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VOL. XXXV. -* NO. 28.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS

IRISH BONANZA KING MARRIED TO A BOMAN PRINCE-THE STORY OF THEIR LOVE MATCH.

PARIS, Feb. 13.-Miss Eva Mackey was married on Thursday to Don Fernando Julien Colonna, Prince of Galatro. The ceremony was performed with Pontifical High Mass by Mgr. De Reude, papal nuncio, in the Nuncio's chapel. Forty persons were preent. The civil ceremony, which is required by the French law, was performed yesterday. Mrs. Mackey gave a grand bridal reception.

THE ERIDE.

Miss Eva, as she is called, is only a daugh er by adoption of Mr. Mackey. Her father, Dr. Bryant, was her mother's first husband. He lived for many years in California. Miss Bryant-Mackey was born in the Golden State some two and twenty years ago. She is petite, her features being small and per-lect. She has love, soft auburn hair, with a slight natural wave; her eyes are dark and bright, with long eye-hashes, and her complexion pale olive and very clear. the is remarkably vivacious and interesting. She has lived in Paris since 1874, with the exeption of brief visits to America. Her bject abroad has been the thorough training fher mind and the study of the arts, and he may now be said to have completed her education in every particular. She is a thorough linguist, speaking five different lan-grages, besides which she is a most accom-plished musician, with a sweet voice.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

The full name and title of the gentleman

to whom this young and charming American irl was united is Don Fernando Julien olonna, Prince di Galatro. He was born in 858, and on the death of his uncle, Don Marc Antoine Colonna, will succeed to the itle, property and palace of this, one of the idest houses in Italy. The Colonnas, who have always been a powerful, noble amily, have four lines reaching out family, have four lines reasonable from the ancestral tree. One branch the famous Roman family, immensely yealthy and widely known. As old as the colonna Stigliano line, to which our young rince belongs, the Roman branch is, how ver, of less royal blood than is the Neapolian house. The residence of Don Fernando's ancle is Naples, and has been that of his ancestors for many centuries. He and his are relatives of the royal Bourbons of Naples and the two Sicilies. They assert that one of their ancestors ought from Jerusalem the pillar to which lesus Christ was bound when he was scourgpe Martin V., many powers of the Church the poetess, Victoria Colonna, of Michael Angelo, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century, and whose erses descriptive of a romantic life are widey read at the present time. The Prince is ung, of many personal accomplishments. He is a thorough master of the English language and highly educated in many branches f literature and art.

THE STORY OF THE MATCH.

The match seems to be a purely love one. I am very glad of this, for the days of youth are like the spring of the year—the sowing ime of the seeds of happiness. Don Fernanlo and Miss Eva met for the first time last winter, and the lives of both date from that lay. Their original meeting was in Rome, at the house of a friend with whom she and her aunt, the Countess Telfener, were staying. They liked each other from the start, and her heart used to flutter more than was ts wont when along about 5 o'clock tea the allant young prince presented himself before he fair one who had so deeply wounded him

ith her tender glances. The Mackeys returned to Paris, and in the mmer went out to their country palace, not ar from the capital. The prince followed them, and so, too, did a certain other one who hoped to build real castles in Spain by neans of an alliance with the rich Americaine. He succeeded in making a fool of himself and mon prince very jealous. A duel was talked of, and then Mrs. Mackey and her daughter departed for other When certain steamships had een launched and baptized Madam and Miss Eva came back to this city. Very soon arrived a letter from Naples that called for a rompt answer from the occupant of the lansion in the Rue Tilsit. A lieutenant in he Italian army cannot have conges as often s he wants them any more than can officers n other armies. His duty as a soldier deained Don Fernando down at Verona, but his uncle, Prince di Galatro, came to the asistance of the brave young man whom lupid had thus dared to wound. The ld prince wrote a letter in which he asked ormally and frankly the hand of Mrs. Mackey's daughter for his nephew. To this dame replied that while it was true that Mr. Mackey was not Miss Eva's father, he had long since taken that paternal place in her young and innocent heart, and as her usband loved Eva very much, she had forwarded the substance of the prince's letter him for his personal consideration. he added, however, that she, her husband and her daughter were all Americans, who loved their country, its institutions and specially its matrimonial customs. Therere, said she, it would be quite out of quesion to think of arranging a dot or any other ort of wedding portion in advance, as is fustomary in Italy and other continental countries. In other words, so she oberved, if his nephew, Don Fernando. persisted in marrying her daughter, it on the first ballot.
would have to be a la Americaine, and he pust not have any "great expectations." To called in the Order, is a son of Jacob Zilli-

EVARMACKEY AND PRINCE COLONNA. his palace, the palace of his ancestors, should be her home, and that all possible efforts would be made to make her as happy as the THE ADOPTED DAUGHTER OF THE GREAT day was long and her life as bright and joyous as the sunny sky of Italy has ever shone over. In due course of time a latter came from America containing Mr. Mackey's consent to this marriage. This good news was forwarded to the Prince, who soon got leave of absence from his regiment and hurried up to Paris to throw himself at the feet of Miss Mackey.

SCOTCH NEWS.

EMIGRATION FROM THE CLYDE. - During the month of December 639 emigrants, of whom 413 were British and 226 foreigners, sailed from the Clyde. Of that number, 586 went to the United States, 37 to Australia and New Zealand, and 16 to other parts.

DEATH OF A '32 VETERAN.—The death took place on Monday, in Errol, Perthshire, of Mr. James Wilson, at the age of 76, who was known throughout the Carse of Gowrie during the '32 agitation as the " big drummer' of the Errol band, then the best that entered Perth at election times.

Unlet FARMS IN EAST LOTHIAN .-- We Daily Review) recently called attention to the large amount of land in Kincardineshire held in Sir Thomas Gladstone's own hands. We are informed that in East Lothian also nearly fifty farms are unlet, and that most of the skilled agriculturists who have been SENATOR EVARTS ON THE MATTER-BOSS obliged to quit their farms are Liberals or Nonconformists.

A meeting of the Scottish Land and Labor League, which is the Glasgow branch of the Socialist League, was held on Sunday night that the senate was yet theirs. It was forin the Albion Halls, Mr. James Mavor in the chair. There was a large attendance, Andreas Schen and A. K. Donald, from the Edinburgh branch, addressed the meeting. The speeches, which were all of an out and out Socialist character, were received with enthusiastic approval by the audience.

DEATH OF "HEATHER JOCK."-On Satur day morning, at Bridge of Weir, William Brodie, better known as "Heather Jock," passed away at the ripe ago of 80. Deceased had a most eventful life. For over 30 years he was a most popular favourite among country lads and lasses, and children in every town, village, or clachan in the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Dumfries, Renfrew, Dumbarton, &c., and will long be remembered for his dramatic rendering of "Bonnie Annie Laurie.'

A YEAR'S MARRIAGES IN SOUTH LEITH.-During the year 1884 the number of mar-riages which took place in South Leith was 293, as compared with 362 in the previous year. In connection with the various denom-The family counts among its members | inations were the following :- Church of Scotland, 145; United Presbyterian, 32; Free, 50; Roman Catholic, 26; Episcopal, 13: Congregational, 4: Evangelical Union, then we shall have settled forever that odious 4: Wesleyan, 9: Primitive Methodist, 2: and dangerous element that has disturbed and by declaration, S. Nine males and 14 females signed with a cross.

> BLOCK ON THE RIVER.—The large steamer Norwegian, of the Allan Line, while coming up the river on Saturday morning took the ground nearly opposite Bowling, and for a shatter our country will be done away time blocked up the river. After discharging with." Evarts predicts that when Rea part of her cargo the tugs managed to get her off, but she again took the ground opposite Erskine House, and, her bows going into the sandbank, she canted round and lay across the river, blocking up the passage. A large Clan Liner going down and a number of smaller craft also took the ground, and for a time the navigation of the river was inconveniently interfered with.

MR. REDMOND, M. P., IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE. -Mr. Redmond, M.P., in speaking at a meeting at Broxburn in connection with the local branch of the Irish National League, charged the press of England and Scotland with deliberately misrepresenting the actions and motives of the Irish Parliamentary party. In regard to their policy in the House of Commons, they had found by experience that systematic obstruction was a most powerful weapon if they wanted to secure the attention of Parliament to Irish affairs; and recognizing what they had been able to accomplish in the past by this means, they meant to use it in the future.

TWO ABBOTS CHOSEN.

AN INTERESTING ECCLESIASTICAL BLEC TION AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—One hundred Benedictine monks of the American Casinese Congregation, of which Archabbot Boniface is President, attended mass yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland county, Pa, and joined in praying for the guidance of the Holy Ghost in their choice of Abbots for the new abbeys in Newark and North Carolina. They then swore on the Four Gospels to vote according to the dictates of conscience. The election for the Abbot of St. Mary's, Newark, was held first. In the scrutinium held on Tuesday five monks were nominated, among them being the Rev. Father James Zilliox, O.S.B., Professor of Dogmatic Theology at St. Vincenc's, and the Rev. Father which is soon to be raised to an abbey. One Gerard Pilz, the head of the Newark priory, hundred and six votes were cast, there being a few proxies. On the second ballot Father Zilliox received 62 votes and was declared elected, The election was conducted in a manner similar to that in which Popes are chosen by the Sacred College of Cardinals.

The Rev. Fdther Oswald Moosmueller was then chosen Abbot of St. Mary's Help of Christians in Gaston county, North Carolina,

his the uncle prince replied that neither he ox, an Alsatian, and was born in Octoor his nephew asked for a single centissimo ber, 1849, at his father's present in the way of dot, that the daughter's hand home, 162 William street, Newark, and heart were quite enough. He also wrote, He will be the youngest Abbot in the paragraph to Manhard Machania. would gain another; that he would be studies. He remained there ten years, and the recital of which makes men's blood our. to her all that a father should be; that then, having joined the Benedictine Order as

a nuvice, he was sent to Rome to complete his education. He arrived in Rome in 1869, and a year later when the Italians invaded the city, he returned to Monte Casino the mother house of the Benedic-tines. He remained there, however, only a short time, being sent to the university at Insbruck, Austria, to study under the Jesuits. He was ordained a priest there in 1874, and the next year he returned to America and be came an instructor in the college at St. Vincent's Abbey. His health failing, he spent two or three years in Newark, and then Archabbot Boniface appointed him Prior of St. Vincent's. Father James, about two years ago, gave up that position, and accepted the chair of Professor of Dogmatic Theol-

The new Abbott of the Newark Abbey may retain Prior Gerard or select another monk for the position of Prior. When his election as Abbot is approved by the Pope, he will name the day and place for his formal elevation to the new dignity. An Abbot wears a mitre and ranks with a Bishop, but he cannot ordain.

The new Abbot of the North Carolina Abbey is now stationed in Savannah, and is a member of the council of Bishop Gross. He is 53 years old, and is a native of Bavaria. He also was formerly a Prior in St. Vincent's Monastery.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

KELLY STILL LIVES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.-In a speech last night Evarts congratulated the Republicans tunately well armed and defended in constitutional power to hold in check the national executive and the lower house. He said "I believe that the Republican party in heart and soul, in purpose and in principle and ic the array of power is substantially of the same make-up as it was in 1860 when first it laid its hand on the government of the United States, and it I could doubt the justice of this judgment I should be confirmed in it when I turn to look at the Democratic party and see it the same in heart and soul, in purpose and in principle, as in 1860. In strength it is com posed of the Southern States with a contin gent and casual fragment picked up from the sturdy loyal people of the Northern States. Indeed in political organization the Democratic party, as now brought into power, is worse adjusted in relations between North and South than it was in 1860, and I believe that when we shall next enter a contest for the conduct of the government, we are as sure as that election day shall come around that both in this State and country at large the Republius for 40 years, a solid South. I believe that if disturbing influences are removed the questions looking towards nourishment of our industries will have proper attention, and all heresies, which though they shake yet can't publicans get into power again they will stay until the suppression of the suffrage at the South is suppressed. The speaker was enthusiastically applauded.

The report that John Kelly was danger-ously ill isfalse, Mrs. Kelly said last evening that her husband was feeling splendidly.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE. London, Ont., February 13.-The liberals of South Oxford have passed a resolution preferring independence to the proposed

scheme of imperial federation. REFORM IN THE IRISH JUDICIARY.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.-It is stated the Govern ment has decided to reform the present system of the judiciary in Ireland. There will be considerable reduction in the number of lrish judges and judicial staffs.

PARNELL TO THE NATIONALISTS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15 .- Mr. Harrington, M.P., secretary of the Irish National League, has written a letter to President Egan announcing Mr. Parnell's inability to send to America two members of the Irish party, as requested by the American league. Every member will be required at the forthcoming session of parliament to oppose the redistribu tion and the renewal of the crimes act measures Renewed exertion in America on behalf of the parliamentary fund is strongly urged.

GUARDING PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 13. -The members of parliament infuture will not be allowed to introduce strangers into the galleries and lobbies. The speaker of the Commons will alone have the right to grant tickets of admission to visitors and he will only issue tickets to members for their friends after having received a week's notice, so that the antecedents of visitors can be inquired into. Turn stiles will be erected at the entrances to the galleries and lobbies, and experienced detectives will be posted

TERRIBLE ABUSES AND OUTRAGES. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11 .- Mrs. Harriet Jeffrey Foot, a philanthropic English lady, has officially notified the Marquis of Lans-downs of the disgrace to civilization and barbarous cruelty practised on the paupers of Digby County, whose maintenance is sold at public auction. Among the cases of inhumanity mentioned are those of an old Waterloo veteran, half starved and clothed in coarse cottons in midwinter; an old woman who had to be buried in a square box, doubled up by rheumatism resulting from the cold and exposure; of another aged citizen who was kept in a barn and placed in his coffin before

PARIS THEIR TRYSTING PLACE

THE ANARCHISTS OF EUROPE.

The Doings and Plans of the Disturbers of Society

Paris, Feb. 3.—The recent explosions in

London have caused much comment here. They prove amongst other things that the era of dynamite has begun, and that although scientifically in its infancy, a colossal scheme of destruction is being prepared which will involve some common action amongst the Powers of Those who are best informed state that France is the chief opponent to this understanding. French anarchists are loud in speech; but their anarchy is cheap and their apostles are mere pedants. The trial which concluded last Saturday morning at the Seine Assize Court would have probably excited more notice had not the day brought forth events touching nearer home. The revolutionaries of the Salle Levis were types of the present situa-tion in France. Unable to obtain-artillery and to repeat the insurrection of 1871, they have at least succeeded in begetting a class of French citizens full of hate egainst God and humanity. Blasphemy cannot long remain theoretical, and the thought ful observer will do well to consider every new phase of the secret society movement. Paris, too, is not alone the capital of France, but the gathering place of the conspirators of the world. Nothing, probably, can be more pioturesque than to study the haunts of each secret society in Paris. Beginning with the Nihilists, we find that the great Muscovite conspiracy is strongly represented. A lending library and house of call exist within a stone's throw of the Irish college, in which every plot is hatched. The groups are re-bis regiment, and unless well up in presented by students of both sexes, who live the military topics of the lay, is at a less to in a kind of nefarious community. Ose of the maxims of the Nibilists is to follow some avocation, and to endeavor to excel in it. Prince Orloff knows of

THE NIMILIST TRYSTING PLACE, and the police of the well known "third section" are indefatigable in watching members during their journeys between Paris and Geneva. At the latter place there is a branch Nihilists establishment. The the French Anarchat educating up to the level of their own to know the regiments at present in the field, og. During his exile in Geneva Henri with their old and new titles—new titles daring. During his exile in Geneva Henry Rocheforte became acquainted with the chiefs of the Nihilist party. An endeavor is now being made to render the link stronger; but up to now the dislike of the French to [Royal Sussex Regiment]; 35th Regiment [Royal Sussex Regiment]; 38th Regiment foreigners has done much to hinder this fusion. We next come to Italian revolutionists. These hold their meetings at La Villette, near to the church of the German Jesuit Fathers in the Rue Lafayette. It need scarcely be said that the chief aim of these conspirators is the taking away of the last shred of independence from the Holy See. In a meeting held last Sunday one speaker declared that the present semblance of a modus vivendi between Italy and the Pope was a betrayal of Italian Unity. The last word of Italian Unification, he added, would never be said until Leo XIII. had been driven from Rome. If the House of Savoy neglected its duty in this respect it would have to go and be succeeded by

AN ITALIAN REPUBLIC. It may easily be imagined that with a

government like that of France an Italian revolutionary movement might be watched but never stamped out. Even the Cambettist programme in its integrity included the proclamation of a Trans-Alpine Republic. all the assemblies of Italian revolutionists in Paris, the chair of honour is given to Amilcar Cipriani, who is now undergoing a term of penal servitude for a murder committed in Alessandria. The Spanish revolutionists form a small colony divided into two sections, the first and most respectable of these being Zorillists. Senor Ruiz Zorilla, who now lives in London, frequently visits Paris. Personally he is opposed to all individual attempts to murder or destroy on the ground of their inexpediency.

The "Black Hand" group is composed of about seventy members, with secret signs of their own. These might well be called the Spanish Invincibles. The fact that the ex-Queen Isabella often lives in Paris has caused an excessive surveillance to be exercised upon these desperadoes. Their funds, too, are low, and they are for the most part refugees who have escaped to France. They were formerly "interned" at Perpignan and Rennes; but they have slowly dispersed, and are now to be found all over France. The German socialists are watched by a special service of police employed by Prince Hohenlohe, and under the superin-tendence of M. Beckmann. They mingle with French anarchists of the well-known 'anti-patriot" type. As one of their chief avewed objects is the avoidance of any war between France and Germany, they are not molested. As a rule, the German socialists in Paris are well educated. Their programme is that of Bakounine, but their practical hopes are founded upon the change which may come about at the death of the Emperor William. Of

THE SO-CALLED IRISH CONSPIRACY

Agency has been employed to watch all Irish Nationalists in Paris. So far, the reports sent in have been grotesque in their incorrectness. At first the French Government employed one of their own police officirls: but the result was unsatisfactory, hence the employment of Madame Mongruet, who played an important part in the police of the Empire, and is believed rightly or wrongly, to have denounced the Abbé Duguerry to the

moment. It any case it is to be hoped that | THIRTEEN the Powers of Europe will speedily agree to counteract the violence of the present pro-paganda. Without interfering with the liberty of speech it would at least be possible to prevent the development of a new peril which may affect considerably the future of Europe. Meanwhile, the Bishops of France are doing their duty. Monseigneur Fava, of Grenoble, has issued a pastoral to his clergy exhorting them to follow the instructions of the Holy Father, and to endeavor, by every means in their power, to conquer the great modern enemy of the Church, in the shape of secret societies of all kinds.

THE REGIMENTS IN THE SOUDAN.

CHANGES IN THEIR TITLES—COLONELCIES FROM THE RANKS-THE LATE COLONEL

EYRE-FROM PRIVATE TO COLONEL. When the Imperial troops were withdrawn from Canada about fifteen years ago they left many old pensioners and discharged men behind them in Montreal, and since then a great many officers and men who embarked for England or went to other foreign stations with their corps have re-turned to make Canada their home. Since those days many great and radical changes have taken place in the British army, and, amongst them, several most unpopular with the old soldier. Perhaps there is none more so than the decision of the War Office authorities to change the names of regiments, and do away torever with the many little badges and cistinctions worn on the buttons, accoutrements or colors of the different corps. These were won on hard fought battle fields, and were granted in years gone by to regiments for some particular act of bravery or devotion, and were thought much of. But now, when reading a newspaper, it is impossible for the old soldier to follow up the career of find out in what part of the world his old corps is serving. An old soldier of the 24th Regiment to-day enquired what had become of his corps, and he was informed that they are no longer the 24th, but are now called the South Wales Borderers. Such is the case with the rest of the army under what is called the territorial system and numbers are totally abolished, and the regiments are now designated mostly by the names of counties in England. In reading news from the Soudan it will be interesting bracketed :- lst Buttalion 18th [Royal Irish

Rifles [3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps]; 70th Regiment [2nd Battalion East [lst Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders.] Among these regiments there are many proud of their old titles. And heading them the Royal Irish is one of the most distinguished. Carrying a string of battles on their colors and distinguishing themselves wherever they have been called upon to serve. The first into Tel El Keber and lastly gaining Lord Wolseley's prize for making the quickest march across the desert. The 35th in corner days wore Orange facings, but when quartered in Ireland this was objectionable to the people and they were changed. Everyone has heard of the Black Watch and the 42nd Highlanders will always be remembered as such. The 46th were the only regiment in the service who wore the red shako ball, a mark of distinction given them in days gone by for particular bravery in the field The 50th, as they were ironically called the dirty half hundred, with their black facings, and the 56th, the Pompodours, who, when the celebrated Madame de Pompodour visited England, honored them by giving each soldier a rosette of her favorite blue which color they wore as their facings antil the territorial changes took place. There are many more regiments now under orders and on the way to the Soudan besides the cavalry and artillery in the field. Among all the officers commanding these regiments the late Col. Eyre was the only one who rose to the command of his regiment (38th) from the ranks. There are many cases where the private soldier gains his commission, but few where he rises to the command of his regiment, or to the rank of a general. Besides Colonel Eyre, there are a few others on record. Colonel Richard Wadeson, who died last January and was Lieut.-Governor of Chel-

South Staffordshire Regiment]; 42nd High-

46th Regiment [2nd Battalion Duke of Corn-

wall's Light Infantry]: 49th Regiment [1st

Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment]; 50th

Kent Regiment] ; 56th Regiment [2nd Bat-

talion Essex Regiment]; 3rd Battalion 60th

sea Hospital, London, passed thirteen years in the ranks prior to gaining his commission as an eneign in the 75th Regiment. He was at the time sergeant-major of the regiment, and for his conspicuous gallantry at Delhi got his promotion. He was subsequently adjutant and commanded the 75th for five years, from December 1875 to 1880. Sir John Elley, colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, was once a private trooper in the regiment. The other cases being as follows:—Colonel Edward Seager to the command of the 8th Royal Irish Huslittle need be said. The Mongruet Boudier sars; Major General McKay to the command of the 12th Regiment, this officer first joining as a drummer boy in the 19th Foot; Major-General Thompson, who sold out as Colonel of the 50th Regiment, and the late Colonel Wm. McBean, a Crimean hero, decorated with the Victoria Cross, who rose to the command of the 93rd Highlanders; Colonel Peter McDonald, to 13th Light Infantry; Colonel Edward Conran, and Colonel McAuley, who commanded West Indian regiments, and Col-

MINERS KILLED

BY AN EXPLOSION AT THE VALE COLLIERY -SEVEN OTHERS MORE OR LESS HURT -8AD SCENES AT THE PIT MOUTH.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11 .- At nine o'clock last night an explosion occurred in the 'Old Pit" of the Vale colliery, at Westville, Pictou, just after the night shift had gone in. The heavy storm prevented news being received here ast night, the telegraph wires being down. The scenes about the pit mouth this morning were most affecting, groups of miners, with the friends of victims, standing about in painful expectation, waiting for the ascent of the cage bringing the dead or wounded hodies. It is learned that twentytwo persons were in the mine at the time of the disaster, thirteen of whom met their death instantaneously. The work of rescue was pushed with the utmost vigor, and all the bodies have been recovered.

THE DEAD

are as follows:-Hugh S. Cameron, pump engine driver, leaving a wife and two children; Phillip McBeth, stableman, leaving a wife; John A. Campbell, deputy overman, leaving a wife and family; Daniel Kennedy, miner, leaves a wife and large family; Neil McKinnon, miner, unmarried; Thos. Ryan, miner, unmarried; Patrick Foley, of Westville, miner, leaving a wife and two children; John Grant, miner, leaving a wife and three & children; John W. Fraser, miner, leaving a wife and two children; Daniel McNeil, miner, leaving a wife and large family; James Haggart, miner, leaving a wife and family; Jas. McLean, of Brookfield, Colchester county, unmarried; John A. McEachran, a

THE RESCUED.

D. Adams and Alex. Reid, miners, aninjured; Thos. Guthrie, a lad, slightly burned; James Robertson, a lad, arm fractured in two places and face and body hadly burned; Robert Love, miner, thighs and legs severely burned; Allan McDouald, miner, slightly injured; William McDouald, a lad, somewhat burned; John D. Campbell, a lad, slightly asphyxiated, but otherwise uninjured: flugh Lamont, shaftsman, slightly

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION

is attributed by the manager and others to the sudden opening of or coming upon a heavy feeder of gas, which, rushing out, was at once ignited by the lamps carried in the caps of the men. Mr. Greener explained the fact of the men not having safety lamps to the entire absence of any suspicion of the existence of gas in that locality, and it was not thought necessary to use more than the ordinary lamps. When the day shift left the landers [lat Battalion Royal Highlanders]; mine there was not the slightest indication of gas and the horrible event that so soon fol-lowed was to all the greatest shock from the entire absence of feur of such an event on the Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment; 30th Rariant of the management. All present to-day Regiment [18t Battalion of the Royal West who are connected with other mines are unanimous in expressing their complete surprise that such an event should have occurred in a mine so generally considered safe and Surrey Regiment]; 75th Regiment [1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders]; 79th Regiment [lat Battalion of the Consent foot and latterly a second eight foot seam. During all that time no accident of any moment has occurred from explosions, and excepting the fatality of some ten years ago when the cage containing a number of men broke loose, killing six of them, the Vale colliery has been free from disaster. The mine is owned by a Montreal company, and has lately been raising more coal than any other in the country, averaging about 400 tons per day. Apart from the terrible affliction of the bereaved families, the affair must for a time prove a serious break in the coal trade of the country. Every effort will be made to clear away the wreck and resume operations, but with the utmost diligence considerable time must ensue before this can be done. The wounded wen are doing well and out of immediate danger. The work of washing and dressing the blackened and often badly burned corpses is being done by kind friends of the bereaved. With one or two exceptions the bodies are but slightly mangled, the unfortunate deputy overman, Campbell, whose throat was badly cut by some flying pieces of wood or coal, being perhaps the most marked.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 12.—At New Glasgow this morning, Dr. Murray, of New Glasgow, went to the Vale colliery and empanelled a jury. While he was completing his preparations, Inspector Gilpin visited the pit to acquire all possible information. The ac-cumulated debris and water prevented him from completing his examination. On his return the inquest began, by the coroner calling on the survivors and rescuers to tell their stories. The evidence of the officials and Deputy Inspector Manden showed that all care had been taken. The jury decided that the managers were blameless. During the day work has been carried on looking to the complete repair of the damage done to the pit. which is much less than at first expected The wounded men are all doing fairly, and it is expected that they will recover. There are thirty-three children and seven widows left by the accident.

For THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. FROST GEMS.

"To reign with Him as kings"—these words of fate

Beem in the air this fair November morn,

For wheresoo'er we walk rich gems adorn

Our path with regal pomp appropriate;

Diamonds, in myriad nun, bers, scintiliate,

With purple hyacinths; and rubies red;

The magic opal's changing light is shed;

In mossy nocks—green gleaming emersids wait

Man's royal steps as he goes forth in state.

The violet-surreof the amethyst

Glistens beside the sardonyx and bery!;

Sators of fiery sapphires, wroaths of pearl,

All set in silver frost and golden mist.

And so it well might seem a way for kings

To pass to Him from whom all glory springs.

Loue, Que. Lowe, Que.

The Control of the Co

1. 医克尔克氏

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

THE REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF HOOHESTER PHYSICIAN FULLY AUTHEN-TICATED.

Cleveland, O., Herald.

Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N.Y. Democrat and Chronicle, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M.D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that erticle Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful of perience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper's second article, giving an account of the Excite, ment in Rochester," caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professional people and laymen.

- Since the publication of these two articles having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also one to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given to us as to the validity of the statements published. In answer thereto we have received the following etters, which add interest to the entire subject and verify every statement

... ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor is received. The published statement, over my signature, to which you refer is true in every respect, and I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made, for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself as to my physicians and friends.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Jan. 21. Sirs: Acknowledging your favor duly receved, we would say: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote, which you are at liberty to use if

H. H. WARNER & Co.

To Whom it may Concern:

In the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle of December, there appeared a statement in the form of a card from Dr. J. B. Henion, of this city, recounting his remarkable recovery from Bright's disease of the kidneys, after several doctors of prominence had given him up, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of that remedy, whose commercial and personal standing in this community are highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor of Rochester.) WM. PURCELL (Editor Union and Adver-

tiser.)
W. D. STUART, (ex-Surrogate Monroe County.) EDWARD A. FROST, (ex-Clerk Monroe County.) E. B. FENNER, (ex-District Attorney Mon-

roe County.) J. M. DAVY, (ex-Member Congress, Ro-JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe

HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seedsman.) W. C. ROWLEY, (ex-County Judge, Mon-John Van Voormis, (ex-Member of Con-

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago,

There was published in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The state ment of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

INRAEL FOOTE, (D.D.,)
(Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Rochester, N.Y.

Nothing is yet known at Quebec as to who are the victims of the Lake Simon holocaust, previously reported. The coroner was unable to leave on account of the snow blockade, and the telegrams which have been despatched to St. Raymond for information have received no satisfactory reply. From the latest despatches received it seems that the bodies, which are being conveyed to St. Raymond, are still snow bound at Black river.

"Maryland, My Maryland." * * * " Pretty Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

" My wife !"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

Twenty years ago, became "Sallow!"

"Withered and aged!" Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-

ness.
"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had "Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her oldtimed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Ille History to thank for it.

the dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done. Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain.

C. L. JAMES. Beltsville, Prince George Co., Md.,) May 26th, 1883.

Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile. I reward for the assassination of Osman Digna; MNone genuine without a bunch of green poisonous stuff with "Hop 18 or "Hops' in their name "(Signed) Shaux O'Neil."

WOLESLEY ON AME GENERALS.

LRE THE GREATEST, AND STONEWALL JACKSON FAR AHEAD OF MR. U. S. GRANT.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 11 .- A recent despatch to the Herald from London, over the Mackay Bennett oables, stated that Lord Woiseley, in a private letter, says—
"I have personally known only two
heroes in the course of my life. One was
General Lee, the other is General Gordon." This was taken here to be a reiteration of what General Wolseley said as far back as 1883, when he wrote a letter to a lady in Mobile, Ala., who a year ago was residing in New York. The name of the lady is not known, but the letter is as follows :-

WAR OFFICE, LONDON, Dec. 8, 1883. My Dear Miss S. —I am very grateful for your kind letter and for the valuable autographs it contains. I have long been collecting the letters of eminent people, but have had much difficulty in obtaining those of the great men on your side of the Atlantic. I have only known two heroes in my life, and General R. E. Lee is one of them; so you can well understand how I value one of his letters. I believe that when time has calmed down the angry passions of the North General Lee will be accepted in the United States as the greatest general you have ever had, and second as a patriot only to Washington himself. Stonewall Jackson I only knew slightly. His name will live forever, also, in American history when that of Mr. U. S. Grant has been long forgotten. Such, at least, is my humble opinion of those men when viewed by an outside student of military history, who has no local prejudice. I am glad to hear that my much valued friend Mrs, L. is well and happy. She was one of the brightest and most lovable women I have ever known. Please remember me to her affectionately should you soon write to her. I enclose you a photograph with very great pleasure. I shall indeed be proud that it finds a place in your collection. I am also sending one direct to General Beauregard, with my best thanks for his kindness in letting me have the autograph letters you have so kindly sent me. That of General Beauregard is one that I shall always prize. I am indeed very grateful to you for telling me to keep it. Again thanking you most sincerely for your kindness to me in this matter, believe me to remain, very faithfully yours,
Wolseley.

USEFUL TO KNOW. Everyone should know that Ilagyard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; applied externally will stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and most inflammatory complaints.

DANGEROUS OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

BRITISH RULE HATED BY THE NATIVES. London, Feb. 11.—The report spread on the streets a few days ago that Earl Dufferin had been shot by a fanatical native has directed attention to England's position in the East. Meeting at the Travellers' a member of Parliament, whose prother is one of the best informed men at the present time on everything connected with India, I obtained some very valuable information. Referring to the report current to-night that two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry are to be taken from garrisons in India for Egypt, he remarked emphatically, "It should not be done. England cannot spare a single soldier from her vast posses-

sions in the East." Correspondent-Why not? India is loyal and order could be maintained by the native

Member of Parliament - Ithink you are mistaken. The natives are becoming more disaffected every year. As intelligence increases they more strongly object to being governed by a race alien to them in blood and reli-

Correspondent-But what a triumphant procession Lord Ripon's farewell visit was. Member of Parliament-Very true. The inhabitants of the cities and larger towns are loyal. But the danger comes from the com-munes, the village life which is outside the influence of the English, and is prejudiced against the English by the native teachers and preachers.

Correspondent—Then you think there is a

chance of another mutiny?

Member of Parliament--Chance? I fear there is a certainty of it. The natives are ripe for rebellion. The outbreak may be de layed for a year or two--I don't think longer or an act of unwisdom might foment it tomorrow.

Correspondent-And then? Member of Parliament-The atrocities of Cawnpore, the massacre of Delhi, deviltry verywhere on a larger scale than in 1857. Correspondent-But if these views are corect and the authorities take precautions,

cannot a mutiny be put down instantly? Member of Parliament—No. The mutiny of the future will be distinguished from the mutiny of the past by two circumstances. In the past England had only to fight the natives. In the future she will have to fight the natives plus Russia. In the past the natives were only armed with smooth-bores and old Brown Bess guns, while our troops had Remingtons. Now the natives are as well weaponed as the English service, and are as expert, if not more expert, in the use of the rifle. No, sir, a mutiny in India means fearless loss of life, and I fear the loss

of the Empire. Correspondent-What do you think of Lord Dufferin? Member of Parliament-The right man in the right place. If any man can defer the outbreak he will, but it does not lie in

human power to prevent it.

DANGER IN THE AIR. In the chilling hands, the damp atmosphere and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consumption.

DEAD OR ALIVE.

A REWARD OFFERED FOR THE BODY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.-Rossa's paper. The United Irishman, makes this offer in its headlines this week: "\$10,000 reward for the body of the Prince of Wsles, dead or Beneath the heading, the editor, Pat Joyce, throws the onus of the offer on Shaun O'Neil, who is not easily to be identified as a citizen or subject of a power friendy to Great Britain. The editor manages it in this

"Special to United Irishman. DUBLIN, Fcb. 4.—It has been decreed to offer a reward of \$10,000 for the body, dead or alive, of Albert Edward Guelph, nicknamed SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador 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

formed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the mora-ing, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Cool fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary it appears to aggregate the on the contrary, it appears to aggrevate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and rritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly rrom a bent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something to be from falling. The bowels costive, When rising suddenly from a recum firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becom-ing thick and stagmant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food oon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fer mented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and regetable 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. Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Mr. A. J. White. William Brent. September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it 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 bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending lifteen 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 satisfaction 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 complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. I was in n trv i Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although 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 and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness

of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited 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 Seigel'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 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.

In the spermaceti whale the teeth are fixed

to the gum.

AN EXCELLENT REPORT.

Hon. Jos. G. Goodridge, of Brocklyn, N.Y., writes:—"I cannot express myself in sufficiently praiseworthy terms of Burdock Blood Bitters which I have used for the past two years with great benefit.

Queen Victoria, according to an official announcement, has never eaten a piece of

WELL AS EVER.

Lottie Howard writes from Buffalo, N.Y. : "My system became greatly debilitated through arduous professional duties; suffered from nauseau, sick headache and biliousness. Tried Burdock Blood Bitters with the most beneficial effect. Am well as ever.

The nearest approach to squaring a circle is a new augur lately invented that bores a

A GOOD RECORD.

Among the many thousand nottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil sold annually in Canada, not one has ever failed to give satisfaction. It cures, rheumatism, colds, and all painful complaints and injuries.

Mexican "chambermaids," it is said are invariably Indian boys appropriately dressed in the female garb.

TO OUR READERS.

If you suffer from headache, dizziness. back ache, billiousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of the blood, liver and kidneys.

A Florida man claims to have a rooster of the Shanghai persuasion that laid an egg last week.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy surpasses all.

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XXIX. - Continued. The little one, seemingly puzzled, gave over the dialogue, and, at her mother's call, returned to her breakfast at the table. There was an interval of silence; then slowly peel ingle potato with her fingers, again the child

spoke:
"Ma'am, don't go abroad to day; stay at
home wid Fanchea. Atair bid me tell ye."

The mother looked up perplexed. "If I don't go an' get some work, deelish, Fanches will have nothing to est, nor her ma'am-wouldn't that be bad?"

"Anyhow, matair, yer not to stir out atair bid me tell ye, or ye'll be sorry."

"Why, aroon, where did ye see yer father, and how would ye know him?" "Och, I know him very well, matair, an' he's standing in the sunshine at the door, to take care of us, he is; an' he's looking at us out of his two sunny eyes." And the little girl laughed, nodded her head archly at the door, and gave a little bound, while her mother gazed dejectedly, yet halfmystified, upon the fair innocent, whose words awoke strange emotions and thoughts in her heart, musing and doubtful whether she should obey the warning, and forfeit a day's wages, or treat it as the silly babble of an idiot. She sat still ruminating; then, as an idea struck her, she abruptly said: "What have the angels for their breakfast, Fanchea?"

The child set up a shout of laughter, as though the question had been one of the most utter absurdity and said:

"They want no breakfast; they ain't like us;—but, oh, look, mammy;" she cried, laying down the half-finished petato, and gazing intently upwards with wondering and pathetic eyes. "Look at all the big an' little birds flying through the dark storm; and, oh, mammy, kites, an' owls, and vultures following and killing em, an' some have their wings broken, an' can't fly no more;

och, orra, orra!"
"Huist!" exclaimed Meelan Conroy, raising her hand to warn the child to silence, and standing up in alarm, as wild cries from without smote her ear, the cries of young voices in distress. Nearer and nearer they came, then crackling of brambles and brushwood, and the tramp of running feet announced that someone flying headlong from pursuit approached the hut. "Cross o' Christ between us an' evil!"

murmured the young woman, with blanched cheek and lips, "what'll become of us?"
"Don't be feared, mammy," said the child, with beaming eyes. "Atair is watching at the door, an' won't let us be hurt." Reassured by the singular faith suddenly in-spired by her child's confident assertion, Meelan fearlessly hastened to the open door just as the two boys, Ned Burke and Larry Doyle, rushed breathless in, crying with chattering teeth and white faces:

us." "Good Lord! my poor children, where'll I hide ye?" cried Meelan, glancing desperately round the one bare room, rushing to look out, and flying back as six or seven troopers, hallooing and bawling, came galloping on high-mettled chargers over the heath, and through the copse, so near that not even a hare could escape their ken.

"Hide us! hide us! the yeos are after

"Oh, Fanchea, aroon, we'll be soon with God and the angels, and ye'll have yer wish, my jewel. Oh, Virgin deelish, protect us now from the power of the Evil One."

"Come, Larry," cried Ned Burke, quickly conscious of the peril in which their presence involved the helpless woman, "let's make another run for it, our staying here'll do no good for ourselves or the poor girls"-Meelan looked so young and fragile as to seem little more—saying which Ned bolted out; but just as Larry was following, Meelan seized him by

"Stay, acie, stay; ye can't escape 'em, and if it be God's will, sure let us all go to

Him together." Father won't let 'em huri ye," murmured the child, in low, cooing tone, that sounded plaintively, and as she spoke the horsemen dashed up, dismounted at the door, and intent upon an hour's evil pastime, they flung the bridles of their steeds across the branches of the trees about, and crowded into the cabin. To lay hold on trembling Larry, fling him to his knees, and with bayonet pointed to his bosom, put him to his catechism, was but the

work of a moment. "You young croppy vagabond!" vociferated the troop, closing round him, while they took a good survey of the other inmates, and so blocked up the door as to bar exit. "Now we have ye, an' by every fiend, if ye don't answer every question we put, we'll tear you limb from limb. Come, sirrah, no blubbering or skulking, but speak out. Where's the other chap was with you?"

"I don't know, sir." sobbed Larry, quite unnerved by the late terrible scenes of which he had been witness, and wiping his eyes with the sleeve of his jacket.

"Ye don't know?—ha, ha!—that's a good one," grinned one of the troopers, winking at the bundle of heath in the corner, as much as to say, "if you don't know we do." "But see, lad, your life dopends upon your words. Where are the rebels gone away from the cabin they were in the night before last?-we saw you and the other boy among them."

"They wor afeared the soldiers would come back, sir, an' they scattered everywhere among the hills, an' wherever they thought would be safest." "Was the rebel Miles Byrne among them

and is he with them now?"
"I seen him an' Mr. Gerald lavin' the place among 'em, but I dunno where they wint to, sir," said Larry, getting more composed Where were you and the other chap

going when we met you?"
"We wor out, Ned and I, lookin' for a sthray goat an' kid, whin we seen the Hume wood horse comin' down, an' we run for our lives, an' met your honor comin' up at the turn of the road, an' thought to run off by another way to hide from yees."

"Ah, ha, ha, Hawkins, see how a guilty

conscience makes cowards," cried a ferociouslooking tellow, whose enormous head rested upon an inch of neck, which alone separated it from a pair of high square shoulders, like a gourd upon a hot-bed. "Is that young beauty there your sister, or what?"
And with small piggish eyes protruding from their sockets while he gazed with unhallowed stare at the shrinking woman, he wiped with lawn handkershief the perspiration from his bloated red cheeks, and the dewlap that fell from his heavy chin. "She isn't anything to me, sir; I never

saw her before." "So much the worse for you, my lad sometimes a comely sister has it in her power to court favour for an ngly brother. What's yer name, sirrah?

Larry Doyle, sir. Larry Doyle !- a bad name. Strip, you scoundrel, that we may write it on your back, so as to know you again when we meet. Or stay, as you look rueful, and I'm inclined to mercy this fine May morning, will you buy our good will with a job?—but first, that we may, make sure of your loyalty, say, "To hell

with the Rope I'" Larry looked up, his whole countenance

but I won't do that." Captain Bateman swelled and grew livid

with rage, "You won't?" His fist clutched the boy's hair. "I won't; I'm a Catholic, an' I can't say

"Listen to the cub, Erskine?" cried the officer, turning to that personage, who rejoined with a smile:

"I suppose he wouldn't say, 'God bless

the King' either, to oblige us; it would go against his Catholic conscience." "No, I'll say that as often as ye like; for Christ commands us to bless those that persecute us," said Larry, transformed into a new character, and exhibiting now resolution as dauntless as his former timidity.

"Indeed!" sneered the captain. "Perhaps you will further oblige us by crying, Long live the Constitution, and the pious and immortal memory?"" "No; that's an Orange toast, an' I won't

say it." "Come, put an end to this fooling, and let the lad know what we will have or his blood!" cried Colonel Erskine, impatiently "Led, we want four rebel ringleaders. Mind, we can get them without your help; but we only wish to save time and trouble, and test your loyalty, as we can suffer no rebel to live, no more than a fox, a rat, or any other mean beast. Tell us at once, or bring us to where we may lay hold on Dwyer, the insurgent chief, priest Murphy, and Gerald and Miles Byrne.

"I can tell ye nothin' at all about 'em an', what's more, I won't. Is it an informer, like the lot, ye want to make me? See if ye can," doggedly returned the boy, locking bold defiance at the troop, who, for a moment taken aback, seemed stupidly to gaze at the speaker, till one who among his corps, was known as the "Buffalo," from his uncouth, unwieldy, and prodigious corpulance, growled out, as he turned over and over with his bayonet the heap of broom: Dang my witals! an' there's no' soign or soight of t'other boy. Wot's gone of He couldn't 'ave lewanted unbeknown to us,

roused them from their reverie. Captain Bateman drew back a few paces absolutely convulsed with fury, and drawing his sabre, was about to inflict, not summary vengeance upon the youth, but to cut and hack him to pieces by slow process, when a tiny hand was laid upon his uplifted arm, and a tiny voice cried out, while a small beauteous face looked placidly fearless into

"Don't hurt the boy. The man behind you is angry, and going to smite you on the head with a lance.'

Captain Bateman, a few paces apart from his troop, turned hastily round, yet saw no object between him and the wall. Surprised, he gazed a moment at the upturned baby face, so guileless and 'ruthful in expression as to leave no room a doubt, save that of ocular demonstration, and Captain Bateman never believed in anything he did not see with his own eyes, or understand by his own reason. The object which he did see next, Larry's face, pale, calm, resolute, in-flamed his ire. Dashing off the child, he made a sword-thrust, inflicting a slight gash upon the boy's bosom, who yet firmly stood, while his assailant reeled and fell, a hideous, blackened corpse, at his feet.

There was a moment's pause, then a simultaneous rush to lift the fullen man and undo his cravat, to dash water in his face, and chafe his hands and temples.

"Gone, by Jove! an epileptic stroke," cried Sergeant Hawkins, suspending his bootles labor. "Second fit. I always knew he'd go off

like a shot, observed Colonel Erskine. 'Drank too freely.' "And grown so stout of late, poor fellow—great pity!" chimed in a young ensign, hending over the body. What'll we do with

"Leave him there, Pomfret, and we'll throw him across the horse and take him home, or send a cart for him. But meantime, don't let us be balked of our work for this untoward event, and let that cursed young croppy bless the fine escape he had, and snap his fingers at us," cried another trooper of hardened aspect, laying hold of Larry. "Here, Higgenboggan, lay by tum-

bling the rubbish, and fetch me a rope."
"Oi, that's wot I call doin' it neat. 'Ang up the tarnal young plague afore we go, an' leave 'im danglin' for a scarecrow, to all evildeers," cried the Buffalo. "Gi' me the end of the cord :- there, fix the noose. Now yer'll see 'ow I'll string him up," and the trooper, who, like his frees, was some-what the worse of a morning potation, delighted with the job on hands, gan to chuck the cord round the boy's neck. "Well, little one; wot 'ave you got to say to me!" he cried, suspending his work a moment, as the child stood before him with intercepting hand and frightened

face. "Don't hurt him; the man behind is

angry, and will hit you." "Dang it! d'ye think I'm a fool? Clear the way!" shouted the soldier, kicking the child, and bouncing up on the table to insert the end of the cord between the rafters. The frail board creaked beneath the weight, overbalanced, and down with a crash came the ponderous form. His head struck the iron trious birth, nor chivalrous fame to pot that lay upon the hearth with such violence as to smash the utensil, while same moment his own brains and blood splashed

Without another word, the appalled troopers made helter-skelter for the door, some swearing, some cursing, all astounded. They stared wildly round in quest of their horses where they left them tethered. No horses were there; but instead a cry was raised, and passed from lip to lip: "The rebels! The rebels are coming!" as they beheld in the distance detachments of men, armed with bristling pikes in front. and headed by men on horseback making rapidly towards them.

"Face about! quick march!" shouted the colonel.

But the march soon became a rapil race, as the desperate foe advanced with rapid strides, and the last vestige of them had disappeared before Miles O'Byrne, mounted on his own charger, reined up with his companions in-arms—Gerald Byrne, O'Brien, De Lacy, Mooney and other—before the door of the humble cot, where Meelan Conroy, with stream. ing eyes, was pressing to her bosom the gallant but exhausted boy so strangely rescued, while the child, seated in a corner, was singing to herself, in Irish tongue, fragments of holy hymns that filled the hut with low, thrilling, sweetly-warbled echoes, and the corpses of the dead yeomen lay stretched in all their revolting deformity upon the

ground. What the while had become Ned Burke?

When the peasant boy, in whose veins flowed, pure and strong, the blood of the first Anglo Norman earl that had left the impress of his foot upon Trish soil the chivalrous Red de Burgo bethought of the peril in Red de Burgo-pernoughi of the pern in which his own and comrade's presence, so unexpected and fatal, was certain to involve the inmates, of the hat Larry looked up, his whole countenance involve the immates, of the hat hat and bearing underwent a change. Firmly he and with generous promptitude hasten looked at Captain Bateman; firmly, but ed to relieve them, he made a flying meekly; he replied.

Leap from the door, and, over-reaching meekly; he replied. furrow, where among the furze, he lay con-cealed to recover breath. By and by, find ing the hut invested, and his companion not forthcoming he cautiously crept out of his retreat, looked about him, spied the horses, saw among them Tippoo Saib, and without a moment's hesitation resolved to brave all risk to carry off the animal whose loss both his master and himself had silently deplored. Tippoo Saib, not being cognisant of the state of affairs, neighed loud. ly with joy at sight of the boy whose hand was wont to careas him, and had surely be trayed him and frustrated his plans had his new owner and minions been less intent upon their evil work. Shaking his fist at the dumb brute, and looking fearfully around, Ned slipped the bridle off the branch, then, emboldened by success, and probably think. ing that, as they were now in for it, the more they could make of their business the better, he went around catching the rein of each steed, then, mounting Tippoo silently he stole away, till sufficient space was gained between, and then his snail's space became an eagle's flight.

Miles O'Byrne, stalking, gun in hand, with a bag of game across his shoulder, to the bivous where the women and children were camped, as he neared it, beheld with astonishment Ned Burke careering towards him from the other side of the hill, mounted on his own charger, and towing along a pack of prancing steeds. The women, hearing the prodigious clatter, rushed cut, every one with a child, except Nelly and Euphemia, and huddled about him.

"Why, as I'm a living woman, if it ain't my Ned?" cried Kitty Burke, standing still beside Miles to gaze upon the puzzling apectacle. Up dashed Ned heated and breathless, but

not elate or joyous. Miles came forward: "I say, youngster, what have you been at—slaughtering a regi-ment, eh? How did you come by Tippoo Saib?" and with beaming brow he sprung into the saddle which Ned had vacated, and patted the neck of the animal that bounded eneath him.

"Oh, sir, I haven't time to tell you. I want to go see after Larry," panted Ned. "Will you care the horses—we'll want them

yet?" "Where's my Larry! What ails my boy ?" here screamed the shrill voice of Moll Doyle, breaking into the circle. "Tell me, this instant, where he is?"

"The yeos have him, beyond at Kilcullen," whispered Ned, in answer to a look from "Give me a pike here; I'll go find my boy! Come, Johnny; come, Nell. Let who will follow, a mother ain't goin' to lave her child to be mangled by wolves while she can handle a weapon for him !" and the excited woman

hurried down the hill in the direction by which Ned had come up. Miles, who had drawn Ned aside, and in brief words learned from him the details of what had happened, said: "I see, Ned, we must, and may as well set to work first as last. The fact is, we are begirt, and may as well fight out of the net." He sounded a shril whistle, which was soon answered by similar responses from every side. "Go tell Moll Doyle to come up here. The women must keep in the rere, and I don't at all doubt their mettle if pushed Dwyer himself. But, ho! here come his

hillsmen, stout and true, and with good augury we'll go forth to buttle." The stalwart band which, in his brief absence, Dwyer had committed to the command of Gorald Byrne, Miles annd Macalister, his brother in law, came along at swift, steady nace. at danger's signal converging from detached stragglers into compact band, variously accounted, but mostly armed with the

formidable pike. · Mrs. Lanigan and Mooney's now idiot wife being left behind with the children and Doyle, helpless and suffering from his lecerated wounds, in their temporary shelter, and guarded by a small, determined party under M'Cormac, the peduler, and one O'Connor, a shoemakers, men of ruined homes, and reckless desperadocs, the whole brigade set forward, swayed by one common inpulse, and as yet without any purpose more definite than that of rescuing Doyle's son, and fiercely giving blow for blow, if needful, in his cause.

