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the Catholic Church incurs the penalty of

will soon begin where class hatred is so inintense. In Russia, schism with its attendant corruptions has done its worst. Religion is at a discount, and a combined feeling of callous indifference and bitter hatred pervades every section of society. When asked whether any movement was being organized to bring about the eventual freedom of Poland, Prince Czartoryski replied with much animation, Never! We will rely upon God's goodness. The Polish kings

in former days were the administrators of the Queen, and by the Queen they meant the Blessed Virgin. It shall never be said that Poland will lift the hand of ussless insurrection. We do not even hope for a war, for it would be the fate of Poland to become the battlefield of the combatants, and her suffering would only be increased tenfold. to look after his fellow countrymen whether old or young. This is being done nobly in

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### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

TE CONDITION OF THE EXILED AND DES-TITUTE POLES ALMOST HOPELESS—THE Poland, which is a fac simile of thecelebrated TYBANNY OF THEIR CONQUERORS.

PARIS, Feb. 23 -The correspondent of the ivarpool Catholic Times writes :--

The Czarodox Pope has come out in his ree colors. After spending six weeks in class, and declaring at Warsaw that he ratefully owned that he was nowhere safer an amongst his Polish subjects, this descendant of a cruel and hypocritical race ent the ukase of the 27th of December (old style) or 8th of December (new style), by which Catholic Poland was condemned to a new system of profession. The subject is so full of importance and interest that the represtative of the Catholic Times sought and obtained an interview the other day with

PRINCE LADISLAS CZARTORYSKI

who, as the chief representative of modern Poland, was good enough to explain the aggravated condition of Polish Catholics, whose hopes had been raised by the negotiation between the Holy See and the Government of the Czar. Prince Czartoryski, who lives at the historical Hotel Lumbert, and here continues the traditions of his saintly nother, the Princess Anna Czartoryski, the great benefactress of extled and destitute Poles, is the husband of the Princess Blanche d'Orleans, his first wife having been the laughter of Queen Christina of Spain, by her marriage with the Duc de Rianzares. The Prince is an enlightened scholar and a fervent Catholic. His son is now the elective King designate of Poland, a title which he himself

describes as a possible crown of thorns. According to the Prince, the condition of he Poles under Russian rule has now been rendered almost hopeless. By the Ukase promulgated through Mouravieff in 1864 no Pole was allowed to buy or sell any property niess to Russians. This lowered the value f land to a ruinous extent, and Russian adventurers of a doubtful class stepped in as the purchasers. After some time these purhasers wished to sell the land which was bought by Germans from the frontier districts. Gradually a loophole was found by which Poles might at least benefit by lending money on mortgage to the proprietors of ful candidate is Mr. John R. M'Ilwraith, who in itself all the elements necessary these lands. But by the last Ukase this is an M.A. of Glasgow University, and who for a Provisional Government should circum these lands. But by the last Ukase this privilege has not only been taken away, but all transactions of this kind have deulared invalid ab initio. The does not deny the right of the Prince does not deny the right of the It is currently reported in the Brechin dis-bued with the same devotion to liberty, the statement of the It is currently reported in the Brechin dis-support of the Control of the It is currently reported in the Brechin dis-sume detestation of oppression. In order to exercise of a little generosity would be advisable as Lord Southesk, who, it is said, is shortly to an auxilliary force in Ireland's struggle, Mr. Parnell counselled the establishment of three before its contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that have been validly signed bered that little more than a year and the struggle of the contracts that the struggle of the contracts that the struggle of the struggle of the contracts that the struggle of the struggle of the contracts that the struggle of the st before its enaction is unjust in spirit if not in the letter. Poland, he adds, has now been left without any resource. Even the Holy Ser confesses its inability to lessen the persesution put upon the Bishops, which is now being revived in all its old-fashioned rancour. According to present laws no Bishop is allowed to leave his residence to visit any parish

Alexander Gilruth Fleming, lately manager of the Scottish Banking Company (Limited), Dundee, was liberated on a bail caution to the extent of £100 for his appearance at in his diocese. He does not dare to comthe har of the High Court of Justiciary on municate with the Holy See except through 2nd February next, having been found. a committee under the direction of the Ministry of Public Worship at St. Peters. Fleming, it will be remembered, was charged at the late Dundee Circuit Court with having burgh, and he is powerless to correct one of stolen or embezzied nearly £4,000. Mr. Hay his clergy. Recently a schismatic Bishop took objection to relevancy of indictment on persuaded a priest to allow him to preach in account of want of specification, and Lord his church. The Bishop, of course, sus-Adam, in view of the difficult points raised, pended the griest, and his allowance was imdecided to certify the case to the High Court.

of it was burned to the ground.

so recently as November last.

OPENING OF A SILO ON ALLOA PARK Home Farm -On Saturday the Earl of Mar and Kellie opened a silo which had been constructed by him in June last, in presence of a large number of farmers and others interested in the feeding of cattle. The silo conbanishment to Siberia. Conversion on one tained 130 loads of natural grass, ryegrass, oats, prickly comfrey and clover, and was estimated to weigh about 80 tons. The cattle, horses and other animals on the farm were supplied with a quantity of the ensilage, and seemed to relish it heartily-the cows especially. The sile was pronounced a great success by the practical farmers pre-

> IMPRISONMENT OF SALVATIONISTS - At Cupar Burgh Court on Wednesday, Thomas Syme, painter; George Sharp, gardner; members of the Salvation Army; and Catherino MacLeod, a lientenant in the army, were charged with a contravention of the municipal bye-laws, and with committing s breach of the peace on the street on 20th January. Recently the Town Council issued posters prohibiting the Salvationists from marching in procession through the streets, on pain of prosecution. The Army, preceded by the accused, marched in processional order to the Court yesterday morning singing. The Courtroom was crowded during the whole proceedings, which extended over four hours. At the conclusion the Magistrate found both charges proven, and fined the prisoners 10s. each, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment. They went to jail.

### MR, BLAINE'S RELIGION.

FATHER CLARKE ADVISES THE PLUMED KNIGHT TO RETURN TO THE CATHOLIC

FOLD. BALTIMORE, Md., March 7 .- After the funeral of Mrs. Walker, yesterday, Mr. Jas. G. Blaine met Father Clarke, S.J., and their meeting, though for the first time, was very cordial. During the war, Major Walker's family, of which Mr. Blaine's mother was a member, lived in this city, and Father Clarke The vocation of every true. Pole nowadays is was their spiritual advisor, and he had spoken with them of the baptism and confirmation of Mr. Blaine. Holding Mr. Blaine by Paris by the venerable Sister Mikutowska, the hand, after some conversation Father where aged Poles are tended and sheltered and Clarke said :— Your sister had a strong beyoung girls are being brought up to return to lief that you would one day return to the fold their country. Sister Mikutowski, who of the Catholic Church—the one universal, their country. Sister Mikhthweit! who of the Catholic Church—the one universal, wade her profession in Wilns, just fifty three appetolic Church.—The one of the Catholic Church—the one universal without replaced to the profession in Wilns, just fifty three appetolic Church.—Stranger things have have performent and the profession in Wilns, just fifty three appetolic Church—the one of the Catholic Churc

### EMMET'S ANNIVERSARY.

eing zealously and ably carried out as far as

the limited funds of the society will allow.

Behind the altar in the chapel at the Rue du

Chevaleret there is a picture of Our Lady of

SCOTCH NEWS.

The depth of the snow gauge is 127 in.

Lady Ramsay of Bamff, at the age of 82.

Snow fell on Ben Nevis on Wednesday,

The death is announced of the Dowager

It is understood that Mr. Buchanan in-

tends, when the proper time arrives, to offer

himself as a candidate for the north-western

say churchyard there is at present in perfect

SIR GEORGE HARRISON AND THE REPRE-

SENTATION OF EDINBURGH. —It is announced

call of the citizens at the next general elec-

SALMON DISEASE IN THE TAY .- A corre-

spondent at Murthly writes to the Dundee

idvertiser that the mortality amongst the

salmon on the Tay is evidently on the increase. No fewer than eighteen fish were

observed lying dead the other day on a short

stretch of the Murthly and Stenton waters.

Many are also in a sickly state, being badly

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN AGRICULTURAL

REPORTER.—At a late hour on Tuesday evening, and after a short illness. Mr. Thomas

Hogg, Dumfries, died. Deceased, who was in his 77th year, was long agricultural re-

porter on the old Dumfries Courier, and until

the time of his death he was employed on the

Dumfries Standard. He was well read in

in International Law and Constitutional Law

time at the Middle Temple, London, has been

became & member of the Middle Temple only

RUMORED LEASE OF KINNAIRD CASTLE.-

Earl and Countess of Dudley had newly entered upon a short lease of Cortachy

Castle when it took fire, and a large portion

the folk-lore of the South of Scotland.

picture of Cyestochowa.

division of Edinburgh.

hybrid perpetual.

covered with fungus.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT IN

QUEBEC-ADDRESS BY J. P. SUTTON. The Irish National League of Quebec held a very successful concert on the occasion of Emmet's anniversary. The hall, which was nandsomely decorated, was crowded, and a rich and select programme was executed. The president, Mr. J. P. Sutton, delivered an able and stirring address, which was much appreciated. He said :--

Ladies and gentlemen, -As this is our only public appearance in our distinctive character as members of the Irish National League of America, in accordance with custom you will expect us to say something concerning our A ROSE IN MID-WINTER.—Horticulturists aims and objects, and prospects of success. will be interested in knowing that in Rothe In order therefore to fulfill this duty, and economise time, we will utilise the intermission bloom a rose of the variety known as the between the first and second parts of the concert. You all know that the two great elements that constitute a nation's strength are numbers and intelligence, but to make that the Lord Provost of Edinburgh (Sir that strength available to effect a George Harrison) will put his services at the national purpose the organization of these elements is absolutely necessary. Convinced of this truth Mr. Parnell gathered the number and intelligence of Ireland into an organized body which is called the National League of Ireland. Branches of the League exist in every nook and corner of Ireland. These branches are controlled by and in close communication with a Central Council in Dublin, thus forming what may be called the nerve and brain system of the Irish nation. Nothing affecting the national cause can happen in the most remote district of the island without being instantly communicated to the Council in Dublin; and the wishes of the Council are in a like manner simultaneously transmitted to the various branches throughout the country. The Council are thus always in posses-sion of such information as enables them to guage the sciength or weakness of the people and to guard them not only against the HONOR TO A GLANCOW STUDENT.-We enemy but against plausible crauks with adventurers understand that the scholarship of 20 guineas atopnian hobbies, in International Law and Constitutional Law who come with and treacherous intent. National League is in fact and History, annually awarded about this The

the Irish nation awaiting the recognition stances demand its formation. (Applause.) Beyond the shores of Ireland there is a greater and more powerful Irish nation, imthe Irish National League of America. To the last named wing of the Irish army the Quebec branch belongs. I am sorry to say it is the only flourishing branch in Canada. I might give reasons for this anathy and indifference, but I shall pass them to night. Whatever he the cause, the fact is not credit-

able to the Irishmen of Canada. The aim of the Irish National League of America is simply to supplement the efforts of the National party in Ireland. The means whereby we would effect our objects are only those sanctioned by the State in which each branch is located. Each member subscribes one dollar per annum, which is transmitted to the headquarters of the Largue in America. and thence to Dublin, there to be expended as may be deemed fit by the able and patriotic men of whom the Council of the irish League is formed. We encourage our brethren in Ireland, we assist them, we suggest what to us may seem practical, but in no sense do we dictate the policy they shall adopt. (Hear, hear.) The platform of the League is broad enough for all We recognize no distinctions of Creed. The President of the Irish Nationality is the Protestant Parnell. He is ably seconded by the Protestant McCarthys, father and son. The Transurer of the Irish League is the Quaker, Alfred Webb; and his co-religionist Abraham Shackelton is another prominent Nationalist. Behind them, raising his hands to bless our Irish banners, is the mitred lion of Tipperary, tirm and true like his own Rock of Cashel, the great Archbishop Croke. (Applause.)

Time was, but is no more, when creed was factor in Irish politics. The Presbyterians of the North are again wheeling into line, and are burnishing up the pikes with which their grandfathers, under Harry Monroe, chased the British at Ballinshinch. Even the wretched dupes of landlord villainy, the miserable Orangemen, are opening their eyes to the depth of their folly, and are quietly passing into the National ranks. erimes have been great, but great also has been the ignorance; and if now in the eleventh hour they swear fealty to Ireland. she will take them to her bosom forgiving

and forgetting. (Cheers). I have spoken of our aims and objects and now you will say, "What are your pros nects? Cast your eyes along the political horizon and judge for yourselves. Events of portentous magnitude are chasics -ch other like soudding clouds athwart a March sky. They forbode the hurricane that is about to sweep the continent of Europe. War without and veiled anarchy within; the nations that have sown the wind are about to reap the whirlwind. Empires are swaying to and fro, and governments are bending like the masts of a ship in the breath of the storm, and there is none less able to ride the the waves than the Empire of Great Britain. In boasted "merrie" England her rulers and princes are guarded night and day from the apprehended attacks of imaginary Irish avengers. She has not a palace or stronghold that is safe from the mad vengeance of those whose hearts she has seared with the iron of her tvranny. In her legislative halls there is a band of

In Ireland thirty thousand of England's chosen troops are locked up, scorned by the people they are presumed to hold in check. Away in the dark Soudan her heaten generals are acreaming for reinforcements, but the cable flashes back the answer: "Not a man can be spared from Ireland." Without a friend among the great powers England falls back upon her navy. Her merchaut-men are crowding every sea, and call for every war ship she has to protect them; but one third of her fleet must remain to guard the Irish coast.

All round the world Ireland scourged and crucified, Ireland the viorim of English cruelty and lust, Ireland yesterday the corpse on the dissecting table, Ireland to day the risen. Nemesis confronts England and stares her in the face with the withering

glare of triumphant hate. Ludies and gentlemen, in the face of these indisputable facts, it is not to be wondered at that many Englishmen declare that England's future would be brighter to-day had Ireland possessed her Gretton's Parliament/during the last eighty five years. They listen now to the voice of self-interest, who so long refused justice a hearing. Then let us make that voice sound londer in their ears. A general election is imminent, and if we sustain our people in Ireland, eighty sterling Irish Nationslists will be sent to the English Parliament to enforce the dominds of Mr. Parnell, or make domestic legislation for Great Britain an utter impossibility. This tremendous political influence joined to the disturbing element of a world in arms will teach the British a lesson of wisdom, and induce them to listen to Parnell as their fathers did to Grattan. There is every probability that present at the conclave, therefore, walked on Parnell and his leaguers will win for Ireland to Franconville, discussing financial matters as glorious and as bloodless a victory as that as they went, a favorite occupation of real achieved by Grattan and his volunteers in and hogus Invincibles. It would appear that 1872. Let us make that probability a certainty. Every Irishman who is not a traitor and a renegade should stand with his nation now. We want your dollars, but we also letter for transmission to the Prince of Wales want your men behind the dollars. (Cheers). Whatever be your position in life defend

your country's claims to independence. Do your duty and I have every confidence that precious document is addressed to "His Royal our days will witness our Emmet's monument unveiled, his tomb inseribed, and Old Ireland free, from the centre to the sea. Then it will be indeed a pleasure to recall the good will will be shown in arranging the trip labors of to day and your promiest boast will to Ireland. Neither the Prince nor Princess he that you were one of Parnell's Volunteers. (Prolonged applause.)

The grain trade of this continent is already The letter concludes :-"The life of Your feeling the effects of the tariff levied upon Royal Highness, apart from the good feeling Union (oh! what a "Union" it has been) many. The outlook for Canadian rye is very gloomy, owing to the action of the German Government in placing an import duty upon it of 30 marks per 100 kilos, ag inst only 10 marks per 100 kilos on American rye. If Bismarck is determined to vent Anglo-phobian spleen against Canada, it who had several convicted Fenians under his would be a very easy matter for Sir John A Macdonald to pay him back in his own coin, by insisting upon the collection of duty on the German drawback on beet root sugar imported into Canada. It is not long since that our Premier thought of carrying out this idea, but somehow he was induced to reconsider it, and finally the matter dropped. Now however, he has every reason for carrying out his first intention seeing that Germany has aimed a direct blow at Canada by taxing Canadian Tye 300 per cent, more than American, which effectually excludes our rye from the German market, where it was known and used largely. Now then, is it not the wise-t course for Canada to pursue under the circumstances, to effectnally exclude German beet-root sugar by exacting the full duty on the drawback as well as apon the f.o.b. price, which was the original meaning and intention of the law. We are in no wise dependent upon the German supply of raw sugar, as the West Indies. which have a far greater claim upon us than Germany has or ever will have, can supply us with all the raw cane sugar we require, giving us a better article at quite as reasonable prices as are quoted in Germany. It is to be hoped that our Government will insist upon the law being carried out, regarding the duty on the drawback on beet root sugar, now that Germany is discriminating against Canadian products in such an unjust manner. If ever a case called for prompt retdiation on the part of our Government, it is this instance in which Germany imposes a 300 per cent greater tax upon rva grown in Canada then upon that produced in the United States. This is a serious drawback to Canadian rye, large quantities of which have hitherto been exported from American ports and by the St. Lawrence route for German consumption.

### A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A young man named Arthur Bouchard formerly a resident in Montreal, died very recently at St. Jacques, under very paculier circumstances. He had arrived at the parish about three months ago, and pretended that he was deaf and dumb. A farmer named Fortin gave him employment, and he did his work most satisfactorily. He was a hand-some man, and was greatly admired by the young girls of the neighborhood, who often said in his presence how much they felt for him. He was pretty well educated, and could read and write. Being taken with a severe attack on the lungs, he was declared to be in danger by the Doctor, and a clergyman was To the great surprise of the latter, Bouchard acknowledged that he had only been pretending, and could speak perfectly well. He gradually grew worse, and when dying said that his parents lived at Arthabuska, but neveral telegrams were sent there without reply. He had been living at St. Hubert, and for eight months had never

HARBOR GRACE BIOTS.

DISCUSSED IN THE LEGISLATURE -AMEND-ING THE ADDRESS.

HALIPAX, N.S., March 7 .- The mail from Newfoundland, distributed here to day, brings details of a debate in the local House of Assembly on the section of the address in reply to the opening speecn from the throne referring to the Harbor Grace outrages. An amendment to the section was moved by Sir William Whiteway expressing regret at the continuation of the disturbed feelings, and the opinion was given that they were owing, in a great measure, to a widespread and strong conviction that there has been a failure of justice in the result of the trials of the parties charged with the commission of outrage. This was adopted, and the address as amended carried by a vote of 19 to 11.

THE PLOTTERS AND THE PRINCE.

ALLEGED DOINGS OF THE PARISIAN DYNA-

MITERS. Paris, March 7 - The Paris correspondent of the N. f. Herald sends the following story :-Another meeting of Invincibles of a more informal character than the recent couclave took place to-day at Franconville, a village between Sannois and Pontoise, near Paris. As is known through the seizure of certain compromising letters in London, the meeting was to have come off at Sannois, but, reaching the place fixed on for the rendezvous, it was found to be closed. The party, which included eight only of the eleven delegates through Michael Flannery, copies of the letter to be sent to Earl Spencer, to the Lord Mayor of Dublin and other notabilities. This shall be harmed during their stay on the sacred soil of Erin.

"Go and see for yourself," says the document, "what the Irish people have suffered. CANADIAN RYE VS GERMAN BEET We shall thank you, although you are the residuary legatee of centuries of usurpation and attempted extermination."

shown in your proposed journey, has no dennite connection with Ireland's aspirations or Ireland's wrongs."

Signed (for the Irish Revolutionary Direc-MICHAEL FLANNERY. tory), It is stated that Father Nugent, chief of the Catholic prison chaplains for England, charge at Walton jail, near Liverpool, and elsewhere, passed through Paris en route for Lyons yesterday. While here he saw two Invincible delegates and adjured them to abandon their policy of murder and violence. Yet the Herald learns from a usually reliable source that fresh outrages may be expected within a few days, probably in the navy and the dockyards, and it will soon be known whether the Invincible threats are moonshine

## WAR RUMORS.

THE BRITIBII LION READY TO DEFEND AFGANIS L'AN—BISMARCK'S SCHEMES. LONDON, March 4 -In London, "Is England on the eve of another Russian war?" is the question of the day. The Russians appear to be provoking a conflict on the frontiers of Afganistau; and Lord Fitzmaurice's explanation to the inquiries of last night did nothing to allay the war feeling. England has money, but few troops; Russia has unlimited troops and no money. By drawing on the reserves and reckoning the corps of all arms in the United Kingdom, it is probable that 90,000 men might be mobilized in England for foreign service. Activity in military circles is without doubt genuine. An or der for 100,000 uniforms has been issued, and all military stations are being inspected with a view to their efficiency if war were declared. Egypt will be retained as a base of operations for the concentration of troops from Europe. BISMARCK'S DREAM.

A high authority told your correspondent last night-" Bismarck will never fight Eng-He is merely snapping his jaws for effect. What he wants is a ready made colony, and in order to get it he must be able to apply the tit for tat principle now. While he is making a great fuss about Egypt and a few miserable African stations that he cares nothing about, what he really wants is Java. To get Java he must first get Holland. He does not mean to fight, but there is a strong party in both countries that believes in Holland entering the German Union just as your American States form parts of the United States. In this way Bismarck would round off his coast line and get the finest East India island for nothing. Stranger things than this have happened."

RIDDLEBERGER AND BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- Senator Riddleberger is said to have remarked to a friend this morning: "I don't intend to push this Bayard matter very close. My only intention was to remind Mr. Bayard that he is a Democrat and an American. I have done that, and put him on his good, behavior. I will offer no objection to his confirmation to-day.

### WEXFORD'S ANSWER TO SPENCER.

(From the New Ross Standard.)

The question which is upon every lip to-day in Wexford is "Why was the Murrintown meeting proclaimed?" and this is a question that will sooner or later have to be answered. For the time being, Dublin Castle rules, or rather attempts to rule this country, and for the time being the Queen's Representative in Ireland can terrorise the Irish people with a great show of power by police, but a day most assuredly will come, when the hand that is crushing the life out of our land will be no longer tolerated. We have had to bear much in the last few years in the way of tyranny and Coercion. but until last Sunday the right of public meeting in Wexford was not interfered with. Many prominant and respected Wexfordmen were imprisoned and persecuted by Forster-during his reign of terror; and we have felt the curse of the exterminator pretty freely in this county, as well. But in spite of the repeated provocation that has been given to the people of Wexford during the last few years-in spite of the attempts freely made from time to time by the Government to draw the people into an unequal quarrel—the men of our county have always kept the peace, even under the most trying circumstances. In this respect Wexford has been remarkable all during the land agitation. When in other parts of Iraland men were driven into broaking the unjust laws that bound them, we in Wexford remained calm, doing our duty by the National cause, but never allowing our selves to be forced into an infringement of the law. We also recognized, and do so, mare than ever to day, that it has been manifestly the object of our rulers to drive the people into, what would be now, a hopeless insur-rection. If the people could only be goaded "into a rising" oh! how easily the "Irish Question" could be settled, and ch ! how joyfully some of the Dublin Castle "Gentlemen" (save the mark) would issue supplies of buckshot and grape to Jemolish the Land Leaguers. And then, ah! what a pleasant thing it would be to have the chance of hanging Parnell and a few dozen of his lieutenants! have no doubt it would be a great weight off Spencer's mind, and Gladstene's too, if the Irish people would only allow Ireland to be "pacified" in this way! Wex-ford, for instance, was goaded into a bloody strife—deliberately gonded—in '99. They wanted to quench the light of Irish nationality in the people's blood. They wanted us to fight—because we were unprepared. They burnt our chapels, pitch expped us, flogged us and starved us. It was necessary for the they goaded us to fight and we fought and fought harder than those who challenged us imagined we could. And now it appears we are challenged again, for what is it but a challenge -the proclamation of our right, our lawful right, to meet in public? Is it not a challenge to bring hundreds of armed men to disperse a peaceably disposed crowd of unarmed peasants? Ostensibly we are told the Murrintown meeting was proclaimed because it might have caused disturbance of the "public When have the men of Wexford assembled under the banner of the Land League or National League broken the peace in any way? How many scores of meetings have been held in Wexford county during the agitation? and when was there any riot, any law breaking, except upon that day of the election in the borough when the Don's policemen bludgeoned the people in the streets? There have been hardly any outruges in this county for years past, and this, we believe, is why, at length, Spencer has sent his proclamation to us. Wexford is too quiet for the Cartle. The Crimes Act is to be brought on for renewal next session, and so it enters the heads of our noble rulers that it would be a splendid argument in favor of more coercion if there could be a riot and a little bloodshed in Wexford. We can see through your game, oh! most noble Earl-we have got your proclamation, and much as wo would like to follow in the footsteps of our gallant fathers, we are not going to get up a rebellion to suit yourself and Campbell-Bannerman. If there are to be more rebellions in Wexford we will, with Your Excellency's leave, choose our own good time, and not wait to receive any blustering manifestoes from you! In the good old days (as we have no doubt they are called in the Castle) movements for Irish independence were put down by bayonets without causing half an hour's loss of sleep to English Ministers, who slumbered calmly while their soldiery were butchering our people. Well, things have changed since then. It is not that our hatred of England's rule has slackened; it is not that our arms are less strong, or our hearts less brave than the arms and hearts of '98. Oh! no. Our blood is the same blood that dyed Oulart, Ross and Vinegar Hill, but we are determined not to be goaded into a forlorn hope. We are, God knows, willing to liberate our land without the cost of more blood, if it can be done. At all events we will not be provoked; we will try to stifle our indignation

tion. That's our answer Earl Spencer; how do you like it ?

at such insults as Lord Spencer's proclama-

OBITUARY. We are requested to publish the following: . On Tuesday morning, the 20th of January, died Catherine Ann McDonald, daughter of Donald A. McDonald and the late Catherine McDougald, of No. 84 Concession, Lancaster, Glengarry Ont The deceased was a most amisble and pious of the concession. young lady, esteemed by all and an ornament to her family and friends who deeply lament her premature death. Here prayers and penances were frequent, and she suffered under her infirmitles with true Chris-



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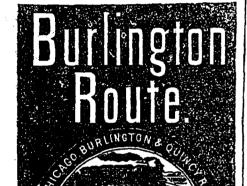
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Montreal, wife of Prudent Lizotte, trader, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property, the sixteeuth day of January last, 1885. DAVID & LAURENDEAU.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 5th January, 1885.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Ellen Ryan has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Daniel Hayes, of the City of Montreal. E. G. LEVY

Attorney for Plaintiff.
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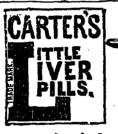




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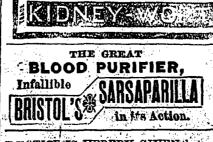
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but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cares.

