catholic Sentinel.

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as My trouble was caused by obstinate continuation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson, of Gorrie, Ont.

PLEASED WITH PARNELL.

LONDON, Fcb. 2 .- The Liberals are pleased with the Parnell amendment to the address. considering it moderate in tone and skilfuliy worded. The Chamberlain group will hold aloot from the division on the amendment.

OUICK RELIEF. "One bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cured me of a sore throat and loss of voice.
One trial relieved me when all other medicine failed." Miss J. McLeod, Belfountain, Ont.

The harder problems of our life have changed less than our manners; we wrestle with the old sorrows but more decorously.

HORSFORD'STACID PHOSPHATE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Imitations and counterfeits have "gain appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it. Jest not at those that are simple, but re-

member how much thou art bound to God who hath made the wiser.—Sir W. Raleigh. Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremb-lings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness

are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made special y for the blood, nerves and complexion.



SICK

HEAD

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are yeary small and very easy to take. One or two pills taken dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please at who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five (\$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

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Heal Thyself! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a deliar a bottle, and french your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopaia, for all forms of chronic and acuto diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Madical Troatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid.

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ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE TREE TO ALL, young and middle agod men, for the next ninety days. Send now or out this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. II. PARKER, 4 Bulanch st., Boston, Mass.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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

Service Gazette."

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

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

11 LONDON, ENGLAND

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

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

-ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

BASY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any haby whose mother will send us the carnes of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses. Also a handsome Diamond Dys Sample Card to the mother and much reliable information. wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.
G

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING PUWDER.

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

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

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Instant rollef, Final cure and never raine, No indelicacy. Neither and all bowel troub. So oppository. Liver, kidney and all bowel troub. So oppositally constitution—cured like margic. Sin erors will icarn of a jumple remedy free, by addressing, J. H. REEVES, 78 Massau St., M. K. 11.G

THE FRANCO-GERMAN DIFFICULTY. THE TENTION NOW EXTREME BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AN APPEAL TO THE ALSATIANS GERMAN NEWS PAPERS ON THE SITUA-

TION. LONDON, Feb. 3. -A despatch from Berlin to the Standard says: The tension between Gormany and France is extreme, and a solution must come very shortly."

THE STOCK MARKETS.

The stock markets to-day, after large fluctuitions, closed firm with a moderate rise. English bayers continued to take advantage of the low level of foreign stock. On the Paris bourse there was a marked recovery and the settlement was effected with less difficulty than was feared. Three per centrates rose I franc 50 contines. On the Berlin hourse a better tone prevailed. Large realizing by operators for a fall caused a strong close, but the selling movement was not sufficient to allow the market to recover from yesterday's decline.

THE DUTY OF ALSACE LORRAINE. Minister Von Hoffman, sucretary of state for Alsace-Lorraine, in an address to the Alsace National committee, contends that the vast majority of the population of Alsace-Lorraine do not desire that France should go to war for the reconquest of those provinces. He urges the people of Alsace-Lorraine to elect members to the Reichstag who will show that these are their sentiments, and says such an expression of their feelings will make a profound impression on France. The Melzer Zeilung says four regiments of infantry are about to be sent to reinforce the garrison at NEWSPAPER TALK.

grall the newspapers here, except the North German Guzette, are discussing the Berlin Post's recent article on the situation in

France. The Vossissche Zeitung condemns the article as offering wanton provocation to France. The Tagbiatt reminds the public that a sensational article in the Post in 1875. headed "War in sight," was disavowed by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag. The Freisinnige declares that the article was especially designed to play dpon the fears of the German electors. The National reproduces it without criticism beyond affirming that Germany continues a solid rampart for European peace, and that in rightly judging the situation it is necessary to recall the words of Bismarck that Germany would not take the responsibility of attacking France. Berlin, Feb. 2.—The National Gazetts states that the French ambassador in a reeent interview with Prince Biamarck tried to cassure the chancellor regarding General

Boulanger's position and intention. PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Temp. refuses to regard as serious the attacks of the German papers upon France. It says they are due to an electoral game, the issue of which will be the triumph of imperialism or of parliament-

HUNGARY'S WAR CREDIT.

PESTH, Feb. 2.—It is officially stated removing stumps. that the military credit to be submitted to the Hungarian delegation by the Government is for 25,000,000 florins. The exportation of horses from Hungary will be prohibited after

AN IMMESSE CREDIT ASKED.

Baussels, Feb. 2.—It is reported that the Government has decided to ask Parlia men. for a credit of 50,000,000 france for war armaments and for fortifying Antwerp and the country between the Sambie and the Meuse riv€rs.

ITALIAN TROOPS ANNIHILATED.

HE SENSATION CAUSED IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEFEAT OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS IN THE

Rome, Feb. 1 .- Premier Depretia informed the Italian Chamber of Deputies day that there had recently been severe ighting in that part of the S:udan, the coupation of which was being attempted by Italy on an understanding with Eng-and. He said this fighting has resulted a almost complete disester to the Italian forces engaged in conjunction with the Abysinian troops in the work of attempting to elieve Kassala, which has been beseiged by costile: Araba ever since the beginning of the Soudan war by the late El Madi. Going into letails, the Premier said that Ros Alouls, the eneral commanding the Abyssinian troops, locompanied by a small hand of Italian oldiers, attacked Saati on January A hotly fought battle enued. It lasted three hours, and the army of Ros Aloula was repulsed. The Italian loss was trifling, and that of Abyssinian was un-known. Next day three companies of Italian roops left Monkullo to carry provisions to Saati. The Abyssinians again made an attack, and a desperate tattle was waged. The Abyssinians were defeated and the Italian troops were simply annihilated, but 0 wounded reached Massowah after the

This statement made a profound sensation ironically at this.

Massowah. The Chamber at once approved the bill by an almost unanimous vote. Some radicals having cheered sarcastically in allusion to the valor of the Abyssinian troops, the whole House rose and cherred the Government. The Radicals cried out, "We must retire." The majority rejuised with clien of "never," "cowards," etc. The city is to night in a high state of excitement ordering on frenzy over the news from the oudan.