Hitherto we have seen Irish gentlemen

ignored and insulted, yet waiving resentful

strife, and merging antagonism of race and creed in peaceful submission to fate. We

have seen Irish peasants despised and

treated with contumely, as something inferior to slaves, in fact, as savages and barbarians of the most abject type, yet patiently, quietly pursuing the daily routine of their class in honest labor, interfering with no one, unobtrusive, inoffensive, herding among themselves, and asking no more than leave to earn their daily meal of potatoes, and live and die in obscurity and peace. That not answering the views of their alien masters, an unnatural, executed and execuable Protestant oligarchy, eager to demonstrate the loyalty they pretended to monopolise, and traffic a country in which they had neither prestige of ancestry more aucient than Cromwellian or Elizabethian charter, nor illusennoble and endear them, to purchase English gold, and Union titles, and the patronage of the sleek tiger, Castlereagh, as well as to wreak their own inherent malice; we are now to behold the reversed picture, of a people, goaded boyond human endurance. rising at length, terrible in wrath, and vainly pleading no more for mercy, but appealing by force of arms to compel, from the punishment and fear of their ignoble tyrants, that forbearance they would not cede to humanity supplicating cry. Now we shall behold peasants transmuted into soldiers, and women, discarding their sex, which secured to them neither respect nor honour, nor exemption from violence, metamorphosed into amazons, seizing pike and brand, and marching brave and fearless to do battle in the ranks of their kinsmen for children and helpless friends and

womanly love. Truly, a grand national crisis is at hand, and, though victory could not hope to be wrested by the most hereio essay of an undrilled, unequipped, ill armed people, unprepared in every way for the contest. Nevertheless, they who sowed the wind soon reaped to their cost a whirlwind they had little recked of, and too late learned again the salutary lesson that a despised for the toften given a bloody battle, while many a vain-glorious house and

relatives, whose existence and safety depends

upon their strong arm, and the might of their

was given to deplore the ill-fate of returned from the battlefield to claim ared of applause for his valorous endeavor to Mrs. Conroy, ma'am, may I make bould to the Herod his associates in shedding patriot ax is that purty colleen o' yours quite singlelood, and fixing one more rivet in his coun-

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE BATTLE OF KILCULLEN.

Miles and Gerald Byrne, entering the hut heard Meelan Conroy s narrative of the on measure of her home; and having cheer-masion of her home; and having cheer-d poor Larry's throbbing heart with hader condolence, and well-merited encojums, they gave him into the arms of his rerjoyed mother, to be half-suffocated with embraces, and turned to address the er embraces, and turned to address the oung woman, while their eyes recoiled ickening from the corpses, to contemplate ith admiration the beautiful child who, linging to her side, now stood gazing intentupon them in turn.

You must leave this place at once." said "it is no longer a safe asylum for you, nd come up with us to the shelter of the

While he spoke, and before Meelan could turn a glad assent to the proposal, a warnshout was given by the men on the lookit; signal whistles flew from post to post, Miles and Gerald, hurrying forth, met "Alister hastening towards the direction of allymore-Eustace, while cries of "Dwyer, Dwyer! here comes the captain!" filled he air with wild hubbub. It was even so. iding as it were. a steeplechase across he country, came the insurgent chief break-neck speed, and with him two three more equally well mounted, foreest of whom Miles recognized his brother ligh; but what most surprised him was to shold the party waving British colors, arrying guns and bayonets instead of pikes, followed by an uproarious rabble, alloping, leaping, racing, and brandishing kes in air, while some, wearing helmets ad dragoon's cans, thundered upon a drum, nd others carrying knapsacks, rent the welin with discordant music, lustily blown from

arion and trumpet. "What the plague is it all about? they ook as if they had robbed a camp," observed erald Byrne, standing side by side with

"Or maybe a battle, sir, and they're com-ag along with the spoil," suggested Ned barke, feeling privileged in right of his late aploit to make a little free. "An' bedad here's Mr. Hugh," he added, with joyous "carryin' an ensign. I'll go meet him, Calling to two young lads, "Come est hunter, late the property of Lycurgus emfret, while his comrades followed like reyhounds on foot. More leisurely the ers retained their places, till loud cheers ailed them, and Dwyer, outstripping his ompanions, dashed up, exclaiming: Victory ! victory ! By St. Patrick, we've

"Good news, Mick, never more needed That have you done?" said Gerald, shaking captain's hand with hearty welcome, hile Miles and Hugh advanced to greet ch other; and Ned Burke, with glowing sage, no longer shy, unconsciously, in his citement and eagerness to hear the news,

ade one of the circle. We've drubbed them, beaten them out of he field, and scattered them like chaff," cried lugh, exultingly. They fell on us at Bally-ore-Eustace, Erskine with his buff dragoons ing at free quarters upon the people. who se like one man at our signal, followed us the field, and swept the route to Naas, here we left them a thousand strong, under arrell and Reynolds, to hasten to join wyer's band up here. Faith, Miles, I'm I we've been pushed to it, after all." Miles turned away to address Gerald, who

me up, while Dwyer was holding eager tea-tôte with McAlister. "This is a good beginning; what shall be

r next move? To stand our ground here," promptly eturned Dwyer, who overheard him. "That noarnate fiend, Erskine, when he escaped ast night with his life to Geraldine, swore e would not breakfast to-day, himself or roppies of Bally nore-Eustace. Now, he'll

time till his recruits arrive, he has been down here with a pack of his wild dogs in quest of prey. I got back my horse by it;

e is only waiting for reinforcements to

"Ay, so I see, and some more beside. smiled the insurgent. "But what are all these women yonder for? I don't suppose we'll need their help, and they'll only encum-

er us."
"True!" returned Miles, hastening back the hut, where Moll Doyle, Kitty Burke, Suphemia, and Nelly were seated in divan round Larry, Meelan Conroy, and her strange child, the two latter absorbed in wonder contemplating the phenomena, so wise and rational betimes, anon making strange gesti-culations, and holding communication as though with invisible spirits seen by and familiar to her, until Hugh, following Miles, appeared, and then Effie sprang up, and run the access of cavalry; and now perceiving appeared, and then Effie sprang up, and run the access of cavalry; and now perceiving the approach of the enemy, his bands, under stood still and exclaimed; Gerald, Hugh, and Miles O'Byrne, tood still, and exclaimed :

You here, little one?" "Yes, of course! Didn't you know it very well?" retorted the young truant, with air half-abashed, half impertinent, and striving to three hundred pikemen, drawn up in front ssume the nonchalance of independence beore the reproving eye of her brother, who Britain's embattled phalanz, arrayed in

made response:
"I certainly had been made aware of your daft proceeding, Miss Effie, but I was not sun was declining in the firmament, and a expecting to find you in this plight. How is blood-red foggy vapour was curtaining

"Miles couldn't help it," returned Euphemia, irascibly, and vexed that Miles should be called to account for her. "I came to nurse, and when we were attacked and burned out there was nothing for it but fly; and if it's to scold us you come, Hugh, I'd rather

on had stayed where you were."
"I can tell you, Effie is wilful, end unmenable to authority and advice," said liles, rebukingly. "I had besought her to to with William to Ballymanus, or even to et Dwyer place her in safety with his wife and children; but she would listen to no arrument, and insisted point blank upon associating with our camp followers, and running

the gauntlet of fortune."
"Musha, yer honor," here interposed Kitty, dropping a courtesy, "maybe, afther all, Miss Efflie is as well off to be among us, made where the desperate foe, swinging onseein' the throuble of the times, an' that no house is safe. Shure there's good in comany, any way, an' barrin' I were a hathen. wouldn't I care an' be a mother to the kith an' kin of them that was good to my little boy."

"Ay, troth!" vociferated Moll Doy ing; each pikeman's arm is weary and them they hore in a litter a wounded man, whose brain did not seem entirely to have elogged with slaughter. On, on, the war cloud of secovered the effects of the shock that had agonised it. "What's the good o' livin' agonised it. "What's the good o' livin' out Colonel Erskine as fair target for vendes and singled agonised are town and living the control of the shock that had agonised it. "What's the good o' livin' out Colonel Erskine as fair target for vendes are allowed and the man and singled agonised it. "What's the good o' livin' out Colonel Erskine as fair target for vendes are allowed and the man and singled agonised they stood, few lines are made acquainted with the news, gave orders dowers, mochuma, crushed an' torn, an' left dead an' withered upon their own father's between. Ned Burke, who fought all fure? Right ye are, Miss Effic, aroon agust through beside his master, with hasty glance astore machree, to stan' along wid us, sword at the dark, still visage, rigid with iron in hand, an' give it galore to thim would determination, interpreted his mind, and with challinge it. Och, musha, musha / 'ain't I renovated zeal applied himself to aid his de-

got Thady, an' Nelly, an' Johnny, an' my mily a hopeful scion and vanntful hero, who gossoon here "—she hugged Larry—"to the may's hopeful from the battlefield to claim fore yit, an' why need I be complainin?

don't."

"Only she ain't the laste like her, sho minds me of a sthray child coome to our doore afore the throuble came upon us, an' thin disappeared: an' sure now we know Winnie Daly was right, that it was a banshee or one o' the sluashie."

Here Miles and Hugh who had been conferring apart, again turned to the woman. Miles spoke: "See, my good souls, by Captain Dwyer's directions we are going to shift our ground a little further; and it is his wish and ours that, as you can be of no present use, and in no immediate danger, you return at once to the bivouac. If we be successful in our conbivouac. flict with the enemy you shall have early notice; if not, we shall fall back upon our quarters, and then shoulder to shoulder, man and woman, fight it out to the last, win or lose.

"But if the Humewood Horse, who are scouring about, come upon us, Miles, what shall we do?" cried Effic.

"Fall upon them at once, and put them to flight," laughed Hugh, derisively. "Don't show the white feather so soon."

Effie vouchsafed only a glance of scorn at such imputation, and was cheered by an en-couraging look from Nelly shouldering her pike, and Ned Burke saying quite seriously:
"I'll be bail, sir, Miss Effic won't be the faintest-hearted among us; an' I think my mother is as stout as any man. Plaze God, we'll thrash thim."

"Good-luck t've. avic. so we will." returned his mother, quite pleased with the compliment and her son's appreciation of her

"There's a couple of fellows among us," said Hugh, addressing Ned, and pointing forward with his bayonet. "There you see these two speaking to Johnny Doyle and Mooney they joined us on the way; -their names are Bird and Cole: -and if all they vaunt of themselves come to pass they will prove a fortune to us, and we shall need but few such auxiliaries to rout the largest army."

Ned Burke looked attentively at the men who were declaiming and gesticulating furiously, amid an admiring group congregated around them, but a youth of about eighteen, standing beside him, said quietly:

"I never seen one of these swaggering bullies but whin it coome to blows wasn't arrant cowards, an' the first to cut an' run.' While he was speaking Dwyer came up

"Well, Hugh, our fellows have rested enough; we may as well get forward; much depends on quick paces.

"Ready!" responded Hugh, mounting the late Captain Bateman's steed, in lieu of the jaded one he had ridden. "There's a fellow wanting to speak to you." "Well, Duffy?" returned Dwyer.

"Two or three dacint min, captain—Cole, Bird, an' Cooper by name—say that if they had a company apiece to lead they'd be sure to rout, with a handful of such fellows as ours, a squadron of the best troops the king could sind aginst 'en, an' I thought maybe it

might be well to let you know. "Cole, Bird, and Cooper!" returned Dwyer; "would they so? Ay, I know the fellows; I saw them in our late affray hanging about the outskirts of the battle, pursuing the wounded fugitives, and cutting short their career. Well, send them up here.

The men came bounding elate and joyous at the summons. "For heaven's sake, Dwyer, don't entrust the leading of our men to such billy goats,'

whispered Miles, in haste, as he beheld the trio advance. Dwyer waived him off, and addressed the

jolly-visaged, sanguine party: "My brave lads, you'd he glad to head a company?" "Just try us, captain, with a couple of hundred, and see if we don't scatter the enemy like chaff. We're the boys'll lick

them. "Very good! When I see you under my is men, till they should breakfast on the own eye stand fire in the front of the battle croppies of Bally nore-Eustace. Now, he'll and am satisfied that your mettle is good, I'll have to march through Kilcullen to reach it; promote you. Forward! March!"

"Wasn't that clever, O'Brien?" said Ned march, and here we'll stand and give him Burke aside to the young man at his elbow, as, much amused, the two looked after the "Meanwhile," returned Miles, "passing disappointed heroes slinking off with crestfallen, discontented visage, and grumbling at the injustice shown to merit; but the bristling ranks moved on, and the women return-

ed to the bivonac, to bide the issue of events. Breathing implacable vengeance, immolating in spirit whole hecatombs. gloating upon prospect of carnage, the commander of the Romney Fencibles and Buff Dragoons, reinforced by additional troops, set off from Geraldine, where he was quartered, to luncheon-he had by this time, changing his mind, breakfasted —upon the croppies of Ballymore Eustace. A ride of nine miles brought him, with his troops, to Kilcullen. Approaching the fair-green, they discerned bodies of men, in movement, invest-ing the walls of the old church, and immediately spurred to full gallap to come up with them. Dwyer had taken up a good position upon an elevated plateau difficult to Gerald, Hugh, and Miles O'Byrne, M'Alister, Holt, Martin Burke, and others, closing in, with pikes advanced, stood to meet the brunt of the onset, and square to stem the serried mass of martial panoply, horse and foot, and amply furnished with all the munitions of war. The blood-red foggy vapour was curtaining his couch in the West, and shining luridly on the helmets and faces of the adverse host, while in shifting breezes their banners waved and flapped, and wild war music brayed and sounded a charge. Stern, silent. and still, the insurgent lines received the sharp fusilade that rent the welkin'; then with an awakened roar that drowned the reverberations of vollying artillery, down swept the small, compact host, and, pike foremost, hurled their might upon the opposing lines. Closing in clouds of smoke, foot-to-foot, handto-hand, no pause for rest, blows dinted helmets, blood spouted fast, bullets hailed thick, pikes hammered like mallets on anvils,

crashing shield and corselets, bayonets flashed like gleams of light, lances and

broadswords swayed and splintered, shrick,

ward, irresistible as avalanche swept by a

onward, the heaving, boiling, living mass

pushed on; no pause, no rest, no flinch-

hurricane, hore down all opposition, broke

sign. Right and left their united weapons opened the intervening ranks; Erskine, too, beheld the insulted and wrathful adversary's advancing strides and brandished weapon. Let none impute cowardice to Colonel Erskine; braver men yet than he, astounded and one is sensible, ma'am," meekly returned awe-struck at the prodigies of valour the young woman. "But, I think she's got that had decimated the British ranks, don't." the three hundred that had turned the battle-tide, broken the hostile torrent, and whose ominous frown, bent dreadfully upon him, too surely marked him out, and doomed him to untimely fate. With brandished sword, yet still backing his charger from the encounter he fain would shun, the animal lost its footing, and floundered in a pool of stagnant water. Ere he could regain his ground the avenger was upon him. Useless now sword sway, dark, menacing scowl, and vengeful thrust; dismounted and on his back, the foeman is upon him; every opposing barrier dashed aside, the prone, descending weapon mocks his uplifted brand. Uttering wild execrations, and impotently hacking, with delirious rage, at the pike deep in his bosom pinning him to earth, Erskire expired, every convulsed feature retaining the vivid impress of the torture, and the fell passions of a remorseless soul, which had marked them during life. It is to be feared his last frantic speech was not a supplication to the Deity for mercy for his own guilt-laden soul, an invocation for vengcance upon his enemies. With the loss of their commander a panic seized the British lines, and immediately ensued a flight en masse of horse and foot that outstripped even the greyhound speed of the light-limbed insurgents in pursuit. Independently of the wounded, two officers and thirty privates lay dead upon the field, said to be one of the most intrepid and obstinately fought which occurred during the period of

'98, and some spoil fell to the share of the victors. "Long life to yer honors!" exclaimed a manly voice, addressing Dwyer, Miles, Hugh and Gerald, as, flushed with triumph, they stood together in debate as to their next "It's the finest thing was done we fired the barrack at Prosmove. perous early this morn, and gave the troops a cead mille failthe wid the pikes that scored off many a one. Bedad, sir"—he turned to Miles—"ye done a good job in ye done a good job in sindin' you black-hearted bodach to keep company wid one to the full as bad, an that was Captain Swayn, the thievin' villain.'

Miles did not know the speaker; but Dwyer exultingly cried: "Ay, McDermod; the scouts brought me early tidings. We laid our train well, and Swayn has been despatched with some of his North Cork bull-dogs to reap the reward of his indefatigable zeal in burning chapels, wrecking farm-houses and cabins, and pitchcapping, picketing, and hanging innocent men. Ho! ho! we'll make them turn over a new leaf, these heroes, before we're done with

What next? " Captain Farrell, sir, who ordered the attack, sint me on to let you know that Doctor Esmond, who was in it, but took no part, has been sent up to town in custody of the Sallins He might have escaped, if he did Yeomanry. as Hickey advised at the outset, to shoot Griffith the captain, while he made an end of Montgomery, the second in command, an' he

"He must abide by it," sharply returned blow in their behalf, must take the consequence. Such pusillanimous spirits, too indecisive to espouse with heart any cause, are better lost than found. No cause aided by them could prosper. What of Dourly of Lallymore? I sent him word by Keiran O'Hart to fall on Rahangan. Aylmer is by this on his way to Ovidstown. We would join them"—he turned to Miles, Hugh and Gerald—"but that we have decided, on account of the women and children whom we have to con-

"Better adhere to our plan," said Miles. "Those disposed of in safety, we can do battle with free hands, and move unimpeded with brisk march."

"I say," cried the captain, "what's become of Cole, Bird, and Cooper, the stout volunteers, that were to have licked the encmy out of the field? I saw no sign of them in the battle. Where did they disappear

"But I did, yer honor," grinned De Lacy. 'They wor by me, an' bolted underfire. They worn't plazed to be put in the first ranks. It was to lade regimints they wanted, the crathurs, and show 'em how to fight. Anyway, they ain't desarters, for ye can see them from here prowlin round, an' sthrippin' the corpses. I warrant they won't have the least o' the loot."
"Well, let's turn them to some account,"

said Dwyer. "It isn't likely our scapegoats will endanger their procious necks just now by coming to carry off their slain. Let them be employed to dig a hole and bury the bodies. while we may as well return. Yet no -- stay !" -the insurgent chief paused a moment, then continued: "You, Miles and Gerald, go on with some of the men, and await my return at the bivouac. Hugh and I, with some more will scatter about. I want to reconnoitre Dunlavin. Thirty prisoners have been brought into barracks there; and but that the town is too strongly garrisoned, not long should be

their ducance. Forward !-march !"
Up to the sheltered bivouse among the hills marched, in compact file, a hundred and fiftymen, called together by the captain's horn, and bearing their own stain in litters to be desently interred, while he, with a hundred and thirty more, set off, dispersed by one, two, and three, to scour the

Arrived by nightfall at their destination, Miles and Gerald learned that tidings had been desparehed an hour before, by Father John Murphy, to apprise them of a route now open for fugitives to Wexford, and guides to conduct them. But is the absence of Dwyer, nothing could be done, and that night and the following day they were constrained to inactive sus-Meanwhile, as outlaws and rebels, now feasting well upon beef and mutton. driven from their pasture, and faring more abundantly and better than, as honest, industrious members of the community, they had been wont to do, their only grievance being exposure to the weather and the chilling night frosts, which even was mitigated by the unusual fineness of the season up to

the present. The ensuing night, however, brought the insurgent chief, with his band considerably augmented; for on that day had been enacted the tragedy of Dunlavin-too well known broke through rank and square, and left to need recapitulation here—and numbers, wreck and ruin in their track. Onward, still hitherto apathetic, or disinclined to strife, fled in consternation to seek protection in the ranks of the avowed insurgents. Among them they bore in a litter a wounded man, of Saunders of Saunders Grove, and accompanied by an aged woman his weeping mother. Dwyer, having been made acquainted with the news, gave orders

for instant march, and at the word, marshal-

ling the bands, the whole camp set forward in silence and secrecy, in the midst of a thick

mizzling rain, threatening a heavy downpour, to shelter beneath the magis of the national

camp on Vinegar Hill. The fine horses taken from the vanquished troops, proved, in this hastily improvised expedition, of inestimable value. Euphemia and Nelly, seated upon Tippoo Saib, were conducted by Miles; Meelan Conroy and her child followed upon Captain Erskine's own steed, led by Ned Burke, who had seized the animal for Mr. Hugh; others followed, with children and provisions slung at each side in kishes then came litters with Doyle and the wounded Prendergast; after these proceeded shaggy roans bearing Norsh Lanigan, Mooney's wife, Larry Doyle and stoutly marching, pike in hand, beside him, his mother and Kitty Burke, both of whom, scouting the offer of pillions, trudged on foot. In advance of the train by half a mile marched Dwyer with the guides, to see that the route was clear. Scouts spur red along on either side, to guard against surprise, while Hugh and Gerald brought up the rear, the whole band armed to the teeth, and even the children furnished with weapons, and instructed, if assailed, to fight for their lives.

CHAPTER XXXII. FATHER JOHN MURPHY HEADS THE IN-SURGENTS.

Wexford, the ancient Carman, bounded by the river Barrow on the west, and the woods and mountains of Carlow and Wicklow to is best for fattening hogs is correct. And to the north, intersected by the river Slaney, springing from a lofty Wicklow hill, which sends down on its northern slope its twin sister Liffey, and inhabitated mostly by a population of unmixed English descent, bousting succession from Strongbow, and his lionhearted companions-in-arms, who, with the enterprise of heroes, and the hands of giants, on the manure heap. first grasped the province of MacMorrough colonised, and made it their own. Wexford sequestered, isolated, and peaceful, bless ed with the fruitful comforts of contented industry, and mixed up with none of the turmoil that convulsed the rest of the country; Wexford, the only county omitted by Lord Edward Fitzgerald from his list of counties, because of its Saxon affinities and supposed apathy in the cause of Irish liberty, might one would think, have claimed exemption from the horrors of strife, a privilege wellfounded upon the peaceful demeanour of its people and Saxon predilection to a kindred race. Yet no; the Saxons of '98, themselves a mongrel breed of regicide Cromwellians, Dutch Orangemen, German adventurers, and invaders of every clime and condition the low est, had no sympathies in common with the Anglo-Normans of the twelfth century, nor education sufficient to enable them to draw a line of demarcation between the colonists of the Pale and the mere Irish of the aboriginal stock, it was their insane passion to extirpate from the soil. So to work went Lord Castlereagh and his locusts, a countless swarm, distinguished by three classes-first, aristocrats by Crom wellian patent, of spendthrift lives and ruined for tunes, anxious to retrieve their circumstances by contracting for Castle pension and patronage, to do any work, however opprobrious or objectionable, set before them by the Govern ment ; second, meanly born individuals, aspir ing to emerge from obscurity into prominence by hiring themselves to the above-mentioned aristocrats to do those jobs too revolting or filthy for even their unclean "He must abide by it," sharply returned hands to execute, and by commis-Dwyer. "They who weakly dally with fate sion of every act of turpitude. atrocious in the very jaws of the lion, and strike no crime, and unspeakable barbarities, disgusting meanness, and flagrant profligacy, injustice, oppression, and tyranny conceivable only to vilest miscreants, and for the responsibility of all which excesses they were secured by act of indemnity, exhibit their diplome entitling them to office and favor : and third, ministers of the Established Church-needy rapacious, hungering for promotion, and setting forth their claim by violent denunciations of Popery, and hunting down the adherents of the ancient creed; all these comvoy, to make for Wexford, to the camp at | bined loyalists, energetic in the pursuit and liscovery of every Popish plot and treasonable scheme to overthrow the British Government, and adept at fabricating conspiracies and should only be fed with courser food to that might result in good fruit of plunder prevent injury. But a small ration can be and confiscation to themselves, by dint of pitchcap, scourge, and rope, picket, fire, and sword, soon informed the Castle of the actual existence of a formidable confederacy of two hundred

United Irishmen in Wexford county, of a hundred and fifty thousand loyal inhabitants, and immediately sanctioned by proclamation of martial law, was inaugurated a reign of terror, over which presided the deities—Lord Courtown, Hawtry White, Ebenezer Jacob. Hore, Grogan, Hunter Gowan, Turner New ton, Ram, Gore and others of the infamous pandemonium, under whose horrid aus-pices the shrick of tortured victims, and the conflagration of peaceful homes pervaded the whole district. Then might be seen bands of informers and executioners, by night and day, traversing all the country, perpetrating diabolical outrages upon all without their own exclusive circle, and the unfortunate peasantry flying distracted from ravaged dwellings to the concealment of caves, fields, and busics. But as the ocean has its bounds, so hunan endurance has its limits, as Lord Kingsborough with his merciless corps of " North Cork," and his hoard of vile abettors found, when the gouded peo ple, roused into vangeful retaliation, merged terror in wrath, and, like a slumbering lion enraged, bounded from the lair; and while from ten to fifteen cartloads of persons, daily condemned to transportation, passed through the county of Wexford, on their way to Dungannou fort, and the demons rejoiced, and held their orgies amid the wreck and ruin they had wrought, and the wail of mutilated victims, within the narrow limits of the district was concentrating a force which should soon task the prowess of England, under her ablest generals, and grapple with a military force greater than that which in after years sufficed to overthrow the "conqueror of Europe"

upon the plains of Waterloo. Affairs had arrived at this crisis when Father John Murphy, who had seen too late, and lamented the simple trust that had led him to put faith in the "faithless," and counsel the people to a submission that placed them defenceless at the mercy of their re lentless enemies, resolving to atone by doing all that now lay in his power for their weal adopted an opposite course, and flinging him self heart and soul into what he now saw must be a struggle for freedom, a shield to defend, a sword to avenge, a leader to guide, he would go before them to victory or death. Setting out, on the eve of Pentecost, from his new parish, he hastened upon a good roau to meet the convoy with his old parisnioners. and convey them to a place of temporary safety he had provided for them. Owing to the precautions which had been taken, the fugitives and the priest met at the appointed redezvous, without having encountered any obstruction; and Dwyer delivered the band

tween Miles and Hugh O'Byrne, took upon himself to escort them to their destination. (To be continued.)

in safety to his care, returned with his troop to Wicklow, while Father John, riding be-

Those unhappy persons who suffer from for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers, troubles, with satisfaction, both to patients.

Price 25 cents, all druggists.

tts and myself.

THE FARM.

In Brooklyn a fifteen-month-old child was choked to death by attempting to swallow a nickory nut.

Dr. Klezko, of Vienna, has suggested the use of petroleum or paraffine as a powerful preventive of cholera.

It is reported the women of Paris have nurchased over two hundred thousand revolvers since the Mme. Clovis shooting. The February moon fulls on the 28th, at

Il o'clock in the evening, so that we come within an hour of having no full moon in February. By the removal of a tumor weighing five

pounds from the back of an eight-year-old boy in Florida last week the lad's weight was reduced one-fifth. It is time to saw tomato seed in boxes. If you want stocky plants transplant them thrice between now and May 15, when they

may be set in the garden. Give the poultry cabbage for green food. Give them warm water every morning. Feed them liberally all sorts of food. Keep the house clean and warm—then you will get

While other grains may be better adapted to growing stock, the popular belief that corn make the hardest pork it should be fed dry and water be given separately.