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AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

OHAPIER XXXIV-Continued.

"That chap of curs seems to be under some apprehension of our being played the same trick that Cromwell played upon Owen Roe O'Neill, and stopped me to impart a timely caution to temperance."

"That's to say, in plain speech, the variet insinuates we have drugged the wine-cup." exclaimed Percy, with bitter laugh. "No need for the last extremity of the coward, so long as a good sword is ours to wield. Let him who fears our treason eschew the draught."

magnand Miles, in mute deprecation of such suspicion, filled up their glasses from

separate decanters and drank. "Here's to peace and good will among us!" cried Father John, lifting a brimming goblet. Captain Courtney responded freely, but Percy Esmond stubbornly, meeting the arrogant and baughty bearing with which Miles and Hugh had long decreed it incumbent upon them to maintain their position, assailed by contumely and the supercitous pretensions of conventional superiority and assuming power, and resisting every overture save that characterised by the humble demeanor of acknowledged inferiority, irassibly declined to join in the toast, saying, as he pushed

away his empty glass: "Time enough, when we come to a better understanding."

"Which will never be," said Hugh, carving a quarter of lamb, "while bad laws maintain a strife of creed and a code of cast in

"Should it be your fortune, which I da:o say you count upon, to get possession of the country, you will reverse all that," cried Percy, helping his aunt to some mint sauce, "We'll reverse a good deal," said Miles, cuiting a ham. "We'll make a sectarian parliament throw open its doors, not to the pers of a faction, but to the representatives government, and make the land habitable to

"And cast the alien government adrift, and set up king and court of you own, and renew again the reign of Cormac, and Neil, and the glories of Tara and Emania. Oh !"

"In which grand exploit, were you of our Milesian blood," laughed Miles, "we should have your co-operation; and it in the hurlyburly the crown fell at my feet," he added, turning playfully to Florence, "I would set it on your head, and with a gold wand of sovereignty you should rule your lieges; but, alas! I fear me, 'tis too late in the day to build castles in the air, and we must be content if we can secure for ourselves the footing of free men within the olden realm of

"Falth, I'm not so sure of that," said Captain Courtney, dissecting a chicken; "you seem to me, like great Cæsur, to have but to say, 'Veni-vidi-vici.' Our craven hear's have given you good foundation to build upon, in which case I bespeak the crown for my Ethel."

"No, no, uncle," laughed Florence, errily, "it is promised to me, and I claim

"Well, now, that's hard," returned Ethel, pouting, "and I so ambitious to be a queen."
"I think you're all mad, and your ambition may culminate in—in—" and Percy Esmond, darkly frowning, broke short his sentence

"Oh, spare our nerves the climax," said Miles, with mock solemnity. "A rebel's fortune—an outlaw's cave, you would not like that, fair ladies? And yet I know a rebel and an outlaw's bride who would not change her lot to be Empress of Imperial Rome when Rome, like Erin, boasted of such honor; -no, in-deed she would not."

"A good many wives must share such felicity just now," said Captain Courtney.
"But she of whom I speak," said Miles, "is the wife of my friend, O'Dwyer of

Donard. "What!" exclaimed Percy Esmond, as tounded. "You don't mean that Dwyer, a peasant's son, a nobody, a priced outlaw, you don't call him your friend?'

"I do; why not? A peasant's son, you say? The clan O'Dwyer dates from farthest antiquity; and Michael is a lineal decendant of Ugani Mor, Ardrigh of Leinster, and common ancestor of most of its leading Celtic family. What though the usurper to day lord it in the halls and over the patrimony of the plundered Gael; can we not discern beneath the temporary rags of course frieze that obscures it the purple that shall never cease to invest them? ODwyer is not a nobody—bear witness the price of a thousand pounds offered by Government for his head;—nor is he a rude hind, an unlettered boor, a cipher of mean capacity, he who, like our friend here, leads the thousands at the wave of his hand, and whose name, even now inscribed in story, may yet compete with that of Tell in the annals of patriot fame. But truce with politics which make us augry. Can we devise no gentler theme wherewith to entertain our fair friends, who should justly detest us for our belligerent propensities?" and turning to Florence, he adroitly shifted the conversation, saying: "The first time we had the pleasure to meet at Lady Moira's how little either of us anticipated then the

future's erratic course. Truly we are children of destiny, let who will gainsay it." Then launching into general conversation, suggested by the reminiscence, even Percy's gloom abated, and by the time they separated for the night all parties seemed on mutual good terms. The Courtneys withdrew in peace to rest, the city walls were sentinelled, and Miles, worn out with nights of vigil and days of toilsome march and stern conflict, retired to repose and dream of Florence Esmond.

#### CHAPTER XXXV. PLOTS AND EVENTS.

While in scenes of sterner action Mars. with brand uplifted, rules the hour, and Bellona waves her fiery torch over embattled hosts and leaguered towns, renowing the days of olden Greece and it me upon Irish ground, no less is the metropolis of the nation the arens of jarring discord, where the sub-deities, Harpies and Furies, presiding in full divan, marshal their forces, and array their legions, goaded to deadly strife beneath the banner of each conflicting passion, racked brains and envenomed hearts supplying from incandescent forge an armoury of weapons, ingenious and multiplied, complicated and OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that applicated and complicated and control whole thing aperfect romance. Do you cation will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for an Act incorporating. Le Club de Raquettes le Control of Montreslation of the Magnates of the Iand, and wile and wile and wile and wiles and wile and wiles at ill work. Contact the Control of Control of

scheme, coldly callous to a nation's agonies. and the inture ruin of their posterity while subserving their own petty selfish present interest; for basely bartered honor and country no cheek blushes, a pain of remorse moves no torpid conscience. On on its still the cry, to the birter end.
Within the circuit of her own centre, Lady

Alicia Luttrell, no nearer to her aim and object than when she had first set out, but rendered more impassioned and self-willed by resistance, now costing off all reserve, is as desperately intent upon accomplishing her favorite project, and determined to remove every obstacle thereto, callous to what crime and suffering must be involved to herself and others in the transaction. Could they have been analysed and compared, no doubt the characters of Lord Castlercagh and Lady Alicia Luttrell would have presented a good facsimile. Circumstance, too, consuited to favour the development of each tactician's ability for intrigue. Just

now. Dublin, among many scandals that supply the daily bread of the omnivorous devourer of such food, was the emporium of one usually singular, and hence more appetizing, than any of more backneyed fashion. Matters, since we last saw them, had not improved between Guildford Colandisk and his wife; each day she became more conraely violent, while he, disappointed and enraged, launched into every excess of guilt and folly, until mutuat recrimination, snattering overy vestige of domestic harmony, menaced an im mediate rupture between them, when Mrs. Damer fell seriously ill. In a day or two her life was despaired of; and feeling her end approach, in a paroxysm of terror she conjured her husband to send for the parson and a megistrate, as she bad a disclosure to make, and an act of restitution, before she could see a priest, and die in the Church which she had so long abjured. Her desire was complied with. Magistrate and parson arrived to take down her deposition; which was: That having been childless for some years, finding her husband discontent, and wishing to alienate his interest from his next of kin, with whom she did not agree, she had prevailed upon a poor woman with a large family, who kept a basket of apples at Ballybough Bridge, for a sum of money in hand, and a weekly stipend, to give up, and make over an infant of which she would soon be confined, as her own. Between two or three parties

the business was managed, and the child of Peggy Dobbs and Jack Dobbs, a knifegrinder, was transferred to the Damtithe system of an alien church, and abolish ets, and up to this hour had passed penal disabilities, imposed upon us by an alien of the dwing lady treated at the concession of the dying lady, treated at first as deathhed ravings by many, was, however, clearly proved upon the arrest of all the parties implicated in the transaction, who, being questioned, admitted the circumstances without contradiction; and the no longer heiress, cashiered by the indignant Damer, with a small sum of money, retired in humiliation from the stage of her short lived consequence ; while the astonished Columbisk, losing his head in the ebullition of costasy at his most unexpected emancipation from a galling yoke, made all expedition to fling himself again at the feet of Alphonee Fitzpatrick. Hastening to her uncle's mansion, and rushing up stairs, without waiting to question, he collided with the butler, coming down with a tray of glasses and decanters, and capeized the caravan with a crash that right, I'm just as willing to go to chapel as brought Don Antonio, Hussey Burgh, and to church;—indeed, I d just as soon be a O'Driscoll, with Father Fitzpatrick, flying to

the scene of the accident.
"My back I" grouned the butler, rubbing his loin, as Hussey Burgh tenderly assisted him to rise.

"I'm very sorry," apologised Colandish, wiping a bloody nose. "I was in such haste; —I have such good news;—I want to see Miss Fitzpatrick;—I didn't know there was company "-and he scowled at O'Driscoll.—
"Be so good as to let her know I am here. I wish to see her alone ;-I'll wait in the parlour;" and he stooped to help the silently furious butler to pick up the broken glass.

"Alphorse, there's a madman below wants to see you," said Don Antonio, returning to the drawingroom, and addressing his niece, as smiling in the perfection of loveliness she sat beside Lady O'Driscoll,

"A madman wants to see me uncle! Who is he ?" "Go down to him; 'tis that idiot, Guild ford Colandisk," said Father Fitzpatrick,

he could not repress. Alphonse drew back, heightening her beauty with a frown. "I'll not go to him, Patrick; you should have said I was engag-

Hussey Burgh now laughed vehemently, and reiterated: "Go down. What are you afraid of? He has smashed all the glass and wants to make good the damage."

" Another overture, I'll wager," whispered O'Driscoll, who since Alphonse's accession of wealth had studiously avoided renewing his former suit, and had indeed, while retaining the same admiration and love of his object now abandoned all idea of it as useless; whil, his mother, on the contrary, made it the

dream of her life. "Oh, come you must, else he'll come up here and electrify us all with rhodomontade; for I think he's primed," said Don Antonio, sedately.

Alphonse rose, looking disconcerted; Hussey Burgh hastened to open the door for her, and restored the bloom to her cheek, saying: "I'd give a guinea to have my ear to the keyhole. What a pity to let you have all the fun solo !--do fetch him up, and let's see Bacchus in love."

Alphonee went down to the parlor, framing her mode of speech and action, like a skilful general arranging his tactics, to be foiled by an unforeseen countermove of the enemy. Soon as she appeared, cold and serone, Colundisk bounced forward, and caught her in his arms, wildly exclaiming:

"It's all settled, my angel. I'm rid of the incubus, and we'll be happy as the day's long. Now, there, don't be acting the forward child; I've been a naughty boy, and I sak pardon, and promise to be a pattern for the rest of my life. Come, don't be angry, and fret; it's own Guildford." "I really do not know what you mean, Mr. Colandisk," cried Alphones, breaking violently away, and surveying him with marble rigidity of aspect that would infallibly

have disheartened any more sensitively constituted individual; but Guildford, cased, like the armadillo in a coat of armour, was invulnerable. "Not know what I mean ;-yes you do, you little rogue"—he put on the same captivating smile that had once allured her novice heart .- " Hasn't all Dublin for the last week been ringing with it? Didn't I, at the first click I have military and

to-day, jung and the same and a smalled that the woman is now Damer's dangater, but the daughter of Dobbs the knife grinder and his wife Peggy, the apple woman of Bally-bough Bridge. Now, don't you pity me to have been so taken in ?"

"I do not pity you in the least, Mr. Colan. disk; but I very much pity the poor young alls you? Sorry for pigeon, metamorphosed woman; and it will be only right and proper into an owl? What a strange story, the of you, under circumstances which neither of whole thing. I a perfect romance TDO you

"You are married to her," said Alphonse

boldly.

Tut, you spiteful little elf.; I married the Dobbs the knife grinder. No law can bind me to abide by an imposition.

But la it fair to take advantage of such a quibble. Had you married me as wealthy Alphonse Fitzpatrick, and I turned out to be, not another in person, but in name, you would have deserted me too."

"Never I" ejaculated Guildford, theatrical. ly striking his bosom. "Never! as I'm a man of honor. I would still have leved, as I love you now, to distraction; but that woman "Why did you marry her!"

"You know I couldn't help it," he replied, with charming frankness. "I was cleaned out. That beast, Jeremiah Higgenbeggan, left away the money to dogs and donkeys that would have made us anug. Carry had the balloons; she fell in love with me, wheedled and bamboozled, and and so I couldn't help myself, and she took forcibie

possession."

possession."

""Well, if you take my advice, you'll go live quiedly and happily. back to her, and live quiedy and hypoly. You have quite sufficient means of your own to carry on respectable appearance; and I'm sure Mr. Damer will not be unkind to one so long-at least we will say an adopted daughter."
"By Jove !" there's fine advice," exclaim-

ed Guildford, indignantly. "No, no," he continued, with a much aggrieved air; "I have a character to sustain, which prohilits me from maintaining connection with fictitious persons; moreover, think, good Lord, of the entourage of relations, and these sont of people have whole colonics. No, if you please. But, you provoking fairy, you only say it to tantalize me, and make me love you more, if it were possible."

"Oh, you need not love me, Mr. inlandisk," she quickly rejoined, "for it will serve

no purpose."
"Yes, but it will, though," he as swiftly returned. "You are your own mist ess.
Your uncle, Don Antonio—fine old fellow! has, I hear, settled upon you sixty thousand pounds, besides a large sum to your brother, which, he being a priest, and not having children, will, of course, revert to you. Now, you know you love me: you remember how grieved you were when that infernal Jerry stepped between us; so let's have no more childish play about it; -name the happy day that will make Dungarvan shake; -- there's a dear."

"Mr. Colandisk," returned Alphonse, so-

to this folly. A few months' severe tuition have lessoned me at last in wisdom and experience. I sur not the silly child you last saw me, dazzled with the glitter of a toy, and coverous of its possession. Henceforth, understand me definitively: we meet in public only on the formal ground of most ceremonous acquaintance; if you transgress that boundary, we must pass by as strangers."

"You inexorable deepot, you are not serious?" cried Guildford, sobered by her stern, imperturbable tone, which impressed a conviction of her deliberate purpose upon his mind. " See, I know what you're at," he blurted out, in his awakened dread of losing the prize: "you want to make a convert of me by holding out. All Catholic as a Protestant, for hang me ! if I see any difference between them, except that the Papists fast, which, I suppose, makes them stubborn and melancholy; so there's every impediment to our happiness removed, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ The door opening cut him short

patrick, bowing to Colandisk, whom he only knew by sight and hearsay.
"I am going now, Patrick," she replied,

"Soon as you are disengaged, Alphones,

courtesying as she withdrew.

Guildford desperately threw himself between her and the door: "Alphonse, I won't stand this," he cried, and looked appealingly to Father Fitzpatrick. "She's engaged to me, sir-she can't deny it. I've done everything: I've pledged myself to become a convert, to go to Mass with her, or turn Mahommedan, or anything she likes! Won't you be my friend, and advise her? I'll make it worth your while; faith, I will; -you won't have such a saint in your Church.

holding his sides in a paroxysm of laughter "I daresay not, sir," smiled the priest." Go up, Alphonse, to uncle." "Then, priest, you encourage her in her fickleness?—you sanction breach of faith;

you don't care to make a convert, or to save soul from perdition. Your religion is all a sham ! I'll go home and shoot myself;-you'll see it in to-morrow's paper, by Jove!and you'll have my blood to answer for, you diabolical priest !"
Guildford Colandisk, as he spoke in the

wild incoherence of excitement, took no heed of the key to which he had pitched his voice; hence, rushing frantically forth, followed by Father Fitzpatrick, deliberate and amazed, and Alphouse, pale and resolute, he was taken aback at sight of Hussey Burgh and O'Driscoll, who were coming down stairs, and on the last step, crimson and shaking with suffocated laughter. Hussey, ever alert in wit and fun, suddenly composing his features to an expression of deep condolence, addressed him. "Then, my poor fellow, it is all sectled,

and you are again a bachelor; but don't go shoot yourself in a fit of despair; you are young, and the world is green yet; cheer up, you have not yet culled its last flower, and you'll soon find another to adorn your bosom. "Buffoon!" muttered Colandisk between his set teeth, as he pulled his hat over his

eyes and set off, not in quest of his pistol, but his friend and confidente, Lady Alicia, to take counsel with her, and pour into her sympathetic ear the story of his trouble; while Aussey Burgh gravely said, in tone of pointed significance, meant for Alphonse: "Woe betide the ill-destined being that may be ever beguiled to trust her fate to the keeping of as soulless, heartless, brainless,

one fixed principle for his polestar 1-a shroud were her ficter wedding robe."
Guildford Colandisk found Lady Alicia in her drawingroom, perusing a novel. Be-tween Don Antonio's residence and that of Lady Alicia his distress, not being very deep rooted, had cooled down and evaporated though the chagrin of disappointment remained rankling in his heart. With composed aspect, however, he entered, and gal-lantly made his obelsance to the lady, who,

closing her book, quietly addressed him: "I thought you'd never come. What de layed you so long? Those grumpies, the Higgenboggans, have been hore and told me the naws: Poor Carry's restored to her joy fai parents and you've escaped your shackles

—better luck than you deserved."
"Now, if you're going to lecture me, by George, I'll take up my hat and go !—I'm not in humour to be pulled up just now." Lady Alicia smiled sarcastically. What

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it were only to spite the Pomirets, who egain in masquerade. Appoint the rendezed her, and will be so glad of her reverse. vous." you've had no luncheon; just ring for you, only I know your heart is for you, pretty Alphonse Fitzpatrick and her fine fortune. What luck you are is 1 and how glad we shall be to have her properly in roduced into our set. I daresay

she's already feathering her nest?"

The Not a bit of it—at least not as you suppose. I haven't a chance," returned Guildand why not? You know she had been oul sulkily.

engaged to you." engaged to you." Yes! Well, it's all off: that great don, O'Druscoll, whom I met there just now, is, I can see quite well, a favored suito."

Lady Alicia's brow darkened, her eye and lip set, and her whole aspect and bearing underweut an immediate change. Guildford. eruling with demure visage at the perceptible effect of his statement, tranquilly made answer, as anseringly she taunted him: "Aud you are meek enough to suffer a rival brush you like a fly from his path! Pshaw 1-I had thought you were a man 1" "What would you have me do?" sighed

Colandisk softly.
"What I would do in your place, call him

out and shoot him." "Nn; you would not like that, though you say it. Don't we all know-I'll not say

"You may say it!" she cried, fiercely. "I know I've made a fool of myself; I have been honest enough .o manifest a partiality for him that might encourage him to hope, and preserve my path intact from rivals; yet, so much am I the slave of jealous passion, I would rather see him shot than married to Alphonse Fitzpatrick, who does not in the least care for him, but who laves you devotedly, as she confessed to myself, only scruples have been put into her afraid to displease her friends by avowing and asserting her own pleasure and will."

"If I thought that !" murmured Colandisk, quicks used by a new light, and he jerked his

plumed up like a cock going to crowyou don't want for wit and energy; why not boldly seize and carry her oil? She is your undoubted proparty, and when once you are last married her friends must, preforce, be reconciled to it, and your spirit will won't grudge a loan."

"By George and the dragon! you are an angel of light, Alicia ! I never thought of that!" exclaimed Colondisk, swallowing a glass of wine. "The very thing! I'll do it, once I see my way ; that's the only difficulty ! -how to set about it, for it's a business we must not bungle in.'

"And apropos, here comes one who will aid you in his execution," cried Lady Alicia, as Lord Carhampton entered. "Well, what's ado?" said his lordship,

putting down his gloves. "Congratulate you, old boy;—got rid of the incum brance ?-open to new engagement ? Haha---ha!" "Yes, and you must help him, uncle,"

laughed Lady Alicia, now in exuberant spirits, chapping her hands gleefully.
"Not I, indeed! I'm not a philanthropist,

I never go in for helping anyone. "Fudge, uncle, you must !--you wanted me to help you yesterday." "Well, you didn't: that's all I know."

"Don't recriminate, sir; -to-day I will come to terms." "Explain yourself."

"You know, so spare preamble, I am attached to O'Driscoll?" ouldn't have been so slow to snap at the hart Go on !"

"That's not the reason how you must badly construe things. He'd have proposed long since but for that sly thing, Alphonse Fitzpatrick."

"I'm much indebted to her I don't ambition the impoverished O'Driscoll connexion The Irish girl is much more suited to him. Why doesn't he marry her?"

'He doesn't care a pin for her, only she's such a flirt and coquette, and it amuses you men to have women dangling about you, making show of love, and all that." "Well, what do you want me to do? If

any job, mind, cash down's the word." Very well! I'll lend you the £5,000 you asked for on condition that you help Guild. ford to carry off Alphonse and marry her. When she's out of the way I'll have Maurice

all to myself." "Phew!" whistled Carhampton. "Is that the go? Agreed!-count on my service. Let me see!' His lordship screwed his eyes into a parenthesis of crows' feet, as though the rays of vision, concentrated into a focus, more clearly aided his mental perception. "Bid news in to-day: more skirmishes with the troops, insurgents growing presumptuous, Kingsborough going down in person to com-mand the forces in Wexford. I'll enlist him in our business: only question, how to lay hold on the coy nymph; what ruse shall we plan to inveigle her, without creating a disturbance ? '

"Yes, that is the point," cried Lady Alicia, briskly; "for mind you, our names must not transpire as being mixed up in the business on any account."

I'll take care of that," said his lordship, "since my last confounded escapade got bruited about that girl, Mary Kelly, I must be cautious, or my character will be irretrievably lost. Now, I have a plan: we'll contrive a message from Priest Fitzpatrick, requiring to see his sister upon some important matter this evening. Mother Lewellyn will be the bearer of the mandate. Guildford and I, meanwhile, will lie in wait, disguised as bailiffs, in some convenient Miss Sophy, who had risen in formal courtcorner, and soon as the lady comes within present a document empowering us to arrest her, as implicated with and privy to the designs of the United Irishmen, hand her into a chaise, drive down to the quay, put her on board Lord Kingsborough's vessel, and then, my dear fellow, all the residue of the work is yours. I've made clear the way before you.

"Thanks, thanks; an admirable plan!" oried Colandisk, in hilarious excitement. You're a trump, Luttrell, and no mistake! I am for ever indebted to you."

score, and though always ready to help my friends in any little jeu d'esprit, intrigue, or other quandry, being a man of candour, it behooves me to say I expect and require upset." wages for my service. You see I honor you with implicit trust and confidence, feeling that you are in every sense a gentleman, and one of our set. Well, then, truce with pre-

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vous."
"Wait a moment and I'll be with you, Here, Alicia, fork out a check for five thousand, payable out of ten."

"It is said they are two bad pays, unclethose who pay beforehand and those who think you were in chase of a runaway wife. don't pay at all. I shall not pay till the work Miss Higgenbeggan"—she glanced for the is done."
"Just like you, women, suspicious and

mean 1 No wonder we scorn and despise the sex," mutterred Lord Cathampton, scowling upon the derisively smiling lady, as he de parted with Guildford Colandisk, and think-ing to himself the while: "When I get it

It was evening, and the lamps shone, and the tea-urn bubbled upon the table, laid with costly rare china, and presided over by Misses Warbeck Higgenboggan, who had convened a divan of their friends for the ostensible purpose of debating a subject of charity, upon which, through some erratic phenomena of the human mind, whose subtleties can never be defined by phrases, they had suddenly conceived an interest: the amelioration of the condition of the poor ignorant Irish in the city and about the suburbs. Head of the committee was the Rev. Nathaniel Lamb, who having shown himself to his new parishioners, and being duly accredited by them, and his curate, who, having at present not much to do in the lawless district, spent most of their time in Dublin; and Lady Alicia, who in her-great zeal for promoting good, waived strong antipathy to the elderly spinsters and their social circle; and Miss Gubbins, her side de-camp, pledged to back her up in every opinion that contradicted theirs; and the Misses Hodgens, and the Misses Ponfret, proud to be associated in any cause patronized by a titled lady and advocated by the delightful rector and his talented young curate, who, had head, and she's such a simpleton that she is holygamy been countenanced, might easily have filled a spacious seraglio with his fair admirers, against whose witching blandish-ments it taxed him sorely to hold the even tenor of his way, unbalanced by intoxicating doses of adulation, uncapsized by giddy van head emphatically.

"Well, what would you do?" demanded lidy Alicia.

"I'll tell you what you'll do, Colaudisk: you are no coward"—Guildford while, with eyes devoutly fixed upon the while, with eyes devoutly fixed upon the ceiling, he listened to Miss Higgenboggan

saying as she sipped her tea, "For my part, I don't see where we are to begin at the work or how to set about it; the wealth of the Indies wouldn't suffice all be applieded by everyone. It is quite easy; the thing is done every day; and if you want money to help you I'm sure 1 abste the nuisance that incets us at every abste to the nuisance that incets us at every abste the nuisance that incets us at every and incets and incets us at every and incets at every and incets and incets at every and incets at every and incets and ince turn.'