ROME, February 2 -It transpires that the fighting at Saati near Massowah on January 25th and 26th was not between Arabs and talians, but between the Italians and Abys-The newspapers this morning, in commenting upon the situation, urge calmness in dealing with the matter. They say there no question of war with Abyssinia, but mly a question of the defence of Massowah. The Opposition press denounce Count Di Roilant, foreign minister, and Signor Ricotti, minister of war.

NAPLES, Feb. 2 .- Eight hundred troops mbarked to-day for Massawah to reinforce the Italian army there. Assecond detachment if reinforcements will be sent on Monday. Rome, Feb. 2.-A crowd of people hooted he ministers and deputies when they left the Chamber this evening.

A JUDGE IN PERIL.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2 .- An attempt was hade last night to assassinate Judge James W. Fitzgerald of the police court by some one who shot at the judge as he opened his front door. The attempt upon the life of Judge Fitzgerald has produced a profound feeling. The judge has for a long time been the terror of evil doers, but no one has ever ventured to charge him with any feeling but a desire to him to the long the second of the long to the long to the long the long to the long the long to the long time.

FARM AND GARDEN

... PIGS AND CHARCOAL.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer recomends giving pige burned cube, ext n-guicking them when fully charred and before they are reduced to asher. This is not a new idea. Reeding charcoal to pige is healthful and should be practiced by all pork rangers.
As a general rule, farmers who burn wood for fuel will find coal among the ashes to serve the purpose, and their frequent use by putting with the feed should be practiced. It is inexpensive and occasions but little trouble in the use.

CARNIOLANS PREFERRED.

J. B. Mason rays in the Bee-Keepers' Magatine that his Carniolians breed truer tuan Italians, Cyprians, Syrians or Holy Lauds. They are energetic workers, good comb-builders, and cap their honey with snowy whiteness; protect their hives well, are the gentlest bees he over saw, and they winter Mix, then strain, bottle, and cork down with best of all races tried yet. - Country Gentleman.

ALSIKE-CLOVER AND BARK HONEY.

In answer to the question, " Does abikeclover make dark-clored honey?" several correspondents of the Bee Journal says it does not; others say it makes a honey slightly darker then that from white clover, but not as dark as buckwheat honey. One reply the grated poel of one lemon; when the gelasars alsike-clover honey has a pinkish color; time has dissolved put in a coffee cap of white another that it is every way equal to wniteclover honey, -Country Gentleman.

SALTPETRE AND STUMPS.

A correspondent in the Country Gentleman writes:—Let me answer the question about salspatre for removing stamps. Having two large chestnut stamps in a field, I put my trust in the statement that so completely went the rounds of the agricultural press, and started to the field with an auger. I bored fourteen boles in one big stump at three-quarters of compressed yeast. Liave different depths, some 7, 8, 9 and even 12 the remainder of the flour against the sides in hes; plugged in the sultpetre, and in the of the pan, cover with a cloth, and set following apring I set them on fire, but they in a warm place for three-quarters of are would not burn. I read in one paper that after removing the plug in the epring coal oil should be poured into the holes, and then the stump will be consumed in a few minutes. The coal oil wason had just been at the house that day, and I filled the fivegallon can with the best headlight oil, and to be certain in my experiment, I carried the whole five gallons to the field, and poured into those holes till every drop was out of the can. I was confident now that I should see no more of that stump. As soon as the match was applied, up went the blaze, soared the horses in the plow team, roared like Niagara, and when the oil was consumed I had simply blackened the stumps, and left them hard ad dry, and no mo: burned than the shade of the lamp by which I am writing this experience is affected by the oil within it. Not to be defeated, I had the can refilled and tried five galloas more with the same success as before. This is what I know about holes and saltpetre for DIBBLINGS.

A common hoe, straightened out by a blacksmith, makes a cheap and excellent implement for chopping roots for stock.

When you want to fatten poultry, select the short-legged fowls, as they fatten much quicker than the long-legged ones do.

Land ploughed when it is too wet becomes cloddy, and may be injured to such a degree that years of sod will not effect restoration.

Whether prices be up or down, prime mut ton sheep are always salable, and at good prices. The markets are never supplied with choice mutton. Never set trees in sod or among wheat or

other sowed grain. Clover is the worst of all. The whole surface of the ground should be clean and well stirred.

For diphtheritic roup, wash the bird's mouth and head thoroughly three times a day with milk and water, and give a teaspoonful of glycerine and sulphur mixed.

Don't feed the laying tens entirely on ocra ; it is too fattening; give them mixed gruin, beef scraps, ground bone, oyster shells, eto. if you would get the largest number of

eggs. The simplest means of preventing roup spreading among the flock by their drinking water, is to prepare some tar water by stirring about one pound of tar in two gallins of water.

Plow the heavy land and leave it in the rough condition so that the frost our pene-trate and render it fine. There is no better agency for pulverizing tough so is than frost. It will also at the same time destroy the cutworm.

Save the corn fodder before it is injured by frost. When cut before frost it is green and nutritious, full of starch and sugar Frost tends to change these to woody fiber. This portion of the corn crop is often equal to the grain.

There is no doubt about the bright future of the Wyandottes, if their breeders show so n the Chamber. Premier Depretis then much zeal and good common sense in improving that the Italian commander recalled ing their useful qualities along with their he troops from the advance and concentrated plumage, as the breeders of Plymouth Rocks them at Massowah. The Radicals laughed and light Brahmas have shown. A decade will clapse before the Wyandotte breeds true The Government now proposes a bill for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 with which to send Italian reinforcements to purchased them without any regard to their standard qualities, and accepted them jovfully on the strength of their name and growing popularity.

COMSUM TION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchius, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Dability and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for proparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. [11—19Jow] :

INFERNAL MACHINE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 -Tng fuse of the infernal machine which was placed on board the steamer Coyandote was found in the cabin of the vessel yesterday. It was identified as something patterned after the infernal machine which Mezzeroff has claimed so pereistently as an invention of his own and a sample of which, according to Capt. Phelan, who was stubbed in Rossa's office in 1885, was put aboard the national steamship Queen by an Irish dynamiter in 1883.

The man who likes an ale to brace himself ers with a rail before long.

THE HOUSEHOLD. A myste

بمغفارة (Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE Wirsess.)

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

HONEY WINE.

Honey, twenty pounds; cider, twelve galons; put in a forty gullon cask and let zerment. Then add-rum, halfagallon; brandy, half a gallou: red or white tarter dissolved six ounces; bitter almonds and cloves, each one-quarter of an ounce. Mix well together, let set twenty-four hours, then bottle.