Where cornstalks are dry and hard when cut it will not pay to mix meal or other fine feed with them for feeding. Cattle will nose them over to lick off the meal, and finally leave much of it to be wasted and thrown out

Dr. Dio Lewis is quoted as saving that some years ago he laid 1,000 feet of paper pipe two inches in diameter, to convey water from a spring to his house and barn in the country. It has never leaked, and has never imparted any perceptible taste to the water. This pipe is made of strong paper wound into pipe form and thoroughly soaked in tar. It becomes so hard and strong that it will bear a pressure almost equal to iron.

ORCHARD HINTS.

A liberal supply of coal ashes fresh from the cellar or shed, that have not been exposed to the weather, thrown around and heaped up against quince, apple and peach trees will form a preventive to the borer's work, and also be found very beneficial if scattered under current and gooseberry bushes. A quart or two of sait to a bushe of ashes will make it all the better.

CHICKEN DISORDERS.

Whenever you have a northeast storm, with damp, chilly, disagreeable weather, look out for the roup. Roup is to the fowls what heavy colds are to human individuals, and as we may have cold in the head, cold in the bowels, sore thoat and other disturbances from cold, the term "roup" covers them all. Roup in some forms is contagious, while in other shapes it may exist in a flock without affecting any but weak constitutions. The first thing to do with the affected fowl is to clean out the nostrils, and every breeder should have on hand a small syringe, which should be put to use early. Roup, when malignant, makes known its presence by a peculiar disagrecable odor. The sick fowl looks droopy, and a slight pressure on the nostrils causes a discharge which is very offensive in smell. Make a solution of con peras water, and with the syringe inject som of it into the nostrils, and also down the throat. It the bird is no better in a few hours, try a severer remedy, which is the in jection of a mixture of coal oil and carbolic acid. Add ten drops of carbolic acid to a tablespoonful of coal oil and force a small quantity into each nostril. This will cure when all other remedies fail. Night and morning, give roup pills (or powder) either in the food or by forcing down the throat. Add some also to the food of those that are

Cottonsced meal is highly ultrogenous food, given to cows daily, as it makes a very rich milk, and in winter helps to give color to the butter. Bran is excellent to feed with cotton seed meal.

How to make roup pills is what most per sons desire to know. This basis of all roug pills or powders is assafatida. This is com bined with tonics and cathartics. Here is the method, and by which a small quantity may be made at small cost:--Take one teaspoonfu each of tineture of iron, red pepper, ginger, saffron, chlorate of potash, salt and powdered rhubarb; mix them intimately. After thorough mixing add three tablespoonsfuls of hyposulphite of soda, and mix together well Incorporate this withfone ounce of assafortida working it together until the whole is com-pletely mingled, occasionally softening it, when necessary, with castor oil. This can be made into pills, or when dry, into a powder. It is the same composition as many of the roup pills which are sold at fifty cents a box.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause quicker than any other Medicine!

The American is becoming, I believe, says George W. Smalley in the Tribune, far more accurate about books than the Englishman and I hear with pleasure that the English dealer finds his customers beyond the ser considerably more exacting than his English cousin.

THE PERFUME OF FRESHLY-CUIZED FLOWER is agreeable to everyone, and so it is with the delightful fragrance of MURRAY & LAN-MAN'S FLORIDA WATER. None reject it, none dislike it. From the tropics to the frigid zone, it is the universal favorite on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath.

The wife of a Huntingdon County man, having neglected her household by calling too frequently upon her neighbors, is now obliged to remain at home, inasmuch as her beautiful false teeth have been hidden by her husband. who refuses to deliver them up until she solemnly promises to reform.

For Bronchial and Throat Affections Allen's Lung Balsam is unequalled .- See Adv.

Suicides in Vienna are on the increase, the number for 1884 being 344, for 1883 279, for 1882 266, and for 1880, 306. Of these 281 were males and sixty-three females. youngest was a by of thirteen and the oldest a woman of eighty-four. Shooting and March were the favorite method and month respectively.

For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles. Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prot. Low's Sulphur Soan

The light emitted by insects, when examined under the spectroscope, is very beauti-ful, but is without bright or dark bands. When the intensity diminishes the red and orange rays disappear and the spectrum is reduced to yellow and green rays.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in Tuburcular Troubles of the lungs. Dr. A. nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's F. Johnson, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says: "I Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly have used Scott's Emulsion in Tubercular and myself.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache.
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Froat Bites,
AND ALL OTHER ROULLY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Desires everywhere. Fifty Getts a bottle,
Directions in 11 Language. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM * VEGETABLE COMPOUND

* * * * * 1S A POSITIVE CURE * * * * * For all of those Painful Complaints and

* * Weaknesses so common to our best * * * * * FEMALE POPULATION. * . * . * IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORK OF FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-FLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FAILING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-TI WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STACE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED

ALL CHAYING FORSTINULANTS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYA NESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURRS BLOATING, HEAD-ACEE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEFRESSION AND INDICESTION. THAT PEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN.

*IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM. * **

**ACTIVE PURPOSE IS SOLVELY POR THE LEGITHATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEP OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. TES

* FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN * LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IN LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND to prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all draughtsts. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's eduide to Health will be mailed free to any Ludy sending staucp. Letters confidentially answered. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They care Constitution, Bibousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

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THE SURE CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. "Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Here, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

it has our of where all class had failed. It is mild but officient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, bu harmloss in the cores. harmloss in the series.

13 It cleaness the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleaned of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are erudicated from the system.

PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DRY. SOLD BY DECOGETS Dry can be sent by mail.
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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA UNRIVALLED FOR THE TOILET AND BATH.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-parifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium 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 Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Indammatory Rhenmanism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. Moore."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass.

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1885

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers 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 trifling 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 as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We Bay 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 fight. Ing their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous codoubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits trom its prosperity and progress.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday every day is a fast day, except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it be a day of abetinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent, except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one

meal only, and no fish allowed at the same

We can only take one full meal on a fast day; in the morning we may, according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of bare bread. In the evening we can take a collation, which must not be a full supper, and must

consist of light, meagre food. On days of fast and abstinence we may

cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be eaten. In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of the soup remains

after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard, or grease cannot be used in its natural state. On meagre days pastry cooked with drip-

ping or fat may be eaten. Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor may use meat three times a day, when

others use it only once.

The above privileges authorized in the diocese of Montreal (circular Feb. 16th, 1872), facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and, with a little good will, many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting forty days and forty nights, and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

A Lendon letter to the N. Y. Times says that in "the terrible stress of the national bereavement and peril a feeling of contemptuous anger is general over the fact that on bragarly German princes attentions and and one or two of them are not even wanted least the world would not have been called familiarities which are never permitted to her was abjects." This would indicate that the English people are just now in a rather

Tus Tory Bishop of Liverpool is said to by the public declaration that God is punish. ing the nation for its errors by filling the

ugly state of mind.

errors to atone for, in fact more than any other European nation, and that the penalty to be incurred will be unusually heavy. It is quite evident that the Bishop of Liverpool is a believer in the old saying that "whom

THE American House Committee on Foreign Affairs has finally and very properly decided to report, in relation to the several proposed resolutions on the subject of the recent dynamite explosions in London, that House of Representatives to assume that American citizens had in any way been connected with a crime where no charge had been made. Under the circumstances the Committee is naturally unwilling to request any officer of the Government to search for evidences of guilt, which in itself would imply accusation.

THE Masonic oath which is administered to candidates on entering the order is not very remarkable for tenderness or any other humane feeling. Ex-Prefect of Police Andrieux, of Paris, who has published a partial exposé of the secrets of French Masonry, in which he once held high positions, gives the text of the oath as follows:-"I do solemnly s'swear never to reveal the mysteries of Freemasoury under penalty of having my head 'cut off, my tongue torn out and my body cast into the sea, where it will be forever 'rolled by the ebb and flow of the tide." Such an oath is as degrading as it is brutul.

IRELAND lost by immigration during the year 1884 no less than 72,463 persons This is a large number, far larger, it is needless to say, than the country could afford; but there is some little comfort in the fact that it shows a very substantial falling off on the previous year when the number of Irish emigrants was 105,743. During the last month of 1884 the number of emigrants who left Ireland was 1,590, which is less by 130 than the number for the same nonth of 1883. Of the 72,463 who left Ireland during the year, 59,163 went to the United States, 4,513 to British North America, 8,271 to Autralasia, and 516 to other places.

THE number of emigrants leaving the United Kingdom (including emigrants of foreign origin) starting from English ports in 1884 was 304,074 as compared with 397,157 in 1883, which shows a very considerable falling off. The United States took about two-thirds of the total emigration, 203,539 emigrants going there in 1884 as against 252,226 in 1883. The following table shows the destinations by countries of the emigrants leaving in 1884 as compared with the year previous:

Totals	304,074	397, 157
United States	203,539 37,065 46,139 17,331	252,226 53,566 73,017 18,348
t .	1884.	1883.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S organ, the Toronto Week, comes in for a severe and deserved castigation at the hands of the Montreal Gazette for its brutal attack on Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, who was recontly appointed to the Senate. Our morning contemporary, paper. In that way the usefulness of Tuz after giving Dr. Sullivan's record as a public and professional man, says :-"This is the gentleman whose appointment that high class journal, The Week, ventures to say is more objectionable than would have been the appoint of the first minister's butler! Dr. Sullivan is a conservative and has taken some interest in political controversies; but surely that is not a reason why his appointment to the Senate should be objected to. The real cause of this attack is that he is an Irish Catholic, and the be insane bigotry which has pervaded the columns of this 'high-class journal' since its establishment, makes that an unpardonable offence. Thank God, such brutal bigotry is not likely to find sympathy with the Canadian people, to whom it will certainly not commend the Week, and as 'a high class journal.'" Goldwin Smith is an incorrigible bigot, and the Gazette is plucky in

emphasizing the fact. A not altogether pleasant sensation, remarks the London Truth, has been caused in English court circles by a report that a groom-in-waiting to the Queen contemplates publishing a book which is to give an account | zens or encourage them to hold of every person who has been attached to the royal household since Her Majesty came to the throne; and, to make the work perfect, it is to state the salary of each officer, lord Zobehr Pasha should be made governor-geneand groom in waiting, lady and maid of honor, and woman of the bedchamber; and there is to be a computation of the daily pay of each, reckoned according to Government objected to him, and would each day's duty. The fact is that the duties of these officials, while in attendance on the decision proved fatal to Gordon's plans Queen, consist of riding or driving out and eating an excellent dinner. The bedchamber As he was unable to take active measures the do absolutely nothing, and, as the tile demonstrations. General Gordon then Queen usually dispenses with the telegraphed that he could not evacuattendance of lords and grooms in waiting late the Soudan without a small force (there are eight of each, the former getting of British troops. He asked only for 100 the Queen is preparing for a lachrymose an- \$3,500 a year and the latter \$1,650) when at men, and if that very modest demand had niversary celebration of the Duke of Albany's | Osborne and Balmoral, they are hardly ever death, and for a visit to Darmstadt to lavish on duty for more than a fortnight in the year, probability have fulfilled his mission, or at for that period.

that the Canadian Government should raise a regiment or two and send them to the Soudan On the 1st of March Gordon began to at its own expense. It is not likely that the feel that his chances of successwere diminishhave caused a zensation throughout England Government would for an instant ing rapidly. He sent a despatch asking why the amount of the deposits made during the give the "cheeky" proposal the slightest | Gen. Wood and his forces were not utilized to | twelve mouths and the total value of the deconsideration. Canada is not in a mood to move on to Dongola and thence to Berber, posits allowed to remain on hand. There are for discipline in his holy calling. town. It ought to be sufficient compensation

tion for the purpose would meet with the troops to the Soudan. . . strongest rebuke from the country, and with Parli ment. Ofcourse, therecan be no objection | Khartoum for a period of many months :the Gods wish to destroy, they first make to ex-army officers, dead-beats and other unemployed gentlemen quitting Canada on their own book for the scene of war. As the London Advertiser remarks, there can be no doubt that a regiment of such could be easily raised, but as our contemporary adds: "This would not be necessarily a proof of gushing loyalty, so called. it would be unbecoming the dignity of the Thousands af men out of employment would no doubt be glad to secure the shelter of a barrack and the rations of a soldier, while the spirit of adventure would lead many to enlist irrespective of any feeling as to the question at issue. We know of many Canadians who enlisted in the Northern army during the American war. We suppose it is quite the correct thing to say that they did so because they were opposed to slavery. As a matter of fact, we believe the great bulk of them did so because they ached to clutch the bounty."

> THE Toronto Telegram says :- "In the event of Col. Williams of Port Hope raising a regiment in Canada, it will have no higher purpose to serve than to do garrison duty in England or Ireland, and there is certainly nothing very tempting about that. England has thirty thousand regulars in Ircland, and if a few Canadian regiments were raised to do garrison duty in that country, a corresponding number of regular regiments could be released and sent out to Egypt. There are many men out of employment in Canada at the present time, and soldieringlis better than nothing at all, but it is a question whether it would be wise for Canada to interject herself into the difficulty between England and Ireland, which, by raising regiments for garrison duty in Ireland, she would undeniably do." There would be no question at all about the wisdom of using Canadians to help England in coercing Ireland directly or indirectly. We can assure the Telegram that it would be exceedingly unwise for Canada to interject herself into the difficulty between England and Ireland. In the first place, land host," but was paroled through Irish Canadians would not stand it, and they are numerous and influential enough in the Dominion to make their opposition to any such step pretty roundly feit. In the second place, in identifying itself with England against Ireland, Canada would naturally attract the serious attention of the dynamiters, and instead of the government police and Toronto Mail correspondents having a monopoly of the dynamite business, more dangerous competitors would be strongly tempted to enter the field. Canada's best policy is to remain quiet and keep out of all entangling alliances. We would like to see Canada sending regiments to England to aid her in a war against France! There would be fun in this part of the confederation.

GENERAL GORDON'S FATE. The life of a gallant soldier and a true and noble than has been sacrificed under the most weeks the civilized world has dreaded that General Gordon was in imminent danger, and to-day it learns with poignant grief fall of Khartoum was a heavy blow to the British arms, but the death of Gordon is an irreparable disaster. The capture of the beleaguered city and the exit of Gordon from the stage upon which he has so long dragged the great military drama of the Soudan, have shaken the British Power to its very centre. The prestige is now with the Mahdi, and the tidings of his victory will an irspiration to the wild Arabs to rally in the ardor of fanaticism around the standard that they thus see consecrated by Allah to triumph. As facts will develop, the policy of indecision and procrastination pursued by Mr. Gladstone's government in allowing a heroic soldier to confront a host of fanatics and to await, for a whole year of terrible anxiety, the help that never came, will be viewed not as a blunder, but as a crime, by which the blood of Gordon has been needlessly shed. It is now nearly thirteen months since Gordon rode forth alone and unarmed across the desert to defend Khartoum, with a determination either to bring off in safety its panic-stricken deniout boldly and hopefully till succor would come from England. After his arrival at Khartoum he proposed that ral of the Soudan, as he was the only Arab chief through whom a pacific solution of the trouble could be effected. But the British not sanction his appointment. This and was almost equivalent to tying his hands. women and the gentleman ushers literally Mahdi grew bolder and began to make hosbeen granted General Gordon would in all upon to mourn his death. But the government establishment sixteen years ago, in connecwhich had refused him Zobehr for Governor, Some people are foolish enough to propose also declined to send him troops, though his annual report the Postmaster General has their moral effect would have been great, arranged a tabular statement which shows the

burden and expense of fitting out an expedi- the government were not prepared to send

On the 16th of April he wrote as follows, deadly opposition from its representatives in and this was the last despatch received from

"As faras I can understand the situation is this—You state your intention of not send-ing any relief up here or to Berber, and yeu refuse me Zobehr. I consider myself free to act according to circumstances. I shall hold on here as long as I can, and if I can suppress the rebellion I shall do so. If I cannot I shall retire to the Equator, and leave you the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons of Senaar, Kassala, Berber and Dongola, with the certainty that you will eventually be forced to smash up the Mahdi under greater difficulties if you retain peace in Egypt." This and all his other messages to the Gov-

ernment showed the equal bravery and determination of the man; but Mr. Gladstone, not heeding the plainest diotates of duty and of honor, paltred and shuffled and wasted five months of precious time before he could be led to send relief to the besieged and threatened General. To add to the danger and the vexation of the situation, General Wolseley, who was given command of the relief expedition, has distinguished himself by nothing but a series of fatal blunders and delays, leaving his officers to face tremendous odds. His selection of the Nile route was made against the advice of every authority on Soudanese topography. Had he disembarked his forces at Suakim and marched at once through the in the postal savings banks than in other findesert to Berber, he would have reached the | ancial institutions, and that they have large scene of action by the middle of October, | y transferred their accounts from the latter and would have found Gordon's steamers still to the former. masters of the river to that point, and from there could have entered Khartoum within another fortnight. But Wolseley would pay no heed to experts or any body else, and adopted a line of march and sail which was incomparably longer and not a jot safer in the end. The result is that General Gordon, between Gladstone's vaciliation and Wolseley's delays, has met a doom that should, and could, have been averted.

The following is a brief sketch of the hero's brilliant and honorable career :-

Charles George Gordon, better known as

'Chinese Gordon," came of a race of soldiers.

the influence of the Duke of Cumberland

His grandfather fought at Minorca, at the

siege of Louisburg and on the plains of

Abraham. His father rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and married a Miss Enderby, daughter of a London ship-owner. It was one of Enderby's ships that was boarded in Boston Harbor on that memorable night in 1773 when the chests of tea were hauled on deck and broken, and their contents thrown into the bay. The present Gordon, who is the only survivor of five sons, was born at Woolwich on Jan. 28, 1833. childhood and youth were far from brilliant he having even been rebuked for incompe tence, which seemed to make him work harder, and in 1852 he was gazetted as second Lieutenant in the famous scientific corps, the Royal Engineers, lacking then six months of being twenty years of age. After preparing the plans of the fortifica-tions for Milford Haven he was ordered to the Crimea, in the middle of the terrible "black winter," with disease and discontent prevailing everywhere. His duties lay in the trenches at Balaklava, and he attracted the attention of his superiors by his aptitude for war. assisted in laying out the frontiers of Russia, Turkey and Roumania, then served in Armenia on a delimitation committee. He also served as Instructor of Fieldworks and Adjutant at Chatham. In 1960 he went to China, and when in 1862 that the hero lies cold in death. The active operations were resolved upon against the Taepings, Gordon was assigned to the command of the Taku district despatched 900 men to the forts, stormed Sing Foo and drove the rebels from their strongholds. A truce followed, but did not last long. Two Americans were then at the head of the Imperial forces, Ward and Burgerine. Ward was killed, the other was cashiered, and Gordon was given command of the other victorious army in 1863. With a small army, made up of the scum of the world, Gordon achieved wonders, and in spite of matiny, desertion and ineffici-ency on the part of the ever jealous imperialist generals, finally succeeded in suppressing the Taeping rebellion. The British General was decorated and a present of 10,000 taels (about \$15,000) was sent him. He accepted the decoration, but he flogged the treasure bearers from his chamber. Gordon returned to Eugland in 1865, and was appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Gravesend. In 1871 he was sent to the Danube as British Commissioner. He then entered the service of the Khedive, and in 1873 was appointed to succeed Sir Samuel Baker as Governor of the Soudan. Upon his return to England he was selected as private secretary to Lord Ripon, Viceroy of Iudia, but soon aftewards went to

During the heat of the great land agitation in Ireland Gordon published a series of letters in the British press which caused quite a sensation. He advocated strongly and warmly the rights of the Irish people, and encouraged them in their efforts to get rid of a grinding system of landlordism. His next service was as commander of the colonial forces at the Cape of Good Hope, after which he went to Palestine and settled outside Jerusalem. He was recalled from his retirement by the British Government to go to the Soudan and settle the difficulties with the Arabs. Failing to receive either co-operation or timely protection from the Government that employed him, he has fallen a victim to the False Prophet and has perished in the heroic accomplishment of his duty.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. Considerable success has attended the Government Savings Bank system since its tion with the Post Office Department, In condition of each year's business regarding the number of persons who opened accounts,

1883-4 the number of depositors was 66,682, who made 109,388 deposits, representing a value of \$6,441,439. An examination of the fellowing statement will show the progress which was made annually :--

WILLIAM .	which was much shirtharly :				į.
	Account	s Deposit	eđ	Total o	2
Year.	open.	annuali	٧.	deposits	١.
1869	7,212	\$ 927,88	35	\$ 856,81	4
	12,178	1,317,96	10	1.588,84	
	17, 153	1,917,57	6	2,497 25	ğ
1872	21,059	2,261 63	Ri	3,036,50	ñ
1873	23,526	2,306,91		3,207,05	
	24,968	2,340,29	34	3,204,96	
	24,294	1,942,34	16	2 962,09	
	. 24,445	1,726 20		2,740,95	
	. 24.074	1,521,00	ก	2,639,93	
	25,535	1,724 37	1	2,721,84	
	27,445	1,973,24	Q	3,105,19	
1880	31,365	2,720,21		3,945,669	
	39,605	4,175,04		6,208,22	
	51,463	6,435,98	0.	9.473.66	
	61,059	6,826,26	197 102		
	. 66,682			11.976 237	
_	-	6,441,43		13,245,555	
Some	journals	look upon	this	result as a	ì

proof that the times are not so hard as they seem. or otherwise the 66,682 depositors would not be able to stow away thirteen millions in savings banks. This large saving of money, however, must not be altogether attributed to any unusual prosperity of the people, or to any special good times. It comes from the fact that the people place more confidence

STILL HOWLING FOR A VERDICT.

The Gazette's "own correspondent" at St.

John's, Newfoundland, furnishes a letter to our contemporary in which he abuses at great juries that have tried the Catholic prisoners in connection with the Harbor Grace riots. The prisoners, who number nineteen, were charged with the murder of five Orangemen. who lost their lives while disturbing the peace and making themselves generally obnoxious to the Catholic portion of the community. These nineteen Catholics were placed on trial in the spring of 1884, on the charge of having killed one of the five Orangemen. The case occu pied the attention of the court during 45 days. Innumerable witnesses were examined. The court charged strongly against the prisoners, but the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoners were not discharged, but were held to stand a second trial for the murder of the second of the five Orangemen. This case which has just terminated lasted 59 days, 60 tinguished churchman would be selected for Crown and 100 for the defence. In the words of Chief Justice Carter was as strong against the prisoners as it was possible to be, withcut going out of his own province as judge." But the jury, as in the first instance, again returned a verdict of "not guilty." One would imagine that two such trials, with unanimous verdicts on the same charge, would be sufficient to persuade the Crown | tics. He had never delivered a political speech. that the Catholic prisoners were not and either as priest or bishop. Early, however, should not be held responsible for the death of the five Orangemon. The Crown, however, persists in bringing the prisoners to trial again. This is beginning to look like persecution and does not show the authorities to principles and its leaders. But as these be under the influence of fair play or impartiality.

The Orangemen are naturally very indignant over the result, they are howling and swearing that justice has miscarried. Their thirst for the blood of these nineteen Catholics seems to be in extinguishable and they are egging the Government on to try and secure a snap verdict against them. The following resolution adopted at a meeting of Orangemen will show the sad and revengeful state of mind they are in. Resolved that "we desire to denounce these verdicts most emphatically, as most outrageous and unparalleled miscarriages of justice; and we hereby record our solemn conviction that these disgrace ful verdicts were but the culminating point of a most determined and unscrupulous attempt, on the part of a powerful combination of the same creed as the prisoners, to shelter the guilty from the just consequences of their misdeeds—an attempt having as its motive-power sectarian considerations, to the utter disregard of the interests of truth and justice, and the rights of their Protestant fellow-countrymen."

Such language betrays the fury and the bitterhatred of the yellow sons of law and order against their Catholic neighbors. We would advise them to keep cool, and submit to the softening influence of Christian civilization.

THE LATE CARDINAL McCABE.

Dublin. This illustrious dignitary of the almost two years ago to the day, it was ted for his piety and for his learning, and lates called to the Sacred College of Cardinals

been extended to the Maritime Provinces and McCabe. The future Cardinal was born in Manitoba. For the first year, 1868 69, the year 1816, and was educated for the priest the number of depositors was 7,212, and hood at Maynooth, where he pursued his sty. these made 16,653 deposits representing a dies with commendable zeal and success. He value of \$927,885. In the past fiscal year was ordained by Archbishop Murray, whosp. pointed him to a curacy in the parish of Clon. tarf. Helabored for many years among the poor of this district, but being of a modest and retiring temperament and hostile to display be did not attract much notice. When Dr. Cullen was appointed Archbishop of Dublin he saw that the young curate was highly gifted and that in extensive reading and knowledge he was not excelled by any one of the same age in his diocese. Archbishop Cullen during his administration gave great impetus to we ke of charity, and was instrumental in the foundation of hospitals, churches, colleges and schools.