"Very true, my dear madam," said the curate, his mouth full of buttered toast; I don't see what can be done, except to make them work."

"But that's just what they won't do," cried Miss Fanny, cutting a slice of plumcake; "so long as they can get by begging they won't work, upon which principle I never give to a beggar."

"Allow me to contradict you," said Lady Alicia, dictatorially; "the people are willing enough to work if they get employment, but they are horribly ungrateful. I know an decoyed by specious message conveyed to her they are horribly they have been brother by a fermale unstable and the second statements." English lady, a friend of mine, who was shocked when she came over here to see barefacted girls and women standing or sitting all day long with dishevelled hair, and in ragged clothes not enough to cover them, at the door of their muddy hovels. She and her husband, being good, charitable Christians, set to work to reform them; got them taught to make straw hats, at which they carned a sion of her mind to the exclusion of every penny a day, and to knit stuckings and work embroidery, till, what with that and a Sunday school, in twelve months you would not have known it to be the same place or the same people, so much was their condition im proved; yet for all that, not one of the "You never made a secret of it, and I do | wretches was grateful enough to go to not think he admires your cheek, else he church for them, and when they put out some were served with Rockite notices, and had to fly; so I say begin with making them go to church."

"My dear lady Alicia, we have tried that till we are sick of it," sighed the Rev. Nathaniel, turning from coutemplating the ceiling to the subject of debate. "There's no truth, honesty, or sincerity among the bar sinister, and all that—in our family. Irish; not even among the soi diant Irish gentlemen is the precious jewel to be found. We have exhausted a treasury in pensioning knaves, who hypocritically received our instructions-swallowed, as it were, the manua of the Word, promised to attend church, clutched the bribe, and levanted with their

tongue out, rejoising in their craft."
"If I could adjustment or presume to give my opinion on the question," said Miss Hodgens, "I'd transport all the old people to Botany Bay, and seize all the children, whom I would put into a good training school, and so eradicate from them every taint of Popery. They would become shin-ing lights of salvation—that sort I have noticed always do."

"It's the wisest thing has been said tonight," exclaimed Misss Hinginboggan; and so much cheaper and more feasible a plan. "I beg your pardon," interposed Miss children are most expensive, and Gubbins; not at all to be depended on; as I was tately reading in a learned lecture by the Rev. Jedediah Fathomit, that the instincts and propensities of progenitors are engrafted on their generations, so those Popish children retain indelibly branded upon their natures

the countersign of Rome, and \_\_\_\_ " She was

cut short by the opening of the door, and the announcement of "Mr. O'Driscoll." Very pale and evidently disconcerted was the young man as he entered and surveyed the equally surprised company, all of whom, save Lady Alicia, bent upon him wondering but in hers, conscious on eves: the instant of the purport of his nuexpected visit to the Misses Higgenboggan, there was a wild gleam of triumph and joy, as furtively she smiled a sinuster smile, and intently probed his countenance; while he, bowing to the circle, apologised to esy, and in voice somewhat nervous, though strong and deep, asked if she could, on the part of her uncle and brother, who waited below, not wishing to intrude, give him any information concerning their niece, Miss Fitzpatrick, who had left home on the atternoon of the day before, to go to her brother, and had not since been heard

"Just what I always foresaw," solemnly enunciated Miss Higgenboggan, frowning with virtuous severity, and shaking her head. "I always had a presentiment, that the wild "Hold!—softly, my dear boy, I never creature would commit herself by some act of permit anyone to be long in my debt on any giddiness, if not worse. We were fortunate to have had a timely riddence of such a reaponaibility. Had it happened while she was under my care I should have been quite

> "Had what happened, madam?" interiogated ('Driscoll, taking Miss Sophy aback by

young girl, concerning whom her friends are suffering excruciating misery; but since you are not able or willing to aid us in quest of her, I wish you good evening."

"Gracious! how fiery you are, Maurice!" smiled Lady Alicia, satirically; "one would Miss Higgenboggan"-she glanced for the first time complacently at the lady—"is right. You never would believe me, or any one that told you, that one so innocent and prudish as Alphonse was a perfection of levity and deceit. Now, I am sufficiently upon the derisively smiling lady, as he departed with Guildford Colandisk, and thinking to himself the while: "When I get it 'twill be a long loan, my fair niece, since I shall take my own time for repayment."

It was evening, and the lamps shone, and the tea-urn bubbled upon the table, laid with coatly rare china, and presided over by Misses

The derisively and deceit. Now, I am suinciently deep in the cabinet to tell you that yesterday all he capinet to tell you that yesterday all the worse. It was evening, and the lamps shone, and the tea-urn bubbled upon the table, laid with coatly rare china, and presided over by Misses

The deep in the cabinet to tell you that yesterday all the capinet to tell you that yesterday all the cabinet to tell you that yesterday all the property all the cabinet to tell you that yesterday all the cabinet to tell you that yesterday all the cabinet to tell you that yesterday all the property all the prope genboggan left away all the money; but Don Antonio has made all square again betweeen them, so that excuses her in some sort. Can't you sit down ? I'll want you to see me home. 've a great deal to say to you, and I'm sure Miss Higgenboggan will be glad if your

friends will come up and join our tea."
"Excuse me, Ludy Alicia, I must go," said Maurice, coldly declining Miss Higgenboggan's reiterated invitation. "And this much hear me say in vindication of your niece, madam; I also am sufficiently acquainted with the young lady to insist upon my conviction that she has been made the victim of foul play; and in lieu of her going of her own free will with Guildford Colandiek, that she has been abducted by him, it behooves her friends to take instant measures to pursue him :- and I thank you, Ludy Alicia, for having so kindly afforded even this clue to our search."

He was off before Lady Alicia, biting her lips with vexation ather cwa egregions blunder, could retrieve her error, and during the remainder of the evening she sat mostly absorbed in gloomy thought, fabricating new plots and wiles to circumvent others and ensure her own success, while O'Driscoll, with Don Antonic, and Father Fitzpatrick were on their way to Major Sirr's, to engage his service in their behalf, and the company resumed with animation the interrupted theme of how to ameliorate the condition of the poor ignorant Irish, and to devise new expedients for enticing them to the glories of Sion, training their optics to Gospel light, and alluring them to relish the manna of the Word, some proposing, as a means to the desired end, flannel perticoats and soup; others recom mending meal and hairy bacon, as a lure not and of rather epicurean taste, they would suggest, bread and butter and tea, as bait more infallible, but all agreeing, that could the lot be submerged for one hour in the bring deep, the expedient were the most satisfactory of all."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

ALPHONSE FITZPATRICK RESCUED - LORD | our family medicine, KINGSBOROUGH IN TROUBLE-CUPID AT IIIS TRICKS.

THE feelings of Alphonse Fitzpatrick may be on the part of her brother by a female unknown to her, who purported to be a confidential member of his flock, and hastening to his residence, she was intercepted and compelled, under feigned warrant of arrest, to submit to be conducted by her captors to undergo investigation before some magistrate of whose name and shode she was in utter ignorsion of her mind, to the exclusion of every other sense, she had wept and entreated at least the favour of being first taken to her uncle or brother to acquaint them with her situation; but this request being inexorably refused, she sat like one perified into stone, so completely was every faculty paralysed by the crushing blow that had befallen her; for well she knew that in those terrible days no innocence A VOICE FROM THE UN could guarantee sufety or justice, and sex or condition could claim no privelege of exemption from vengence, should but the breath of suspicion, even though emanating from lips of calummy, blow upon one's fame. (To be continued.)

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

The city of Providence has had the same Mayor for over a quarter of a century. His name is Thomas A. Doyle.

Prof Low's Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped hands, Pinples, Tan, &c.

There are 18,000 veterans going through the world on wooden legs who lost their limbs in the great war of the rebellion. -Lydia E. Pinklitm's Vegetable Com-

nound is to be hadfat the nearest drug store for a dollar. It is not claimed that this remedy will cure every disease under the sun, but that it does all that it claims to do thousands of good women know and declare.

"Runey" Lee, a son of General Robert E. Lee, is favorably spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER IS one of the surest and speediest of cures for every form of nervousness. It relieves head-It reinvigorates the faigued and overtaxed body, and imparts force and buoyancy to the mental powers.

The United States Government recently spent \$1,000 at Bozeman, M. T., to convict a man for stealing \$2 worth of postage stamps. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophophites is prescribed by physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrofida and wasting diseases, and very palatable.

American apples are sold on London stands at from S to 12 cents each. .

National Pills act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and thorough.

A man was refused admission to a skating rink at Stamford, Conn., because he didn't wear a collar. COUGHS AND COLDS .- If everything has

failed, try Alien's Lung Balsam and be cured. -See Adv. Princess Tinkie-zin-zee, of the Sandwich

Islands, it is said, eats some of her success-

ful suitors. Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts. "."

The sentence, "A quick brown for jumps over the lazy dog," contains all the letters of alphabet.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves'

FARMERS' FULLY.

Some farmers adhe e, even against the full light of fact and discovery, to the old fashing-Ed folly of coloring butter with carrons aunatto, and inferior substances, notwithstanding the splendid record made by the Improved Butter Cofor, prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. At scores of the best agricultural Fairs it has received the highest award over all competitors.

Although London has 7,391 acres devoted to public parks, yet half the population of the great metropolis lauguishes for want of

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been suffering from Dyspensia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved nseless, until Northrop & Lymau's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two hottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those affliated in like man-

The average lobster lives six years. Ergo, says the oviterman, the animal should be caught rather than die of old age and become a loss.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL ENLIGHTMENT has led to the abandoment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Blood Parifier, a comprehensive family remedy for liver com plaint, constipation, indigestion, loss of physical energy, and female complaints. \*.

One of the latest wrinkles in photography is to be taken "at home," surrounded by the household brica brac arranged for the occa-

aiou. Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me." Beware of similar named articles; they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Electric

It is a remarkable distinction to be the father of eleven daughters, but much more remarkable to be the father of eleven married daughters. This is the privilege of Mr. Burnand, the editor of Punch, who has not been in good health of late.

Mrs. W. J. Lang Bethany, Out., writes: I was one of the greatest sufferers for about to be resisted by hungary stomachs; while fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar real journalist, has found time among his not a few observed, "that experience having to alcers, causing entire deafness. I tried many occupations to produce a work of fiction which is creditable to French Canadian skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I Literature. "Un Revenant" is a novel well tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and in ten written and with many other points minutes found relief. I continued using it, of merit. It is based on and in a short time my ear was cured and episode of the war of secession in the hearing completely restored I have used United States, but its principal characters this wonderful heater successfully in cases of are Canadians. The plot is well sustained inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and is replete with life and vigor. It is and colds, cuts and bruises, &y., in fact it is worked out with skill and the interest is

Every English Lord Chancellor gets a pension of \$25,000 a year, and sometimes there nave been as many as five in receipt of such pensions. Lord Cairns is now the only

Mr. A. W. Wing, Westport, writes: " ! wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. A dough of six months' standing had reduced me to such an extent that I was unable to work. I tried many remedies without effect; at last I used this Emulsion, and before three bottles were used I am glad to say I was restored to perfect health.

Lulu Hurst, Professor Newman points out in Science, produced her ' manifestations' simply by physical means, and he suggests that her success affords a striking example of the untrustworthine-s of human testimony

A VOICE FROM THE UNITED STATES. I have suffered for the past 20 years with Dyspepsis and General Debility, and tries many remedies, but with little success until Lused Burdock Blood Bitters, when relief was quick and permanent.

A. LOUGH, Alpena, Mich., U.S.

Several New York beer saloons near the Brooklyn bridge are selling twenty-five promenade tickets for three cents as an inducement to draw custom.

WITHOUT DOUBT.

Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Group, Deaf ness, Burns, Frost Bites, Suff Joints, and all Flesh Wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.

ENGLAND IN A FIX.

THE EVE OF A CRISIS. LONDON, March 5 .- Statesmen can no onger burk the fact, England is on the eve of a grave crisis. At a period when the Soudan compaign ought to have been completed, it is worse than not begun. Brave men have been killed, skillul officers lost, and the Mahdi's troops elated at the British failure. In the cast Russia is menacing Herat, "the glacis of British India," and it looks like a mere question of time as to when the British lion sche when other applications completely fail. and the Russian bear will meet in a death struggle. In India itself the wisest states. inch are the gravest. The natives are very quiet : but it is feared that it is the silence preceding the outburst of the volcano. At home Ireland is the one desperately weak point in the Eoglish line, and if a great war is really looming up on the horizon of events, something efficacious must be done either to conciliate or coerce her, and it must be done at once. Some plan might be arranged which would satisfy the Irish and make them content and loyal were it not for Ministerial difterences. In this, as in other questions, the Cabinet has been forced to hout with the Whig hounds and run with the Radical hares. The troops which are in Ireland at present are badly wanted for the East, and a plan has been suggested by which they may be withdrawn. It is proposed to supply the place of the regulars with English Scotch militia, while the Irish militia will be distributed in English garrisons.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RECEIPTS. The return of traffic for the C.P.R., from February 21st to 28th, posted to day, is as follows :- For 1885, \$110,000, and the cor responding week of 1884, \$69,000, showing an increase for 1885 of \$41,000. The receipts for last week were \$100,000, making an in. crease this week of \$10,000.

. PARLIAMENTARY MATTERS: LONDON, March 3.—The conflict in ace, and to the point. Out of the ample dower your bride will bring I shall demand, plussed, "what you have just told me."

"As many as 658 people have been simultanting the season at one of the New Your the day of the happy, mutainess region of the Conservatives and as section of the new your the day of the happy mutainess the point. Out of the ample dower your bride will bring I shall demand, plussed, "what you have just told me."

"As many as 658 people have been simultanting the season at one of the New Your theatres, and stringter will accord to the growth of maternal solicitude to the invusion of the new Your season at one of the new Your season at one of the New Your theatres, and stringter will be conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the conservatives and as section of the New Your theatres, and the growth of maternal defeated with the defeative minimates of the name of the name of the New Your theatres, and the growth of maternal defeated with the defeative minimates. The more indicated the construction of the name of the New Your theatres, and the growth of t Parliament will be renewed on the motion of

BOOK NOTICES.

A PROTESTANT CONVERTED to CATHOLICITY BY HER BIBLE and PRAYER, BOOK. Catholic Publication Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

This work is from the pen of Mrs. Fanny Maria Pittar, an accomplished writer. It is a welcome and valuable addition to our Catholic literature. Bishop Ryan, in an interesting preface, pronounces it a work of merit and save its worth has been recognized and its influence for good widely felt in the old world by honest and sincere enquiries after truth, and it cannot fail to help here, as elsewhere, earnest and religions souls, like the author herself, to find the precious pearl of divine, unerring faith.

STURIES FOR STORMY SUNDAYS. A Collection of Tales for You of Folks. Boston : Thomas B. Noonan & Co.

These stories are selected from the pages of the Ave Maria, and, like all the tales in that well written periodical, they are worthy of the handsome binding given them by the publishers. THE WANDERER; OR, CAST AWAY IN A

GREAT CITY, and Other Stories for Boys.
Boston: Thomas B. Noonan & Co. Besides the story pamed there are three others in this beautiful little volume. All of them make attractive and interesting read-

LETELLIER DE SAINT JUST ET SON TEMPS, by T. B. Casgrain, & C., Quebec-C. Dar-

work of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor. He describes with great minuteness and research the stirring events that attracted so much attention during the term of office of Letellier, and which ultimately resulted in the dismissal of the much abused Lieut.-Governor. The writer has evidently a clear understanding and a full knowledge of the politics of the day, and in treating his subject has successfully endeavored to be impartial to all who were prominent in the public affairs of the province. The work is altogether a valuable contribution to our political history and to Canadian literature. It is highly interest ing and will be found of service to students of Canadian history.

UN REVENANT: EPISODE DE LA GUERRE DE SECESION, by Rómi Tremblay. Montreat : La Patrie Publishing Co.

Mr Rémi Tremblay, a well-known Mont maintained to the end. The following is a brief summary of the cast :- Leon Duroe, whose course of true love, though far from smooth, led to the wished-for goal at last; Eugène Leduc, whose manifold experiences, thoroughly modern and cis-Atlantic though they be, recall the free lances of a more romantic age; the trickster Grippard, and his self-constituted judge and jury, Bo hemier and Brindamour; M. Latour, the eredulous, whose eyes were to be opened so painfully to the conduct of his adored brunette, Madame Latour the second; and last, not least, Lovise, the crown and flower of the book, whose constancy, in the face of all temptations, meets in the end with its reward -such are the maindramatis persona of this interesting novel. The incidents are many and of a startling nature. The horrors of Confederate prisons are described with great power and vividuess; as also battle and bivounc scenes. The characters are cleverly drawn, and show the gratulated on the success of his effort.

THE BUNTLING BALL-A Groco-American play. A keen satire on New York society; illustrated by C. D. Weldon. No one can read this work without experiencing great interest and a deep sense of pleasure. It is uncommonly ingenious and lishers offer \$1,000 cash to any reader who can correctly guess the name of the author. As a poem it is bright and musical; as a satire it is keen and clever. The mechanical side of the volume is in harmony with its rich contents. The illustrations, the print, the paper and the cover are of the best and make of it a beautiful apecimen of the printer's art. Publishers, Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey street, New York, U.S.

"MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS; or, EVI-

DENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, The Detroit Free Press printing house has issued a very important volume, from the pen of Rev. George R. Northgraves, entitled " Mistakes of Modern Infidels, or Evidences of Christianity." The book comprises a complete refutation of Col. Ingersoll's so-called Mistakes of Moses," and of objections of Voltaire, Paine and others, against Christianity. The ability and research displayed in its pages demonstrate the author to be a ripe scholar and brilliant theologian. No intelligent man can read it without being convinced of its truth. Though deep and profound thought pervades the work, the simplicity of the language makes it plain to the most ordinary intellect. It is indeed a crushing refutation of the blasphemies of Voltaire, Ingersoll, and all their miserable and deluded followers, who rail against Christianity. The work is dedicated to the Right Rev. John Walsh, D D., Bishop of London, Canada,-N.Y. Tablet, Feb. 28.

" The Stars and Constellations," by Royal Hill, is the name of a work about to be issued from the press of Fank & Wagnalls. It is something wholly new, being a complete chart of the heavens, doing away with "star maps," and making the location of every important star and constellation easy without instruments or globes. It is intended both for private use and for use in schools, academies and colleges."

Mr. Julian Hawthorne has recently finished two stories, "The Countess Almara's Mur-der," and "The Trial of Gideon." The der," and "The Trial of Gideon." The access in the plot of the former are in New York city, and of the latter near the hills of Moab, in pro-historic times. Both stories will be published in one volume. (Funk & Wagnalls).

COMPELLED TO YIELD. Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify and regulate all secretions.

An English medical paper says that "the care of babies has become quite a fashionable amusement among mothers," and attributes

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambaesador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quitepoor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" pensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morn-

collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—told perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable gloony his nind effect with any form. irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-bodings. When rising suddenly from a recumboth position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becoming thick and strigmant, and does not circulate approach. properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fering for the young. The Wanderer is quite mented condition, sometimes sweetish to the exceptional in merit. heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable T. B. Casgrain, Q. C., Quebec—C. Darreau, publishers, Quebec.

The author, in this production, makes a historical study of the times and political ers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and nincty-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The salest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th 1881.

November 29th, 1881, Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Suigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few dosesof the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, ite. William Brent,

Mr. A. J. White. William September 8th, 1883, Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup ateadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." Islways recommend it with confidence,

Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They
cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two kottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis-

faction so great. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker.
To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24,

1882. Dear Sir.—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver comas also battle and bivouse scenes. The characters are cleverly drawn, and show the author to be the possessor of no mean ability in that field. Mr. Tremblay is to be consultant to be consultant in that field. Mr. Tremblay is to be consultant to be consultant in that field. Mr. Tremblay is to be consultant to be consultant in the field. Mr. Tremblay is to be consultant to be consultant in the field. Mr. Tremblay is to be consultant to be consult syrup, and athough rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon said bladier in pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness witty. The author, whose name is unknown, of the statement. I can truly say, however, in under bredly a person of ability. The publication that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accor-

> I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

> dance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit

testimonial.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very gratefully,
(Signed) Carey B. Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary,
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882
Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some
time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Soigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John It. Lightfoot. fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot. A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,

Montreal.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (L'd.), 67 St. James street, City.

OTTA WA.

REFUND PRAYED FOR --- SEVERAL COUNTY

DELEGATIONS CALL ON SIR-JOHN. OTTAWA, March 4 .- A large delegation arrived in the city this morning from several counties in Ontario for the purpose of interviewing the Government in regard to getting a refund of the bonus paid by the municipalities to the Provincial railway, now declared to be for the general benefit of the Dominion by an Act of the Federal I arli ment. Through this act of the Domin on Government the efficacy of the roads has been destroyed. A meeting was held this forencon at the Russell and a line of programme was decided on. In the first place, it was arranged to meet Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Pope in the lower room in the evening about five o'clock. A. memorial was prepared setting forth the grievances under which the municipalities. labored and asking redress from the same.

It showed that the following counties were represented and that they invested large sums in local rationals. There were, for instance, Oxford, \$386,000; Waterloo, \$110,000; Brantford City, \$145,000; Brest, \$30,000; Huyan, \$617,570; Brest, \$30,000; Human, \$617,570; Halton, \$170,000; Prince Edward, \$85,000; Grey, \$699,000; Haldemand, \$65,000; Essex, \$45,000; Wellington, \$447,000; Kingston-2318.000, and Bereford, \$30,000; Port Hope, Orangeville, Stormont, Dundas and Glen, garry, Norfolk, Durbam, Bruce and Dufferin. were also represented. In answer to the delegation Sir John said that no government could agree to repay municipalities for this expenditure. All that could be done was to

sideration.

repeal the law and then no benefit would

arrive from this. He would lay the matter

before his colleagues and give it every con-

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 11, 1885

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to cubscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these triding sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such an THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We sav-so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only. Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits Arom its prosperity and progress.

The British Exchequer is pretty well emptied. The government has to face a deficit of \$75,600,000 in the budget for the oarrent year and an equal deficit is estimated for next year, with an increase in the war esti

THE Irish party has properly refused to accept the government's proposition to limit; the operation of the Crimes Coercion Act to one year. Mr. Parnell could in no manner or way be a party to the menewal of scercion for Ireland. To make such a consideration the basis for negotiations between the Irish party and the government was as stupid as it was offensive.

. From people are aware of the fact that in the ranks of Canadian journalists we have a brillie at Chinese editor. Our celestial confrère " runs" the Brockville Recorder. He is delighted with the report of the Commissioners or Chinese immigration, and says in a recent is sue that he does not see why he has not "a a much right to live in Canada as an Irishman; or a negro."

THE French Government have declared rice to be contrat and of war in China. The British Foreign Office protests against the action, as it inter teres with England's trade at Hong Kong, but the French remind England that in declari veg coal to be contraband she seriously cripple witheir marine, both war and mercantile, and that she ought not to complain so much if forced to take some of her own medicine.

Even the baby provings of Manitoba is talking about secession. The patriotic citizens therein say that the Federal powers have trampled on their right & and they are not going to stand it any lor wer. Premier No quity is denounced, and the "better terms" bargain he effected in the early part of the winter at Ottawa is scouted. Meetings are being held to advocate secession from the Canadian confederation, and no one knows where the trouble is going to end.

stronger than the one which conly left the Government with a majority of fourteen on sary protection from libel fiends. the vote of censure. The Radicals, who are opposed to any kind of war in the Soudan, will not consent to the expenditure of more money in an aimless war, although they were willing to condone the past faults of the min istry. Their union with the Tories and Whigs, and backed by the Parnellites, would involve the certain defeat of the government. Questions which touch men's pockets are more dangerous than those which affect their sentiments.

THE members of the Grand Jury paid visit of inspection to the Insane Asylum at Longue Pointe. A thorough investigation was instituted from cellar to attic, and the condition of the patients as well as the management by the Sisters were found to be irreproachable. In every detail was there evidence of care and kind treatment. The Grand Jury were unanimous in their admiration of the establishment and of the manner in which it was conducted, and authorized a document to be drawn up and signed declaring their satisfaction. Uf course the testimony of the Grand Jurors will amount to nothing with some people when they can get some Cockney expert to describe the asylum as a tomb of horrors.

Ir may not be generally known that Osman Digna, the Mahdi's right-hand man, is a frenchman by birth. He was born in the old French town of Rouen in the year 1832, and has had a very interesting career. The Sondanese hero, while still an infant, lost his father in 1837: his mother married an Alexandrian merchant, half French and half Egyptian, of the name of Osman Digna, who, taking a great fancy to young Osman (at that time named Alphonse Vinet), insisted on having his name changed to his own, and, dying in 1842, left him about half a m llion of francs. After the death of his stepfather he was left to the guardianship of Ali Khana a kind of half partner of the elder Osman, a Mussulman, who, at the death of Madame Digna, in 1845, took young Usman into his house. His religion at that time, being very much of the "Christian unattached" type, was soon converted into Mahomedanism.