GINGER BEER.

Bruised ginger, two ounces; water, five gallons; boil for an hour, then add, when sufficiently cool, loaf sugar, three pounds; cream of tertar, one and a half ounce; essence i lemon, one drachm; yeast, half a pint cord if for immediate use, but if to be kept for a time then secure with wire. If the beer is liked stronger, make in the proportion of two pounds of augur and one ounce of ginger to each gallon of water.

VELVET CREAM. Dissolve half a box of gelatine in a coffee cup of wine over the fire; add the juice and sugar. Let it cook slowly, strain and aid 14 picts of rich milk; stir until it is cool and then pour into a mould previously wetted.

VIENNA BREAD. Sift in a tin pan four pounds flour; bank it up against the sides; pour in one quart of milk and water, and mix into it flour enough to make a thin butter; then quickly and lightly add one pint of milk, in which is dissolved one ounce of salt and an ounce and hour, then mix in the rest of the flour until the dough will leave the bottom and sides of the pan, and let this stand two hours and a half. Finally, divide the mass into one pound pieces, to be cut in turn into twelve pieces each. This gives square pieces about three inches and a half thick, each corner of which is taken up and folded over to the centre, and then the rolls are laid on a bread heard to rise for half an hour, when they are put into a hot oven that bakes them in ten minutes.

DOMINION SAUCE.

Bring the juice poured off from the can of peaches to builing point. Dissolve one table spoonful of corn starch in half a teacupful of cold water, add to the juice and boil two minutes. Then add a small teacupful o sugar, and, if wine is not objected to, one glass of sherry or Madeira. The sauc may be strained, but does not require it. In all cases where wine is men tioned as flavoring it is of course optional many persons regarding its use as sinful Education or conviction will govern here a elsewhere. In most rules where wine i specified as flavoring the juice and grated rind of a lemon will be, so far as sweet sauces are concerned, a pleasant substitute.

TEA CAKES.

Dry before the fire a quart of fine flour and rub into it a quarter of a pound of butter; then beating up a couple of eggs with two teaspoorfule of moist or powdered loaf sugar, and a tablespoonful of yeast, pour the whole into the centre of the flour, and keep mixing it well with a pint of warm new mick. Beat it up with the hand till it comes off without sticking, and set it, covered with a cloth, to rise before the fire. After it has remained shout half an hour, make it up in round cakes about an inch thick ; put them on a tin plate, set them before the fire to rise a little for ten minutes, and, having baked them in a slow oven, butter them and eat them hot.

PLAIN PLUM CAK

Four pounds of flour, one pound of drip ping, the same of good moist augur, three pounds of sultana raisins, a quarter of a pound of candied pael, one teaspoonsful of mixed spice, two small teaspoonfuls of bioar-bonate of soda, one quart of sour milk or buttermilk and a small pinch of salt; rub the dripping well but lightly into the flour, then throw in the sugar, raisine, peel and spices and mix all well together; dissolve the soda in a tablespoonful of water and add it to the huttermilk just before wetting the cake with it, which must not be until you are quite ready to put it in the oven; have your time well grassed with good butter and half fill them with your cake mixture; bake as usual. Cikes made after this recipe will be found very light and wholesome. Carraway seeds or current; may be substituted for the raisins.

BAKED SWEET POTATOES. Wash a quart of smooth sweet potatoes of even siz, put them over the fire in sufficient cold water to cover them, for twenty minutes; then drain them, scrape off the akins, sprinkle them with sait and pepper, put them

into a dripping-pan with a tablespoonful of butter, and set them in a very hot oven for about ten minutes, or until they are tender enough to be easily pierced with a fork; serve them as soon as they are tender, pour ing over them any butter that may remain in BREAD OR BISCUIT (SELF RAISING FLOUR). Take in the proportion of one quart of milk

or cold water to three pounds of flour; mix as little as possible—just enough to wat through and form a slack dough. Immediately bake in a deep pan, about helt full, in on oven well heated, to be ready when you commence mixing. If a shallow pan be used, cover it, but not so as to press on the dough and injure its rising, thus promoting the bread from being burned or crust-bound, which would deter its full expansion. Use no salt. Weigh the flour and measure the water to secure accuracy, which is very important.

LEMON CUDDING.

For this the crumb only of stale bread must be used. Half fill a small baking dish with it, remove it to a basin and pour over it just enough hot milk to make it soft. Grate into this the rind of a large lemon, add the juice, strained from the pipes, sweeten it to taste and mix it all well together. Beat up an egg with as much milk as necessary to fill up the dish, pour this over the bread, mix well, and having buttered the dish, pour the preparation into it; put little bits of outter on top of the pudding and round the edges of the dish, and bake it for about an hour, cr until a nice brown color. Strew a little praceitd augar over the top and serva. This mixtaes ar be baked within a crust of pastry.

An exchange says that we awe much to foreigners. This is as it should be. It is much more agreeable to owe a foreigner than a man who lives just around the corner.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS ORGANIST to take charge of Comments to take charge of Organ and concuct the Choir of St. Mary's Cathedral, Kiogs on. A good salary given. Applicants must send testimonials of character, experience and caravindicate the law and to punish and prevent up is pretty likely to be bracing up his trous-prime.

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ULL R. S. Lauderbach Co., Newark, N.J. 15-13eow



Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts. PROVINCE OF QUEREC, DISTRIT OF MOSTRE 1L-

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, DISTRITUR AUGINESSAUPERIOR COURT -14 the matter of Martin O'loghlin,
? Montreal, traier, an Insolvent, and Arthur h.
? srkins, Assignee. On Wednesday, the minth day of
darch next, the undersigned will apply to the said
Sourt for his discharge under said Acts.
MARTIN O'LOGHLIN, By Cruicksbank & Murray, his attornoys ad litera. Montreal, 25th January, 1887.