In his early career Father McCabe assisted the Archbishop in the details and administra. tion of the schemes which he was instrumental in augmenting. After several years of this sort of labor and close association with Cardinal Cullen, Father McCabe was promoted to the charge of Kingstown, one of the most populous, wealthy and important parishes in the archdiocese. Although a comparatively young man he was made one of the vicars. general, and on the elevation of Archbishop Cullen to the cardinalate, very much of the episcopal duties were devolved on the young parish priest and vicar-general. The in creasing age of Cardinal Cullen and his frequent journeys to Rome threw almost the entire government of the diocese on Canon McCabe, and an assistant prelate being found necessary, His Eminence recommended Dr. McCabe to the Pope for that dignity. The recommendation was acted on and Dr. McCabe was consecrated assistant prelate by His Eminence in the parochial church, Kingstown, under the title of Bishop length, and condemns in bitter terms, the of Gadara on the 23rd July, 1877. From this time Cardinal Cullen almost ceased to interfere in the mere ecclesiastical administration of metropolitan diocese and concerned himself chiefly with the matters of an Irish Catholic policy. In the direction of university colleges, charitable institutions and parochial matters Bishop McCabe took the chief part. After the death of Cardinal Cullen a meet-

ing of the clergy of the chapter was held, and the name of Bishop McCabe was returned to Rome as dignissimus, an honor which, it was generally anticipated, would have fallen on Dr. Horan, the learned Bishop of Ossory. It was believed that, notwithstanding the choice of the Dublin clergy, the privilege used by Pius IX in the selection of Dr. Cullen, would be followed in the case of a successor and that some diswitnesses being examined on the part of the the archdiocese by Leo XIII. Considerable time was occupied in arriving at a of the Gazette correspondent, "The charge decision, and it was only in March, 1879, that the Pontiff determined to accept the nomination of the diocese and appoint Bishop McCabe. On May 3, 1879, the Most Rev. Edward McCabe was formally enthroned in the Archieniscopal chair, and received the homage of the Chapter of the Diocese. The new Archbishop had hitherto been unknown in poliin his career as Archbishop the Land League was formed, and one of the most remarkable of his pastorals was that in which he first pronounced opinions adverse to the League, its opinions were not shared in by the Irish Hierarchy, they naturally failed to check the national movement. His chief utterances, however, have been on educational questions and have been for the purpose of claiming for Catholics a share proportionate to other members in the Irish educational endowments. Archbishop Mc-Cabe was the second Irish Cardinal in the history of the Church.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

One of our contemporaries urges that the demand for the abolition of exemptions from civic taxation should be acceded to. Those who favor the abolition of tax exemptions do so generally because they imagine that the Catholic church property exempted is very large. As a matter of fact, however, this is not the case. The property belonging to the Catholic church is not proportionately greater than the property held by other creeds, it is even proportionately less. The properties exempt are those belonging to the city, to the Province or to the Dominion, also charitable institutions, educational establishments and churches. In Toronto an association was formed to agitate and work for the abolition. At the last municipal elections they carried their point by a large majority. But when the corporation approached the Provincial Government for power to abolish theby-law governing tax exemptions, the folly of the measure was demonstrated clearly and A cable despatch has briefly announced the forcibly by the members of the ministry. As death of Cardinal McCabe, Archbishop of Mr. Mowatpointed out, it would be more than waste of time and money to play the farce of Catholic Church in Ireland had for the past | taxing city property. To tax the City Hall, few years been weighed down by a severe ill- the markets, the squares, gardens and parks, ness. On the 13th of February, 1883, or the city schools, the fire and police stations, would be a mere delusion, as the taxpayers announced that his long illness had assumed whom it is proposed to relieve must pay the a fatal aspect and that he had breathed his amount levied on them. Then as last. The deceased Archbishop was celebra- to provincial property, it is not likely that the Local Government his death, after such a protracted struggle, is going to authorize any corporation to tax will be the cause of widespread grief on both | it, nor would the Dominion be willing to see sides of the Atlantic. He was an eminent its property taxed. The Dominion owns the figure in religious and ecclesiastical post office oustom house and other buildings. life, although his utterances or recent politi- If such his dings were to be taxed the Federal cal questions did not meet with the favor of Government would take care to cred much the nation. He was one of the seven pre- less pretentious and costly buildings, and thus avoid heavy taxation, while in 1882 by Leo XIII. All through his career depriving cities of their best ornaments. Cardinal Mc Cabe manifested much zeal in the Taxes upon such property, would be simply discharge of his pastoral duties and great love levied on the country for the benefit of the minds of its rulers with folly. There is no participate in England's wars, and any at At last he office savings banks in Ontario Edward McCabe was the son of a well known to a city to have the Government business doubt but that England has many crimes and tempt to make the Canadian people hear the His despatches were met with the reply that and Quebec alone, as the system has not yet Catholic journalist and writer, Mr. Bernard carried on within its limits. Charitable and

FEB. 18, 1885 religious in lifference without adding respectively, tax on religion. It must also be borne in mind that to tax churches would

such structures as would be an ornament to the city, as the larger, the more beautiful and more costly the church, the heavier must be the tax. Besides, these institutions are return to the community for any exemption they receive at its hands. The properties exempted from taxation in Montreal are :-

Residences of Catholic Priests.... 238,700 Residences of Protestant clergymen 217,200 Corporation property..... 4,206,500

Federal Government property ... 1,472,500 Provincial Government property .. 595,500 \$15,459,000 The total value of real estate in the city is assessed at \$84,802,380.

According to a statement prepared by order of the Toronto council, the property exempted from taxation in the Queen city is of a much greater value. The list is more extensire and is as follows :--Ontario Government... \$2,729,770

Church Property (Protestant)... 2,086,616 Incomes entitled to \$400 exemp-1,765,600 tions.... Iniversity Colleges, High Schools 1,872,448 Jity Property..... 1.335.821 1.045.942 churches and schools..... Charitable Institutions..... Ministers' Residences...... tions...
Burying Grounds.... Dominion Government salaries, including the Lieutenant-Governor

Total.....\$44,755,573

Loan Companies...... 13,505,423

ONTARIO SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The population of Ontario appears to be rising generation in that province means any. thing. Some time ago Sir Richard Cartwright startled the community by a piece of a barrier to his promotion and to a fair apinformation in his Queen's Hall speech, which showed that there was an actual decrease going on in the population of the country. And in proof of his assertion he pointed to the fact that the schools of Ontario were at present attended by a smaller number of pupils than in previ- Owen Sound and Suspension Bridge, etc. ous years. This was disputed on many sides, Then another series of questions was put reand it was contended that Sir Richard had garding the population of the several provineither miscalculated or misrepresented the ces of the Dominion. It is a wonder the figures. But subsequent testimony now candidates were not asked how many chickens been guilty of no such manipulation of or how many blocks of ice were contained in statistics. The Minister of Education in Ontario has issued his report, giving full stances, the absurdity of the above questions sion and a large number of the relatives and statistics in relation to the schools of the is palpable. The evident intention of the province. It shows that the school population and total attendance have been diminishing for some time back. The school population, comprising children between the ages of five and sixteen years, reported by trustees for 1884, was only 478,791, as against 483,817, or a decrease of 5,026. The number of pupils of the above ages, who attended the schools, was 452,661, or 4,517 less than the previous year. Pupils of all other ages who were in school attendance for 1884 numbered only 11,708, which shows another decrease of 2,626. Thus the total number of pupils attending the schools was 464,-369, or 7,143 less than in the former year. That decrease is a heavy one, and is by no means too insignificant to arrest the attention of our public men and rulers, and to cause them to inquire into the causes of it.

Of the total attendance at school the number of boys was 243,671, showing a decrease of 3,295, while the number of girls was 220,698, or 3,848 less than in 1883. The number of children between sevenand thirteen years of age reported as not attending any school for 110 days during the year was 88,432. The number between seven and thirteen reported as not attending any school whatever, 7,266; or one and a half per cent. of the whole school | man. population. The average attendance, viz., the aggregate daily attendance divided by the number of legal teaching days in the year, being 220 for rural and 212 for urban schools, was 215,561; increase, 1,385. Thus, while the total school population is decreasing, the average attendance has increased.

The following details are given as to the acome and expenditure during the year for school purposes :-The amount of the Legislative grant was \$265,468. The revenue from municipal school grants and assessments was \$2,538,041, which is an increase of \$90,827. The amount from the municipalities' fund, surplus distribution and other sources applied to school parposes was \$767,222, increase \$10.184. The total receipts for all public school purposes amounted to \$3,570,731, showing an increase of \$100,741 over the total. receipts of the year 1882. The legisative grant represents 71 per cent. of the total receipts; municipal grant, 701 per cent; other sources 22 per cent. The amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers was \$2,210,137, increase 365,739; or maps, globes, prize-books, and libraries \$20,275, increase \$4,692; for sites and buildto., \$565,626, increase \$10,602; total expenditure for all public school purposes \$3,-

ancational institutions above all should be 108,430, increase \$81,456. The balances grempt from taxation. They are not taxed any. of school moneys not paid at the end of where in the world, and it would be a piece the year when the returns were made, \$462,of blindness and, folly to attempt it in any | 302, increase \$19,286. The average cost per whilanthropic community. The taxation of pupil, based on total attendance, was \$6.40 churches is equally out of the question. The for rural districts, etc., \$8.51 for cities, \$6.84 old idea that it is impious to tax property for towns, being for the whole Province consecrated to the service of God still lingers \$6.69; based on average attendance it was in the public mind. There is quite suffi. \$14.50, \$14.45, \$12.44, and \$14.42 for rural cient of a premium on infidelity and districts, etc., cities, towns, and province,

The following figures regarding the salaries and the teaching staff of the schools will also be to deter the congregation from erecting be found of interest. For this year there were 5,252 schools reported, in which 6,911 teachers were employed, showing an increase of 54. Of the total number of teachers, the males were in the large minority, numbering engaged in the public service and make ample only 2,829; or 233 less than in previous years. The gentler sex has furnished no less than 4,082, which is an increase of 287 for one year. There are thus 1,253 more female than a county was \$500—the lowest \$120; in a city, the highest was \$1,200-the lowest, \$275; in a town, the highest was \$1,000—the lowest, \$200. Salaries of teachers, male and female, it is stated, are quietly but surely advancing in rural districts, and in cities, towns and villages. In calculating the average salaries, teachers, being members of religious orders, are omitted. The average salary of male teachers in counties, including incorporated villages, was \$304-of female teachers, \$252; in cities, of male teachers. £764--of female teachers. \$362: in towns, of male teachers, \$605-of female teachers, \$277. In counties, not including incorporated villages, the average salary of male teachers was \$388-of female teachers \$250. In incorporated villages male teachers received on an average \$515, and female teachers \$256. The average salary of male teachers for the Province was \$422, while that of the female teachers was only \$271. On the whole, teaching even in Ontario is not a very fortunemaking or even a profitable occupation, although it is much better remunerated there than in any of the other provinces.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

If we are to judge of the value and utility of the civil service examinations by the nature of the questions which are propounded to the candidates, we cannot but come to the conclusion that these examinations are nothing taking a downward tendency, if a count of the | but a delusion and a snare. Instead of being an honest test of a candidate's fitness and capacity, they are made P. McGoidrick preciation of his worth. At the last examinations for promotion the candidates were required to answer such questions as what is the distance from Halifax to St. John: from Quebec to Montreal, Portland, Sherbrooke. Ottawa and Toronto; from Toronto to Sarnis. the noble knight to have were hatched in the various parts of Canada, our carnival ice palaces. Under the circumexaminers was to "block" the candidates His Lordship Bishop Fab e presided and reand not to ascertain the quality and quantity of their intellectual attainments from a practical and useful standpoint. How many people know that the population of British Columbia is 49,459, or that of New Brunswick is 321,233? And it must be remembered that these questions do not come under the head of any subject named and required by the rules governing the civil service examination. Let the Board of Examiners get down to a basis of common sense and let them put no more questions en l'air which are so suggestive of childishness and which are so well calculated to defeat the object of the

AN ATTACK AND A TRIBUTE.

L'Etendard has experienced a sudden change in its sentiments towards THE Post. Our esteemed contemporary has had the bad grace to allude to THE Post as the "pretended Irish organ." We regret that L'Etendard has thus attempted to rob this paper of its character, but we much prefer to part company with our contemporary than to follow it in its violent abuse and its uncharitable misrepresentations of a public

We are always ready to sacrifice friendship or any other consideration when justice. sense of right, and fair play demands it. We have no need to vindicate the reputation and character of The Post against L'Etendard's mean and miserable insinuations. Our readers, near and far, are ever ready to champion our cause. It is with them and with no one else that it remains to say whether THE POST is a pretended organ of Irish Catholic opinion, or an honest, independent and fearless exponent of such.

We would respectfully beg to call the attention of our contemporary to the subjoined letter from a prominent Irish Catholic citizen of Quebec to the Daily Telegraph of that city concerning the standing of THE POST, and the work it has accomplished.

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph :

DEAR SIR, -The following appeared in the issue of the Telegraph of the 5th inst., over the signature of "Erin go Braugh." Montreal Post, which is supposed to be 'ever ready to contute and expose its enemies, 'is, I'm sorry to say, very remiss indeed. Making allowances for the value of occasional spurs to a negligent press, I must take exception altogether to your correspondent's criticism of the Montreal Post. ng of school houses \$312,342, decrease \$29. We must, not; expect perfection in the 576; for rent and repairs of school houses, best of journals, but the Post certainly comes very near to the mark. It is the only distinctively Irish daily journal on the continent of America. It was launched in the in sack-wine and sugar.

. .1

teeth of prejudice and bitter private opposition. It has overcome that prejudice, and in defiance of opposition THE POST has made its mark in Canada; and from a purely literary point of view, it is undeniably the best paper printed in the English language in Montreal; while as a medium of news, general, politica, re ligious and commercial, it is equal to the best. Its support of Irish questions has been not only constant, but trenchant. The editorials on Irish affairs have been written with great ability, enabling men un-acquainted with Irish politics to understand and respect the demands of the Irish people Whenever the name or fame of Ireland has been attacked THE Pest has given back blow for blow. Its scathing denunciation of the Lansdowne brood proved that it was not afraid to denounce rascality though its hideousness were hidden under the purple of seeming royalty. Its views of Irish national aspiration are not the played out emacculated ideas of conniving politicians who, like the satyr in the fable, blow hot and cold, and would fain be Irish and English at the same time.

"Erin go Braugh" is evidently a sound Irishman, and his condemnation of THE POST arose more from mon entary vexation than anything else. The little "shirkeens" who pre-tended to voice British opinion in Quebec have so bothered us with insane editorials on "Yseult Dudley," "Rossa," "El Mahdi," "The Recent Explosions," and the almighty lambbasting the Arabs are getting from "Our Army" in the Sondan, that we could almost imagine the Cardiff giant suffering from nightmare if that ossified individual were laying around in this vicinity. How much more natural then for a poor Irishman to abuse THE Post for not putting a thumbnail on these troublescme insects of journa'ism. who were coming between him and his ale ip t Patience and a little scratching, frien! are more advisable than abusing THE POST for slaughtering insects with a club.

Yours, &c., Quebec, 13th February, 1885.

A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE

The following subscriptions have been :wived for the National Tribute to the fam.19 or the late A. M. Sullivan :--Previously acknowledged \$88-25 . G. Kennedy..... 5 00 Ronavne Rros..... 5 00 D. McEntyre 5 00 Frank Kieran..... C. J. Murphy. 5 00

Michael C. Mullin 5 00

Jas. McCready, Montreal 20 00 J. E. Mullin Fogarty Bro. M. Hicks * Edward O'Brien Patrick Mullin Joseph Quiun W. J. Rafferty Walter Kavanagh William Booth John Muilen, (Sorel)

A RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

TWENTY-TWO YOUNG LADIES ABANDON THE WORLD.

The Convent of the Congregation Nuns at scene of another of those interesting and it pressive ceremonies—a religious profession. The chapel was beautifully decorated for the oceafriends of the young ladies were present to witness their consecration to the service of God.

Among the number of those who were proposed were three young ladies. daughters of well known Irish Catholic citizens of Montreal. They were Miss M. McCarthy, Miss C. McDonnell and Miss A. Ryan, daughter of Edward of Donnell and Miss A. Ryan, daughter of Edward of Ed Ryan. There were no less than twenty-two Ryan. There were no reas cuan who participated in the ceremony; nine professe!, nine novices and four postulats. The following is a list of the ladies with their names

Miss C. Chisholm, Sister St. John Colombino, Arichat; Miss Braudoin, Sister St. Marie de le Présentation Quebec; Miss Richard, Sister St. foseph des Scraphins, St. Denis; Miss Dupuis, Sister St. Mane de la Visitation, St. Denis; Miss Bellemare, Sister du St. Rosaire, St. Anne de Y : Miss Hailé, Sister St. Jean de Jésus, Quebec; Miss M. McCarthy, Sister St. Mary James, Montreal; Miss C. McDoneil, Sister St. Aloysius of the Sacred Heart, Montreal; Miss A. Ryan, Sister St. Augustia, Montreal.

NOVICES. Miss Legaie, Sister St. Marie Angelique, Pointe Claire; Miss Lavoie, Sister St. Louis de Jesue, Kimouski: Miss Robillard, Sister St. Antoine de Désert, Joliette; Miss Trudeau, Sister St. Marie Romuald, Montreal; Miss Hétu, Sister St. Marie Narcisse, L'Assomption; Miss Clarke, Sister St. Mary Georgina, Charttetown; Miss Fraser, Sister St. Genevieve, Charlottetown; Miss Green, Sister St. Ger-trude, Charlottetown; Miss Normand, Sister St. Honore de Canturbury, St. Crosie. POSTULANTS.

Misses Le Moine, Quebec; Giguere, Laval-trie; Payette, l'Epiphh ie; Michand, St.

THE R.C. CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL. Rev. Father Michaud, who made the the exterior, in the lateral walls and the roof, the cathedral of Montreal will be an imitadomes and the interior must be as faithful a picture as possible of the Roman Basilica. The choir will be under the cupola, surrounded by a balustrade measuring more than 200 feet in circumference. Up to date \$216,000 has been spent for this monument. If we believe competent men who have studied the question, it would cost less to finish this great church than was spent to bring it up to its present state excepting the interior decorations. The sums necessary would be :- 1. To complete the principle dome, the roof and all that is necessary to cover the building, about \$70,000. 2. To make the interior suit as indicated above about \$50,000. 3. For the pearch \$80,000, which makes a total sum of \$200,000.

The potato, introduced into England in 1600, was first eaten as a sweetmeat, stewed THE FALL RIVER TROUBLE,

A LETTER FROM BISHOP HENDRICKEN-AN INTERDICT ISSUED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 16.-To-day the following interdict was issued from the head quarters of the Bishop of Providence by the Right Rev. Bishop Hendricken, being the first time in the history of New England that a Catholic Church has been interdicted :-

"The Right Rev. Bishop of Providence has closed the church and withdrawn the priests from Noire Dame parish, Flint village. He has been compelled to this action by the insubordination of some of the flock, who strangely enough, wish to dictate to him in matters that pertain entirely to his authority. The clergymen of the other Catholic parishes in Fall River are instructed to administer the sacraments in their respective churches to any of the people of Notre Dame who may desire them, providing they have not been participators or abettors in the present conspiracy to oppose ecclesiastical authority. They are also instructed to attend any sick calls

that may be brought to them.
[Signed] + THOMAS HENDRICKEN. Bishop of the Diocese.

Last night the doors of the Notre Dame Church were closed and nailed, and will not be re-opened so long as there is a particle of The sacramental bread and wine maining fixtures of the church, to a proper place of safety. Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Father Clark removed his personal effects from Flint village.
The action of the Bishop was wholly un-

expected by the French population and has caused the utmost consternation among them, as both guilty and innocent have to suffer alike. It is very rarely that an interdict is issued to a Catholic church. It means that those who have caused the trouble are cut off from the administration of the sacraments, even upon their death beds.

The real causes for the course taken by Bishop Hendricken are as follows :- In 187. the Rev. Father Peter Jean Baptiste Bedard came to this country as an alleged penitent some trouble in a church located in the suburbs, or at least a short distance from Montvailed upon the Bishop to allow him to organize and erect a church, to which purpose contributions were made by both Irish and French residents. The church was built and the parish of Notre Dame de Lourdes was organized. Father Bedard began at once to horrow money on the strength of his position and to erect houses and blocks upon land which he had to mortgage to purchase, and also to bring French-Canadians to reside in the village, and in a short time the Flint viltage became almost a city. Father Bedard, who ruled his parishioners with an. iron hand, was the banker and adviser of these people up to his death, which took place in August last. That Father Bedard was dishonest has been proven by the manner in which he conducted several very important business transactions. At the time of his death his estate was found in a very complicated state, and to-day will pay his legitimate creditors only about thirty cents on the dollar where it would have paid one hundred cents but for the assigning by him of his life insurance, within a week of his death for the evident purpose of defrauding his creditors. He repaid the kindness of the Bishop and the Irish people who had befriended him by agitating against the Irish

A French gentleman who knew Father Bedard better than any one in Fall River and whose veracity is beyond doubt told the Villa Maria was on Thursday morning last the | Telegram correspondent, on the day of Father Bedard's death, and consequently before another priest was appointed over Notre Dame, of the agitation that had been made by Father Bedard and what the outcome would be. Subsequent events have proved that he was correct.

The disaffection in Notre Dame has been communicated to St. Ann's church in this city, where a majority of the parishioners are French Canadians, and to other churches in this diocese. At last, however, the trouble is ended, but it will lie as a mark of discredit upon the memory of the originator and those who listened to and followed his counsels. As a general rule, the Catholics of this diocese love their Bishop too well to oppose his authority, as he is noted for his kindness of heart, and is very popular among all classes of the community.

CATARRH.-A new treatment has been dispovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease s eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, 39 tf

DEMONSTRATION OF WORK-INGMEN IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 16 .- There was great excitement here to day on account of the riotous conduct of a large number of unemployed workmen Three thousand men paraded the streets with banners bearing mottoes setting forth their grievances. Several bands accompanied the procession, which marched to the building occupied by the local government board. A committee entered the office and demanded relief for the people they represented. They wanted immediate employment in the construction of municipal works, which, they said, were needed for the public good. The officials repulsed the committee and the crowd became miniature cathedral now on exhibition at St. a howling mob. The police attempted to Louis Convent, gives the dimensions of the interfere, but were soon overpowered. The cathedral as follows:—Exterior, 333 ft long; paraders then invaded Downing street and in the interior, 295 ft long; between the stopped in front of Mr. Gladstone's official lateral walls, in the largest part, 150 ft wide; residence. They howled and hissed invecin the smallest part, 114 ft wide; in the tives against the government, and attempted transept, outside, 222 ft; in the transept, inside, 216 ft; in the largest part of the great net was sitting. The police received rein-nave, 44 ft; in the smallest part, 41 ft; the forcements and ejected the intruders. The facade of the porch will have 176 ft; mob then attempted to storm the admiralty the width of the porch will be 30 ft. and home offices, but were driven off and With the exception of a few modifications in were finally dispersed. A large meeting of were finally dispersed. A large meeting of alleged unemployed workmen was also held this afternoon on the Thames Embankment. tion of St. Peter's of Rome. The porch, the Resolutions were adopted demanding a reduction in the hours of labor of government workmen and the construction of useful public works to give employment to the idle. Mr. Hyudman, chairman of the democratic federation, presided. Cheers for social revolution were given and violent speeches made. The speakers insisted that railway and other public companies should be forbidden to employ men over eight hours a day. One asserted that Jay Gould had recently defeated | secured. Another caused a panic in a street a similar measure in New York state and he car by rushing in half clad and with a face had his prototypes in the Goschens, Roths' scorched and blackened. had his prototypes in the Goschens, Roths childs and Brasseys of this country. The policemen drew their staves when the crowd became demonstrative, and charged the mob, which fled precipitately. Stones were thrown at the police and several of them were kicked. No arrests were made.

> Massachusetts clergymen receive \$5 each time they open court with prayer.

ANOTHER ASYLUM HORROR.

RIGHTEEN LUNATICS BURNED AT PHILA-ASTER AS TOLD BY AN ATTENDANT.

out in the iusane department of the county almshouse, West Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock The flames spread rapidly, and before the 300 inmates could be released eighteen were burned to death. Others were left to roam about the grounds at will, and many were picked up by the police through out the city. The fire originated in a wing of the old building of the insane department, which fronts towards the Schuylkill river, and directly east of the main building of the almshouse. In this wing there were sixty separate cells for violent patients, twenty on each floor. In addition to this there was a large room on each of these floors in which cots for twelve men were placed, all of which were occupied when the fire broke out. On the second floor opposite the central cell, on the north side of the corridor, was a dry room heated by steam. This room, which was about ten feet square, was directly alongside the middle rebellion shown in the voice or actions of the stairway, leading to the floors above and French people who were parishioners of that below. Here the flames orginated, but from what cause is not now known. At this time has been removed, as have also all the re-maining fixtures of the church, to a proper twenty cells on these three floors, ten in the large room on the first floor and twelve in each of the large rooms on the second and third floors. From conflicting accounts to be obtained, it appears that the first alarm was given by a patient on the first floor of the main building, named Nadipe, who occupied a room adjoining the stairway and drying room, with twenty other quiet patients. He ran to the iron grated door of the main corridor, and cried ont This reached the cars of 'Fire." Joseph Shroeder, an attendant. Mrs. Umpstead, who has general charge at night, says it was about eight o'clock when the alarm reached her. An attempt was made to flames with buckets put out the from Canada, where he had been mixed up in of water, and at first it was supposed they were only burning from the ground floor near the steirway, but it was soon found that the real. He was very for and lived real point from which the danger came was among both Irish and French people the second floor at the top of and above the dry-room. She then hastened which then consisted of only a few tenement to get all the patients from the main building. houses occupied by the operatives of the ling extending back from the east wing. mills in that vicinity. Father Bedard prorors of the night. He says: As soon as I heard Nadine cry I rushed to the foot of the stairway and after a short attempt to check the fire set to work to get out the patients. I unlocked the door of the room in which Nadine and his companions were. They ran out at once. By this time the flames were gathering in fury and dense volumes of smoke were ascending into the upper storie I succeeded in unlocking all the cells on the first floor and getting the inmates out.
I had no time to look after them further than to run them into the yard, for the flames were getting so fierce that it was almost impossible to breathe in the burning building. The smoke in the upper stories was so thick that breathing was impossible. While I was getting the men out attendant Strain was doing the same for the inmates on the second floor. I met Hannah, the night watchman, who was also helping, and we went up to the third story, but were driven back by the flames, which had forced their way through the stairway, and were creeping along to the cells of the doomed inmates. We ran around to the other stairway to the new buildings in the performance at the Metropolitan Opera house west, and by that time some firemen had arrived. All the inmates had been gotten out evening he undertook to direct the rehearent of the second story, so that there remained of the Oratorio society. In the middle of his shout twenty-eight on the third floor, twenty rehearsal he was taken with a chill and was about twenty-eight on the third floor, twenty in cells and eight in the large common room

on the west end. of the cells were being smothered to death by

smoke, and blistered and burned by the flames. Their cries were heartrending. Some of them cursed and swore; others organized oratorio and symphony societies. laughed hideously, and others yelled with Latterly he has been engaged as musical pain, with such awful cries as would have appalled the hardest heart. The firemen, myself and a patient named Rafferty crawled on our hands and knees to such of the men as we could reach, and dragged out fourteen of could get them out of the building. roaring of the flames as they came to realize Schreder was going through this experien e the flames were extending to the main building. The following are the names of the ninetcen cells the occupants of in the ward near where the fire first started, all of whome are supposed to have been suffocated or burned to death with the exception of three rescued by the firemen; Frank D. Dechacon, aged 35; James McCoy, 40; John Lyden, 50; Isaac O'Neill, 35; Chas. Scott (colored), 32; John Dwyer, 40; James Burke, 57, (this man killed three inmates of the institution during the 22 years he was confined there and for 20 years his hands have been chained to his body); Thos. Rusk, 50; Michael Wroth, 36; Robert Cunningham. 45; Charles Nolenberger, Cunningham, 45; Charles Nolenberger, 60; Thomas Jones, 34; John Herriges, 48; John Kochler, 60; Thos. Smith, 38; Edward Murphy, 48; Charles O'Brien, 36; Philip Newburger, 60. Jacob Glassman was rescued by the watchman. The bodies of Dechacon, Wroth, Jones, Burk, Kochler, Her. riges, Scott, Lyden, Newburger and Nolanberger have been taken from the ruins and removed to the dead house by midnight. Four inmates of the cells in Ward M. were rescued by the police, one so badly burned that he died soon after. The flames are not

yet extinguished. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—This morning two more charred bodies were found in Ward No 2. They had been roasted beyond recognition. Several human forms can be seen in the burning wreck in the cellar. It is now thought that 28 inmates perished. A number of violent patients were locked in the cells on the third floor and could not be reached. Eight of them had been taken out dead and others unaccounted for. There seems to be no doubt that they are all lost. During the night many insane persons were found wandering in the city, some nearly naked. They were unable to understand the situation, and in some cases begged their capture not to throw them into the river. One came running down the street with a manacle attached to his wrists. He shricked and laughed as he struck right and left among the frightened people. It was found necessary to knock him down before he could be PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The search for

bodies continues. There appears to have been a great deal of trouble caused by rotten at the ruins, the craftiness of the insane people in secreting themselves, the promiscuous manner in which they are who have had them in charge, prevent an made a free port. A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

accurate estimate being made of the loss of life and property. A number of offers have been received by the guardians of the poor from various institutions in the state offering DELPHIA—TERRIBLE SCENES IN THE temporary refuge to the unfortunate paupers.