It is much to be regretted that a few of our esteemed French contemporaries cannot venture on the appreciation of a political opponent, or undertake a discussion of his utterances, without introducing an element of either pessimism or of fanaticism which is positively objectionable and damaging under all circumstances. An inveterate sinner in this respect is L'Etendard. The election of Mayor Beaugrand is a twelve or thirteen inch thorn in its side. It charges the young Mayor with being a revolutionist of the worst stripe, and credits him with designs and views that would be terrible if they were not the mere result of a heated imagination and a bad temper. We concur with the Herald in saying "it is a pity that our contemporary so intolerant. It professes have the profoundest veneration for religion, but it appears to forget that the chief characteristic of the very religion which it is so exceedingly zealous to uphold is the love that thinketh no evil and is kind. If the writer of the article in question did not profess so very loudly to be a good ()hristian, his discerning readers would be apt to conclude that he was impelled to write by some malignant

Among the important changes in the tarifi announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech last night, is the one made in the duties on cigars. The impost on this article averages at present only about 10 per cent., while the average duty on imports generally is about 20 per cent. The Minister has resolved to double this impost, that is to say, to increase the excise duty on cigars made from tobacco grown in foreign parts from three dollars to six dollars per thousand, and to increase the duty on cigars made from home material from a dollar and a half to three dollars per thousand. Imported eigers will also be subjest to \$1 20 per pound instead of sixty cents, and twenty per cent. ad valorum. The Min ister was forced to thus double the duty to maintain the excise revenue, upon which the Scott Act is having a most damaging effect. This Act not only affects the interests of the liquor dealers and manufacturers, but it tells almost as severely against cigar dealers and manufacturers. There are at present in this city several cigar factories which have hadeto close down or only do a third of their usual work, owing to the ever increasing falling-off in the demand for cigars consequent upon the adoption of the Scott Act.

OUR esteemed contemporary the Ottawa Sun enters a very strong protest against the existing law of libel. As the law stands, says the Sun, any hound who is not even worthy of the whip of an honest man is in a position to pursue and prosecute and injure the publishers of a newspaper, contrary to the principles of justice and that reasonable protection which the law ought to be able to afford to every | made within or in connection with any prison, citizen. The practical operation of the law jail or penitentiary, and to attach a penalty to of libel leaves it open to a thing without either character or reputation or any claim in the world upon the regard and the esteem of his fellows, which may consider itself alluded to in some publication in a news | do to the labor interests of the country. It paper, to enter an action of libel against does not of course reach as far as the the publishers." Our contemporary American resolution, but it is a step in the considers that this experience which right direction. The American workingman: years there was some induigence in approxi- the unsuitableness and even the rottenness of individual publishers have been com- will not have "foreign cheap labor" to drive mate figures which did not cover the boats, which were simply so many manpelled to suffer should teach them wisdom, him out of his legitimate field of industry; the reality. This year the diocesan authori-

bination to refuse the grant will be much it ke the hint thrown out by the dum, and to put forth an effort to be unre fair and neces-

> Last Wednesday President Cleveland sent ames of his Cabinet Ministers to the Senate for confirmation. Cuntrary to custom the Senate referred to give the list its immediate consideration and approval, and refused all the nominations to committees. This action was altogether unexpected, and is more or less an indication that the Cabinet-elect has not the unanimous confidence of the upper branch of the National Legislature. Senator Riddleberger openly stated his objection to Mr. Bayard holding a place in the Cabinet, on the ground that the gentleman from Delaware was "un American," having showed himself more English than American upon the Irish question. It will be remembered that when Senator Bayard introduced in the Senate his resolution of sympathy with England, immediately after the London explosions, Senator Riddleberger was the only one to protest against it. His independent and manly opposition against the resolution and the entire Sanste, won for him the admiration and approval of the country. The consequence was that Bayard had to drop his resolution. Mr. Riadleberger evidently considers that the un-American role which the Delaware Senator attempted to play on that occasion, and which was hissed off the stage by the people, should disqualify and debar him from high office in the execu-

The London Advertiser, edited by Hon. Mr. Mills, is strongly opposed to the idea of the Canadian Parliament paying out of the Canadian treasury the expense of fitting out and sending a regiment to the Nile. It has no objection to people volunteering for the war in the Soudau, as Canadians have as much right to leave the country now as they and during the American war, when housands of them found their way into the northern army. The war in Egypt was begun in the interest of gready and grasping bondholders, and Canada has no right to help in grinding the natives down and keeping them in a state of perpetual bondage. Our London contemporary says that "every one acquainted with the facts must regret that the English Government should have interfered in the way they did in Egyptian affairs. If Col. Williams, or any one else, chooses to raise a regiment, and the Euglish Government accepts and pays, there can be no objection. But it would be the most shject flunkevism to propose to send a regiment at our expense when nothing that we might sav with regard to the policy of the contest would be for a moment listened to. When the Canadian Parliament expressed its opinion upon the question of Home Rule for Ireland, it was received with a torrest of abuse from the English press, and the answer to the colonial offer was itself a gross insult. Let us mind determining British foreign policy we may fairly feel called upon to share in sustaining

ORANGE interance and animosity, which of Grace riots. This prayer was mocked at by suspend the operation of the factory the Orange members of the Legislature, who act so far as it relates to Woolwanted to throw the whole odium and wich Arsenal to allow the workshops esponsibility of the "strained relations" pon the Catholic portion of the community and a half million cartridges weekly. While Mr. Penny, one of the disturbers of diplomatic despatches are passing to and fro. the peace, moved an amendment both the Russian and British Governments to the address denouncing "the unjustifiable outrage at Harbor Grace, declaring that the for war material. The Union Metalpresent deplorable state of feeling was the result of the disgraceful failure of justice at the has received an order from Russia for one recent trial of the Riverhead prisoners and that harmony and good feeling could not be restored until justice had been satisfied." The failure of justice for these Orange bigots | there is a possible hope of a peaceful solution is the fact that, after two trials, lasting the situation is still critical. The British over one hundred days, the Catholic prisoners were acquitted by two juries. The Penny amendment, which was only slightly improved on by Sir Wm. Whiteway, was carried by a small majority. The result was that the Catholic members of the Cabinet Hon. J. W. Donnelly, Minister of Customs, and R. J. Kent, Speaker to the House, at have the same allies to fight her once sent in their resignations.

## CONVICT LABOR.

The American Congress adopted a resolu tion the other day prohibiting the importation of cheap labor under contract to compete with the workingmen of the United States. The step was a wise and just one. Our Canadian Government are, to some extent, following suit. The most striking novelty in the tariff for 1885 86 is a resolution declaring that it is expedient to prohibit the importation into Canada of all goods manufactured or produced by prison labor or which have been any such importation.

The object of this resolution is excellent and must necessarily commend itself to the approbation of parliament, as it will certainly

aries have been pouring their products into report of one diocese delayed the publication tion and to the injury of the Canadian opera tive and artisan. The prison contractors of the State Legislatures were forced to pass laws to prevent convict labor coming in competition with the toil of honest citizens. If use of the products of their own convict in Canada? Sir Leonard Tilley's resolution parliament a bit too soon, and the House should have no difficulty in adopting it as another instalment of protection to Canadian

### THE MENACING MUSCOVITE.

Another trouble is gathering over Mr. Gladstone's head in the shape of a threatening war cloud on the Afghanistan frontier. There is a rapidly growing apprehension that a collision is near at hand, notwithstanding between the cabinets of London and St. Petersburg. The eastern question is revived in Europe at a time when England seems to have its hands full with its disasters in the Soudan and its serious social and political troubles at home. The crafty diplomacy of the Muscovite never shows itself so boldly as when its intended victim is seriously involved elsewhere. The present crisis in which the English government finds itself weakened and fettered is looked apon as an opportune moment to advance the Russian policy of aggression in Asia another step. The final struggle for empire in India may not be decided upon, but the steady manner in which the Russian positions have been pushed almost within sight of Herat, which s recognized as "The Gateway of India," clearly demonstrates that the present advance of the Russian troops has been made in accordance with the policy for which Russia did not hesitate to fight France, Italy, Turkey and England combined thirty-three years

For a number of years past the Russian dvance has been more diplomatic than military, but now the time is judged ripe for encroachments of the latter description. The remoteness of the country has kept the world in ignorance of the Muscovite movements until their results have been seen. When the Russians would be caught making military diversions on the Afghan frontier calculated to alarm England, they would, on being called to account, protest innocence of offense and offer to withdraw their troops. Almost every sly movement of this kind has been followed, however, by some substantial diplomatic gain by Russia. Its emissaries stirred up rebellion in Afghanistan, which necessitated Eugland sending an army thither to restore its protege to power. In this an advantage was gained, for the our own business; when we have a share in Afghans naturally came to regard the English as oppressors and the Russians as benefactors. As a consequence a trong anti-Euglish party has been in steady formation in Afghanistan, and there was ample evidence of it in the last outbreak ate years has brought so much disgrace upon at Cabul. It is no wonder, therefore, Newfoundtand and caused its people so many that the recent movement of Russian heartburnings, has passed from the mob troops into territory which England into the Legislature of the Island claims belongs to Afghanistan, and to In his speech to Parl'ament, Governor Sir maintain the autonomy of which she John Grover complained of the disturbed is pledged, has caused a profound sensation state of society, and pleaded for steps to be in England and has crested so much activity taken to soothe and allay the angry presions | in war circles. The need for this activity is that have prevailed ever since the Harbor iso great that the government was obliged to

to run night and day in order to turn out two are sending orders to the United States lio Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, hundred millions of these deadly missiles and from England another order for fifty millions. The London Duily News says, Although Government's demand that the Rusians retire from .he Afghau frontier, whether put in the form of an ultimatum or not, is final. The choice of peace or war lies in the hands of Russian statesmen." Will England's success against Russia in the present conflict be as marked as in the past? England will not battles. France has her hands full and will certainly lend no assistance EXCLUDING PRODUCTS OF FOREIGN against the Muscovite? A large portion of the population of India would array themselves against their masters and would hail every disaster to English arms as a just retribution for the wrongs heaped on them for centuries. Under these circumstances it is not very probable that England will have an easy task in bringing Russia to terms and

> GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

holding her Indian Empire together.

We are in receipt of Sadlier's Catholic Directory for the current year. Its publication is an annual event of interest to all who watch the marvellous growth of the Church in the English speaking world, but especially in the United States, where her progress is even officials to employ such means to entite and more wonderful than the expansion of the keep men in the service. On heing question country itself. This year, we are happy to ed what they had to complain of in particunote, the Directory attains to greater accuracy lar, they answer, everything; they suffered and fulness of detail than ever. In former from the dangers of the river increased by

Canadian markets at a ruinously low valua- of the Directory until now, although all the rest of the matter had been in type months before. Thus every report in the volume is the United States were obliged to come to official and can be fully relied upon. The this country with their goods, as several of gigantic proportions which the work of the Church is assuming in the American Republic are forcibly and clearly exhibited in the ecclesiastical statistics thus compiled. From the American people refuse to buy and make the year 1565, when the Spaniards planted the first cross in the oldest town in the United labor, why should they have an open market | States-St Augustine, Florida-down to the present day, the annals of the Church present on the subject has not been brought before an unbroken record of prosperity and progress. The following authentic figures will give a fair idea of her actual position in the Union. There are no less than 6,626 churches of all degrees of size and value, from the gorgeous marble cathedral in New York to the uppretending atructure of timber in the new towns of the Western States. In addition to this great number of regular churches there are 907 chapels and 1,895 stations. There are in all 7,043 priests, 63 bishops, 14 archbishops and one cardinal. Two more memthe polite exchange of diplomatic courtesies bers of the Sacred College are in prospect. according to the general belief of people in authority. There are at present 1,597 ecclesiastical students in the country, while the number of seminaries of all kinds is 35. There are 83 colleges, 581 academies and 2.464 parochial schools, the last named having an attendance of 490,531 pupils. The Catholic asylums number 272 and the hospitals 154.

The highest recorded number of bantisms

23,738 in Ohio: the lowest, 352, in South Carolina. The total of Catholic living births in the United States for that year was 1.577.-173, and the total of deaths at all ages was 756,893. The contrast between these numbers partly shows the ratio of increase, which, of course, is augmented by the continuous large immigration of Catholics from Europe and British America. Of the 83 colleges already mentioned, some, such as those at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and St Louis, Mo., are flourishing universities that can compare favorably with the oldest and best in the country. With regard to the number of pupils in parochial schools throughout the various dioceses. New York comes first with 34,838, while Chicago has 27,300, Cleveland 23,500, Brooklyn 22,901, and Newark several voyageurs threaten to sue the Govern-21,134. The diocese of Boston has about 20,000. In asylums New York takes the lead with 23, Baltimore having 17, Brocklyn 16, Albany 14, and Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis 13 each. There are 10 each in Boston and Buffalo. Concerning hospitals, it may be a matter of some sur. ful Canadian homes to go and facilitate the prise that the diocese of Alton (Ill.) has the slaughter of fellow-men who are fighting for greatest number, 12, New York coming next with 10, followed by Boston and the vicsriate-apostolic of Colorado with | profitable maxim : The more they mind their each. Observing a distinction between churches and chapels or stations, it will be of interest to state that the greatest number of churches is in the Milwaukee dio cese, which has no fewer than 261. The

archdioceses and 9 vicariates apostolic. bodies combined,

### THE CANADIAN VOYAGEURS AFTER

THE NILE EXPEDITION. THE Canadian voyageurs have returned to Canada, having left behind them a number of their comrades still in the Soudan, others in foreign hospitals, more in early and unmarked graves, and a few starring it through the old country. The returned voyageurs are more like prodigal sons, glad to get back and disgusted with their Egyptian experience. Bitter complaints, which could find no outlet while under the thumb of British officers, are now being loudly made against the authorities for ill-usage and mean treatment. As one of the prodigals put it : " We couldn't open our mouths, while away, without being fined, but by jingo we are in Canada now and Canada is a free country." And they are unbosoming themselves with a vengeance. They have a good many things to say of the expedition and the majority of their criticisms are decidedly unfavorable. When they are asked why the whole contingent did not volunteer for another six months, they meet their interrogator with the exclamation "Volunteer again ! Not much. The next "time the British Government gets us on "another campaign they'll know it." The Witness correspondent having recalled the fact that eighty of the voyageurs had re-enlisted and remained in the Soudan, the following explanation of how their re-enlistment was compassed was given by the interviewed voyageur. "Those eighty voyageurs are sorry enough they remained, but they were coaxed to remain by the officers. 'Many of them re-enlisted while they were half drunk, and the day we left you could "have seen the tears trickling down their cheeks. The officers wanted us all to stay, but we had already had too much of the Soudan."

If these statements be true, and there is no reason to doubt them, it is simply outrageous on the part of the British war The next danger which Mr. Gladstows of at least the products of the products o

Besides this they did not get enough to eat They were put on rations like the soldier. and had to be satisfied with one pound of canned meat and one pound of bard tack per day. As if the contingent did not suffer enough at the hands of the British authorities the Canadian officers who were in command had to help in increasing the measure of dia comfort and discontent. With the excen tion of one or two officers, the voyageurs speak in strong terms of denunciation of their conduct towards the men. Captains Aumond and Dennison come in for a good round share of condemnation. They have earned the enmity and contempt of the voyageurs, who consider their bearing to have been most despicable and discoruteous. A correspondent relates an incident of their inhumanity which is deserving of the severest censure. "It is stated that on the way by train in open hax cars to Alexandria, when many were intoxicated, Wm. O'Rourke, of Ottawa, and Leo Pelo, of Grenville, were observed to tumble off, and three comrades, who knew they were run over, passed the word to Cap. tain Aumond, and entrested him to stop and recover the bodies, but being snug in his seat he refused to take any notice of the appeal, even neglecting to telegraph back from the first station stopped at."

But their grievances did not end in Egypt. On their way from Alexandria to Queens. town, in the troopship Poonah, their treatment was simply disgraceful. "We were treated like so many dogs and subjected to in any one state during the year 1883 was all the rigors of military discipline," is how they describe it. The accommodations on board were something horrible. The voyageurs were quartered down in the lower hold, where all was dark and damp. Their position was worse than that of cattle Fourteen men were packed in a space which contained only a table ten feet long, and in which they had to live, eat and sleep in hammocks over the table.

The voyageurs were ordered to scrub the decks and do ship work generally, which they refused. As a punishment, their greg was stopped and their bread also. The men had to feed themselves and buy what victuals they wanted at exorbitant prices. They blame Captains Deunison and Aumond or making no effort to put a stop to these studied affronts and abuse. As a result, ment for their barbarous treatment on the Poonsh.

We don't know that the voyageurs are entitled to much sympathy; we imagine many people will be inclined to say "Served them right." Why did they abandon their peacetheir own homes and their country? Canadians should bear in mind a very useful and own business the more they will be respected.

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mayor Beaugrand's inaugural address was a sound, sensible and happy effort. There vicariate apostolic of Nebraska has 235, the were no flourishes in it, but there was much diocese of Cleveland 217, closely followed by wise counsel and useful suggestions. Alton, which contains 201. In the whole point upon which His Worship laid the most country there are 65 dioceses, including 12 stress was that of the public health, which he did not resitate to regard as the "great At this present rate of growth it is not question of the day," and the one that reunreasonable to predict that before many quired an immediate solution. He years the Catholic population of the United | did not beat about the bush to States will outnumber all other religious tell the Council that the Board of Health had failed to raise the city of Montreal to its legitimate rank from a sanitary standpoint of view, and that many improvements were needed. Notwithstanding Montreal's specially favored position on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the public health was far from satisfactory, as war clearly indicated by the mortality returns. Our average death rate. is from five to seven and eight per cent higher than that of other cities who cannot boast of quarter the geographical and topographical advantages which are the natural possession of the metropolis. It is reassuring to know that the municipal authorities will be fully awakened to the importance of a thorough exercise of all their functions as have to do with the preservation of the public health. The cleaning of the streets and the work of the scavengers have not been effective in the past, and the new Mayor promises that the contractors for this service will receive a fair

share of his attention. In a city like this when the severities of winter are about to pass away and to uncover pestilential elements, the approach of warm: weather ought to be accepted as a signal for closer observance of the laws of health. This year this observance is more necessary than usual, in view of the official prophecy of the almost inevitable coming of the dread epidemic which created so much ravage in Europe last summer. The general safety demands that a strict sanitary discipline be enforced upon the landlords and tenants who are crowded into tenement houses and are ill-supplied with appliances for ventilation, and who are surrounded with squalor and filth. The early spring should be devoted to processes of thorough cleansing and purification. With proper and energetic sanitation, the threatened visit of the cholera will not become an uncontrolable source of danger, but will be disarmed of much of the deadliness of its character. Besides exceptional vigilance and activity on the part of the Roard of Health; there is also required on the part of the citizens a resolute effort to conform the diet and habits of their daily life as much as possible to the given requirements of health,

#### DUBLIN'S NEW ARCHBISHOP. RLECTION OF DR WALEH

DUBLIN, March 10. Rev. Dr. Waleb, the

## M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE

The following subscriptions have been a field for the National Tribute to the fam .y of the late A. M. Spillivan :-

MARCH 11, 1885

Previously acknowledged ......\$88 25 Richard McShane 5 00 Right J. McCready 5 00 J. G. Kennedy 5 00 W. O'Brien. 5 00 Ronsyne Rros. 5 00 D. McEntyre ...... 5 00 ......... 20 00 J. E. Mullin ..... 10 00 Fogarty Bro. 5 00 M. Hicks C. F. Smith ...... 5 00 Edward O'Brien 5 00 Patrick Mullin P. Mettoldrick ..... 5 00 Jaseph Quinu P. McCory 5 00 W. J. Rufferty Walter Kavanagh 5 00 William Booth John Musten, (Sorel) ..... 5 00 J. O'D. ..... 2 00 |

or You will be Happy. Make your old things look like new by using the Diamond Dyrs, and you will be happy. Any of the himable colors for 10:, at the druggists, Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

#### IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The usual fortuightly meeting of the Irish National League was held on Sararlay after noon at fact o clock in St. Patrick's Hall, St. Junes street. There was a very fair attendabout of members present, the chair being occupied by the president, Mr. M. Donovan, The chairman stated he had been corresponding with Mr. Michael Davitt regarding a visit from that gentleman, and he was glad to be able to say that Mr. Davitt might be expected to come to Montreal early in June. rial gentlemen, among whom are Messra Diherty, Cloran, Ryan, Davis and Hart, are to lecture under the auspices of the league in various towns on St. Patrick's night, on which occasion they will impress on the societies before whom they may appear the desirshirity of becoming branches of the National League. . -

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT BOURGET COLLEGE.

A grand dramatic and musical entertainment will be given by the pupils of Bourget College, Rigand, under the auspices of the train this morning.
Rev. C. Beaudry, P.S.V., the respected THE APPEAR Superior, on St. Patrick's evening. The programme will open by the dr. "St. Patrick's Day," played by the College band, after the which addresses will be presented to the worse for their trip. Most of them were infanlearned Superior. The following pieces will try soldier's trousers and red serge jackets underbe niesented : -PIKE O'CALLAGHAN, OE "THE IRISH PATRIOT."

PIKE O'CALLAGHAN, OE "THE IRISH PATRIOT"

Bir James, a Royalist. A. J. H. St. Denis
Net. O'Cannor, an Attainted Rebei. N. Derochie
John O'Cannor, Neil's brother. L. de L. Harwood
P.ke O'Callaghan, a faithful Adherent. Jos. Doyle
Pat O'Callaghan, Pike's brother. Fr. Doyle
Ber gant Snipes, a num of disciplino. F. H. Castleman
Captain Wisson. Jas. McGhan
James, Bir James' Servant. D. Garreau
Clerk, "H. McCornitck
Di.K., a possant's boy W. V. Labelle
Ber vants. F. O'Hagan, John McGhan and J. Grow
Tim, Nod and Joe, Pike's children.

G. Smith, P. Labelle and Aug. Laperriere.

Peasants and Soldiers.

Time:—The Conclusion of the Irish Rebellion.

LE DINER INTERROMPU.

LE DINER INTERROMPU. M. Plumet, Proprietor......A. J. H. St. Denis Jorisso, Sorvant. B. Garcan Lafate, W. Legautt M. Vincont. L de L. Harwood Policemun H. Roule Cantata.....By the "College Orphean Choir."
Hurricane Gallep.......College Band

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: · SIR,-Since my letter appeared in the colwans of the Postand TRUE WITNESS regarding

this new country, I have had several letters from intending settlers, all of which I have answered In addition permit me to state that there is an opening for a small tannery here, and also, I think, a small foundry for casting plugh-irons and some kinds of stoves would do well here. There is still an opening for industrious settlers. The Outario government gives lands free to actual settlers. I will os happy to answer enquiries of in-tending settlers—if they enclose postage

stamp for reply. Your obd't servent,

Kearney, March 2ud, 1885.

RUSSIA AND THE POLISH NATION. SAND BEACH, March 5th, 1885.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS SIR.-Please find enclosed article entitled "Protest against an Outrage," for which please to find space in the columns of your paper. It is of great importance to the Polish nation, and by so doing you will greatly oblige,

#### LESZCZYNSKI BROS. Protest Against an Outrage.

From J. J. Lerzczynski, who returned last Weducaday, we obtain a copy of the following resolutions adopted by the Polish benevolent allience at its meeting at LaCrosse, to which he was a delegate :

WHEREAS, The government of Russia which for the last century has oppressed and tyrannized the Polish nation, sparing neither pains nor money to wipe that nation out of existence, and

WHEREAS, The said government of Russia has by a recent " ukase" debarred any person or persons of Polish birth or Polish descent from purchasing or lessing lands, or real estate confinented by the government in the Polish possessions and at present offered for and at auction; and

WHEREAS, The Polish nation, by the unscrupulous action of the said government of Russia, is deprived of their inheritance for which their forefathers fought and bled; be

Resolved. That we, the delegates of the Polish national benevolent alliance of the United States, and the Polish citizens of La Course, do condemn and protest against the inhuman outrage of the government of Russia.

### TURKEY'S FEAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9. - A great sonantum has been produced in the Turkish Court and political circles by the revelations in British parliament and Bismarck's speech o' mate respecting Germany's Egyptien It is thought Turkey will make lucroased efforts to scoure an alliance with England.