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Wholly unlike Mnemonics—Cure of Mind Wander-ing—Any book learned in one reading. Prospectus, with opinions of Mr. Procroz, the Astronomier, Hons, W. W. Astoz, Judan P. Benjamin, Drs. Minos, Wood, Stouyhurri College and others, sent post Press, p. PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue. 237 Fifth Avenue, 27-DD

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC — DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL, Superior Court. No. 774. Notice is hereby given that Dame Mary Ann Mackay, of Montreal, wife of Rasert, Galt, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. Nontreal, 26th January, 1887.
T. C. DELORIMIER,
Autorney for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No 2488, No ice is hereby given that Dame Louisa Chamberlain, wife of William G. Tempkins, of Montreal, inconstituted an action for separation as to property free lower and bushand.

militied an action to.

or said headand

monorest, 27th January, 1887.

T. C. DE LONIMIER,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 82.
Notice is hereby given that Dame Philomena Laurent dit Lortic, of Lachtne, wife of hisphen St. D'nie, of the same place, has hestituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 20th January, 1867.

T. C. DE LORIMIER.

26 5 Attorney for Plainith.

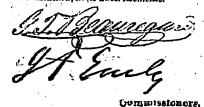
CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
District of Montreal. Superior Court,
No. 248. Malvina Beauchamp, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of Gustave Arthur Lamontagne,
merchant, of same place, Plaintiff, vs. thosaid Gustave
Arthur Lamontagne, Defendant
An action for separation of property has been this
day instituted by Plaintiff.
Montreal, January 19th, 1887.

ADAM & DUHAMEL,
25 5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.



We do hereby estify that we supervise the arrange mante for all the Honthly and Semi-Annual Drainings of the Louistana State Lottery Company, and in ferson manae and control the Drawings themselves, one that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with far-similes of our signalus e attached, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Banks and Barvers will pay a rises drawn in The Louisiana State - teries which ma e presented at our counters. J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louiste in Nat'l Bank. P. LANAPY Pres. P. LANAPA, Pres. Sinte Antional Rauk. A. BALDWAN, Pres. New Or Trus Nat'l Bank.

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Capital Prize, \$150,060. Wholice.-Tickets are Ten Dollars only.

	MUTACR' MO. 1	LITTER, WX.	Tentus, S		ι.
	ы	ST OF PRIZES	•	1	
1	CAPITAI PRIZ	E OF	150,000	\$150,C00	
	GRAND PRIZE	OF	50,000	60,000	
11	GRAND PRIZE	OF	20,000	20,000	l
2	LARGE PRIZE	8 OF	10,000	20,000	
4	LARGE PRIZE	3 OF	5,000	20,000	ł
20	PRIZES OF		1.000	20,000	ı
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600	16		100	50,000	ı
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	APPRO	DIMATION PR	ZKS.		ŀ
100	Approx.mation	Prizes of	£300	\$80,000	ı
100		44	206	20,000	l
100	44	**	100	10,000	ı
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Application for rates to ciunashould be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

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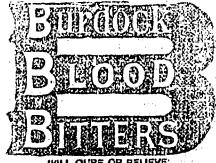
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Numidian	6.100	Build	ling.
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L'olynesian .	4.160	- Cant.	J. Ritchie
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Circassian	4.000	**	W. Richardson
Pernyian	3.400	14	John France.
Nova Scotia:	a3.360	11	R. H. Huches
Caspian	3.200	Lt. F	a Barret, R.N.
l Carthaginiar	1 4 600	Cant	A. Macnicol.
Siberian	4.600	11	R. P. Moore.
Norwegian .	3.531		J. G. Stephen.
Hibernian	3.440	11	John Brown,
Austrian	2.700	•	J. Ambury.
Nestorian	2.700	4	W. Dalziel.
l'ruseian	3,000	•	Alex. McDoug
Scandinaviar	33.600	◀ .	John Park.
Buenos Ayre	an 2 800	•	James Scott.
Corean	4.00P	11	J. C. Menzies
Grecian	33960	41	C. E. LeGalla
Manitoban	3.150	41	R. Carruthers
Canadian	2.600	44	John Kerr
l'homician	2.800	**	D. McKillon
Waldensian.	2 600	**	D. J. James
Lucerne	2,200	41	W. S. Main
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The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line saling fro Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Hallax on "ATURDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and Land Mails and Passangers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are in-tended to be despatched

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via Portland.

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

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Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professor

Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street,
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4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratis, daily ween the hours

ove : addres by lett 5 (Continued from First Page.)

THE KILLED, The following is a list of those dead, whose names have been ascertained :-

Frank L Wesson, of Springfield, Mass. Edward F Dillon, of Springfield, Vt, a member of the Sophemore class of Dartmouth. Edward Bangs, West Lebanon, N.H. S S Wescott, and son, 10 years old, Bur-

lington, Vt. Cephas Mills, of Iroquois, Ont. Chas W Sanford, of Boston. Ed Brocklebank, of West Lebanon, N. H. Chas E Donnett, of New York.
M A Burgess, conductor of sleeper. Mrs Edward Blaisdell. D Marquet, Shawinigan, Que. Miss Nancy Danbar, Somerville, Mass.

UNACCOUNTED FOR. Following who were on the train are unac counted for and are believed to be killed :-Mr Chaquin, Manchester, N H. CF Merrill, of New York. George Bell, of Bellows' Falls, Vt. Charles W Hall, of Boston. - Bonsiquet, wife and two children, of

Worcester, Mass. Frank M Pratt, of Springfield, Mass, secretary of the local Young Men's Christian Association.

BADLY WOUNDED.

Smith Sturtevant, conductor, has since died.
O Boisvert, Angeline, Que, internally injured.

L Combremont, New York. M Lacaillode, Lawrence, Mass. M Pouliet, Quebec, right leg broken and wounded about head.

Mrs W Bryden, Montreal. George Genett, Syracuse, N Y. Horace Juean, East Pepperel, Mass. Annie Murphy, Boston. Henry Tewksbury, Randolph, Vt. Mrs Chas Castner, Boston. Katy Khal, Boston. J Hutchinson, Montgomery, Vt.

Joseph E Jacques, Fitchburg, Mass. Henry Mott, Alburgh, Vt, injured inter Andrew Wheeler, Fitchburg, Mass. Mrs John Graham, Medford, Mass. Jas Riley, Burke, NY. C M Hosmer, Lowell, Mass. Joseph Maignet, Three Rivers, Que.

Mrs P H Follett, Sharon, Vt. Frank M Pratt, Springfield, Mass. General Low, Montreal. Kate Cahill, Boston. Robert Cushing, Middlebora, Mass.
Mrs D Boisver., Angeline, Que.
H G Wilcox, Malone, N Y.