COREIDORS—THE STORY OF THE DIS- Nearly four hundred able-bodied male paupers were housed in the old Pennsylvania depot to day and made as comfortable as pos-PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—A fire broke sible. Another body was found in the ruins this afternoon, charred beyond recognition. The bodies recovered were placed in plain pine boxes and laid in rows in the dead house. Most of them were horribly mutilated and some were nothing but black shapeless masses. An inquest will be held next week.

COLOMBIA IN REBELLION.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY AFFECTED—A BRIT-ISH CONSUL IMPRISONED.

PANAMA, February 5 .- The country is in complete uproar. Communication with the interior is severed, and regarding the condition of affairs in Bogotaduring the past mouth nothing is known. Official bulletins claim that the government forces are everywhere triumphant, but they have not been confirmed. It is stated that many men have been killed on both sides. In Cauca the rebels hold the ports. A battle occurred at Sonso, in which they were successful. The losses were heavy. At Buenaventura the rebels imprisoned Otero, the English consul, and demanded a forced loan of \$50,000 from him. Two English men-of-war are there investigating the case. A majority of the population have gone to the interior. A detachment of national troops sent from the Isthmus are reported to have joined the revolutionists. Everything is quiet on the Isthmus, but the populace is disgusted at being impressed into military service. No vessels are allowed to leave Pananca for the Pacific ports of Colombia, and none are allowed to leave As sinwall for any of the Atlantic ports except Carthagena. This shows that the revolutioni is hold all the roads to the interior.

OBITUARIES.

Paris, Feb. 13.-Jules Louis Joseph Valles. the well known journalist, is dead, aged 52. B. B. Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, the

famous gun inventor, died here this morning. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Francis A. Drexel, senior of two brothers at the head of the famous Drexel banking house, of Philadelphia, New York, and Paris, died suddenly this atternoon at the age of 61. A cold contracted two weeksago developed into pleurisy; it was thought he was recovering until today, when a sudden effusion of water about

the heart proved fatal. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—Vice Admiral Henry Wolsey Bayfield died in Charlottetown yesterday, aged 90. He was well known as an able topographer, and had formerly done much work on the St. Lawrence and in Montreal and Quebec. He is famous as a naval topographer. He commanded the gun-boats on the Canadian lakes during the war of 1812, and afterwards surveyed lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, and the St. Lawrence through the Straits of Belle Isle to Lahrador, including Magdalen, Anticosti, Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Sable Islands. His charts published by the Admir alty are still the standard authority.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 .- Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the distinguished musician, died this afternoon, aged 53. The event was unexpected until an early hour this morning. On Monday evening Damrosch conducted the and seemed to be in his usual health. Next taken home. Pneumonia set in, but no unusual symptoms appeared until this morning when a sudden change for the worse occurred. About one o'clock this afternoon he dropped off into a sleep, in which he continued until two, when he died. Damrosch came to America in 1872; while in New York he director of the Metropolitan Opera house.

A VILLAGE ON FIRE.

CALEDONIA, Ont., February 14.—A fire broke out in a woodshed belonging to P them, eight alive, four suffocated and two so Dobereiner from a box of ashes about three horribly burned that they died before we o'clock this morning. It spread eastward through a wareroom of James Old, sr., occucould not see any of the men in the cells, but | pied by M. McConnell, agent for J. O Wis we could hear their horrible cries above the | ner, Son & Co., of Brantford, and through the livery stable of James Old, sr., and octhe fate that was in store for them. While cupied by Jas. Gardiner, V.S., to Josiah Corcoran's barber shop and residence; also from the wareroom southward through the stable of James Old, sr., which is occupied by Avery & Son, carriage makers, as a stable and wareroom, and thence through the shed of Wm. Old to Wm. Old's brick tin shop; westward it spread on to a large dwelling owned and partially occupied by P. Dohereiner as a photograph gallery and partly by D. Lannedy as a clothing house, and then to a brick building owned and partly occupied by Miss M. A. Wigg as a millinery and finey store, and partly by D. M. Turnbull at a jewellery store. Everything was saved except some lumber and a horse and colt of Avery & Son, and some machines of M. McConnell and J. O. Wisner, Son & Co. The losses are as foliows: -Miss Wigg, building \$1,500, insurance in Western \$1,000; P. Dobereiner, building \$2,500, no insurance; James Old, sr. building \$1,200, insurance in Western \$1,000; Josiah Corcoran, building \$1,800, insurance in the Phoenix of London \$900; M. McConnell, machines \$100, no insurance; J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., machines \$100, no insurance; very Son & Co., machines 5100, no insurance; very & Son, on horses and lumber \$1,000, no insurance; Wm. Old, building \$800 insurance iracity of London \$500; G. H. Garroch, building \$200, building pulled down to stop fire. It is. just twenty years ago to-day that the same block was burnt down,

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

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S LENTEN

PASTORAL. TORONTO, Feb. 16.-A pastoral letter from Archbishop Lynch was read in all the Roman Catholic churches here yesterday, referring to the carrying out of a recent order of the Italian Government, for the conversion of the property of the Propaganda. At Rome Catholics were urged to give generously to the funds of the propagands for missionery purposes. His Grace enclosed a letter from Cardinal Simeoni. Prefect of the Propaganda, making an appeal for generous contributions.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR ON THE ALERT. London, Feb. 16 .- Some excitement was created to-day, especially in commercial and financial circles, by the receipt of a despatch from Berlin, announcing that Russia, has hose and scarcity of water. The confusion ordered 2,000 Krupp guns for the purpose of strengthening her position in Central Asia.

The guns are to be of the largest pattern and evidently intended for service in fortresses. cared for and the utter weariness of all those It is also reported that Sebastopolisis to be IRISHE AND SCOTCH GAELIC.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A SCOTCH A CLERCYMAN MAND NOTED GAELIO SOHOLAR-MR. RUSSELL'S REPLY.

The following very interesting letter has just been received by Mr. T. O. Russell from a Scotch clergyman, and an eminent Gaelic scholar. Mr. Russell sent him the Gaelic poem, "Thoughts on Ireland," which appeared, in the Chicago Citizen of November 8, 1884; Mr. McKenzie sent it back with the following letter, and marked in it the differences between Irish and Scotch Gaelic. We print Mr. McKenzie's letter, and Mr. Russell's reply to it :

KINLOCHAWE, Scotland, 14th January, 1885.—Dear Sir: I duly received your last letter, which I sent lately to a friend in letter, which I sent tately to a friend in Inverness and which I hope will soon be published. I also received the copy of The Citizen which you sent me with the Gaelle poem in it which I now return corrected to Scotch Gaelic. The tirghradh (patriotism) breathing through the poem is probably the best part of it, and I like it well. The poetic vein is also creditable, and if sultivated might improve. My object in if cultivated might improve. My object in thus returning it is to show you how near we are to each other, and I am really ashamed for my own country that there has been so little intercourse in Gaelic between us and Ireland. Porhaps there was as much fault on the side of the Irish Celts.

ing the euphony or Celticism of your words. The most disagreeable words, or rather forms, you have is in the g before c as in the poem you sent me, and also n before tin several connections. The word acht, but, would do quite well without the tatall, and t at the end of long words ending in ch, would be quite as well written d, such as cumhachel (power) as we have it. But we do not quarrel with you about this last form. Any Gaelie reader would understand the one as well as the other. The form bh. fuil (is, are) instead of bheil is alsoun necessarily harsh. So in (in) instead of an or ann: "in" is the English

form, not the Gaelic. countries to nearer approach to each other Celtically, and keep them so.

The Iris Leabhar Gaodhalach ("Gaelic Journal") is utterly useless as a means of inter-communication between the two countries (Ireland and Scotland) even although it came since last summer, though I paid my sub-

Having published more in the Gaelic language myself than most Gaelic scholars, I feel more keenly, perhaps, about the language and its branches than our countrymen commonly do. I composed and published a short history of Scotland in Gaelic, of which I have some thoughts of sending you a copy. But your time seems so much occupied that perhaps you could not take time to glance over it.

There are a large number of Irish and Scotch Gaels in New York. Could you not (make an effort to form a genuine Celtic society there which could maintain a small quarterly paper, price one cent, wholly in dynasty; but a still graver danger, they saw Gaelic, to discuss the merits of its various that there were in a neighboring country cognates. I remain, dear sir, yours truly. A. McKenzie.

MR. RUSSELL'S REPLY. The following is Mr. Russell's reply to the

above:

authorship of the Gaelic poem 1 sent you, "Thoughts of Ireland." I am not its author, and would be wholly unable to write any thing so good. It was written by a young man from the county Donegal; he belongs to one of the Gaelic schools in New York.

I am very much obliged to you for having marked all the differences that exist in the poem in question between the Scotch and Irish idioms. Some of these are so slight that they are hardly worthwhile mentioning. For instance, it makes no difference at all in writing Gaelic whether you use d or t final in such words as acht, cumhacht, etc., or whether go is spelled with a n or an o. In old Gaelic one broad vowel was written for another, and one slender vowel for another, almost at discretion. English or none of the modern languages admits of this, but even modern Gaelic does; and very often d and g, when aspirated or suppressed and occurring in the middle of words, may be written indiscriminately one for the other; so can b and m under similar circumstances; ged is never use for "although" in any part of Ireland, and I do not remember to have seen it in any old MS. It is always gidh or gedh with us. It may, however, occur in old writings. As to bh-fuil and fuil (is, am, are) the old form was invaisably fil, and it was never eclipsed in the old books. It was also feeling of great disappointment owing to the filth. used in an assertive or relative sense which evident reluctance exhibited by Highwould seem very strange to a modern Gaelic landers to take any interest in the matwould seem very strange to a modern Gaelic landers to take any interest in the matter. Nothing can show either the coldis in the house;" in modern Gaelic, An fear ness of the Highlanders about the welfare of ata san tigh, or teach. As for the preposi- their mother tongue, or their dislike of the tion ann (in), that is the form mostly used in Irish more than the fact that in spite of Irish Gaelic; but latterly it is giving place there being so many Irish Gaelic schools in to in, which is certainly the more correct as the Eastern cities, not a Highlander has ever a vowel when it would be written in.

really in earnest about fixing the orthogra- can express to find a learned man like you phy of their language, they will have to taking such an bonest interest in the matter, adopt, as fir as possible, the system employ and only wish there were more men like you in ed in ancient times when the language was the Highlands. Very truly and respectfully at its best, making allowance, of course, for what was evidently understood but not always expressed. I pointed out to you in a previous latter, that although colipses of consonants by consonants was not expressed in very ancient Gaelic, it was undoubtedly understood, and mentioned a passage in your own "Book of Dier," the oldest Scotch MS. I believe in existence, where na gleirach was written by mistake for na cleirach, or as it would be in modern Gwlic na a cleirach (of the clergy). The scribe by mistake wrote the phrase as he would pronounce it. It may be interesting to Galic scholars and learners who have not had an opportunity of reading our very ancient MSS to know that b, d, gand m were always written without any aspiration mark whatever over them, and without an h after them. That by no means proves that they were always sounded. It viz., that no means are known equal to Hollomerely shows that in Gelic like in all lan way's remedies, for curing bad legs, sores, guages manuscripts of which exist that were written before the art of printing was discovered, a great deal is left to be understood. The Codex Siniaticus, believed to be the oldest these infirmities quickly is of primary impor-Greek version of the New Testament in existence, not only has no accent or aspiration marks of any kind in it, but has not even any separation between the words, all is ment and Pills, which heal the sores and ex-

modern Greek scholars.

I am now coming to the most important,

Scotohman, much less to you, who have such an honest and disinterested desire to promote the welfare of your mother tougue. I have more than once acqueed your countrymen of having wilfully and with malice prepense, distorted Scotch Gaelic, for no other purpose than to make it different from Irish. I do not by any means hold the present race of Scotchmen culpable, for what their fathers have done, for there probably are very few of them who know it. I was the first Irishman that discovered it, and I have no doubt that it will be new to almost every Scotchman alive. I will now give the reasons as concisely as possible why I believe modern

Scotch Gaelic to be an artificially distorted language, and why the distortion was made. First, there is not a single printed book of Scotch Gaelic in existence older than about the time of the Pretender. There is a book of hymns in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, printed for the Synod of Argyle by James Duncan, Glasgow, in the year 1738, and it differs in no way from Irish. The first book ever printed in Gaelic was John Knox's Liturgy, translated by Bishop Carsewell, and printed in Edinburgh in 1567, and it differs in no way from Irish. The Dean of Lismore's poems, written phonetically, and without any attempt at correct Gaelic orthography, about the middle of the fifteenth century, can only be interpreted through the medium of Irish. Eclipses of consonants by consonants occurs in them as far as it can be conveyed to the ear by an attempted system Your way of writing Irish is more in my of phonetic spelling; and Dr. McLaughlin, own than anything I have seen. But you might come nearer without in the least affect.

Scotch Gaelic, was guilty of suppressio veri, or ing the application of Chickens and Company of Chickens and Chickens and Company of Chickens and Chicken he knew nothing at all about Irish Gaelic. That he is ignorant of Irish can hardly be

possible.
Second, Scotch Highlanders do not speak the Gaelic of modern Scotch Gaelic books. I have repeatedly asked Highlanders to say the "City of the Kings" in their Gaelic, and they invariably said Cathair na righ and not nan righ. For the "Well of the Heads" they say tobar na y ceann, and not nan ceann, as the phrase would be written in modern Scotch Gaelic books. I heard a Cana-dian Highlander who could not read Gaelic, and who spoke the language as stead of an or ann: "In is the English he had heard it from his fellow countrymen, rm, not the Gaelic.

But if we were in the habit of changing say nith se bainne "he makes milk," and not leas in both our dialects. I have not any nith eas the pronoun would now be written ideas in both our dialects, I have not any doubt we would soon come to understand in Scotch Gaelic. A Highlander once asked in Scotch Gaelic. A Highlander once asked each other thoroughly. I would be most me, Ar chualais an maidheacht? "Did you willing to promote any possible plan which would have the effect of bringing the two countries to nearest any sould be any Scotch Gaelic book in the world. It is the synthetic form, second person, past tense of the verb cluinim, I hear, and is quite correct as far as the verbal form goes, and very

common in Irish. Third, if modern Scotch Gaelic did not have a spurious origin, it would remain fixed, ont regularly. I have not seen a copy of it or nearly so, in its orthography; but by referring to the first Scotch Guelic testament published about 1770, you will find that modern Scotch Gaelic is no more like it than it is like the Irish testament.

The foregoing are my principal reasons for thinking that modern Scotch Gaelic is an artificially distorted language, and I will tell you to the best of my belief why the distortion was attempted; but first permit me to say that I am in no way biased either by

polemics or politics. It seems that the British government were thoroughly frightened by Charles Stuart's re-bellion; they saw that twenty thousand half armed Highlanders had come pretty near up-setting the British empire and destroying a between three and four millions of the same race that had taken up arms for the Pretender. Both peoples spoke the same language, possessed the same literature, traditions and politics, and if some division were not made between them they would be an was the best course to pursue to put a barrier and the language common to both was tampered with in Scotland, and-pardon the strong expression—turned into a distorted jargon. The design succeeded only too well, for two peoples that had from remote antiquity been so kindly affected towards each other, ended by becoming bitter enemies.

El do not blame modern Scotch Gaels for what their forefathers did. I sincerely hope

to see Highlanders and Irishmen working lovingly and patriotically together for the preservation of their glorious inheritancetheir ancient and expressive language and their divinely beautiful music. Mutual concessions will have to be made. Half a dozen patriotic and scholarly men from the two countries could arrange all linguistic differences between them, and once more bind the Gaels of Scotland and Ireland together by bringing their dialects to a common written

The Irish have made many attempts during the last seven years to awaken interest among the Scotch about bringing the two dialects to a common written standard; but I am sorry to say that the Scorch Gaels could not be made to take any stops in the matter. ness of the Highlanders about the welfare of it more nearly resombles the ancient form yet visited one of them to my knowledge. It which was sines, invariably i, except before is needless to say that any Highlander that would visit them would be most heartily wel-If the Garls of Scotland and Ireland are council. I therefore am more pleased than I yours,

T. O. RUSSELL.

-The chance concections of ignorant men have sometimes brought disrepute not only on their own worthless medicines that deserve no credit, but sometimes, with much injustice, on really reliable preparations. Ladies should not hesitate about Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for this remedy has been tried, proven and praised for years.

In Dakota on a frosty day a conversation can be carried on with perfect case between

persons a mile apart. Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for more than forty yearswounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all cases where the skin is broken. To cure tance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready written in a solid block, to the terror of pel their cause. In the very worst cases the modern Greek scholars.

Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect oure, after every other means has failed of interesting, and I fear sore part of my letter. giving any relief. Desperate cases best dis-I by no means desire to give offence to any play its virtues.

WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

- KIBEKAN

General Earle Killed.

A HARD WON FIGHT.

Two officers killed in succession— The fight described—The Arabs desperate bravery.

Further Particulars of the Battle—Gordon's Death Described by an Arable Document -General Wood to Succeed Earle-Reported Storming of Metemuch.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Standard's correspondent with General Earle's column sends the following despatch, dated Dulka Island, Tuesday:—The British troops advanced to attack the enemy, who held a strong position on the hills. After some fighting the enemy was completely surrounded. Finding it impossible to dislodge the rebels from their fortified position, General Earle ordered the troops to charge. General Earle was killed while leading the charge. The Black Watch regiment captured the position at the point of the bayonet, the cavalry taking possession of the enemy's camp. Gen. Brackenbury, upon the fall of Genral Earle, assumed com-mand and ordered the remaining positions of the enemy to be stormed. The troops acted promptly, made a gallant attack and soon captured all the enemy's posts. Marching in two parallel columns, two companies of the South Stafford regiment and two guns occupied ground directly in front of the enemy to attract their attention. At eight o'clock our guns opened the attack, and for some time a desultory fire was maintained. Meantime the main body of our troops was advancing steadily over almost impracticable ground, pushing the enemy before them and seizing each successive ridge by a short determined rush. The forward movement was continued until the advanced troops reached the right rear of the enemy, which rested on the river. This completed a movement, whereby the rebels were sur-rounded. The enemy's position was a very strong one. It was on rocky, broken ground and was strengthener by loopholed walls from which they maintained a heavy and well directed fire

Later-General Earle was killed on Tuesday during the storming of the enemy's position at Birti. A GALLANT ACTION,

LONDON, Feb. 12.-Wolseley telegraphs

from Korti as follows:--"Gen. Brackenbury, who took command of the forces advancing up the Nile when Earle fell, says:—Sent from Dulka Island, about 70 miles above Merawi, the following report of the recent engagement. The attack was well planned and gallantly executed. Our expectation is that the effect of the battle will be to open a way to Berber without further fighting, The rebels held the high ridge of the razor-backed hills with some advanced koppies infront close to the river. Six companies of the South Staffordshire regiment marched around the high ridge of hillsentirely turning the enemy's position, which was attacked from the rear. The number of the enemy was not great, but their position was ex-tremely strong and difficult of access, and TO REV. A. McKenzie, Kinlochawe, scotlash — Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th inst. was so very interesting that I have taken the liberty of publishing it in this day's issue of The True Witness.

Into made between them they would be an everlasting menace, not only to the nation's they fought with most determined bravery. The Black Watch advanced over the rocks taken the liberty of publishing it in this day's issue of The True Witness.

Into Rev. A. McKenzie, Kinlochawe, not only to the nation's they fought with most determined bravery. The Black Watch advanced over the rocks that they enough the confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel gave an inkling of what was the best course to pursue to put a barrier manner possible, and after they had You seem to be under a mistake about the between the two branches of the same people, and after they had driven off the Gaelle neem I sant you the porition under a heavy fire. Earle was among the foremost in this attack, and to the deep sorrow of every officer and man in the force he was killed just as the summit of the first koppie was reached. At the same time six companies of the Staffordshire regiment went to the attack of the high ridges, the way to which lay over the most difficult ground possible. In this attack the gallant commanding officer Lieut .. Col. Eyre was killed. Meanwhile the 19th Hussars had captured the enemy's camp and our success was complete. Ten of the enemy's standards fell into our hands. The enemy's losses were great and their dead lie thick among the rocks and in the open space where they

tried to rush through our advancing force

when they found themselves surrounded.

Scarcely any of the enemy can have escaped. Besides Earle, who was killed by a bullet fired from a small hut, and Lieut.-Col.

Eyre, the British slain numbered Licut.

and file. Four officers and 42 men were

wounded. These have been brought to

Dulka Island. I shall continue to advance

by the river at daylight (February 11th), and

endeavor to carry out your instructions to Earle, with which I am fully acquainted,"

Coveney and nine men of the rank

IN DOUBT YET. LONDON, Feb. 12 .- Wolseley telegraphs again that no reliable particulars about the fate of Gordon have yet been received. He assures the ministry that the press reports have all been based on rumors collected by Wilson's party upon their return down the Nile. The Mudir of Dongola and all the natives thereabouts persist in the belief that Khartoum has not yet fallen. Wilson, how-ever, is positive that there can be fittle or no doubt on this point. Wolseley hopes to receive in a few days specific and reliable information concerning the situation at Khar-toum from trusty spies. Wolseley believes there will be no more fighting along the Nile until Brackenbury reaches Berber.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12. - The Times London special says the activity and excitement in military circles are immense. Military critics are gloomy over the two grave features of the new policy. One of these is that the summer campaign has been decided on, and this promises frighful losses, both from the nature of the climate and the battles that will be fought. The other is that Gen. Roberts has been again shelved by the partisan bigotry that exists in the Cabinet, and the command given to Gen. Graham. Roberts' appointment would have inspired universal trust. It is known that Wo seley accepted certain conditions from the Cabinet which he himself believed to be dangerous in his eagerness to prevent the choice of Roberts for the original expedition. There is no doubt that four-fifths of the English people are blindly insistent on smashing the Mahdi at whatever cost. The Bishop of Liverpool has caused a sensation by declaring that God is punishing the nation for its errors by filling the minds of its rulers with folly. In the terrible stress of national bereavement and peril the feeling of contemptuous anger is general over the fact that the Queen is preparing for the lachrymose anniversary celebration of the Duke of Albany's death, and for a

LONDON, February 12 -The following additional particulars are given by the standard's correspondent of General Earle's capture of Birti After the British had completely surrounded the enemy's position on Tuesday morning General Earle commanded the Black Watch regiment to carry the works at the point of the bayonet. The regiment responded gallantly, and, the cheers of the men mingling with the wild slogan of the forming advanced to meet the foreign among bagpipes, advanced to meet the fee, in a man-ner which called forth the warm commendations of their general. From loopholes in their works the enemy's riflemen kept up a continuous fire; but the Highlanders never faltered. Steadily advancing, with a valor the Arabs could not withstand, they scaled the difficult rocks in their path, and drove the rebels from their shelter at the bayonet's point. It was at this juncture that Earle fell, just as he was leading his men to victory. Meantime the cavalry had pushed beyond the scene of the conflict and captured the enemy's camp, three miles below. This manwavre was accomplished before the Black Watch had carried the main position. While the main attack was being delivered two companies of the South Staffordshire regiment were directed to seize a high rocky hill, which the Arab riflemen were stoutly defending. The British sprang boldly to the work, but the enemy clung desperately to their position, and disputed the ground inch by inch. The Staffordshire men finally drove them from the hill, and this brought the battle of El Kibekan to a close. From the first to the last it was gallantly contested. The Arabs belonged to the Monassir and Robatal tribes. With them were a number of dervishes from Berber. It is impossible to judge of the number of the enemy, owing to their extended position and the rocky nature of the ground they occupied. The corpses of the rebels lie in heaps upon the ridges from which the enemy was driven. Their leader, who was from Berber, and several Emirs were killed. The number who escaped from the field must have been very small. Half a battalion of the Black Watcu regiment will remain in the enemy's position. The wounded have been brought into the camp and everything possible is being done for them. The main body of our forces will advance on Wednesday, some miles further up the river. The guns spiked by Col. Stewart when he was forced to abandon the steamer Abbas were found buried at Birti.
A despatch dated "In the field," February

12th, states 600 Arabs were killed in Tuesday's fight above Dulka Island.