### HOME AT LAST.

THE VOYAGEURS' ARRIVAL AT BONAVEN-THE STATION-THEIR GENERAL AP-

From an early hour Friday morning auxious friends awaited the arrival of the voyageura in the vicinity of the Bouaventure Depot. Many semble, and the special train was posted up due last when they bid good byo to their braves at the wharf on the Sunday morning the "Ocean King" started for Egypt. Not until nearly ten o'clock did the train slowly steam into the depot, and by that time a large crowd had as sembled anxious to see what sort of an appearance the voyageurs would present. With the exception of the Caughuawaga reception committee there was no other actual demonstration of welcome either in the way of music or otherwise. As the train backed into the station a very tame cheer was given by the crowd, but their seemed nothing hearty about it. A rush was now made for the cars and all was confusion. Many of the voyageurs had evidently been indulging pretty freely in the cun on their way up to Montreal, but nothing out of the way happ ned at the depot. Many a hearty shake of the hand was given to returning friends and rerelatives, and

### "WELCOME HOME, OLD BOY"

was heard on all sides. Joy seemed too much for many of the squaws and tears were running down their cheeks while embracing their hus-bands. The mother of Louis Capitaine, who was drowned in the Nile, had been here since last night, and the meeting between her and her remaing son, Peter, was most affecting. As Peter explained to her, in his hurried language, the way poor Louis lost his life, she seemed overwhelmed with grief, this scene being a sad contrust to the joyful faces all around the little group. There seems to have been a bad

feeling
BETWEEN THE WHITES AND INDIANS ever since they landed in Egypt, but lately it has gamed much ground, and many of the In-dians were actually afraid to c me along on the train this morning and were left behind. In talking with some of them they say that it has not been their fault, and that quarrels have been purposely picked; however, here are so many against them they could do nothing. Those who have been left behind will most probably be in during the day or at least in time to take part in the festivities at Canghaawage, which have been postponed until to-morrow evening The Indians left for Lachine by the 12 o'clock

THE APPEARANCE OF THE MEN. when they got off the train was almost comical, but most of them looked strong and healthy, neath the peajacket which was dealt out to them on board the Hanoverian, and is a most serviceable article. Many had solar helmets with puggeree complete, which, to say the least of it, looked a little out of place on a cold Canadian morning in the beginning of March. Others still wore the coats which were served out to them here when starting, but they say they hardly ever wore a coat or vest in Egypt, except at night, which accounts for them lasting so well. Many wore the different regimental badges stuck in ubique of the artillery and engineers, and dozens of other regimental badges and mottoes. The voyageurs speak highly of the soldiers and say they got along with them splendidly, but many of them have Egypt are in the 18th Royal Ir sh and the 42nd Highlenders. The mon's boots, as might be expect d, are in a dilapidated condition, notwith standing that they have had new ones served out to them onseveral occasions; but their work

has been hard and the sand cuts the leather. DINNER FOR 250 AT THE ST. JAMES

had been telegraphed for by Captain Aumond from St. Hyacinthe, and the proprietor at that establishment nor his assistants have enjo ed a y holid y this morning. soon as the men got off the train they were directed to go over to the hotel across the street and get their dinners. Many, however, made for the bar and were soon surrounded by friend, acquaintances, news-paper reporters and the general public, all anxious to hear the latest news uncabled from Erypt, and to ascertain it the voyageurs had actually been treated so badly as represented. The liquor began to flow pretty freely while waiting to get a chance to enter the dining ro m, as it only held about 70 or 80 at a time, and by degrees not a few of the boatmen were very happy and ready to relate a full history of their lives since they left the shores of Canada. As to what has been stated relative to their treatment on board the Poonah they all without exception corroborate the fact. The representative of THE POST had a very interesting interview with many of the returned voyagenrs, and particularly with a Mr. Goyette a lawyer, from near Uttawa, and a most intelligent tentleman. He says the men have not been trated properly by the authorities; of course there are many foolish c mplaints that may be expected from any large body of men. and in an expedition like this they could not expect to live as if they were working in time of

NOT A SINGLE GOOD WOLD FOR THE OFFI-

could be got out of any of the men interviewed.
This of course only includes the officers who were sent from Canada with them and are their own countrymen, from whom they expected proper sympathy. In stating this, however, they all speak most highly of Colon-1 Kennedy, from Manitoba, and the Abbé Bouchard. The others, they say, did nothing for them and they deserve to be shown up publicly. As for the Surgeon, Doctor Neilson, he had not time to help them, he being far too much occup ed by getting up his mass of correspondence for the Montreal and other newspapers, and even bousted that he received \$25 per column for the work. Colonel Kennedy, it may be re memb-red, merely came down here in Septemper to see his contingent off. He is almost be loved by the Indians, and when he went to bid them good bye on the Ocean King, there was nearly a disturbance, the braves saying that it they had known Chief Kennedy was not going to accompany them they wanted to go home again. C. lond Kennedy is an excellent officer and well known to Lord Wolczey, and after a consultation with Lord Melgund, who was on board, he decided to accompany the contingent and left, just as he was, without any buggage. It seems Colonel Dennison, who was in command, did not care particularly for this, and neither the names of Colonel Kennedy or on the service list. However, Lord Weiser; turnace, the alteration which was then and there made. ler's trong Ragland:

FLANNERY AND ROSSA

FLANNERY AND ROSSA

Parts, March 9—16 is alleged there is a thoroghly educated the Prince of Carbon and the Prince o

#### quaintance with the General, and of the time he spent in Khartoum.

THE OTTAWA CONTINGENT, TURE PRIDAY MORNING-CROWDS AT who were hard at work dining at the bar, and in the barber's shop of the St. James, were THE STATION—THEIR GENERAL APWARNOES—FREE FIGHTS AT THE ST.

JAMES —NO MORE EGYPT.

At this time the cr wd in the lotel was dense and the four-in-hand sleighs began to arrive to take them to the Canadian Pacific depot. The liquor began to tell, and, as before stated, the Indians and whites who had been particularly iriendly of late began to quarrel, and several free fights took place. One French Canadian in particular distinguished himself when in the sleigh by uttering the most fearful oath's, yelling, screaming and threatening to annihilate the population of the world. The scene outside and inside the hotel was one that will not soon be forgotten, and unless something extraordinary takes place it is likely there will be a little more amusement about but the immates seemed thoroughly happy anxiously awarting the expected train. They presented a very different appearance to what they did on the morning of the 20th September until this evening. On asking many of the men town this afternoon, as the Manitoba contingent to-day why the 75 voyageurs remained behind in Egypt, they say that it was merely on account of the money. As they are account of the money, as they are given \$60 a month; they also say three times the number would have remained if the government had given them what they asked, viz: \$100 per month. They say the heat was not so great, not hotter than a July day here, but the flies and other insects were the worry of their ives. Several of the Indiaus had heard that the Wilness of last night was "down on them" and stated they should have remained when the real danger came. As regards the Caughnawaga Indians they have done thei duty well, and this is allowed by all. When engaging for the work they distinctly stipulated that they were to be back in their homes in six mon his whether the war was over or not, and this is on account. of their land claims, which are to be filed under cath, on or before the 15th of April. Name of the contingent have been under fire, though some of them. from their warlike appeara c this moining, seemed determined to get into action by book or crouk,

> HONOR TO DR. CAHILL'S REMAINS DUBLIN, March 9 .- The remains of Rev. Dr. Cahill were met last evening by the Lord Mayor, with deputations from the trades and religious bodies. Ten thousand persons tool part in the procession, and an additional 20,000 filled the quays. The coffin was temporarily deposited in Arran Quay Chapel.

#### THE ST. GABRIEL MISSION.

A sermon was preiched in the St. Gabriel

Church, Point St. Charles, on Monday even ing last, by Rev. Father Sinnett, S.J., of which the following is a synopsis: The Irinity existed for all eternity in an ecstasy of happiness, and resolved to create a being like to themselves in image and likeness, man. The rev. orator described the introduction of every immortal soul into existence, and the great privilege of such a boon. He elaborated at great length the idea of the im mortal existence which each human soul has, an eternal existence to be, after life, either one of inexpressible felicity in Heaven or woe in the terrible doom of those who die not in the grace and favor of their Omnipotent Creator. of the creation of each human soul existing in the mind of the Deity from eternity was given an exposition so divested of that metaphysi cal subtlety, with which this sulject is almost necessarily surrounded, that the plainest might well understand; and their minds be impressed with the force of the irresistible ar guments of the rev. speaker in his most forci-ble illustration of the dignity of human indi the glengarries of the beatmen. And among them was noticed the tiger of the 75th Rgt., telligence from the commencement of time. the St. Androw's cross of the Black Watch, the The body died, but the scul is immortal with all its faculties. Modern atheism wished for the appihilation of this eternal evistence but in vain; it endured forever. We all admire have the newly invented electric light, which their own perticular favorite regiments, illuminates our cities; it was produced However, one and all agree in saying that the by electricity which was produced by limit the operation of the crime act to one first set of fellows among the infantry in thought, but thought, which was of the soul, produced this latter wisdom, which was therefore greater than its product, for the cause is greater than the effect, and just as the electric light may be trained from the carbon candle through the wire to the battery, so thought may be trained from the soul to the Divinity, the great originator of all human intelligence. Our soul is therefore a talent with which we must deal, so to speak, in a business manner. We must, by practising . hristian virtues, enhance its claims to a glorious immortality, and nover for an instant forget in moments of temptation our dispity or barter our inestimable spiritual treasure for the dross of vain filthy pleasure : for in the words of our Divine Redeemer Himself. "What should man give in exchange for his soul?"

> LORD WOLSELEY'S SPEECH TO HIST TROOPS.

KORTI, March 7 .- Gen. Wolseley, in his address to the troops yesterday, said it was no fault of theirs that they failed to rescue Gordon, "but," he added, "we will meet Gordon's betrayers at the gates of Khartoum before the end of the year." He exhorted the troops to bear with patience the heat and trials of the coming summer with its consequent inaction.

Later. - Wolseley's speech was as follows :-The Queen desires me to express her admiration of your courage and self devotion. To have commanded such men is to me s source of highest pride. No greater honor can be in store for you than that I look forward to the act of leading you, please God, into Khartoum before the year is out. On the river and in the desert you have borne the hardships and privations murmurless. In action you have been uniformly victorious, you have done all that men could do to save our comrade, but Khartoum fell through treachery, two days before it could be reached. A period of comparative inaction is now expected. The army is not yet formed with a view to the siege of Khartoum; we must content our selves during this period and prepare for the autum advance. You will, I know, face heat and the work that remains for you with the same courage and endurance you have displayed hitherto. I thank you heartily for your conduct in the past, and can wish for nothing more in the future than the same uncomplaining devotion to duty which has characterized your conduct in all our recent operations.

KORTI, March 7 .- During the summer the main body of the British troops will remain tire from the Afghan frontier, whether put in camp here with headquarters at Dongola. The Mudir of Dongola's army will remain at Meran with Buller's contingent. Two moveable columns, under Generals Dormer and Brackenbury, will be stationed between Dubbeh and Handak in constant readiness for action. The wind now blows like a

KORTI, March 7. - The rear guard of Bul-

### CABLE NEWS.

Selected from the Bespatches of the Week.

LONDON March 3. - In the House of Commons this vening Mr. Gladstone appeared in his seat and was welcomed with cheers. Mr. Sexton asked permission to move the adjuarament of the House nutil he could call attention to the Speaker's conduct in sus-

pending Mr. O'Brien.
The Speaker told Mr. Sexton that if he wis . to impugn the Spraker's conduct he must make a direct motion to that effect. The chair would not allow any such motion as that just made for the adjournment of the

House to be put, Loud cheers.) Mr. Sexton appealed to Mr. Gladstone to allow a discussion.

Mr. Gladstone replied that there was nothing in Mr. Sexton's motion entitling the mover to any special facilities. The debate upon the representation of seats bill was then resumed.

Amendments to the bill favoring the representation of minorities, and increasing the number of members in order to give more members to Scotland, were rejected. Sir W. V. Harcourt denies the existence of

discord in the cubinet and says the ministry will not resign.

London, March 5.—It is expected that the government will make astatement explaining that the visit of the Prince of Wales to ireland is not in consequence of suggestions made by Earl Spencer, but originated with the Quien. The Prince has been warned of the opposition of the Parnellites, but refuses to abandon the visit. He and the Princes will land at Kingstown on April 16th. The

tone of the nationalist press is more favorable to the visit. I-UBLIN, March 5 -At a meeting of nationalists this evening a resolution was adopted calling upon the municipal councillors to preserve an attitude of dignified neutrality in reference to the visit of the Prince of Wales, and warning them that any act nimical to the Parnell party will lose them the support of their constituents. As amendment, expressing approval of Lord Mayor O Connor's apology and promising a respectful reception, was not seconded. was said the Irish party had no wish to be discourteous, but repudiated the statement of the Presman's Journal that the Itish We the

welcome the Prince of Wates. DUBLIE, Morch 6 - United Ireland has published a special edition, mainly devote: to villifying Lord Mayor O'Connor for having retracted his abusive remarks recarding the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland. It speaks of the prince as a "foreign potentate," ad exhorts all Irishmen to abstain from any

acts of loyal homage toward the intruder. LONDON, March 6 - The Lord Mayor and members of the Dublin municipal council presented a petition to the House of Commons to day, asking for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of

Irish industries. LONDON, March 7 .- The discussion of the resolution in the House of Commons censurmy the Government for the condition of the navy has been postponed till after the Easter holidays. The Tories now hope to attack the Government with success, as the deticit in the budget for the current year has been accertained to be £15,000,000, and an equal deficit is estimated for next year, with an incresse in the war estimates. The chancellor of the exchequer will be obliged to admit that the expenses next year will exceed the revenue by ten millions of pounds. The cabinet has rejected a plan to meet the deficit by in-creased duties on heer and tea. Messis. Childers and Gladstone favor a suspension of the sinking fund and an increase in the income tax and succession duties.

London, March 7. - Negotiations between government agents and the Parnellites have been broken off, the Irish members refusing to accept the government's proposition to year. The povernment will now monose an extension of the crimes act to two years.

LONDON, March 8 .- Mr. Parnell has in timated to the government that the Irish party will strengously oppose the clauses in he crimes act in relation to newspapers, the suppression of public meetings and private

inquisitions.
London, March 7.—Mr. Gladstone's alleged increasing occurricity is the surject of much comment. It is reported that the prime minister visits second-hand book stores and makes large purchases of sham antiquities. The St. Stephen's Review says he recently months over a hundred lots in one day and that his mind is giving way un ler the severe strain upon it.

Duncin, March 7 .- Justin McCarthy has severed his connection with the U ited Ireland because of the attacks made by it upon the Prince of Wales. Lord Mayor O'Connor has been threatened with death because he apologized to the authorities for declaring that he would han! down the flag on the Mansion House on the arrival of the Prince of Wales. DUBLIN, March 8 -While Lord Mayor O'Connor was waiting at the railway station to day to receive an American deparation with the remains of Dr. Cahill, he was vigorously hissed and groaned at by the growd. He has been officially informed that the Prince of Wales will reach Kingstown on

April 8. LONDON, March 7 .-- Instructions have been sent to the authorities in India and British stations in the East to enforce the Foreign Enlistment act with increased struggency. The Chinese government complains that the regulations have been relaxed at Hong Kong and Singapore in favor of the French. Granville has sent a remonstrance to M. Ferry against the searching of vessels from English ports to Hong Kong or Japan not touching at Chinese ports.

London, March 7 -Several transports with troops and supplies destined for Suckim have been halted at Suez, pending orders from the war office. It is believed the transports will be ordered to Kurraches, whither immense supplies of war stores are being tent from Bombay. Orders have been issued to strengthen the Quetta and Pisheen garrisons, on the Afghan frontier of India. LONDON, March 9 .- The Daily News states

that there is a constant exchange of despatches between the English and Russian governments. "Although there is possible hope of a peaceful solution," the News says "the situation is still critical. The British government's demand that the Russians rein the form of an ultimatum or not, is final The choice of peace or war lies in the hands of Russian statesmen." The News says "Should a struggle come it will be the colo nies t . the rescue, and their recent patriotic fervor has shown that they will not be called grien in wain

Loadon, March 9. -Advices from the West of Africa state that the Germans have hauled

### MAGAZINES.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE .-The March number of this periodical is unusually attractive. Its many engravings are really fine pieces of workmanship. The frontispiece is by J. D Cooper, and is a representation of Prince Edward and George going down a coal mine in Australia. A splendid description of H.M.S. Bacchante at the Antipodes is given with numerous illustrations. Primroses and Cowslips is the title of a paper from the pen of Grant Allen and illustrated by H. Ryland. George Simards contributes an article on the Art of Casting in Bronze, also beautifully illustrated. One of Bret Harte's thrilling stories, "A Ship of '49," follows; "Pilgrimages," by W. Miuto:
"A Family Affair," by Hugh Conway, etc.
MacMillan & Co, Publishers, 112 Fourth

Avenue, New York. ELECTRA —The following is the table of contents of the March number : The Hon. Amelia Murray; The Rearthstone; Maggie's Love Story; Westminster in London; The Brook; The Lake Among the Hills; Daisy and 1; Reminiscences of the Chickasaws; The Lesson of Niagara; Letters to my Niece; The Remaisance; Love and Fame; Heirlooms; Midwinter Journal in the Mountains, etc. Edited by Miss Leyburn, 3 Courier-Journal

Building, Louisville, Ky.

AVE MARIA—There is an abundance of editing and instructive reading in the February issue of the Catholic periodical. The contents are :- Moria Mater, (poem): the Venerable Authory of Margii, by J. G. Shea, Lt. D., A child of Mary; The "Had Mary," a compendium of all the graces and and privileges of the Blessed Virgin; Death of an old time Missionary; Letter of Archi-hop Gibbons; Two Poets; Treasured Words: The importance of Sodalities in our Day; The confession of a corrected Minister: I'wo kinds of Progress; The Cathedral of Seville; The turning point in the Life of Sc. year, are being repaired to resume work as Thomas & Beckett, etc. Ave Murin, Notre soons as unvigation opens.

Dame, Ladinus, US DUNAHOE'S MAGAZINE for March, conrens: -" Unity of the Human Race," Rev. P. A. Treacy; "Southern skotches," VII., Rev. M. W. Newman; "Mixed Education," Rev. T F. Maher, in Catholic Universe; " A Wish," J. K.; "The Story of a Struggling Mission," Cardinal Gueverus; "In the Bedroom of Elizabeth after the Death of Mary Stnart ;" " Suggrations for a Catholic Coloni zation Company," J. F. Turner; "Show me fen Doctors and I will show you Nine Atheists;" "St. Patrick," Eliza Allen Sterr Athelsis; "St. Fatrick," Enga Frien 55371
in "Patron Saints;" "The Siege of Boston
Developed," "Our Presidents," "France and
Ireland," "Dynamite," "Our Young Folk,"
"Useful Knowledge," "Humorist," "Notes
on Current Topies," "Obituaries of Clergy men, Smers, Lay People," "Notices of Recent Publications," "Appendix to Cromwell in Ireland." P. Donahoe, Boylston street, Baston, Mass.
The Catholic World - The March num-

her of this welcome periodical contains a good number of well written and interesting articles. The following is the table of contents :- Carlyle as Prophet-Part 1. II. On Christian Childhood. (Translation from Chateaubriand). III. Ireland's Argument. IV. Common Sense versus Skepticism. V. Stray Leaves from English History, A. D., 1570 85. VI. A Fashiounble Event VII. The Historical Value of Family Names. VIII. Daybreak. IX. Solitary Island --Part II., Chap. 1. X. Bestification asked for American Servants of God, XI, St. John the Evanglist, XII, Katharino Chaps, XXVI XXVIII XIII, The dedication of the Courch of St. Paul the Apostle, in New Yerz, XIV, Houven in Recent Fiction, XV. New Publications. Price \$4 00 per annum. Single copies 35 cents, sent free by mail. D. & J. S.dlier & Co., 1669 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

American History is filled with choice reading. It opens with a graphic account of "The Fairfexes of Yorkshire and Virginia," It opens of Rev Richard Witnesser. from the pen of Rev. Richard Wheatley. D.D., admirably illustrated with portraits Steeton Hall, the original mansion of the family—six or more centuries old. Charles I. ceived in a worthy spirit, but throws no light sitting before his judges is made the frontis. on the main questions awaiting solution. piece to the number. The second article. intitled "Parsonal Recollections of General, Natheniel Lyon," by the emineut scholar and writer, Dr. William A. Hammond, will comaquals of Louisiana, more curious than fiction, by Charles Dimitry; " An Old Mascale Charter," by Oscar J. Hirvey -a sketch of quaint and permanent interest; "About Richard Bellingham" - the old Massachuectts Governor who in 1641 persisted in performing his own marriage ceremony-by E. H. Goss, and the "Story of Astoria," by P. Koch, are delightfully informing contributions. Minor Topics contains several short articles of consequence. Daniel Goodwin, Jr., of Chicago, contributes a memorial sketch of Rev. William Barry; Miss Morrison writes of "Where a King once Lived; and Captain R. M. Potter, U S A., criticises, under the title of " Deaf Smith," one of the recent contributions to the Century. Original Documents include some important and hamorous unpublished latters. Col. Norton's interesting dictionary of Political Americanisms is continued; and Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies and Book Notices, are replete with good things. This periodical richly deserves the high rank accorded to it by leading historical acholars in the two hemispheres. Price \$5.00 a year in advance. Parlished at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City. THE PILGRIM OF OUR LADY OF MARTYRS.

This is a new addition to Catholic periodicals. It is intended to be a magezine of early Catholic American bistory and of the present Indian missions, conducted for the shrine at So Mary's of the Martyrs, N.Y. The following is an extract from the prespectus which explains the reason of its existence, The Pilgrim does not ask charity, but gives in return more than it receives, for 50 cents a year 24 pages monthly of reading matter, the result of original study, on what all our people should know, the early American Catholic history of the heroic period and the present Indian missions; also a share in the good work in the interest of which it is issued, the pilgrim shrine at the historic mission of the ing after the gas pipe referred to marty ca, sown in the blood of Rene Goupil he had his head partly out of the door. and Father Issao Joynes and their unnumbered compunions and disciples of European and native American race; and from a desert made to blossom as the rose in the Christian perfection of Catherine Tegakwita and numerous other truly primitive Christians, of perfection of Catherine legatwith and lative non-of the landing and the down of numerous other truly or militive Christians, of the elevator. When found he was lying, whom the three servants of God here quench intensible in the elevator, with his head were thought worthy of having their names bidly smashed. Medical aid was at once brought before the Holy Seess possible future summoned, but the poor fellow only surgents by the late 3rd plenary council of vivid a couple of hours. He was at the couple of hours and the way at the late 3rd plenary council of vivid a couple of hours. He was at the way at the late and the late

### BREVITIES.

Geo. Levesque, aged 18, was killed by a falling tree at Port aux Quilles.

The French Chamber of Deputies has finally passed the bill raising the duties on cercals.

Hon. Joseph Robertson, of Quebec, the provincial treasurer, is indisposed and con fined to his room.

Mr. James Bowen, Sr., one of Quebec's oldest and most respected lumber merchants, is dead, aged 75 years. A letter from Greenland says General

McIvor, the famous Scotch Free Lance, is about to join the Mahdi. The Reading company has reduced its prices of coal 30 cents a ton on all sizes ex-

cept pes, which is reduced 85 cents. Wm. Corbin and John Gaines, of Boone county, Kentucky, faught yesterday with revolvers about a dog. Both were killed.

Captain Traynor and Fritz Federman, of Bath, who sailed in a 13 foot dory for England five months ago, are doubtless lost.

Hon. George Burrows died yesterday morning at Albion, N.Y., aged 80. s member of congress from 1849 to 1853.

The news that Congress had passed the re-

tirement bill had a cheering effect upon Gen. Grant. His condition is reported to be much better. The Sisters of the Bon Pasteur of Quebec

are about to found a branch of their institution in the Capadian parish of St. Joseph, at Biddeford, Maine. The farmers in the vicinity of Quebec are

taking advantage of the ice bridge to bring over manure for their lands from the l'oint Levis quarantine. The Montmorency saw mills, at Quebec,

which have been closed for unwards of a Cardinal Jacobini on Friday night gave a

grand banquet in honor of the seventy-fifth hirthday of Pope Leo, and of the seventh anniversary of his coronation.

A cablegram received at Lockenort from Barbadoes reports the drowning of Captain Bradford Page, of the brigantine B. L. Page,

on the 17th of February on the passage out. The Arkansas Senate changed the name of Dorsey county to Cleveland county in honorof President Cleveland. It was originally named after Senator Dorsey, the famous size, router.

A dynamiter manifesto, signed "Richard Flannery," is published in the Paris morning papers, pledging the safety of the Prince of Wales during his visit to Ireland because he is a Freemason. Voting on the question of adopting the

Scott act in the county of Drummond took place yesterday, the measure being carried by a majority of 793, with five places yet to be heard from. At a meeting of Grand Trunk railway offi-

cials it was determined to make a strong effort to secure a greater share of the through traffic between Chicago and the East, and to take steps to expedite the movements of freight. Young Mr. Bignell, of Quobec, who has

been to Egypt with the voyageurs, will be received at Levis by Companies A and B 8th Royal Rifles and the Waverly Snowshoe Club, and taken to St. Louis hotel, where he will be entertained at dinner. Advices have been received from England of the death of Mr. Wheatley Auderson, son

of the late Hedly Audorson, for many years

president of the Quebec bank. His widow is the daughter of Mr. W. H. Gridin, deputy post master-general at Ottawa. Mr. White, of Renfrew, has given notice

rivers to the water on the St. Lawrence, and homes. The most notable portrait is The London News says Cleveland's inauguthat of Lord Fairfax, the great General of ral was full of promise and worthy of his The London News says Cleveland's inauguthe Cromwell period, on horseback; and the great personal reputation. The Standard home that will attract the most notice is speaks of the inaugural address in a mournful

It is generally believed at Halifax that the Payal Irish Rifles, the only regiment now remaining in the Halifax garrison, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for departure mand a wide circle of interested readers. At any time, should it receive further ad-Following this comes "The Adventure of vices. The withdrawal of this regiment Monsieur De Belle Isle," a true chapter in the would leave Halifax without regular British soldiers for the first time since the foundation of the city in 1749.

The accounts of Charles A. King, teller of the Orleans County National Bank, N. Y., who shot himself yesterday, have been found correct. The impulse which led, to King's self destruction was a morbid sense of the obligation which, as a Christian, he owed to his fellowmen. He was wont to say, man can do business and do right," He leaves an invaild wife and two children.

The Southern Pacific railroads of California, Arizona and New Mexico, Western, Texas & New Orleans and Morgan's Louisiana Railway and steamship lines have been consolidated. The Texas & Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas systems will form the northern outlet. It is said the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads will ultimately be opened as one continuous line. The woollen mills of the Union Manufac

turing Company, situated at Brookside, two miles from the town of Truro, were destroyed by fire yesterday, caused by spontaneous combustion of weel in the picking room. The loss is roughly estimated at \$18,000, on which there is \$12,000 insurance in the following companies: - London and Globe, Lan-cashire, Northern, Western and Phænix. The company is composed of Col. W. M. Blair, Burpee Skinner and D. Little.