Josept "", Siota, N Y.

DESCRIPTIONS BY SURVIVORS.

WEITE RIVER JUNCTION, Feb. 5 -Mr Charles M. Hosmer gives the following thrilling narrative of the disaster : Mr. Hosmer is a resident of Lowell, Mass., and a book-keeper for Otis Allen & Son. "I took the train at Lowell and was in a Central Vermont aleeper. I remember twenty one others who were in the car with me. I knew none of them personally. Several of them were going to Montreal. There were five ladies in the car. I was awakened out of sleep, and the first I knew was the bumping of the car. I got on to my kness, and the car began to sway with a sickening motion; next came the sudden crash, and at first all was darkness and confusion. I do not remember that there was any acreaming. but there were moanings and cries for help. sent, which lay across my hips, but I broke a window, and somehow or other, I can-not tell how, I worked myself out of the car on to the ice. I should think the car droped 55 feet; the other three cars were also on the ice, the four having broken away from the forward part of the train. My clothing, with the exception of two shirts and socks. was torn from me when getting ont. I lost everything else that I had with me. A gentleman who occupied a berth next to me, but whose name I did not know, was struggling amid the ruins. He asked me to help him, and I finally succeeded in extricating him. There was a lady in the ruins underneath me whom we saved, but she was almost naked when we took her from the car. She said that she never could have been taken out if she had kept all of her clothing on. I think I was the first person who got out of the car. A Mr. Hutchins, of cord, N. H., escaped and assisted in saving others. The lady we helped out proved to be Mrs. Bryden, of Moatreal. I worked more. In a few minutes after the crash the cars took fire, and amid the swirling fismes which lapped on to the bridge, and illuminated the valley for a long distance, those who were unable to escape were soon in the embrace of death. I cannot now realize the terrible aspect of the last goene. When the flames broke out I could see imprisoned passengers either calling for help or insensible, but there was no power to save them. I walked, or rather crawled, to a house where I got some clothing. Our car was the second one of the sleepers. Out of 22 in my cer, I personally know that nine at least were saved. Mrs. Brydges was seriously is ured in the back. I saw two of those in my car in the flomes. I remember a Montreal Trappeur, who had been with his club in

He was saved, but his companion was lost,' ANOTHER PASSENGERS' STORY,

Boston. He was accompanied by a lady.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 6.—One of the passengers who was saved says: "The train was loaded, the Pullman cars containing many who were going to Montreal to the Carnival. Many were killed in the terrible fall, but some who could be heard calling for help were unable to extricate themselves and the rescuers were unable to reach them. Shortly the cries would cease, showing that the devousing element had done its cruel work. D. W. Prew, of Providence, R.I., was a passenger in the coach next to the smoking car, and only escaped being one of the unfortunates by taking a seat in the smoker. He said that Conductor Sturtsvan had punched his ticket and had taken a fare from a passenger across the siele who gave him a \$5 This he couldn't change, but informed the passenger he would raturn with the change in a few moments. Prew left the car at this point because he said there was too much noise in the car made by a party of young people from Concord, N.H., en route for the Montreal Carnival. As he passed into the "smoker" he heard a jar and what appoured like a tugging of the coupling of the car. He reopened the door and the four remaining A fellow being ordered to be publicly cars of the train were seen barely for a second, dashing down the sixty-five foot embankment. The train was brought to a stop as soon as possible and backed to the seems of the accident. The four cars were found down the embankment completely overturned and in less than twenty minutes were one mass of flame. Conductor Startevant was one mass of flame. Conductor Startevant was and probably met his death, as he was standing in the forward end of the car. His right

shoulder was crushed in, his right ankle broken and two severe scalp wounds were made on the head and he was terribly burned. It is estimated that fully twenty-five passen ners were in the car next to the smoker and almost the same number in next car. It is not definitely known how many compled the two sleepers, but it is known that they contained a large number of people. Up to 3.25 it is believed forty-two bodies have been taken from the wreck and that there still remains a number yet to be found. No positive particulars as to the exact number that are injured have been reached, but the number of dead is far in excess of the number wounded.

THE FATAL SPOT.

The bridge is sixty-five feet high and is one of the longest railroad bridges in Vermont, as it crosses over the pond at that point.
The water is very shallow though, rendering the danger to passengers from drowning very slight. The fall of the train must have been terrible. The bridge was burned once before, some fifteen years ago, but there was no loss of life by its destruction at that time. A telegram was received from Dr. Gunnel'. asking that fifty rooms in the Mary Fletcher Hospital be placed at the disposal of the railroad officials to care for the wounded.

MRS. BRYDEN'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Bryden, manager of the firm of Pillow. Hersey & Co., went out in the evening to meet Mrs. Bryden who was rescued from the ruins of the train, and both returned to the city yesterday morning, as did also several others of the passengers. Mrs. Bryden stated that her escape was most miraculous. She was asleep in the Boston Pullman car when it fell over the bridge, and she described the shook and scene as frightful. When the cars had reached the river below the upturned stoves set fire to them, and the wildest scene ensued. Covering herself with a blanket, she fought for life. Hearing some footsteps on the top of of his patients all over the country. He has the car, she rapped and attracted attention. so much faith in his appliances that he sends The top of the car was broken open and she was rescued; and, as far as she could remember, seven others were taken out in the same way. The night was a fearfully cold one, and it was some time before she could be removed to a house nearby. She states that after the train tell she heard but little noise in the car. She imagines that the car in which she was was the first that fell. Mrs. Bryden is somewhat injured in the back. but her medical adviser believes not seriously.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

Mr. Wm. Eaves, Messrs. David Guthridge and about twenty members of the Trappeur Club, including Messrs. Clement, Reinhardt, Bussette, Boisvert and Lanctot, were on the train, but left it at Concord to come by the South Eastern. They were kind of displeased at having to leave the train, but now they take a different view of the matter. They all returned to the city yesterday morning.

The body of the late Mr. Cephas Mills, of Iroquois, Ont., arrived yesterday at Bonaventure Depot in charge of his brother, Mr. Mason Mills, who escaped with slight injury.

A PECULIAR CASE.