London, February 13 .- A Dulka island despatch says the cavalry, half of the Cornwall regiment and the Egyptian camel corps advanced three miles on Wednesday, and occupied a strong position pending the arrival of the remainder of the column. The enemy are massed at Berber. It is believed General Wood will succeed Earle.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF METEMNEH.

London, Feb. 12.-A rumor comes from Korti that Col. Buller attacked the Arabs entrenched at Metemneh on Tuesday and carried the position by assault. No official confirmation has been received as yet. Gen. Wolse-ley has ordered Col. Buller, commander at Gubat. to send steamers up the Nile on a reconnaissance towards Khartoum. Spies left Gakdul on Monday for Omdurrman to ascertain the fate of Gordon.

KORTI, Feb. 13 .- A convoy of British wounded, consisting of nine officers and thirtynine men arrived to day from Gakdul. They

bore the journey well. GORDON'S DEATH CONFIRMED. Gen. Brackenbury telegraphs under date of Kerbekan, February 11th, the translation of an Arabic document found near the camp deserted by the rebels on Tuesday. It is from the governor of Berber to his faithful followers. The document commences "In the name of God," etc., and continues, "To-day, after midday prayer, I received a letter from the faithful Kholifa Abdullah Eden Mohamon Monday, the ninth rabi, 1302, on the side of Elhacui in the following manner:—El Mahdi prayed and blessed the ttroops, who med, in which he says Khartoum was taken then advanced against the fortifications. They entered Khartoum in a quarter of an hour, killed the traitor Gordon and captured his steamers and boats. God has made him glorious. Be grateful. Thank and praise God for his unspeakable mercy. I announce it to you." (The "Ninth Rabi" corresponds to January 26th, European style.) The foregoing confirms the previous report that Gordon was killed.

Lieut. Col. Eyre, of the South Staffordshire regiment, entered the army in August, 1854. He received his majority in 1876, and became lieutenant colonel in July, 1881. He served with the South Steffordshire (then the says if no reply is received by February 11th, 38th) regiment, through the Crimean cam the executive committee will declare 38th) regiment, through the Crimean campaign, including the siege of Sebastopol. He was also engaged in the Indian campaign, at

Black Watch in the second phase of the Ashantee war in 1874, being present at the battle of Amsaful, the capture and destruction of the town of Racquah, the battle of Ordahsu and finally the capture of Coomassie, was favorably mentioned in the despatches and awarded a medal with a clasp.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion on the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections.

In Wyoming Territory, an ordinarily healthful region, there is one doctor in every thirty inbabitants.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: was cured of chronic bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

The snowfall on the Italian Alps this winter has thus far been the heaviest within the memory of man.

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

A French scientist has writen a pamphlet which proves theoretically that the future man will have a large brain, but no natural teeth.

Puny, sickly, fretful children are very trying to the patience of all who have the care of them, and in the majority of cases the fretfulness arises from a weak and emaci ated condition of the body, caused by the ashes, and the State begins to hear questions. drain on the constitution during the period of | in Parliament, and then possibly some of the

LIVE STOCK VALUES.

In Thibet one woman may have two, three, or even four husbands, but never more than the last number.

National Pills purify the blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Two centuries ago two cousins in the May-hew family, of Massachussetts, were married, and from them can be traced a hereditary line of deaf mutes.

caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the

vorce in France. Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there any thing more delightful than getting rid of it? Helloway's Corn Cure will do it.

Helloway's Corn Cure will do it. A violin played near a flock of geese will most invariably start them into a grand march about a circle.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists. In Germany it requires twenty six years

study for a man to become a physician recognized in official circles.

Destroy the Worms or they will destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

ESTIMATES FOR 1885.

TORONTO, February 12.-In the house today the following bills were introduced and read a first time: -To incorporate the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company; to amend the municipal act; to consolidate the separate school act; to give the Toronto Baptist College power to confer degrees. The public accounts for 1884, and the estimates for 1885 were laid on the table.

The following is a summary of the esti-

mated expenditure of the province	for the
year :	
Civil government\$	181,337
Legislation	120,550
Administration of justice	325,020
Education	517,119
Public institutions, maintenance	608,180
Immigration	19,900
Agriculture, arts, literary and	
scientific institutions	151,870
Hospitals and charities	96,420
Maintenance and repairs of govern-	
ment and departmental build-	
ings	4 5,3 6 5
Public buildings, repairs	22,845
Do, capital account	157,487
Public works, repairs	17,400
Do. capital account	30,723
Colonization roads, capital account	97,400
Charges on crown lands	91,400
Refund account	22,802
Miscellaneous expenditure	66,822
Unforeseen and unprovided	50,000

Total amount of the estimates....\$2,616,643 Mr. Badgerow moved for a return of the text books authorized for use in the public schools, samples to be laid on the table of the

house. Carried. After a passage of arms between the government and opposition leaders regarding the delay in business, the delivery of the budget

MASONIC MUMMERY.

SOME OF THE DRIVELLINGS OF THE ORDER -THEIR INITIATION OATH.

PARIS, Feb. 12.-The ex-Prefect of Police, Andrieux, recently published a partial expose of the secrets of Masonry. He has received a communication from the lodge in which he was initiated charging him with violating his Masonic oath and demanding to know whether he has any observation to make concerning the crime of which he is accused. The letter whether the penalty shall be pro-nounced. Andrieux in reply says:— "You pretend that I have violated the oath, the assault and capture of Meeanginge, stege and capture of Lucknow, and the affairs of Barree and Nugger, receiving likewise for these services a medal and clasp.

Lieut-Colonel Coveney served with the lieut-followed from the services and my swear never to reveal the mysteries of Freemasonry under the penalty of having my head cut off, my tongue torn cut and my body cast into the sea where it will be for ever rolled by the ebb and flow of the tide. Permit me to observe that the oath, like a confession, is indivisible—if the first part of your formula is serious, the second part is also. If you talk about the ebb and flow of the tide merely to mock and poke fun at Masons there is no reason why I should not also noke fun when I talk about your mysteries. I shall not reveal anything, but if I should see fit to reveal anything you should, if your arrangement is serious, submit me to the tor-ture above described. Are you prepared to do so?" The Freemasous regard this as an open defiance. It has caused a great sensa-

> LONDON TRUTHS BOLD OPINION. London, Feb. 12.—Mr. Labouchère says in to-day's Truth: -"I see it stated in the papers that Mr. Davitt, at his hotel

> in Rome the other day, was requested to dine in his own rooms and keep away from the table d'hôte, which is frequented by the English ari-tocracy. This must have been a dreadful blow to Davitt, but I dare say he dired better at the other hotel to which he betook himself than some of his persecutors are likely to do a few years hence it the ball which he set rolling runs on at its present pace much longer, and it certainly

> shows no signs of stopping just yet."
>
> Truth, commenting on the suppression of the Wexford Irish National League meeting, says :-- " While the rulers of Ireland act thus they must not object to be reminded, in the words of Grattan, 'However they may talk plausibly on the subject of public tranquillity, they are in fact ringleaders of sedition placed

in authority.'"

Truth boldly and sensibly says:—"Our occupation of Egypt means what it always has meant—that we are to maintain an army there to see that Shylock gets his pound of

visit to Darmstadt to lavish on a beggarly teething, or the rapid growth of childhood, truth may come out as to the disaster and the German prince the attentions and familiaring in such cases give Bobinson's Phosbad outlook, now locked out by Lord Wolse-ties which are never permitted to her own phorized Emulsion, according to ley's press censorship and the War Office apsubjects.

| Prehension of the taxpayers' inquisitiveness.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The department of agriculture reports the average value of horses at \$73.70, mules \$82.38; cows \$23.70, other cattle \$23, sheep \$2.14, swine admits that St. Jacob's Oil, the conqueror of \$5. The total value of cattle aggregates, pain, is the best cure they have ever used, \$1,107,000,000, and of all domestic animals, farm and ranche \$2,456,000,000.

The humble bee molts at least ten times before arriving at the winged state.

THE RECORD OF THE FAIRS. The superiority of Wells, Bichardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color over all others made is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Fairs. The test of practical use is what tells the story, and the great value of the premiums given by the Agricul-Much distress and sickness in children is tural Fairs lies in the fact, that the judges in these cases are regular farmers, who know Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause.

**

Drunkenness in either the husband or wife butter Color, which has taken first premium at all fairs where exhibited, is put up in a removed in Proceed. vegetable oil so prepared that it cannot be ome rancid, a most important property, the lack of which is fatal to so many of the Butter Colors offered for sale. It does not color the butter-milk; it imparts a bright natural color, which is unattained by many others; and being the strongest is the cheapest Color in the market.

Esquimaux dogs will draw a sledge a dis-tance of sixty miles a day.

A PECK OF PEAS (P's).

Here are a Peck of Peas, sweet Peas, if you will. Perseverance, Patience, Promptness, Proficiency, Push and Politeness. Add to these Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and you will get well through the world without much trouble. The Pellets prevent constipation and surplus of bile which lead to many different complaints. Enclosed in glass, always fresh, encirely vegetable, prompt, and perfectly harmless. Any druggist.

The finest wines are made from the grapes that are grown at the highest elevation.

FORTUNES AS PRIZES WON AND PAID.

For account of Thomas M. Thornton, of Shelbyville, Ill., there has been collected \$75,000 for the first capital prize in January Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. Daniel Shutt, of Chicago, a visitor at the Exposition, was the winner of one-fifth of the second capital prize of \$25,000 in the same drawing, which also resulted in an equal prize collected for account of winner by W. Rolling, of the State National Bank, of New Orleans. The winning parties have all been paid in full, and should be very happy about their good fortune.—New Orleans Picayone,



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowainess, Distress after esting, Pain in the Side, &c. White their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

SICK

Beadache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

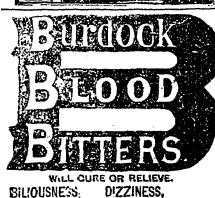
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly regetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visit at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. **Mew York City.**





BILLOUSNESS: DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

DROPSY. FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. APPOITY OF THE STOMACH **DRYNESS**

OF THE SKIN. And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Terresto

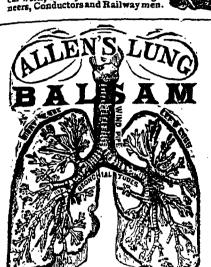


FREEMAN'S FORM POWDERS.

are pleasant to take. Contain their own regetive. Is a mile, sure, and effectual Contract of worms in Chit. ou or adults.

V. SH'A 57 157 "EVERYTHING FAR GARDEN." Fall of reliable Cultural Directions, containing Three Colored Plates and embracing everything New and Series and Platts, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (seems). To contamers of last season, sent free without application. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.





STRICTLY PURE

HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE. In Consumptive Cases

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with.

There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal. It contains no OPIUM in any form. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED.)

SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 62

Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Frac-tions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRINKS

9 Approximation Prizes of \$750...... 6,750

the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, 27 4 New Orleans, La,

120 ... 400 — 48,000 7,750 ... 200 — 1,550,000 Together 7,900 premiums, amounting to 2,189, 000 Florins. The next Redemption takes

N.B.—In writin please state that you saw this in the Taus Witness 25 tf

MENEELY & COMPANY

1,967 Prizes, amounting to

do do 500...... do do 250.....

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Local legislature, at its next Sessien, praying that lenry A. Germain, student-at-law, whose last latron is dead, be relieved from the obligation a proving, according to law, the last 18 months this clerkship.

Montreal, 27th January, 1885. 25-5



R. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, the E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Theathert, a granteed specific for flysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, its. Nervous New algia, Headache, Nervous Prostration had by the use of alcohol or tobacco. Wakefulness, natal Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in sanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Pre-ture Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either the Each hox contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 lon, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on wint of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

ceure any ease. With each order received by us for a boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the archaser our written guarantee to refund the money if etreatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by JOHN C. WEST & CO., \$1 and \$3 King reet (East), Toronto, Ont.

DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS,

McCormick Blook, Chicago, Ill R. KANNON

C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph freet, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who was homes. Work sent by mail.No cansassing. Address with stamp Crown MT'g. Co., 294 Vine St., Cirilio.

OHNSTON'S DESICCATED OYSTER

For making Oyster Soup, Oyster Omelets, ester Patties, &c. This entirely new and elicious preparation is one of the best and most eful delicacies ever introduced. It can always the kept in the house, and an Oyster Stew or yster Omelet made in a few minutes. Full rections for use enclosed in each package. A ngle packet contains sufficient to make six and plates of splendid Oyster Soup. If put in dry place it will not injure by keeping. Manujood plates of splendid Oyster Soup.

Adry place it will not injure by keeping. Manufactured by THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF COMPANY. Office: 27 St. Peter Street, Monval. ATAsk your Grocer for it.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King street West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements fo this Paper.



HENRY MCSHANE & CO,

WORK FOR ALL! \$5 to \$8 per day easily made. Costly out FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY, Au-26-4-eow

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 101. wife of Jacob Silverstone, duly authorized a ester Tajustice, against said Jacob Silverstone, her hus-

26-5 Attorn. Montreal, 27th Jan., 1885. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 406.
Dame Emelienne Adam, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adelard Champoux, innkeeper, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

LECLAIR & ALLARD.

26.5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montr al. Jan. 30, 1885.

ATOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for an Act incorporating "Le Club de Raquettes le Canadien de Montreal."

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame. Ellen Ryan has this day instituted an action for



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the UANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1885—Winter Arrangements—1885

time on record.

Lucerne.....2,200 Capt W S Main. Newfoundland.1,500 Capt C Mylins. Acadian 1,350 Capt F McGrath

and, are intended to be dispatched, PROM HATTEAN

FROM HAMPAR:
Circassian Saturday, Jan. 10
Caspian Saturday, 17
Sardinian Saturday, " 24
Parisian
Sarmatian Saturday, Feb. 7
Polynesian Saturday, "14
Circussian Saturday. 21
Caspian Saturday, " 28
Sardinian Saturday, Mch. 7
At TWO o'clock P.M
or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway
train from the West.

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 \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

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

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDHIP OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THURS GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C. THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, CESDAY, March 19th, 1885—178th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL DIDILOR.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 GAPITAL PRIZE. \$75,000

1 do do 25,000

1 un do 10,000

2 PRIZES OF 6000 12,000

5 do 2000 10,000

10 do 1000 10,000

20 do 500 10,000

100 do 200 20,000

300 do 100 30,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 ADMONITMENTAL PLIZES 5500 45,750 Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

Rates of Passage from Montreal viu Portland:

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE .-- The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line, from Halifax to Liverpoot, via St. John's, Nfld., are intended to be de-

FROM HALIFAX: Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's Cabin\$20.00 | Intermediate...\$15.00 Steerage......\$6.00

Siberian about Jan. 6
Scandinavian "18
Carthagenian "Feb. 3 FROM PORTLAND.

WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL Favorably known to the public mace 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells: also, Chirles and Po Hanoverianabout Jan, 17 WITH FIVE DOLLARS

FOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be lespatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow— Imperial Austrian Government Bond. ISSUE OF 1864. FROM PHILADELPHIA: These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest

450,000 60,000 30,000 30,000 12,000 9,000

\$265,500

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY. until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond Must draw one of the following premiums, as there

the Agents of the above named Railways.

86 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

STATE OF THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE DYSPEPSIA, Loss of appetite,

Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness. Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases **instantaneous.** Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE

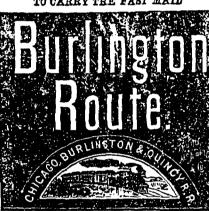
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHELE.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL

Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

DOWNS' ELIXIR



GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, Through the Heart of the Continent by wav of Pacific Junction or Onisha to

DENVER,
IT VIA KARSAS City and Atchison to Denver, connecting in Union Depots at Karsas City, Atchison,
Omsha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO, and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to

And all points in the South-West TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS

Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Grent Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Ralfroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-ton Territory. It is known as the great TH ROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the

Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all clusses of Truvel. Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Rati-road Coupon Ticket Oilless in the United States and

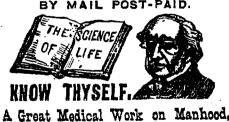
road Coupon Manager.
Canada.
T.J. POTTER,
PERCEVAL LOWELL,
Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago.
JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Enstern Ag't,
317 Broadway, New York, and
306 Washington St., Boston.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON Conn., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name onf or

I have a positive remedy for the above discose; by its in the assets of the worst kind and of long is small; have been curred. Indeed, so strong is my laith in its efficact that I will send TWO BOTTLES FIEE, together with a VAI UABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give or press & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOUCH, and Board S. W.

ABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give excess & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLUCUM, 181 Pearl St. N. Y

266TH CONTION, PRICE CONLY \$1



A Great Medical Work on Mannood,

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all neute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician, 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full zilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for natruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, and instructor or clargement.—Argument.

There is no memory whether youth, parent, guardian; instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physical participants of the consulted of the skill of all other physical participants. Such treated success that have baffled the skill of all other physical fully without an instance of failure, THYSELF and Sale and sale and or success that have been the hours and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physical fully aspecialty. Such treated success that have been the skill of all other physical fully aspecialty. Such treated success that have been the hours and of skin Disease, it has never been kn n to fail.

Both ruis and Ointment are sold at Professer Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s.) I describe the skill of all other physical fully between the hours and obstinate diseases.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above addres, daily between the hours 11 and 4 orby

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. "Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

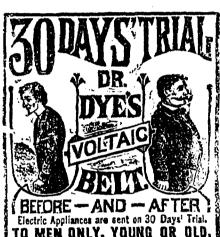
391 & BUSHELS OF PER ACRE, raised of our new GREEN MOUNTAIN POTATO, Send for history, description and foll particulars. A Wonderful tion and full particulars. A Wonderful Variety Enormously Productive, Perfect in Form, Color and Table Qualities. (2-17 Will PAY YOU! OUR SUPERB SEED CATALOGUE mbraces all kinds of seeds. Each variety 1 stly reported, colored prices. Inducements to gardener. A.EVERITT & CO. Seeds men, Box 4c, Watson o. Fa.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bel' Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free

CLINTON H. MENEELY HELL COMPANY TROY N. Y.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.



TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, WIIO are suffering from Nervous Debility,
Lost Vitality, Lack of Nerve Force and
Vicor, Wasting Wreaknesses, and all those disease
of a Prisonal Nature resulting from Abbers and
Other Causes. Specily relief and complete restoration of Health, Vicos and Manicon Guaranter.
The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century,
Send at once for Illustrated Famphic free. Address. VOLTAID BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

THE SUCKEYS SELL COURSES.

\$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Fills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Fills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists, Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., Si and S3 King Street(East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICL OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

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

ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIV 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 Healing Properties:

, FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually ruboed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings,
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism,
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
been kn uto fail.

Both Ture and Cintment are sold at Professor

The symptoms are moisture, ike perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, 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. Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure

TEA DRINKING IN RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11. - Everybody drinks tea in this country. It is the national beverage. The noble has it in his palace. The driver of the droschki and the artisan it have in the humble tea sheds erected in the streets. I have seen a poor fellow, unable to afford the extra copeck to have his cup of tea sweetened, take a lump of sugar out of his pocket and touch his tongue with it before each sip. I have seen noblemen and women, each sip. I have seen noblemen and women, with no more gusto, taking their tea out of Sovres cups that cost a peasant's life earnings. It can then be imagined that the action of the Minister of Finance in deciding to increase the duty on tea is received with anything but agreeable sensations. The increase is subtreen corrects (thirteen corrects) a provider of the corrects of the correct of the corrects of the correct of the eighteen copecks (thirteen cents) a pound, levied on all tea brought into the country by sea. The worst of the tax is that it falls exclusively on the poor, as the richer classes use tea that has been brought overland. The tax is a cruel one.

EFFS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING—" 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 Havored 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 to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th as if 1th) by grocers, tabelled, "James Epps & Co., Homosopathic hemists, London, Eugla EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING hemists, London, Engla

ZOLA'S IMMORAL NOVELS.

Paris, Feb. 11 .- It is learned here that the Bishop of Madrid has forbidden members of his church to read the works of Zola, under the penalty of excommunication. Taste for "naturalism" in fiction has undergone a great change in this city. Zola has fallen into disfavour to such an extent that his last novel, Germinat, has fallen flat. The dis-gusting and filthy details of Zola's writings have worked their own cure. They are too gross to find continued favour even in Parisian taste, and high-flavoured literary viunds are not too squeamishly rejected by the fachionable readers of this capital.

Young Ment-Read This.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-VOLTAGE BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANces on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralga, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and man-hood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 226

THE FIRST OFFER.
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.-The World's Washington despatch says: It is stated that Bayard last evening received a communication from Cleveland tendering him the office of Secretary of State. This is the first absolute office that has been offered to any one. The impression is that Bayard will accept.

VISIT THE ROYAL. 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 desirous 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 Messrs. 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

WALES'S VALUABLE BODY. New York, Feb. 11.—Rossa's paper offers \$10,000 for the body of the Prince of Wales,

How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

HIS STATE KICKS. TOPEKA, Feb. 11.—Both branches of the legislature have adopted resolutions severely censuring Frank Bacon, commissioner for the State of Kansas at the New Orleans exposition, who joined with the other commissiorers in extending to Jefferson Davis an invitation to participate in the excursion for the reception of the Liberty bell.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons 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 affect the health. Nothing so suddenly ob structs the perspiration as sudden tran sitions from heat to cold. Hear rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what ommonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptiv Syrup

The camphor laurel, a native of China, and the tree from which most of the camphor of commerce is obtained, has been successfully introduced into California.

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDDLS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving) fav-orable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebra-ted CHIERS and BELLS for Ohurches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price liet and circular sent free.

band. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,

Promiums

C. O. LAPIERRE, Secretary.

Separation as to property against her husband, landel Hayes, of the City of Montreal.

E. G. LEVY,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, February 6th, 1885. 27.5





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

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotage of the control of the dispatched.

FROM HAMPAA:	
Circassian Saturday, Jan. 16)
Caspian Saturday, 1	7
Sardinian Saturday. " 2	4
Parisian Saturday, " 3	31
Sarmatian Saturday, Feb.	7
Polynesian	14
Circassian Saturday,	21
	28
Sardinian Saturday, Mch.	7
At TWO o'clock P.M	
or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railwa	ıy
train from the West.	

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL,

FROM BALTIMORE.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to spatched

GLASGOW LINE.—During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and each week rom Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct as

FROM BOSTON:

Manitoban......about Jan. 23

points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Co. via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading or East-bound traffic can be obtained from any f the Agents of the above named Railways.

or East-bound traffic can be obtained from any f the Agents of the above named Railways.

SECOND OF MARCH,

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 2nd of March is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out of town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., cor. Breadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

January 3, 1885.

AN IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY THE HOLY FATHER.

THE DUTIES OF YOUNG MEN.

Present Position of the Papacy in Italy and Among the Nations.

ROME, Jan. 16.—On the Feast of the Epiphany the Holy Father received in solemn audience the delegates whom the various sections of the Society of the Catholic Youth of Italy, number-ing nearly two, hundred persons, sent to Rome. Forty-eight sections or circles of this important society, from all parts of Italy, were thus represented at the Vatican. The audience took place in the Consistorial Hall, where those present formed a vast semi-circle in front of the Pontifical throne, which was placed against one of the lateral walls. The delegates were ranged near their respective banners. The address was read by the Cavalier Persichetti, and special reference was made in it to the Pontiff's Encyclical on Freemasonry. The Holy Father was surrounded by Cardinals Ludovico Jacobini, Parrochi, Sacconi, Pecci, Ricci-Parracciani, Lasagni, Gori-Merosi, Verga and Masotti. The Holy Father, after expressing his joy at the presence of these delegates and praising them for having openly entered on the task of opposing the warfare waged at the present day against human society, God and the Church, said that he had, to his great consolation, received from various countries addresses from excellent young men, declaring their adhesion to the teachings of his Encyclical Humanum genus, and giving an invio lable promise never to join the perverse sects, but always to oppose their evil spirit and influence. He also said that for his part he never allowed an occasion to escape him of engaging and confirming these young men in the resolves which they had taken and in proposing to others to imitate their noble example. To day, when these protests and promises were confirmed to him in so public and solemn a form by those persons present who represented the Catholic youth of Italy, and the numerous circles of which it consists, his pleasure was increased beyond measure, and he was moved to thank the Lord spontaneously for having inspired them so opportunely.

IMPORTANT ADLRESS BY THE HOLY FATHER

His Holiness then proceeded: "Penetrating our thought to its whole extent, you have devoted yourselves with youthful ardor to put in practice all the means which we have counselled in our Eccyclicals, namely, zeal and love for our august religion, the diffusion of the Third Order of St. Francis, devotion to the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, the assistance of the working-classes and the preservation and salvation of the young. We can never insist too strongly on these means, dear children. In fact, it is a very able artifice of the enemy you combat to leave men in ign rance of religion in order that they may hold them more easily removed and separated from the Church of Jesus Christ. It should be, in consequence, your persevering and assiduous care, as far as you can, to spread religious truth, to make the Courch known and loved by all as a tender mother who has no other mission here than that of spreading, her benefits upon humanity and of anducting it on the way of salvation. It is also in the designs of the sects to d≈poil charity itself of its Chaistian aureole and of the character which it takes from religion, to make it a pretext for pastimes, spectacles and diversions which completely destroy its nature or immensely lessen its value. As to you, on the contrary, dear children, you always strive the more to favor these holy associations which the apostle of true charity, St. Vincent de Paul, ing him, and which, in assisting his temporal wants, knows how to look higher and to procure consolation and salvation to souls. In our day more than ever, the working classes are agitating, imbued as they are with the culpable maxims of the revolution, excited by men filled with audacity and ambition. who are preparing dreadful catastrophes for human society and the most complete ruin for themselves. You will then perform a work of great social importance in favoring these wise institutions which, tending to ameliorate the condition of the workingman, have already prospered at other periods, thanks to the maternal care of the Church, without which it is in vain to seek to sever happily the very complicated knot of the

social question.