A man named Win. Peterkin, an engineer in the Russell House, met with a sad death between 9 and 10 a.m. on Monday. He was engaged on the baggage elevator at the hotel attending to some defect, in a gas pipe which followed the hoist towards the roof of the house. How he mot his end will ever remain a mystery, as no one saw the accident or no one knew how it occurred. There, however, can be but one theory which is justified by the way Peterkin was found, and it is this: While eagerly look-He managed to do this with perfect safety for some distance, forgetting that as he neared, the top the room for the slevator was not so great, and therefore his head got jammed atween one of the landings and the door of

rduotory clauses referring to the duties and ir ighter of citizens, Cleveland, in his inaugural address, says he promises a cessation of sectional spirit as far as the executive can control the feelings in that direction. Cleveland goes on to say "In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution and a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted the Foderal Government and those reserved to the States. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and their attention, which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupnlous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our Republic—the policy of neutrality,—rejecting any share in foreign broils and quarupon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Munro, Washington and Jefferson—peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none. The needs of future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from pur-loining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relations and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The law should be rigidly enforced which prohibits the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization. The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit, that competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

### GAIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Whatever it is possible to do with scantling and boards and bunting and gilt to bedeck a town, Washington had performed. The stateliest of American avenues was transformed into a moving maze of colors. The pension building was probably the most claborately decorated structure in the city. The hotels were a'l tastefully decorated. A great floral ladder reaching to the roof of a business house on Pennsylvania Avenue bears upon its rungs the words "Sheriff, Mayor, Governor, Presi-The entire population of the city descreed their homes and occupied the streets on the line of march. The crowd was upprecedented. Cleveland was well received.

#### CLOSING SCENES AT WASHINGTON YES-TERDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .-- At the conclusion ot the ceremonies at the Capitol, the procession escorted the presidential party to the White House. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The crowds on the sidewalks had increased so that many people were forced into the roadway, and the entertaining debates ever known here closed ment of doing so ought at least to be tried bepolice had all they could do to keep an at two o'clock this morning. It was on Mr. avenue open for the procession. When the head of the line reached Fifteenth street the Dominion coal duty and forwarding a protest carriage containing the President and ex-President left the line and proceeded to the White House. Mr. Hendricks soon joined the President at the White House, and the entire party proceeded to the reviewing stand in front of the mansion, and the order was given for the line to move. The reviewing stand was profusely decorated with flags and bunting and presented a beautiful appearance. The President and ex-President were placed on a projecting platform which was covered with a canopy of flags. The president remained standing during the entire review. Mr. Arthur sat on his left. Mr. Hendricks and members of his household occupied scats to the right, just back of the President, while the families and friends of the President and ex-President sat in the front row. The review from the presidential stand was grand. It was the genrally expressed opinion that no more brilunt pageant had ever been witnessed in the porters from the coal-producing counties, country. All organizations gave the marching salute as they passed and the President and the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a at first raised his hat to every separate command, but the length of the line and chiliness rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is a second amendment," That while it is a second amendment in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved and the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, Mr. Fieldin mand, but the length of the line and chiliness of the breeze compelled him before the second division passed to keep his head covered and in most cases to limit his acknowledgments to a bow. The procession was three hours in passing. Vice-President Hendricks, somewhat fatigued, retired to the executive mansion for rest before all the civic organizations had passed. Many other persons also left the stand before the parade was over because of weariness. At the conclusion of the review the President and party proceeded to the dining room of the White House, where they lunched with ex-President Arthur. There were present besides the members of Arthur's cabinet, Messrs. Vilas, Manning, Lamont and others.

## THE BALL

to-night was the builliant finale of the inauguration ceremonics. It was held in the unfinished new pension building, an immense structure, enclosing a rectangular court yard, more than three hundred feet long by over one hundred feet in width. The hall was lighted by sixty gigantic Siemens gas burners of five hundred candle power each, suspended from the roof, whose peak was lost to sight ninety feet above the floor in a perfect forest of streamers and flags. There was an acre of waxed floor, on which several thousand couples in brilliant toilets were moving about in the mazes of the dance, while thousands more circled around on the outskirts in cossoless promenade and other thousands looked down upon them from the surrounding balconics. Decorations covered the whole interior with the exception of the roof, and this was almost hidden from view by a network of streamers, flags and bunting. The richest part of the decorations was on the front of the balcony, along the entire length of which around the ball room was stretched a deep band of marcon velvet, two yards v le. heavily embroidered half its depth with gold thread in an elegant design. The velvet was made in Lyons, France, and was imported specially for the decoration, its deep rich coloring harmonizing with the tone of the whole mass of color. A promenade concert opened the festivities of the evening and was continued from 8 to 11 p.m., during most of which time the President held his levee in the reception room. It was half past ten when Mr. Cleveland arrived

aident's room: With him were members of society ladies and gentlemen. Vice President Hendricks arrived about the same time and. joined the party. In the president's room . large and distinguished gathering useembled, including persons of most diverse shades of political opinion. After half an hour spent in accial intercourse the President and Vice-President, accompanied by several gentlemen, made a round of the ball room, the band playing "Hail to the chief." The scene in the hall room was exceedingly brilliant. The hall was com pletely filled with a constantly moving crowd numbering several thousands, while from the balconies thousands more looked down upon the scene. The President, after making a tour of the ball room, returned to the reception room, and for a little while received all who came in to pay their respects. At half-past 11 he and his party and Vice-President Hendricks and party left the building, and at 11 o'click an orchestra numbering over a hundred, pieces opened the ball proper with a waltz. Dancing was continued until a very late hour, interspersed with in tervals for promenading, during which the Marine band supplied excellent music. The supper and attendants were brought from New York on a special train. The arrange-

ments and menu were alike satisfactory.

The public celebration of the day ended with a display of fireworks to-night which, in volume and variety, is said to have excelled any pyrotechnical exhibition ever witnessed on this continent.

#### THE CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

The senate adjourned immediately on its return from the platform. Therefore there will be no cabinet nominations to day. This morning a resolution was passed requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the States of the Latin union and other foreign powers with a view of securing an agreement for the free coinage of silver with full legal tender power, at such a unifom ratio to gold as shall be agreed upon.

#### CLEVELAND'S CABINET NOMINA. TIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-President Cleve land has sent to the Senate the following nominations to be members of his calinet :-Secretary of State, Thos. F. Bayard, Dela ware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, New York; Secretary of War. Wm. C. Endicott, Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, Wm. C. Whitney, New York; Secretary of the Interior, L C. Q. Lamar, Massachusetta; Poatmaster General, Wm. F. Vilus: Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, Arkansas.

At 1245 the Senate adjourned without confirming any of the cabinet numinations. The cabinet nominations were all referred to committees, Riddleherger objecting to the customary immediate consideration of the nominations of those who were members of the Senate. Riddleherger made a few remarks, saying his objection to Bayard arose from the belief that he was an-American.

### COAL, FLOUR AND SUGAR.

THE DUTIES THEREON AS THEY APPECT NOVA SCOTIA-A DISCUSSION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 5 .- One of the most to the Dominion Government. The debate the questions now worrying England as sho soon ran into Dominion politics, and it hecame apparent that the design was to make party capital. The opposition members protested against the waste of time in discussing matters beyond the jurisdiction of the house, but finally accepted the issue, stating that treats it nonchalantly. When he proposed they could not support the resolution with to apply cloture to Mr. O'Brien the latter exout condemning the Dominion policy. After nine hours' discussion, Mr. Bell, leader of the opposition, moved an amendment making the resolution read as follows : - "Resolved, that it is the opinion of this house that an earnest protest should be recorded on behalf of the people of this province against the imposition | quorum. A bare quorum, by the way, can of further duty on flour except it be part of a tariff which will include an increased duty on coal and other articles, that the burden of taxation be made equal and the interests of the people of the Maritime provinces be pre-served." This approved the government sun who did not like to votenguinat the coal duty, tions in the house, in view of the obnoxious character of the duties on breadstuffs, the house must fi.mly protest against the imposition of such duties." He did not move to strike out anything and the amendment was carried by 21 to 14, Attorney-General White, Mr. Buchanan and ex-Premier Pipes, on the government side, all representing coal counties, voting against the amendment. The motion as amended was self-contradictory, and rather than have it put Mr. Fielding moved the adjournment of the house. Thus the resolution is killed by the act of the premier, and the parliament at Ottawa will be spared the privilege of hearing

### THE SUGAR BUTIES.

The chamber of commerce at its annua meeting to-day passed the following resolu tion :- Resolved, that this chamber has learned with the despest regret that the Dominion government do not propose any change in the mode of collecting the duty on sugar; that the present system is most injurious to the West India trade, and that the people of this province have interest therein, inasmuch as the markets of these islands are the natural outlet for our fish and lumber. which form our chief exports; that the tariff now in force tends to destroy our trade with these islands and to encourage imports of bestroot sugar from Europe and Muscovado from the East Indies and Brazil, with which places we have no other trade relations; resolved, that a memorial from this chamber to the Dominion government be at once forwarded through the members from this county, calling their attention to the promises made last session, and pointing out how important it is in our interest that a change from the present system to the polariscopic test should be at once made.

## INSURRECTION IN INDIA.

LONDON, March 5 .- A Teheran despatch says insurgent native chiefs of India bave favor of Russia.

In the House of Commons this afternoon

# A PRACEPUL ASSURANCE FROM THE CUS-BIANS WARLIES PREPARATIONS IN

LONDON, March 5.- De Giers, the Russian foreign minister in desputates handed to Mr. Hisdstone to day, denies that the Russian odunpation of Akrobat, Zulfikar Pess and Sariwere the commission on the Rassand San and Afghanistan is very seriously menac-the count commission on the Rassand Afghan ed. The cabinet is fully aroused the joint commission on the Russo-Afghan frontier. He says the advance of the Russinus was only ordered after the Afghans, in zation of the commission, occupied Penjoeh, and in January last occupied Sariyuz, whence the Aighans withdrew on the advance of the Russians. De Giers does not maintain the right of Russia to hold the disputed outposts, but refuses to withdraw Russian troops until the commission presents its report on the routier question. The tone of the despatches throughout is strongly pacific. The cabinet will meet on Saturday to consider the present polition.

LONDON, March 5 .- Lord Edmund Fitzmadrice declined to say whether Sir Peter Lumsden, the British commissioner on the Alghan frontier question, had tendered his resignation.

London, March 6 - An important despatch from St. Petersburg on the Afghan frontier question is hourly expected. The Daily News says : Our relatious with Russia are perhaps not exactly arrained, but events of a single day might put upon them a strain deficult to bear. The News thinks the country is passing through a great crisis, though no serious danger is dreaded.

Sir Peter Lumsden will probably remain at Gulran a fortnight. Surveying officers are husy in all directions. Col. Ridgeway and seeme of his officers still remain at Penideh. Another report says Lumsden has withdrawn to Robut Pass, owing to the advance of the

Russians to Akrobat. Persian advices say the Ameer of Afghanistan has sent General Dunkhan several officers and 800 soldiers to reinforce the Heat garrison, which now numbers two thousand eight hundreit men.

ST PETER-BURG, March 5. - The Noune Vremya warms the English government that the maticious designs of Bismarck will cause a rapture between England and Russia.

### GOYERNING IRELAND.

ENGLISHMEN WHO THINK THE SYSTEM IS WRONG-SPEAKER PEEL'S RULINGS

LONDON, March 5, 1885. -Two well-known Liberal members of Parliament, while in the lobby of the House of Commons last evening, expressed to the N.Y. Herald correspondent regret, that I rish troubles on the rulings of Mr. Speaker Prel should break out on the eve of the Prince of Wales' visit to Dublin,

Truth this morning, regretting this visit, says: "The royal party will arrive in Ireland on April 1-a somewhat unfortunate date. The attitude of the Irish people, except a handful of 'genteels,' toward monarchy, is this: They are men, boy sand women - republicans. Their republican principles come (xs. they have come here) from America. The Irish are in this unpleasant position, that unless they are downright rude to monarchy they will be assumed to be contented. They are not contented, and they refuse to be thought so."

Mr. Lubouchère adda, "Were I Lord Spencer P should announce that I intend to regard the Crimes Act as a dead letter, and attempt to govern without it. The experifore the act be renewed."

Hundreds and thousands of liberals believe has never been worried in this century-such questious as Bismarck's coolsess, the Sultan's are. Russia and Afghanistan, the Soudan and taxation—the worst is the Irish question. Its gravity is ignored by Speaker Peel. Indeed, he claimed in a moment of excitement, "Ireland will remember this!" Then followed his suspension. Last night the Speaker refused debate as to its propriety, thereby defying the rule which says, as to motions for adjournments, that forty members are a secure discussion on any definite matter of urgent pundi : importance. Sir Henry Brand, when Spaker, ruled that not he but the House must judge whether the matter proffered in motion for adjournment was of public importance. Speaker Feel last night reversed this, and

would not hear Mr. Sexton's motion to discuss Mr. O'Bri n's suspension. When Mr. Sexton asked Mr. Gladstone, who leaned heavily on a cane (which was not a blackthorn and looked like the spectre bridegroom in a well known farce, if a could be fixed for a discusday could the neevishness of an invalid. It was only on Monday night that Mr. Healy asked without satisfaction, if two years were not too tong for keeping the Craughwell prisoners in jail untried on indictments for murder. This question was asked because on that day a nolle prosequi was entered for Nolan and Hannon, charged with the Ballyfarmon murder, after a long imprisonment. Wherefore, it would seem that the liberal members just mentioned were quite right in regietting the occurrence of new Irish troubles at this crisis, and that Mr. Labouchère was wise in his advice to the Prince of Wales not to go and to Earl Spencer to change his

### THE WAR CLOUD.

taulics.

STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA

AND ENGLAND. LONDON, March 5 -The Queen has taken a hand in the Anglo Russian complication, and has reminded her Cabinet Ministers that in addition to being Queen of England she is also Empress of India. This reminder was coupled with an intimation that any Minister who opposed a vigorous maintenance of her imperial rights would soon find himself without a portfolio. It is certain that a majority of the members of the Cabinet have at length realized the insult offered by Russia to England in delaying to aend her Commissioner to join Sir Peter Lumsden for the purpose of fixing the boundary between Afghanistan and Turkestan, Sir Peter strived last September in Afghanistan, where he expected to meet Gen Zelenoy, the Russian Commissioner, but the General has not yet made his appearance, and M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, has not deemed it worth while to even tell a plausible lie to explain his absence in answer to repeated protests by England. In the middle of raised the Fiery Cross, and proclaimed in January M. de Giers said that Gen. Zelency was ill. A month later M. de Giers curtly answered another inquiry from England by In the House of Commons this afternoon saying that the delay in sending in the Com-Gladatone said public policy forbade his an missioner was unavoidable. Since then it was hall past ten when Mr. Cleveland arrived side of the many states and public policy forbade his an successful to the presidents room, where for a secretained that Gen. Zelency hall four before dancing commenced he hild shift presidents room, where for a secretained that Gen. Zelency hall four before dancing commenced he hild shift presidents room, where for a secretained that Gen. Zelency has never been ordered even to prepare for going to the frontier. In the mean the litible past ten when Mr. Cleveland arrived great in the first hat the English hate the Irish and that the Irish and that the English hate the Irish and that the English hate the Irish and that the Irish and that the English hate the Irish and that the Irish and the Irish and the Irish post the proper of the Irish post the proper of the Irish and the Irish post the proper of the Irish and the Irish post the Irish and the Irish post the Irish p

in Turkestan to Puli Khatum and Penjden both of which towns are within the Aighan boundary. Pull Khatum (Ladies) Bridge) is on the Heri Rud River, which

flows past Herat, and Panidah on the Murg. passes which afford a practicable road to For some purposes cats have as great feed given to the Lord Mayor, who have the Herat and also to Cabul, the Afghan capital ing value per pound as any grain, but it is sponding, said; "I shall not have evid Russia is thus in an excellent atratogic posi not for laying on fat or furnishing cream and decorations at the Prince's visit when the prince's visit when the prince's visit when the prince of the prin tion, and England, protectorate over

to the gravity of the situation. day's council was almost exclusively devoted July last, during negotiations for the organi. to the Russian question, and some sharp messages are said to have been exchanged by telegraph to day between the governments at London and St. Petersburg.

Teberan advices say that Sir Peter Lums

den, the British Special Commissioner on the Afghan frontier question, has reached Galran, or Girlin. The Russians have advanced their pickets south of Puli Khatun to Zulfugar and Penjdeh.

### TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

MORPHINE AND PARISIAN BEAUTY-THE PRINCE OF WALES' IRISH VISIT-THE BALANCE OF POWER-LORD RANDY.

London, March' 3 .- The Archbishop of Paris is about to issue a pastoral against the excessive use of morphine. The morbid fashion has spread so widely that small and early morphine parties are now common among the most aristocratic society, and the instrument of injection has passed from the surgical maker to the jeweller and is made in Paris in daily increasing beauty. The custom is for the hostess and her guests to sit in a circle, and while listening to a concert in a distant room they apply the drug to themselves and recount their sensation to each other. Novices are described as acquiring peculiar beauty from the practice.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO IRELAND. The Conservative newspapers bring a new charge against Mr. Gladstone in connection with the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland. They accuse the Premier of using the Prince to extricate the Government from its difficulty regarding the renewal of coercion. The argument is that if the Prince is insulted it will arouse the indignation of Englishmen and make it possible and popu. lar to renew the Crimes in Ireland Act. on the other hand, the Prince is effusively welcomed, the fact will furnish the Government with grounds for a statement that the portant for cows. Irish people have returned to their loyalty and further coercion is unnecessary.

The latest news of Lord Randolph Churchill is that he will not be here until April, and that in the meantime he is being killed with kept and hutter made the corn may be kindness in India. One of the greatest nat ve turned into pork by feeding it to the cows. potentates recently entertained him a th This will pay in milk and butter, and an electrical illuminations, a sanskrit drama and abundant supply of milk with a little meal is drawing room nautch. The young statesman just what is wanted for growing pigs. was slightly indisposed next day.

Parnell's influence. The Irish vote exercised the controlling influence in the division of Friday night. There were no less than forty five Irish votes cast against the Government, which, if thrown the other way, would have raised the majority from the miserable 14 to the magnificent figure of 104. There was some little apprehension about the fate of Irish sests under a Redistribution bill controlled by Lord Salisbury, but the recent discouraging answers of the English Conservative chiefs to the demands of Irish Orangemen convinced the Parnellites that the peril was very small, and the thirst for vengeance against the coercion Liberals carried the day. The proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland already causes so much muttered Dominion coal duty and forwarding a procest | this with Mr. Labouchere, and agree that, of | dissatisfaction that it is generally thought it will not take place, at least not while Lord Spencer is Lord Lieutenaut.

### A YOUTHFUL STABBER.

PROBABLY FATAL RESULTS OF A QUARREL BETWEEN BOYS.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 4.- A juvenile stabbing affcay is reported to have taken place at Stellarton yesterday that is likely to be at-tended by fatal results. Two boys were quarrelling; one was getting the better of the other and a third boy interfered, the bigger brother of the hoy who was getting the worst of the fight. The two small boys fighting were named Denoon and Blackwood. The were named Denoon and Blackwood. The and made a vigorous speech, pro-elder Blackwood, who interfered, was aged 14 testing against the action of the Speaker as years, and Denoon about 9. When the third boy interfered Denoon took to his heels. The elder Blackwood followed him, and when Denoon fell exhausted in the enow. Blackwood knelt upon him, deliberately took out his jack knife, opened it, and planged the blade into the small of Denoon's back. The little boy was removed to his home. Both his legs are paralyzed, and he is not expected to recover. Black wood is still at liberty, and no steps have been as yot taken to have him arrested or punished.

### THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

PATRIOTISM IN STRASBURG.

Paris, March 5 .- German efforts towards naturalizing the French inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine are not meeting with great success. About a week ago, one night, fifty small gas balloons were sent up from a private garden in Strasburg. Each bore a small colored lamp, and as they mingled in the air, it was noticed by the enthusiastic gazers that the colors were red, white and blue, The authorities were mad, but failed to find out the exact locality from which they floated up. Yesterday comes a report from the same place of a more whinsical method of expressing French feeling. A dyer cap-tured a number of storks, for which the spires of the cathedral are famous, and dyed them in places red and blue, so that with their natural white feathers they made tricolors. He then let them loose to roost at will on roofs and steeples in the town. The German officials were again furious, and at first resolved to shoot the birds, but they abandoned this idea as giving too much point to a joke. "There be straws, my masters, but they show the course of the wind."

### THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN AND

THE PRINCE OF WALES. DUBLIN, March 5. - The loyalists will make great demonstration on the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Lord Mayor O'Connor has written a letter stating that, "by his declaration at the meeting last Sunday, that he would haul down the flag on the Mansion House the moment the Prince of Walos landed." he meant to indicate that the strained relations between the Lord Lieutenant and the Nationalists would prevent the offering of municipal hospitality to the Prince while he was the guest of the Lord Lieutenant. The Lord Mayor says he had not the remotest intention of offering insult to the Prince. The letter is certain to cause a furious scene at the next

rear, never in front. They should be so ar ranged as to throw a light on the ye of the horse or cow obliquely.

For some purposes cats have as great feednot for laying on fat or furnishing cream and butter from milk.

several apartments should be provided in the barn basement so that the breeding ewes may be kept by themselves until their lambs are a few days old.

Much of the delay in getting butter to come in winter is caused by its being too cold. The right temperature in winter should be slight. ly above 60 degrees, a little higher than for summer churning.

peach tree or scattered in the hole where This would enable the Russians to occupy trees are set is almost a sure preventative against the yellows.

Corrosive sublimate, dissolved at the rate of one pound of the poison to five gallons of water, will keep wood from decay in nearly all situations. The wood must be well seasoned, so that the pores will be entirely filled by the liquid.

One Chicago packer says he shipped to the South during the first seventeen days of January this year 35,000,000, pounds of meat, against 19,990,000 for the same time in 1884; also about 4,000 more barrels of pork and 8,000 more tierces of lard.

The dark color of charcoal makes it valuable for cold soils, as it absorbs heat from the sun's rays. It has, however, other valuable properties. It has some potash and enough of sulphur to make it a preventive of insects in beds for growing radish, early turnips and onions,

The man who hesitates in yeaning time to get up at midnight and take a look at the sheep will have a good many dead lambs. The ewes should be fed well, and partly with green food, so that the lambs may not only come strong, but have abundance of food from the mother at first.

Cows should be turned out a little while every day for exercise, no matter how cold the weather may be. If confined in stables day and night they cannot develop heat to resist chilling winds, and will shiver at the slightest draught of air. Farmers recognize the necessity for exercising horses in winter, but a small amount of exercise is equally im-

A young pig should not be fed on much corn, and it is from young pigs that the greatest amount of growth is secured for food consu ned. But on a farm where cows are just what is wanted for growing pigs.

It is quite common with nurserymen and market gardners to grow crops worth more than the salable value of the land they occupy. Farmers can do this occasionally with all, however, require extra manurs and labor and the idea that a farmer can have his en tire acreage in any of this class of crops gen erally ends in failure, unless he is exception. ally situated for getting manure easily and in large quantities.

### THE PHENIX PARK MEETING.

STIRRING SPEECHES BY THE LORD MAYOR AND WM. O'BRIEN, ESQ., M.P.

of Wales were here now to to see this assemblage," said a Nationalist in good social standing to your correspondent, as the meeting in the Phonix Park was at its height and Mr. O'Brien was in the middle of a stirring speech. The assemblage was indeed enormous numerically. Fully twenty thou-sand people then occupied the "nine acres" adjacent to the Viccregal gates, and stood their ground through a searching east wind,

This snot was reached by the vast procession, attended by twenty bands of music. Large numbers of American and French flags and green banners were scattered through the ranks.

Lord Mayor John O'Connor presided, an insult to the whole Irish people, but the most fiery speech was that of Mr. O'Brien. He said that what the Speaker needed was a dose of that fough justice sometimes meter out to rescale in America at the hands of Judge Lynch. He denounced the Speaker as a contemptible tyrant, who had stretched the power with which he had foolishly been clothed, not in the interests of peace and order, but to stifle the discussion of a subject, "the Dublin police scandal," which was of vast importance to Ireland, but would be unpleasant for Englishmen to listen

to. The Speaker had been afraid that that other and greater tyrant, Lord Spencer, would get huit, and in the true spirit of flunkeyism he had gagged the men who were seeking justice for Ireland.
Mr. O'Brien was received with vociferous

acclamations. He proceeded to deliver what, doubtless, a detective in plain clothes, placed near the platform, will report to be -as, from a Castle point of view, it was-a seditious harangue. When Mr. O'Brien declared that a gulf

which could never be bridged divided the Irish from the English members, of which latter there were only half a dozen whom the former could respect for an innate honest feeling for Ireland, the cheering was great. He added, " English civilization is only skin deep; for scratch the average Englishman and you find a bully."

Mr. O'Brien continued :- "The English members are fast turning Parliament into a hackwoods vigilance committee, with the Speaker as a midnight Judge Lynch." When the visit of the Prince of Wales was alluded to there were grooms and hisses. Mr. O'Brien hoped the Prince would be received with courtesy, but in utter disregard of any loyal feelings or expressions. No royal tomfoolery or lollypop, no beads or necklaces, no pageantry nor attitudes of respect should be witnessed by true Irishmen," he said; and here the Lord Mayor nodding assent, Mr. O'Brien turned to him and said :-"What if the Irish people should treat the representative of royalty as Irish representatives were treated by the Speaker and Parliament?" The orator expressed by face and

members as an irresponsible mob. They had cheered and hooted when Ireland's. voice was silenced, but lie service no one of them knew when his turn might I truet that you will calmly and with you

This statement was received with wild au long continued cheers. Mesers Mayne and Harrington follows Mr. O'Brien in strong but more politic la gunge, criticising Speaker Peel and the go ernment. At the close of the merting, which dissolved peaceably, a vote of thanks we decorations at the Prince's visit when h lands at Kingstown. I shall haul down the divic flag on the Mansion House, and advisall nationalist shopkeepers to beyoutt the idea of striking or possessing any comments ration medals for the royal visit."