LATER. - The civil authorities of Hartford, t., bave now assumed charge of the remains of the victims and their personal effects, so far as found. It is now learned that a Mrs. William Denno, of Winooski, Vt., was lost. A peculiar case has arisen over the matter of the identification of a body claimed by two the identification of the victims and their personal effects, so parties, one alleging that it is the body of a female, and the other that it is that of a male, Even the doctors are equally divided on the question on account of the charred condition but there were moanings and cries for help.

I found myself pinned down by a part of a belonging to each of the victims were found sent, which lay across my him, but I broke a on the remains in such a manner as to indicate that the two persons died together, and

been brought to his care, seven of which have been identified and removed, and perhaps five more are ausceptible of identification. At a small farm house, near the bridge, lie two injured men who were presumably overlooked previously. They are Mr. Wilcox, of Bangor, N. Y., and Mr. Barlote, from Nashua, whose head is badly cut. It is feared Mr. Wilcox's skull is fractured. At a farm house on the south side of the river is a woman who was rescued from a eleeper, without clothing. Becoming crazed with fright and cold she started away, crawling on her hands and knees on the ice. She Braintree, Vt., who took the train at Con- a mile from the wreck. A mattress was was found some time afterward a quarter of procured and she was placed on it. The parties went for a sid to draw her back, and when they returned it was found that antil I was so chilled that I could do nothing the mattress was on fire under her, having been smouldering unknown to the rescuers when it was taken from the wreck. The woman was unable to move and was terribly burned. She was badly frozen when found crawling on the ice. It is just reported that Mrs. Horace Fairbanks, wife of ex-Governor Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., is among the lost. She was to have been on the train, and it is stated that her cloak and watch have been found. Mr. Fairbanks is here looking for the body & Chas, B. Hebbard, of Cambridge, Mass., who is reported to have been wounded in the accident, is wanted in Boston for the embezzlement of \$600. He was on his way to Canada. The following is an additional list of persons found to be missing and supposed to be lost :-

H E Hazen, of Hartford, Vt. Homer Riggs, of Middlebury, Vt. D Brooks, of Cornwell, Ont. Fred Blais, of Springfield, Mass. LACONIA, N.H., Feb. 7.—It is thought Dr.

U. F. Ulark, a well known French physician of this town, was killed in the accident on the Central Vermont railway. He was en route

for Montreal.

THE ITALIANS IN SOUDAN. ROME, Feb. 7.-The Italian commander at Massowah reports that Ras Aloula has summoned the Italians to quit all their advanced posts and to limit their occupation to Massowah. The Abyssinians hold Salimber, an Italian engineer, as hostage. The latter was threatened with death and begged the Italian commander to come to an agreement with Ras Aloula. The commander replied that he was unable to do so because the Italian forts were intended for the protection of the caravans and he was ready to resist the Abyssinians.

The men who will never die are the men who first peminated Grant, the oldest Freemason, the last soldier of the Revolution and the man who originated the idea of the Pacific Railway.

A fellow being ordered to be publicly whipped addressed the judge: "My lord, I'll submit to the punishment if you insist on

ANTI-EVICTION FUND.

E. Lynch, L'Epiphanie\$ 200 Paddy from Cork 200

H. J. Cloran, Esq.

Sib.—I beg leave to enclose herewith my mite (one dollar) towards the Irish Anti-Eviction Fund, for which, I perceive by The Post, you are now commencing to receive subscriptions. May success crown your patriotic efforta. Yours,

OFFICE OF STREET Montreal, Feb. 3, 1887.

AN EMINENT ELECTRICIAN AND DOCTUR.

Brooklyn has the honor of having within its borders one of the most eminent Electriclans and Doctors in the country. We have reference to Prof. P. G. Williams, M. D. He is at the head of his profession both as Doctor and Electriciae, and combines both Electricity and Medicine in his practice, but on the former he depends almost entirely as a means of cure. He is an enthusiast on the Electric mode of treatment, and believes the day is at hand when not only we talk, see and travel by Electricity, but when every doctor in the country will recognize the value of it as a country ower more potent, as has been proved by thousands of cases, than any medicine. We believe Dr. Williams is the only Physician of note in the country that has given Electricity a fair trial. His cures have been marvelous. You might say the day of miracles had returned. Dr. Williams is as generous as he is great. He has established an office at 44 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, where he has correspondence with thousands them on thirty days trial free, and if they do not cure they cost the patient nothing. advise our readers if they are afflicted in any way to write at once for appliance, large book on Electricity and thousands of testimonials. Address Prof. P. G. Williams, 44 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OUR WINTER CARNIVAL.

"Glorious weather for the Carnival" Such was the remark heard on all sides on Monday, and, indeed, the fourth of our great winter carnivals could not have been ushered in with a clearer sky or a brighter sun. The principal streets resound with the merry jingle of sleigh bells and joyous laughter, and happy faces are seen everywhere. If the Carnival brought us seen everywhere. If the Carnival brought us no other benefit than to make us forgeteven for the time being the usual cares of life, that benefit alone would be an ample compensation for the work it required to organize it. The city certainly presents an animated appearance to-day, and the hotels and boarding houses are rapidly filling up with our visitors, in fact the hotels are already filled. Our American cousins are again with us in Our American cousins are again with us in great numbers and already express their delight and satisfaction at what they have seen. The ice palace is, of course, the central attraction. The appearance is more majestically brilliant than in former years. Of course it is much larger than its predecessors and in addition tage until Wednesday night, when it will be attracked by 2,000 snowsbeers and defended by a Gattling gun. Its towers have been named after the Queen, Dufferin, Lorne and Lansdowne. The centre one will contain an exhibit of the products of the great North-West.