"In fine, most dear children, since the nature of the Society to which you belong and the similarity of your age and your aspirations put you especially in the way of approaching young people, it is to you that they should be especially dear; these young people to day, alas! the object of so many snares against Faith, morals and devotion to the Church; these young people for whom school, social relations, theatres and the press seemed destined to pour forth poison more abundantly; these young people upon whom are reposed so many hopes and fears for the future of the family, of humanity and of the Church. May your example, your holy efforts, attract to you a great part of these young people! May your circles prosper and develope by the increase of the number of those who join them. May they always be inspired more and more by that spirit of prayer, of action and of sacrifice which forms the noble device of your Society. Keep it always before your eyes, particularly when the world strives to cast insult and contempt upon you on account of your profession of Catholicity and of your devotion to the Apostolic See. It would truly be cowardice wholly unworthy of generous hearts to blush for that which has always formed the glory of so many enlightened and choice minds. Keep always present to your of not loving your country. Reply rather that he loves not his country who, contending against religion and the Church, deprives it of the purest and most fruitful source of its true prosperity; that he loves not his found the source of her strength, of her glory and her splendor, and which forms the object of the envy of other nations. Dear children, the increasing perversity of the -times now causes us great sorrow and difficulties without number, in the midst of which it will always be a great consolation for Us to know that in many cities of Italy there are groups of valiant young people whose conduct honors the Faith which they openly profess, and who, fully submissive to their chiefs and pastors, are ready to sacrifice themselves for Our cause, which is the cause of God and the Church. Forward then always, with a courage equal to the necessities of the present time and to the obstinacy of the enemy who contends against us. Our prayers will always accompany you to im-plore from Heaven the Divine assistance of which We desire that you may receive as a pledge the Apostolic Benediction which from the bottom of Our heart We accord to you

here present and to the whole Society of Catholic Italian Youth."

SOUDAN

HOW THE EXPENDITURE IS TO BE PRO-VIDED FOR—THE THREATENED KASSALA! GABRISON-OSMAN DIGNA PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK ON SUAKIM.

Korri, Feb. 9 .- Lord Charles Beresford has returned to Gubat, bringing Gen. Wilson and party. The rebels on the river banks kept up a constant fire and shortly after the party had embarked a bullet pierced the boiler of the steamer. It was necessary; to anchor under fire and make repairs. The British fire, however, took effect and the rebels were repulsed.

... INDIA'S FEELING.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.-The Anglo-Indian and native press is mostly loyal in its comments upon the events in the Soudan, but different opinions are expressed regarding despatching Indian troops to Egypt. The press is unanimous, however, against Indian troops and the comment of the comment of the comment. being saddled with the expense of the cam-paign. It is rumored an Indian centingent will garrison Suakim and not be sent to the front. Many native officers, including Mo-hammedous, have petitioned the government to send their corps into active service in the

TURNING OUT THE CONVICTS. LONDON, Feb. 16 .- On account of the drain upon the war establishment to furnish reinforcements for Egypt, the government has pardoned several hundred soldiers who have been confined to prison for military offences, and ordered them to join their regiments.

GLAD OF IT. OTTAWA, February 16.—Colonel Williams has received a telegram from Lord Wolseley at Korti to the effect that he would be glad to see a Canadian regiment in Egypt.

THE RIGHT IDEA. London, Feb. 16.-Joseph Chamberlain, in replying to the resolution of the peace association of Birmingham, expresses a fear that the policy of retreating from the Mahdi would not further the cause of peace or prevent the effusion of blood.

London, Feb. 16.—The cabinet to-day considered the means to meet the credit for the Egyptian campaign. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Childers opposed the suspension of the sinking fund. It was finally decided to make a further issue of 21 per cents to the amount wanted. Mr. Childers in his budget speech will propose to meet the extraordinary war expenditure during the coming financial year by raising the income tax to eight pence for two years, in this way realizing eight millions of pounds. General Brackenbury will retain command of General Earle's divi-sion. Gen. Wood will join Wolseley as chief of staff. Four thousand Egyptian troops are echeloned between Assouan and Dongola. Hassan Bey's contingent will join the English forces at Korti.

Advices from Suakim say Osman Digna's boldness increases daily, as does also the strength of his army, and it is believed that he intends making a supreme effort to capture Suakim before the arrival of reinforcements for the British garrison at that point. In any event, he has 10,000 warriors better equipped than when he was routed by General Graham at Tamanieb, and it is expected that he will vigorously oppose the British expedition now being fitted out to open the route between

Suakim and Berber. The war office has organized a force of baloonists from the engineer corps of the army for experimental service in the Soudan. The baloonists start to-day for Alexandria. They will be provided with three large balloons, capable of carrying a number of men twenty-four hours at a time, and many small balloons for signalling purposes,

Jesus Christ, which is a spirit of charity, which does good in silence, which relieves he poor man, which has no fear of approaching him, and which in acciding him and which in acciding him. Messrs. Leonard H. Courtney and John They have already been assured of the adherence of forty members. The Radical members are taking an independent line of action against the government. These movements may imperil the existence of the government if the Tories propose a vote of sure. Mr. Gladstone has sent letters to his supporters in parliament impressing upon them the importance of their presence at the opening of parliament.

News of an Arab revolt in Yemen has just reached London. The Arabs have massacred the Turkish outpost garrisons. The governor of Sana has massed the remaining 2,500 Turks and appealed to the Ports for four thousand reinforcement. The insurgents were incited by emissaries of the Mahdi, who preparing to make an attack.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—An Adelaide despatch says:—"The Australian government will furnish at its own expense 250 volunteers to reinforce the troops in the Soudan. Great enthusiasm prevails in Australia. Money is flowing into the patriotic fund."

How to Get Strong.

Dumb-bells and horizontal bars, Indian clubs and the trapeze are valuable under certain conditions, but they are detrimental rather than beneficial if the blood is poor and thin and poisoned with bile. Use of the muscles necessitates waste as well as induces growth. If the blood does not carry suffi-cient nutritive material to repair the waste, loss of strength necessarily follows, and growth is out of the question. Purify and enrich your blood with Dr Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and then exercise will develop and not consume your physique.

ICE ON THE ATLANTIC.

A STEAMER'S PERIL. HALIPAX, Feb. 16.—The steamer Ripon City, Capt. Jeakins, from New York bound to Newcastle, England, put in here this evening, with her bow damaged by ice. Captain Jenkins makes the following report: We left New York at noon on 1st instant with a cargo of general merchandise. On the 7th ice was met and that evening after dark we sailed right into an open bay of an immense field. By II p.m., it became impossicountry who, desiring the oppression and mense field. By II p.m., it became impossible to force our way any farther and about an institution in which Italy has always midnight the plates on both sides of our bow near the water line were cracked and damaged. The steamer's position at the time was about 45.20 north and 48 west. When the day broke ice had closed in around her and as far as the eye could reach nothing was visible but a wast field of ice and here and there an immense berg, the lefty tops of which, towering hundreds of feet above the surface, with their glittering pinnacles formed a scene of extreme grandeur. North of latitude 45 seemed a solid field. Captain Jenkins states that he never saw so much ice in his life, particularly in the position and so early in the season. For four days the steamer was wedged in solid, and when at last it was managed to get her out she was headed at once for Halifax. She will be temporarily repaired here and proceed for her destination

pairs, he considers, will be quite sufficient to

carry her safely across.

The mail steamer Caspian, which arrived land.

When Doctors Disagree it will be time enough to doubt the reliability of Kidney-Wort. Doctors all agree that it is a most valuable medicine in all disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and frequently prescribe it. Dr. P. C. Ballou of Monkton, says: "The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Such a recommendation speaks for itself. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

CABLE NEWS.

DUBLIN. Feb. 10.—His Eminence Cardinal McCabe died to night, aged 69 years.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lord Rosebery has been appointed Lord Privy Seal and first com-missioner of public works. Rosebery and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, postmaster-general, will oc-cupy cabinet seats. Most of the morning papers congratulate Lord Rosebery upon his press the belief that his elevation will tend toward preserving the integrity of the Empire and maintaining the loyalty of the colo-

Dublin, Feb. 15.—The remains of Cardinal McCabe lay in state in the cathedral today, and were viewed by 20,000 people. A pastoral letter, recently written by the cardinal, vigorously denouncing the dynamiters, was read in the Duplin churches to day.

London, February 12.—There is intense excitement in New Zealand, on account of the publication of a report that Germany has nunexed Samoa. This action was taken in the face of protests by the English and Amer-ican consuls. The situation is serious. The report is not wholly credited here.

LISBON, Feb. 12 .- Portugal and the International African Association, through the mediation of England, France and Germany, have reached an understanding as to the rights claimed by each along the river Congo. The understanding is in complete harmony with the status secured by the association in its conventions with the powers.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is reported that a treaty between Burmah and France has been concluded, which cedes to France the Shan States and Moguning Ruby mines. France promises to protect Burmah against the encroachments of Great Britain.

London, Feb. 16.—The Queen is still unable to travel. A few days of perfect rest are required.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The Portuguese minister, the President of the African International Association, and the French ambassador have signed a treaty defining the territory of the African International Association.

Rome, Feb. 16 .- Father Gavazzi announces that the committees of the Waldensian and Free Italian churches have adopted a scheme for the union of those churches under the name of the Evangelical Parish of Italy.

ETWell Dressed People don't wear dingy or faded things when for 10c. and guaranteed Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect. Get at druggists and be economical. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

THE DYNAMITERS.

CUNNINGHAM AND BURTON BEFORE THE ED-MRS. DUDLEY HELD FOR TRIAL-"CAPTAIN" PHELAN QUITS NEW YORK.

day. Notices were posted on the court door-Mr. Quillian announced that Burton was too ill to defend himself, and that Cunningham's counsel would defend both prisoners. The crown proceeded to produce testimony inculpating the prisoners in the underground railway explosion at Gower street station. Policeman Seward testified that he boarded the train at Bishopsgate and saw Cunningham leaving from a window of the brake. Cunningham asked witness for a match. Witness looked into the brake and saw what appeared to be a basketful of workman's tools. Witness then entered the third-class carriage. Joseph Meyers, auctioneer, who was a passenger, testified that he tried to enter the brake compartment and three men therein prevented him doing so. One of the men was Cunningham. Cunningham immediately arose from his seat and shouted "You are a liar." Myers said he remonstrated and alluded to the fact that there were but three in the brake and attempted to enter. Cunningham leaned over the door ir such a way as to prevent him from entering. Witness then went into another carriage. The three men who were in the brake compartment of the train that arrived at the Gower street station at the time of the ex-plosion eluded the police and trainmen, and escaped without leaving their names and addresses, but not before the police and guard had scrutinized them. Policeman Seward to day identified Cunningham as one of the three men. Meyers also personally identified him. Both picked him out from a crowd of other men. The dynamite which caused the explosion was thrown from the train that carried these witnesses. Policeman Crawford testified that he saw three men alight from the brake at Gower street at the time of the explosion. To the best of his belief Cunningham and Burton were two of them. Seward said when the train was stopped Cunningham left the brake through the window. Prisoner's questionable manner caused him to take a better look at him then he would otherwise have done. Meyers on cross-examination could give no accurate idea of the times or places he had testified he had seen Burton. He did not know Burton until he came into court to-day, when he recognized him as a man he had seen conversing with the others on Bishopsgate road. Taylor, assistant guard on the train, testified that before the explosion he saw two men in the brake; Cunningham was one of them. Taylor had previously singled Cunningham out from among twelve other men. Several children were produced whose hearing had been affected or who had otherwise been injured by the Tower explosion. James Munroe, a "beef eater" in the tower, identified Cunningham as a person he saw in the Tower on January 24, and who was there once before in the earlier part of there once before in the earlier part of January. Witness also saw Burton in the tower in January before the day of the explosion. Mr. Quilliam's request for an interview with the prisoners after the examination was refused. The prisoners

call Rossa, because there was such excitement about dynamite at present that extrane ous matter might interfere with the or lerly The mail steamer Caspian, which arrived at 8 a.m. to day from Liverpool, had a fair passege across. On Friday last, in lat. 43.25, long. 48.40, two small icebergs and several detached pieces were passed. She was off port at 8 a.m. yesterday, but was detained by the heavy snowstorm. On Sunday night at 11 o'clock she passed through a quantity of field ice. She sailed this evening for Portland. \$5,000 bail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Captain Phelan started for Kansay City last night, and will probably not appear against Short again. Phelan said he got tired waiting for justice.

NEWYORK, Feb 16-Eight cases of dynamite were stolen from the mugazine of the American Dynamite Co., at Bay Chester, West-chester County. It is believed the thieves are connected with socialistic or other organizations of dynamiters. On the night of the robbery four men were seen rowing across the sound from Bay Chester to Long Island.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

SPRINGFIELD, W. Va., Feb. 13.—Mary
Cox, a popular young lady, was buried alive. A few days ago she was taken violently ill with neuralgia of the atomach, and two doses of morphine were administered. Her death was announced, and the night after the hurisl the dogs set up a fearful howling at the grave. Next day the grave was opened and appointment to a cabinet position and ex- evidences of a fearful struggle were found. The lady had torn the linings from the coffin and the Mothes from her body. Her arms and legs were also disfigured.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The best way of using old crewel and silk embroidered chair backs is to tie them in a loose knot in the centre and fasten them on the tops of the chairs.

The mode of making frames in cork mosaic is to simply to break up the cork into very small rough pieces, which glue on to the frame, covering the interstices with grated cork, and varnishing it all over.

Table scarfs of foliage and flowers, tasselled with roses and ferno, are the most fashionable ornamentation for luncheons. One recently made to represent crimson plush was formed with leaves of pointsettia evenly sewed on to a foundation. It was fringed with sprays of acacia dealbata.

Tests have proved that one pound of powder in small blasts will loosen about four and a half tons of rock, and in large blasts about two and three-quarter tons. In a day of ten hours one man can here with a bit an inch in diameter from fifty to 100 inches deep in granite, or from 300 to 400 inches in lime-

There is but one place in the United States where gun cotton is made. Until six months ago the navy was obliged to depend upon England for all the gun cotton used, but a manufactory has been erected at the torpedo station, Newport, which now produces all that is required for seagoing men-of-war and tarpedoes.

Oil of wintergreen mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil, when applied externally to influmed joints affected by acute rheumatism, is maintained to be, on high thera peutic authority, a means of instant relief from pain. At any rate its introduction to the sick chamber is unobjectionable, if only for the agreeable odor it imparts to the atmosphere.

Canvas bags, it is said, can be made as im pervious to moisture as leather by steeping it in a decoction of one pound of oak bark with fourteen pounds of boiling water, this quantity being sufficient for eight yards of stuff. The cloth from which the bars are made has to soak twenty four hours, when it is taken COURT-DAMAGING EVIDENCE PRODUC- out, passed through running water and hung

up to dry. But little difficulty is experienced in ar- indicate an improvement as compared with London, Feb. 16.—The examination of Cunningham and Burton was continued to-day. Notices were restad on the court door. ways stating that no person carrying a bag would be permitted to enter the building, and suspected persons would be searched. and a satin ribbon wound round the handle on the shoulder and hair should correspond with that on the fan. The spray commences near the handle and reaches half way round, but it must not look stiff, and should have a straying spray or two of maidenbair. Another kind of floral fan is arranged with the straw ones which divide at the handle and

expand to form a circle. Little egg cosies are frequently made in plain or quilted satin, miniature copies of tea cosies. If plain, they have a monogram or flower worked on. They measure about nine inches round the edge or widest part, and are graduated as they ascend. The height is from four and our balf to five inches, and takes in the cup us well as the egg. They are finished off with a little cord, with a loop at the top. Sets of these little cosies have been sold of late at bazaars and found ready purchasers. Braided cashmere or white ones are also seen. The latter are made from scraps cut from old table linen, and sometimes have a gold or silver cord run round them. All are warmly quilted and lined in-

"Single spring beds, 10 cents a night, with a cup of coffee and a roll in the morning," is the latest effort of a Bowery cheap lodging house.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market was strong this morning. Consols sold in London at 99 1-16 money; 99 3-16 account; Central 125g; New York Central 94½; Illinois to-day were smaller than a week ago, but Central 125g; Canada Pacific 39g. Paris Rentes 81,35. The local stock market was dull this morning. The following were the sales: 2 Ontario 110; 12 Molsons 115½; I rate clearance being effected. Prime Canadian Mossbarts 111, 10 doi:111, 20 Toyotta 180. Merchants 111; 10 do 1111; 89 Toronto 180; 5 per cent. Harbor Bonds, \$2000 to 1021. The local stock market closed very dull, with sales as follows:—25 Montreal 1903, 1 do 1901, 25 Richelieu 56, 25 Gas 1821.

do 190½, 25 Richelieu 56, 25 Gas 182½.

Messrs. Forget & Co., stock and Grain brokers, report the closing prices of New York stocks this afternoon as follows:—Canada Pacific —; Lake Shore, 648; Pacific Mail, 55½; Erie, 13½; Seconds, 55½; North-West, 94½; dolpreferred, 129½; St. Paul, 73; ditto preferred, —; Michigan Central, —; Jersey Central, 37½; New York Central 94½; Del. & Lac., 99½; Del. & Hud., 75½; R. L., —; Ill. Central, 121½; C., B. & Q., 122½; C. C. & I. C., —; Wabash, 4½; pref'd, —; Union Pacific, 48; Reading, 17; Kan. & Tex., 16½; Can. Southern, 32; St. Paul & O., 27½; pref'd, 88½; N. P., 17; pref'd, 41; Lou. & Nash., 27½; Tex. Pac., 12½; Cen. Pac. 31; St. P. & Manitoba, 88½; Pullman Car —; Or. Trans., 13½; West. S. bonds, 36; Missouri Pacific, 938; Ohio Central, 1½; Ohio & Miss, 16½; Roch & Pitts, 111½; West. Union, 58½; Money 2.

HAY AND STRAW.

nake a thorough inspection of the Ripon City to-morrow. He took a look at her to-day and states that none of the cargo is damaged, although the vessel is leaking somewhat in the forward compartment. Temporary re-

MONTREAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Business in grain continues inactive, with

Continued to the total

the market showing no features of a speci-ally pointed or noticeable character, and values are nominally unchanged. On spot we quote:—Canada red winter wheat, 92c to 93c; white winter, 90c to 91c; Canada spring, 90c to 91c; peas, 72c to 73c; cets, 32c; rye, 60c to 62; barley, 50c to 60c; and corn, 53c to 56c. The market for flour is dull and the tone shows that amount weakness incident to a dull interval. To day there was very little de-mand. The stock laid in by buyers during the late advance will have to be exhausted before any improvement can be expected, as there is no disposition to operate at present, except in a small way. Holders would shade present prices to effect sales only there is little inducement to do so. There was some business in American strong bakers', three cars selling at \$4.75 to \$4.80. On Change the following sales were reported: 200 sacks American strong bakers at \$4.72; per barrel: 200 do at \$4.70, and 100 do at \$4.65. Flour— Patents, \$4 25 to \$4 75; superior extra, \$4.15; extra superfine, \$4; fanoy, \$3.75; spring extra, \$3.70 to \$3.75; superfine, \$3.45 to \$3.55; Canada strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.90; American strong bakers', \$4.50 to \$5; fine, \$3.20 to \$3 30; middlings, \$2.95 to \$3; pollards, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Ontario bags-Medium, \$2 to \$2.10; spring extra, \$1.90 to \$1.95; superfine, \$1.75 to \$1.80; city bags (delivered), \$2.35 to \$2.40. There was a quiet trade in hog products today at steady prices. A moderate demand for jobbing lots of pork was experienced and lerd was quiet, but meats were steady.— Canada short cut, per brl, \$16.25 to \$16.50; mess pork, western, do \$15.75; short cut, do, do, \$16; hams, city cured, per lb, 12 to 13c; do green, 9c; lard, western, in pails. 04c; do Canadian do, 94c; bacon, per lb, 111 to 12c; tallow, com. refined, 7 to 8c.
Most of the hogs now arriving are being put into store as owners will not accept present prices and prefer to hold to a wait developments. The market is quiet and steady at \$6 10 to \$6 20 per cwt., with jobbing lots higher. The ashes market continues quiet under small receipts. A small lot sold to-day at \$3.55, and we quote \$3.55 to 3.60 per 100 lbs. The demand for eggs continues slow. Limed are weaker and to day sold at 16½c. We quote limed 16½ to 17c, and held in cases at 19 to 20c per dozen. There was a more active market for butter to day, but the movement was made at the cost of a further shading of values, which holders were compelled to make in order to move all grades below finest Town-ships. The demand, however, was exclusively for the local trade, there being no inquiry for shipment. Considerable butter has been moved out recently, but receipts keep full enough to furnish holders good reason for anxiety, and every effort is made to force sales, even if lower prices have to be named. Buyers have the advantage, and the tone of the market is weak. A lot of 60 packages fine Morrisburg sold at 151c, and another lot not so good brought 15c. Brockville changed hands at about 15c, and a lot of 100 packages poor western sold at 11c. Creamery, good to choice, 20cto 28c; Townships, choice, 18c to 19c; do, fair to good, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 164c; Brockville, 13c to 160; Western, 11c to 15c. Cheese-fhe cheese market was dull and slow, hardly any husiness being done. We quote nominally fine to finest lie to 114c for shipping lots, and 12c to 124c for fine colored to the jobbing trade.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

There has been a more active demand for cattle for export and this morning shippers were free buyers considering the season, a good number of transactions being put through at 4½c to 5c per lb. live weight. Private cable advices are not so depressing and week ago. The exports from Boston last week were 824 head cattle and 2,544 quarters beef. At Viger market 200 head of cattle were received, of which the majority were not high class. Good cattle were in light supply and wanted at somewhat better figures than prevailed last week. Sales were made at 41c per lb. live weight, but some of the best in the market brought 5c. Common to fair animals sold at 31c to 4c. About 200 sheep were offered, which sold on the scale at 3½c to 4c per lb. Calves were in better sup-ply and considerably lower, sales being made at \$2 50 to \$8 each as to quality. Live hogs were firmer at 5c to 51c per lb.

CORDWOOD.

The market for cordwood has been fairly active with a good demand at the decline in values noted recently. There is a fair amount of stock on hand at the yards, and receipts are liberal. Most dealers are satisfied with the amount of trade doing. Good long wood delivered ex-yard is quoted as follows:—Maple, \$6.50; birch, \$6; beech, \$5.50, and tamarac, \$5.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK TRADE. The severe depression which characterized

the British cattle trade a week ago seems to have come to a head, as since the date of our last cable despatches there has been a slight recovery of tone, but without quotable change in values. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the little change made has been for the better. Our special cables of to-day's date report the trade in a better condition, sup plies having perceptibly decreased, and the late glut mitigated. Receipts of Canadian and American during the week have been fair, although they show a falling off, while the general supplies offered to-day were smaller than a week ago, but steers sold at 13c per pound, against 13c on February 9, 13tc, on February 2, 14c on January 26, 14tc on January 19, 14c on December 29, 13½c on December 22, 14c on December 15, 14c on December 8, 14½c on December 1, 15c on November 24, 14½c November 1, 15c on November 24, 14½c November 1, 15c on November 24, 14½c November 1, 15c on November 24, 14½c November 12, 14½c N ber 17, 14c on November 10, 141c on November 6, and 131c on October 27. Fair to choice grades were at 121c; poor to medium at 111c, and inferior and bulls at 81c to 10c. These quotations are calculated at 480 in the £. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled firmer at 5½d, having touched 4½d during the late de-

THE following extracts from the report of the United States Bureau of Statistics are interesting, as showing the growth of that country during thirty years :--

Improved land in tarms, 284,771,042 420,154,500 1,551,068,895 10,338,111 18,125,685 48,270,086 5,146,972 96,000,000 Miproved land in farms, acres ...

Wheat produced, bush...
Corn produced, bush...
No. horses on farms...
No. milch cows on farms.
No swine on farms...
Pig fron produced, tons...
Coal produced, tons...
Rallroads in operation, miles... 113,032,614 100,455,944 100,455,944 592,071,104 4,336,719 6,385,094 80,354,213 563,755 7,858,899

BIRTH.

JOHNSON. —On the 7th inst., at 552 Ontario street, the wife of R. G. Johnson, of a son. COSTIGAN—At 51 St. Urbain street, chy on Friday, 18th February, Mrs. Wm. H. Cos-tigan, of a daughter.

DIED.

O'LEARY.—On the 7th inst., John, edes NEVEUX.—At Pointe Claire, on the 8th inst., Paul Neveux, aged 77 years, 1 month and 18 days.

DELWARD—At 415 Champlain street, One-bec, on the 8th inst., John Elward, aged 37 vears. MELOCHE—In this city, on Wednesday, 11th inst., Mary Fordham, beloved wife of Wm Meloche, aged 34 years.

TUFT.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Mary Cullen, aged 66 years, widow of the late Thomas Tuft, a native of Co. Sligo, Ireland. CONNOLLY—In this city, February 10th, Joseph Patrick, youngest son of James Con

nolly, printer. HIGGINS—In this city, on the 13th inst, Ellen Maria Devine, aged 34 years and 6 months, beloved wife of Peter Higgins.

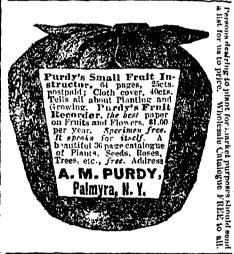
RAVEY.—In this city, on Thursday, Feb. 12 of inflammation of the lungs, Elizabeth Webb beloved wife of Patrick Ravey, a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, aged 79 years.

MACKEY.—In this city on the 15th inst., Bridget Kehoe, aged 88 years, anative of County Kildare, Ireland, widow of the late Matthew Mackey.

Dublin papers please copy.

BURNS-On the 16th February, at her father's residence, No. 3 Chaussé street, Mary Judith, second daughter of John Burns. McKEOWN—In this city, on the lith inst., Susanna, infant daughter of Peter McKeown. DWYER—Died, in this city, on the 15th instant, Maria, daughter of Thomas Dwyer, contractor, aged 19 years and 9 months. McKEOWN.-In this city, on the 14th inst. Mary Catherine, aged 4 years and 6 months, eldest daughter of Patrick McKeown.

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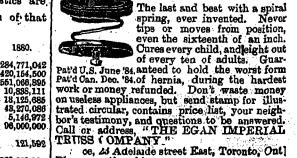
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French Blue Pique.
French Cream Pique.
French Sky Pique.
French White Pique. Lawns in Pink.
Lawns in Blue.
Lawns in Orenm.
Lawns in White.
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