### THE AFGHAN EMBROGLIO

LONDON, March 5.-Euglish officers in Afghan feel considerable anxiety regarding the aspect of affairs there. The Trans Cast pian railway is now probably as near Herat It is claimed that a handful of finely pul-verised brimstone thrown close around a as the nearest British railway is to Quetta Herat before the British could arrive for India. India is ready to concentrate 26,000 native troups, under British colors, at Quetta,
It is stated that a force of 50,000 men has been preparing for six months to take the field in Peshawur, Kohat and Huzirch, met.

> home government. London, March 5.—Government is about to ask the assent of parliament to an increase of 20,000 men in the army.

> withstanding the sneers and discouragment

that have been thrown in their way by the

THE LONDON "TELEGRAPH" ON THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

London, March 5. - The Telegraph says the inagural procession in Washington augured well, for the success of the Democratic regime in America holds such an important place to the comity of nations that it is hardly an .x. aggeration to say that when she is prosperous and happy the rest of the world sympathizes and is benefited.

### QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

THE OPENING --- SPEECH PROM THE THRONE.

QUEBEC, March 5 .- The following was the speech delivered by Lt. Governor Massan at 3 p.m. to-day on the opening of the fourth session of the Fifth Parliament of the Province of Quebec: -Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;-

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: -

On this the first occasion of my meeting you in my capacity of representative of our august Sovereign, it gives me great pleasure to cordially welcome you to the sent of & v. ernment, and to thank you for the punctuality with which you have complied with my behest given in Her Majesty's name. You will be asked during the present session to highlate upon the whole body of the laws parked by the Legislature of our Province since confederation. The work of the commission entroated with the codification of our statutes will be laid before you, and the consideration of the many subjects which it embraces will require your very special attention. New measures will likewise be submitted to you upon matters of public interest; amongst others, upon the manner of disposing of property reverting to the Province by exchest or forfeiture; upon lunatic asylums, and for the improvement and development of agriculture by meansof special instructions, competitions, provincial and local exhibitions. The condition of the industrial classes has attracted the attention of my government, and s bill will be presented to you for the protection of the life and health of persons employed in manufactories Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly -

The public accounts will, as is customery be submitted to you, and you will be asked to vote the supplies required for the public service. I am confident that the efforts which have been made to restore equilibrium betwen the receipts and expenditure of the province will in a short time be completely successful, and I rely upon you to assist my government on the tark which is has undertaken of reducing the expen-diture as far as possible, without, however, impairing the proper administration of public affairs. It is the intention of my Government to request you to increase the grants for works of colonization, in order to give a new impulse to the settlement of our wild lands, and thereby enable agriculture to benefit by the slight temporary depression in manufact turing industrice and in trade. I will see that the amounts which you vote be expended with the strictest economy, and in the most profitable manner p ssible.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Coun

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :-The question of the constitutionality of the License Act passed by the Federal Patha ment having been submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, my Government, acting in concert with the Governments of the other Provinces of the Confederation, was represented before that tribunal for the purpose of asserting the exclusive jurisdiction of he legislatures in this matter. I am happy to say that the decision of the highest court in the country has been given in favor of the provinces. A commission has been appointed under the act 33 Vio. chap. 8 to inquire into the facts connected with the construction, working and sale of the Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa & Occidental Railway, and the settlement of the accounts subsequent to each sale. My government will inform you of the result of the investigation made by this commission as soon as it shall have been communicated. The Parliament of Canada having during its last session admitted that the construction of the Railway from Quebec to Ottawa was a National and not merely a Provincial undertaking, voted to the Government of this Province an indemnity or subsidy of \$12,000 per nile for the portion of the road between Ottawa and Montreal, and \$6,000 only for the portion between Moutreal and Quebec. My Government has since memorialized the government of Canada, praying that the principle admitted by Parliament be applied in its entirety and that the subsidy of \$12,000 per mile be given for the whole length of the railway built by the Province and formerly known as the Quebec, Montreal, Or tawa and Occidental Railway. Copies of this memorial, as well as a document by by which the re-adjustment of the Federal aubaidy, based upon the population, is requested, will be laid before you without.

ment?" The orator expressed by lace and quartery gesture words of intense hatred toward the Viceroy and the Castle inmates.

Mr. O'Brien spoke of the English and Sootch mitted tor your consideration within the first few days of the session, and will show the members as an irresponsible mob. working of the different branches of the pub-

come to taste of the same medicine usual patriotism discuss the questions which He said there was no use in disguising the laffect the interests of our province said our fact that the Euglish hate the Irish and that loyal and industrious population //

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Vesnels.

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Sardinian4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R.
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a main 3.400 Capt Jo and Ritchie.
ir a ganting 3 300 Catif. Hugh Wylle.
Compian 3,200 Lt R Barrett, R N R.
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Hanoverian4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R
Carthagenian4,600 Capt A Macnicol.
Siberian4,600 Capt R P Moore.
st. Augustan 3.531 Capt J G Stephen.
ushamian 3.440 Capt J Barclay.
2.700 Cabt J. Ambury.
Vasturian 2.700 Capt DJ James.
Prussian 3,000 Capt Alex McDougall.
Scandinavian 3,000 Capt John Park.
Besnes Ayrean 3,800 Capt James Scott.
Busines A yrean 3,000 Cupt of affice ocotte
Corean 4.000 Capt C J Menzies.
Grecian3,600 Capt G LeGallars.
Manitoban 3.150 Capt R Carruthers.
Camulian 2.600 Capt John Kerr.
Phoenician 2.800 Capt John Brown.
Waldensian 2.600 Capt W Dalziell.
Lucerne 2,200 Capt W S Main.
Newfoundland. 1,500 Capt C Myline.
Newtoningiano. 1,000 Capt C htymis.
Acadian 1,350 Capt F McGrath

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Circussian	.Saturday,	Jan.	10
Carrier	.Saturday.	.4	17
Samlinian.	.Saturday.	11	24
Parisian	.Saturday.	64	31
Saripation	Saturday.	Feb.	7
Polynesian	Saturday.	41	14
Circumuian	.Saturday.	"	21
Свярівп	.Saturday.	65.	28
Sardinian.	.Saturday,	Mch.	7
At TWO o'clock	P. M		
or on the arrival of the In	tercolonial	Railw	вy
train from the	West.		•

VIA HALIFAX, At ONE o'clock P.M.,

Sardinian	Thursday,	Jan. 22
Parisian	Thursday,	" 29
Sarmatian	Thursday.	Feb. 5
Polynasian	Thuraday.	" 12
Circulaium	Threnday	
Campian	Thursday.	" 2
Sarlinian	Thursday,	Mch.
or on the arrival of the	Grand Trink	
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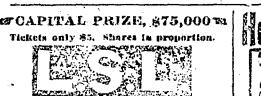
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HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the dending Necesca-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS

Gi 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, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN!

its searching and Rauling Proposites a Ruowa Throughput the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

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

been ku n to fail.
Both rai and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s 13d, 2s. 6d, 4s. 6d, 11s., 22s. and 38s. each, and by all mediates ine vendors throughout the civilized world.

or order refilled gratis. I have soid veretable and flower seed to over a million farmers and gardeners in the United States, perhaps some are your neighbors, if so ask them whether they are reliable. Mr. Thomas Henshall of Troy, Kansas, writes me: "For 25 years. I have dealt with you. I have lived in lows. Missouri, Colorado, and Kansas, and no matter what the soil or climate, the result was always the same, to wit:—religiously honest and god." This is the kind of seed I raise and soil. The Hubbard and Marbielnead Squach, Marbielnead Coru, Marbielnead Cablages, Ohio Poisto, Eclipse Boct, are some of the vegetubles of which I was the original inductor. A Fair with \$500 in premiums. See my catalogue, free to all.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NEEVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Pizziness, Convulsions, Flus, Nervous New algia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of elechol or tobacce, Wakefulness, Rental Depression. Softening of the Bain resulting in insanity and leading to misory, decay and death, Pre-nature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either ser. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will se d the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Saranparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassimm and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted. condition of the blood, such as Rheumstiam. Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

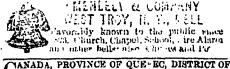
Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"Aver's Sarsaparilla has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumadsm, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. MOORE."

Durham, Is., March 2, 1822. PREPARED BY

Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.





CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAI. In the Superior Court, District of Montreal. No. 833. MARIE LOUISE LABELLE, will of EDOUARD BASTIEN, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Printer, and hereto duly authorized by a Judge of the Superior Court, Plaintiff; and the said EDOUARD BASTIEN, of the said City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Printer, Defendant. An action so separation of Montreal, Printer, Defendant. An action so separation de biens has this day been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 25th February, 1885.

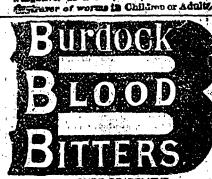
BARNARD & BARNARD.





FREEMAN'S JORM POWDERS.

are pleasant to take. Contain their own terrative. Is a safe, sure, and offectual Children or Adult,



WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA. DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART. ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF SALTRHEUM, THE STOMACH HEARTBURN, DRYNESS HEADACHE

And every species of diseases arising from disordered 1! VER KIDNEYS STOMACH:

BOWELS OF BLOOD

THE BUILD CO. Trope Local Consession DONINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD FESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT. (From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Murch 3. Sir Leonard Tilley rose to move the House into a Committee of Ways and Means, and said it was customary to refer on that occasion to the financial position of the country. It was said the Government had increased the aggregate expenditure, but he asserted that the taxation had not increased beyoud the proportionate increase of population. In looking over the expenditures of the late government from 1874 to 1879 the average yearly was \$23 900,000. It was rather less in 1877 8. But the average for the whole period was that as stated. Now the difference between that average expenditure and the present is something like seven and a half millions of dollars. In 1884 the expenditure under the head of railways and canals was \$1,035,443 more than in 1877-8, costing the country nothing. The receipts from railwave from July 1st 1874, to July 1st, 1879, were \$8.616.297; the expenditures were \$11.688.318; the total deficit was \$3.072,000. This is an animal deficit of \$614,405 The receipts from 1879 to 1884 were \$13 718,389; the expenditures were \$14,776 470; the total deficit was \$758,081, or \$151.616 per annum, against an annual deficit of \$614,405 under the late government. There was a largely increased mileage, and the increase meant increased business and reduced taxation because the department has been decreased from \$600,000 to \$150,000 annually. There was an increase in postal expenditure, but it added nothing to the national burden. From 1st July, 1874, to 1st all the demands made upon it. The Govern-July, 1879, the postal receipts were \$5.753. ment, to strengthen their reserves, had reduced their expenditure was \$8.358.000; the duced their circulation a million of dollars total deficit was \$2 605 000-or \$521,067 per nnum. The receipts from July 1st, 1879, to July 1st, 1884, were \$7,748,000, the expenditure \$10 064 000 and the deficit \$463.198 per annum, against a deficit of \$521,067 for the five years from 1874 to 1879. The expenditure for Dominion tends in 1877 78 was \$87,628; from 1879 to 1884 it was \$166,898 per annum, an increase of \$79 270, but receipts had increased from \$59,000 to \$400,000. The cost of public works had, for memfold res sons, increased to \$2 908,851, but it represented increasing public works. The increase in interests paid is 81 per cent, less than in 1878. The sinking fund find increased, but Eigin, praying for a general measure of rethet was not an expenditure. There was an lief to the unnicipalities of Ontaria which that was not an expenditure. There was an increase of \$371.361 on mulitia, but the average expenditure was much the same. It was alon purposes by granting bonuses to them, \$989,498 this year, and it should be rementbered that it was agreed that a million ananally should be spent on the service. There was an increase in marine and fishery ut lay of \$193,400, the result of the grant to fishermen of a bounty. The outbay on In-dians had risen to \$816,153, but unavoidably. Incress s were also found in the mounted police service and the lighthouse service, but these were in the public interest. The hon, gentleman then explained the increase in the civil service ex-

penditure of \$261,047 since 1878 and snowed that it resulted from inevitable causes, and as in other cases did not represent increased six millions for Mr. Mowat to spend in the taxation. From 1874 to 1879 the amount received from customs, excise and stamp daes was \$93,295,770, leaving a deficit during that had the benefit of them. period of \$4.818,787, which, on an estimated The factory bill (Mr population of 4,021,000, would make a taxation necessary, if revenue had been collected sufficient to pay the expenditure, of \$4.88

per head. From 1870 to 1884 the amount received from customs, excise and stamps was \$124,723,659. The total receipts were \$157,-687.879, and the total expenditure during the same period was \$137,258,154, leaving a surplus of \$20,429,275, or a necessary taxation ber 4,364 800, of only \$4.76\frac{1}{2} per head system during the growing period.

10 1873-4 the net amount of interest paid on that lass two counts a time. the public debt was \$5,113,573, or at the rate of \$1.32 per head; in 1878-9 the net amount \$6 486,353, or \$1.54 per head, an increase of 22 cents per head in the five years But the effect of that surplus in improving the credit of the country and permitting the redemption of maturing high-rate liabilities was such that in 1883 4 the interest charge was \$6,713,482, or a charge per capita of only \$1.46. Referring to the National policy the hon, member continued to say that

returns from foreign exports from 1878 to 1884 show that their value amounted to \$53,384,485, against a value for the five years preceding of \$41,003,940, showing an increase in the five years of \$12,380,545. It bad been said that the National Policy would diminish our trade with the mother From 1874 to 1878 our trade country. with Great Britain amounted to \$209,077 876, and from 1879 to 1884 it amounted to \$224,-112 853, showing an increase in the five years of \$15,034,977. During the latter period we imported from the United States \$220,-865,371 worth of goods, against \$240,-559,480 in the previous period, showing a decrease of \$19,694,209. The balance of trade was also in favor of the country. The trade in coal and machinery was satisfactory. The policy of the country with regard to sugar had restored the sugar industry she had lost. The cotton industry had been fostered by the policy. The Trade Returns show the insports of raw cotton for the first five years from 1874, and the five years from 1879. In the former period the imports of raw cotton were 31,847,880 lbs. From 1879 to 1884 they were 74,038,219 lha., an increase of 62,194,000 lbs. In value the increase has been from \$3,568,000 to \$10,531,-The trade in agricultural implements and fish had been of a satisfactory character. The National Policy had been beneficial to the credit of the country, and the last loan sold at £91 ls. 8d., the highest rate ever obtained for a Canadian loan. As to the fiscal year of 1885 6, the hon-gentleman said he estimated the receipts from customs at \$20,000,000; excise \$5,400,000; post office, \$1,900,000; railways and canals, \$5,000,000; interest, \$1,900,000; miscellaneous, \$8,000,000; Dominion lands, \$500,000—a total of \$33,000,000. The estimated expenditure is \$32,850,000-a surplus of \$150,000. The honorable gentleman then explained the issue of temporary loans last year and submitted certain tariff changes.

It raised the charges on eigars of home grown tobacco from \$1.50 to \$3 a thousand. On wet snuff a specific duty of 12 cents. On cigars and eignrettes the duty raised from 60c, to \$1.20 specific, and twenty per cent. ad valorem. By these increases it was thought that the loss on malt liquors would be made up. The hon. gentleman said the question of convict labor in the interest of honest artisans would have to be looked to, and concluded by a general review of the position of the banks.

Sir R. Cartwright commenced to speak, the committee was a fluxued and the house OTTAWA, March 5.
In answer to Mr. Charlton, Sir Leonard

OROVINGE OF QUEBE DISTRICT OF MON B. Advice gratus at the above address with the property of the control of the

said that all the interests due upon the loans to the Canadian Pacific rails ay up the present date had been paid, and are as follows:— \$147.136 on 17th August, 1884; \$273.750 on 12th September, 1884; and \$147,769 on 17th

February, 1885. Sir Richard Cartwright moved for all cor-respondence since the 1st January, 1884, re-lating to the withdrawal of gold from the government, and complained that the amount of gold held in reserve both by the government and the banks was insufficient. On the lst February there was a bank issue of more than \$16,000,000, and \$21,000,000 of Savings bank deposits payable at call, and against this only \$2,610,000 in gold, an insufficient amount. He believed the government had have been of great value in preventing mis-already been inconvenienced by this, and if carriage and alleviating the pains and dangers

Sir Leonard Filley said there had been no correspondence except certain lotters between the deputy minister and the banks. There was nothing to be feared as to the savings banks, as they were kept separate from the note circulation. During the five years of the depression from 1874 to 1879 there was an increase in the savings back deposits of pearly \$2,000,000, which was evidence that there was little danger of any considerable sum being called upon over and shove the deposits that were made. In 1878 the law was amended so as to authorize the Covernment to issue circulation equaling twenty-five millions, of which fifteen millions were to be held in gold and ten millions in guaranteed securities. No inconvenience had resulted, and it was unfortunate the hon, member should have stated that difficulties had arisen, as none had ever been experienced by the Government in meeting within the past month.

Mr. Hessen thought that government circulation should be substituted for buck

Mr. Blake said the withdrawal of \$200,000 el guaranteed scenrities to purchase the gold moortations spoken of had not been acknowledged in the Canada Gazette.

Sir Leonard Tilley said the transaction was not completed until Feb 9, and so the figures were not corrected in time for the last monthly statement.

Mr. Wilson moved for copies of petitions from the county council of the county of have aided railways declared to be for Domiand argued that the principle applied to the Province of Quebec should also be applied to Ontario.

Mr. Lister and Mr. Casey expressed simi-

lar views. Mr. White (Hastings) said justice should be done to the provinces, but he did not think that either of the provinces or numicipatities of Outario had any right to ask for a reccupment of the aid they granted to railways, The Dominion government had at confedention shouldered the debt of Ontario, which was aix millions of dollars, and the debt of Quebec four millione, which practically left province. The railways, however, were still in their places and the givers of the booms

The factory bill (Mr. Bergeron) was discharged for amendment and redistribution and the House adjourned at S o'clock.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Boys and Girls who are growing rapidly should, (to ensure strong and healthy onstitutional be given regular Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, to keep up on the whole population, estimated to num the waste that is continually going on in the

that lays two eggs at a time. In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different scasous of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affeet the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from leat to cold. Hest rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The must common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

There is one divorce for every sixteen marriages in the State of Ohio. Holloway's Pills. - Sleeplessness, flatulency, acidity, nauses, and all dyspeptic indications may be speedily relieved by those amous pills, of which large quantities are shipped to all parts of the world. The constantly increasing demand for Holloway's medicine proves its nower over disease, and its estimation by the public. In weakness of the stomach, in diseases of the liver, and in disorders of the statem caused by cold or a sluggish circulation, no medicine is so efficacious, no remedy so rapid, as these Pills, which are altogether incapable of doing mischief. By quickening digestion, they give refreshing sleep, sharpen the appetite, impart tone to the digestive organs, purify and enrich the blood, regulate the secretions, and strengthen the whole physical frame.

The average number of eggs laid by an ordinary flock of hens is eight and a half to tne towl, yet instances are recorded where a hen has laid 250 eggs in one year. From sixteen to seventeen dozen is considered a remarkable yield by poultry raisers.

\* \* \* \* Confidential advice, to either sex, on delicate discuses. Book three letter stamps. Address, World's Dispensry Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

An eccentric old man in Washington finds delight in keeping up a home for elderly and debilitated cats.

Man's inhumanity to woman makes count less thousands mourn, would be an applica hie rendering of Pope's line, in view of the indignities she has suffered and pains undergone at the hands of unskillful physicians and quacks. Naturally modest she suffers on until forced to consult a physician regard ing some female difficulty which she well knows is sapping her strength. All this embarassment can be avoided and a ours effect ed by purchasing Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Proscription" of your druggist, and taking as directed. Price reduced to one dollar.

About one third of all the banking done in the world is done in England.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Norve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not the stomach and digestive apparatus.

A one eared man lives in Willimantio Tilley gave details of the temporary loans Conn. He lost the other while driving over made by the government, amounting to a had road and he wants the town to pay him \$3,500,000 in Canada and about \$9,000,000 in \$10,000 for it.

Quaker Testimony. Mrs. A. M. Dauphin, a Quaker lady, of Philadelphia, has done a great deal to make known to ladies there the great value of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as a cure for their troubles and diseases. She writes as follows: "A young lady of this city while bathing some years ago was thrown violently against the life line and the injuries received resulted in an ovarian tumor which grew and enlarged until death seemed certain. Her physician finally advised her to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound. She did so and in a short time the tamor was dissolved or caused to alough off, and she is now in perfect health. I also know of many cases where the medicine a monetary stringency occurred it would be of childbirth. Pailadelphia ladies appreciate the worth of this medicine and its great-

A Great Benefactor of Women. Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., is often spoken of as the great benefactor of woman and frequently receives letters like the one we quote from, written by a lady in San Franisco, who says: "I am taking your Vegetable Compound and find great benefit from it. It has done me more good than all the Doctors." Mrs. T. of Vincennes, Ind., writes: "Having taken Il bottles of your Vegetable Compound and cured by its use, I feel very anxious that every woman afflicted with Womb Disease should make use of it."

More Than Thanks.

Fort Madison, Iowa., Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham: "I am glad to inform you that I have tried one bottle of your Vegetable Compound and have found great relief. I more than thank you for your kind advice. I have never felt so well as I do now since I have theso troubles." Yours Resply, Mrs. W. C. A. - The above is a sample of the many letters received by Mrs. Pinkham expressing gracitude for the benefit derived from her Vegetable Compound. Another letter, from Kantinan, Texas, says: "Your Compound has done me more good than all the Doctors aver did, for which I thank you with all my heart." Your friend, Anna B ----.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND b prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price 81. Six bottles for 85. Sold by all dengities. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Finkham's "Guide to Illealth" will be mailed free to any Lady senting stamp. Letters confined the magnetic fluorithm. lidentially answered.

To lock the door of a house in Norway and remain inside is defined absurd. At theaties and other public places wraps are left outside without being sheeked or oven watched by an attendant, and the people are said to be so honest time none are ever lest or stelen:

Young Men!-Rend Thus. THE VOLTAGE BILLY CO., of Many late dish., offer to send their celebrated L. rerno-VOLTAGE BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIAN. eas on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vivility and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for cheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Com-plete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pumphlet free. 22G.

The coccenut will not flourish away from the seculiore, and no magnet is truer to the pole than is the root of the cocounnt tree to the occas, for when the root breaks through its hasks it points directly toward the sea, no matter in what position the nut is placed in the ground.

liciting kitter-kymptemania Cure The symptoms are moisture, the perspira-tion, intruse itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as W. H. Morton, of Athens, Ca., has a hen hat lays two eggs at a time.

In this country the degrees of heat and lays two eggs at a time.

In this country the degrees of heat and lays two eggs at a time.

In this country the degrees of heat and lays two eggs at a time.

In this country the degrees of heat and lays two eggs at a time.

In this country the degrees of heat and lays two eggs at a time. a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch. Sait Rhenm, Scald Hoad, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases, Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa Sold by Druggists.

> The Columbus Medical Journal reports a case of death on the fifth day, after taking eighty-five grains of bromide of potassium every four hours.

VISIT THE ROYAL.

Sold by Druggists.

The manufacturers of the Royal "A" Sewing Machine have opened a general wholesale office at 1437 Notre Dame street, near C.P.R. depot, Montreal, under the management of Mr. W. H. Turner, to whom all letters should be addressed. This will enable dealers in this Province to get their machines more promptly and conveniently. The company are desifous of establishing agencies in every county in the Province, where they are not already, and solicit correspondence from responsible parties. During Carnival week, one of the Mesers. Harney Bros. will be here to meet dealers, and all will be welcome at 1437 Notre Dame street. Best wishes for the success of the Royal "A." 23—tf

The complete weight of the largest steam hammer in the United States is 340 tons. It is 38 feet high, cost \$60,000, and was recently manufactured in Philadelphia for a Cleveland forge works.

The old established cough remedy, Downs' Elixir, still more than holds its own in the public estimation, despite sharp and active competition. It is a "home remedy," and in this locality needs no words of praise fromus, so well and favorably kown is it. It is the standard remedy for coughs, colds and all throat troubles, with great numbers of our people, and their continued use and unsolicited ted recommendation of it speaks volumes in its favor -Burlington, Vt., Free Press, January 25, 1882.

The Supreme Court in Tenuessee has decided that a trainer has a lien upon a horse for services, time and expense in preparing for races.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPOSTING -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready of subtle maindies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves, well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame. "Good Service Gueette Made simply with boiling water or milk Soldon y in packets and ting (4D as Alb) by grooms tabelled. "Jasas Erres & Co., Homopathia himists, London Propint London cabidriyers have a motual protect

School on Dirivers in system and a second control of the control o

vears. In reply to Mr. Robertson (Shelburne), Sir John Macdonald said the Government did not at present intend to amend the Temperance Act, as asked by the advocates of tem-

1884 to test the accuracy of statements made

touching emigration from Quebec in recent

Sir R. Cartwright moved a resolution condemning the action of the Government with reference to the Exchange Bank in making large advances at a time when it was known that the bank was in difficulties. He claimed that the administration had not acted with discretion, and had been guilty of a serious error in abandoning the right it had against Senator Ogilvie, who was personally responsible for the advance, and in seeking to enforce the claim, which was inequitable on the shareholders.

Sir Leonard Tilley said that the hon. member was rather personal to himself than condemnatory of the Government. He had spoken in a very unparliamentary manner on more than one occasion in that direction On this occasion he had implied that there were party or political interests in connection with s transaction. This he denied, and asked if the examples of the Ontario and Consoli dated Banks should not be warnings to the Opposition. With regard to the Exchange Bank, the people were drawing deposits and asking for the payment of notes; the directors asked for assistance, and he had answered them that it was a serious matter, and he would consult with his deputy minister. He told the deputy minister the nature of the application, and said that if it appeared perfectly safe to him from the statements made he could say to his colleagues that if they were satisfied he was. It appeared to him that at that season of the year, before navigation opened, before the products of the country would be going forward, it was a case something like the Consolidated and Ontario banks, and that the public interests required that something should be done. The deputy minister communicated with a gentleman in Montreal upon whom he had the utmost confidence: it was a confidential communication. and were he to give the name every hon. gentleman opposite would say that it was perfeetly safe, and the money ought to be adwanced. And the result was that \$300,000 was advanced, \$100,000 at first and an other \$100,000 if it was wanted. If the facts had been known the advances ought not to have been made, but they were not known. An error of judgment had been committed, but it was a justifiable one, as the Govern ment acted to protect the public interests.