THE NEW YEA : COMMENCED WITH LUCK.

ways Tucsday), January 11th, 1887, under the sole supervision of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregrand of La, and Jubal A. Eurly of Va. (as is usually the case), \$535,000 was sent flying all over the world. Here is where some of it went. No. 91,960 drew first capital price of \$150,000 gold in tenthsat \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. - one went to Cornelius Becannon, a well-known citizen of St. Louis, Mo.; one to Ben Kram, a popular clothing merchant of Messrs. Kiam Bros. of Houston, Texas; one to E. J. Gilmore, puid through First National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.; one to a depositor in the Canai Bank of New Orleans, La.; one to J. Cain, Norfolk, Va., paid through the Marine Bank there; one paid through the Marine Bank there; one paid through the Anglo-Californian Bank, limited, of San Francisco, Cal.; one paid to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to John Campbell, North Muskegon, Mich.; one to Alva Elder Prince. Muskegon, Mich.; one to Alva Elder, Princeton, Kas.; the other tenths went elsewhere, No. 35,744 drew the second capital prize of \$50,000, also sold in tenths at \$1 each. One went to S. P. Hill, of New Orlgans, La.; one to William Whelen, " Watchman at the Miss. & Tenn. P.R. Depot, Memphis, Tenn., paid inrough the Bank of Commerce there; one to Charles Mitchell of Pecan Point, Ark., paid through Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.; cut to a depositor in the People's Bank of New Orleans, La.; the remaining successful names are withheld. No. 88,637 drew the third capital price of \$20,000, was sold to a party in San Jose, Costa Rica, C.A. Nos. 79,774 and 99,980 drew the fourth two capital prizes of \$10,000 each, and were sold in tenths at \$1 each, to parties in New York City, Washing-ton, D. C., San Francisco, Sac-ramento City and Santa Rosa, Cal., Baltimore, Md., Grenola, Kan., Maryville, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., Savannah, Ga., White ville, N. C., Bentonville, Ark., Allentown, Pa., Fairfax, Vt., etc., etc., and so the wheel revolved on. It will go around again on March 15th, and any one can obtain any information about it on an application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Lz. Why not catch

COMMERCE.

at this chance for a fortune?

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business, lowing to this being Carnival week, in the retail trade, has been very brisk, and wholesalers report trade as being moderate. Payments are very good. Business in dry goods particularly is carried on on an extensive scale and travellers' reports from the country are favorable. In other lines things are brisk.

strong flour has been placed at \$4.35 to \$4.40, to \$4.50; and Cape Breton at \$5.50 to \$5.60. strong flour has been placed at \$1.35 to \$1.20. Salmon steady at \$21 in tierces for No. 1, and American flour is quiet, very little business therein heing reported during the week. Since No. 1, and \$13 to \$13 50 for No. 2. In fresh therein being reported during the week. Since the easier for ling set in abroad, there has been the easier for ling set in abroad, there has been the easier for ling set in abroad, there has been the easier for ling set in abroad, there has been alles of tommy cods at very little enquiry on Newfoundland account.

We quote:—Patents, \$4.15 to \$4.60; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.30 to \$4.40; Brong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.00; do, choice, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; do, choice, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Fanoy, \$3.65 to \$3.70; Spring Extra. therein being reported during the week. Since

to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.65 to \$3.70; Spring Extra, \$3.45 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2.90; Middlings, \$2.15 to \$2.30; Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (spring extra), \$1.60 and we quote 380 to \$1.70; do (superfine), \$1.35 to \$1.50; City quoted at 35c to 36c. strong in sacks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.35 to \$1.40.

OATMEAL,-Car lots are quoted at \$3.95 to \$4 05 per bbl., jobbing lots at \$4 10 cans are quoted at 10c for halves and 16c for to \$4 25. Granulated \$4 25 to \$4 50, in bage \$2 60 to \$2 10 for ordinary, and \$2 15 SMELTS—There is still a fair demand for to \$2 25 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2 30 to smelts, and sales have been made at 43 \$2 50 per bbl.

Bran.—Steady at \$14 50 per ton in car lots. Shorts, \$15 to \$16.

Wheat,—Red winter wheat is offered along the line West and North of Stratford at 80c to 81c, but buyers are loth to go higher than 79c. Freight is offered in the above sections at 36 1-10c per 100 lbs. via Boston, but new that space is offered more freely shippers do not seem to have orders. A cargo of Canada spring wheat is offered to a shipper in this city at \$1 05 c.i.f. Liverpool,

but it was not accepted. The price of California wheat in Liverpool has declined 5d per cental since Jan 11th, from 7s 10d and 7s 11d to 7s 5d and 7s 6d.

CORN.—The market remains quiet, and prices are nominal at 48s to 49s in bond and

55c duty paid. PEAS.—Prices remain unchanged at 64c to 65c per 60 lbs.

OATS.-Here prices are quoted at 271c to BARLEY. -- Malting barley 55c per bushel. Feed barley 45c to 50c.

RYE-Brices are nominal at 480 to 500 per oushel. BUCKWHEAT-Prices are quoted at 42: to

13c per 48 lbs. MALT-Montreal No. 1, 90c to 95c, and other kinds from 750 to 85c per bushel in bond.

SEEDS. -A lot of Canadian is being shipped to Liverpool via New York. Last sales reported west of Toronto were at \$5 25, and prices here may be quoted at \$5 50 to \$6 per bush. A few small lots of new timothy seed have been brought in by farmers, and prices are quoted at \$2 50 to \$2 75 for Canadian, and at \$2 40 to \$2 50 for Western. Alsike, \$6 00 to \$7 00. Flaxseed, \$1 20 to \$1 35.

PROVISIONS, &c. PORK, LARD, &c .- The sharp advance in the price of pork in Chicago to \$13.15 for May has had a stiffening effect upon prices here. Some dealers are asking higher prices. Montreal short cut mess pork has been sold at \$15.00, and \$15.25 is now asked by certain holders. In lard the market is quiet but steady at about last week's quotations. In smoked meats a better movement is reported in hams, several good sized lots having been sold for city and country account Breakfast bacon is also in fair request. We quote : Montreal short cut pork per bri, per lb. \$15 00 to 15 50; Chicago short cut clear per bri, \$15 00 to 15 25; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$14 00 to 14 25; India mess beef, per tce, \$00 00 to \$00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lle to like; Hams, canvassed, OOc 00c; Hams and Hanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 91c to 94c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 00c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 104c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refin ed, per 1b, 41c to 42c.