The House divided on the motion, "That this house regrets that the government should have advanced the said sum of \$300,000 to the Exchange bank." Ayes 58; Noes 118.

The house adjourned at 12 o'clock.

OTTAWA, March 9. The bill from the Senate for the relief of Amanda Esther Davis was read a first time, and on motion for the second reading on Wednesday the house divided. Ayes, 85;

noes, 61. Mr. Mulock introduced a bill to amend the Fisheries act, designed to enable the issue of fishery permits in waters that have been set apart for the propagation of fish. Doubt had been expressed as to the departmental nower to allow fishing where the propagation of fish was being carried on. The bill was

read a first time. In answer to Mr. Blake, Hon. Mr Bowell said the orders issued by the department relating to the tariff revolutions had inadvertently been given, but the order had been withdrawn, and the resolution respecting cigars was the only one now in operation. Bill to reduce the capital stock of the Federal Bank of Canada was read a third

In answer to Mr. Blake, Mr. Pope said the earnings of the Intercolonial Railway for January were \$159,848 and the working expenses \$175.760, or a deficit of over \$15.000. During January of 1884 the earnings were \$166,034 and the working expenses \$189, 159, or a deficit of over \$22,000.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said that on the decision of the Supreme Court being certified to the government, it was referred to the Minister of Justice, and of the province in the assembly. This on his report he has been instructed to prepare a case to apply to the Colonial Secretary for a reference to the Privy Council. The action of the government has not been communicated to the commissioners or inspec-

In answer to Mr. Blake, Mr. Pope said the amount paid on progress estimates of the Canadian Pacific for February was \$112,202 on subsidy and \$277,922 in loan, and that \$96,394 on subsidy and \$132,700 on loan remain unpaid.

In reply to Mr. Burpee Sir John Mac-donald said steps had been taken with respect to trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies, and correspondence on the subject with Her Majesty's government passed, but that it was not in the public interest to bring down that correspondence at

Mr. Rykert, moved for a copy of the shorthand notes of the argument before the privy council in the late dispute between Manitoba and the province of Olitario as to the westerly boundary of the province of Ontario. He said it was desirable to have these in order to contradict' statements frequently made in Ontario to the effect that the conservatives had tried to rob the province of her rights. He reviewed all the circumstances of the case from the time the award was first made, and showed that, first in 1872, then in 1874, Mackenzie Government, and at every subsequent step in the proceedings down to 1883, the Ontario authorities resisted all approaches from the Dominion Government looking to a settlement in the only rational and legal way

that a settlement could be arrived at. Mr. Dawson and the Privy Council had lost sight of the position of the Indian territories, which belonged to the Dominion government, who had purchased the Indian rights.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Irvine, moving for correspondence on the customs duties on bay into the United States and the refunding of the same, said the latter collected 20 per cent. instead of 10 per cent., the tariff rate.

After a few words from Mr. Chapleau, the

motion was withdrawn and the house adjourned at 11 p.m.

The following resolution was moved in the returned supporters of the opposition. The Senate by Sir A. Campbell :- "That the present three ridings of the county of Simuoe Honorable George Alexander, a member of this house, on Friday, the 6th of March instant, after being called to order by Mr. speaker, at the instance of the house, having Peel and vice verse, and into Cardwell from efneed to resume his seat in accordance with the Simcoes; making East Simcoe, hitherto the 25th rule of the house, and having per doubtful, wholly grit and hiving the tories | June, | district | June, | district | June, | district | district

What sadder sight can be imagined than. that of a noble man, whom the world can illafford to spare, stricken down in the prime of useful life by consumption. Thousands are yearly filling consumptives' graves who might be saved by the 'timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," which is a positive cure for consumption in its early stages.
It is the best alterative and pectoral in the world. All druggists.

### THE NIAGARA PARK.

JAMESTOWN, March 9 -- Farmers' clubs in Chatauqua Co. are circulating petitions to be presented to the legislature protesting against the Niagara Park scheme.

### Don't You Do It.

Don't suffer any longer with the pains and aches of theumatism, which make life a burden to you. Relief, speedy and permanent, can be procured at the nearest drug store, in the form of Kidney Work. Elbridge Malcolm of West Bath, Maine, says: "I was completely prostrated with Rheumatism and Kidney troubles and was not expected to trouble since.'

#### THE GRAPE VINES.

The County Horticultural Society of James town reports that only the Concord and Delaware grape vines have escaped the severe cold of the winter. Buds on nearly all other kinds were killed.

### Home Items and Topies.

-" All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can Get hop bitters that never-Fail

-The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

-Old men tottering around from Rhenmatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I to commend them to my people. - Methodist Clergyman.

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

On earth !!! Malurial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leavo every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

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

bitters and you need not fear sickness. -Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

-The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm is hop bitters!!! -" At the change of life nothing equals

Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident Thereto.' -"The best periodical for ladies to take

monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters.' -Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

-Thousands die aunually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters. -Indigestion, weak at mach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters

A timely \* \* use of hop

Bitters will keep a whole family In robust health a year at a little cost. -To produce real genuine sleep and childlike repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

Mone genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in

their name.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. TORONTO, Ont., March 4. - In the house to day, Hon. Mr. Hardy introduced a bill to give the district of Algoma a second member, one to be for East Algema and one for West, and to otherwise readjust the representation gerrymander. The changes, the provincial secretary said, were all in the direction of equalization of the population, though no boundary lines of counties were broken. The bill did not affect every constituency, but only certain sections, and no attempt, he said, was made to "hive" either one party or the other. A redistribution of seats in Ontario occurred last in 1874. The population of Ontario in 1871 by the causus was 1,620,834; by the census of 1881 it was 1,923,228 In 1874 the unity of representation was 18,418; new it would be 21 832, or. with eighty-nine members instead of eightyeight, it would be 21.621. Algoma, by new census, had 20.320 population, who wall are merged into one; the present three ridings of the counties of Leeds and Grenville are abolished and two new divisions carved out, called Grenville, which is the municipal county of Grenville, and Leeds. The division of Brockville, represented by Hon. Mr. Fraser, commissioner of public works, is incressed by part of Leeds from a population of 16,395 to one of 17,724 The county of F ontense is increased by three townships from Addington of 7.000 population, and the city of Kingston by the addition when urged to take definite action by the of one township and the village of Portsmouth from Frontenac county. The three ridings of the county of Wellington are equalized. The three Greys are readjusted, giving new populations of 24,522, 24,529 and 21,428. The city of St. Thomas is taken from East Elgin and transplanted into West Elgin, and a part of West put into East Eigin. The village of Richmond Hill is transferred from West to East York, and Yorkville village is taken from the county of York altogether and added to Toronto, giving the city 96 900 of an electoral population. Toronto is given an additional member, and the principle of representation by population is to be applied to the city. It is to be one riding electing three members, each voter voting for two candidates on the same

plan as in Liverpool, Birmingham and

other English cities. This, it may be observed, will give the government the additional member, as Toronto has always

disorderly conduct, is deserving of the censure servative. The Brants are readjusted, but disorderly conduct, is deserving of the censure servative. The Brants are readjusted, but of the bonse. After some debate it was not gerry mandered, but being grit. Daffering withdrawn and an applopy from Mr. a conservative county, has added to it 1,550 from the grit riding of Centre Wellington. Two townships are ladded to North Essex from South Essex, and one to the south from the north riding. The Victorias are gerry. mandered by a township and a village, 3,224 being taking from grit South Victoria and that have occurred have been ineignifiadded to conservative North Victoria, and the cant. There has been more freedom village of Woodville (700) is added to the south from the worth riding. London East is added to Loudon city, making that city 23,-636, instead of 19,796 These are the chief cliniges, the others being merely a readjustment of different ridings in one county without affecting political complexion. It is impossible to give az ides of the effect of the measure on the parties, but in every possible instance the thrite shamefully gerrymander in their own favor. The bill was read a first time without discussion, and a couple of motions on the paper were disposed of before

#### EXTENSION OF THE PHANCHISE—THE BAST STRICOE CASE.

six o'olock.

TORONTO, March 5 -In the House to day Mr. Mowat introduced an act relating to the devolution of the extates of deceased persons. Mr. Fraser moved the first reading of an important bill to extend the franchise . It comes as near as possible to manhood suffrage. It reduces the amount for which an owner, recover. The first dose of Kidney-Wort tenant or occupant shall be assessed from helped me, six doses put me on my feet, it has four hundred dollars to two hundred in cities now entirely cured me and I have had no and towns and from three to one hundred in the country. Non-residents in future shall have no vote. The voters hithertopaying tares on incomes of \$400 will in future have a vote if assessed for \$300; without being required to pay the taxes. All tenants of apparate dwelling bouses, irrespective of value, are given votes. All wagecarners carning \$300 annually are given votes, and some of inudholders who are olso owners of twenty acres of land in counties or of the assessed value of \$400, in towns and cities, and of \$200 in incorporated villages; and some of landnolders who are merely tenante on property of assessed value in cities and towns of \$490 and in townships and villages of \$200 The hill, which further defined the qualification of voters in unorganized districts, was read a first time without

นโด:นะสโดน. The committee on privileges and elections heard conusel for Mr Drury, of East Simcoe, this morning. Mr. Drury was found guilty of corrupt practices by the Court of Appeal after the rota judges, who tried the petition against his return, had disagreed and referred the matter to the Court of Appeal for their judgment. The rots judges could not, of ourse, declare the sent vacant to the speaker of the house and the Court of Appeal had no power to so report Mr. Drury was these found guilty, but not sentenced, and the house is now considering what course to pursue. Before the committee this morning Mr. Lount, Q.C., argued on behalf of Mr. Drury that the certificate of the court of Appeal had no . ffect unless it had been returned officially to the speaker of the house. The certificate had been obtained by this committee, but he submitted that this course was irregular and illegal. His long argument, in a word, was-that Mr. Deary was the sitting member and would remain so unless and until the court of Appeal should certify to the epeaker, or until was legislated out. The committee, onmotion of a member of the government, adjourned for a week.

MR. MOWAT NARROWLT- RSCAPES DEFEAT. Tononto, March 9 .- Mr. Graham moved that, to view of the Scott Act being in force in several commiss, it would be in the interest of the travelling public that temperance louse, of entertainment should be livensed in any county where the act is in force, Opposed

and withdrawn.

Mr. Broder moved that it is expedient that the government should make some suitable ecognition to the volunteers of 1337 and 838 residing in Ontario for the services rensered in defense of their country at that time This gave rise to a very spirited deate, some of the government supporters asserting that the rebels of 1837 were the true patriots and not the volunteers, who suppressod them. It became evident that the government was going to atrenuouly oppose the resolution, which, however, was supported by three of their followers. Mr. Meredith charged the government supporters with disloyalty in condoning rehe ion against their Queen and country. The Attorney General upposed the motion as an unwise one, involving an expense they were not prepared for, and cast a slur on a party which many believed were in the right. He moved in smendment that the house, while recognizing the loyalty and services of the volunteers of 1837, also recognized the services rendered by the reformers of the same period, but deems it inexpedient to excite hopes which the house may not be able to fulfil. Mr. Ross, Minister of Education, was then put up to move an amendment to the amendment, recognizing the services of the volunteers in he Fenian raid. Mr. Meredith desired to move a motion to displace that of the attorney-general and to add to the original motion, together with the amendment of the minister of education, certain words disclaiming any desire to impugn the motives of those struggling for constitutional government in 1837. but the Speaker ruled it out of order. Mr. Meredith appealed against the ruling, and the house sustained the Speaker by a vote of would return two members. The following 37 to 28 At 10:30 a vote was reached, and is the outline of the scheme: The the amendment of the attorney-general carthe amendment of the attorney general carelectoral districts of Storm at and Corn. ried: year 36, mays 32. The government was thus supported by the narrow majority of

Mr. Meredith again moved in amendment to the original motion the addition of certain works, when Mr. Fraser, commissioner of public works, moved the adjournment of the derate, which was received with loud cheers by the opposition as a tacit acknowledgement that the government could no further control the house. The motion of Mr. Fraser carried, and the house adjourned at 11.30.

### FINANCE.

The last two days has wituessed a remarkable revival in the local stock market. Prices have heen booming in a manner we have not been accust and to since September, 1883. The banks have been making no losses and have been paying no interest on deposits. This has led people to invest more freely in stocks, which

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets. A more favorable view is taken of the commercial situation by most business men, as payments are fair and the few failures shown in the purchase of stocks and bonds on the Montreal Exchange and prices have moved up day by day at a rate which has astonished many. Manufacturers and merchants are forced to admit that times are turning out better than they expected, and in the event of an outbreak of hostilities the policy of Canadian farmers in holding back their grain last fall for higher prices will after all be a lucky move.

SALT.-A moderate jobbing trade has been done and the market is steady. There has been business ex-cars at 50c to 521c for elevens and twelves. In store we quote:— Elevens, 57to to 600: twelves, 55c, and factory filled \$1.20 to \$1.35 per bag. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2.40 for sacks, \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

Figh.-The Lenten demand for fish has subsided, and the market has assumed a quiet appearance. The movement accordingly has been light, and values are fully maintained. We quote:-Labrador herrings, No. 1, \$5.50; do No. 2, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, \$5 00 to \$5.50. GROCERISS —The distribution of groceries

has proceeded in a fairly active carrent, with the trade showing a healthy tone. The demand from the country has been satisfactory, and jobbers report business good. The sugar market, while not showing any quotable change, has developed an easier tone The demand is light and the turnover small. Granulated is quoted at 650 to 61c, and yellows at 45c to 550 as to quality. There has been a more active demand for syrupo at 241c to 50c per gallon as to quality. Molasses had been moderately active and about steady. A lot of 300 puncheons Trinidad sold at 25c. Barbadoes is quoted at 32c. The course of the tea market is upward; the tone is strong and the demand good; the stocks light and the general situation buoy ant. There is every prospect of the improve ment in values being equal to seven cents, which will make a big advance on the cheap grades. A good business has been done here during the week at higher prices, and the market to-day was strong. Teas below 200 are not to be had. There has been more enquiry for coffee but buyers' views are low. A better business has been done in Java and Mocha. We quote Mocha, 22c to 26c; Java, 18c to 22c, and Jamaica, 12: to 18c. A moderate volume of business has been accomplised in fruit. There has been more inquiry for Valencia raisins, and the market has an easy tone. Fair to choice are quoted at 720 to 812, and some lots of low grades have been closed out at 5c. Sultanas continue quiet at 6c to 7c. Currents are slow at 41c to 7c, as to quality. Prunes are plentiful and slow of sale at 31c for Bordeaux and 5c at 51c for Turkish. More inquiry for almonds has been experienced; Tarragonas at 13 to 14c, and Ivicas at 12 to 13c. Dates are quiet at 6 to 61 for new, 4 to 41 for old, and 34c for mats. Eleme figs are at 11 to 120, and Malaga at 4 to 6c. Nuts have been quiet, with no change in prices. We quote:-Grenoble walnuts 121 to 13c; filberts 7 to 9c; Brazil 74c; pecans at 74c; fancy Virginia peanuts 8 to 90; and hand picked do 7 to 8c. Dried apples are steady at 5½ to 6c. Valencia oranges are quoted at \$5.75 to 8, and lemons at \$3.75 to 4 for cases, and \$2.50 to 3 for

pexes. HIDES AND SKINS .- The hide market during the week has ruled quier and steady at ast quotations Private advices from Chicago report hides stiffer under an unusual excort demand: 9½0; No. 2 do., 9c. No. 1 Hamilton, 9½c; No. 2 do., 8½c. Western buff and upper bides—IFo. 1, 9½c; B, 8¾c, and No. 2, 3½c. Chicago calfskins have sold at Mc. There has been a decline of half a cont in green butchers' hides,, with business at Sc, 7c and Co for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Sheepskins are quoted at 75c to 80c, and calfakins

Oils.—Business has been somewhat more active. Linseed oil has sharply advanced. We quote raw58c to 59c and boiled 62c to 33c. Cod oil has been inactive. A round lot of 150 barrels changed hands at about 574c. Steam refined seal is quoted at 85c, and pale seal is quoted at 60c. There has been a steady market for petroleum under a fairly active demand at firmer prices. We quote : Car lots, 1780; lots of ten barrels and 184c; between five and nine barrels, 19c, and one to four barrels, 20c.

Wool. The firm tone in the wool market is maintained, but business has been quiet. The supply of foreign is light and held firmly. Sales of Cape have been made within 171c to 18tc, and 19c is asked for some. Australian is quoted at 220 to 30e as to quality. In demestic the movement has been less active. but prices are firmly maintained on moderate stocks. We quote :- A supers, 27c to 28c; B, 21c to 23c, and unassorted, 21c to 23c. Leazner, Boots and Shore. — The

leather trade is not characterized by any special feature. About an orginary volume of business has been transacted, but the narket is without decided life. Cost is fairly well sustained, although here and there concessions are secured from necessi tous holders. Receipts fully offset the out let, and the assortment of stocks offered fully covers all requirements. Boots and shoes-The spring trade is developing healthy proportions, and manufacturers are fairly busy, although not pressed.

CANNED GOODS.—The demand for canned

oods has continued quiet, with no teature n the trade except the light stocks of lobsters We quote lobsters \$6 00 per case of four dozen; mackerel \$4.00 to \$4.25 per case; sardines \$11.25 to \$11.50 per almon \$1.40 to \$1.50 per dozen, and finnan haddies at \$1.55 per dozen. Tomatoes remain at \$1.10, and peaches at \$2.80 to \$3 per dozen. Canned meats are slow. Corned beef in 2.1b. tins at \$3 50 per dozen; roast beef in 2-lb tins. at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per dozen; dried beef in 1-lb, tins at \$2.80 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2-lb, tins at \$6.60 per dozen.

LUMBER. - A more active demand has been banks have been making no losses banks have been making no losses been paying no into set on deposits. This has been paying no into set on deposits. This has been paying no into set on deposits. This has been paying no into set on deposits. This has been paying no into set on deposits. This has been paying no into set on deposits. This has been done in sort on the paying no into set on deposits of the paying no into set on the paying no i experienced for lumber for building purposes.

Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid teelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headsche? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?

Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuraigia? Toss of appetite, flesh and strength?

Constination alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?

Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any orders but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually ge's a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous systom; and finally pneumonia, diarricca, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions enque and then doath is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is un every-day diseased; and claims more victims than any other com piniat.
It must be treated in time or it will gain the master.

not neglect it. Whenever's Str. Cure has cure thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cur you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

THE ICE BOUND BOATS. MILWAUKEE, March 9. - The steamer Wisconsin arrived from Grand Haven last evening. This is the first woat to arrive from the east shore for months. She sighted several steamers fast in the ice. One is supposed to be the Oneida, two days out from Grand Haven, and another the City of Ludington, which has been fast in the ice for 22 days.

WHAT THEY DO IN NEW ORLEANS

NOW-A-DAYS. The great crowds in New Orleans, at the Exposition, liberally contributed to the audi ence present at the 177th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lotterv, on Tuesday, Feb. 10th. The sum of \$265,500 was fairly placed by the hand of fortune where it probably will do the most good. As sample bricks, how she goddess treats her votaries, we note that Ticket No. 28,600 drew the First Capital Prize of \$75,000, and was sold as a whole to resident of San Francisco, Cal., and collected through the Nevada Bank of that city, Ticket No. SS 414 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$25,000; and was sold to a party in New Orleans, La , visiting the Exposition probably. Ticket No. 1,730 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$10,000, and was sold in fifths, one to Rouben Just, 62 Munroe street, Lynn, Mass.; another collected through First National Bank of Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nos. 70,929 and 98,476 drew each \$5,000 and were held in Now Orleans and Cincinnati, U. &c., &c. The whole thing will be repeated again on April 14th next, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information on application.

### THE WESTERN LAND CRAZE.

ARKANSAS CETY, Mich., March 9 .- There unusual activity among boomers here, and in Caldwell a march to Oklahoma may begin at any moment. The people are loud in their protest against the Senate for passing a bill which authorizes the Government to treat with Indians. There is a growing feeling that the wealthy cattle companies have lob-hyists at work in Washington to prevent the citizens from settling on lands. According to the latest accounts Gen. Hatch is prepared to resist the raiders. He has a lerge force. It is expected 10,000 persons will follow the colony.

### BIRTH.

CARROLL—In this city on the 2nd inst , at Murray street, the wife of Patrick Carroll of a [Chicago and Portland papers please copy.

KEHOE.—In this city, on the 1st inst., at 438 St. Catherine st., the wife of G. P. Kehoe. undertaker, of a son. MILLOY .- In this city, on the 4th inst, at

1060 Notre Dame street, the wife of David 54.1 Milloy, of a son. SMITH-In Portland, Me., February 13, Mary Therese, infant daughter of J. J. Smith, of Montreal.

RICHARDSON.—In this city, on the 5th inst, at No. 125 St Urbain street, the wife of J. E. Richardson, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of a daughter.

### DEED.

Mackin-In this city on Saturday, the 7th inst., Bridget Mulvey, aged 45 years, beloved wire of John MacKin.

LARKIN-Died in this city March 7th, 1885, aged 31 years, Michael, son of Patrick Larkin. BERRESFORD-In this city on the 2nd inst. Lillie, aged 5 years, second youngest daughter of J. W. Berresford, Post Office

SNOW-In this city, on the 4th icst,, Mary Maud, aged 5 months and 9 days, only daughter of W. Snow.

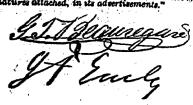
McELHAR—In this city, March 3rd, Eleanor, aged 81 years, eldest daughter of the late Charins McElhar, of County Donegal, Ireland, and sister of Mrs. James Cox. GRANEY .- In this city on the 3rd instant, Bridget Agnes, aged 2 years 6 months 14 days.

Motiovern-In this city, on the 5th inst., Lachlin McGovern, blacksmith, aged '66 years, a native of County Sligo, Ireland. CARROLL—At his residence, Woodfield, St. Louis Road, Quebec, Michael Carroll, aged 67.

HILL-On the 1st instant, at the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, Sergeant Edward Hill. formerly of H.M. 30th regiment, aged 45 years.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000 to

Louisiana State Lottery Company "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Senie Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in percent unanage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with homony, fairness and is good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with Incominites of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



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

By an overwhelming popular voto its franchise was nade a part of the present State Contitution adopted becomber 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lettery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpanies Its Grand Single Sumber Drawings take

A SPEENDED OPPORTUNITY TO WELL FORTUNE: FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D: IN THE ACADEMY OF MU-IC, NEW URLEANS, TUESDAY, April 14th, 1885 — 170th Montaly

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Bollars each. Frac-tions, in Fifths in proportion

		LIST OF PRO	288	
1	CAPITAL	PRIZE		675.tm
1	do	do		25,00
- 1	do	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10,140
2	PRIZES O	F 6000		10,000
5	do	2000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10.00
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20	do	500		10.00
100	do	200		20,000
800	do		*************	30.th
500	do	50		20.00
1,000		25		
-,		PPROXIMATION		24,00
9	Approxima	tion Prizes of	875U	0.75
9	do	do	500	
9	ďо	do	250	2.2.4
			500 250	\$,54 2.2.

1,967 Prizes, amounting to 8265,500 Application for races to clubs should be made only to he office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving fell address. PONTAL NOTES, Express Money Unders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expectations of the control of t

M. A. DATPHIN, New Orleans, to

or M. A. DAUPHIN. 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

fone, Touch. Workmanship and Duramity WILLIAM RNABE & CO.
NOS. 204 and 2 % West Baltimore Tree

PATENTS | Thos. P. Simpson, West in iter. T.C. No. ray asked for Patent until ch-tained. Write for Inventor's Guide. 31-13

O"DERS!

Gentlemen will please place their orders for Shirts early in March. Gentlemen at a distance will be sent

BETTER THAN EVER Our value in WHITE SHIRTS will be found better than ever, and, as usual, Perfect Fitting, also first-class maerial and workmanship.

S. CARSLEY.

### FORTY-FIVE CENTS EACH!

WHITE SHIRTS kept in stock, ready dressed, from 45c up to \$1.75 each. All as well made as ordered work. S. CARSLEY.

### MA>E NO MISTAKE!

ing WHITE SHIRTS, REGATTA or NIGHT SHIRTS come direct to Handquarters for them and secure the best possible fit and value at

S. CARSLIY'S.

NEW DRESS GOODS!

CHEAP LINES --OF--

NEW DRESS MATERIALS -- AT-

S. CARSLEY'S

Just received special lines of NEW DRESS MATERIALS in all the leading shades at 13c per yard.

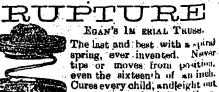
BRADFORD SERGE DRESS GOODS. BRADFORD SERGE DRESS GOODS, Bradford serge dress goods.

Just received splendid line of NEW BRADFORD SERGE for Spring costumes, in all the most desirable shades; price 20c and 24c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

### S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Street.



Cures every child, and eight out or every ten of adults. Guar-Pat'd U.S. June 'ga, anteed to hold the worst tome Pat'd Can, Dec. '84.0f shernia, during the hadeat work or money refunded. Don't waste mon'y on useless appliances, but send 'atamp for illustrated circular, contains price list, your neighbor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call or address, "THE EGAN IMPERIAL TRUES OMPANY."

Please mention this paper.

Please mention this paper.

A DA Spindid Opportunity
In Portpitu Sandil Platures Enlaword
Arenis wantedly in Section St. No.