They had invested in the 200th Monthly Dressed Hoos—Compared with last year, quiry, and as Lent approaches a better trade the receipts of hogs during the past two weeks Lottery, which took place on Tuesday (allowed the receipts of hogs during the past two weeks have been light, and prices have been main. tained much better than was expected. Sales of car lots have been made at \$6 05 for 200 lb averages, and we quote \$5.90 to \$6.05 for car lots of heavy, and \$6 10 to \$6 20 for light.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. -Although stocks are sufficiently light to cause no anxiety on the part of holders, there appears to be quite a lull in the demand, the export enquiry having fallen off. During the past lew days business has transpired in jobbing lots on local account at 243 to 27c for creamery, at 21c to 23c for Eastern Townships, and at 200 to 223 for Brockville and Morrisburg, the outside prices being for and Morrisours, the dutated prices being for selections. We quote:—Creamery, fine to fancy, 25c to 26c; do, good, 23c to 24c; Townships, fine to finest, 20c to 22c; do, fair to good, 18c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 19c to 20c; do, fair to good, 17c to 19c Westwille, fine to finest, 19c to 20c; do, fair to good, 19c to 19c to finest, 19c to 19c to finest, 19c to 19c to finest, 19c to 170 to 180; Brockville, fine to finest, 190 to 200; do, fair to good, 170 to 180; Western, fine to finest, 18c to 181c; do, fair to good, 16c to 17c; low grades, 14c to 15c.

ROLL BUTTLE-A good business has been done in roll butter at from 15 to 17 to in boxes and barrels. There has been a better demand for rolls than for tub butter.

CHERSE-A good business has been done in cheese during the past week or ten days, some 8,000 or 10,000 boxes having been sold on this market at prices ranging from 1240 to 124c. Not more than 1,500 boxes all told is said to be held by dealers here, the rest being stored for account of English houses, which will be shipped out as required. A bid of 13: for a large lot held on English account was refused, the holders on the other side asking 13½c here. There is a good consumptive demand on the other side, at steadily advancing prices, sales in London having been made at 663 to 67s for fancy Canadian, and higher prices are expected Some dealers appear to be sauguine that prices will go to 70s before the close of the season. We quote: - Finest Fall colored, 124cc to 13; finest, white, 1230 to 13c; fine, 123c to 125c medium to fair, 111c to 12:; lower grades, 10½c to 10½c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES—There is no particular change in the local apple market, the demand on city account being limited, and the export demand continues light, with a few sales of jobbing lots reported of fine to choice fruit at \$3 to \$2 50, and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for fair qualities.
ORANGES.—Valencia oranges have been sold
here at \$4.45 per case. Florida fruit has realized from \$4.50 to \$5 per box; Jaffa at \$4

in boxes; Bitter oranges \$6 per case. Lemons:—The market is steady, with sales reported at \$3 to \$4 in boxes. Messina and Palermo in cases are quoted at \$5 to \$6, and Naples at \$9; Messina in boxes at \$2 to

COCOANUTS .- Steady, at \$6 per hundred.

bbls do. at 48c. A lot of pale steam refined straw was sold at 40c. In cod oil, the sale is reported of 50 bbls of Gaspe at 390, and a round lot of genuine Newfoundland at 48c. and we quote 380 to 50c. Halifax may be

CANNED FISH .- Canned mackerel, \$1.15 to \$1.40 per case as to brand. Lobsters range from \$5 to \$5.40 per case. Silver sardines in

HARD COAL .-- The market is firm at \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestnut and \$6 for egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered.

STEAM COAL —The market is firm and stocks light. We quote Cape Breton \$4 to \$4.25, Picton \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Scotch at \$5.50 per gross ton.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eags. -The easier feeling continues, owing to the market being fairly well supplied from the West. Sales of limed stock have tran-spired at 20c to 22c, and fresh collected eggs have sold at 240 to 26c in cases and barrels : tighest prices are asked for new laid in bankets.

GAME.-Holders of deer carcases are making great efforts to dispose of their stocks which have been held for some time, and prices rule in buyers favor with further sales reported at 2½c to 3½c per lb. Saddles are quoted at 5c to 6½c. Partridges have been sold at 40c to 45c per brace. Our quotation last week of 30c per brace was a typo's error and should have read 40c.

DRESSED MEATS. - Farmer's frozen beef is steady at 430 to 53c for hindquarters and at 30 to 40 for forequarters. Mutton carcare are plentiful, and quoted at 5c to 64c.

DRESSED POULTRY. -The demand for turkeys has met with some Improvement, and sales have been made at from 8c to 10c per 1b., some fresh killed have brought 1lc. Chickens have been called for as well as ducks. Geese are quiet. Stocks generally have been well reduced. We quote turkeys So to 11c; chickens 6c to 8c as to quality, and gees 6c to 8c; ducks scarce at 81c to 10c. We have given a wide range of prices owing to the great difference in quality.

BEANS.—The demand is slow, and confined to local requirements. Supplies are full, and holders seemed disposed to make concessions in order to do business. We quote small lots at \$1 20 for ordinary qualities, and at \$1 25 to \$1 30 for hand picked.

Honey.—The enquiry has been limited during the week, and few sales have been reported. Prices however are steady at 10c to lic for pure white clover honey. Honey in comb is in limited supply, and prices range

from 15c to 18c per lb.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The demand for syrup ilight, although a few hotel orders have been filled at 90c to \$1 per can. Sugar 74c to 9:

Hors.—The market continues in the sam: stagnant condition, and holders of Canadius have to accept low prices in order to realise We quote prices nominal at 14c to 20c for 1886 growth and at 8c to 12c for old. POTATOES .- Under a fair local demand prices are steady at 65c for car lots and at

75c to 90c for small quantities. CARBAGES.—The market is steady at \$2 50 to 4 00 per 100 as to size and quality. Onions-There has been a little more en-

25c in the price of first poss since our last report, sales having been made of firsts at \$4 05 per 100 lbs.

DRIED APPLES.—There is still a good de mand, and sales have transpired at 51c to 51c per lb. Wequote 5c to 6c as to quantity and quality.

EVAPORATED APPLES -A good consump tive demand exists, and prices remain firm at 12c to 12ho per lb in 50 lb boxes. GRAPES.—Almeria grapes meet with fair enquiry, with sales at \$3 to \$5 per keg as to

DATES.—A few orders are still coming in and sales are reported at 60 to 70 per lb. CRANBERRIES. - Frosted barries \$5 to \$9 per bbl, and faucy \$10 to \$11.

The Kilrush Board of Guardians has notified the workhouse officials to prepare apartments for evicters of tenan's on various estates. The chairman of the board has promised the crowbar brigade a hearty welcome.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strongth and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Sc. N.Y.

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